**<br />:** Skips to next line. 1

**<center>: centers the line 2**

**<hr />: to make aline between two lines. 1**

**<pre>: to print the statement as it is written. 2**

**&nbsp: does not allow the browser to break the code into different lines**

**Ex: 12 angry men**

<!DOCTYPE html><html>

<head>

<title>Nonbreaking Spaces Example</title>

</head>

<body>

<p>An example of this technique appears in the movie "12&nbsp;Angry&nbsp;Men."</p>

</body>

</html>

**<p>: paragraph line. 2**

**<h1/2/3/4/5/6>: heading line.2**

**<i>: italics.2**

**<u>: underline.2**

**<b>: bold text.2**

**<strike>: places strike through the word.2**

**<tt>: writes the text in monospacedfont.2**

<DOCTYPE html>

<html>

    <head>

        <title>this is the document title</title>

    </head>

    <body>

        <h1>this is the first line</h1>

        <h2>This is the second line</h2>

        <center>

        <h3>This is the third line</h3>

        </center>

        <h4>This is the 4th line</h4>

        <h5>This is the 5th line</h5>

        <h6>This<br /> is<br /> the<br />

            6th<br />

            <hr />

            line</h6>

        <hr />

        <pre>

            function testFunction ( strText )

            {

                alert(strtext)

            }

        </pre>

        <p>This is <i>the last</i> and <u>final</u> line to explain &nbsp "12&nbsp;Angry&nbsp;men"b</p>

    </body>

</html>

**Name: a property(left, right, center) you set**

**<p Name = …</p>**

**Title:**

The **title** attribute gives a suggested title for the element. They syntax for the **title** attribute is similar as explained for **id** attribute −

The behavior of this attribute will depend upon the element that carries it, although it is often displayed as a tooltip when cursor comes over the element or while the element is loadin

**Id**:

The **id** attribute of an HTML tag can be used to uniquely identify any element within an HTML page. There are two primary reasons that you might want to use an id attribute on an element −

If an element carries an id attribute as a unique identifier, it is possible to identify just that element and its content.

If you have two elements of the same name within a Web page (or style sheet), you can use the id attribute to distinguish between elements that have the same name.

**STYLE:**

Simple used for fonts and colors

<DOCTYPE html>

<html>

    <head>

    <title>This is the title if the document</title>

    </head>

    <body>

        <p align= "left"> this is how to write a line at he left</p>

        <p align= "right">This is how to write a line at the right</p>

        <h1 align= "center">This is how you write a line to the center</h1>

        <h2 id= "html">This is how to write an id</h2>

        <h3 title="hello html">This is how to right a title</h3>

        <h4 style= "font-family:Microsoft jhengHei; color:#FF0000;">This text will appear in Microsoft jhengHei font in a red color</h4>

    </body>

</html>

## Internationalization Attributes

* dir
* lang
* xml:lang (this is for xhtml)

Dir: indicates the browser as to which direction the text will flow

Like arabic or english.

--Left-right is default

--Right- left

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html dir="rtl">

    <head>

        <title>I still don't know what this does</title>

    </head>

    <body>

        <p>This text will appear from right to left</p>

    </body>

</html>

**LANG:**

The **lang** attribute allows you to indicate the main language used in a document, but this attribute was kept in HTML only for backwards compatibility with earlier versions of HTML. This attribute has been replaced by the **xml:lang** attribute in new XHTML documents.

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html lang ="fr">

    <head>

        <title>KOi samjao ye kya karta hai</title>

    </head>

    <body>

        <p>

            This page is a text in the above specified language</p>

        </p>

    </body>

</html>

<sup>: displays the text a little smaller and a little above the rest of the text.2

<sub>: displays the text a little smaller and a little below the rest of the text.2

<ins>: this appears as an inserted text with an underline.2

<del>: this apperas as an deleted text with an strike through it.2

(<ins> and <del> come together).

<big>: does this need an explanation.2

<small>: does this even.2

<Legend>: must define <field set before it >

It creates a caption for that word.

<https://www.tutorialspoint.com/html/html_legend_tag.htm>

<div> & <span>:  elements allow you to group together several elements to create sections or subsections of a page.

For example, you might want to put all of the footnotes on a page within a <div> element to indicate that all of the elements within that <div> element relate to the footnotes. You might then attach a style to this <div> element so that they appear using a special set of style rules.

<span>: The <span> element, on the other hand, can be used to group inline elements only. So, if you have a part of a sentence or paragraph which you want to group together, you could use the <span> element as follows.

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

    <head>

        <title>Here i try to explain div, span, isn and del</title>

    </head>

    <body>

        <h3>This <sup>is</sup> my <sub>first</sub> line</h3>

        <p>In this line you will see how <del>del</del> and <ins>ins</ins> work</p>

        <p>In the next line you can see how <big>div</big> and <small>span</small> work</p>

        <div id = "menu" align ="middle">

            <a href = "https://www.w3schools.com">HOME</a>||

            <a href = "https://www.tutorialspoint.com/index.htm">CONTACT</a>||

            <a href = "https://practice.geeksforgeeks.org/courses/dsa-self-paced?source=google&medium=c

                       pc&device=c&keyword=geeksforgeeks&matchtype=b&campaignid=9546568041&adgroup=97966155295&gclid=

                       CjwKCAjwps75BRAcEiwAEiACMadaFO\_8dj0ECZcgpkQeXkV7uGVBDAqugq0qgzgQXeBmyYeGNMH\_

                       ahoCsNgQAvD\_BwE"><br />ABOUT</a>

        </div>

        <div id = "content" align = "left" bgcolor = "white">

            <h5>Content Articles</h5>

            <p>Actual content goes here....</p>

        </div>

    </body>

    <body>

        <h4>This is an example of <span style = "color:yellow"> span tag </span> <big> and

            </big> <span style = "color:aquamarine"> div tag </span> <small> along with</small> my shit</h4>

    </body>

</html>

Emphasized text:

<em>: element is displayed as emphasized text.2

Tip: the screen reader machine will read this with emphasis

Marked text:

<mark>: the text is marked with a yellow highlight.2

Strong text:

<strong>: apperas as an important text in bold.2

Text Abbreviation:

<abbr>: You can abbreviate a text by putting it inside opening <abbr> and closing </abbr> tags. If present, the title attribute must contain this full description and nothing else.

<acronym>: displays the text as an acronym. Appears in capital.2

<bdo>: It stands for bi-directional override. It overrides the current text direction.2

<dfn>: Similar to <i>. it specifies the you are introducing a special terms. Typically used when you introduce a key term.

<blockquote>: used to quote a line or passage or paragraph you have copied from another text.2

<q>: the text within this appears in a quotation.2

>

<cite>: if you are quoting a text, you can indicate the source placing it between an opening .2

<code>: used to write a computer or programming code. It appers in monospaced font. 2

<kbd>: if you want reader to enter a text such a ctrl+t or alt+f4 you place it in this.2

<var>: this is generally use alongside <pre> and <code> to indicate that the content of that code in a variable.

<samp>: this is same as <code>. generally use to show output from a program.

<address>: this is used to show address.

<a>: this porvides a hyperlink.

href: this is used to define a URL.

<img>: used to embed an image in an HTML page.

Src: this defines a path to the image.

alt: this will give the name or whatever message that is assigned to it, which is

Displayed only if the image has not loaded either due to some error of slow internet.

**META DATA:**

<https://www.tutorialspoint.com/html/html_meta_tags.htm>

**CLASSES :**

Classes are quite use full.

You can use it to create a certain properties and then assign it to a specific part of the block usinf div or span.

Ex;

<!DOCTYPE html>  
<html>  
<head>  
<style>  
.city {  
  background-color: tomato;  
  color: white;  
  border: 2px solid black;  
  margin: 20px;  
  padding: 20px;  
}  
</style>  
</head>  
<body>  
  
<div class="city">  
  <h2>London</h2>  
  <p>London is the capital of England.</p>  
</div>  
  
<div class="city">  
  <h2>Paris</h2>  
  <p>Paris is the capital of France.</p>  
</div>  
  
<div class="city">  
  <h2>Tokyo</h2>  
  <p>Tokyo is the capital of Japan.</p>  
</div>  
  
</body>  
</html>

<https://www.w3schools.com/html/html_classes.asp>

Open the above site ot see output

**Tables:**

<table>: tables are created using this tag.

<tr>: use to create a row.

<td>: this is used to create a cell.

<th>: this is used to create the heading of the table.

Cellpadding & Cellspacing:

There are two attributes called *cellpadding* and *cellspacing* which you will use to adjust the white space in your table cells. The cellspacing attribute defines space between table cells, while cellpadding represents the distance between cell borders and the content within a cell.

colspan: this is used to merge two or more columns into a single column.

rowspan: this is used to merge two or more rows to form a single row

bgcolor: for setting background color.

background: for setting background image.

boredercolor: for setting the color of the borders.

**<thead>** − to create a separate table header.

**<tbody>** − to indicate the main body of the table.

**<tfoot>** − to create a separate table footer.

SSNested table: making a table inside another table.

**LISTS:**

**<ul>** − An unordered list. This will list items using plain bullets.

**<ol>** − An ordered list. This will use different schemes of numbers to list your items.

**<dl>** − A definition list. This arranges your items in the same way as they are arranged in a dictionary.

<li>- Each list item starts with this.

Undordered list: An unordered list is a collection of related items that have no special order or sequence. This list is created by using HTML **<ul>** tag. Each item in the list is marked with a bullet.

type: type for <ul> specifies the type of bullet you like. By default it is disk. Others

are square, circle and disc.

Ordered List: If you are required to put your items in a numbered list instead of bulleted, then HTML ordered list will be used. This list is created by using **<ol>** tag. The numbering starts at one and is incremented by one for each successive ordered list element tagged with <li>.

type: You can use **type** attribute for <ol> tag to specify the type of numbering you like. By default, it is a number.

Following are the possible options − 1 (Numbers),

I (upper case roman),

i (lower case roman),

A (upper case letters),

a (lower case letters).

Definition list: HTML and XHTML supports a list style which is called **definition lists** where entries are listed like in a dictionary or encyclopedia. The definition list is the ideal way to present a glossary, list of terms,other name/value list.

Definition List makes use of following three tags.

* <dl> − Defines the start of the list
* <dt> − A term
* <dd> − Term definition
* </dl> − Defines the end of the list

Link doc:

<base> : in everyy line you need not specify the complete URL. Using base you can simply specify a part if the Link so that the you can be directed to a specific part in the page instead of the home page of the site. This is generally defined in the <head>.

<a>anchor tag: anything between <a>&</a>will become part of a link.

Syntax: <a href = “doc URL” …attribute\_list>link Text</a>

Name: You can create a link to a particular section of a given webpage by using **name** attribute. This is a two-step process.

First create a link to the place where you want to reach with-in a webpage and name it using <a...> tag as follows −

<h1>HTML Text Links <a name = "top"></a></h1>

Second step is to create a hyperlink to link the document and place where you want to reach −

<a href = "/html/html\_text\_links.htm#top">Go to the Top</a>

This will produce following link, where you can click on the link generated **Go to the Top** to reach to the top of the HTML Text Link tutorial.

[Go to the Top](https://www.tutorialspoint.com/html/html_text_links.htm" \l "top)

Setting Link colors:

You can set colors of your links, active links and visited links using **link**, **alink** and **vlink** attributes of <body> tag.

### Example

Save the following in test.htm and open it in any web browser to see how **link**, **alink** and **vlink** attributes work.

[Live Demo](http://tpcg.io/3eWU7z" \t "https://www.tutorialspoint.com/html/_blank)

<!DOCTYPE html><html>

<head>

<title>Hyperlink Example</title>

<base href = "https://www.tutorialspoint.com/">

</head>

<body alink = "#54A250" link = "#040404" vlink = "#F40633">

<p>Click following link</p>

<a href = "/html/index.htm" target = "\_blank" >HTML Tutorial</a>

</body>

</html>

This will produce the following result. Just check color of the link before clicking on it, next check its color when you activate it and when the link has been visited.

Also

By default, a link will appear like this (in all browsers):

* An unvisited link is underlined and blue
* A visited link is underlined and purple
* An active link is underlined and red

You can change the link state colors, by using CSS:

### Here, an unvisited link will be green with no underline. A visited link will be pink with no underline. An active link will be yellow  and underlined. In addition, when mousing over a link (a:hover) it will become red and underlined:

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

    <title>In this I will be leraning about coloring a linkaddress</title>

    <style>

    a:link

    {

        color green;

        background-color: transparent;

        text-decoration: none;

    }

    a:visited

    {

        color pink;

        background-color: transparent;

        text-decoration: none;

    }

    a:hover

    {

        color: red;

        background-color: transparent;

        text-decoration: underline;

    }

    a:active

    {

        color: yellow;

        background-color: transparent;

        text-decoration: underline;

    }

    </style>

</head>

<body>

    <p>PRESS<a href = "https://www.tutorialspoint.com/javascript/javascript\_overview.htm">JAVASCRIPT TUTORIALSPOINT</a> TO LEARN JAVASCRIPT</p>

</body>

</html>

**ALSO**

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<style>

a:link, a:visited {

background-color: #f44336;

color: white;

padding: 15px 25px;

text-align: center;

text-decoration: none;

display: inline-block;

}

a:hover, a:active {

background-color: red;

}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<h2>Link Button</h2>

<p>A link styled as a button:</p>

<a href="default.asp" target="\_blank">This is a link</a>

</body>

</html>

## File Download Dialog Box

Sometimes it is desired that you want to give an option where a user will click a link and it will pop up a "File Download" box to the user instead of displaying actual content. This is very easy and can be achieved using an HTTP header in your HTTP response.

For example, if you want make a **Filename** file downloadable from a given link then its syntax will be as follows.

#!/usr/bin/perl

# Additional HTTP Header

print "Content-Type:application/octet-stream; name = \"FileName\"\r\n";

print "Content-Disposition:attachment; filename = \"FileName\"\r\n\n";

# Open the target file and list down its content as follows

open( FILE, "<FileName" );

while(read(FILE, $buffer, 100)){

print("$buffer");

}

**IMAGE LINK:**

<https://www.tutorialspoint.com/html/html_image_links.htm>

Quite simple to learn.

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

    <head>

        <title>In this i will be learing about image link</title>

    </head>

    <body>

        <p>click the following link to be dirrected to a suprise page</p>

        <a href = "https://web.whatsapp.com/" target = "\_self">

            <img ismap = "WIN\_20200729\_19\_05\_17\_Pro.jpg" alt = "you shall never know" border = "0"/>

        </a>

    </body>

</html>

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

    <head>

        <title>In this i will be learing about image link</title>

    </head>

    <body>

        <p>click the following link to be dirrected to a suprise page</p>

        <a href = "https://web.whatsapp.com/" target = "\_self">

            <img src = "https://is3-ssl.mzstatic.com/image/thumb/Purple114/v4/d5/92/96/d5929603-4ce0-1811-43f7-5424a4bca5da/logo\_gsa\_ios\_color-0-1x\_U007emarketing-0-6-0-0-0-85-220-0.png/246x0w.png" alt = "you sha'll never know" height = "100" weight = "100" />

        </a>

        <a href = "/#built-in-git" target = "\_self">

            <img ismap = "https://is3-ssl.mzstatic.com/image/thumb/Purple114/v4/d5/92/96/d5929603-4ce0-1811-43f7-5424a4bca5da/logo\_gsa\_ios\_color-0-1x\_U007emarketing-0-6-0-0-0-85-220-0.png/246x0w.png" alt = "you shall never know this either" height = "100" weight = "100"/>

        </a>

        <img src = "https://is3-ssl.mzstatic.com/image/thumb/Purple114/v4/d5/92/96/d5929603-4ce0-1811-43f7-5424a4bca5da/logo\_gsa\_ios\_color-0-1x\_U007emarketing-0-6-0-0-0-85-220-0.png/246x0w.png" alt = "some pic" border = "0" usemap = "#someshit"/>

        <map name = "someshit">

            <area shape = "circle" coords = "122,125,80" alt = "whatsapp" href = "https://web.whatsapp.com/" target = "\_self" />

        </map>

    </body>

</html>

**EMAIL LINK:**

<https://www.tutorialspoint.com/html/html_email_links.htm>

**Quite easy to understand.**

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

    <head>

        <title>In this I have learned to create  email linke</title>

    </head>

    <body>

        <a href = "mailto: omar.shaikh1542@gmail.com" style = "color:red">SEND MAIL</a> <br />

        <!--the above line is universaly useful as only users who have a email client installed on their devices are able to open or send the mail.-->

        <a href = "mailto: omar.shaikh1524@gmail.com?Subject = Feedback&body = Message" style = "color:darkblue">Send Feedback</a>

        <!--The above line of code allows you to the user to write a feedback as well. -->

    </body>

</html>

**Bookmark**

<https://www.w3schools.com/html/html_links_bookmarks.asp>

**Check the result of the code in the above page**

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<body>

<p><a href="#C4">Jump to Chapter 4</a></p>

<p><a href="#C10">Jump to Chapter 10</a></p>

<h2>Chapter 1</h2>

<p>This chapter explains ba bla bla</p>

<h2>Chapter 2</h2>

<p>This chapter explains ba bla bla</p>

<h2>Chapter 3</h2>

<p>This chapter explains ba bla bla</p>

<h2 id="C4">Chapter 4</h2>

<p>This chapter explains ba bla bla</p>

<h2>Chapter 5</h2>

<p>This chapter explains ba bla bla</p>

<h2>Chapter 6</h2>

<p>This chapter explains ba bla bla</p>

<h2>Chapter 7</h2>

<p>This chapter explains ba bla bla</p>

<h2>Chapter 8</h2>

<p>This chapter explains ba bla bla</p>

<h2>Chapter 9</h2>

<p>This chapter explains ba bla bla</p>

<h2 id="C10">Chapter 10</h2>

<p>This chapter explains ba bla bla</p>

<h2>Chapter 11</h2>

<p>This chapter explains ba bla bla</p>

<h2>Chapter 12</h2>

<p>This chapter explains ba bla bla</p>

<h2>Chapter 13</h2>

<p>This chapter explains ba bla bla</p>

<h2>Chapter 14</h2>

<p>This chapter explains ba bla bla</p>

<h2>Chapter 15</h2>

<p>This chapter explains ba bla bla</p>

<h2>Chapter 16</h2>

<p>This chapter explains ba bla bla</p>

<h2>Chapter 17</h2>

<p>This chapter explains ba bla bla</p>

<h2>Chapter 18</h2>

<p>This chapter explains ba bla bla</p>

<h2>Chapter 19</h2>

<p>This chapter explains ba bla bla</p>

<h2>Chapter 20</h2>

<p>This chapter explains ba bla bla</p>

<h2>Chapter 21</h2>

<p>This chapter explains ba bla bla</p>

<h2>Chapter 22</h2>

<p>This chapter explains ba bla bla</p>

<h2>Chapter 23</h2>

<p>This chapter explains ba bla bla</p>

</body>

</html>

EMBEDED MULTIMEDIA:

This allow you to add music or video or images into our webpages.

This is made possible using the <embed > tag. And <noembed> tag incase of browsers that do not support the embed tag.