



HTML

META TAGS

Meta tags are snippets of text that describe a page's content; the meta tags don't appear on the page itself, but only in the page's source code. Meta tags are essentially little content descriptors that help tell search engines what a web page is about.



Meta Tags

```
<html>
  <head>
    <title>Page Title</title>
    <meta name="description" content="Description of the page">
    <meta name="keywords" content="keywords, separated, by, commas">
    <meta name="author" content="Your Name">
  </head>
  <body>
    <!-- Content of the page goes here -->
  </body>
</html>
```

WHAT IS A LIST IN HTML?

An HTML List allows you to organize data on web pages into an ordered or unordered format to make the information easier to read and visually appealing. HTML Lists are very helpful for creating structured, accessible content in web development.

Types of HTML Lists

There are three main types of lists in HTML:

Unordered Lists (``): These lists are used for items that do not need to be in any specific order. The list items are typically marked with bullets.

Ordered Lists (``): These lists are used when the order of the items is important. Each item in an ordered list is typically marked with numbers or letters.

Description Lists (`<dl>`): These lists are used to contain terms and their corresponding descriptions.

WHAT IS A TABLE IN HTML?

A table is a representation of data arranged in rows and columns. Really, it's more like a spreadsheet. In HTML, with the help of tables, you can arrange data like images, text, links and so on into rows and columns of cells.

The use of tables in the web has become more popular recently because of the amazing HTML table tags that make it easier to create and design them.

To create a table in HTML you will need to use tags. The most important one is the `<table>` tag which is the main container of the table. It shows where the table will begin and where it ends.

COMMON HTML TABLE TAGS

Other tags include:

<tr> - represents rows

<td> - used to create data cells

<th> - used to add table headings

<caption> - used to insert captions

<thead> - adds a separate header to the table

<tbody> - shows the main body of the table

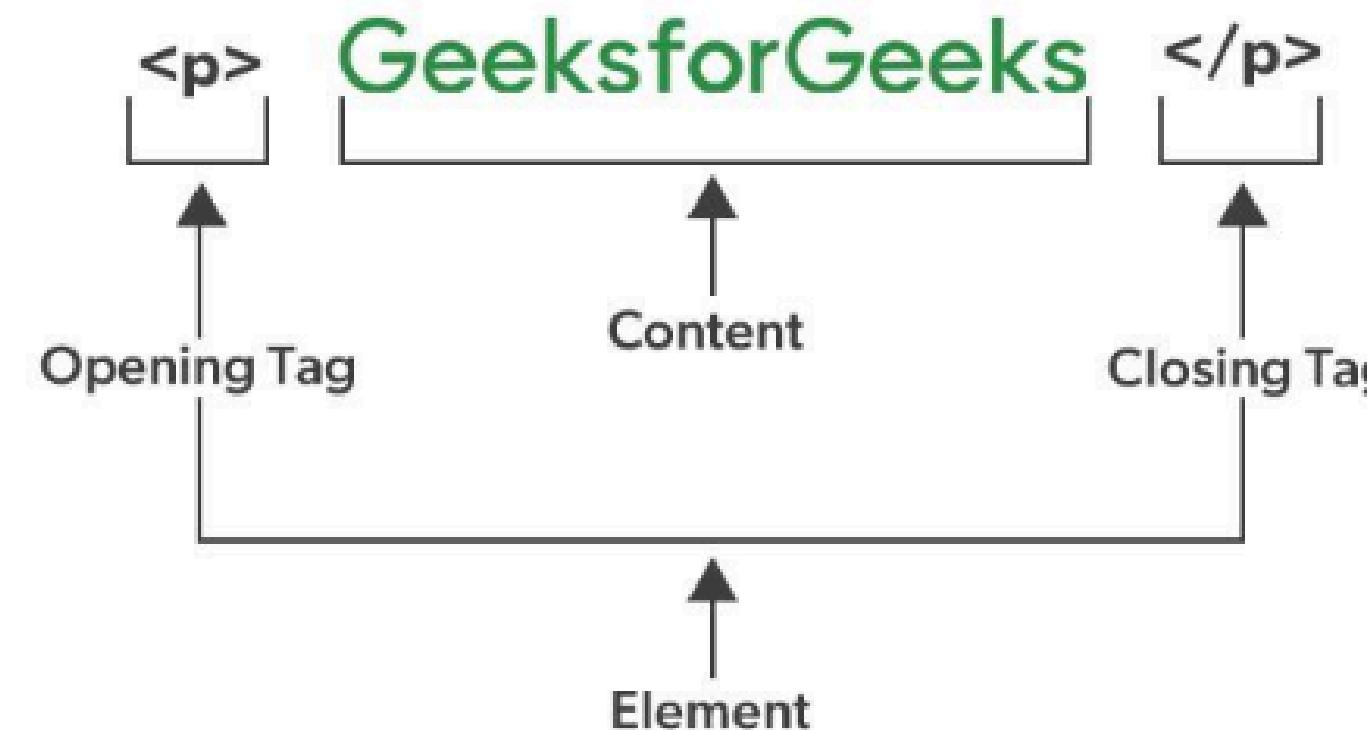
<tfoot> - creates a separate footer for the table

The screenshot shows a web browser window with a table titled "Product List". The table has four columns: "Item", "Quantity", "Price", and "Extended". The data rows are: Hard Disk (Quantity 1, Price 500\$, Extended 400\$); Cd Drive (Quantity 1, Price 200\$, Extended 500\$); Cds (Quantity 10, Price 20\$, Extended 50\$). A final row shows the "Total Amount" as 950 \$. The browser interface includes a toolbar at the top with icons for back, forward, search, and refresh, and a status bar indicating "html" and "Google".

Item	Quantity	Price	Extended
Hard Disk	1	500\$	400\$
Cd Drive	1	200\$	500\$
Cds	10	20\$	50\$
Total Amount			950 \$

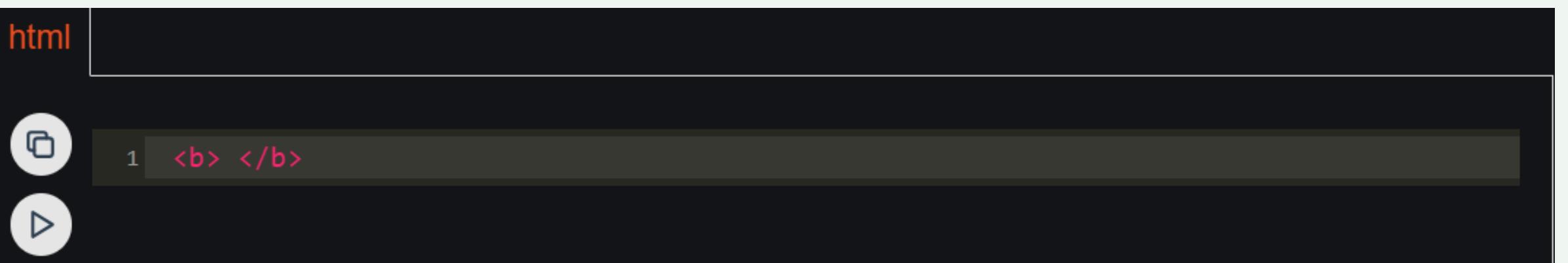
TAGS VS ATTRIBUTES IN HTML

In HTML, tags represent the structural components of a document, such as `<h1>` for headings. Elements are formed by tags and encompass both the opening and closing tags along with the content. Attributes provide additional information or properties to elements, enhancing their functionality or appearance.



TAGS

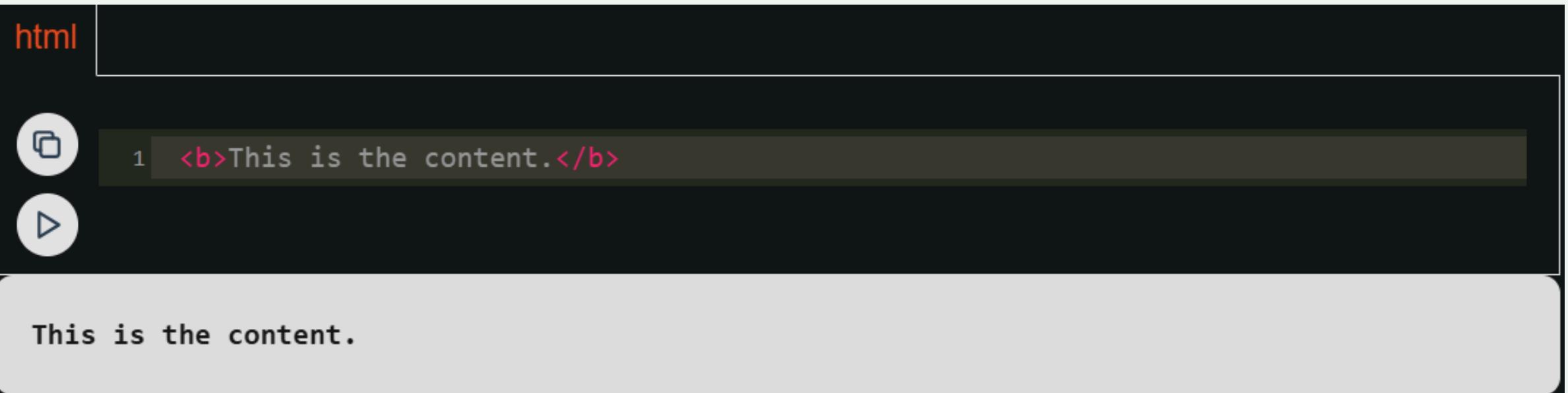
HTML Tags are the starting and ending parts of an HTML element. They begin with < symbol and end with > symbol. Whatever is written inside < and > are called tags.



A screenshot of a code editor window titled "html". The editor shows a single line of code: "1 ". The line number "1" is in a white circle, and the code itself is in a dark grey bar. There are two circular icons at the bottom left: a square icon with a minus sign and a right-pointing arrow icon.

ELEMENTS

The HTML element consists of both the opening and closing tags as well as what's inside those tags. It normally consists of some structure that's used to define the respective tags.



A screenshot of a terminal window with a dark background. In the top left, the word "html" is typed in red. Below it, there are two icons: a copy/paste icon and a play/pause icon. To the right of the icons, the text "1 This is the content." is displayed in white. At the bottom of the window, the text "This is the content." is shown in black. The entire terminal window is enclosed in a light gray rounded rectangle at the bottom.

Tags vs Elements vs Attributes difference

HTML Tags	HTML Elements	HTML Attributes
HTML tags are used to hold the HTML element.	HTML element holds the content.	HTML attributes are used to describe the characteristic of an HTML element in detail.
HTML tag starts with < and ends with >	Whatever written within a HTML tag are HTML elements.	HTML attributes are found only in the starting tag.
HTML tags are almost like keywords where every single tag has unique meaning.	HTML elements specifies the general content.	HTML attributes specify various additional properties to the existing HTML element.
Tags define the type of HTML element (e.g., heading, paragraph).	Elements represent the complete, functional unit on a webpage.	Attributes provide extra information or settings for elements.

DIVS AND SPANS

Div and span tags: Groups the related parts of the webpage.

Div is for a block-level and span is for inline level organization or styling.

```
<p>This is a paragraph with <span id="special-text">a little something extra</span> inside it.</p>
```

```
<div>:  
  <div id="paragraphs">  
    <p>This is my first paragraph.</p>  
    <p>This is my second paragraph.</p>  
    <p>This is my final paragraph.</p>  
</div>
```

FORMS

A section contains interactive controls to submit data.

We use the `<input>` attribute to create the form with different types including; text, radio, checkbox, submit and button.
and also the tag `<label>` to define a heading for the input (increase the accessibility for screen readers)

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<h2>HTML Forms</h2>

<form action="/action_page.php">
  <label for="fname">First name:</label><br>
  <input type="text" id="fname" name="fname" value="John"><br>
  <label for="lname">Last name:</label><br>
  <input type="text" id="lname" name="lname" value="Doe"><br><br>
  <input type="submit" value="Submit">
</form>

<p>If you click the "Submit" button, the form-data will be sent to a page called "/action_page.php".</p>

</body>
</html>
```

HTML Forms

First name:

Last name:

If you click the "Submit" button, the form-data will be sent to a page called "/action_page.php".

FORMS

A section contains interactive controls to submit data.

We use the `<input>` attribute to create the form with different types including; text, radio, checkbox, submit and button.

and also the tag `<label>` to define a heading for the input (increase the accessibility for screen readers)

- HTML
- CSS
- JavaScript

- I have a bike
- I have a car
- I have a boat

Submit

HTML MEDIA

In HTML, "media" generally refers to different types of content that can be included in a webpage, such as images, audio, video, and other multimedia elements. Here's a quick overview of how to incorporate media into an HTML document:

HTML MEDIA

1- Images:

To include img, use the tag.

Example:

```

```

src: The source of the image.

alt: A description of the image (for accessibility).

width and height: Set the size of the image.

HTML Image



HTML MEDIA

2- Audio:

To include audio, use the `<audio>` tag.

Example:

```
<audio controls>
<source src="audio.mp3" type="audio/mp3">
Your browser does not support the audio element.
</audio>
```



`controls`: Adds audio controls like play, pause, and volume.

`<source>`: Specifies the audio file and format.

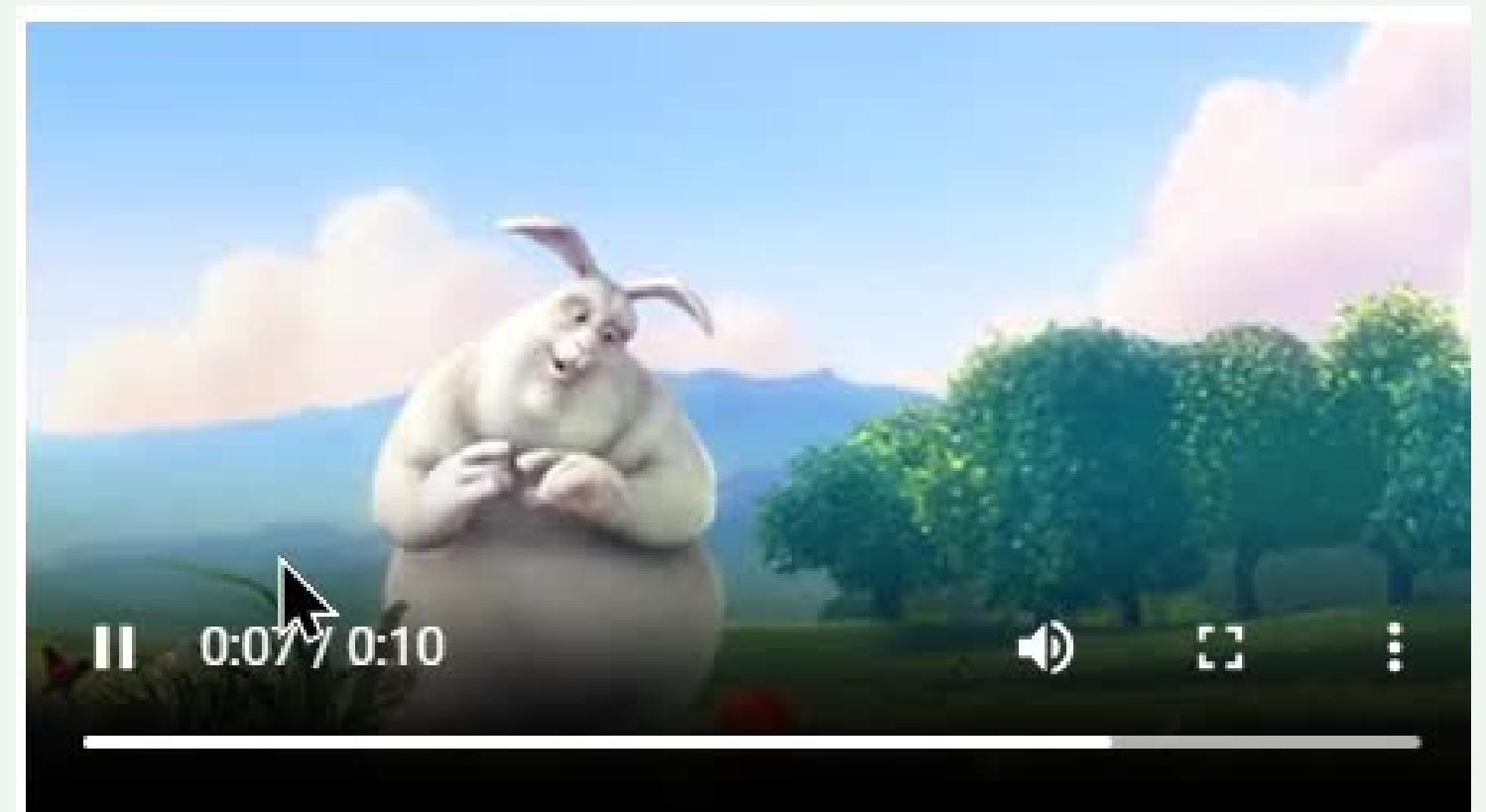
HTML MEDIA

3- Video:

To include a video, use the <video> tag.

Example:

```
<video width="640" height="360" controls>
  <source src="video.mp4" type="video/mp4">
  Your browser does not support the video tag.
</video>
```



controls: Adds video controls like play, pause, and volume.

<source>: Specifies the video file and format.

IFRAME

The <iframe> tag specifies an inline frame.

An inline frame is used to embed another document within the current HTML document, we can embed web page in iframe .(we used it ,when we want to show external content)

The <iframe> tag specifies the URL of the external content, enabling seamless integration of videos, maps, forms, or entire web pages into your site.

we can apply css style on iframe .for example : width ,height,border .

syntax :

```
<iframe src="URL" title="description"></iframe>
```