Day 13

"Web Development + Security"

Entities in HTML:
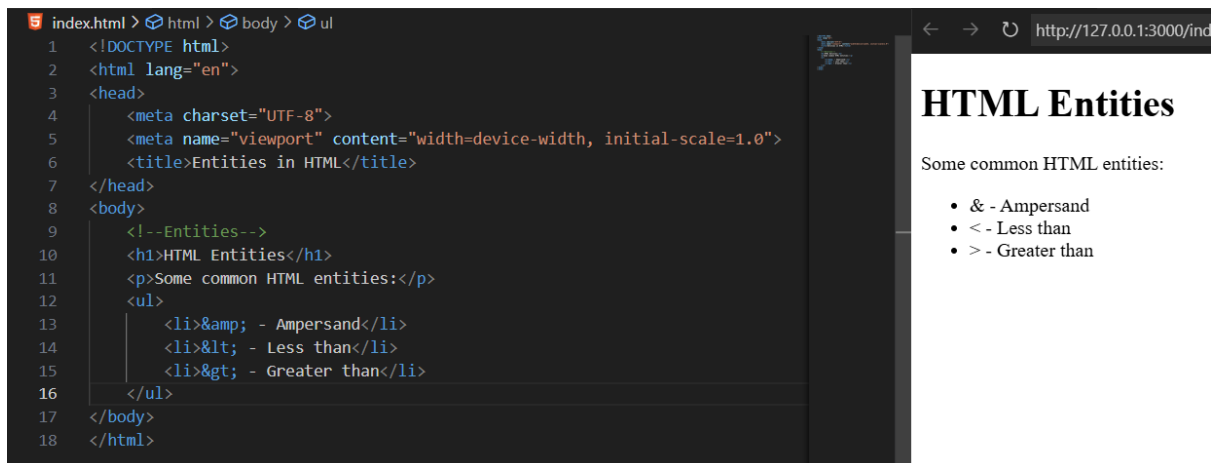
What are Entities in HTML?

Entities in HTML are predefined codes that represent characters which have a special meaning in HTML (like <, >, &, etc.) or characters that are not easily available on the keyboard (like ©, ®, ₹, €, etc.).

Every HTML entity starts with an ampersand (&) and ends with a semicolon (;). There are two main types:
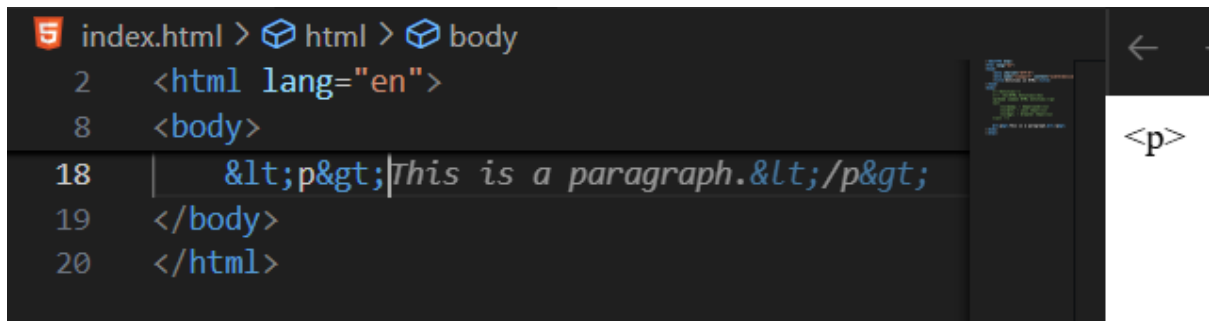
1. **Named Entity:** < → <
2. **Numeric Entity:** < → <

Entity Name	Displays As	Meaning
<	<	Less-than sign
>	>	Greater-than sign
&	&	Ampersand
"	"	Double quote
'	'	Single quote
	( )	Non-breaking space
©	©	Copyright symbol
®	®	Registered trademark
€	€	Euro sign
₹	₹	Indian Rupee sign

Example:

```html
 1  <!DOCTYPE html>
 2  <html lang="en">
 3  <head>
 4      <meta charset="UTF-8">
 5      <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
 6      <title>Entities in HTML</title>
 7  </head>
 8  <body>
 9      <!--Entities-->
10      <h1>HTML Entities</h1>
11      <p>Some common HTML entities:</p>
12      <ul>
13          <li>&amp; - Ampersand</li>
14          <li>&lt; - Less than</li>
15          <li>&gt; - Greater than</li>
16      </ul>
17  </body>
18  </html>
```
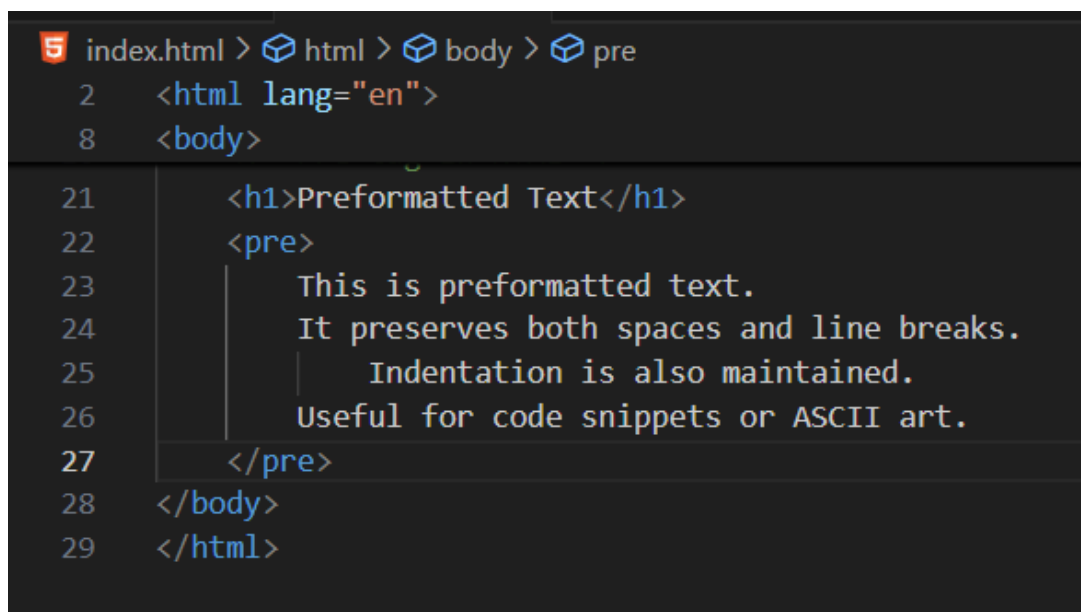
HTML Entities

Some common HTML entities:

- & - Ampersand
- < - Less than
- > - Greater than

Example: writing <p> tag using entities

```html
 2  <html lang="en">
 8  <body>
18      &lt;p&gt;This is a paragraph.&lt;/p&gt;
19  </body>
20  </html>
```

<p>

<pre> Tag:

What is <pre> tag in HTML?
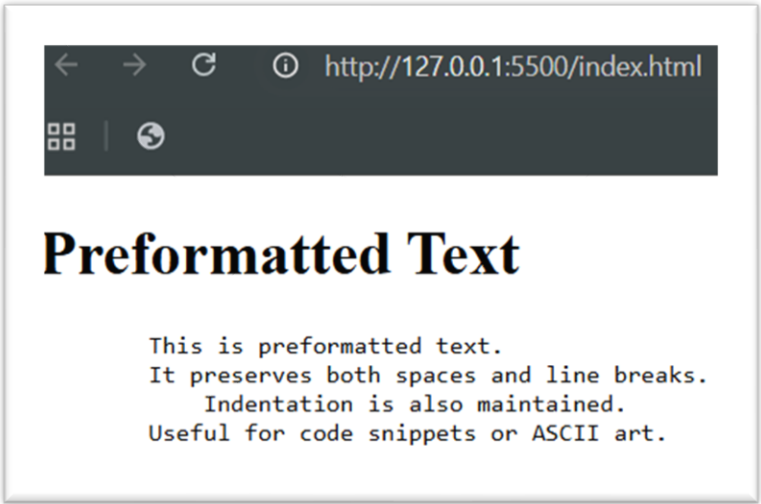
The <pre> tag is used to display text exactly as it is written in the HTML code — including spaces, tabs, and line breaks.

Example:

```html
 2  <html lang="en">
 8  <body>
21      <h1>Preformatted Text</h1>
22      <pre>
23          This is preformatted text.
24          It preserves both spaces and line breaks.
25              Indentation is also maintained.
26          Useful for code snippets or ASCII art.
27      </pre>
28  </body>
29  </html>
```

Output:

Use cases:

- Showing source code
- Displaying terminal output
- Writing ASCII art
- Keeping text alignment (like tables or poetry)

Features:

Feature	Description
Preserves formatting	Keeps spaces, tabs, and line breaks as written.
Uses monospace font	By default, browsers display <pre> text in a fixed-width font (like code editors).
Often used with <code>	Ideal for showing code snippets, command output, or ASCII art.

<blockquote> tag:

What is <blockquote> tag?

The <blockquote> tag defines a section that is quoted from another source and usually displays the text indented in browsers.

Features:

Feature	Description
Purpose	To show long quotations or excerpts.
Appearance	Indented block of text (by default).
Attribute	cite → specifies the source of the quote.
Can include	Paragraphs, text, or inline tags inside.

Example:

```
index.html > html > body
 2     <html lang="en">
 10    <body>
 32        <!--blockquote tag-->
 33        <h1>Blockquote Example</h1>
 34        <blockquote>
 35            "The only limit to our realization of tomorrow is our doubts of today."
 36            <br> - Franklin D. Roosevelt
 37        </blockquote>
 38        <blockquote cite="https://www.apple.com/stevejobs/quotes">
 39            "Innovation distinguishes between a leader and a follower."
 40        </blockquote>
 41
```
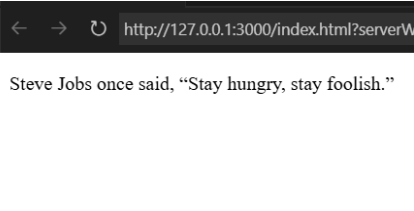
<q> tag:

What is <q> tag?

The <q> tag is used for short quotations that appear inside a paragraph. Browsers automatically add quotation marks (" ") around the text inside <q>.

Example:

```
index.html > html
 2     <html lang="en">
 10    <body>
 41
 42        <!--q tag-->
 43        <p>Steve Jobs once said, <q>Stay hungry, stay foolish.</q></p>
 44    </body>
 45    </html>
```

http://127.0.0.1:3000/index.html?serverW

Steve Jobs once said, "Stay hungry, stay foolish."

Difference between <q> and <blockquote>:

Tag	Used For	Display
<q>	Short, inline quotes	Adds quotation marks automatically
<blockquote>	Long, block-level quotes	Indents text as a block quote

Obsolete Tags:

What are obsolete tags?

Obsolete (or deprecated) HTML tags are elements that were used in older versions of HTML (like HTML 3.2 or 4.01), but have been removed in HTML5 because they are either:

- Replaced by CSS for styling, or
- Considered non-semantic or redundant.

Some common obsolete tags:

Obsolete Tag	Purpose (Old)	Modern Alternative
<center>	Centered content	text-align: center; in CSS
<font>	Change font, color, size	Use CSS: font-family, color, font-size
<b> *(in some cases)*	Bold text	<strong> for importance, or CSS font-weight
<i> *(in some cases)*	Italic text	<em> for emphasis, or CSS font-style
<u>	Underline text	CSS: text-decoration: underline;
<marquee>	Scrolling text	Use CSS animations or JavaScript
<big> / <small>	Resize text	CSS font-size
<strike>	Strike-through text	<del> or CSS text-decoration: line-through;
<tt>	Teletype/monospace text	<code> or CSS font-family: monospace;
<frameset> / <frame>	Page frames	Use <iframe> or modern layouts with <div> and CSS Grid/Flexbox
<applet>	Embed Java applets	Use <object> or <embed>
<acronym>	Abbreviations	<abbr> tag
<dir>	Directory list	 unordered list

Obsolete Tag	Purpose (Old)	Modern Alternative
<isindex>	Single-line input	<input>

Why They're Avoided:

- They break semantic meaning.
- Harder to maintain and style.
- Don't work well on mobile or responsive designs.
- May not be supported by modern browsers.

<code> tag:

What is a <code> tag?

The <code> tag defines a fragment of code. It is usually displayed in a monospace (fixed-width) font to make it stand out from normal text.

Use Case	Example
Inline code in sentences	<code>if (x > 0)</code>
Displaying snippets of HTML, CSS, JS, etc.	<code><div>Hello</div></code>
With <pre> for multi-line blocks	For structured code formatting

Example:

--The End--