

HTML



**HTML DOCUMENTATION
FWSA BATCH - 2**

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HTML INTRODUCTION

- HTML stands for **Hypertext Markup Language**. It is created for designing Web Pages and Web applications. To increase its efficiency it is embedded with many languages such as CSS (Cascading Style Sheets), JavaScript, etc.
- **Hypertext:** It describes the way according to which all the HTML documents (Web Pages) are linked together. Therefore, the link available is known as Hypertext.
- **Markup Language:** It means to simply “mark up” a text document with tags that informs the browser “How to structure it to display”.
- HTML consists of different elements which are considered the building blocks of HTML pages.
- Tags represent its elements.
- Browser does not show tags but shows all the text formatted in the tags.
- HTML does not show any error.

HTML EDITORS:

- We can use any Text Editor which comes pre-installed on the Machine (Notepad - Windows OS, TextEdit in Mac OS, TextEditor in Linux)
- We can also use the Code Editors like Visual Studio Code (VS Code) and Atom for writing the HTML files.
- You have to save the file name with the extension **.html**
EXAMPLE: index.html

LINKS TO INSTALL CODE EDITORS:

- VS CODE - <https://code.visualstudio.com/download>

For Windows Machine install the 64bit Version.

For Linux Machine install the **.deb** version

- ATOM - <https://atom.io/> (Windows)

Linux - First **Open** your **terminal** (Ctrl+Alt+T) then type or copy this **sudo apt install atom** that's it you can find your Atom Code Editor in the Menu of the Linux OS(Show Application).

- To check your Machine configuration in any OS open your **setting** and search for **About PC** there you can find your machine congratulations. Download the code editor as per your system configuration.

HTML BASIC TAGS:

Elements in Html are known as tags. Html consists of a huge number of tags but it is divided into two categories.

- **Empty tags:** All the tags which are not closed or self-closed tags. E.g.
, , <link> etc.
- **Non Empty tags:** All those tags which are closed. E.g. <body>, <p>, <title> etc.**Image, video, audio and object tags:** , <video>, <audio>, <object>, <map>, <area> and <param>.
- **List Tags:** , , , <dd>, <dt> and <dl>.
- **Table tags:** <table>, <th>, <tr>, <td>, <tbody>, <thead>, <tfoot>, <col>, <colgroup> and <caption>.
- **Form tags:** <form>, <input>, <textarea>, <select>, <option>, <button>, <label>, <fieldset>, <legend> and <optgroup>. <datalist>
- **Scripting tags:** <script>, <noscript>.

Example for Basic tags:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
<h1>Heading 1</h1>
<h2>Heading 2</h2>
<h3>Heading 3</h3>
<h4>Heading 4</h4>
<h5>Heading 5</h5>
<h6>Heading 6</h6>
</body>
</html>
```

Output:

Heading 1

Heading 2

Heading 3


Heading 4

Heading 5

Heading 6

Example for Title Tag

```
<html>
<head>
  <title>HTML</title>
</head>
<body>
</body>
</html>
```

A screenshot of a web browser's tab bar. The active tab is labeled 'HTML' with a circular icon to its left. To the right of the tab are a close button (an 'x') and a plus sign (+) for opening new tabs.

HTML ELEMENTS

An HTML element is defined by a start tag, some content, and an end tag.

The HTML element is everything from the start tag to the end tag:

<tagname> Content goes here... </tagname>

Examples of some HTML elements:

<h1> My First Heading </h1>

<p> My first paragraph. </p>

Nested HTML Elements

HTML elements can be nested (this means that elements can contain other elements).

All HTML documents consist of nested HTML elements.

The following example contains four HTML elements (**<html>**, **<body>**, **<h1>** and **<p>**):

Element

<html>

The **<html>** HTML element represents the root (top-level element) of an HTML document, so it is also referred to as the root element. All other elements must be descendants of this element.

Never Skip the End Tag

Some HTML elements will display correctly, even if you forget the end tag:

Empty HTML Elements

HTML elements with no content are called empty elements.

The **
** tag defines a line break, and is an empty element without a closing tag

HTML ATTRIBUTES:

- HTML Attributes are the one that gives additional information about the element.
- Attributes are always specified in the start tag
- Attributes are always in name and value pair Ex: name = “value”

SOME OF THE BASIC ATTRIBUTES:

- lang attribute
- src attribute
- alt attribute
- width and height attribute
- id attribute
- title attribute
- href attribute
- style attribute

LANG ATTRIBUTE:

- The lang attribute is used in the HTML element to define in what language the HTML file is written
- Declaring a language can be important for accessibility applications and search engines.

EXAMPLE:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en-US">
<body>...</body>
</html>
```

SRC ATTRIBUTE:

- The src attribute is basically an attribute that defines the address of the external resource which we use in the HTML tag.
- This is most commonly used in the tag to specify the address of the image we are going to use.

EXAMPLE:

- In the below example we have added the src attribute to give the address of the image we are going to use.

```

```

ALT ATTRIBUTE:

- The alt attribute is used to show or display the message if the img tag dint work properly
- This can also be used to describe the image to a developer who is actually sitting at the coding end.

EXAMPLE:

In the below example we have used the alt attribute to define that it is a logo image. This message will show this message if something happens wrong in the image tag.

```

```

WIDTH AND HEIGHT ATTRIBUTE:

This attribute is used to adjust the width and height of an image.

EXAMPLE:

In the above example, the image tag is mentioned to some respective height and width

```

```

ID ATTRIBUTE:

- This attribute is used to provide a unique identification of an element.
- The id attribute is mostly used in CSS

EXAMPLE:

```
<h1 id="title">FWSA HTML </h1>
```

TITLE ATTRIBUTE:

- The title attribute is used to show some information about the element while hovering on the element.
- This attribute will be shown either while loading the page or while hovering on the element.

```
<h1 title="This document belongs to FWSA">FWSA HTML </h1>
```

HREF ATTRIBUTE:

- This attribute is used to specify a link to any address.
- This attribute is used along with the <a> tag.
- The link given in this attribute is linked with the text and when the text is clicked the link will redirect us to the page which is linked with the text.

```
<a href="https://www.youtube.com/" class="logo">YOUTUBE</a>
```

STYLE ATTRIBUTE:

- This attribute is used to provide various CSS effects to the HTML elements such as increasing font-size, changing font-family, coloring, etc.

EXAMPLE:

```
/
<h2 style="font-family:'Times New Roman', Times, serif;">Hello Students!</h2>
<h3 style="font-size:30px;">All the Best for Your</h3>
<h2 style="color:■ #8CCEF9;">New Journey</h2>
<h2 style="text-align:center;">Give Your Best and 100% Effort</h2>
```

HTML FORMATTING

HTML Formatting is a process of formatting text for better look and feel. HTML provides us the ability to format text without using CSS. There are many formatting tags in HTML. These tags are used to make text bold, italicized, or underlined. There are almost 14 options available for how text appears in HTML and XHTML.

- `` - Bold text
- `` - Important text
- `<i>` - Italic text
- `` - Emphasized text
- `<mark>` - Marked text
- `<small>` - Smaller text
- `` - Deleted text
- `<ins>` - Inserted text
- `<sub>` - Subscript text
- `<sup>` - Superscript text

Bold tag - ``

Code:

```
<p>This text is normal.</p>
```

```
<p><b>This text is bold.</b></p>
```

Output:

This text is normal.

This text is bold.

Strong tag - ``

Code:

```
<p>This text is normal.</p>
```

```
<p><strong>This text is important!</strong></p>
```

Output:

This text is normal.

This text is important!

I tag - <i>

Code:

Output:

`<p>This text is normal.</p>` This text is normal.

`<p><i>This text is italic.</i></p>` *This text is italic.*

Em tag -

Code:

Output:

`<p>This text is normal.</p>` This text is normal.

`<p>This text is emphasized.</p>` *This text is emphasized.*

Small tag - <small>

Code:

`<p>This is some normal text.</p>`

`<p><small>This is some smaller text.</small></p>`

Output:

This is some normal text.

This is some smaller text.

Mark tag - <mark>

Code:

```
<p>Do not forget to buy <mark>milk</mark> today.</p>
```

Output:

Do not forget to buy **milk** today.

Del tag -

Code:

```
<p>My favorite color is <del>blue</del> red.</p>
```

Output:

My favorite color is ~~blue~~ red.

Ins tag - <ins>

Code:

```
<p>My favorite color is <del>blue</del> <ins>red</ins>.</p>
```

Output:

My favorite color is ~~blue~~ red.

Sub tag - <sub>

Code:

```
<p>This is <sub>subscripted</sub> text.</p>
```


Output:

This is _{subscripted} text.

Sup tag - <sup>**Code:**

```
<p>This is <sup>superscripted</sup> text.</p>
```

Output:

This is ^{superscripted} text.

HTML PHRASE TAG

The HTML phrase tags are special purpose tags, which defines the structural meaning of a block of text or semantics of text. Following is the list of phrase tags, some of which we have already discussed in HTML formatting.

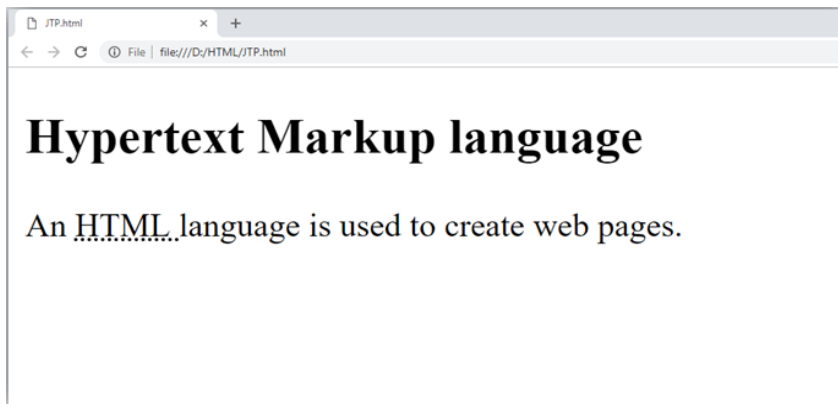
- Abbreviation tag : **<abbr>**
- Acronym tag: **<acronym>** (not supported in HTML5)
- Marked tag: **<mark>**
- Strong tag: ****
- Emphasized tag : ****

1. Text Abbreviation tag

This tag is used to abbreviate a text. To abbreviate a text, write text between **<abbr>** and **</abbr>** tag.

Example

<p>An **<abbr title = “Hypertext Markup language” >** HTML **</abbr>**language is used to create web pages. **</p>**

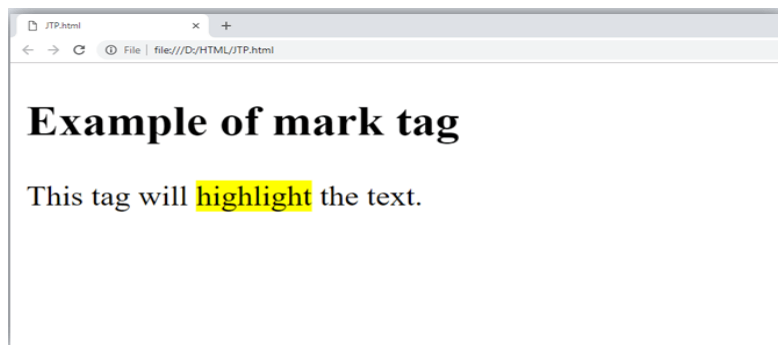


2. Marked tag:

The content written between **<mark>** and **</mark>** tag will show as a yellow mark on the browser. This tag is used to highlight a particular text.

Example

<p>This tag will **<mark>highlight</mark>** the text.**</p>**

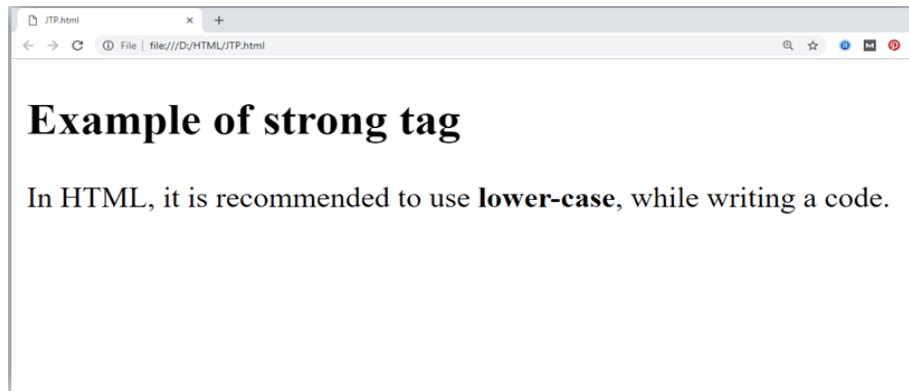


3. Strong text:

This tag is used to display the important text of the content. The text written between **** and **** will be displayed as important text.

Example

`<p>`In HTML it is recommended to use `` lower-case ``, while writing a code. `</p>`

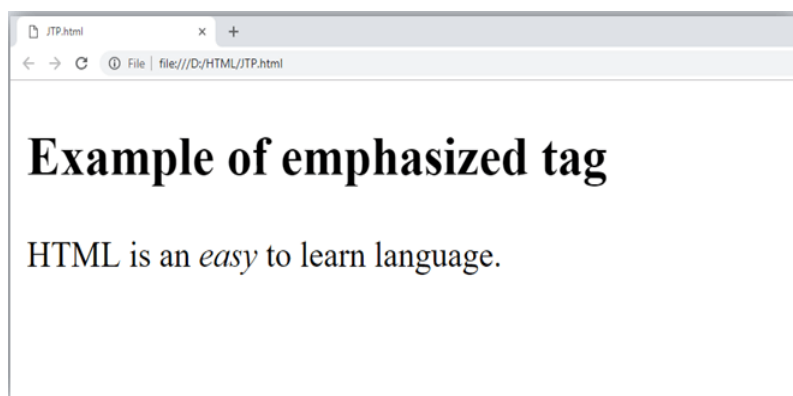


4. Emphasized text

This tag is used to emphasize the text, and displays the text in italic form. The text written between `` and `` tag will italicize the text.

Example

`<p>`HTML is an `` easy `` to learn language.`</p>`

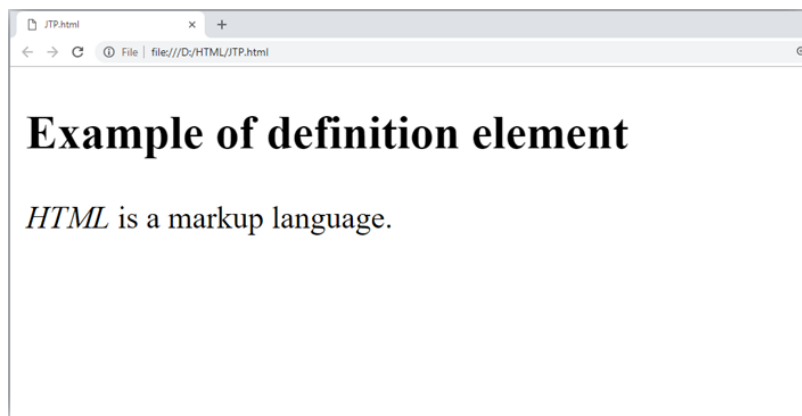


5. Definition tag:

When you use the `<dfn>` and `</dfn>` tags, it allows you to specify the keyword of the content. Following is an example to show how to define an element.

Example

`<p><dfn>HTML </dfn> is a markup language. </p>`



HTML META TAGS

1. The <meta> tag **defines metadata about an HTML document**.
2. Metadata is data (information) about data. <meta> tags always go inside the <head> element, and are typically used to specify character set, page description, keywords, author of the document, and viewport settings.

```
<html>
  <head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8">
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
    <meta name="discription" content="">
    <meta name="keywords" content="">
    <meta name="author" content="">
    <meta http-equiv="refresh" content="0; url=https://www.freshworks.com/ ">
  </head>
  <body>
  </body>
</html>
```

HTML COMMENT TAG

HTML comments are not displayed in the browser, but they can help document your HTML source code.

You can add comments to your HTML source by using the following syntax:

```
<!-- Write your comments here →
```

Notice that there is an exclamation point (!) in the start tag, but not in the end tag.

Add Comments

With comments you can place notifications and reminders in your HTML code:

Example

```
<!-- This is a comment -->
```

```
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>
```

```
<!-- Remember to add more information here →
```

HTML IMAGE TAGS :

The tag is used to embed an image in an HTML page.

The **** tag has two required attributes:

- **src** - Specifies the path to the image.
- **alt** - Specifies an alternate text for the image, if the image for some reason cannot be displayed.

HTML TABLES TAG

- In HTML, the **<table>** tag is used to represent data in a tabular format on the web pages.
- With tables, we can store that information in a two-dimensional format consisting of rows and columns of cells containing data.
- In order to define a row of a table **<tr>** tag is used
- To define table cell **<td>** tag is used.
- To provide the header of a table **<th>** tag is used.

EXAMPLE:

```
<table>
  <tr>
    <th>StudId</th>
    <th>StudName</th>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>A0001</td>
    <td>Chitra</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>A0002</td>
    <td>Lisha</td>
  </tr>
</table>
```

HTML <td> Tag:

- The <td> stands for table data.
- The <td> tag defines a standard cell of a table that contains data.
- By default, text inside the starting and ending <td> tag is left-aligned and is regular.

EXAMPLE:

```
<table>
  <tr>
    <td>first Cell</td>
    <td>second cell</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>third Cell</td>
    <td>fourth cell</td>
  </tr>
</table>
```

COMMON ATTRIBUTES USED IN `<td>` TAG:

Colspan

- The colspan is used to indicate how many column that cell should extend.
- Its value is always positive and its default value is 1.

Rowspan

- This is used to indicate how many rows the cell can extend.
- Their value is always positive.
- The default value of the rowspan is 1.

Header

This is used to specify more than one header cell of the table

HTML `<th>` TAG

- The `<th>` tag is used to define one cell as the header of a group of cells in HTML.
- The HTML table contains two types of cells, one kind is used to define the header of a group of a cell and another one is the normal cell which contains the data of the table.
- The text between `<th>` and `</th>` tag is usually bold and centered aligned.
- The `<th>` tag is generally said as the child of the table tag.

EXAMPLE:

```
<table>
  <tr>
    <th>ProductNo</th>
    <th>ProductName</th>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>001</td>
    <td>Apple MacBook</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>002</td>
    <td>Apple I-phone</td>
  </tr>
</table>
```

COMMON ATTRIBUTES USED IN <th> TAG:

Colspan

- The colspan is used to indicate how many columns that cell should extend.
- Its value is always positive and its default value is 1.

Rowspan

- This is used to indicate how many rows the cell can extend.
- Their value is always positive.
- The default value of the rowspan is 1.

Header

- This is used to specify more than one header cell of the table.
- This has no visual changes in the browser. This is used by the screen reader

Abbr

- The abbr attribute is used to say the short abbreviation for the content of the cell.
- Example: **<th abbr="Id">Product Id</th>**
- This has no visual changes in the browser. This is used by the screen reader

Scope

- The scope attribute defines the cells to which the header tag relates.
- It has values: row, col, auto, rowgroup, colgroup.
- Again this also doesn't have any visual changes in the browser. This is used by the screen reader.
- Example: **<th scope="col">Month</th>HTML <tr> TAG**
- The <tr> tag is used to denote the table row in HTML.
- The <tr> tag is used to define a row of cells in a table.
- The <th> and <td> tags are used inside the <tr> tag.
- The <tr> tag contains more than one <th> tag as well as <td> tag.

```
<table>
  <tr>
    <th>ProductNo</th>
    <th>ProductName</th>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>001</td>
    <td>Apple MacBook</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>002</td>
    <td>Apple I-phone</td>
  </tr>
</table>
```

HTML <tr> tag uses the global attributes; there are no special attributes for the tr tag.

HTML LISTS

HTML lists are used to specify data sets. All lists can include one or more elements from the list. HTML lists are available in three different types:

- Ordered List or Numbered List (ol)
- Unordered List or Bulleted List (ul)
- Description List or Definition List (dl)

Ordered List or numbered List

All list items in the ordered HTML lists are marked with numbers by default. It is also known as a numbered list. The ordered list starts with the `< ol >` tag and the list item starts with the `< li >` tag.

Unorder List

```
1  <html>
2    <head>
3      <title></title>
4    </head>
5    <body>
6      <ul>
7        <li>list 1</li>
8        <li>list 2</li>
9        <li>list 3</li>
10     </ul>
11   </body>
12 </html>
13
```

Order List

```
1 <html>
2   <head>
3     <title>order list</title>
4   </head>
5   <body>
6     <ol>
7       <li>List 1</li>
8       <li>List 2</li>
9       <li>List 3</li>
10    </ol>
11  </body>
12 </html>
```

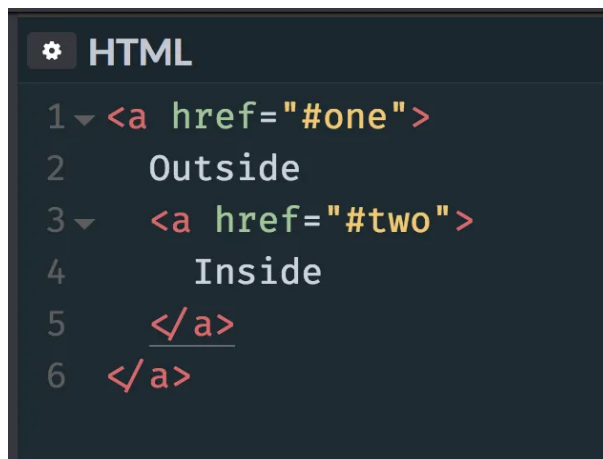
Description List

```
1 <html>
2   <head>
3   </head>
4   <body>
5     <dl>
6       <dt>Description title</dt>
7       <dd>Description list 1</dd>
8       <dt>Description title</dt>
9       <dd>Description list 2</dd>
10    </dl>
11  </body>
12 </html>
13
```


HTML TEXT LINKS :

A link is specified using HTML tag `<a>`. This tag is called anchor tag and anything between the opening `<a>` tag and the closing `` tag becomes part of the link and a user can click that part to reach the linked document.

Example

A screenshot of a code editor window titled "HTML" with a gear icon. The editor shows six lines of code. Line 1: ``. Line 2: `Outside`. Line 3: ``. Line 4: `Inside`. Line 5: ``. Line 6: ``. The code is color-coded: opening and closing tags are red, attributes are green, and text is white. The closing tag on line 5 is underlined.

```
1 <a href="#one">
2   Outside
3 <a href="#two">
4   Inside
5   </a>
6 </a>
```

HTML IMAGE LINK

To use image as a link in HTML, use the **** tag as well as the **<a>** tag with the href attribute. The **** tag is for using an image in a web page and the **<a>** tag is for adding a link. Under the image tag src attribute, add the URL of the image. With that, also add the height and width.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head></head>
<body>
<a href="add_link">

</a>
</body> </html>
```

Example

You can try to run the following code to use an image as a link in HTML

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title>HTML Image as link</title>
</head>
<body>
<a href="https://www.google.com/">

</a>
</body>
</html>
```

HTML EMAIL LINKS :

HTML `<a>` tag provides you the option to specify an email address to send an email. While using `<a>` tag as an email tag, you will use `mailto:` email address along with *href* attribute.

Example

```
<HTML>
<HEAD>
|   <TITLE> Linking to a mail in HTML </TITLE>
</HEAD>
<BODY>
|   <h1><A href="mailto: xyz@gmail.com"> Email me </H1>
</BODY>
</HTML>
```

HTML IFRAMES

Not Supported in HTML5.

The **<frame>** tag was used in HTML 4 to define one particular window (frame) within a **<frameset>**.

What to Use Instead?

Example

Use the **<iframe>** tag to embed another document within the current HTML document:

```
<iframe src="https://www.keerthu.com"></iframe>
```

HTML BLOCKS AND INLINE

Blocks:

A block-level element always takes up the full width available (stretches out to the left and right as far as it can).

Two commonly used block elements are: `<p>` and `<div>`.

The `<p>` element defines a paragraph in an HTML document.

The `<div>` element defines a division or a section in an HTML document.

Code:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
  <title>HTML</title>
</head>
<body>
  <div style="background-color: black; color: white; padding: 20px;">
    <h2>Freshworks</h2>
    <p>Freshworks makes it fast and easy for businesses to delight their customers and employees. We do this by taking a fresh approach to building and delivering software-as-a-service that's affordable, quick to implement, and designed for the end-user. Unlike legacy software, Freshworks builds tech that works for everyone, making it easy for IT, customer service, sales, marketers and HR to do their job and delight their customers.</p>
  </div>
</body>
</html>
```

Output:

Freshworks

Freshworks makes it fast and easy for businesses to delight their customers and employees. We do this by taking a fresh approach to building and delivering software-as-a-service that's affordable, quick to implement, and designed for the end-user. Unlike legacy software, Freshworks builds tech that works for everyone, making it easy for IT, customer service, sales, marketers and HR to do their job and delight their customers.

Inline:

An inline element does not start on a new line.

An inline element only takes up as much width as necessary.

This is a `` element inside a paragraph.

Code:

```
<p>My mother has <span style="color:blue;font-weight:bold">blue</span> eyes and my father  
has <span style="color:darkolivegreen;font-weight:bold">dark green</span> eyes.</p>
```

Output:

My mother has **blue** eyes and my father has **dark green** eyes.

HTML Background Images

A background image can be specified for almost any HTML element.

Background Image on a HTML element

To add a background image on an HTML element, use the HTML **style** attribute and the CSS **background-image** property:

Example

Add a background image on a HTML element:

```
<p style="background-image: url('img_girl.jpg');">
```

You can also specify the background image in the **<style>** element, in the **<head>** section:

Example

Specify the background image in the **<style>** element:

```
<style>
p {
  background-image: url('img_girl.jpg');
}
</style>
```

Background Image on a Page

If you want the entire page to have a background image, you must specify the background image on the **<body>** element:

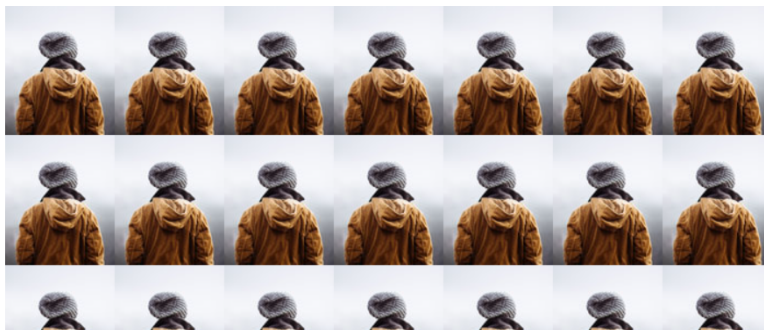
Example

Add a background image for the entire page:

```
<style>
body {
  background-image: url('img_girl.jpg');
}
</style>
```

Background Repeat

If the background image is smaller than the element, the image will repeat itself, horizontally and vertically, until it reaches the end of the element:



To avoid the background image from repeating itself, set the **background-repeat** property to **no-repeat**

Example

```
<style>
body {
  background-image: url('example_img_girl.jpg');
  background-repeat: no-repeat;
}
</style>
```


Background Cover

If you want the background image to cover the entire element, you can set the **background-size** property to **cover**.

Also, to make sure the entire element is always covered, set the **background-attachment** property to **fixed**:

This way, the background image will cover the entire element, with no stretching (the image will keep its original proportions):

Example

```
<style>
```

```
body {
```

```
    background-image: url('img_girl.jpg');
```

```
    background-repeat: no-repeat;
```

```
    background-attachment: fixed;
```

```
    background-size: cover;
```

```
</style>
```



HTML COLOR :

- HTML colors are specified with predefined color names, or with RGB, HEX, HSL, RGBA, or HSLA values.
- In HTML, a color can be specified by using a color name.

Example

```
<h1 style="color:Tomato;">Hello World</h1>
```

```
<p style="color:DodgerBlue;">I am HTML</p>
```

```
<p style="color:MediumSeaGreen;">Welcome</p>
```

HTML FONT :

Not Supported in HTML 5.

The **** tag was used in HTML 4 to specify the font face, font size, and color of text.

HTML FORM TAG :

- An **HTML form** is *a section of a document* which contains controls such as text fields, password fields, checkboxes, radio buttons, submit button, menus etc.
- An HTML form facilitates the user to enter data that is to be sent to the server for processing such as name, email address, password, phone number, etc. .

Example

<form action="server url" method="get|post"> </form>

List of HTML 5 form tags.

Tag	Description
<form>	It defines an HTML form to enter inputs by the used side.
<input>	It defines an input control.
<textarea>	It defines a multi-line input control.
<label>	It defines a label for an input element.
<fieldset>	It groups the related elements in a form.
<legend>	It defines a caption for a <fieldset> element.
<select>	It defines a drop-down list.
<optgroup>	It defines a group of related options in a drop-down list.
<option>	It defines an option in a drop-down list.
<button>	It defines a clickable button.

HEADER TAG :

The **<header>** element represents a container for introductory content or a set of navigational links.

A **<header>** element typically contains:

- one or more heading elements (**<h1>** - **<h6>**)
- logo or icon
- authorship information

Note: You can have several **<header>** elements in one HTML document.

However, **<header>** cannot be placed within a **<footer>**, **<address>** or another **<header>** element.

```
<h1>Heading no. 1</h1>  
<h2>Heading no. 2</h2>  
<h3>Heading no. 3</h3>  
<h4>Heading no. 4</h4>  
<h5>Heading no. 5</h5>  
<h6>Heading no. 6</h6>
```

Heading no. 1
Heading no. 2
Heading no. 3
Heading no. 4
Heading no. 5
Heading no. 6

MARQUEE TAG:

The HTML **<marquee>** tag is used for scrolling a piece of text or image displayed either horizontally across or vertically down your web site page depending on the settings.

Example

<marquee>This is basic example of marquee**</marquee>**

<marquee direction = "up">The direction of text will be from bottom to top
</marquee>

LAYOUTS:

An HTML layout is **a blueprint used to arrange web pages in a well-defined manner**. It is easy to navigate, simple to understand and uses HTML tags to customize web design elements. Crucial for any website, an HTML that uses the correct format will easily improve a website's appearance.

STYLESHEETS:

Cascading Style Sheets (CSS) provide easy and effective alternatives to specify various attributes for the HTML tags. Using CSS, you can specify a number of style properties for a given HTML element. Each property has a name and a value, separated by a colon (:). Each property declaration is separated by a semi-colon (;).

Example

```
<p><font color = "green" size = "5">Hello, World!</font></p>
```

You can use CSS in three ways in your HTML document –

- External Style Sheet – Define style sheet rules in a separate .css file and then include that file in your HTML document using HTML **<link>** tag.
- Internal Style Sheet – Define style sheet rules in the header section of the HTML document using **<style>** tag.
- Inline Style Sheet – Define style sheet rules directly along-with the HTML elements using style attribute.

HTML 4 Vs HTML 5 :

HTML4	HTML5
<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ It is fourth version of HTML➤ HTML4 makes use of common structures like header and footer➤ Not capable of handling error due to inaccurate syntax➤ Unable to embed audio and video directly, makes use of third party like Flash➤ HTML4 has less simplified syntax➤ Does not support local storage unlike HTML5➤ It does not have new advanced set of tags like <canvas> and all	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ It is the fifth and the latest version of HTML➤ In addition to common structures, HTML5 makes use of new structures like drag and drop, section and much more➤ Capable of handling inaccurate syntax error➤ Contains embedded audio video tags to include audio and video without any third party conjunction➤ HTML4 has much more simplified syntax➤ Supports locals storage and hence prevents external plugins➤ It has a complete new set of attributes like <canvas>, <video> and all along with the old ones

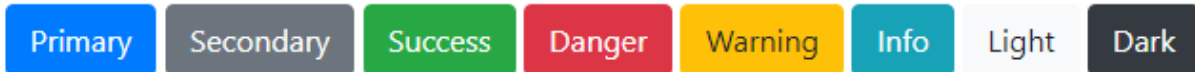
SCRIPT TAG :

- The **<script>** tag is used to embed a client-side script (JavaScript).
- The **<script>** element either contains scripting statements, or it points to an external script file through the src attribute.

```
1  <!DOCTYPE html>
2  <html>
3  <head>
4      <title></title>
5      <script type="text/javascript">
6          alert('Hello world');
7      </script>
8  </head>
9  <body>
10
11 </body>
12 </html>
```

BUTTON TAG :

- The **<button>** tag defines a clickable button.
- Inside a **<button>** element you can put text (**and tags like <i>, , ,
, , etc.**). That is not possible with a button created with the **<input>** element!



```
<button type="button" class="btn btn-primary">Primary</button>
<button type="button" class="btn btn-secondary">Secondary</button>
<button type="button" class="btn btn-success">Success</button>
<button type="button" class="btn btn-danger">Danger</button>
<button type="button" class="btn btn-warning">Warning</button>
<button type="button" class="btn btn-info">Info</button>
<button type="button" class="btn btn-light">Light</button>
<button type="button" class="btn btn-dark">Dark</button>

<button type="button" class="btn btn-link">Link</button>
```

Source - Bootstrap

HTML OBJECT TAG:

- The **<object>** tag is used to represent an external resource or to define an embedded object inside an HTML document.
- The external resource can be any image, any nested browsing context, or it can be any resource.
- Objects are mainly used in forms and in the submission of forms.

`/\A[^\s]+@[^\s]+\z//\A[^\s]+@[^\s]+\z/`

- We can embed another website in our HTML document with the help of the **<object>** tag.

EXAMPLE:

```
<object width="420" height="315" data="https://www.youtube.com/embed/QXCsKdFX67Y">
</object>
```

ATTRIBUTES USED IN <object> TAG:

Data

This attribute is used to specify the address of the resource as a valid URL.

Form

This attribute is used to specify the form to which the object belongs to.

Height

This height attribute in the <object> tag is used to specify the height of the object in pixels.

Type

This attribute is used to define the content type of the external resource we have given.

Width

This attribute is used to give the width of the object in pixels.

Usemap

This attribute is used to specify a hash-name reference to the map element.

SOURCES

W3Schools - <https://www.w3schools.com/html>

Tutorialspoint - <https://www.tutorialspoint.com/html/index.htm>

StudyTonight - <https://www.studytonight.com/code/html-course/>