

Ryesha Asghar

Basic To

Advanced

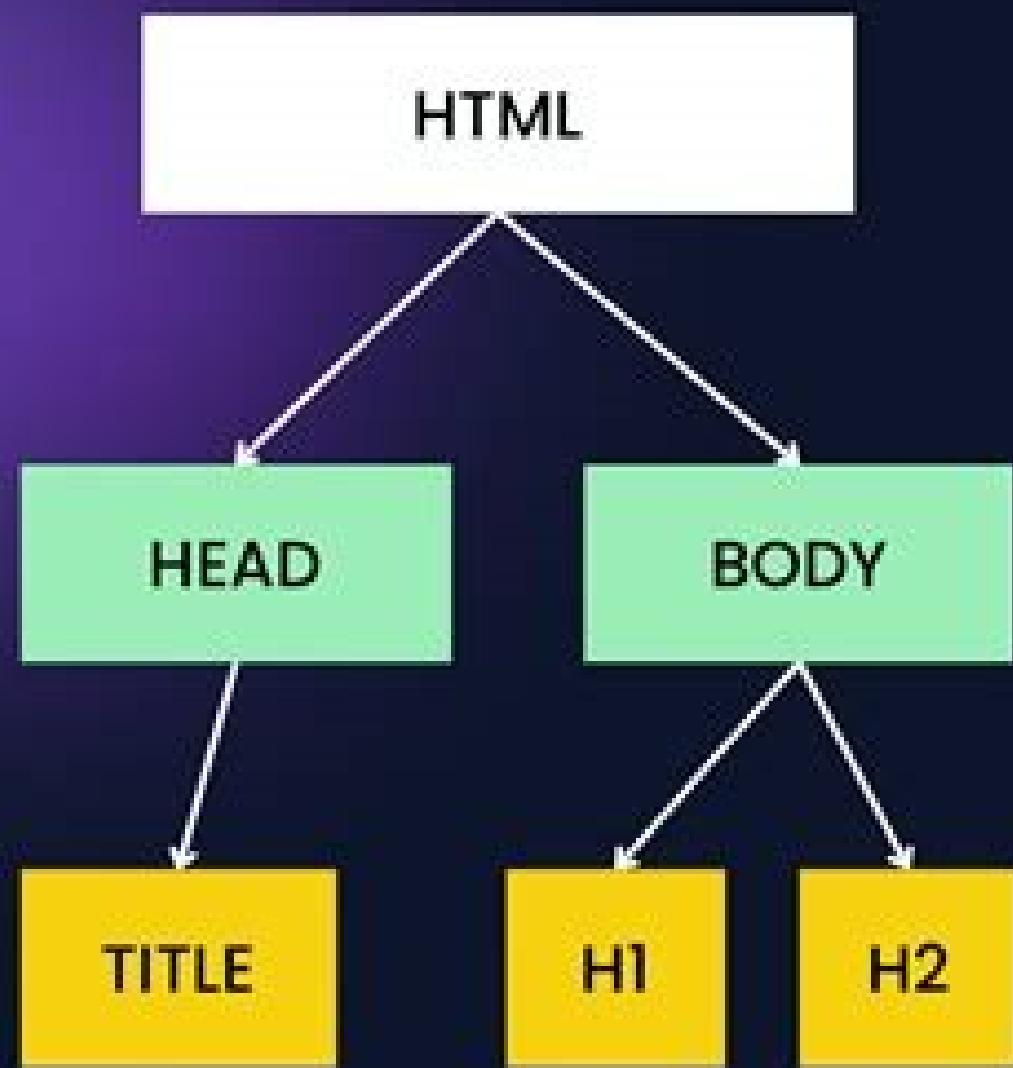
Html Notes

Chapter : 01

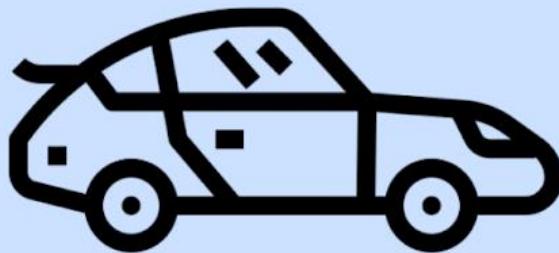
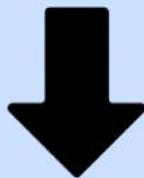
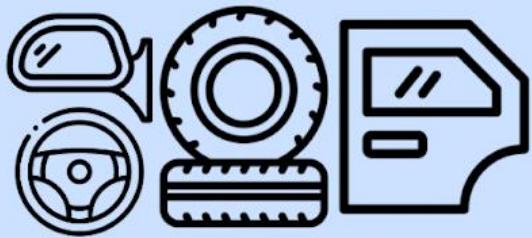
Introduction to Html

Basic HTML Structure

```
<!DOCTYPE html>  
<html>  
  <head>  
    <title></title>  
  </head>  
  
  <body>  
    <h1></h1>  
    <h2></h2>  
  </body>  
</html>
```



HTML



CSS



JS



1. Introduction of Html

- * Html Stand for hyper-text markup language.
hyper-text meaning is multiples pages create on the websites and markup meaning is through the coding use img, Para, headings and others tags in websites called markup.

OR

- * Html Stand for hypertext markup language.
we use it to give the structure of the web pages.

1. Html Structure of Webpages

- * <!DOCTYPE> :~ updated version ,
not case sensitive and the declaration for html5 is <!DOCTYPE html> .

OR

Define the document of html5.

- * <html> :~
It is the root element of the html Page.

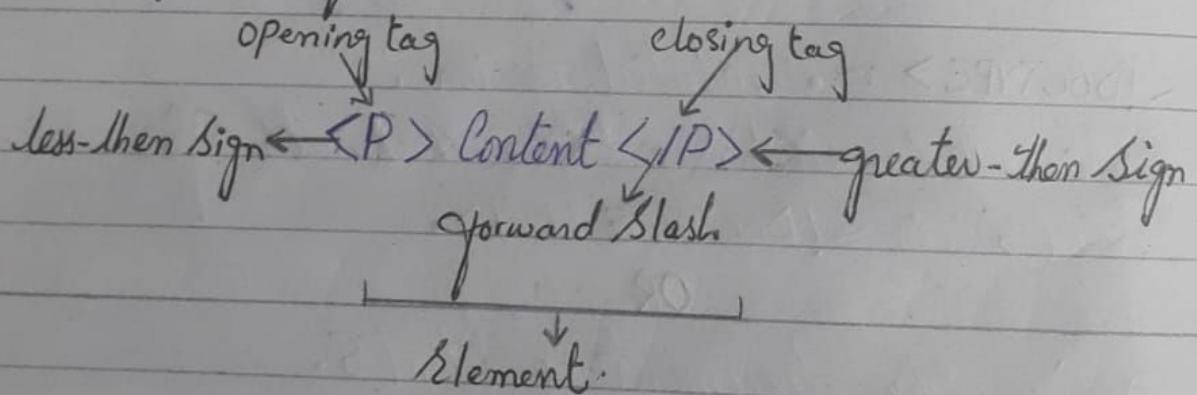
- * <head> :~ The title element contains meta information about the html Page.

* <title> :- Specify the title of the html Page.

* <body> :- used to Contain of the web pages.

2. What is Elements:-

- An html element is defined by a Start tag, some content, and an end tag.
- Example : <h1> hellow world </h1>.
- Syntax of Elements :-



3. What is Attribute:-

- Provide additional information about the Content of an elements and Attribute are divided two parts "value and name".

Example: <P color = "Black"> my word </P>.

Syntax of Attribute :-

<P lang = "Urdu" > --- </P>

Attribute name

Attribute value .

Complete chp : 01

Chapter : 02

Text |

Chapter : 02 (Text)

1. Headings :-

- Define a heading in html Pages.
 - headings are divided into 6 headings.
 h_1 to h_6 .
 - h_1 is thy first, largest and main heading.
 - h_2 is sub heading of html.
 - h_3 is - sub-sub heading of html.
 - h_4 to h_6 is uncountables headings.
- * Syntax is :~ $<h_1>$ ---- $</h_1>$.

2. Paragraph:-

- write used to paragraphs in html Page.
- * Syntax is :~ $<P>$ --- $</P>$.

3. Html Formatting Tags:-

1. Bold and Italic tags :-
- * used to text bold $$.

- * use to text Italic *i*.

2. Superscript and Subscript tags:-

- * used to valueup Maths Concepts $\langle \sup \rangle$.
- * used to valuedown chemical formulas $\langle \sub \rangle$.

3. Line break and horizontal rules tags:-

- * used to create space or line break $\langle br \rangle$.
- * use to create line in html page $\langle hr \rangle$.
- * Both tags are self closing tags.

4. Strong and Emphasis tags:-

- * It is use to text bold. (strong).
- * It is use to text Italic. (em).

Syntax :~ $\langle \text{strong} \rangle \dots \langle / \text{strong} \rangle$
 $\langle \text{em} \rangle \dots \langle / \text{em} \rangle$.

5. White Space:-

- * In html not except extra space during work.
- * 1 step space accept and 2 to more not accept.

6. Delete tags:-

- * and <s>:-
- * use to cut words.
- * Eg:- Aysha.

7. underline tags:-

- * <ins> and <u>:-
- * use to underline the words or lines.
- * Eg:- Aysha.

8. Strong and Emphasis tags:-

- * It is use to text bold .
- * It is use to text italic .

9. mark tag -

- * used to highlighted text. <m>.

4. Html Quotation and Citation Elements:-

<abbr>:- Abbreviations and Acronyms.

- Define an abbreviation or acronym.

* Define the full form of short form words.

Syntax:

<abbr title="Ayesha Asghar"> A.A </abbr>

* <Address> :-

- Define contact information for the author/owner of a document.

<address> --- </address>

* <bdo> :-

- Define the text direction.

* <q> :-

- Define a short inline quotation.

* Syntax: <q> --- </q>.

* <blockquote> :-

- Define a section that is quoted from author source.

<blockquote cite="address of web"> The only thing
</blockquote>.

* <cite> :-

- Define the title of a work.



95% 3:35 pm



T



Chapter : 03

Lists |

© Status (6 excluded)



Chapter : 03 (lists)

1. Html Lists :-

- * Html lists allow web developers to group a set of related items in list:-
- * Lists are divided into two types means unordered list and means ordered list.

Eg: bullets , Ex: numbers

* unordered Lists :-

- An unordered list starts with tag.
- Each list item starts with the tag.
- * The list items will be marked with bullets.
- * Small black circles by default :-

* Syntax :-

 --

* Ordered Lists :

- An ordered list starts with the `` tag.
- Each list item starts with the `` tag.
- * The list items will be marked with numbers by default.

* Syntax :-

```
<ol>
  <li> --- </li>
  <li> --- </li>
</ol> .
```

2. Description Lists :

- * A description list is a list of terms, with a description of each term.
- * Description list are divided 3 types :-

- `<dl>` :- Define the description list.
- `<dt>` :- Define the description term.
- `<dd>` :- Define the description data.

* unordered lists :- (invol> use)

- * Property : list-style-type .
- * values : disc , circle , square , none .

* ordered lists :- (invol> use)

- type = "1" → numbers .
- type = "A" → uppercase letters .
- type = "a" → lowercase letters .
- type = "I" → uppercase roman num .
- type = "i" → lowercase roman num .

Complete chp 03

Chapter : 04

Links

Chapter : 04 (Links)

1. Webpage and Websites Difference:-

* Webpage :- Single page and homepage.

* website :- Multiple Pages, a document which is written in html.

2. Hyperlink / Anchor Tag

* The `<a>` tag define a hyperlink which is used to a specific section on the same page.

Syntax :-

`....`
filepath or url

* What is url and file path?

- url :- any websites or address is called url.
- url full form is uniform Resource Locator.
- url have two types:-
 - * Absolute url
 - * Relative url.

(1) Relative url

OR

Internal Link

- * A link to another Page on the same website.

Syntax :-

google

note:- its example of Absolute url.

(2) Absolute url

OR

External Link

- * A link to a Page on another website.

Syntax :-

HTML

note:- its example of Relative url:-

3. Email Link :-

- * A link that open an Email Program to send a message.

Syntax + Attribute :-

 Send .

4. File Download Pdf :-

- * A link to a document file.

Syntax + Attribute :-

*
Download Pdf .

5. Contact Link

- * This link is used to add Phone no or Sms.

Syntax :~

* `Phone`.

* `SMS`.

6. Attributes All Links :-

* blank :~ link open in new tab.

* Target - Self :~ open in same tab.

* Target - top :~ open in parent frame.

* Target - parent :~ open in full browser window.

* Src :~ " " " "

* Alt :~ alternate text for the image.

* title :~ att " " " "

* href :~ full website address, url, path.

7. Button Link :-

* To use an html button as a link, you have to add some Javascript code.

Syntax :~

```
<button  
onclick="document.location=''">html  
</button>.
```

8. Image Link:

- * To use an image as a link, just put the img inside the tag.
- Syntax :-

```
<a href=" " >

</a>.
```

9. Color Links:

- * By default, a link will appear this (in all browsers).
 - An visited link is underlined and blue.
 - A visited link is underlined and Purple.
 - An active link is underlined and red.

note :- you can change the link state color by using CSS.

Complete chpt 04

10. Link Bookmark:

- *

```
<a href="#name" > --</a>.
```
- * It is created using the id attribute.
- * In html a bookmark link is a link that allows users to jump to a specific section of the same webpage.

Chapter : 05

Images|

Chapter : 05. (Images).

(1) Image Tag :-

- * The tag is used to embed an image in an html document.

- * Syntax:-

```
<img src = "path" alt = " " >
```

- * This tag is self closing tag because donot have closing tag.

- * All Img Tag Attributes:-

- * src :- The (src) attribute specifies the url of the image.

- * alt :- The (alt) attribute specifies the alternate text for the images.

- * width and height :-

Specify the width and height
of an image.

- * Syntax:-

```
<img src = " " alt = " " width = "50px" >
```

`height=50px>`

- Style :~ It prevent style sheets from changing the size of image.
- Syntax :~ `style = width: 50px`
- used in style tag because it is attribute.

(2) Images in Another Folder :~

- * If you have your images in a sub-folder, you must include the folder name in the src attribute:

Syntax :~

```
<img src = " / " alt = " " >.
```

(3) Animated Images :~

- * HTML allows animated gifs:

Syntax :

```
<img src = " " alt = " "
      style = " width: 48px, height: 48px; >
```

(4) Images as a Link :-

- * To use an image as a link, put the `` tag inside the `<a>` tag.

Syntax:-

```
<a href="default.asp">  
    
</a>.
```

(5) Image Floating :-

- * use the CSS `float` property to let the image float to the right or to the left of a text:

Syntax:- `<P>` The image will float to the right of the text. `</P>.`

- * use right or left float:-

(6) Background Image on an Html Element:-

- * To add a Background image on an Html element, use the `html style` attribute `background-image` property:-

Syntax:-

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

(7) Background Image on a Page:-

- * If you want the entire Page to have a `bg-image` you must Specify the background image on the `<body>` element.

Syntax:-

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

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

(8) Map and Tags:-

- * The <map> tag defines an image map. An image map is an image with clickable areas.

Syntax:-

```
<map name="map-name">  
  <area shape="shape" coords="coords-name"  
    href=" " alt=" ">  
</map>
```

(9) Picture Tags

- * The <picture> tag allows you to specify multiple image sources for different screen sizes or devices.

Syntax:

```
<picture>  
  <source srcset=" " media="(max-width:  
    600px)">  
    
</picture>
```

Chapter: 06

Table |

Chapter : 06 (Table)

(1) Table Structure:-

* Table Tag:-

- * Table tag is used to create a table.
- * The combination of rows and columns is called Table.
- * Syntax:-
`<table>----</table>.`

* Row Tag:-

- * Row tag `<tr>` is used to define a row in a table.
- * Syntax:-
`<tr>----</tr>.`

* Data Tag:-

- * Data tag `<td>` is used to define a cell in a table.
- * Data tag mostly used to store data.
- * Syntax:-
`<td>---</td>.`

* Header Tag :-

* Header tag `<th>` is used to define a header cell in a table.

* Syntax :-

`<th> ... </th>`.

• Structure :- Advanced :-

* `<table>`

`<thead> </thead>`.

`<tbody> </tbody>`.

`<tfoot> </tfoot>`.

`</table>`.

• Basic Structure :-

* `<table>`

`<tr>`

`<th>`

`<td>`

`</td>`

`</th>`

`</tr>`

`</table>`.

Explain Advance Structure:-

* `<thead>` :-

use to store Table head Content Save.

• Syntax:-

`<thead> --- </thead>`.

* `<tbody>` :-

use for made Table body Section.

• Syntax:-

`<tbody> --- </tbody>`.

* `<tfoot>` :-

used for made footer Section of table.

• Syntax:-

`<tfoot> --- </tfoot>`.

(2) Table Attributes:-

* `borders` :- used to Specify the border of a Table.

• Syntax:- `<Table borders="10">`.

* `Width` :- Specifies the width of the Table.

• Syntax:- `width = "pixels or %"`.

* height :- Specifies the height of the table.

- Syntax :- height = "10px" (px or %).

* cellpadding, cellspacing :- Specifies the space between cells.

- Syntax :- cellpadding = "pixels".

* align :- Specifies the alignments of the table.

- Syntax :- align = "left, right, center".

Row Attributes

* align :-

* valign :- Specifies the vertical alignment of the cell row.

- Syntax :-

valign = "top, middle, bottom".

- Data and Header Attributes:-

- * align
- * valign
- * width
- * height

- * Colspan :~ Specifies the number of columns the data and header should span.

- Syntax :~

Colspan = "number".

- * Rowspan :~

Specifies the number of rows the data and header should span.

- Syntax :~

Rowspan = "number".

(note)

- * Col and rowspan used to col and rows merge in a table.

- * Col and rows maybe 2 or 3 and more.

- * This process is called rows and columns Spaning.

Chapter: 07

Form

Chapter : 07 (Forms)

(1) Html Form:-

- * Html Form is used to collect data from the user:-
OR
- * The `html<form>` element is used to create an html form for user input.
Syntax :-
`<form> Content </form>`.

(2) Html Form Elements:-

- * The `html<form>` element can contain one or more of the following form elements.

(i) <input> :-

- * The `<input>` element can be displayed in several ways, depending on the "type" attribute.

Syntax :-

```
<input type="text" id=" " name=" " >.
```

* Types of Input :-

(1) Input Type text :-

- * Defines a single-line text input field.

Syntax:-

```
<input type="text">
```

(2) Input Type Password :-

- * Define a password field:-

Syntax:-

```
<input type="password">.
```

(3) Input Type Submit :-

- * Define a button for submitting form data:-

Syntax:-

```
<input type="submit">.
```

(4) Input Type Reset :-

- * Define a reset button that will reset all form values to their default values.

Syntax:-

```
<input type="reset">.
```

(5) Input Type Radio:-

- * Radio buttons let a user select only one of a limited number of choices:

Syntax:-

```
<input type="radio">
```

(6) Input Type checkbox:-

- * checkboxes let a user select zero or more options of a limited number of choices.

Syntax:-

```
<input type="checkbox">
```

(7) Input Type button:-

- * Define a button.

Syntax:-

```
<input type="button">
```

(8) Input Type Color:-

- * is used for input for include field that should contain a color.

Syntax:-

```
<input type="color">
```

(13) Input Type File :-

* Defines a file-select field.

Syntax:

```
<input type="file">
```

(14) Input Type Hidden :-

* Define a hidden input field.

Syntax:

```
<input type="hidden">
```

(15) Input Type Month :-

* used to allows the user to select a month and year.

Syntax:

```
<input type="year",month>
```

(16) Input Type number :-

* Defines a numeric input field.

Syntax:

```
<input type="number">
```

(9) Input Type Date:-

* is used for input fields that contain a date.

Syntax:-

```
<input type="date">
```

(10) Input Type Datetime-local:-

* Specifies a date and time input field, with no time zone.

Syntax:-

```
<input type="datetime-local">
```

(11) Input Type Email:-

* is used for input fields that should contain an email address.

Syntax:-

```
<input type="email">
```

(12) Input Type Image:-

* Define an image as a submit button.

Syntax:-

```
<input type="image">
```

(17) Input Type range:

* Defines a control for entering a number whose exact value is not important accepted with min, max and step attribute.

Syntax:-

```
<input type="range" min="0"  
max="50">
```

(18) Input Search type:-

* is used for search yield.

Syntax:-

```
<input type="search">
```

(19) Input Type Tel:-

* is used for input yields that should contain a telephone number.

Syntax:-

```
<input type="tel">
```

(20) Input Type Time:-

- * Allows the user to select a time.
(no time zone).

Syntax:

<input type="Time">

(21) Input Type Url:-

- * is used for input field that should contain a url address.

Syntax:

<input type="url">

(22) Input Type Week:-

- * Allows the user to select a week and year.

Syntax:-

<input type="week">

* Input Attributes:-

(1) Value Attributes:-

- * Specifies an initial value for an input field.

Syntax:-

value = " "

(2) Readonly Attributes:-

- * The value of a read-only input field will be sent when submitting the form.

Syntax:-

readonly.

(3) Disabled Attributes:-

- * The input disabled Attribute specifies that an input field should be disabled.

Syntax:-

disabled.

(4) Size Attribute:-

- * Specifies the visible width, in characters, of an input field.

Syntax:

size = "50".

(5) maxlength Attribute:

- * Specifies the maximum number of characters allowed in an input field.

Syntax:

maxlength = "4".

(6) min and max Attribute:

- * Specify the minimum and maximum values for an input field.

Syntax:

max = "1979-12-01"

min = " "

(7) multiple Attribute:

- * Specifies that the user is allowed to enter more than one value in an input field.

Syntax:

multiple.

(8) Pattern Attribute :-

- * Specifies a regular expression that the input field's value is checked against, when form is submitted.

Syntax :

pattern = "[A-zA-Z]{3}"

Title = "Three letter country code".

(9) Placeholder Attribute :-

- * Specifies a short hint that describe the expected value of an input field.

Syntax :

Placeholder = "text".

(10) Required Attribute :-

- * Specifies that an input field must be filled out before submitting the form.

Syntax:

required

(11) Step Attribute :-

- * Specifies the legal number intervals for an

input field.

Syntax:

Step = "3"

(12) autofocus Attribute:

- * Specifies that an input field should automatically get focus when the page loads.

Syntax:

autofocus.

(13) height and width Attribute:

- * Specify the height and width of an element.

Syntax:

width = "48" height = "48"

(14) autocomplete Attribute:

- * Specifies whether a form or an input field should have autocomplete on or off.

Syntax:

autocomplete = "on".

(ii) <label> Element :-

- * The `<label>` element is useful for screen-reader users, because the screen-reader will read out loud the label when the user focus on the input element.
- Syntax : `<label for=" " > -- </label>`.

(iii) <select> Element :-

- * The `<select>` element defines a drop-down list.

Syntax :

`<select id=" " > -- </select>`.

(iv) <option> Element :-

- * The `<option>` element defines an option that can be selected.

Syntax :

`<option value=" " > -- </option>`.

- * values : volvo, saab, fiat, audi.

- * Syntax of Select, Label and Option Elements:

<label for="Cars"> choose car: </label> *

```
<select id="Cars" name="Cars" size="4">
    <option value="volvo"> ... </option>
    <option value="saab"> ... </option>
    <option value="fiat"> ... </option>
    <option value=" " > ... </option>
</select>.
```

(2) <TextArea> Element:-

- * Defines a multi-lines input field.

Syntax:

```
<textarea name=" " rows="10"
          cols="30"> ... </textarea>.
```

(3) Button Element:-

- * The <button> element defines a clickable button:

Syntax:

```
<button type="button" onclick="alert('
> click me </button>.
```

(4) fieldset and legend Element:-

- * The <fieldset> element is used to group related data in a form.
- * The <legend> elements defines a caption for the <fieldset> element.

Syntax:-

```
<fieldset>
  <legend> --- </legend>
</fieldset>
```

(5) output Elements:-

- * The <output> element represents the result of an calculation.

Syntax :

```
<output name="x" for="a b"> ~
</output>.
```

(3) HTML Form Attributes:-

(1) Action Attribute:-

- * The action attribute defines the action to be performed when the form is submitted.

Syntax:

```
<form action= " " > -- </form>.
```

(2) Target Attribute:-

- * The target attribute specifies where to display the response that is received after submitting the form.

- * values have : blank, self, top, parent.

Syntax:

```
<form target= "blank" > -- </form>.
```

(3) Method Attribute:-

- * The method attribute specifies the HTTP method to be used when submitting the form data.

- * values have , get and post.

Get : ~ sends data through the URL, visible in the browser.

Post : ~ sends data securely in the request body, not visible in the URL.

Syntax : ~

```
<form method="get"> - </form>.
```

(4) Autocomplete Attribute : ~

- * The autocomplete attribute specifies whether a form should have autocomplete on or off.

Syntax : ~

```
<form action="" autocomplete="on"> - </form>.
```

(5) Novalidate Attribute : ~

- * The novalidate attribute is a boolean attribute.

Syntax : ~

```
<form action="" novalidate> - </form>.
```

Chapter: 08

Extra Markup

Chapter : 08 (Extra Markup)

(1) Html Comment Tag:-

- * Comment can be used to hide content.
- * This can be helpful if you hide content temporarily.
- * Comment can use one and multiple lines.
- * Comment can be used to hide parts in the middle of the tag.

Syntax:-

<!-- (content) .

-->

(2) Block-line Elements:-

- * A block-level element always starts on a new line, and the browsers automatically add some space before and after the element.
- * covers full width 100%.

Block level Elements Names in Html:-

<address>	<article>	<aside>	<canvas>
<div>	<dl>	<dt>	<fieldset>
<dd>	<blockquote>	<figure>	<form>
<footer>	<h1> to <h6>	<header>	<hr>

<gigcaptions> <header> :
<pre> <p>
<nav> <video>
<main> <noscript> <sections>
<table> <tfoot>

(3) Inline Elements :-

- * An inline does not start on a new line.
- * An inline element only takes up as much width as necessary.

Inline Elements Names in Html:-

<a> <abbr> <acronym>
<bdo> <big>
 <button>
<cite> <code> <dfn>
<object> <i> <input>
<small> <tt> <sub> <q>
<select> <textarea> <sup> <script>

P 03

(4) Class Attribute:-

- * The html class attribute is used to specify a class for an Html Element.
- * Multiple Html elements can share the same class.
- * class represent from (.) .

Syntax:-

<P class=" " >---</P> .

(5) Id Attribute:-

- * The html id Attribute is used to Specify a unique id for an Html element .
- * You Cannot have more than one element with the same id in an html doc.
- * Id represent from (#) .

Syntax:

<P id=" " >---</P> .

(6) Div Element:-

- * The <div> Element is used as a Container for other Html Elements .
- * It is blocklevel Element .

Syntax :-

<div> — </div>.

(7) Html Iframe:-

- * An html iframe is used to display a web page within a web page.
- * The html <iframe> tag specifies an inline frame.
- * An inline frame is used to embed another document within the current html document.

Syntax :

<iframe Src=" " Title=" " >
</iframe>.

* used Attribute in Iframe tag:

Style : width, height, border.

Target : Blanks

(8) Html head:-

- * The `<head>` element is a container for metadata and is placed between the `<html>` tag and the `<body>` tag.
- * It describes define the metadata of html Page.
- * used in head Elements name:
`<title>` `<style>` `<link>` `<meta>`
`<script>` `<base>`
- Title :~ element is already required and it defines the title of the document.
- Style :~ Define style information for a single doc.
- Link :~ Define the relationship between a document and an external resource.
- Meta :~ Define metadata about an Html document.
- Script :~ Define a client-side Script.

(9) Semantic Elements:-

- * These elements have meaningful names that indicate their purpose in the document.

Example :- <header>, <naw>,
<article>, <section>, <footer>.

(10) Non-Semantic

Elements :-

- * These elements do not have a specific meaning: they are only used for structure and styling.

Example :- <div>, .

Complete chp 08

Chapter: 09

Videos

Chapter: 09 (video)

(1) Video Tag:-

- * The html <video> element is used to show a video on a web page.

Syntax :

<video src = " " > - </video>.

- * Attributes of video tags :-

1. Autoplay :~ To start a video automatically.

<video src = " " autoplay > - </video>.

2. Autoplay muted :~ Add muted after autoplay to let your video start playing automatically (but muted).

<video src = " " autoplay muted > - </video>.

- * The video tag 3 supported video formats:
MP4, WebM and Ogg.

file format

MP3

WebM

ogg

Media type

video/mp4

video/webm

video/ogg

3. Controls :- Add build-in play, pause, volume and fullscreen buttons.

<video src=" " controls> ~ </video>.

4. Loop :- Replays the video continuously after it ends.

<video src=" " loop> ~ </video>.

5. Poster :- Displays an image before the video starts playing.

<video src=" " poster=" "> ~ </video>.

6. Preload :-

Specifies how the video should be loaded.

values have : auto, metadata, none.

<video src=" " preload="metadata">- </video>

1. width and height:-

Defines video dimension.

<video src=" " width=" " height=" " >- </video>.

(2) Audio Tag:-

- * The <audio> tag is used to embed audio files in a web pages. It supports various attributes to control playback and behavior.

Syntax :

<audio src=" " >- </audio>.

| File format | Media type |
|-------------|------------|
| MP3 | audio/mpeg |
| OGLG | audio/ogg |
| WAV | audio/wav |

Attributes audio tag.

- * video tag and audio tag have same attributes.

(3) Plug-ins Html :-

- * Plug-ins are computer programs that extend the standard functionality of the browser.

• Object Element:-

- * The `<object>` element is supported by all browsers.
- * It was designed to embed Plug-ins (like Java applets, Players and Flash Player) in web pages, but can also be used to include HTML in HTML.

Syntax :-

```
<object width=" " height=" " data=" ">  
~</object>.
```

• Embed Elements:-

- * The `<embed>` element is supported in all major browsers.
- * Web browsers have supported the `<embed>` element for a long time. However, it

P 05

has not been a part of the HTML specification before html5.
Syntax:-

```
<embed width=" " height=" "
src=" " >.
```

Complete chp 09

Chapter: 10

Extra Element

`<header>`

`<nav>`

`<section>`

`<aside>`

`<article>`

`<footer>`

Chapter : 10 (Extra Works)

(1) Html Favicon:-

- * A favicon is a small image displayed next to the page title in the browser tab.

Syntax:-

```
<link rel=" " type=" "
      href=" " >.
```

(2) Html Javascript:-

- * The `<html><script>` tag is used to define a client-side script (JS).
- * To select an html element, JS most often uses the `document.getElementById()` method.

Syntax:-

```
<Script>
document.getElementById(" ").innerHTML =
"Hello Javascript!";
</Script>.
```

(3) HTML Layout :

- * HTML has several semantic elements that define the different parts of a web page.

(1) <header> Element :- Defines a header for a document or a section.

(2) <nav> Element :- Defines a set of navigation links.

(3) <section> Element :- Defines a section in a document.

(4) <article> Elements :- Defines independent, self-contained content.

(5) <aside> Elements :- Defines content aside from the content.

(6) <footer> Elements :- Define a footer for a document or a section.

(4) Responsive Html :-

- * A responsive web design will automatically adjust for different screen sizes and view ports.

Syntax:

```
<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
```

(5) Html Computer

Code Elements:-

(1) <kbd>:- The <kbd> Element defines keyboards input.

(2) <samp>:- Defines sample output from a computer program.

(3) <code>:- Defines a piece of Computer code.

(4) <var>:- Defines a variable in Programming or in a mathematical expression.

(5) <pre>:- Define Preformatted Text.

Chapter: 11

Important References:-

- (1) Html Attributes of W3Schools.
- (2) Html by Category of W3Schools.
- (3) Html Colors of W3Schools.
- (4) Html Character Sets of W3Schools.
- (5) Html Country Code of W3Schools.
- (6) Html Emojis of W3Schools.
- (7) Html Symbols of W3Schools.
- (8) HtmlCharsets of W3Schools.
- (9) Keyboard Shortcuts of W3Schools.
 - (1)
 - (2)
 - (3)

Chapter: 11

Important References

Chapter: 12

Html test preparation

Chapter : 12

Test Preparation of Html :-

- (1) Html all Exercise attempts :-
- (2) Html Quiz attempts of W3School:-
- (3) Html Quiz attempt of CodesCracker:-
- (4) Html Quiz attempt W3 docs :-
- (5) Html Quiz attempt ProProfs:-