HTML Course Summary Module Wise

MODULE #2

HTML:

HTML stands for Hyper Text Markup Language
HTML is the standard markup language for creating Web pages
HTML describes the structure of a Web page
HTML consists of a series of elements
HTML elements tell the browser how to display the content
HTML elements label pieces of content such as "this is a heading", "this is a paragraph", "this is a link", etc.
The <!DOCTYPE html> declaration defines that this document is an HTML5 document
The <html> element is the root element of an HTML page
The <head> element contains meta information about the HTML page
The <title> element specifies a title for the HTML page (which is shown in the browser's title bar or in the page's tab)
The <body> element defines the document's body, and is a container for all the visible contents, such as headings, paragraphs, images, hyperlinks, tables, lists, etc.
The <h1> element defines a large heading
The <p> element defines a paragraph

Structure of HTML page:

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD HTML 4.01//EN"
  "http://www.w3.org/TR/html4/strict.dtd">
<html>
  <head>
    <title>my first html document</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <p>hello world!
  </body>
</html>
```

Bold tag :

The <b> tag specifies bold text without any extra importance.

Italic tag:

<i> </i>

The <i> tag defines a part of text in an alternate voice or mood. The content inside is typically displayed in *italic*.

The <i> tag is often used to indicate a technical term, a phrase from another language, a thought, a ship name, etc.

Strong Tag:

The <strong> tag is used to define text with strong importance. The content inside is typically displayed in bold.

Center Tag:

The <center> tag was used in HTML4 to center-align text.

HTML <h1> to <h6> Tags

The <h1> to <h6> tags are used to define HTML headings.
<h1> defines the most important heading. <h6> defines the least important heading.
Note: Only use one <h1> per page - this should represent the main heading/subject for the whole page. Also, do not skip heading levels - start with <h1>, then use <h2>, and so on.

Break Tag:

The <br> tag inserts a single line break.
The <br> tag is useful for writing addresses or poems.

The <br> tag is an empty tag which means that it has no end tag.

Horizontal Line Tag :

The <hr> tag defines a thematic break in an HTML page (e.g. a shift of topic)
The <hr> element is most often displayed as a horizontal rule that is used to separate content (or define a change) in an HTML page.

Underline Tag:

The <u> tag represents some text that is unarticulated and styled differently from normal text, such as misspelled words or proper names in Chinese text. The content inside is typically displayed with an underline. It is a paired tag.

Paragraph Tag:

The <p> tag defines a paragraph.
Browsers automatically add a single blank line before and after each <p> element.

Image Tag:

The <img> tag is used to embed an image in an HTML page.
Images are not technically inserted into a web page; images are linked to web pages. The <img> tag creates a holding space for the referenced image.

The <img> 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

List in HTML:

There are two types of list available in HTML:

Ordered List:

The <ol> tag defines an ordered list. An ordered list can be numerical or alphabetical.

The <li> tag is used to define each list item.

type="1"	The list items will be numbered with numbers (default)
type="A"	The list items will be numbered with uppercase letters
type="a"	The list items will be numbered with lowercase letters
type="I"	The list items will be numbered with uppercase roman numbers
type="i"	The list items will be numbered with lowercase roman numbers

Unordered List:

The <ul> tag defines an unordered (bulleted) list.
Use the <ul> tag together with the <li> tag to create unordered lists.

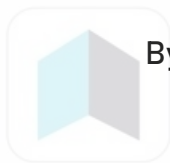| Type	Description
Disc	Sets the list item marker to a bullet (default)

Circle	Sets the list item marker to a circle
Square	Sets the list item marker to a square
None	The list items will not be marked

Anchor Tag

The <a> tag defines a hyperlink, which is used to link from one page to another.
The most important attribute of the <a> element is the href attribute, which indicates the link's destination.

By default, links will appear as follows in all browsers:

- An unvisited link is underlined and blue
- A visited link is underlined and purples
- An active link is underlined and red

Div tag

The <div> tag defines a division or a section in an HTML document.
The <div> tag is used as a container for HTML elements – which is then styled with CSS or manipulated with JavaScript.
The <div> tag is easily styled by using the class or id attribute.
Any sort of content can be put inside the <div> tag!
Note: By default, browsers always place a line break before and after the <div> element.

Header Tag

The <header> element represents a container for introductory content or a set of navigational links.
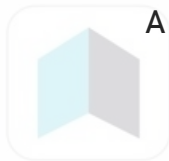
A <header> element typically contains:

- 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

Footer Tag

The <footer> tag defines a footer for a document or section.

A <footer> element typically contains:
- authorship information
- copyright information
- contact information
- sitemap
- back to top links
- related documents

You can have several <footer> elements in one document.

Section Tag:

The <section> tag defines a section in a document. It is a paired tag.

Main Tag:

The <main> tag specifies the main content of a document.
The content inside the <main> element should be unique to the document. It should not contain any content that is repeated across documents such as sidebars, navigation links, copyright information, site logos, and search forms.

Article Tag:

The <article> tag specifies independent, self-contained content.
An article should make sense on its own and it should be possible to distribute it independently from the rest of the site.

Potential sources for the <article> element:

- Forum post
- Blog post
- News story

Table Tag:

The <table> tag defines an HTML table.
An HTML table consists of one <table> element and one or more <tr>, <th>, and <td> elements.
The <tr> element defines a table row, the <th> element defines a table header, and the <td> element defines a table cell.
An HTML table may also include <caption>, <colgroup>, <thead>, <tfoot>, and <tbody> elements.
The <tbody> tag is used to group the body content in an HTML table.
The <tbody> element is used in conjunction with the <thead> and <tfoot> elements to specify each part of a table (body, header, footer).
The <th> tag defines a header cell in an HTML table.
An HTML table has two kinds of cells:
Header cells - contains header information (created with the <th> element)
Data cells - contains data (created with the <td> element)
The text in <th> elements are bold and centered by default.
The text in <td> elements are regular and left-aligned by default
The <td> tag defines a standard data cell in an HTML table.
An HTML table has two kinds of cells:
Header cells - contains header information (created with the <th> element)
Data cells - contains data (created with the <td> element)
The text in <td> elements is regular and left-aligned by default.
The text in <th> elements are bold and centered by default.

The <tfoot> tag is used to group footer content in an HTML table.
he <tfoot> element is used in conjunction with
the <thead> and <tbody> elements to specify each part of a table (footer, header, body).
The <thead> tag is used to group header content in an HTML table.
The <thead> element is used in conjunction with
the <tbody> and <tfoot> elements to specify each part of a table (header,

Browsers can use these elements to enable scrolling of the table body independently of the header and footer. Also, when printing a large table that spans multiple pages, these elements can enable the table header and footer to be printed at the top and bottom of each page.
body, footer).