

html

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What is HTML

- The **HyperText Markup Language** or HTML is a standard **markup** language for documents designed to be displayed in a web browser.
- The current version of HTML used is HTML5.
- We must know the HTML 5 is not a programming language.
- We define html tags to define look and feel of website.

IP Address of google : 216.58.223.255

- Live server as soon as modified code the changes will be rendered without doing refresh.

HTML Tags and Types

- HTML tags are like keywords which defines that how web browser will format and display the content.
- HTML tag is called root element as no other tag can be rendered without html tag.
- There are 2 types of tags:-
 - Paired tags:- They are having opening and closing tag. Eg:- <html></html> <head></head> <p></p>
 - Unpaired tags/Self closing tags eg:-
 , , <input> , <hr>

Header Tags

There are 6 header tag starting from h1 to h6 where h1 is largest and h6 is smallest.
They are bold by default.

Attributes

Which provide additional information about a tag / element

Every tag have its own attribute

Attribute comes with name and value pair.

Always we have to write attribute in opening tag(attribute are always specified in the start tag)

Eg : <p align="left"> This is left aligned</p>

Core attribute

- Id
- Class
- Style
- Title- use as tool tip

HTML element

Anything which is represented between opening and closing tag(paired tag)

The text content inside the tag.

The entire thing is html element

Structure of html

<!DOCTYPE html> tells the browser we are using document type of HTML
<html lang="en"> The Root Element

<head> Contains the header information

<title>Document</title> Defines the title of webpage
</head>

<body>

Holds the content of page

Tags Related to layout and formatting.

</body>

</html>

Grouping Tags(paired tags- both act like container.)

1. Div :- block level element(take entire width of webscreen)
2. Span :- inline element(taking partially width from the block)

Both use as content wrappers

Basic HTML tag

Tag	Description
<!doctype>	Defines the document type
<html>	Defines an HTML Document
<head>	Contains metadata/information for the document
<title>	Defines the title for the document
<body>	Defines the document body
<h1>....<h6>	Defines HTML headings
<p>	Defines a paragraph
 	Insert a single line break
<hr>	Defines a thematic changes in the content
<!.....>	Defines a comment, it is just for reference.

Text Formatting Tags/Formatting elements were designed to display special types of text:

	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

HTML Text Tags

<p>, <h1>, <h2>, <h3>, <h4>, <h5>, <h6>, , , <abbr>, <acronym>, <address>, <bdo>, <blockquote>, <cite>, <q>, <code>, <ins>, , <dfn>, <kbd>, <pre>, <samp>, <var>, <sup>, <sub>

HTML List Tags

, , , <dl>, <dt> and <dd>

Unclosed HTML Tags

, <hr>

HTML Meta Tags

<DOCTYPE>, <title>, <link>, <meta> and <style>

HTML Link Tags

<a> and <base>

HTML Image and Object Tags

, <area>, <map>, <param> and <object>

HTML Table Tags

<table>, <tr>, <td>, <th>, <tbody>, <thead>, <tfoot>, <col>, <colgroup>, <caption>

Media Tags

<audio>, <video>, <track>

Semantic tags(browser friendly tag: easily understand by browser)

Content sectioning

<address>, <article>, <aside>, <footer>, <header>, <main>, <nav>, <section>

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HTML Form Tags

<form>, <input>, <textarea>, <select>, <option>, <optgroup>, <button>, <label>, <fieldset>, <datalist>, <legend>, <progress>

Emphasize strong

Web browser : - It is a software application for accessing information on the web . Eg firefox,chrome

Web server : -

A web server is a computer that runs websites. The basic objective of a web server is to store, process and deliver web pages to users.

This intercommunication is done using Hyper

Obsolete and deprecated elements

<acronym>, <applet>, <basefont>, <bgsound>,
<big>, <blink>, <center>, <content>, <dir>,
, <frame>, <frameset>, <hgroup>,
<image>, <keygen>, <marquee>, <menuitem> ,
<nobr>, <noembed>, <noframes>, <param>,
<plaintext>, <rb>, <rtc>, <shadow>, <spacer>,
<strike>, <tt>, <xmp>

URL

URL is the short form for uniform Resources Locator

Parts of URL

https://	www.	example	co.uk	:443	/blog/article/search	?	docid=720&hi=en	#dayone
SCHEME	sub-domain	domain	top level domain	port no.	Path	query string separator	query string parameter	fragment

HTML List- ordered list , unordered list, Nested list, Description list

List

Unordered list is denoted using

- By default its disc
- Type-square, disc, circle
style="list-style-type: disc; none; "

ordered list is denoted using

- By default I start with 1
- Type- 1,A,a,l,i

Type is use to declare what type we should use

<pre><ol type="1"> Coffee Tea Milk </pre>	<pre><ol type="A"> Coffee Tea Milk </pre>	<pre><ol type="i"> Coffee Tea Milk </pre>
---	---	---

Start is use to start the list from particular part and its always denoted by number.

```
<ol start="50">
<li>Coffee</li>
<li>Tea</li>
<li>Milk</li>
</ol>
```

Description List

<dl> defines start of list
<dt> definition term
<dd> defining definition

Nested List is a list within a list

Anchor tag

Link one page to another(one document to another)
It can link one internal to another internal
Or one internal to one external
Href(hyper reference) use to link

Target : _self, _blank

By default its _self

_blank -> open in new tab

Types of path

1. Absolute path- complete path from root
2. Relative path - basic path from current location

Dropdown

To select one value in dropdown

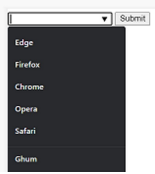
```
<select>
<option value="rigatoni">Rigatoni</option>
<option value="dave">Dave</option>
<option value="pumpernickel">Pumpernickel</option>
<option value="reeses">Reeses</option>
</select>
```

To select multiple we use multiple attribute

Datalist is another way to create dropdown

```
<datalist id="browsers">
  <option value="Edge">
  <option value="Firefox">
  <option value="Chrome">
  <option value="Opera">
  <option value="Safari">
</datalist>
<input type="submit">
```

:



How to create radio

```
<input type="radio" name="gender"> male
<input type="radio" name="gender"> female
```

Video in html

```
<video width="320" height="240" controls>
<source src="movie.mp4" type="video/mp4">
<source src="movie.ogg" type="video/ogg">
Your browser does not support the video tag.
</video>
```

Video attributes

1. Controls
2. Autoplay
3. Loop
4. Poster
5. Muted
6. Src
7. Height
8. width

Thumbnail to video

```
<video width="400"
height="350"
controls poster=
" https://media.geeksforgeeks.org/wp-content/cdn-uploads/20190710102234/download3.png" .
<source src=
" https://media.geeksforgeeks.org/wp-content/uploads/20200409094356/Placement100- -GeeksforGeeks2.mp4 "
type="video/mp4">
</video>
```

Subtitles to video

```
<video width="320" height="240" controls>
<source src="forrest_gump.mp4" type="video/mp4">
<source src="forrest_gump.ogg" type="video/ogg">
<track src="fgsubtitles_en.vtt" kind="subtitles" srclang="en" label="English">
<track src="fgsubtitles_no.vtt" kind="subtitles" srclang="no" label="Norwegian">
</video>
```

Audio in HTML

```
<audio controls>
<source src="horse.ogg" type="audio/ogg">
```

```
<source src="horse.mp3" type="audio/mpeg">
Your browser does not support the audio tag.
</audio>
```

To upload files

```
<form action="/action_page_binary.asp" method="post" enctype="multipart/form-data">
```

What are HTML Tables ?

It is used to represent data in tabular form.

Define by <table> tag

Elements of table are:

- <thead> - it defines table header
- <td> - it

The HTML form is used to collect the user inputs.

how many ways you can display HTML elements?

1. **inline:** Using this we can display any block-level element as an inline element. The height and width attribute values of the element will not affect. cannot set height and width property while using inline.
2. **block:** using this, we can display any inline element as a block-level element.
3. **inline-block:** This property is similar to inline, except by using the display as inline-block, we can actually format the element using height and width values.
4. **flex:** It displays the container and element as a flexible structure. It follows flexbox property.
5. **inline-flex:** It displays the flex container as an inline element while its content follows the flexbox properties.
6. **grid:** It displays the HTML elements as a grid container.
7. **none:** Using this property we can hide the HTML element.