HTML

HTML 5

1. HTML stands for HyperText Markup Language.
2. HTML is used to create web pages and web applications.
3. HTML is widely used language on the web.
4. We can create a static website by HTML only.
5. Technically, HTML is a Markup language rather than a programming language.

# What is HTML

HTML is an acronym which stands for **Hyper Text Markup Language** which is used for creating web pages and web applications. Let's see what is meant by Hypertext Markup Language, and Web page.

**Hyper Text:** HyperText simply means "Text within Text." A text has a link within it, is a hypertext.

**Markup language:** A markup language is a computer language that is used to apply layout and formatting conventions to a text document. Markup language makes text more interactive and dynamic. It can turn text into images, tables, links, etc.

## **Features of HTML**

1. it is a very **easy and simple language**. It can be easily understood and modified.
2. It is very easy to make an **effective presentation** with HTML because it has a lot of formatting tags.
3. It is a **markup language**, so it provides a flexible way to design web pages along with the text.
4. It facilitates programmers to add a **link** on the web pages (by html anchor tag), so it enhances the interest of browsing of the user.
5. It is **platform-independent** because it can be displayed on any platform like Windows, Linux, and Macintosh, etc.
6. It is **platform-independent** because it can be displayed on any platform like Windows, Linux, and Macintosh, etc.
7. HTML is a case-insensitive language, which means we can use tags either in lower-case or upper-case.

BLOCKS OF HTML   
TAG

ATTRIBUTES

* **Tags:** An HTML tag surrounds the content and apply meaning to it. It is written between < and > brackets.
* **Attribute:** An attribute in HTML provides extra information about the element, and it is applied within the start tag. An HTML attribute contains two fields: name & value.
* **Elements:** An HTML element is an individual component of an HTML file. In an HTML file, everything written within tags are termed as HTML elements.

**<!DOCTYPE>:** It defines the document type or it instruct the browser about the version of HTML

**html >** :This tag informs the browser that it is an HTML document. Text between html tag describes the web document. It is a container for all other elements of HTML except <!DOCTYPE>

**<head>:** It should be the first element inside the <html> element, which contains the metadata(information about the document). It must be closed before the body tag opens.

**<title>:** As its name suggested, it is used to add title of that HTML page which appears at the top of the browser window. It must be placed inside the head tag and should close immediately. (Optional)

**<body>**: Text between body tag describes the body content of the page that is visible to the end user. This tag contains the main content of the HTML document.

# HTML <!DOCTYPE> tag

tag is used to inform the browser about the version of HTML used in the document. It is called as the document type declaration (DTD).

Technically <!DOCTYPE > is not a tag/element, it just an instruction to the browser about the document type. It is a null element which does not contain the closing tag, and must not include any content within it.

Closed tag

<html></html>

<br><hr>

META tag:

**defines metadata about an HTML document**. 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.

**TEXT TAG**

**Link TAG**

**Image and object tag**

**List tag**

**Table tag**

**Form tag**

**Scripting**

# HTML Attribute

* HTML attributes are special words which provide additional information about the elements or attributes are the modifier of the HTML element.
* Each element or tag can have attributes, which defines the behaviour of that element.
* Attributes should always be applied with start tag.
* The Attribute should always be applied with its name and value pair.
* The Attributes name and values are case sensitive, and it is recommended by W3C that it should be written in Lowercase only.
* You can add multiple attributes in one HTML element, but need to give space between two attributes

# HTML Elements

. These elements are responsible for creating web pages and define content in that webpage. An element in HTML usually consist of a start tag <tag name>, close tag </tag name> and content inserted between them

* Block-level element
* Inline element

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: <strong>
* Emphasized tag : <em>
* Definition tag: <dfn>
* Quoting tag: <blockquote>
* Short quote tag : <q>
* Code tag: <code>
* Keyboard tag: <kbd>
* Address tag: <address>