



(no subject)

1 message

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LUC-NGA-001-ADM-1000-345 (David dung)

class activity

Here are 100 HTML tags , with
example each:

1. <!DOCTYPE> - This is the very first tag in an HTML document , and it defines the document type.
2. <html> - The <html> tag defines the start of an HTML document.
3. <head> - The <head> tag contains information about the page , such as its title and description.
4. <title> - The <title> tag defines the title of the page.
5. <meta> - The <meta> tag provides information about the document.
6. <link> - The <link> tag links to another resource , such as a stylesheet or external script.
7. <style> - The <style> tag contains CSS code that styles the page.
8. <script> - The <script> tag contains JavaScript code that adds functionality to the page.

9. <h1> - The <h1> tag defines a level 1 heading.
10. <h2> - The <h2> tag defines a level 2 heading.
11. <h3> - The <h3> tag defines a level 3 heading.
12. <h4> - The <h4> tag defines a level 4 heading.
13. <h5> - The <h5> tag defines a level 5 heading.
14. <h6> ...<h6> tag defines a level 6 heading.
15. <p> - The <p> tag defines a paragraph.
16. - The tag defines an unordered list.
17. - The tag defines an ordered list.

18. - The tag defines a list item.
19. <dl> - The <dl> tag defines a definition list.
20. <dt> - The <dt> tag defines a term in a definition list.
21. <dd> - The <dd> tag defines a description in a definition list.
22. <pre> - The <pre> tag defines preformatted text.
23. <blockquote> - The <blockquote> tag defines a block quotation.
24. <address> - The <address> tag defines the contact information for the author of a document.
25. <abbr> - The <abbr> tag defines an abbreviation.
26. <acronym> - The <acronym> tag defines an acronym.
27. <bdo> - The <bdo> tag defines the text direction for its content.
28.
 - The
 tag creates a line break.
29. <cite> - The <cite> tag defines the title of a work.
30. <code> - The <code> tag defines a piece of computer code.
31. - The tag defines deleted text.
32. - The tag defines emphasized text.
33. <hr> - The <hr> tag defines a thematic break.

34. <i> - The <i> tag defines text in an alternate voice or mood.
35. <ins> - The <ins> tag defines inserted text.
36. <kbd> - The <kbd> tag defines keyboard input.

37. <map> - The <map> tag defines an image map.

38. <noscript> - The <noscript> tag defines alternate content for browsers that do not support scripts.

39.<body>...</body>

the body tag is used to in pit what will display on the web

40.<input type="text"></input>

this is a tag that provides an input space for the client,in order to collect information from the client.

41.<input type="password"></input>. this is tag that indicates a type of information required from the client either numeric or alphabetical & password

42.<embed> , this is an HTML tag that is used to embed an external resource into a webpage. This could be anything from a video to an interactive map or even a game.

43 $$ is used to define a variable in a mathematical expression. It's not used very often in HTML , but it's important for web developers who need to use mathematical equations on their pages.

44<thead> is a tag used to define the header of a table. This is where you would put things like column titles and other information that applies to the entire table.

45<tfoot> is similar to <thead> , but it's used to define the footer of a table. This is where you would put information like a total or summary of the data in the table.

46<track> is used to define different tracks of timed media like video or audio. This is useful for things like subtitles or caption.

47<a> - used to create hyperlinks.

48<abbr> - used to define an abbreviation.

49<acronym> - used to define an acronym.

50<address> - used to identify contact information for the author of a document.

51<applet> - used to embed an applet into a webpage.

52<article> - used to define independent , self-contained content.

53<aside> - used to define content that is related to the main content of a webpage , but not essential to its understanding.

54 - used to bold text.

55<base> - used to define the base URL for a webpage.

56<blockquote> - used to define a block of quoted text.

57<body> - used to define the main content of a webpage.

58
 - used to insert a line break.

You're right , I still have a few more to go! Here's the next batch:

59<caption> - used to define a table caption.

60<center> - used to center text or other content.

61<cite> - used to define a citation.

62<code> - used to define computer code.

63<col> - used to define column properties for a table.

64<colgroup> - used to group columns in a table.

65. <a> - used to create hyperlinks.

66. <abbr> - used to define an abbreviation.

67. <acronym> - used to define an acronym.

68. <address> - used to identify contact information for the author of a document.

69. <applet> - used to embed an applet into a webpage.

70. <aside> - used to define content that is related to the main content of a webpage , but not essential to its understanding.

71. - used to bold text.

72. <base> - used to define the base URL for a webpage.

73. <blockquote> - used to define a block of quoted text.

78. <body> - used to define the main content of a webpage.

Okay , here we go:

79.<caption> - used to define a table caption.

- 80.<center> - used to center text or other content.
- 81.<cite> - used to define a citation.
- 82.<code> - used to define computer code.
- 83.<col> - used to define column properties for a table.
- 84.<colgroup> - used to group columns in a table.
- 85.<data> - used to define machine-readable data.
- 85. <dd> - used to define a description in a definition list.
- 86. - used to define deleted text.
- 87. <dfn> - used to define the defining instance of a term.
- 88. <dir> - used to define a directory.
- 89. <div> - used to define a section in a document.
- 90. <dl> - used to define a definition list.
- 91. <dt> - used to define a term in a definition list.
- 92. - used to emphasize text.
- 93. <embed> - used to embed an external resource.
- 94. <fieldset> - used to group related form controls.
- 95. <figcaption> - used to define a figure caption.
- 96. <figure> - used to define a self-contained flow content.
- 97. <footer> - used to define a footer for a section.
- 98.
- 99. <form> - used to define a form.
- 100. <frame> - used to define a window (frame) within a frameset.

2:A manifest file in HTML5 is a text file that describes the resources that are needed for a web application. It's a way to specify the files that should be loaded when the application is launched. This is useful for creating offline capable web applications.

3. example of how to use microdata in HTML5. In this example , i'll create a recipe using the hRecipe microdata vocabulary:

```
<article>
<h1>My yummy chocolate chip cookie recipe</h1>
<h2>Ingredients</h2>
<ul>
<li><span itemscope itemtype="http://schema.org/Ingredient">1 cup butter</span></li>
<li><span itemscope itemtype="http://schema.org/Ingredient">2 cups sugar</span></li>
```

4.the following command line shows how to include audio and video in a web.

```
<audio src="song.mp3" controls></audio>
For video , you would use the <video> element , like this:
<video src="movie.mp4" controls></video>.
```

5:Tags and attributes are the building blocks of HTML. Tags are elements that define the structure of a web page , such as headings , paragraphs , and lists. Attributes are used to provide additional information about a tag , such as its style or behavior. For example , the <p> tag is used to create a paragraph , and the <p> tag can have attributes such as class , id , and style.