**Html**

**HTML Tags**

A container for some content or other HTML tags.

<p> This is a paragraph </p> [yellow part is content and the red part is tags & the hole line an HTML element.].

**Basic HTML Page:**

<!Doctype html> ------🡪 tells browser you are using HTML5.

<html> ---------------🡪 Root of an html document.

<head> ------------🡪 container for metadata.

<title>My first Web page </title> ---------🡪 page title.

</head> ---------------🡪 contains all data rendered by the browser.

<p>hello world</p> -------------🡪 paragraph tag.

</body> ----------------------🡪 body closing tag.

</html> -------------🡪 html closing tag.

HTML Attributes:

Attributes are used to add more information to the tag.

Example = <html lang = “en”> [This is attributes & it defines in which language the code is written].

Heading Tag:

Used to display headings in HTML.

h1 to h6 (h1 is use for the most important line and h6 we use it for the least important lines)

we do not use h1 tag for heading but not use for size. For size of the font use css font-size property.

Paragraph Tag:

Used to add paragraph in HTML.

<p> This is a paragraph </p>

Anchor Tag:

Used to add links to your page.

<a href=<https://www.google.com>>Google</a>

[href = link]

* If we use any other web site link in the anchor tag then this links are called **absolute link.**

If we use our own links in the anchor tag then this links are called **Relative link**. (Example - <a href=”/Hello.html” >Go to Hello</a>).

NOTE – name = viewport (we use for the responsiveness of our website)

HTML is not case sensitive.

**QUICK POINTS :**

* Html tag is parent of head & body tag.
* Most of html have opening & closing tags with content in between.
* Some tags have no content in between, e.g. - <br> .
* We can use inspect element / view page source to edit html

**Comments in HTML :**

This is a part of code that should not be parsed.

Example = <! -- This an HTML Comment -- >

**For Assessment Notes**

* HTML links – HTML links are defined with the <a> tag.

Example - <a href="https://www.w3schools.com">Visit W3Schools.com!</a>

* The source file (src), alternative text (alt), width, and height are provided as attributes:

    <img src="w3schools.jpg" alt="W3Schools.com" width="104" height="142">

* the HTML element is everything from the start tag to the end tag: <tagname>Content goes here...</tagname>

<h1>My First Heading</h1>

<p>My first paragraph.</p>

* <!--Nested HTML Elements

HTML elements can be nested (this means that elements can contain other elements).

HTML documents consist of nested HTML elements.

The following example contains four HTML elements

(<html>, <body>, <h1> and <p>)

<html>

<body>

<h1>My First Heading</h1>

<p>My first paragraph.</p>

</body>

</html>

* **HTML Attributes**

All HTML elements can have attributes

Attributes provide additional information about elements

Attributes are always specified in the start tag

Attributes usually come in name/value pairs like: name="value

* **All HTML elements can have attributes :**

The href attribute of <a> specifies the URL of the page the link goes to

The src attribute of <img> specifies the path to the image to be displayed

The width and height attributes of <img> provide size information for images

The alt attribute of <img> provides an alternate text for an image

The style attribute is used to add styles to an element, such as color, font, size, and more

The lang attribute of the <html> tag declares the language of the Web page

The title attribute defines some extra information about an element (The value of the title attribute will be displayed as a tooltip when you mouse over the element)

* **bold and strong :**

<b> - Bold text

<strong> - Important text semantically emphasizes

<b> - Bold text

<strong> - Important text

<i> - Italic text

<em> - Emphasized text

<mark> - Marked text highlight

<small> - Smaller text

<del> - Deleted text

<ins> - Inserted text

<sub> - Subscript text below the line

<sup> - Superscript text above the line

* **Block-level Elements :**

A block-level element always starts on a new line, and the browsers automatically add some space (a margin) before and after the element.

A block-level element always takes up the full width available (stretches out to the left and right as far as it can).

**Here are the block-level elements in HTML:**

<address><article><aside><blockquote><canvas><dd><div><dl><dt><fieldset>

<figcaption><figure><footer><form><h1>-<h6><header><hr><li><main><nav><noscript><ol><p><pre><section><table> <tfoot><ul> <video>

* **Inline Elements:**

An inline element does not start on a new line.

An inline element only takes up as much width as necessary.

* **Here are the inline elements in HTML:**

<a> <abbr> <b><bdo><br><button><cite><code><dfn><em><i><img><input><kbd>

<label><map><object><output><q><samp><script>

<select><small></small><span></span><strong></strong><sub></sub><sup>

</sup><textarea></textarea><time></time><tt></tt><var></var>

**HTML Form:**

forms in html An HTML form is used to collect user input. The user input is most often sent to a server for processing

<form>

<label for="fname">First name:</label>

<br>

<input type="text" id="fname" name="fname"></input><br>

<label for="lname">Last name:</label><br>

<input type="text" id="lname" name="lname"></input>

</form>

**Unknown:**

<body> ansectors

<div id="content"> desecandants

<h1>Heading here</h1>

<p>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet.</p>

<p>Lorem ipsum dolor <em>sit</em> amet.</p>

<hr>

</div>

<div id="nav"> parent

<ul> child

<li>item 1</li> <!--sibiling-->

<li>item 2</li> <!--sibiling-->

<li>item 3</li> <!--sibiling-->

</ul>

</div>

</body>

</body>

</html>