Assignment:- Html

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Ans. HTML Tags are building blocks of HTML Page. HTML Elements are components that are used in HTML Page. HTML Tags usually exist in pairs consisting of a starting and an ending tag. However, some tags do not have a closing tag.

An HTML element is defined by a start tag, some content, and an end tag.

HTML Elements

The HTML **element** is everything from the start tag to the end tag:

<tagname>Content goes here...</tagname>

Examples of some HTML elements:

<h1>My First Heading</h1>

<p>My first paragraph.</p>

If you want to [learn HTML](https://www.ionos.com/digitalguide/websites/web-development/learning-html-a-beginners-tutorial/) or write your own HTML code, HTML tags are probably your most important and effective tool. The HTML commands are used to pass **information to the different browsers**. This way the website is structured in the best possible way and can be displayed by every browser due to the information stored.

HTML tags are represented by a **start and an end tag**. The HTML commands are placed in angle brackets and contain the desired information, with the end tag being marked by a slash. The combination of start tag, information and end tag is called an **element**. It is possible to assign an [HTML attribute](https://www.ionos.com/digitalguide/websites/web-development/html-attributes/) to the element, which contributes further information.

Here you can see an example of the structure of an HTML tag:

<h1>This is a headline</h1>.

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The HTML tag <h> distinguishes headlines.

There are numerous different HTML tags, and you probably won’t need them all. In addition, some HTML tags are no longer in use since [HTML 5](https://www.ionos.com/digitalguide/websites/web-development/what-is-html5/) and later [HTML 5.1](https://www.ionos.com/digitalguide/websites/web-development/new-html-the-most-important-html-51-updates/) were introduced. This is another reason why it is helpful to always have an overview of the most important HTML commands at hand. Below you will find the most common HTML commands in table form, sorted by categories.

## HTML tags for the basic structure of a document

The following HTML tags structure the website and form the framework for all other elements within the document.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **HTML tag** | **Description** |
| <!DOCTYPE> | This HTML tag determines the type of the document. |
| <html> | This HTML tag defines a document as an HTML document. |
| <head> | The <head> area stores metadata about the document. |
| <title> | This HTML command stores the title of the document, which is also displayed in the title bar of the browser. |
| <body> | <body> is the main area and includes the content that is displayed in the browser. |
| <nav> | This is the navigation section of a website. |
| <section> | <section> allows elements to be grouped together. |
| <article> | <article> is the content area of a website. |
| <header> | <header> defines the header area of a page or section. |
| <footer> | <footer> defines the footer area of a page or section. |

### **The basic structure of a website with HTML tags**

The basic structure of a website can look like this, for example:

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<title>The title of your website</title>.

</head>

<body>Here is space for text or images.</body>

</html>

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## HTML commands for the alignment of a website

There are numerous HTML tags that you can use to divide and build up individual sections or the entire page.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **HTML tag** | **Description** |
| <h1> to <h6> | Headlines are created with the different h tags. The smaller the number, the larger the headline. |
| <p> | A paragraph is marked by <p>. |
| <br> | The HTML tag <br> is used to force a line break. |
| <hr> | <hr> creates a visual separator line that appears between two pieces of content. |

### **HTML tags for the structure of a document**

An example for the use of structural HTML tags:

<body>

<h1>Here is a heading</h1>.

<p>Here is space for body text</p>.

<h2>A subheading organizes the content</h2>.

<p>More text and in between<br> a break.</p>

</body>

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## HTML commands for the typeface

You can use various HTML commands to change the typeface of your document.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **HTML tag** | **Description** |
| <b> | Single words, sentences or paragraphs are written in bold. |
| <i> | Single words, sentences or paragraphs are displayed in italic. |
| <u> | The enclosed part is underlined. |
| <s> | The considered font is crossed out. |
| <sup> | The HTML tag <sup> can be used to superscript characters, such as 1st. |
| <sub> | Use <sub> to display subscript characters, such as with H2O. |

### **Adjust the text in your document**

An example of adjustments to the typeface using HTML commands:

<body>

<p>Here is a sample text and <i>this part is italicized</i>.</p>

</body>

## Highlighting and marking sections

The following HTML tags are most used to format or markup sections:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **HTML tag** | **Description** |
| <strong> | Use <strong> to highlight specific sections. |
| <em> | Use <em> to accentuate text fragments. |
| <q> | Use <q> to mark quotations within a text. |
| <blockquote> | <blockquote> marks an entire paragraph as a quotation. |

### **Formatting with an HTML tag**

Here is an example of how to use these HTML commands:

<body>

<p>This is body text. <strong>This part is highlighted</strong>.</p>.

</body>

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## Creating tables and lists with HTML tags

You can also create tables and lists in an HTML document. These are the appropriate HTML tags:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **HTML tag** | **Description** |
| <table> | The HTML tag <table> is used to define a table. |
| <caption> | <caption> defines the title of a table. |
| <tr> | <tr> is used to label table rows. |
| <td> | <td> defines a specific cell in a table. |
| <th> | <th> is used to define the header cell of a table. |
| <ol> | <ol> is used to create a list of ordinal numbers. |
| <ul> | <ul> is used to create an unordered list with bullets. |
| <li> | <li> represents the individual entries in the list. |
| <dl> | <dl> indicates a definition list. |
| <dt> | <dt> defines a term or position in a definition list. |
| <dd> | <dd> is a definition description within a list. |

### **A list in HTML**

This is what an (unnumbered) list looks like in an HTML document:

<body>

<ul>

<li>First item</li>

<li>Second item</li>

<li>Third item</li>

</ul>

</body>

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## Embedding media in HTML

Various HTML tags allow you to include images, videos, and audio files in a document and format them. The media is usually accessed via a URL. These are the most common HTML commands:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **HTML tag** | **Description** |
| <img> | The [HTML tag <img>](https://www.ionos.com/digitalguide/websites/web-development/img-tag-in-html/) specifies an image. |
| <map> | A map can be incorporated into the document via <map>. |
| <audio> | <audio> allows you to include audio content. |
| <video> | Use <video> to add video content. |

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Ans.

| **Tags** | **Description** | **Syntax** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| [!DOCTYPE html](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/html-doctypes/) | According to the HTML specification or standards, every HTML document requires a document type declaration. | < !DOCTYPE html > |
| [abbreviation](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/html-abbr-tag/) | The abbreviation tag in HTML is used to define the abbreviation or short form of an element. | <abbr title=” “> … </abbr> |
| [acronym](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/html-acronym-tag/) | The acronym tag in HTML is used to define the acronym that gives useful information to browsers, translation systems, and search engines. | <acronym title=” “> … </acronym> |
| [address](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/html-address-tag/) | The address tag in HTML indicates the contact information of a person or an organization. | <address> … </address> |
| [anchor](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/html-a-tag/) | The anchor tag in HTML is used to create a hyperlink on the webpage. | <a herf=” “> …</a> |
| [applet](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/html-applet-tag/) | The applet tag in HTML was used to embed Java applets into any HTML document, discontinued starting from HTML 5. | <applet>….</applet> |
| [area](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/html-area-tag/) | This area tag is used in an HTML document to map a portion of an image to make it clickable by the end-user. | <area> |
| [article](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/html5-article-tag/) | The <article> tag is one of the new sectioning element in HTML5. The tag is used to represent an article. | <article>..</article> |
| [aside](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/html5-aside-tag/) | The <aside> tag is used to describe the main object of the web page in a shorter way like a highlighter. | <aside>..</aside> |
| [audio](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/html5-audio/) | It is a useful tag if you want to add audio such as songs, interviews, etc. on your webpage. | <audio>..</audio> |
| [base](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/html-base-tag/) | The HTML base tag is used to specify a base URI, or URL, for relative links. This URL will be the base URL for every link on the page. | <base href = ” “> |
| [basefont](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/html-basefont-tag/) | This tag is used to set the default text-color, font-size, & font-family of all the text in the browser. Not supported in HTML5. | <basefont> |
| [bdi](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/html-5-bdi-tag/) | The bdi tag refers to Bi-Directional Isolation. It differentiates a text from other text that may be formatted in a different direction. | <bdi> … </bdi> |
| [bdo](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/html-bdo-tag/) | The bdo stands for Bi-Directional Override. This tag is used to specify the text direction or used to change the current direction. | <bdo dir> Contents… </bdo> |
| [bgsound](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/html-bgsound-tag/) | The bgsound tag is used to play the soundtrack in the background. | <bgsound src=””> |
| [big](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/html-big-tag/) | The big tag in HTML is used to increase the selected text size by one larger than the surrounding text. In HTML 5. | <big> Contents… </big> |
| [blockquote](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/html-blockquote-tag/) | The blockquote tag in HTML is used to display the long quotations (a section that is quoted from another source). | <blockquote> Contents… </blockquote> |
| [body](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/html-body-tag/) | The body tag in HTML is used to define the main content present inside an HTML page. | <body> Contents… </body> |
| [bold](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/html-b-tag/) | The bold tag in HTML is used to specify the bold text without any extra importance. | <b>… </b> |
| [break](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/html-br-tag/) | The break tag inserts a single carriage return or breaks in the document. This element has no end tag. | <br> |
| [button](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/html-button-tag/) | The button tag in HTML is used to define the clickable button. <button> tag is used to submit the content. | <button type = “button”> |
| [caption](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/html-caption-tag/) | The caption tag is used to specify the caption of a table. Only one caption can be specified for one table. | <caption align = “value”></caption> |
| [canvas](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/html-canvas-tag/) | It can be used to draw paths, boxes, texts, gradients, and add images. | <canvas id = “script”> Contents</canvas> |
| [center](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/html-center-tag/) | The center tag in HTML is used to set the alignment of text in the center. Not supported in HTML5. | <center> Contents.</center> |
| [cite](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/html-cite-tag/) | The cite tag in HTML is used to define the title of a work. It displays the text in italic format. | <cite>Content</cite> |
| [code](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/html-code-tag/) | The code tag in HTML is used to define the piece of computer code. | <code>Contents</code> |
| [colgroup](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/html-colgroup-tag/) | It is useful for applying styles to entire columns, instead of repeating the styles for each column, and for each row | <colgroup> Column lists </colgroup> |
| [column](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/html-col-tag/) | The col tag in HTML is used to set the column properties for each column within a colgroup tag. | <col attribute = “value”> |
| [comment](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/html-comments/) | The comment tag is used to insert comments in the HTML code. | <!–…–> |
| [data](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/html-data-tag/) | The data element gives an address to a given content with a machine-readable translator. | <data value=””> Contents </data> |
| [datalist](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/html-datalist-tag/) | The datalist tag is used to provide autocomplete feature & used with an input tag so that users can easily fill the data in the forms using select the data. | <datalist>Contents</datalist> |
| [dd](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/html-dd-tag/) | The dd tag is used to denote the description or definition of an item in a description list. | <dd>Contents</dd> |
| [define](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/html-dfn-tag/) | The define tag in HTML represents the definition element and is used to represent a defining instance in HTML. | <dfn>Contents</dfn> |
| [delete](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/html-del-tag/) | Delete tag is used to mark a portion of text which has been deleted from the document. | <del>Contents</del> |
| [details](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/html5-details-tag/) | This tag is used to create an interactive widget that the user can open or close. | <details>Contents</details> |
| [dialog](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/html5-dialog-tag/) | This tag is used to create a popup dialog and models on a web page. This tag is new in HTML5. | <dialog open> Contents… </dialog> |
| [dir](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/html-dir-tag/) | The dir tag is used to make a list of directory titles. It is not supported in HTML 5 <ul> or CSS are used instead of <dir> tag. | <dir> Lists… </dir> |
| [div](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/div-tag-html/) | The div tag is used in HTML to make divisions of content in the web page (text, images, header, footer, navigation bar, etc). | <div>Content</div> |
| [dl](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/html-dl-tag/) | The dl tag in HTML is used to represent the description list. In HTML4.1, it defines definition list and in HTML5, it defines description list. | <dl> Contents… </dl> |
| [dt](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/html-dt-tag/) | The dt tag in HTML is used to specify the description list. It is used inside the <dl> element. It is usually followed by a <dd> tag. | <dt> Content… </dt> |
| [embed](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/html-embed-tag/) | It is used as a container for embedding plug-ins such as flash animations. | <embed attributes> |
| [fieldset](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/html5-fieldset-tag/) | The fieldset tag in HTML5 is used to make a group of related elements in the form, and it creates the box over the elements. | <fieldset>Contents</fieldset> |
| [figcaption](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/html5-figcaption-tag/) | The figurecaption tag in HTML is used to set a caption to the figure element in a document. This tag is new in HTML5. | <figcaption> Figure caption </figcaption> |
| [figure](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/html5-figure-tag/) | The figure tag in HTML is used to add self-contained content like illustrations, diagrams, photos, or codes listed in a document. | <figure> Image content… </figure> |
| [font](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/html-font-tag/) | The font tag in HTML plays an important role in the web page to create an attractive and readable web page. | <font attribute = “value”> Content </font> |
| [footer](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/html5-footer-tag/) | The footer tag in HTML is used to define a footer of HTML document. This section contains the footer information. | <footer> … </footer> |
| [form](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/html-form-tag/) | This form is used basically for the registration process, logging into your profile on a website or creating your profile on a website, etc … | <form> Form Content… </form> |
| [frame](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/html-frame-tag/) | HTML Frames are used to divide the web browser window into multiple sections. Not supported in HTML5. | <frame/> |
| [frameset](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/html-frameset-tag/) | The frameset element contains one or more frame elements. It is used to specify the number of rows and columns in a frameset with their pixel of spaces. | <frameset cols = “pixels|%|\*”> |
| [head](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/html-head-tag/) | The head tag in HTML is used to define the head portion of the document which contains information related to the document. | <head>…</head> |
| [header](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/html-5-header-tag/) | The header tag is used to contain the information related to the title and heading of the related content. | <header> …</header> |
| [heading](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/html-heading/) | An HTML heading tag is used to define the headings of a page. These 6 heading elements are h1, h2, h3, h4, h5, and h6; with h1 being the highest level and h6 being the least. | <h1>Heading1</h1><h2>Heading2</h2> |
| [hgroup](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/html-hgroup-tag/) | The hgroup tag in HTML is used to wrap one or more heading elements from <h1> to <h6>, such as the headings and sub-headings. | <hgroup> … </hgroup> |
| [hr](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/html-hr-tag/) | The hr tag in HTML stands for horizontal rule and is used to insert a horizontal rule. | <hr> |
| [html](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/html-html-tag/) | The html tag in HTML is used to define the root of HTML and XHTML documents. | <html> Contents </html> |
| [Iframes](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/html-iframes/) | The iframe tag defines a rectangular region within the document in which the browser can display a separate document. | <iframe src=”URL” title=”description”></iframe> |
| [image](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/html-images/) | HTML Image, how to add the image in HTML. In earlier times, the web pages only contains textual content, which made them appear quite boring and uninteresting. | <img src=”url” alt=”some\_text” width=”” height=””> |
| [input](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/html-input-tag/) | The input tag is used within < form> element to declare input controls that allow users to input data. | <input type = “value” …. /> |
| [ins](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/html-ins-tag/) | The ins tag is typically used to mark a range of text that has been added to the document. | <ins> Contents… </ins> |
| [isindex](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/html-isindex-tag/) | The index tag is used to query any document through a text field. | <isindex prompt=”search”> |
| [italic](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/html-i-tag/) | This tag is generally used to display a technical term, phrase, the important word in a different language. | <i> Contents</i> |
| [kbd](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/html-kbd-tag/) | The text enclosed within kbd tag is typically displayed in the browser’s default monospace font. | <kbd> text content … </kbd> |
| [keygen](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/html-keygen-tag/) | The keygen tag in HTML is used to specify a key-pair generator field in a form. When a form is submitted then two keys are generated, the private key and a public key. | <keygen name = “name”> |
| [label](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/html-label-tag/) | The label tag in HTML is used to provide a usability improvement for mouse users. | <label> form content… </label> |
| [legend](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/html-legend-tag/) | The legend tag is used to define the title for the child contents. The legend elements are the parent element. | <legend> Text </legend> |
| [list](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/html-li-tag/) | The list tag in HTML is used to define the list item in an HTML document. It is used within an Ordered List <ol> or Unordered List <ul>. | <li> List Items </li> |
| [main](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/html-main-tag/) | The main tag is used to give the main information of a document. The content inside the <main> element should be unique for the document. | <main>Coontents</main> |
| [mark](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/html5-mark-tag/) | The mark tag in HTML is used to define the marked text. It is used to highlight the part of the text in a paragraph. | <mark> Contents… </mark> |
| [marquee](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/html-marquee-tag/) | The marquee tag in HTML is used to create scrolling text or images on a webpage. It scrolls either horizontally or vertically. | <marquee>Contents</marquee> |
| [menuitem](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/html-menuitem-tag/) | The menuitem tag is used to define a command or menu that the user can utilize from the popup item. Not supported in HTML5. | <menuitem label=”” icon=”” type> </menuitem> |
| [meta](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/html-meta-tag/) | The meta tag is regularly used to give watchwords, portrayals, author data, and other metadata that might be utilized by the program to deliver the document accurately or in simple words, it provides important information about a document. | <meta attribute-name=”value”> |
| [meter](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/html5-meter-tag/) | It is used to define the scale for measurement in a well-defined range and also supports a fractional value. | <meter attributes…> </meter> |
| [nav](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/html-nav-tag/) | The nav tag is used for declaring the navigational section in HTML documents. Websites typically have sections dedicated to navigational links, which enables users to navigate the site. | <nav> Links… </nav> |
| [nobreak](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/html-nobr-tag/) | The no break tag is used to create a single line text, that does not matter how long the statement is, this tag is used with <wbr> tag. | <nobr> Statement </nobr> |
| [noembed](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/html-noembed-tag/) | The noembed tag is used to show that the browser is not supported by <embed> tag. | <noembed> Element </noembed> |
| [noscript](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/html-noscript-tag/) | The noscript tag in HTML is used to display the text for those browsers which does not support the script tag or the browsers disable the script by the user. | <noscript> Contents… </noscript> |
| [object](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/html-object-tag/) | The object tag is an HTML tag used to display multimedia like audio, videos, images, PDFs, and Flash on web pages. | <object>…</object> |
| [optgroup](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/html-optgroup-tag/) | This tag is used to create a group of the same category options in a drop-down list. | <optgroup>…</optgroup> |
| [option](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/html-option-tag/) | The option tag in HTML is used to choose an option from a Drop-Down menu. | <option> Contents… </option> |
| [output](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/html-output-tag/) | The output tag in HTML is used to represent the result of a calculation performed by the client-side script such as JavaScript. | <output> Results… </output> |
| [paragraphs](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/html-paragraph/) | The <p> tag in HTML defines a paragraph. These have both opening and closing tags. | <p> Content </p> |
| [param](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/html-param-tag/) | The param tag in HTML is used to define a parameter for plug-ins which is associated with <object> element. | <param name=”” value=””> |
| [phrase](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/html-phrase-tag/) | In HTML, phrase tag is used to indicate the structural meaning of a block of text. | <em> Text Content </em> |
| [pre](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/html-pre-tag/) | The pre tag in HTML is used to define the block of preformatted text which preserves the text spaces. | <pre> Contents… </pre> |
| [progress](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/html-5-progress-tag/) | It is used to represent the progress of a task. It is also defined how much work is done and how much is left to download a thing. | <progress attributes…> </progress> |
| [q](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/html-q-tag/) | The q tag is a standard quotation tag and is used for short quotations. | <q> Contents… </q> |
| [rp](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/html5-rp-tag/) | The rp tag in HTML is used to provide parentheses around a ruby main text which defines the information. | <rp>[</rp> Explaination… <rp>]</rp> |
| [rt](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/html5-rt-tag/) | The rt tag in HTML is used to define the explanation of the ruby annotation which is a small text, attached to the main text. | <rt> Explanation… </rt> |
| [ruby](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/html5-ruby-tag/) | The ruby tag in HTML is used to specify the ruby annotation which is a small text, attached with the main text to specify the meaning of the main text. | <ruby attributes> Contents… </ruby> |
| [s](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/html-s-tag/) | This tag is used to specify that the text content is no longer correct or accurate. This tag is similar but slightly different from <del> tag. | <s> Contents… </s> |
| [samp](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/html-samp-tag/) | It is a phrase tag used to define the sample output text from a computer program. | <samp> Contents… </samp> |
| [script](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/html-script-tag/) | The script tag in HTML is used to define the client-side script. | <script> Script Contents… </script> |
| [section](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/html-section-tag/) | Section tag defines the section of documents such as chapters, headers, footers, or any other sections. | <section> Section Contents </section> |
| [small](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/html-small-tag/) | The small tag in HTML is used to set small font sizes. It decreases the font size by one size (from medium to small, from x-large to large). | <small> Contents… </small> |
| [source](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/html-source-tag/) | The source tag in HTML is used to attach multimedia files like audio, video, and pictures. | <source src=”” type=””> </source> |
| [spacer](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/html-spacer-tag/) | The spacer tag is used to create some white space. Not-supporte in HTML5 . | <spacer type=”” size=””> |
| [span](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/span-tag-html/) | The HTML span element is a generic inline container for inline elements and content. | <span class=””>Some Text</span> |
| [strike](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/html-strike-tag/) | HTML strike tag, along with understanding its implementation through the example. The <strike> tag defines a strike or line through Text. | <strike> Contents </strike> |
| [strong](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/html-strong-tag/) | The strong tag in HTML is the parsed tag and is used to show the importance of the text. Make that text bold. | <strong> Contents… </strong> |
| [style](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/html-style-tag/) | The style tag in HTML helps us to design the web page. | <tagname style=”property:value;”> |
| [sub and sup Tags](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/html-subscript-superscript-tags/) | * The sub-tag is used to add a subscript text to the HTML document. * The <sup> tag is used to add superscript text to the HTML document. | <sub>subscript text</sub><sup>superscript text</sup> |
| [summary](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/html-5-summary-tag/) | The <summary> tag in HTML is used to define a summary for the <details> element. | <summary> Content </summary> |
| [svg](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/html-svg-basics/) | HTML SVG Basics, & their implementation through the examples. SVG stands for Scalable Vector Graphics. | <svg height=”” width=””> |
| [table](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/html-tables/) | HTML Table, various ways to implement it, & will also understand its usage through the examples. HTML Table is an arrangement of data in rows and columns, or possibly in a more complex structure. | <table>… </table> |
| [tbody](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/html-tbody-tag/) | The tbody tag in HTML is used to make a group of the same type of content of the body element. | <tbody> // Table contents </tbody> |
| [td](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/html-td-tag/) | The table data tag is used to define a standard cell in an HTML table. | <td>……..</td> |
| [template](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/html-template-tag/) | The template tag in HTML is used to store the HTML code fragments, which can be cloned and inserted in an HTML document. | <template> Contents </template> |
| [tfoot](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/html-tfoot-tag/) | This tag is used in HTML table with header and body which is known as “thead” and “tbody”. | <tfoot> // Table footer contents… </tfoot> |
| [th](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/html-th-tag/) | The table header tag in HTML is used to set the header cell of a table. Two types of cells in the HTML table Header & Standard. | <th> Contents… </th> |
| [thead](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/html-thead-tag/) | This tag is used in HTML tables as head and body which are known as thead and tbody. | <thead>Table head Contents…</thead> |
| [time](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/html-time-tag/) | The time tag is used to display the human-readable date/time. It can also be used to encode dates and times in a machine-readable form. | <time attribute> Time… </time> |
| [title](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/html-title-tag/) | The title tag in HTML is used to define the title of HTML document. It sets the title in the browser toolbar. | <title> Title name </title> |
| [tr](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/html-tr-tag/) | The table row tag is used to define a row in an HTML table. The <tr> element contains multiple <th> or <td> elements. | <tr>…..</tr> |
| [track](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/html-track-tag/) | The tracking tag specifies text tracks for media components audio and video. | <track attribute> |
| [tt](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/html-tt-tag/) | The tt tag is the abbreviation of teletype text. This tag is depreciated from HTML 5. It was used for marking Keyboard input. | <tt> Contents… </tt> |
| [underline](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/html-u-tag/) | The underline tag in HTML stands for underline, and it’s used to underline the text enclosed within the <u> tag. | <u> Contents… </u> |
| [var](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/html-var-tag/) | It is a phrase tag used to specify the variable in a mathematical equation or in a computer program. | <var> Contents… </var> |
| [video](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/html5-video/) | HTML5 Video, along with knowing the different ways to add the videos to the HTML page. | <video src=”” controls> </video> |
| [wbr](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/html-5-wbr-tag/) | The wbr tag is used to define the position within the text which is treated as a line break by the browser. | <wbr> |
| [xmp](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/html-xmp-tag/) | The XMP tag is used to create any content in letter format. | <xmp> statement </xmp> |

HTML attributes provide additional information about HTML elements.

## 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"**

## The href Attribute

The <a> tag defines a hyperlink. The href attribute specifies the URL of the page the link goes to:

### **Example**

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

**The src Attribute**

The <img> tag is used to embed an image in an HTML page. The src attribute specifies the path to the image to be displayed:

### Example

<img src="img\_girl.jpg">

There are two ways to specify the URL in the src attribute:

**1. Absolute URL** - Links to an external image that is hosted on another website.

**Notes:** External images might be under copyright. If you do not get permission to use it, you may be in violation of copyright laws. In addition, you cannot control external images; it can suddenly be removed or changed.

**2. Relative URL** - Links to an image that is hosted within the website. Here, the URL does not include the domain name. If the URL begins without a slash, it will be relative to the current page. Example: src="img\_girl.jpg". If the URL begins with a slash, it will be relative to the domain. Example: src="/images/img\_girl.jpg".

**Tip:** It is almost always best to use relative URLs. They will not break if you change domain.

## The width and height Attributes

The <img> tag should also contain the width and height attributes, which specify the width and height of the image (in pixels):

### **Example**

<img src="img\_girl.jpg" width="500" height="600">

The alt Attribute

The required alt attribute for the <img> tag specifies an alternate text for an image, if the image for some reason cannot be displayed. This can be due to a slow connection, or an error in the src attribute, or if the user uses a screen reader.

### Example

<img src="img\_girl.jpg" alt="Girl with a jacket">

Q.

## Ans. HTML Symbol Entities

HTML entities were described in the previous chapter.

Many mathematical, technical, and currency symbols, are not present on a normal keyboard.

To add such symbols to an HTML page, you can use the entity name or the entity number (a decimal or a hexadecimal reference) for the symbol:

### **Example**

Display the euro sign:

<p>I will display &euro;</p>  
<p>I will display &#8364;</p>  
<p>I will display &#x20AC;</p>

Q.

Ans. A void element is an element whose content model never allows it to have contents under any circumstances. Void elements can have attributes. The following is a complete list of the void elements in HTML : area , base , br , col , command , embed , hr , img , input , keygen , link , meta , param , source , track , wbr.

Most of the HTML elements are surrounded by start and end tags to specify the starting and end of the element.

There is a special group of elements that only have start tags and does not contain any content within it, these elements are called void elements. Void elements doesn’t have ending tags and can only have attributes but do not contain any kind of content. These elements can have backslash before ending of start tag but that is completely optional. Example of such elements are <br>, <hr>, <img>, <input>, <link>, <base>, <meta>, <param>, <area>, <embed>, <col>, <track>, <source> etc.

Characteristics:

Void elements do not have end tags.

Void elements cannot have content inside it.

Void elements have attributes.

Void elements cannot be nested.

The following are some of the void elements.

HTML <br> tag: This tag is used to insert line breaks in text in HTML. It accepts clear attribute that indicates where to start the next line.

Example 1: In this example, we will use of the <br> tag.

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<body>

<h2 style="color:green">W3schools</h2>

<p>Hi Geeks! <br>Welcome to W3schools</p>

</body>

</html>

Q.

Ans. html lists

ans.HTML lists come in three main categories: unordered lists, ordered lists, and definition lists. Each type serves a specific purpose and can be customized to fit your design and content needs.

How to create unordered lists

Unordered lists are perfect for presenting items that do not have a particular sequence or order. They are typically displayed with bullet points, which make them visually distinct from ordered lists.

To create an unordered list, you can use the <ul> (unordered list) element and nest individual list items within <li> (list item) elements:

<ul>

<li>Item 1</li>

<li>Item 2</li>

<li>Item 3</li>

</ul>

This code will generate a simple unordered list like this:

Item 1

Item 2

Item 3

You can further customize the appearance of bullet points using CSS to match your website's style.

How to create ordered lists

Ordered lists, as the name suggests, are useful when you want to present items in a specific sequence or order. They are displayed with numbers or letters by default, but you can customize the numbering style using CSS. An example might be a ranked list of your favorite movies.

To create an ordered list, use the <ol> (ordered list) element and nest list items within <li> elements:

<ol>

<li>First item</li>

<li>Second item</li>

<li>Third item</li>

</ol>

This code will produce an ordered list like this:

First item

Second item

Third item

Q.

Ans.

The class attribute specifies one or more classnames for an element.

The class attribute is mostly used to point to a class in a style sheet. However, it can also be used by a JavaScript (via the HTML DOM) to make changes to HTML elements with a specified class.

Applies to

The class attribute is part of the Global Attributes, and can be used on any HTML element.

Element Attribute

All HTML elements class

Example:

<html>

<head>

<style>

h1.intro {

color: blue;

}

p.important {

color: green;

}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<h1 class="intro">Header 1</h1>

<p>A paragraph.</p>

<p class="important">Note that this is an important paragraph. :)</p>

</body>

</html>

Q.

Ans. The HTML id attribute is used to specify a unique id for an HTML element.

You cannot have more than one element with the same id in an HTML document.

## Using The id Attribute

The id attribute specifies a unique id for an HTML element. The value of the id attribute must be unique within the HTML document.

The id attribute is used to point to a specific style declaration in a style sheet. It is also used by JavaScript to access and manipulate the element with the specific id.

The syntax for id is: write a hash character (#), followed by an id name. Then, define the CSS properties within curly braces {}.

In the following example we have an <h1> element that points to the id name "myHeader". This <h1> element will be styled according to the #myHeader style definition in the head section:

### **Example**

<!DOCTYPE html>  
<html>  
<head>  
<style>  
#myHeader {  
  background-color: lightblue;  
  color: black;  
  padding: 40px;  
  text-align: center;  
}  
</style>  
</head>  
<body>  
  
<h1 id="myHeader">My Header</h1>  
  
</body>  
</html>

## Difference Between Class and ID

A class name can be used by multiple HTML elements, while an id name must only be used by one HTML element within the page:

### **Example**

<style>  
**#myHeader** {  
  background-color: lightblue;  
  color: black;  
  padding: 40px;  
  text-align: center;  
}  
  
**.city**{  
  background-color: tomato;  
  color: white;  
  padding: 10px;  
}  
</style>  
  
<!-- An element with a unique id -->  
<h1 id="myHeader">My Cities</h1>  
  
<!-- Multiple elements with same class -->  
<h2 class="city">London</h2>  
<p>London is the capital of England.</p>  
  
<h2 class="city">Paris</h2>  
<p>Paris is the capital of France.</p>  
  
<h2 class="city">Tokyo</h2>  
<p>Tokyo is the capital of Japan.</p>

Q.

Ans.html formatting tags

ans.HTML contains several elements for defining text with a special meaning.

Example

This text is bold

This text is italic

This is subscript and superscript

HTML Formatting Elements

Formatting elements were designed to display special types of text:

<b> - Bold text

<strong> - Important text

<i> - Italic text

<em> - Emphasized text

<mark> - Marked text

<small> - Smaller text

<del> - Deleted text

<ins> - Inserted text

<sub> - Subscript text

<sup> - Superscript text

HTML <b> and <strong> Elements

The HTML <b> element defines bold text, without any extra importance.

Example

<b>This text is bold</b>

The HTML <strong> element defines text with strong importance. The content inside is typically displayed in bold.

Example

<strong>This text is important!</strong>

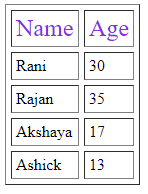
Q.

Ans.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Cellpadding | Cellspacing |
| It specifies the space between the border of a table cell and its contents. | It specifies the space between adjacent cells. |
| It is created by using HTML <table> tag but type attribute is set to cellpadding. | It is also created by using HTML <table> tag but type attribute is set to cellspacing. |
| It is mainly meant for a single cell. | Cellspacing can get subjected to more than one cell. |
| The default cellpadding value is 1 | Whereas, the default cellspacing value is 2 |
| Cellpadding is widely used and considered to be an effective mean | Cellspacing is less effective than Cellpadding. |
| Cellpadding is an attribute | Cellspacing is also an attribute. |

Cell Spacing,cell padding code:

|  |
| --- |
| <!DOCTYPE html>  <**html** lang="en">  <**head**>      <**meta** charset="UTF-8">      <**meta** name="viewport"            content="width=device-width,                     initial-scale=1.0">      <**title**>Document</**title**>      <**style**>          span{            text-decoration-style: solid;            width: 25px;            font-size: x-large;            color: blueviolet;          }        </**style**>  </**head**>  <**body**>  <**table** border="1"         cellpadding="4"         cellspacing="5">    <**thead**>    <**td**><**span**>Name</**span**></**td**>    <**td**><**span**>Age</**span**></**td**>    </**thead**>    <**tbody**>    <**tr**>      <**td**>Rani</**td**>      <**td**>30</**td**>    </**tr**>     <**tr**>      <**td**>Rajan</**td**>      <**td**>35</**td**>    </**tr**>    <**tr**>      <**td**>Akshaya</**td**>      <**td**>17</**td**>    </**tr**>    <**tr**>      <**td**>Ashick</**td**>      <**td**>13</**td**>    </**tr**>    </**tbody**>  </**table**>  </**body**>  </**html**> |

**Output:**  


Q.

Ans. An

HTML table with a table cell that spans two rows:

<table>  
  <tr>  
    <th>Month</th>  
    <th>Savings</th>  
    <th>Savings for holiday!</th>  
  </tr>  
  <tr>  
    <td>January</td>  
    <td>$100</td>  
    <td rowspan="2">$50</td>  
  </tr>  
  <tr>  
    <td>February</td>  
    <td>$80</td>  
  </tr>  
</table>

## Definition and Usage

The rowspan attribute specifies the number of rows a cell should span.

Q.

Ans.

| **Inline Elements** | **Block Elements** |
| --- | --- |
| Inline elements occupy only sufficient width required. | Block Elements occupy the full width irrespective of their sufficiency. |
| Inline elements don’t start in a new line. | Block elements always start in a line. |
| Inline elements allow other inline elements to sit behind. | Block elements doesn’t allow other elements to sit behind |
| Inline elements don’t have top and bottom margin | Block elements have top and bottom margin. |

Q.

## Ans. HTML Links - Hyperlinks

HTML links are hyperlinks.

You can click on a link and jump to another document.

When you move the mouse over a link, the mouse arrow will turn into a little hand

HTML Links - Syntax

The HTML <a> tag defines a hyperlink. It has the following syntax:

<a href="url">link text</a>

The most important attribute of the <a> element is the href attribute, which indicates the link's destination.

The *link text* is the part that will be visible to the reader.

Clicking on the link text, will send the reader to the specified URL address.

Example

This example shows how to create a link to W3Schools.com:

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

Q.

Ans.

HTML iframe is used to display a web page within a web page.

HTML Iframe Syntax

The HTML <iframe> tag specifies an inline frame.

An inline frame is used to embed another document within the current HTML document.

Syntax

<iframe src="*url*" title="*description*"></iframe>

**Tip:** It is a good practice to always include a title attribute for the <iframe>. This is used by screen readers to read out what the content of the iframe is.

Iframe - Set Height and Width

Use the height and width attributes to specify the size of the iframe.

The height and width are specified in pixels by default:

Example

<iframe src="demo\_iframe.htm" height="200" width="300" title="Iframe Example"></iframe>

Q.

# Ans. **<span> Tag**

### Example

A <span> element which is used to color a part of a text:

<p>My mother has <span style="color:blue">blue</span> eyes.</p>

## Definition and Usage

The <span> tag is an inline container used to mark up a part of a text, or a part of a document.

The <span> tag is easily styled by CSS or manipulated with JavaScript using the class or id attribute.

The <span> tag is much like the [<div>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_div.asp) element, but <div> is a block-level element and <span> is an inline element.

Q.

Ans. A background image can be specified for almost any HTML element.

Background Image on a HTML element

To add a background image on an HTML element, use the HTML style attribute and the CSS background-image property:

Example

Add a background image on a HTML element:

<p style="background-image: url('img\_girl.jpg');">

You can also specify the background image in the <style> element, in the <head> section:

Example

Specify the background image in the <style> element:

<style>  
p {  
  background-image: url('img\_girl.jpg');  
}  
</style>

Background Image on a Page

If you want the entire page to have a background image, you must specify the background image on the <body> element:

Example

Add a background image for the entire page:

<style>  
body {  
background-image: url('img\_girl.jpg');  
}  
</style>

Q.

Ans. Websites are designed to point you to different resources. You can move from one website to another through links. Links help you to get information from different resources. Links are established in simple HTML web pages through [<a>](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/html-a-tag/)tag.  
Links are categorized into three types. Typically a Link is displayed in three different colors based on the usage.

* Normal links (Unvisited links)
* Visited links
* Active links

**Example 1:**

**1:**The following example shows the basic example for Normal Link ( Unvisited Link ). If you want to create a link to go to “<https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/>“, you can get the normal link through this code. The default color is blue color and underlined but you can apply your own custom styling according to the application’s need.

|  |
| --- |
| <!DOCTYPE html>  <**html**>    <**body**>      <**h2**>This is a Link</**h2**>      <**h1**>          Welcome to          <**a** href="<https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/>">              GeeksforGeeks          </**a**>      </**h1**>  </**body**>    </**html**> |

**Visited Link:**In example 1, If you click on the link shown above and again go back to the link page, you can now see the link is in purple color and underlined. It shows that the user has visited this link before. You can do your own custom styling using[CSS **:visited**](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/css-visited-selector/)selector. In the above output, notice the visited link after going back from the home page.

**Active Link:**In example 1,If you left or right-click any one of the links Visited or Unvisited, it will turn into Red and Underline. Active Links shows that the browser is in the process to load a new resource.  You can do your own custom styling using[CSS :active selector](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/css-active-selector/). In the above output, notice the active link on right-click of the link.

The <a> tag is supported in almost all browsers. So, these are the 3 types of links with their different usages and default stylings. This helps the user to navigate through different resources.

Q.

Ans. [HTML Section tag](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/html-section-tag/) defines the section of documents such as chapters, headers, footers, or any other sections. The section tag divides the content into sections and subsections. The section tag is used when requirements of two headers or footers or any other section of documents are needed. Section tag grouped the generic block of related contents. The main advantage of the section tag is, it is a semantic element, which describes its meaning to both browser and developer.

**Syntax**: Section tag is used to distribute the content i.e., it distributes the sections and subsections.

<section> Section Contents </section>

|  |
| --- |
| <!DOCTYPE html>  <**html**>  <**body**>      <**section**>          <**h1**>Msexcel: Section 1</**h1**>          <**p**>Content of section 1</**p**>      </**section**>      <**section**>          <**h1**>powerpoint: Section 2</**h1**>          <**p**>Content of section 2</**p**>      </**section**>      <**section**>          <**h1**>JK: Section 3</**h1**>          <**p**>Content of section 3</**p**>      </**section**>  </**body**>  </**html**> |

**Nested Section tag**: The section tag can be nested. The font size of the subsection is smaller than the section tag if the text contains the same font property. The subsection tag is used for organizing complex documents. A rule of thumb is that the section should logically appear in the outline of the document.

**Example:**In this example, we will see the nested section.

|  |
| --- |
| <!DOCTYPE html>  <**html**>  <**body**>      <**section**>          <**h1**>Msword: Section 1</**h1**>          <**p**>Content of section 1</**p**>          <**section**>              <**h1**>Subsection</**h1**>              <**h1**>Subsection</**h1**>          </**section**>      </**section**>      <**section**>          <**h1**>JK: Section 2</**h1**>          <**p**>Content of section 2</**p**>          <**section**>              <**h1**>Subsection</**h1**>              <**h1**>Subsection</**h1**>          </**section**>      </**section**>  </**body**>  </**html**> |

Q.

Ans.

SVG defines vector-based graphics in XML format.

* SVG stands for Scalable Vector Graphics
* SVG is used to define graphics for the Web
* SVG is a W3C recommendation

The HTML <svg> Element

The HTML <svg> element is a container for SVG graphics.

SVG has several methods for drawing paths, boxes, circles, text, and graphic images.

## SVG Circle

### **Example**

# <!DOCTYPE html> <html> <body> <svg width="100" height="100">   <circle cx="50" cy="50" r="40" stroke="green" stroke-width="4" fill="yellow" /> </svg> </body> </html>

Q.

Ans.HTML (HypertextMarkup Language) and XHTML (ExtensibleHypertext Markup Language) are both markup languages used for creating and displaying web pages. The main difference between them is the syntax and structure; HTML is more lenient in its syntax, while XHTML has a more strict syntax and follows XML rules. XHTML is considered the successor to HTML, and its strict syntax makes it more suitable for future technologies and advancements.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Feature** | **HTML** | **XHTML** |
| Definition | Hypertext Markup Language is a markup language used to create web pages and other information that can be displayed in a web browser. | eXtensible Hypertext Markup Language is a markup language that is a stricter version of HTML and conforms to XML syntax. |
| Syntax | HTML allows for loose syntax, with end tags and attributes often being optional. | XHTML requires end tags for all elements and attributes to be quoted. |
| Document Type Declaration (DTD) | HTML allows for multiple DTDs, including HTML 4.01 and HTML5. | XHTML requires the use of a specific DTD, such as XHTML 1.0 Strict or XHTML 1.1. |
| Namespaces | HTML does not support namespaces. | XHTML supports namespaces, allowing for the integration of other XML languages. |
| Attributes | HTML allows for the use of deprecated attributes. | XHTML does not allow the use of deprecated attributes and requires all attributes to be lowercase. |
| Deprecation | HTML will continue to be supported by web browsers. | XHTML support by web browsers is limited and it is now largely replaced by HTML5. |
| Future | HTML continues to evolve, with the latest version being HTML5. | XHTML development has largely been discontinued, with future developments focusing on HTML5. |

**Q.**

**ans.** **<!DOCTYPE html>**

**<html>**

**<body>**

**<p>This text is normal.</p>**

**<p><b>This text is bold.</b></p>**

**<p><i>This text is italic.</i></p>**

**<p><strong>This text is important!</strong></p>**

**<p><em>This text is emphasized.</em></p>**

**</body>**

**</html>**