<!DOCTYPE html>: informs the web browser about the version of HTML being used in the document.

# The Head Element

The HTML **<head>** element is a container for the following elements: <title>, <style>, <meta>, <link>, <script>, and <base>.

The **<title>** element adds a title to your page**: <title>ARK-X HTML Tutorial</title>**

The **<link>** element defines the relationship between the current document and an external resource. It is most often used to link to external style sheets**: <link rel="stylesheet" href="mystyle.css">**

The **<meta>** element is typically used to specify the character set, page description, keywords, author of the document, and viewport settings:

**// Define the character set used:**

**<meta charset="UTF-8">**

**//Define a description of your web page:**

**<meta name="description" content="Free Web tutorials">**

**//Define keywords for search engines:**

**<meta name="keywords" content="HTML, CSS, JavaScript">**

**//Refresh document every 30 seconds:**

**<meta http-equiv="refresh" content="30">**

**//Setting The Viewport: The viewport is the user's visible area of a web page.**

**<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">**

The **<base>** element specifies the base URL and/or target for all relative URLs in a page. The element <base> must have at least an attribute href or an attribute target or both. And there must be only one <base> element present in the whole document.

**<base href="https://www.w3schools.com/" target="\_blank">**

# HTML Encoding

**<meta charset="UTF-8">**

ASCII: American Standard Code for Information Interchange.

ASCII defined **128** different characters that could be used on the Internet: numbers (0-9), English letters (AZ), and certain special characters such as! $ + - ( ) @ < >

ISO-8859-1 :

ISO-8859-1 was the default character set for HTML 4. This character set supported **256** different character codes.

UTF-8 :

HTML 4 also supported UTF-8.

UTF-8 is identical to ASCII for values from 0 to 127.

UTF-8 does not use values from 128 to 159.

UTF-8 is identical to ANSI and 8859-1 for values from 160 to 255.

UTF-8 continues from value 256 with more than 10,000 different characters.

The HTML5 specification encourages web developers to use the UTF-8 character set, which covers almost every character and symbol in the world.

ANSI:

ANSI (Windows-1252) was the original Windows character set. ANSI is identical to **ISO-8859-1,** except that **ANSI has 32 additional characters.**

# Heading

HTML headings are defined with the <h1> to <h6> tags.

<h1> defines the most important heading. <h6> defines the least important heading.

# Text Formatting

<b>This text is bold</b>

<strong>This text is also bold</strong>

<i>This text is italic</i> 🡪 defines a part of the text in an alternate voice or mood.

<em>This text is Emphasized</em> 🡪 semantically emphasizes the important word or section of words.

<p>Do not forget to buy <mark>milk</mark> today.</p> 🡪 <mark> element defines the text that should be marked or highlighted.

<p>This is <sup>superscripted</sup> text.</p> 🡪 Superscript text appears half a character above the normal line and is sometimes rendered in a smaller font.

<small>This is some smaller text.</small> 🡪 The HTML <small> element defines smaller.

# HTML Styling

The HTML style attribute is used to add styles to an element using CSS properties, such as color, font, size, and more, using the syntax: **<tagname style="property:value;">**

**Ex:**

**<body style="background-color:powderblue;">**

defines the background color for an HTML element.

**<h1 style="color:blue;">This is a heading</h1>**

defines the text color for an HTML element.

**<h1 style="font-family:verdana;">This is a heading</h1>**

**<p style="font-family:courier;">This is a paragraph.</p>**

defines the font to be used for an HTML element.

**<h1 style="font-size:300%;">This is a heading</h1>**

**<p style="font-size:160%;">This is a paragraph.</p>**

text size for an HTML element.

**<h1 style="text-align:center;">Centered Heading</h1>**

**<p style="text-align:center;">Centered paragraph.</p>**

defines the horizontal text alignment for an HTML element.

# Using The Id Attribute

<h1 id="myHeader">My Header</h1>

<h2 class="city">RABAT</h2>

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.

# Unordered Lists

<ul style="list-style-type:disc;"> 🡪 ul : unordered list

<li>Coffee</li> 🡪 li : list item

<li>Tea</li>

<li>Milk</li>

</ul> 🡪 list-style-type :define the style of the list item marker.

# Ordered Lists

<ol start="50"> 🡪 An ordered list will start counting from 1. the start attribute helps stat counting from a specific number.

<li>Coffee</li>

<li>Tea</li>

<li>Milk</li>

</ol>

# Description list

<dl> 🡪 A <strong>description</strong> list is a list of terms, with a description of each term.

<dt>Coffee</dt>

<dd>- black hot drink</dd>

<dt>Milk</dt>

<dd>- white cold drink</dd>

</dl>