Html is not case-sensitive

<br> tag inserts a single line break

<br> tag is an empty tag which means there is no end tag

<br> tag is useful when we write content

The <p>tag defines the paragraph

Browser automatically adds a single blank line before and after each <p> element.

When there are multiple lines of text, writing <br> tag at the end of every line is a tedious task to avoid it we can use <p> tag

<p> tag belongs to block level ( further explanation for block , inline is given .)

Every browser by default has white as background, with all the text in the same font size and black in colour.

Html headings

Html heading tags are defined with <h1> to <h6> tags. The heading tags are present only from <h1> to <h6> .

<h1> defines the most important tag and <h6> defines the least important tag.

Heading tag automatically drops proceeding content to new line.

If we want to customize the heading text size , colour , background and normal text size, colour , background it can be done by css.

<b> tag

Whenever you want some text in bold format use <b> tag.

<b> tag defines the bold text.

css is done only in the body not in the head of html.

Follow indentation , And show what is the parent tag , and child tag // industry recommended.

Always place heading tags out of paragraph tags. // good practice

Whenever you open a tag , try to close the tag there itself , don’t try close the tag after the content is written it may be a bit difficult to close all the tags at a time.

Attributes :

Whenever a tag is created we can add an attribute to it . it would helpful to differentiate from others ( like name , adhar card number , pan number used to identify the person )

There are some predefined attributes which can be added to an of the html element such as

id

name

title

class

style

href

src

alt

etc..

attributes add an extra information/properties which you can add to individual html element.

Attributes should always be applied with start tag.

Attribute should always be applied with its name and value pair.

The attributes names and values are case sensitive , it is recommended to write them in lower case.

You can add multiple attributes to one html element but need to give space between two attributes

We cannot add same attribute multiple times to one html element.

Note : comments

Syntax : <!-- text -->

Syntax :

<tag attribute\_name = “value” > content </tag> <!-- for one attribute -->

<tag attribute\_name1 = “value” attribute\_name2 = “value” > content </tag>

<!-- the above syntax is for multiple attributes -->

id attribute :

id attribute is used to specify the unique id for an element of the html document. It allocates unique identifier which can be used by css and js for performing certain tasks .

Don’t give same id value to multiple elements . you can give only one value to id attribute .

Syntax : id = “value”

style attribute :

style is one of the predefined attribute using which any number of look and feel changes can be for a single html element.

Look and feel changes means we may add a border, may change foreground (text colour ) , background colour etc. we may go with any no of properties

Whenever you are adding multiple css properties / multiple look and feel properties .

You can give any number values to single style attribute, and every value should be separated with a semicolon ( ; ) .

Syntax : style = “ color : yellow ; background-color : red ; font-size : larger ; ; ; “

Here the values i.e color, background- color are css properties . whereas style is an attribute.

Remembering every color name to give the value is not an easy task . whenever you want to work with the colour there are 4 ways which you to change it.

1. Direct color name
2. By giving RGB(values) Eg: rgb( 10,20,30) values ranges from 0 – 255.
3. Hashcode eg: #febd69 it consists of six values where first two values after # represents red, next two values represents green , last two values represents blue so totally it represents rgb. These values are internally converted to ascii values . and then to binary to represent rgb. ( to get the hash code from any website go to inspect and use color picker and placeit on the color you want, it will give you it hashcode. )

Note: f5 is used to refresh the webpage.

Font size is used to change the size of the font and it is a css property used in style attribute as shown above.

Inline css

Any css property which is used using style attribute is called inline css. It is not recommended to use inline css because , in the example we have 5 paragraphs , changing the look and feel / css properties for each and every paragraph will be a tedious task if we have 100’s and 1000’s of paragraphs so this inline css not recommended to use. To avoid this problem we use ccs classes