

GROUPING of ELEMENT

Based on behaviour and characteristics of HTML tags are divided into two types.

- 1) Block level element
- 2) Inline level elements.

BLOCK LEVEL ELEMENT

Block level element occupies full width of the screen.

It always in new starts in new line

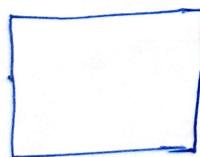
They are not dependent on content

Block level elements width and height can be modified

Padding can be given on all the sides of element

padding-top

padding-left



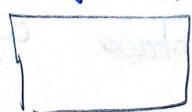
padding-right

padding-bottom

Margin can be given on all sides of block level element

margin-top

margin-left



margin-right

margin-bottom

INLINE LEVEL ELEMENT

Inline level element occupies only the content width.

It always starts with next to each other.

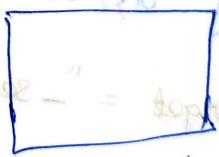
They are dependent on content

Inline level elements width and height cannot be modified

Padding can be given on all the sides of element.

padding-top

padding-left



padding-right

padding-bottom

Margin can be given on margin-left and margin-right, as well as margin-top and margin-bottom cannot be given.

margin-top

margin-left



margin-right

margin-bottom

Inline level element can be inside the block level elements. It will break the line.

Ex

<div>, <section>, <table>, <form> , , , etc.

Ex
, <input>, <button>, <label>, all formatting tags are inline level elements.

anchor tag

Anchor tag is used to create hyperlink on the web page.

The hyperlink is used to create link between one page to another page.

 Link

 mail

target attribute

If is used to open the webpages either in same page or in new page.

By default

target = "-self" → same page

target = "-blank" → open in new page.

Image Tag

This tag is used to display image on the web page.

Image is an empty tag it contains attribute like src, alt, width, height.

``

src attribute

It specifies path of the image.

alt attribute

It specifies alternative text for the image, when the image is broken or not displaying then alternate name will display.

``

`width = "200" height = "200" />`

Semantic tag

Semantic element in HTML5 convey meaning of the content which is return with them. They are meaning semantic elements clearly describes.

To both developers and browsers.

There are totally 13 semantic tags. There are

1) section

11) mark

2) article

12) bime

3) aside

13) details

4) header

5) nav

6) main

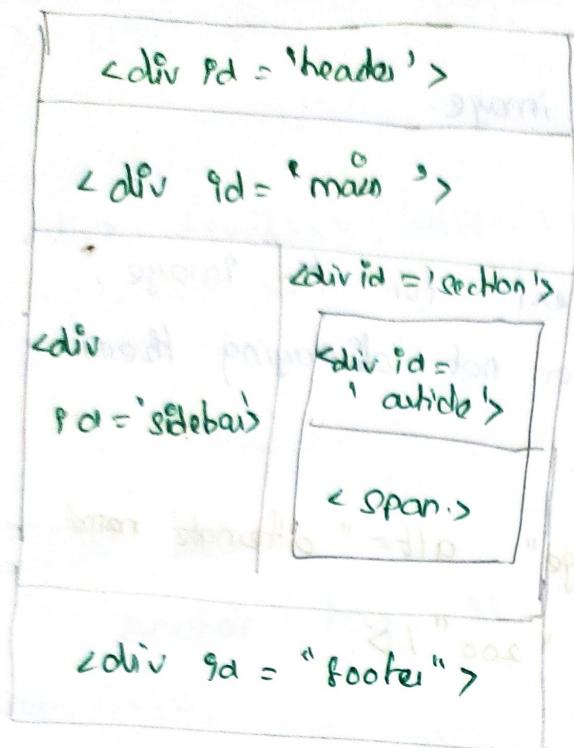
7) footer

8) figure

9) figcaption

10) summary

Non-semantic Element



Semantic Element (HTML)

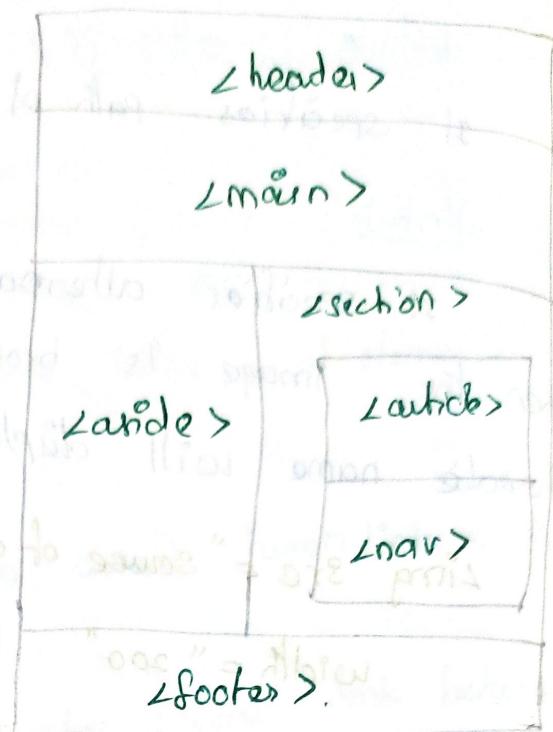


Figure tag

This tag is specifying self contained contents, image or illustration (Caption)

FigCaption

It is used to give captions for the image.

Details

Detail tag defined additional details that the user can view or hide.

Summary

It is the visible part of the details, except summary tag everything in details tag will be hidden.

HTML LIST

List in HTML the collection of items.

HTML List allows web developer to group set of related items in list.

Types of list

- 1) ordered list
- 2) unordered list
- 3) definition list.

1) ordered list

HTML ordered list starts with "``" tag by default and `` and numbering starts with 1 by successive numbering is increment by 1, for each successive ordered list which is tagged with `` tag.

This `` tag having type, start, reversed.

Type attribute

We can use type attribute to specify the type of numbering by default it will take numbers.

`<ol type="1">`

`<ol type="A">`

`<ol type="a">`

`<ol type="i">`

`<ol type="I">`

start attribute

we can use start attribute for ol tag $\langle \text{ol} \rangle$

to specify starting point numberings.

start attribute will accept numbers as value.

$\langle \text{ol type} = "1" \text{ start} = "1" \rangle \rightarrow 1$

$\langle \text{ol type} = "a" \text{ start} = "5" \rangle \rightarrow E$

$\langle \text{ol type} = "a" \text{ start} = "10" \rangle \rightarrow j$

$\langle \text{ol type} = "x" \text{ start} = "10" \rangle \rightarrow x$

$\langle \text{ol type} = "i" \text{ start} = "5" \rangle \rightarrow v$

reversed attribute

If it is an Boolean attribute it will point the

order of numbering and reverse

$\langle \text{ol type} = "1" \text{ start} = "1" \text{ reversed} \rangle$

$\langle 1 \rangle \text{ list } 1 \langle 1 \rangle$

$\langle 1 \rangle \text{ list } 2 \langle 1 \rangle$

$\langle 1 \rangle \text{ list } 3 \langle 1 \rangle$

$\langle \text{ol} \rangle$

2) unordered list

unordered list is collection related items that have no special order or sequence.

This list collection created by using ul tag $\langle \text{ul} \rangle$.

which is tagged with li tag $\langle \text{li} \rangle$.

Each item in the list is marked with bullet or disc by default.

`` tag is having an attribute called `Type` which is used to specify the type value.

` type = "disc" > ` → by default

` type = "circle" > `

` type = "square" > `

3) definition list

definition list is used to list pre content like

in the dictionary in encyclopedias.

The definition list having 2 child elements. They

are

1) definition (term) (`dt`)

2) definition description, (`dd`)

`<dl>`

`<dt>` HTML `<dt>`

`<dd>` description about

`</dl>`

MARQUEE TAG

Marquee tag is used to provide scrollable text on the browser.

<marquee behaviour=" " direction=" " > content
</marquee>

behaviour attribute

The behaviour of how text scrolls on the browser.

The behaviour values have 3. There are -

- 1) scroll (infinite scrolls)
- 2) slide (slide for once)
- 3) alternate. (infinite bounce back)

direction attribute

The direction that text scrolls.

<body>

- 1) left (default).
- 2) up
- 3) right
- 4) down.

</body>