Html file
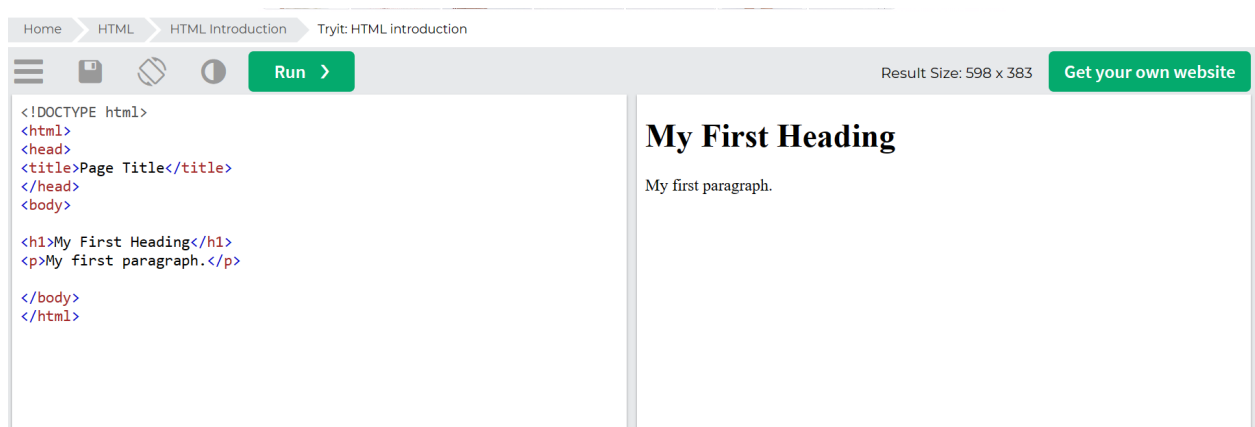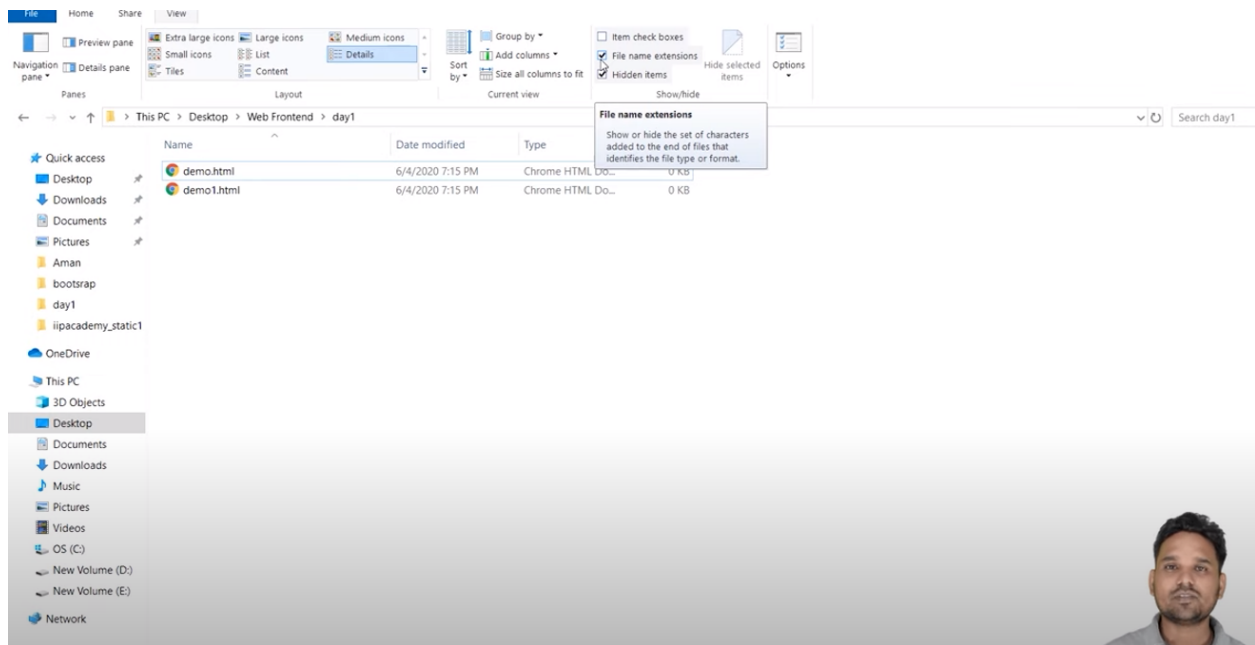
1.Document structure

Document structure: <!DOCTYPE html>, <html>, <head>, <title>, and <body> tags.

Head tag- manages css ,javascript, meta tags ,title pages
Body tag- manages the entire content inside the page

- The `<!DOCTYPE html>` declaration defines that this document is an HTML5 document
- The `<html>` element is the root element of an HTML page
- The `<head>` element contains meta information about the HTML page
- The `<title>` element specifies a title for the HTML page (which is shown in the browser's title bar or in the page's tab)
- The `<body>` element defines the document's body, and is a container for all the visible contents, such as headings, paragraphs, images, hyperlinks, tables, lists, etc.
- The `<h1>` element defines a large heading
- The `<p>` element defines a paragraph


```html
1  <!-- html version 5
2  defines that this document is an HTML5 document-->
3  <!DOCTYPE html>
4  <!-- <html> element is the root element of an HTML page -->
5  <html lang="en">
6
7  <!-- Head tag- conatins meta information about the page
8      manages css ,javascript, meta tags ,title pages -->
9
10  <head>
11      <meta charset="UTF-8">
12      <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
13      <link rel="shortcut icon" href="assest/favicon-16x16.png" type="image/x-icon">
14      <title>yatharth chest and allergy clinic</title>
15      <!-- The <title> element specifies a title for the HTML page (which is shown in the browser's title bar or in the
16      <link rel="stylesheet" href="style.css">
17
18  </head>
19  <!-- Body tag- manages the entire content  inside the page
20  container for all the visible contents, such as headings, paragraphs, images, hyperlinks, tables, lists, etc.-->
21  <body>
22      <header class="header">
23          <div class="container">
24              <div class="row">
25                  <a class="logo" href="#">
26                      <img src="assest/Screenshot_2.png" width="120px" alt="yatharth clinic">
27                  </a>
28                  <nav>
29                      <ul>
30                          <li><a id="home" href="#home">Home</a></li>
```

Definition and Usage

The `<meta>` tag defines metadata about an HTML document. Metadata is data (information) about data.

`<meta>` tags always go inside the <head> element, and are typically used to specify character set, page description, keywords, author of the document, and viewport settings.

Metadata will not be displayed on the page, but is machine parsable.

Metadata is used by browsers (how to display content or reload page), search engines (keywords), and other web services.

There is a method to let web designers take control over the viewport (the user's visible area of a web page), through the `<meta>` tag (See "Setting The Viewport" example below).

Attributes

Attribute	Value	Description
charset	character_set	Specifies the character encoding for the HTML document
content	text	Specifies the value associated with the http-equiv or name attribute
http-equiv	content-security-policy content-type default-style refresh	Provides an HTTP header for the information/value of the content attribute
name	application-name author description generator keywords viewport	Specifies a name for the metadata

3.Async and defer

```
     index.html M ×
     index.html > html > body > script
95              <h5>Our services</h5>
96              <h2>We Offer Different Services <br>
97                  To Improve Your Health</h2>
98
99          </section>
100
101
102          <section class="feature-section">
103              <div class=""></div>
104          </section>
105          <section class="get-offers-section"></section>
106          <footer>
107              <a href="#">1</a>
108              <a href="#">2</a>
109              <a href="#">3</a>
110              <a href="#">4</a>
111              <a href="#">5</a>
112          </footer>
113
114          <!-- script tag is used to define client side script in web pages
115          async="true"  indicates that at the time of page loading it will load html elements first then javascript content
116     but when we talk about defer="true"  then it will load javascript content first then html elements  -->
117
118     <script type="text/javascript" async="true">
119          document.write("healthcare site")
120
121     </script>
122
123     </body>
```

4.Text Elements: Headings:,
 Paragraphs:
List
 Links: with href attribute.

```html
 index.html M ●
 index.html > html > body > section.section1 > div.container > div.section-row > div.healthcare-content
41              <nav>
42                  <!-- list tag   ul-unordered list
43                       ol=ordered list
44                        li=list
45                   a=anchor tag with href attribute-->
46              <ul>
47                  <li><a id="home" href="#home">Home</a></li>
48                  <!--  a is element and it's attribute is href hyperlink and link destination ..
49                      Links allow users to click their way from page to page. -->
50                  <li><a href="#about">About </a></li>
51                  <li><a href="#contact">Contact Us</a></li>
52                  <li><a href="#gallery">Gallery</a></li>
53                  <li><a href="#ourservices"> Our Services</a></li>
54
55              </ul>
56          </nav>
57      </div>
58    </div>
59  /header>
60  section class="section1">
61      <div class="container">
62          <div class="section-row">
63              <div class="healthcare-content">
64                  <!-- heading tag
65                      h1 is used only once  for the description of the web pages
66                      and it will display in search result because of meta tag
67                      h1>h2>h3>h4>h5>h6 -->
68                  <h1 id="healthcare">Complete Healthcare <br>Solution for <br> Everyone</h1>
69                  <!-- paragraphs -->
70                  <p id="availability">We're always available for our patients with emergency problems. <br>
Rashmi*          ⊗ 0 ⚠ 0    ⚙ tabnine starter 👍                                    Ln 69, Col 41    Spaces: 4    UTF-8    CRLF    HTML    ⊘
```

5. Semantic Elements:
Header, navigation,
Section,article,aside
Footer
Grouping -div ,span

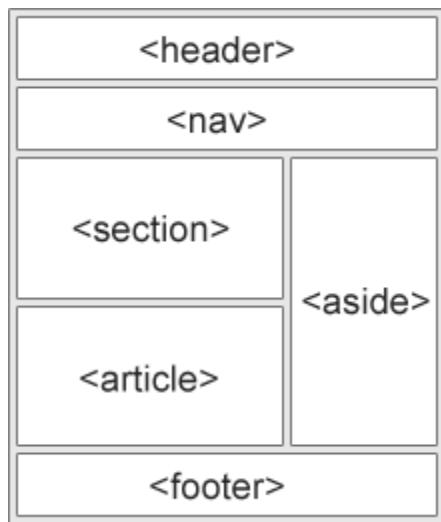Semantic elements = elements with a meaning.

What are Semantic Elements?

A semantic element clearly describes its meaning to both the browser and the developer.

Examples of non-semantic elements: `<div>` and `<span>` - Tells nothing about its content.

Examples of semantic elements: `<form>`, `<table>`, and `<article>` - Clearly defines its content.

`<nav>` element defines a set of navigation links.

`<header>`	
`<nav>`	
`<section>`	`<aside>`
`<article>`	
`<footer>`	

<article>

- <aside>
- <details>
- <figcaption>
- <figure>
- <footer>
- <header>
- <main>
- <mark>
- <nav>
- <section>
- <summary>
- <time>

The `<aside>` element defines some content aside from the content it is placed in (like a sidebar).

The `<aside>` content should be indirectly related to the surrounding content.

Tag	Description
<article>	Defines independent, self-contained content
<aside>	Defines content aside from the page content
<details>	Defines additional details that the user can view or hide
<figcaption>	Defines a caption for a <figure> element
<figure>	Specifies self-contained content, like illustrations, diagrams, photos, code listings, etc.
<footer>	Defines a footer for a document or section
<header>	Specifies a header for a document or section
<main>	Specifies the main content of a document

<mark>	Defines marked/highlighted text
<nav>	Defines navigation links
<section>	Defines a section in a document
<summary>	Defines a visible heading for a <details> element
<time>	Defines a date/time

The <footer> element defines a footer for a document or section.

A <footer> element typically contains:

- authorship information
- copyright information
- contact information
- sitemap
- back to top links
- related documents

Non semantic elements

The <div> tag defines a division or a section in an HTML document.

The <div> tag is used as a container for HTML elements - which is then styled with CSS or manipulated with JavaScript.

The `<div>` tag is easily styled by using the class or id attribute.

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 <ins>\<div\></ins> element, but \<div\> is a block-level element and `<span>` is an inline element.

Images and multimedia

Image tag

```
         The <div> tag is easily styled by using the class or id attribute. -->
<div class="container">
    <div class="row">
        <a class="logo" href="#">
            <!-- The HTML <img> tag is used to embed an image in a web page.
                The <img> tag has two required attributes:
                src - Specifies the path to the image
                alt - Specifies an alternate text for the image

            -->

            <img src="assest/Screenshot_2.png" width="120px" alt="yatharth clinic">
        </a>
        <!-- <nav> element defines a set of navigation links. -->
```

Video tag
```
<video width="400" controls>
  <source src="mov_bbb.mp4" type="video/mp4">
  <source src="mov_bbb.ogg" type="video/ogg">
  Your browser does not support HTML video.
</video>
```

The `controls` attribute adds video controls, like play, pause, and volume.

It is a good idea to always include `width` and `height` attributes. If height and width are not set, the page might flicker while the video loads.

The `<source>` element allows you to specify alternative video files which the browser may choose from. The browser will use the first recognized format.

The text between the `<video>` and `</video>` tags will only be displayed in browsers that do not support the `<video>` element.

Audio tag

```
<audio controls autoplay>

  <source src="horse.ogg" type="audio/ogg">

  <source src="horse.mp3" type="audio/mpeg">

Your browser does not support the audio element.

</audio>
```

The `controls` attribute adds audio controls, like play, pause, and volume.

The `<source>` element allows you to specify alternative audio files which the browser may choose from. The browser will use the first recognized format.

The text between the `<audio>` and `</audio>` tags will only be displayed in browsers that do not support the `<audio>` element.

HTML FORMS

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

```
<!-- document tyep eis html 5 version  -->
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8">
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
    <title style="font-size: medium;" >EVENT REGISTRATION</title>
    <link rel="stylesheet" href="style.css">
    <link rel="shortcut icon" href="Screenshot_1.png" type="image/x-icon">


</head>
<!-- inline styling  for backgorund color -->
<body style="background-color: █rgb(218, 241, 247);">
    <!-- The <fieldset> tag is used to group related elements in a form.

        The <fieldset> tag draws a box around the related elements. -->
    <fieldset>
        <!-- The <legend> tag defines a caption for the <fieldset> element. -->
        <legend>Event registration</legend>
        <!-- An HTML form is used to collect user input. The user input is most often sent to a server for processing. -->

        <form >


        <label for="name">Name:</label>
        <input type="text" id="name" placeholder="write your name">
<br />
<br />
```

The HTML <form> Elements

The HTML `<form>` element can contain one or more of the following form elements:

- `<input>`
- `<label>`
- `<select>`
- `<textarea>`
- `<button>`
- `<fieldset>`
- `<legend>`
- `<datalist>`
- `<output>`
- `<option>`
- `<optgroup>`

```
</head>
<!-- inline styling  for backgorund color -->
<body style="background-color: ▉rgb(218, 241, 247);">

    <!-- The <fieldset> tag is used to group related elements in a form.
        The <fieldset> tag draws a box around the related elements. -->
    <fieldset>

        <!-- The <legend> tag defines a caption for the <fieldset> element. -->
        <legend>Event registration</legend>

        <!-- An HTML form is used to collect user input. The user input is most often sent to a server for processing. -->

        <form >
        <!-- The <label> element defines a label for several form elements.
            The for attribute of the <label> tag should be equal to the id attribute of the <input> element to bind them together.
         -->

        <label for="name">Name:</label>
        <!-- input element
            input type can be text,checkbox,button,date etc
            placeholder when user can see what should be displayed as a input so it gives the hint to user
            id should be unique
         -->
        <input type="text" id="name" placeholder="write your name">
<br />
```

HTML Semantics	Here are the different input types you can use in HTML:
HTML Style Guide	
HTML Entities	• `<input type="button">`
HTML Symbols	• `<input type="checkbox">`
HTML Emojis	• `<input type="color">`
HTML Charset	• `<input type="date">`
HTML URL Encode	• `<input type="datetime-local">`
HTML vs. XHTML	• `<input type="email">`
	• `<input type="file">`
HTML Forms	• `<input type="hidden">`
HTML Forms	• `<input type="image">`
HTML Form Attributes	• `<input type="month">`
HTML Form Elements	• `<input type="number">`
HTML Input Types	• `<input type="password">`
HTML Input Attributes	• `<input type="radio">`
HTML Input Form Attributes	• `<input type="range">`
	• `<input type="reset">`
HTML Graphics	• `<input type="search">`
	• `<input type="submit">`
	• `<input type="tel">`
	• `<input type="text">`

- `<input type="hidden">`
- `<input type="image">`
- `<input type="month">`
- `<input type="number">`
- `<input type="password">`
- `<input type="radio">`
- `<input type="range">`
- `<input type="reset">`
- `<input type="search">`
- `<input type="submit">`
- `<input type="tel">`
- `<input type="text">`
- `<input type="time">`
- `<input type="url">`
- `<input type="week">`

<> event_registration.html > html > body > fieldset > form > select#your interest baby > option

```html
55          <h4>Topic of Interest</h4>
56          <!-- The <option> element defines an option that can be selected.
57           By default, the first item in the drop-down list is selected.
58           To define a pre-selected option, add the selected attribute to the option -->
59          <select name="topic of interest" id="your interest baby">
60              <option value="music">music</option>
61              <option value="dance">dance</option>
62              <option value="reading books">chetan bhagat</option>
63              <option value="binge watching netflix">netflix</option>
64          </select>
65
66          <br />
67          <h4>Coding Interest</h4>
68          <label for="html">html</label>
69          <input type="checkbox" name="checkbox" id="html">
70          <label for="css">css:</label>
71          <input type="checkbox" name="checkbox" id="css">
72          <label for="javascript">javascript:</label>
73          <input type="checkbox" name="checkbox" id="javascript">
74          <br />
75          <br />
76          <label for="comment" style="font-size: large;"> comment</label>
77          <br />
78          <!-- The <textarea> tag defines a multi-line text input control.
79
80      The <textarea> element is often used in a form, to collect user inputs like comments or reviews -->
81
82          <textarea name="comment" id="comment" cols="30" rows="6"></textarea>
```