Sasikanth Amaravadi

[Company name]  [Company address]

HTML

The HTML DOCTYPE (Document Type Declaration) is a crucial declaration in an HTML document that defines the type and version of HTML or XHTML being used. It appears at the very beginning of an HTML document, before the opening <html> tag. The DOCTYPE declaration serves several important purposes:

1. **Document Type Definition (DTD):** The DOCTYPE declaration specifies the DTD to which the document must conform. The DTD defines the rules and structure for the markup language, outlining what elements and attributes are allowed, how they can be used, and their relationships. Conforming to a specific DTD helps ensure consistent rendering and interpretation of the document across different browsers and platforms.
2. **Rendering Mode:** The presence of a DOCTYPE declaration influences the rendering mode of the browser. Browsers have different rendering modes, such as quirks mode and standards mode, which determine how they interpret and display the document. Including a valid DOCTYPE helps ensure that browsers render the document in standards mode, providing more consistent and predictable results.
3. **Validation:** The DOCTYPE declaration enables validation of the HTML document. Validators use the specified DTD to check if the document adheres to the correct syntax and structure defined by the chosen HTML or XHTML version. Validation is essential for ensuring the document's correctness and compatibility with web standards.

Here is an example of a DOCTYPE declaration for HTML5:

htmlCopy code

<!DOCTYPE html> <html> <!-- Rest of the HTML document goes here --> </html>

For HTML5, the DOCTYPE declaration is simple and streamlined. Unlike earlier versions of HTML, HTML5 does not require a complex DTD, making it easier to use and implement. However, it's still important to include the DOCTYPE declaration to trigger the correct rendering mode and ensure compatibility with modern browsers.

Top of Form

RGBA Color Values

RGBA color values are an extension of RGB color values with an Alpha channel - which specifies the opacity for a color.

An RGBA color value is specified with:

**rgba(*red,* *green*, *blue, alpha*)**

The alpha parameter is a number between 0.0 (fully transparent) and 1.0 (not transparent at all):

Experiment by mixing the RGBA values below:

HEX Color Values

In HTML, a color can be specified using a hexadecimal value in the form:

**#*rrggbb***

Where rr (red), gg (green) and bb (blue) are hexadecimal values between 00 and ff (same as decimal 0-255).

For example, #ff0000 is displayed as red, because red is set to its highest value (ff), and the other two (green and blue) are set to 00.

Another example, #00ff00 is displayed as green, because green is set to its highest value (ff), and the other two (red and blue) are set to 00.

To display black, set all color parameters to 00, like this: #000000.

To display white, set all color parameters to ff, like this: #ffffff.

HTML Links - The target Attribute

By default, the linked page will be displayed in the current browser window. To change this, you must specify another target for the link.

The target attribute specifies where to open the linked document.

The target attribute can have one of the following values:

* \_self - Default. Opens the document in the same window/tab as it was clicked
* \_blank - Opens the document in a new window or tab
* \_parent - Opens the document in the parent frame
* \_top - Opens the document in the full body of the window

][