Session :

HTML FUNDAMENTALS

Session :
DOCTYPE

HTML <!DOCTYPE> tag

Doctype:

- A doctype or document type declaration is an instruction that tells the web browser about the markup language in which the current page is written.

- The Doctype is not an element or tag, it lets the browser know about the version of or standard of HTML or any other markup language that is being used in the document.

Declaration of a Doctype:

- A DOCTYPE declaration appears at the top of a web page before all other elements.

- According to the HTML specification or standards, every HTML document requires a document type declaration to ensure that the pages are displayed in the way they are intended to be displayed.

HTML <!DOCTYPE> tag

In HTML 5, the declaration is simple:

Syntax: **The <!DOCTYPE>**

declaration is NOT case sensitive.

1. <!DOCTYPE html>
2. <!DocType html>
3. <!Doctype html>
4. <!doctype html>

HTML <!DOCTYPE> tag

Let's see an example of HTML document with doctype declaration.

Snippet:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title>This is the title</title>
</head>
<body>
This is the content of the document.
</body>
</html>
```

Session :
    HTML TAG

HTML <html> Tag

Definition and Usage:

- The <html> tag represents the root of an HTML document.

- The <html> tag is the container for all other HTML elements (except for the <!DOCTYPE html> tag).

- All other HTML elements are nested between the <html> and </html> tags.

Note: You should always include the <u>lang</u> attribute inside the <html> tag, to declare the language of the Web page. This is meant to assist search engines and browsers.

HTML <html> Tag

Let's see an example of HTML document with <html> declaration.

Snippet:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
<title>This is the title</title>
</head>
<body>
This is the content of the document.
</body>
</html>
```
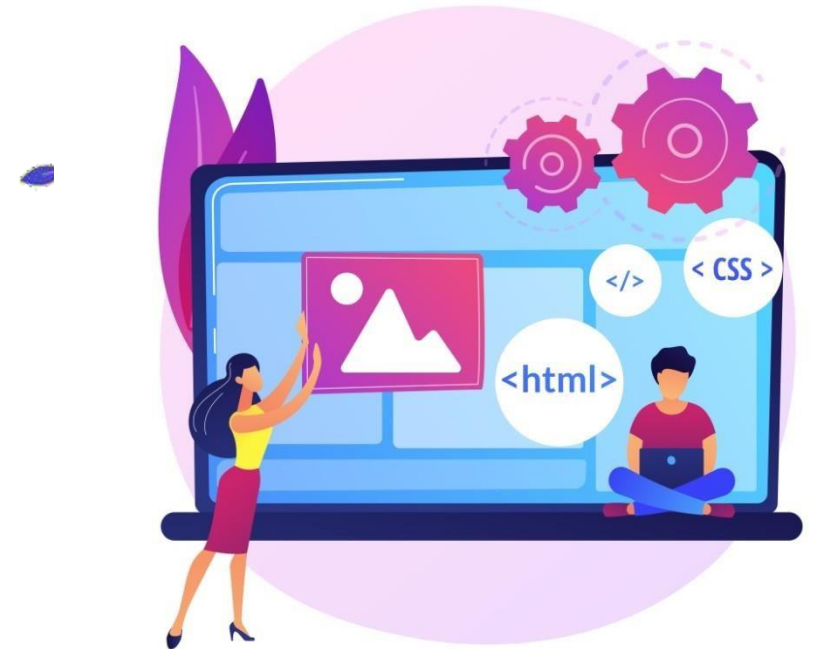
Session :
    HEAD TAG

HTML <head> Tag

Definition and Usage:

➢ The <head> element is a container for metadata (data about data) and is placed between the <html> tag and the <body> tag.

➢ Metadata is data about the HTML document. Metadata is not displayed.

➢ Metadata typically define the document title, character set, styles, scripts, and other meta information.

The following elements can go inside the <head> element:

- <title>(required in every HTML document)
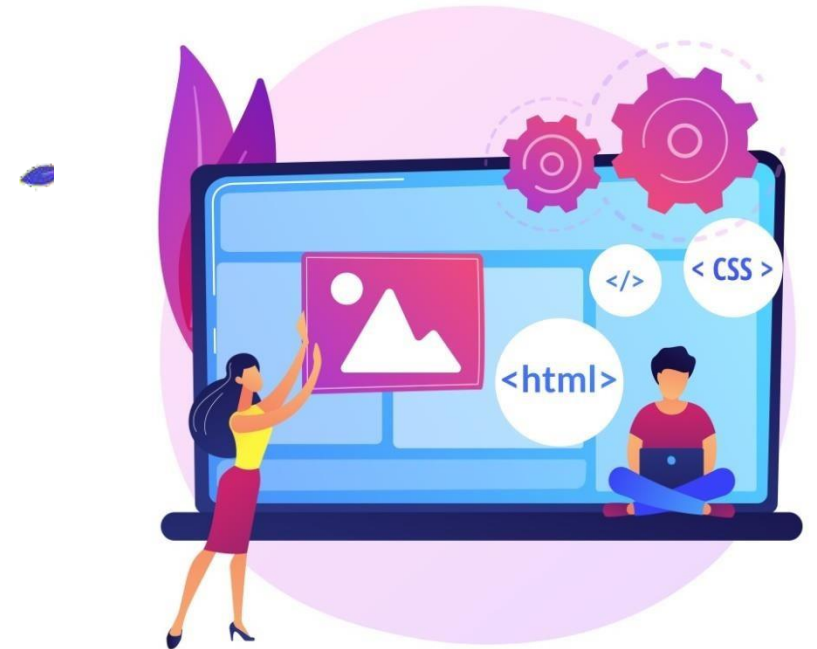- <style>
- <meta>
- <link>
- <script>

HTML <head> Tag

HTML <title> Element:

❑ The HTML <title> element is used to define the title of the document.

❑ It is used in all HTML/XHTML documents.

❑ The <title> element must be placed between <head> element, and one document can only have one title element

What does <title> element do?

▪ It defines a title in the browser tab.
▪ It provides a title for the page when it is added to favorites.
▪ It displays a title for the page in search engine results.

Session :
    BODY TAG

HTML <body> Tag

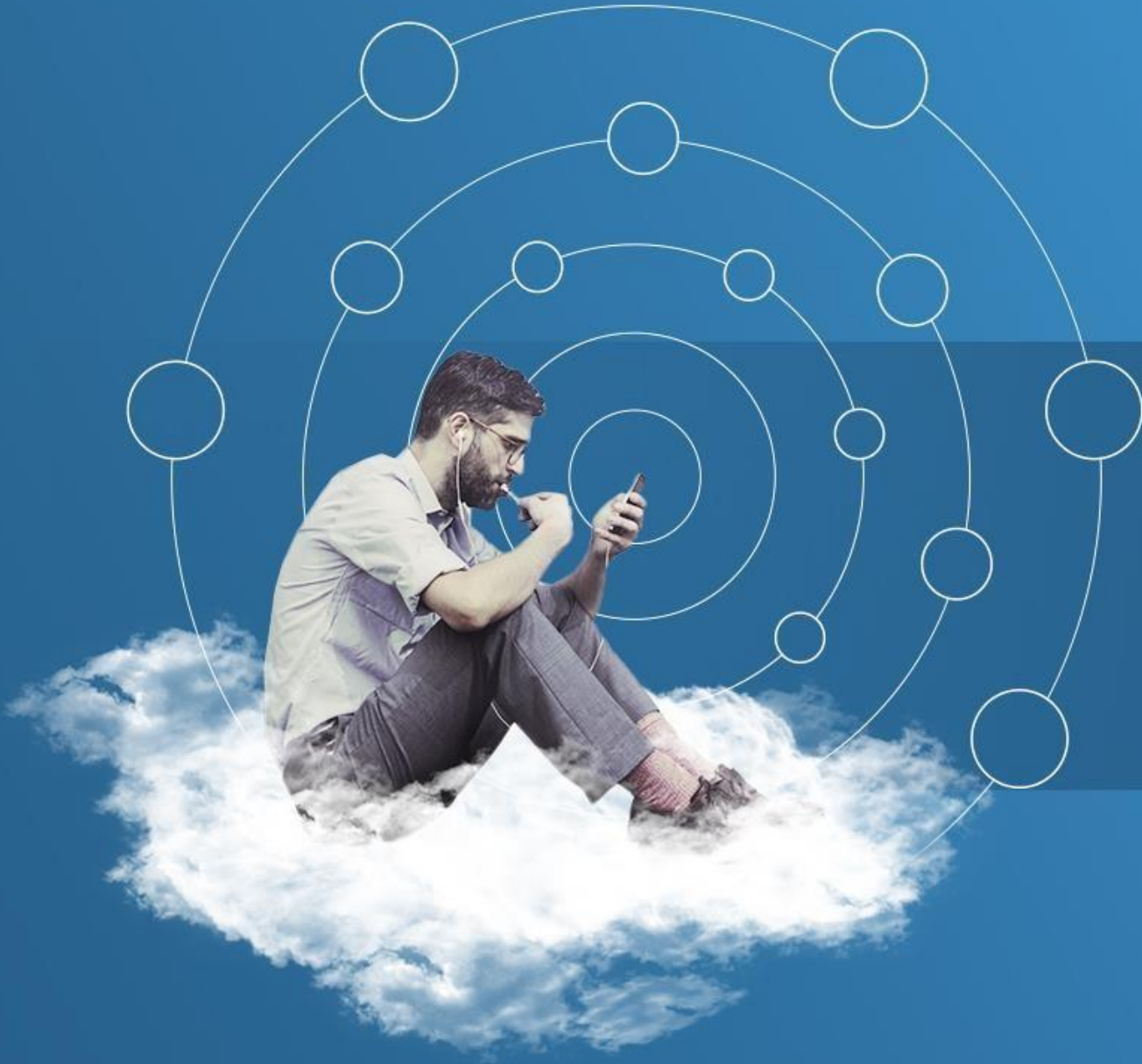## HTML <body> Tag:

❑ HTML <body> tag defines the main content of an HTML document which displays on the browser.

❑ It can contain text content, paragraphs, headings, images, tables, links, videos, etc.

❑ The <body> must be the second element after the <head> tag or it should be placed between </head> and </html> tags.

❑ This tag is required for every HTML document and should only use once in the whole HTML document.

Syntax:

<body> Place your Content here........</body>

Session :
HTML ENTITIES

HTML ENTITIES

HTML Entities:

✓ HTML character entities are used as a replacement of reserved characters in HTML. You can also replace characters that are not present on your keyboard by entities.

✓ These characters are replaced because some characters are reserved in HTML.

✓ HTML entities provide a wide range of characters which can allow you to add icons, geometric shapes, mathematical operators, etc.

✓ **For example:** if you use less than (<) or greater than (>) symbols in your text, the browser can mix them with tags that's why character entities are used in HTML to display reserved characters.

HTML ENTITIES

How to use an entity:

You can use an entity in your HTML document by name or by a numerical character reference. Each entity starts with symbol ampersand (&) and ends with a semicolon (;).
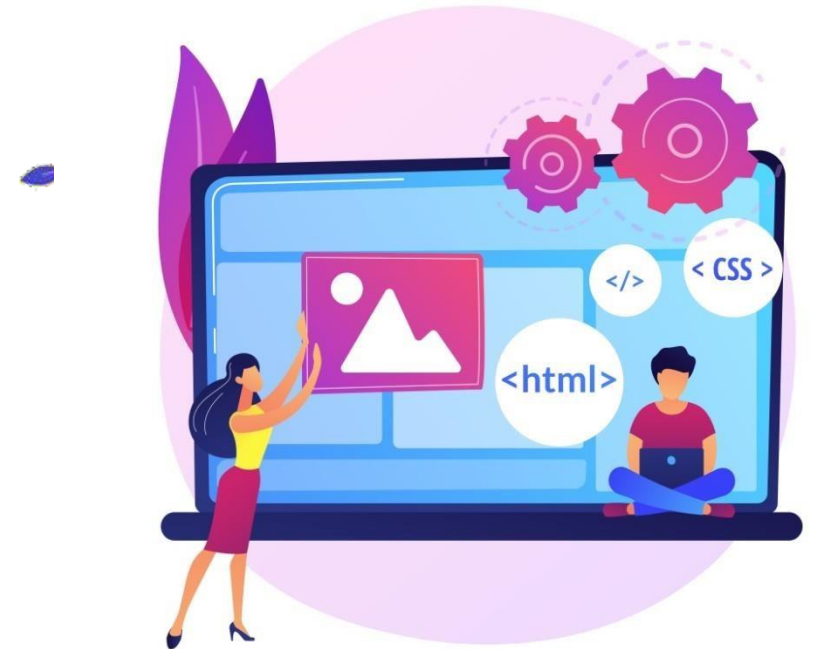
Syntax:

&entity_name;
 OR
&#entity_number;

Note: Entity names are case sensitive.

Advantage of entity name: An entity name is easy to remember.

Disadvantage of entity name: Browsers may not support all entity names, but the support for numbers is good.

HTML ENTITIES

Most used HTML Character Entities:
Complete HTML Entities list check @ https://www.freeformatter.com/html-entities.html

Result	Description	Entity Name	Entity Number
	non-breaking space		160
<	less than	<	60
>	greater than	>	62
&	ampersand	&	38
"	double quotation mark	"	34
'	single quotation mark (apostrophe)	'	39
¢	cent	¢	162
£	pound	£	163
¥	yen	¥	165
€	Euro	€	8364
©	copyright	©	169
®	registered trademark	®	174

HTML ENTITIES

HTML Entities Example:

Snippet:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title></title>
</head>
 <body>
   <h3>HTML entity example</h3>
   <p> This is the copy right symbol &copy; ,2020 all rights are
reserved</p>
   <p> This is the register mark symbol &#174; </p>
 </body>
</html>
```
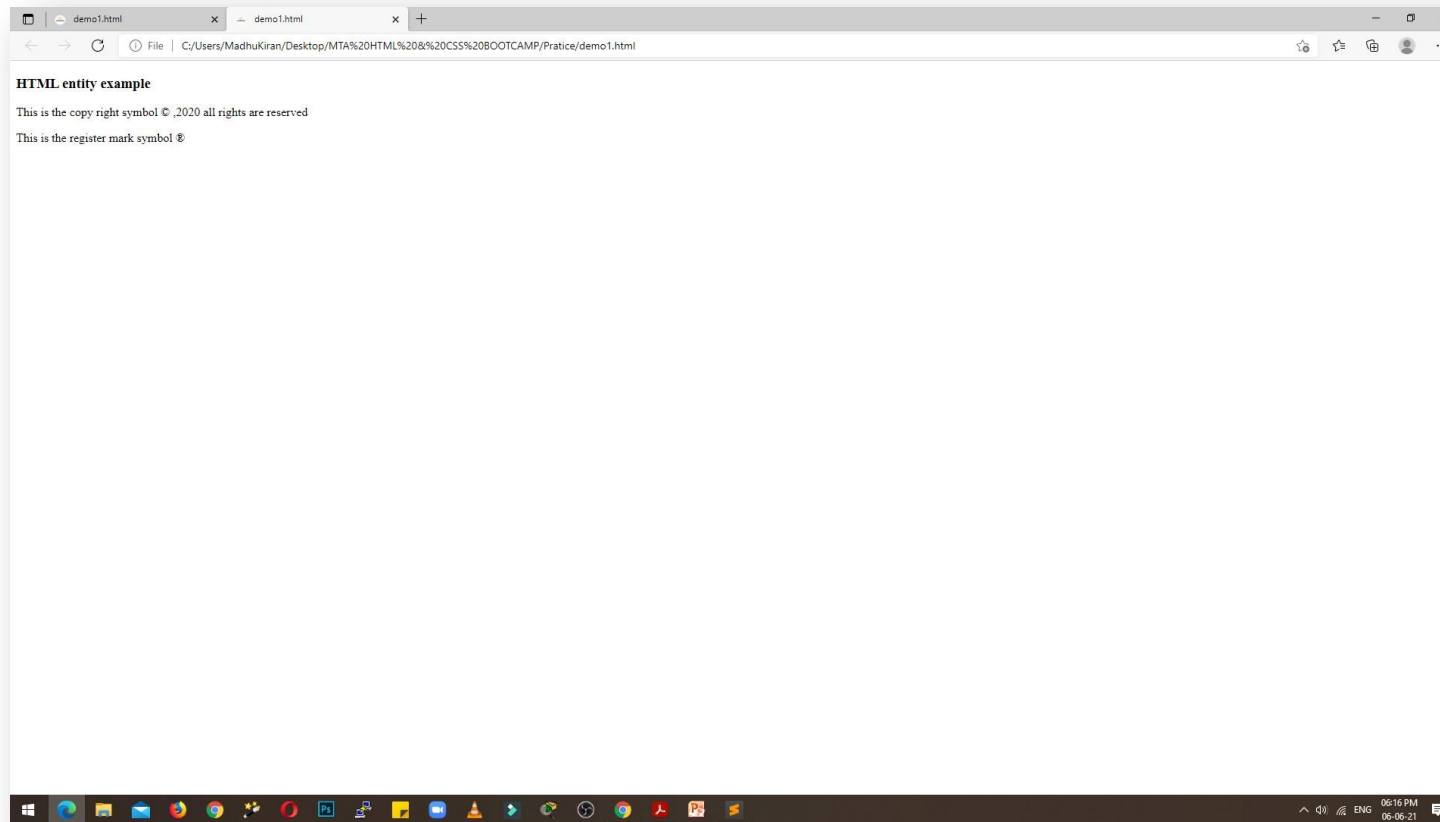
HTML ENTITIES

HTML Entities Example:

Output:

Session :
HTML COMMENTS

HTML Comments

HTML Comments:

❏ Comments are some text or code written in your code to give an explanation about the code, and not visible to the user.

❏ Comments which are used for HTML file are known as HTML comments.

❏ Anything written between these tags will be ignored by the browser, so comments will not be visible on the webpage.

❏ Comments of any code make code easy to understand and increase readability of code.

❏ Comments are also part of the code, which gives an explanation of the code.

HTML Comments

How to add comment In HTML:

❖ You can add comments in your HTML file using <! -- ... --> tag. So if you will write anything between theses comment tag that will be treated as comment and browser will not read it.

Syntax:

<! -- Write commented text here -->

Note: The commented code will not be visible to a webpage, and hence you can use comment tag for documentation purpose, and debugging purpose.

Types of HTML Comments:

There are three types of comments in HTML which are:

- Single-line comment
- Multi-lines comment
- Comment tag

HTML Comments

Single Line comment In HTML:

Let us illustrate one example for single line comment

Snippet:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>

<body>
        <!--This is heading Tag -->
        <h1>MTA BOOTCAMP</h1>

        <!--This is single line comment -->
        <h2>This is single line comment</h2>
</body>

</html>
```
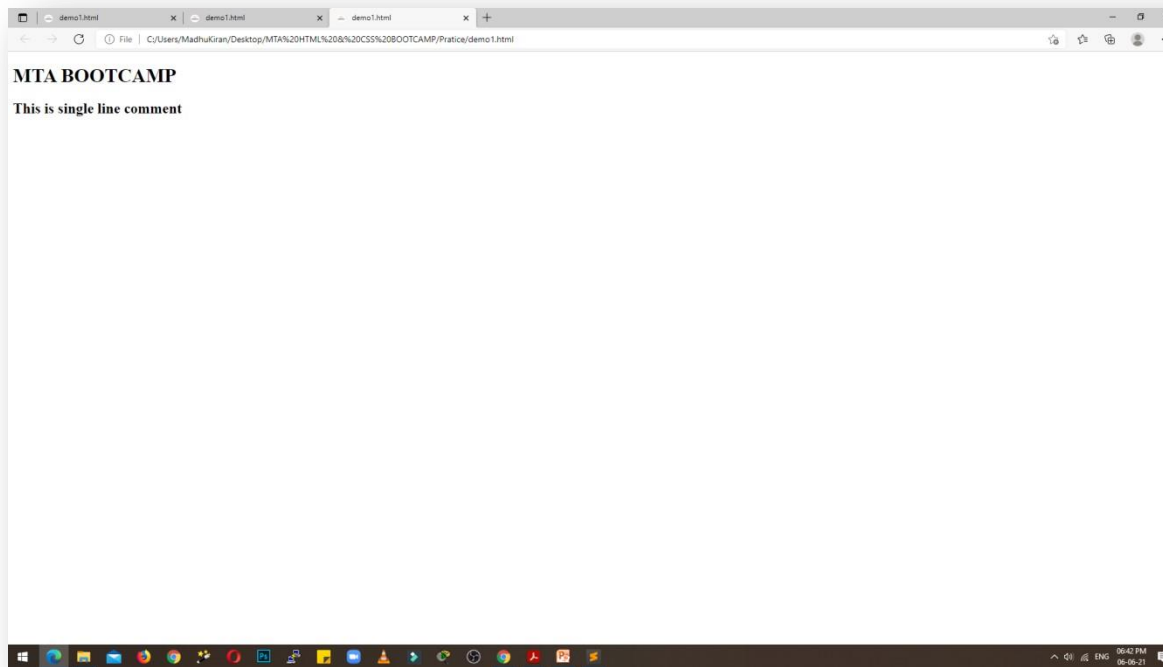
HTML Comments

Single Line comment In HTML:

Output: Here you can see the single-line comment. Single line comment will not display in the output.

HTML Comments

Multi Line comment In HTML:

Let us illustrate one example for Multi line comment

Snippet:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
        <!-- This is
                heading tag -->
        <h1>Codegnan Bootcamp</h1>

        <!-- This is
                multi-line
                comment -->
        <h2>This is multi-line comment</h2>
</body>
</html>
```
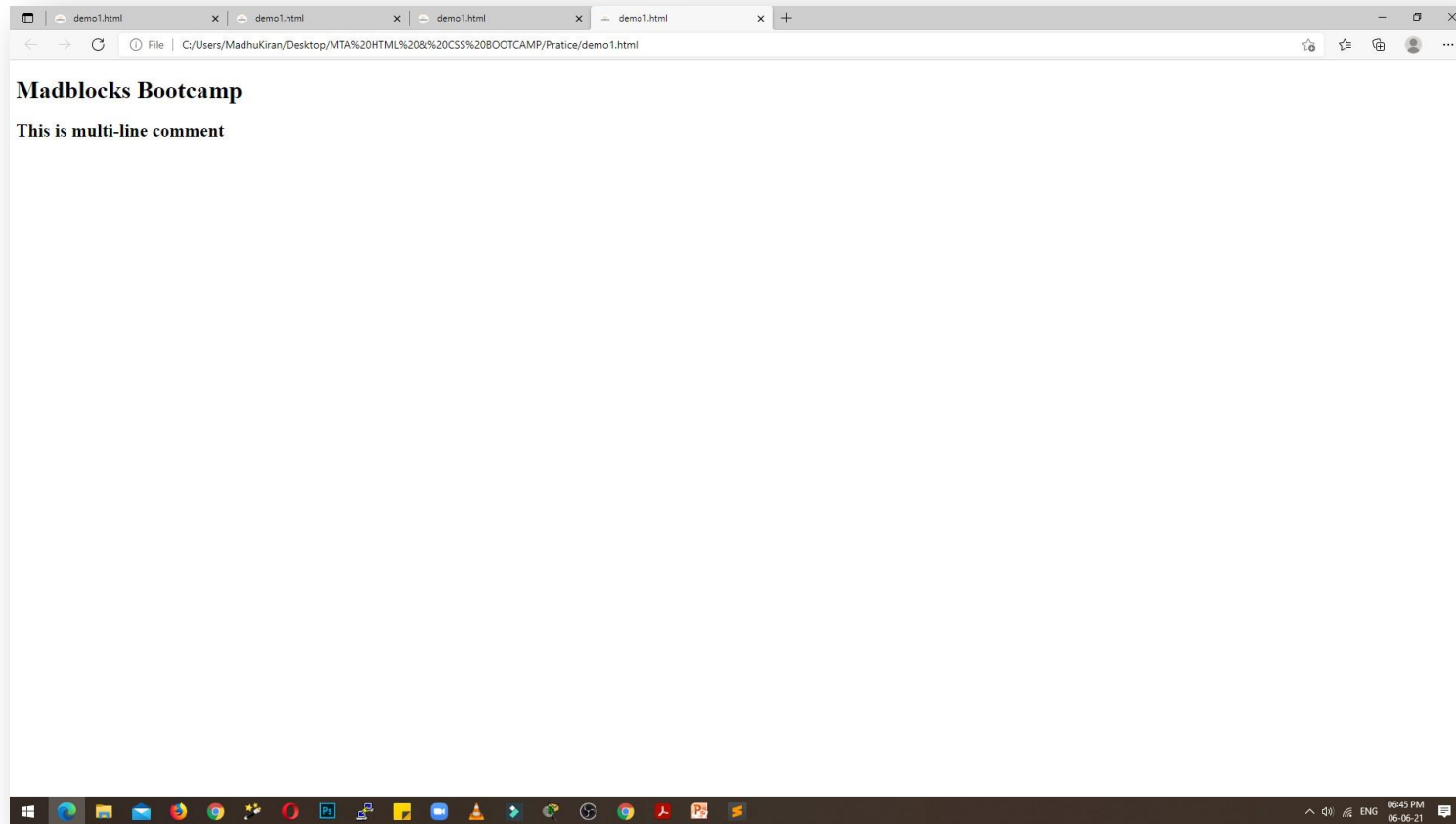
HTML Comments

Output: Here we can see that in the comment section we have used multiple lines but still it's not printed.

HTML Comments

Using <comment> tag: There used to be an HTML **<comment>** tag, but it is not supported by any modern browser.

Note − The <comment> tag deprecated in HTML5. Do not use this element.

Syntax:

<comment>This is comment tag</comment>

This tag will not work for html5 version.

Questions??

Every engineer has a tendency to tinker on a problem, lets answer few of them.