📌 HTML

1. What Is HTML?

HTML stands for Hyper Text Markup Language. It is a markup language used to create web pages. It is used to define the structure of a web page, including the content, layout, and style.

2. Some Common Emmit Shortcuts

- `!` – Inserts a `<!DOCTYPE html>` tag
- `h1` – Inserts a `<h1>` tag
- `h2` – Inserts a `<h2>` tag
- `p` – Inserts a `<p>` tag
- `img` – Inserts an `<img>` tag
- `a` – Inserts an `<a>` tag
- `ul` – Inserts an `<ul>` tag
- `ul>li` – Inserts a `<li>` tag inside an `<ul>` tag
- `ul>li>a` – Inserts an `<a>` tag inside a `<li>` tag inside an `<ul>` tag
- `ul>li*3` – Inserts 3 `<li>` tags inside an `<ul>` tag
- `div` – Inserts a `<div>` tag
- `div>p` – Inserts a `<p>` tag inside a `<div>` tag
- `div>p*3` – Inserts 3 `<p>` tags inside a `<div>` tag

★ ID and Class

- `#` – Inserts an `id` attribute
- `.` – Inserts a `class` attribute

Example:

- `#my-id` – Inserts an `id` attribute with the value `my-id`

- `.my-class` – Inserts a `class` attribute with the value `my-class`

★ Grouping

- `div>(header>ul>li*2>a)+footer>p` – Inserts a `<div>` tag with a `<header>` tag inside it, a `<ul>` tag inside it, and 2 `<li>` tags inside the `<ul>` tag. Then it inserts an `<a>` tag inside each `<li>` tag. Finally it inserts a `<footer>` tag and a `<p>` tag inside it.

> Yep, it can go little bit crazy. But you don't have to worry about it. Rarely you will need to use it.

★ CSS shortcuts

- `style` – Inserts a `<style>` tag
- `pos` – Inserts a `position` property
- `pos:absolute` – Inserts a `position` property with the value `absolute`
- `bgc` – Inserts a `background-color` property
- `bgc:red` – Inserts a `background-color` property with the value `red`
- `ma` – Inserts a `margin:auto` property

3. Basic Terminology

★ 1. HTML Tag

- **Definition**: An HTML tag is the basic building block of HTML. It is a keyword or a command enclosed in angle brackets `< >` and is used to define the structure and content of a webpage.
- **Example**: `<p>`, `<div>`, `<img>`, `<h1>`
- **Types**:
    - **Opening Tag**: The beginning of an HTML element, e.g., `<p>`.
    - **Closing Tag**: Marks the end of an element, e.g., `</p>`.
    - **Self-closing Tag**: Some tags don't need a closing tag, e.g., `<img />`.

★ 2. HTML Element

- **Definition**: An HTML element consists of an opening tag, content, and a closing tag. It represents an entire section of the document, such as a paragraph, heading, or image.
- **Example**: `<p>This is a paragraph.</p>`
    - In this case, the **element** is everything from the opening tag `<p>` to the closing tag `</p>`, including the content in between.

    Self-contained elements (like `<img>` and `<input>`) don't have closing tags but are still considered elements.

★ 3. HTML Attribute

- **Definition**: Attributes are additional pieces of information included within a tag to modify or provide extra details about an element. They are always placed inside the opening tag.
- **Example**: `<img src="image.jpg" alt="Image description" />`
    - In this example, `src` and `alt` are attributes. They provide additional information about the `<img>` element.

★ Quick Recap:

- **Tag**: The part between angle brackets (e.g., `<p>`, `</p>`).
- **Element**: The complete structure (e.g., `<p>This is a paragraph.</p>`).
- **Attribute**: Extra information added to tags (e.g., `src`, `alt`, `class`).

Here's the HTML tag reference you provided, organized into a table with some additional commonly used tags:

Commonly Used Tags

★ HTML tags for text

- `<p>` – Paragraph
- `<span>` – Span
- `<div>` – Div
- `<a>` – Anchor
- `<img>` – Image
- `<br>` – Break
- `<hr>` – Horizontal rule
- `<b>` – Bold
- `<i>` – Italic
- `<u>` – Underline
- `<strong>` – Strong
- `<em>` – Emphasis
- `<code>` – Code
- `<pre>` – Preformatted text

★ HTML tags for lists

- `<ul>` – Unordered list
- `<ol>` – Ordered list
- `<li>` – List item

★ HTML tags for tables

- `<table>` – Table
- `<tr>` – Table row
- `<td>` – Table cell

★ HTML tags for forms

- `<form>` – Form
- `<input>` – Input field
- `<textarea>` – Text area
- `<select>` – Select box
- `<option>` – Option
- `<button>` – Button

★ HTML tags for images

- `<img>` – Image
- `<source>` – Source
- `<picture>` – Picture
- `<video>` – Video

★ HTML tags for links

- `<link>` – Link
- `<meta>` – Meta
- `<link rel="stylesheet">` – Stylesheet
- `<link rel="icon">` – Icon

★ HTML tags for scripts

- `<script>` – Script

- `<script src="script.js"></script>` – Script with src
- `<script async src="script.js"></script>` – Script with async and src
- `<script defer src="script.js"></script>` – Script with defer and src
- `<script type="module" src="script.js"></script>` – Script with type module and src

★ HTML tags for meta tags

- `<meta charset="utf-8">` – Charset
- `<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">` – Viewport
- `<meta name="description" content="Description">` – Description
- `<meta name="author" content="Author">` – Author
- `<meta name="keywords" content="Keywords">` – Keywords
- `<meta name="robots" content="index, follow">` – Robots
- `<meta name="googlebot" content="index, follow">` – Googlebot

★ HTML tags for media

- `<audio>` – Audio
- `<video>` – Video
- `<source>` – Source
- `<track>` – Track
- `<iframe>` – Iframe
- `<embed>` – Embed
- `<object>` – Object

HTML Interview Questions And Answers

★ 1. Can we display a web page inside a web page or Is nesting of webpages possible?

Yes, we can display a web page inside another HTML web page. HTML provides a tag