

TAGS

Syntax Of Tags

Opening Tags



`<tagName>`

Closing Tags



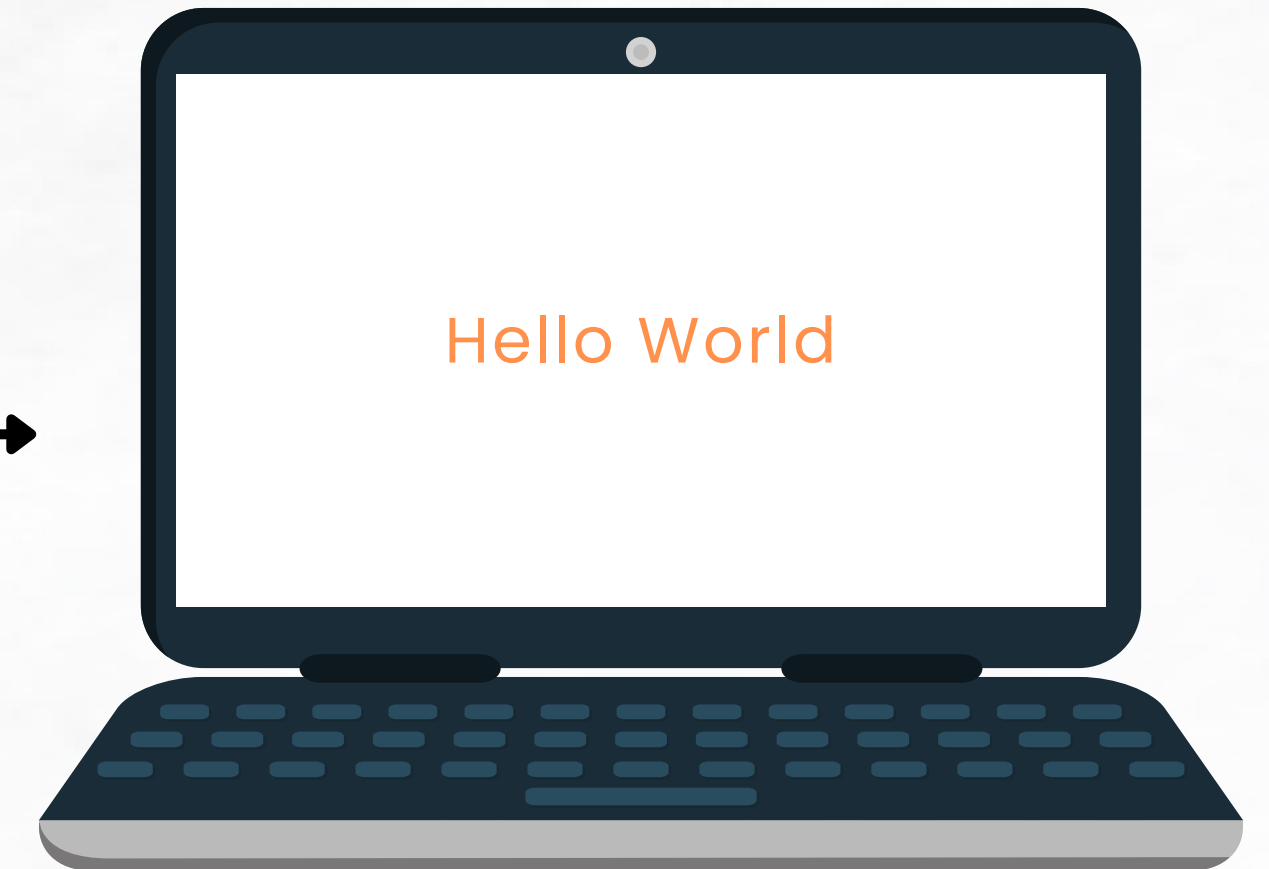
`</tagName>`

Nesting Of Elements



Attributes

```
<h1 style="color: orange">Hello World</h1>
```



Syntax Of Attributes

Syntax : `<tagName attributeName = "attribute value">`

Example : ``

Common Attributes : id, class

Document Structure

```
<!DOCTYPE html>  
<html>  
  <head>  
    <title>Title here</title>  
  </head>  
  <body>  
    Page content goes here  
  </body>  
</html>
```

HTML Elements

- Paragraph

A paragraph always starts on a new line, and is usually a block of text.

Syntax : `<p>A simple Paragraph.</p>`

HTML Elements

- Headings

HTML headings are titles or subtitles that you want to display on a webpage.

1. HTML headings are defined with the `<h1>` to `<h6>` tags.

Syntax : `<h1>Hello World</h1>`

HTML Elements

- Line Breaks

The HTML `
` element defines a line break.

Syntax : `<p>This is
a paragraph
with line break.</p>`

HTML Elements

- Horizontal Rule

The `<hr>` tag defines a thematic break in an HTML page, and is most often displayed as a horizontal rule.

1. The `<hr>` element is used to separate content (or define a change) in an HTML page

Syntax :

```
<p>This is some text.</p>
```

```
<hr>
```

```
<h2>This is heading 2</h2>
```


HTML Elements

- Bold

The HTML `` element defines bold text, without any extra importance.

Syntax : `This text is bold`

HTML Elements

- Italic

The HTML `<i>` element defines a part of text in an alternate voice or mood. The content inside is typically displayed in italic.

Syntax : `<i>This text is italic</i>`

HTML Elements

- Small

The HTML <small> element defines smaller text:

Syntax : <small>This is some smaller text.</small>

HTML Elements

- Subscript

The HTML `<sub>` element defines subscript text. Subscript text appears half a character below the normal line, and is sometimes rendered in a smaller font.

1. Subscript text can be used for chemical formulas, like H₂O:

Syntax : `<p>This is _{subscripted} text.</p>`

HTML Elements

- Superscript

The HTML `<sup>` element defines superscript text. Superscript text appears half a character above the normal line, and is sometimes rendered in a smaller font.

1. Superscript text can be used for footnotes, like WWW^[1]:

Syntax : `<p>This is ^{superscripted} text.</p>`

HTML Elements

- List

HTML lists allow web developers to group a set of related items in lists.

An unordered HTML list:

- Item
- Item
- Item
- Item

An ordered HTML list:

- a.First item
- b.Second item
- c.Third item
- d.Fourth item

HTML Elements

- Unordered List

An unordered list starts with the `` tag.
Each list item starts with the `` tag.

Syntax :

```
<ul>
  <li>Coffee</li>
  <li>Tea</li>
  <li>Milk</li>
</ul>
```

- Ordered List

An ordered list starts with the `` tag.
Each list item starts with the `` tag.

Syntax :

```
<ol>
  <li>Coffee</li>
  <li>Tea</li>
  <li>Milk</li>
</ol>
```

HTML Elements

- Comments

HTML comments are not displayed in the browser, but they can help document your HTML source code.

Syntax : `<!-- Write your comments here -->`

HTML Elements

- Hyperlinks

HTML links are hyperlinks. You can click on a link and jump to another document.

Syntax : `link text`

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

HTML Elements

- Absolute URLs

A link which contain (a full web address) in the href attribute

Syntax :

```
<p><a href="https://www.google.com/">Google</a></p>
```

- Relative URLs

A local link (a link to a page within the same website) is specified with a relative URL

Syntax :

```
<p><a href="html_images.asp">HTML Images</a></p>
```

HTML Elements

- Image

Images can improve the design and the appearance of a web page.

1. The HTML tag is used to embed an image in a web page.
2. The tag has two required attributes:
 - src - Specifies the path to the image
 - alt - Specifies an alternate text for the image

Syntax :

HTML Elements

- Video

The HTML <video> element is used to show a video on a web page.

Syntax :

```
<video width="320" height="240" controls>  
  <source src="movie.mp4" type="video/mp4">  
</video>
```


HTML Elements

- Iframe

An HTML iframe is used to display a web page within a web page.

1. The HTML tag is used to embed an image in a web page.
2. The src attribute defines the URL of the page to embed

Syntax : <iframe src="url" title="description"></iframe>

HTML Elements

- Table

HTML tables allow to arrange data into rows and columns.

Company	Contact	Country
Alfreds Futterkiste	Maria Anders	Germany
Centro comercial Moctezuma	Francisco Chang	Mexico
Ernst Handel	Roland Mendel	Austria
Island Trading	Helen Bennett	UK
Laughing Bacchus Winecellars	Yoshi Tannamuri	Canada
Magazzini Alimentari Riuniti	Giovanni Rovelli	Italy

Syntax :

```
<table>
  <tr>----->(TABLE ROW)
    <th>Company</th>----->(TABLE HEADING)
    <th>Contact</th>
    <th>Country</th>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>Alfreds Futterkiste</td>----->(TABLE DATA)
    <td>Maria Anders</td>
    <td>Germany</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>Centro comercial Moctezuma</td>
    <td>Francisco Chang</td>
    <td>Mexico</td>
  </tr>
</table>
```

More About Table

- Colspan

To make a cell span over multiple columns, use the colspan attribute.

```
<table style="width:100%">
  <tr>
    <th colspan="2">Name</th>
    <th>Age</th>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>Jill</td>
    <td>Smith</td>
    <td>43</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>Eve</td>
    <td>Jackson</td>
    <td>57</td>
  </tr>
</table>
```

Name		Age
Jill	Smith	43
Eve	Jackson	57

- Rowspan

To make a cell span over multiple rows, use the rowspan attribute.

```
<table style="width:100%">
  <tr>
    <th>Name</th>
    <td>Jill</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <th rowspan="2">Phone</th>
    <td>555-1234</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>555-8745</td>
  </tr>
</table>
```

Name	Jill
Phone	555-1234
	555-8745

HTML Elements

- Form

An HTML form is used to collect user input. The user input is most often sent to a server for processing. The HTML `<form>` element is used to create an HTML form for user input.

1. The `<form>` element is a container for different types of input elements, such as: text fields, checkboxes, radio buttons, submit buttons, etc.
2. The HTML `<form>` element can contain one or more of the following form elements.

- `<input>`
- `<label>`
- `<select>`
- `<textarea>`
- `<button>`
- `<legend>`

HTML Elements

- Input

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

- <input type="checkbox">
- <input type="file">
- <input type="password">
- <input type="radio">
- <input type="reset">
- <input type="submit">
- <input type="image">
- <input type="text">

HTML Elements

- Textarea

The <textarea> tag defines a multi-line text input control.

1. The <textarea> element is often used in a form, to collect user inputs like comments or reviews.

Syntax : <textarea rows="4" cols="50">A simple textarea</textarea>

HTML Elements

- Select

The <select> element is used to create a drop-down list.

1. The <select> element is most often used in a form, to collect user input.

Syntax :

```
<select name="cars" id="cars">  
  <option value="volvo">Volvo</option>  
  <option value="saab">Saab</option>  
  <option value="mercedes">Mercedes</option>  
  <option value="audi">Audi</option>  
</select>
```

HTML Elements

- Fieldset

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

Syntax :

```
<form>
  <fieldset>
    <legend>Personalia:</legend>
    <label for="fname">First name:</label>
    <input type="text" id="fname" name="fname"><br><br>
    <label for="lname">Last name:</label>
    <input type="text" id="lname" name="lname"><br><br>
    <input type="submit" value="Submit">
  </fieldset>
</form>
```