



# HTML Structure

HTML, or Hypertext Markup Language, is the standard language used to create the structure and content of web pages. It provides a way to organize and format text, images, links, and other elements on a webpage.

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# The Title Tag



## Purpose

The title tag is used to define the title of the web page, which appears in the browser's title bar or tab.

## Importance

The title tag is crucial for SEO, as it helps search engines understand the content of the page and display it in search results.

## Best Practices

Keep the title concise, relevant, and unique to each page. Use keywords that describe the page's content.

# The Meta Tag

## Definition

The meta tag is used to provide metadata about the web page, such as the description, keywords, and author.

## Purposes

Meta tags help search engines understand the content and context of the page, improving its visibility in search results.

## Usage

Meta tags are placed in the head section of the HTML document and are not visible on the web page itself.



# The Link Tag

## 1 Linking Resources

The link tag is used to link external resources, such as CSS stylesheets, favicons, and other files, to the web page.

## 2 Customization

The link tag can be used to define the relationship between the current page and the linked resource, such as "stylesheet" or "icon".

## 3 Optimization

Proper use of the link tag can improve the performance and user experience of a website.





# The Style Tag

1

## Inline Styles

Styles can be applied directly to HTML elements using the style attribute.

2

## Embedded Styles

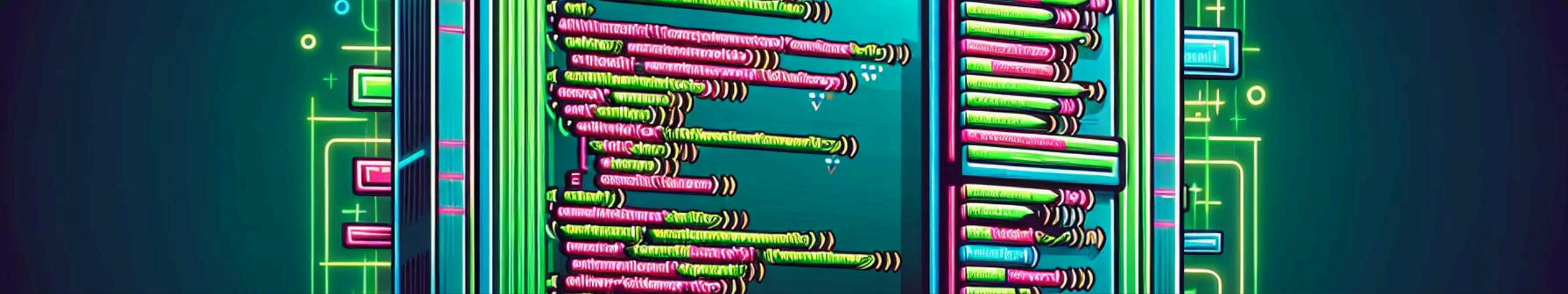
The style tag is used to define styles that apply to the entire web page.

3

## External Styles

Styles can be defined in a separate CSS file and linked to the web page using the link tag.





# The Script Tag



## JavaScript

The script tag is used to embed or reference JavaScript code that adds interactivity and dynamic behavior to a web page.



## Placement

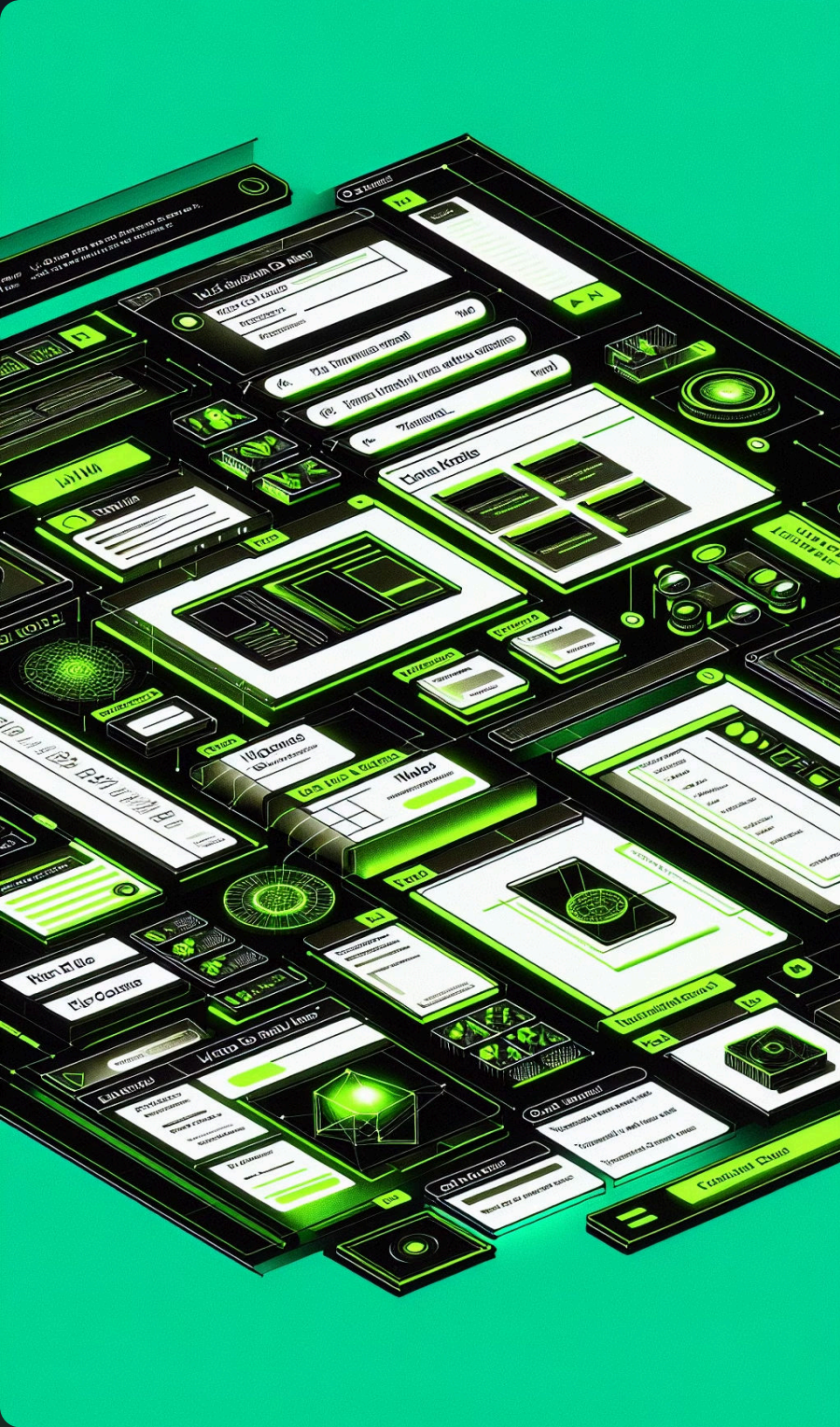
Scripts can be placed in the head or body section of the HTML document, depending on the desired timing and behavior.



## Asynchronous

The async or defer attributes can be used to control how the script is loaded and executed.





# Combining Tags

## Title

Defines the title of the web page, displayed in the browser's title bar or tab.

## Meta

Provides metadata about the web page, such as description, keywords, and author.

## Link

Links external resources, such as CSS stylesheets and favicons, to the web page.

## Style

Defines the styles and visual presentation of the web page's content.

## Script

Embeds or references JavaScript code that adds interactivity and dynamic behavior to the web page.

# Best Practices

## Semantic Markup

Use HTML tags that accurately describe the content, such as header, paragraph, and list tags.

## Accessibility

Ensure your web pages are accessible to users with disabilities by providing alternative text for images and proper heading structure.

## Performance

Optimize your HTML, CSS, and JavaScript to improve the loading speed and performance of your web pages.

## Validation

Validate your HTML code to ensure it follows the latest standards and guidelines, which can improve compatibility and SEO.

