## Common HTML tags

**<html> :** Every html file starts with <html> tag. This tag tells the browser that content of the file is in html format.  
**Syntax:** <html>.........</html>  
  
**<head> :** The <head> tag is used to indicate header area of the document.  
**Syntax:** <head>.........</head>  
  
**<title> :** The <title> tag is used to display text on the title bar of the browser.  
**Syntax:** <title>.........</title>  
  
**<body> :** The <body> tag contains actual content of the web page.  
**Syntax:** <body>.........</body>  
  
**Comment tag:** This tag is used to place the comments on the web page. Comments are not executed.  
**Syntax:** <comment>.......</comment>  
All the browsers do not support comment tag. So, instead of a comment tag the delimiter tag is used.  
**Syntax:** <!-- place comment here -->  
  
**<h1> :** This tag represents the heading.  
**Syntax:** <h1>......</h1>  
  
**<p> :** This tag represents a paragraph.  
**Syntax:** <p>.........</p>

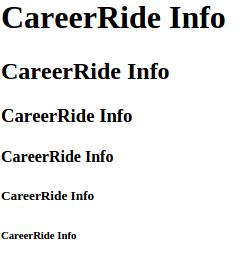
## HTML basic tags

**1. Heading Tag**

* Heading tag is used to define heading in the HTML document.
* HTML has six levels of heading tag, which are <h1>, <h2>, <h3>, <h4>, <h5> and <h6>.
* Heading tags are used in any order within the HTML document.

#### Example: Heading Tag

<!DOCTYPE html>  
<html>   
     <head>   
          <title>Example of Heading Tag</title>   
     </head>   
     <body>   
          <h1>CareerRide Info</h1>   
          <h2>CareerRide Info</h2>   
          <h3>CareerRide Info</h3>   
          <h4>CareerRide Info</h4>   
          <h5>CareerRide Info</h5>   
          <h6>CareerRide Info</h6>   
     </body>   
</html>

**Output:**  


**2. Paragraph Tag**

* Paragraph tag is used to create paragraph.
* In this, the end tag is omitted or is optional because whenever a new paragraph starts previous paragraph is already ended.

**Syntax:** <p>Write content here</p>

#### Example: Paragraph Tag

<!DOCTYPE html>   
<html>   
     <head>   
          <title>Example of Paragraph Tag</title>   
     </head>   
     <body>   
          <p>This is the first paragraph.........</p>   
          <p>This is the second paragraph........   
          <p>This is the third paragraph........</p>   
     </body>  
</html>

**Output:**  
This is the first paragraph.........  
This is the second paragraph........  
This is the third paragraph........

**3. Break Tag**

* Break tag is used to insert a line break.
* It is an empty tag.

**Syntax:** <br> or <br/>

#### Example: Break Tag

<!DOCTYPE html>   
<html>   
     <head>   
          <title>Example of Line-break Tag</title>   
     </head>   
     <body>   
          <p>This tag is used to insert a line break.</br>It is empty tag.</p>   
     </body>   
</html>

**Output:**  
This tag is used to insert a line break.  
It is empty tag.

**4. Center Tag**

* Center tag is used to place the content in the center of a web page.

**Syntax:** <center>content</center>

#### Example: Center Tag

<!DOCTYPE html>   
<html>   
     <head>   
          <title>Example of Center Tag</title>   
     </head>   
     <body>   
          <center>   
               <p>This is a paragraph.</p>   
          </center>   
     </body>   
</html>

**Output:**  
center tag

**5. Horizontal line (<hr> tag)**

* This is used to draw a horizontal line on a web page.
* The <hr> tag has no end tag.

**Syntax:** <hr>

#### Example: Horizontal line

<!DOCTYPE html>   
<html>   
     <head>   
          <title>Example of Horizontal line Tag</title>   
     </head>   
     <body>   
          <p>This is a first paragraph.</p>  
          <hr />   
          <p>This is a second paragraph.</p>   
     </body>   
</html>

**Output:**  


**Core attributes**

Core attributes may also be applied across almost the entire range of HTML elements.  
  
**Core attributes are**

* id
* title
* class
* style
* lang
* dir

**id**

* The id attribute of an HTML element provides a unique identifier for an element within the document.
* The value of id attribute must be absolutely unique.
* The id attribute value must begin with an alphabet and followed by any combination of digit, hyphens (-), underscores (\_), colons (:), and periods (.).
* The id value is case sensitive.

**Syntax:**   
<element id=“value”>  
  
**Example:**  
<div id=“mnu”>  
  
**title**

* The title attribute specifies extra information about an element.
* The information is displayed in a tooltip when the mouse pointer is placed over the element.

**Syntax:**  
<element title=“text”>  
  
**Example:**  
<h1 title=“about JavaScript”>JavaScript</h1>

**class**

* The class attribute is used to specify the class of element.
* This attribute is used to associate an element with a style sheet.
* One or more class names can be specified for an element.

**Syntax:**  
<element class="classname">  
  
**Example:**  
<div class="applycolor">Welcome to CareerRide Info</div>  
  
**style**

* The style attribute specifies an inline style for the element.
* This attribute provides the facility to specify Cascading Style Sheet (CSS) rules within the element.

**Example:**  
<p style="font-family:arial; color:#800080; text-align:center">CareerRide Info</p>  
  
**lang**

* The lang attribute specifies the language of the element’s content along with the language of any attribute content.
* This attribute is used to identify the language of the content on a web page.
* The  language of the document is declared in the <html> tag.

**Syntax:**  
<element lang=“language\_code”>  
  
**Example:**  
<html lang="en">  
  
**dir**

* The dir attribute specifies the reading direction for text as left to right or right to left.
* The dir attribute tells the browser the direction in which the displayed text is intended to be read.

**The dir attribute can take one of the following two values.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Value** | **Meaning** |
| ltr | Left to right direction |
| rtl | Right to left direction |

**Syntax:**  
<element dir="ltr">  
  
**Example:**  
<p dir="rtl"> content </p>

## Text Formating Tags

* The formatting tags indicate how text can appear in HTML.
* These tags can make text bold, italic, underlined, superscripted, subscripted and more.

**HTML text formatting tags are:**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Tag** | **Description** | **Example and Output** |
| Bold | It defines bold text. | **Example:**  <b>CareerRide Info</b> **Output:** **CareerRide Info** |
| Italic | It defines italic text. | **Example:** <i>TutorialRide.com</i> **Output:** *TutorialRide.com* |
| Underline | It underlines the text. | **Example:** <u>TutorialRide.com</u> **Output:** TutorialRide.com |
| Strike-out | It puts a line right through the center of the text, crossing it out. It shows that the text is old and no longer relevant. | **Example:** <strike>ABC Coperation</strike> **Output:** ~~ABC Coperation~~ |
| Small | It defines small text. | **Example:** <h4>CareerRide <small>Info</small></h4> **Output:** CareerRide Info |
| Font Color | It changes the text color. | **Example:** <font color=“#000fff”>TutorialRide.com</font> **Output:** TutorialRide.com |
| Emphasis | It is used to emphasize text, usually it appears in italics but can vary according to your browser. | **Example:** <em>CareerRide Info</em> **Output:** CareerRide Info |
| Mark | It defines marked or highlighted text. | **Example:**<mark>TutorialRide.com</mark> **Output:** TutorialRide.com |
| Subscript | It defines subscripted text. | **Example:** H<sub>2</sub>O **Output:** H2O |
| Superscipt | It defines superscripted text. | **Example:** E = mc<sup>2</sup> **Output:** E = mc2 |
| Strong | It defines strong text. Usually it appears in bold but can vary according to your browser. | **Example:** <strong>CareerRide Info</strong> **Output:** **CareerRide Info** |

HTML Meta Tag

* Metadata is nothing but information about other information.
* The <meta> tag is used to provide an additional information about the HTML document.
* The <meta> tag specifies page description, keywords, author of the document, last modified, and other metadata.
* The <meta> tag is always written between the <head> and </head> tags.
* This tag is an empty element and so does not have a end tag.
* You can include one or more meta tags in your document.
* The metadata is used by browsers, search engines, or other web services.

**The attributes of meta tag are:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Tag** | **Description** |
| Name | Defines a name of the metadata |
| Content | Specifies the value associated with the http-equiv or name attribute |
| Scheme | Specifies the scheme to be used to interpret  the property's value |
| Http-equiv | Specifies an HTTP header for the information/value of the content attribute |

**Example:**  
<meta name="author" content="Dennis Ritchie">

## HTML Lists

* Lists are used to represent group of items.
* They must contain one or more list elements.
* HTML supports three types of lists – Ordered list, Unordered list and Definition list.

**1. Ordered list**

* Ordered list is the collection of related items which has special order or sequence. This list is numbered.
* The ordered list is created by using <ol> tag.

**Syntax:**  
<ol>text</ol>

#### Example: Ordered list

<!DOCTYPE html>  
<html>  
     <head>  
          <title>Example of HTML Ordered List</title>  
     </head>  
     <body>  
          <ol>  
               <li>Maths</li>  
               <li>Physics</li>  
               <li>Computer Science</li>  
               <li>Language</li>  
          </ol>  
     </body>  
</html>

**Output:**

1. Maths
2. Physics
3. Computer Science
4. Language

**Attributes of <ol> tag**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Attributes** | **Description** | **Example and Output** |
| type | Used to specify type of numbering like 1/a/A/I/i. Default type is ‘1’. | **Example:**   <ol type="a"> <li>Maths</li> <li>Physics</li> <li>Language</li> </ol>  **Output:**  a. Maths b. Physics c. Language |
| start | Using this attribute any value can be set as the starting position. | **Example:**  <ol type="i" start="4"> <li>Maths</li> <li>Physics</li> <li>Language</li> </ol>  **Output:**  iv. Maths v. Physics vi. Language |
| value | Using this attribute the numbering sequence can be changed in the middle of an ordered list. It is to be specified with the <li> tag. | **Example:**  <ol> <li type="a" value="3">Maths</li> <li value="5">Physics</li> </ol>  **Output:**  c. Maths 5. Physics |

**2. Unordered list:**

* Unordered list is nothing but the collection of related items which has no special order or sequence.
* The list item in the list is indicated by bullet.

**Syntax:**  
<ul>text</ul>

#### Example: Unordered list

<!DOCTYPE html>  
<html>  
     <head>  
          <title>Example of HTML Ordered List</title>  
     </head>  
     <body>  
          <ul>  
               <li>Maths</li>  
               <li>Physics</li>  
               <li>Computer Science</li>  
               <li>Language</li>  
          </ul>  
     </body>  
</html>

**Output:**

* Maths
* Physics
* Computer Science
* Language

**Attributes of <ul>**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Attribute** | **Description** | **Example and Output** |
| type | Used to specify type of list item like bullet, circle and square. Default type is bullet. | **Example:**   <ul type="square"> <li>Maths</li> <li>Physics</li> <li>Language</li> </ul>  **Output:** Unordered list |