**Wetstonez notes**

**HTML**

**1. HTML Boilerplate(Task 1)**

**HTML boilerplate refers to the base structure of an HTML document also a starter template, including the essential tags and minimal setup required to create functional web page.**

**<!DOCTYPE html> // Declares the document type (see below for more details on Doctype).**

**<html lang="en"> //root element of html document**

**<head> // Contains metadata (e.g., character encoding, viewport settings, styles, and scripts).**

**<meta charset="UTF-8">**

**<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">**

**<meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">**

**<title>Document</title>**

**<link rel="stylesheet" href="styles.css">**

**</head>**

**<body> // Contains the visible content of the page.**

**<h1>Hello, World!</h1>**

**<script src="script.js"></script>**

**</body>**

**</html>**

**2. HTML Doctype**

**HTML Doctype is a declaration that specifies the version of HTML the document is written in. It is the first line in any HTML document and helps the browser determine how to render the page.**

**<!DOCTYPE html> //html5 doctype**

**<!DOCTYPE HTML PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD HTML 4.01//EN" "http://www.w3.org/TR/html4/strict.dtd"> //html4.0 doctype**

**HTML 1.0 (1993)**

**HTML 2.0 (1995)**

**HTML 3.2 (1997)**

**HTML 4.01 (1999)**

**HTML5 (2014)**

**2. Meta tag attributes**

### **1. name Attribute**

Defines the name of the metadata.

values:

description

keywords

author

viewport

robots

### **2. content Attribute**

Specifies the value or data for the name or http-equiv attribute.

**<meta name="author" content="John Doe">**

### **3. charset Attribute**

Specifies the character encoding for the document.

Common value:

UTF-8 (recommended for most use cases)

### **4. lang Attribute**

Specifies the language for the content.

**Div vs section**

Div is non-semantic, section is semantic , both are container for content

Section shows relative information

**3. HTML Fonts(Task 2)**

HTML fonts define how the text looks on a webpage.

### **1. Default HTML Font**

most browsers use default font like Times New Roman. To change the font, you need to use CSS.

**Fonts are:**

Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif

Georgia, serif

Times New Roman, Times, serif

Courier New, Courier, monospace

Verdana, sans-serif

### **2. Custom Fonts**

1. Import web fonts (e.g., Google Fonts).
2. Use the @font-face rule to embed fonts.

::Use fallback fonts in case a browser doesn’t support your chosen font:

**font-family: 'Roboto', Arial, sans-serif;**

**3. HTML Fonts(Task 2)**

HTML forms are used to collect user input and send it to a server for processing. form elements like text input,password input,email input,file input,date input,number type, radio buttons, checkboxes, dropdowns, and buttons. Form validation elements like required,pattern,

::action: Specifies where to send the form data (e.g., a URL or server endpoint).

::method: Defines the HTTP method (GET or POST) for submitting the form.

**4. HTML Best practices**

1. Use semantic tags (e.g., <header>, <footer>, <main>, <article>, <section>) to improve readability and accessibility.

Avoid non-semantic tags like <div> or <span>

1. Indent nested elements for better readability. (structure your code)

Use comments

1. Use lowercase and separate words with hyphens (kebab-case) for consistency.
2. Close all tags, even self-closing ones, like <img /> and <input />.