

Reference Notes [Digital Copy]



Guide-To-HTML

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Institute Vision

To be an institute that provides a transformative learning to produce highly skilled & competent professionals and to create leaders and innovators for society and industry.

Introduction to HTML

- HTML stands for HyperText Markup Language. HTML is the basic building block of World Wide Web.
- HTML is the main markup language for describing the structure of web pages.
- We can create a static website by HTML only.
- HTML is a markup language rather than a programming language.
- HTML requires a text-editor & a web browser to execute the code.
- Web browsers access HTML documents from a webserver or from local storage and execute them into multimedia web pages.
- HTML is not case sensitive language.
- HTML is simple, easy & light-weight language.
- HTML files saves with the extension '.html' & '.htm' extensions.
- In HTML5 the root element is "HTML".
- The Code structure of HTML is Hierarchical structure.

What does HYPERTEXT MARKUP LANGUAGE means ?

HTML is the combination of Hypertext and Markup language.

HYPERTEXT

- Hypertext defines the link between the web pages.
- Hypertext is text displayed on a computer or other electronic device with references to other text that the user can immediately access, usually by a mouse click or key press.
- Hypertext simply means "Text within Text." A text has a link within it, is a hypertext. Whenever you click on a link which brings you to a new webpage, you have clicked on a hypertext.
- Hypertext is a way to link two or more web pages (HTML documents) with each other.
- We need a web browser to view the HTML pages. The web browsers do not display the HTML tags, but uses the tags to interpret the content of the web pages.

MARKUP

- Markup language is used to define the text document within tag which defines the structure of web pages.

- Markup languages use sets of markup tags to characterize text elements within a document, which gives instructions to the web browsers on how the document should appear.
- A markup language is a computer language that is used to apply layout and formatting conventions to a text document. Markup language makes text more interactive and dynamic. It can turn text into images, tables, links, etc.

History of HTML

- HTML was created by Berners-Lee in late 1991 but "HTML 2.0" was the first standard HTML specification which was published in 1995.
- HTML 4.01 was a major version of HTML and it was published in late 1999.
- Though HTML 4.01 version is widely used but currently we are having HTML-5 version which is an extension to HTML 4.01, and this version was published in 2012.

What we can do with HTML ?

- We can publish documents online with text, images, lists, tables, etc.
- We can access web resources such as images, videos or other HTML document via hyperlinks.
- We can create forms to collect user inputs like name, e-mail address, comments, etc.
- We can include images, videos, sound clips, flash movies, applications and other HTML documents directly inside an HTML document.
- We can create offline version of your website that work without internet.
- We can store data in the user's web browser and access later on.
- We can find the current location of your website's visitor.

Applications of HTML

There are so many applications that we can built with HTML that includes: -

- | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------|
| a) Web pages development | d) Offline Support |
| b) Internet Navigation | e) Game Development |
| c) Responsive UI | |

Browser Engine

- It is a core component of every web browser.
- The browser engine functions as an intermediary or a bridge between the user interface and the rendering engine.
- It queries and handles the rendering engine as per the inputs received from the user interface.

Rendering Engine

- This component is responsible for rendering a specific web page requested by the user on their screen. It interprets HTML and XML documents along with images that are styled or formatted using CSS, and a final layout is generated, which is displayed on the user interface.
- The rendering engine used by Google(for google chrome) is "blink" , while the rendering engine used by Apple(Safari browser, plus all browsers hosted on the iOS App Store) is "Webkit".
- All Chrome variants except iOS now use Blink.
- Safari is a native application, Chrome is not. Safari, therefore, is extremely power efficient due to being made specifically for Macs.
- "Blink" Rendering engine generally used by linux browsers and is based on "Webkit".
- Opera used to work on its own rendering engine called "presto" and move in 2013 to "blink".
- EdgeHTML is used by Edge while "Gecko" is used by Mozilla.

How does the browser render HTML

- When a web page is loaded, the browser first reads the TEXT HTML and constructs DOM Tree from it.
- Then it processes the CSS whether that is inline, embedded or external CSS and constructs the CSS Tree from it.
- After these trees are constructed, then it constructs the Render-Tree from it.

Environmental setup

In order to setup HTML environment, we have following software's: -

Text Editor

- Text editor is used to write HTML code.
- Following text editors are suitable for writing HTML code :-
 - Atom (Download from -- <https://atom.io/>)
 - VS Code (Download from -- <https://code.visualstudio.com/download>)
 - Sublime Text Editor (Download from -- <https://www.sublimetext.com/3>)
 - Brackets etc. (Download from -- <http://brackets.io/>)

Web Browser

- Google Chrome
- Mozilla Firefox -- Best for Development
- Opera etc.

Required VS code HTML extension

- Live Server -- Ritwick Dey
- Auto Rename Tag -- Jun Han
- Auto Close Tag -- Jun Han
- VSCode icons -- VSCode icons team
- Auto Complete Tag -- Jun Han
- Auto Import -- Stoates

Website Folder Structure

In order to make a website first we have to create website folder structure cause it will place our files properly and make our website response faster.

The folder structure of a website includes :-

- An image folder that contains only images.
- A folder for placing text fonts.
- A CSS stylesheet folder that contains our CSS files.
- Main file(index.html / index.php / index.jsp)

Note :- We just create these folders in order to make a website and remember that other files of html and javascript would not be inside the folder.

Index.html

This file will generally contain your homepage content, that is, the text and images that people see when they first go to your site.

Using your text editor, create a new file called index.html and save it just inside your test-site folder.

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HTML tags

HTML tags are the keywords within a web page that define how your web browser must format and display the content.

HTML is written in the form of HTML elements consisting of markup tags. These markup tags are the fundamental characteristic of HTML. Every markup tag is composed of a keyword, surrounded by angle brackets, such as `<html>`, `<head>`, `<body>`, `<title>`, ``, and so on.

Different categories of HTML tags

Mainly there are three types of HTML tags that includes: -

Opening & Closing Tags

- Opening Tags
 - In HTML the starting tag is known as opening tag.
 - Example include: Paragraph(`<p>`), Bold(``), Italic(`<i>`) etc.
- Closing Tags
 - In HTML the ending tag is known as closing tag.
 - Example include: Paragraph(`</p>`), Bold(``), Italic(`</i>`) etc.

Paired & Non-Paired Tags

- Paired Tags
 - The combination of opening & closing tag is known as paired tags.
 - Examples include: Paragraph(`<p></p>`), Bold(``), Italic(`<i></i>`) etc.
- Non-Paired Tags
 - Those tags that has no closing tag is known as non-paired tags.
 - Example include: Input tag`<input/>`, Break tag`
`, Horizontal Rule`<hr/>` etc.

In between the start and end tags you can place appropriate contents.

Self-Closing Tags / Empty Tags

- All non-paired tags are known as self-closing tags.
- Example include : Input tag, Break tag, Horizontal Rule tag etc.

HTML Elements

- The term element refers to the opening tag, closing tag, and any attributes or content contained in between.
- An HTML element is an individual component of an HTML document. It represents semantics, or meaning. For example, the title element represents the title of the document.
- Most HTML elements are written with a start tag (or opening tag) and an end tag (or closing tag), with content in between. Elements can also contain attributes that defines its additional properties.
- All elements don't require the end tag or closing tag to be present. These are referred as empty elements, self-closing elements or void elements.

Example -- Elements without attribute

```
<p>Hello HTML</p>
```

Example -- Elements with attribute

```
<p align="center">Hello HTML</p>
```

HTML Attributes

- Attributes define additional characteristics or properties of the element such as width and height of an image. Attributes are always specified in the start tag (or opening tag) and usually consists of name/value pairs like name="value". Attribute values should always be enclosed in quotation marks.
- Both single and double quotes can be used to quote attribute values. However, double quotes are most common. In situations where the attribute value itself contains double quotes it is necessary to wrap the value in single quotes, e.g., value='John "Williams" Jr.'
- There are several attributes in HTML5 that do not consist of name/value pairs but consists of just name. Such attributes are called Boolean attributes. Examples of some commonly used Boolean attributes are checked, disabled, readonly, required, etc.
- Attribute values are generally case-insensitive, except certain attribute values, like the id and class attributes. However, World Wide Web Consortium (W3C) recommends lowercase for attributes values in their specification.
- Elements in HTML have attributes , these are additional values that configure the elements or adjust their behavior in various ways to meet the criteria the users want.
- HTML attributes (usually) have values and are written after a "=" after the name of the attribute.
- Attribute value pair is placed before the last ">" of an HTML start tag.

Example --

```
<p align="center">Hello HTML</p>
```

Here, align="center" is the attribute of HTML.

Custom Attributes

- The data-* attributes is used in order to create custom attribute in HTML5.
- The data-* attributes gives us the ability to embed custom data attributes on all HTML elements.
- The data-* attributes are new in HTML5.

Syntax

```
<element data-attributeName = "attributeValue"/>
```

Example

```
<p data-caption="hello">Hello Paragraph</p>
```

DOCTYPES

- A doctype or document type declaration is an instruction which tells the web browser about the markup language in which the current page is written.
- The Doctype is not an element or tag, it lets the browser know about the version of or standard of HTML or any other markup language that is being used in the document.
- A DOCTYPE declaration appears at the top of a web page before all other elements.
- The DOCTYPE for HTML5 is case-insensitive and can be written as shown below :-

Syntax of Doctype –

```
<!DOCTYPE html >
```

Example -- Doctype declaration for HTML5

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
    <head>
        <title>HTML Doctypes</title>
    </head>
    <body>
        <p>HTML is easy to learn.</p>
    </body>
</html>
```

HTML Charset

- The web browser displays the alphabets, numbers and some other symbols correctly. This is all possible because of the required character set that web browser uses.
- The character set or character encoding has different character encoding standards which assign some numbers to these character set which can be used in the internet.
- Some most common charsets that are frequently used described below :-

ASCII

- American Standard Code for Information Interchange (ANSII) created this character encoding.
- This character encoding are used in C/C++ programming.
- It has 128 alphanumeric characters consisting of alphabets(A-Z) and (a-z) and some special symbols like + - * / () @ etc.

ANSI(Windows-1252)

- American National Standards Institute (ANSI) created character encoding supported 256 characters.
- It is used as default character set in Microsoft Windows.

ISO-8859-1

- It is used as default character set of HTML4 and also supports 256 characters.
- The International Standards Organization (ISO) defines the standard character sets for different alphabets/languages.
- It contains numbers, upper and lowercase English letters, and some special characters.
- ISO-8859-1 was the default character set for HTML 4. But because ISO-8859-1 were so limited, HTML 4 also supported UTF-8.

UTF-8

- UTF-8 (Unicode) covers almost all of the characters and symbols in the world.
- The default character set for HTML5 is UTF-8.

Syntax of HTML

- The syntax of a language is how it works.
- The building blocks of HTML are called elements, and the building blocks of elements are tags. When they are put together, they make a website - sort of like atoms and subatomic particles.

In HTML syntax following tags were used :-

```
<!DOCTYPE html>  
  
<html lang="en">  
  
    <head>  
  
        <title>Document</title>  
  
    </head>  
  
<body>  
  
    </body>  
  
</html>
```

Explanation

<!DOCTYPE html>

- The very first line in every web document should contain a **<!DOCTYPE html>** declaration.
- It instructs the web browser that this document is an HTML5 document.
- It is case-insensitive.

<head>...</head>

- The **<head>** element is a container for the tags that provides information about the document,
- for example, **<title>** tag defines the title of the document.

<body>...</body>

- The `<body>` element contains the document's actual content (paragraphs, links, images, tables, and so on) that is rendered in the web browser and displayed to the user.

NOTE :-

- The `<html>`, `<head>`, and `<body>` tags make up the basic skeleton of every web page.
- Content inside the `<head>` and `</head>` are invisible to users with one exception: the text between `<title>` and `</title>` tags which appears as the title on a browser tab.



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DOCTYPE declaration in HTML

- The HTML document type declaration, also known as DOCTYPE, is the first line of code required in every HTML or XHTML document.
- The DOCTYPE declaration is an instruction to the web browser about what version of HTML the page is written in.
- A DOCTYPE declaration appears at the top of a web page before all other elements.
- The doctype declaration is usually the very first thing defined in an HTML document (even before the opening `<html>` tag); however the doctype declaration itself is not an HTML tag.
- Doctypes for earlier versions(i.e. 4.01) of HTML were longer because the HTML language was SGML-based and therefore required a reference to a DTD, but they are obsolete now.
- The DOCTYPE for HTML5 is very short, concise, and case-insensitive.

Types - DOCTYPE declaration in HTML

Following are the types of doctype declaration used in html are listed below :-

Strict DTD (for HTML 4.01)

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

Transitional DTD (for HTML 4.01)

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD HTML 4.01 Transitional//EN"  
"http://www.w3.org/TR/html4/loose.dtd">
```

Frameset DTD (for HTML 4.01)

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD HTML 4.01 Frameset//EN"  
"http://www.w3.org/TR/html4/frameset.dtd">
```

DTD for HTML5 and beyond

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

Creating and executing an HTML document

We have to follow some steps in order to create and execute html file :-

Step 1 -- Creating HTML File

In order to create an HTML file we have open a text editor(e.g., VS Code, Sublime , Notepad++ etc.) and go to the "file" menu and choose "new file" option.

Step 2 -- Write Some HTML Code

With the help of "Step 1" a new file is created and in that file write the following code.

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
  <head>
    <title>A simple HTML document</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <p>Hello World!</p>
  </body>
</html>
```

Step 3 -- Saving The file

Now save the file on desktop and save it with "file_name.html" or "file_name.htm".

Step 4 -- Executing the file

- In order to execute HTML files in the browser navigate the HTML file and double click on it then it will open in your default Web browser. Then choose your default browser and select "ok".
- Also we can open the browser and drag our HTML file inside that browser in order to run.

Line breaks in HTML

- A line break ends the line you are currently on and resumes on the next line.
- The HTML
 element produces a line break in text (carriage-return). The
 tag does not have an end tag.
- It is useful for writing a poem or an address, where the division of lines is significant.
- The
 element is used to insert a line break or carriage-return within a parent element such as a paragraph without breaking out of the parent container.

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <title>Document</title>
</head>
<body>
    <p>
        Hello <br>
        HTML <br>
        You <br>
        Awesome.
    </p>
</body>
</html>
```



OUTPUT

Hello
HTML
You
Awesome.

Line spacing in HTML

A common character entity used in HTML is the non-breaking space: A non-breaking space is a space that will not break into a new line. Two words separated by a non-breaking space will stick together (not break into a new line).

Following ways are used for spacing between words :-

By using "space" key

- To add a regular space, click where you want to add the space and press the spacebar. Normally, HTML will only display one space between words, no matter how many times you press the space bar.

By using " "

- This is called a non-breaking space because it prevents a line break at its location.
- " " is an HTML5 special entity.
- We can also use " " to force a space.

By using " " & " "

- We can add longer space by using :-
 -  (for two spaces)
 -  (for four spaces)

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <title>Document</title>
</head>
<body>

    <p>For One&nbsp;Space</p>
    <p>For One&#160;Space</p>
    <p>For two&ensp;Space</p>
    <p>For Four&emsp;Space</p>

</body>
</html>
```

HTML comments

- Comments in HTML are typically used to explain the markup.
- It will help us and others to select or find the specific section in the document quickly and easily at the time of editing the source code.
- Comments are simply ignored, they are not displayed by the browsers.
- An HTML comment begins with `<!--`, and ends with `-->`

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <title>Document</title>
</head>
<body>
    <!-- Hey i'm comment in HTML and will not be executed by browser -->
    <p>HTML is used for creating web page structure.</p>
</body>
</html>
```

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Basic HTML tags

HTML is a markup language so all the content of any web page is build with markups in which some common markups are described below :-

PARAGRAPH TAG

- The `<p>` tag defines a paragraph. The `<p>` element is the most commonly used block-level element. However, it cannot contain block-level elements (including `<p>` itself).
- The para tag have an "align" attribute that is useful for setting the alignment of text.

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <title>Document</title>
</head>
<body>
    <p>Lorem ipsum dolor, sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Perspiciatis,
    distinctio?</p>
</body>
</html>
```

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <title>Document</title>
</head>
<body>
    <p align="center">Center Align.</p>
    <p align="left">Left Align</p>
    <p align="right">Right Align</p>
</body>
</html>
```

BOLD TAG

- The **** (short for bold) tag displays text in a bold style.
- This element typically renders the text it encloses in a bold typeface without conveying any extra importance.

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <title>Document</title>
</head>
<body>
    <b>Lorem ipsum dolor, sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Perspiciatis,  
distinctio?</b>
</body>
</html>
```

ITALIC TAG

- The *<i>* (short for italic) element rendered the enclosed text in an italic (slanted) typeface.

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Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <title>Document</title>
</head>
<body>
    <i>Lorem ipsum dolor, sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Perspiciatis,  
distinctio?</i>
</body>
</html>
```

UNDERLINE TAG

- The `<u>` (short for underline) tag renders the enclosed text with an underline.

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <title>Document</title>
</head>
<body>
    <u>Lorem ipsum dolor, sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Perspiciatis,
    distinctio?</u>

</body>
</html>
```

BODY TAG

- The `<body>` element represents the main content of the document.
- It typically wraps around all of the content that will be displayed on screen, such as headings, paragraphs, hyperlinks, images, forms, tables, lists, videos and so on.

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <title>Document</title>
</head>
<body>
    <b>Lorem ipsum dolor, sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Perspiciatis,
    distinctio?</b>
    <i>Lorem ipsum dolor, sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Perspiciatis,
    distinctio?</i>
    <u>Lorem ipsum dolor, sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Perspiciatis,
    distinctio?</u>
    <p>Lorem ipsum dolor, sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Perspiciatis,
    distinctio?</p>
</body>
</html>
```

CENTER TAG

- The `<center>` element aligns contents in the center of the enclosing block.

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html lang="en">
```

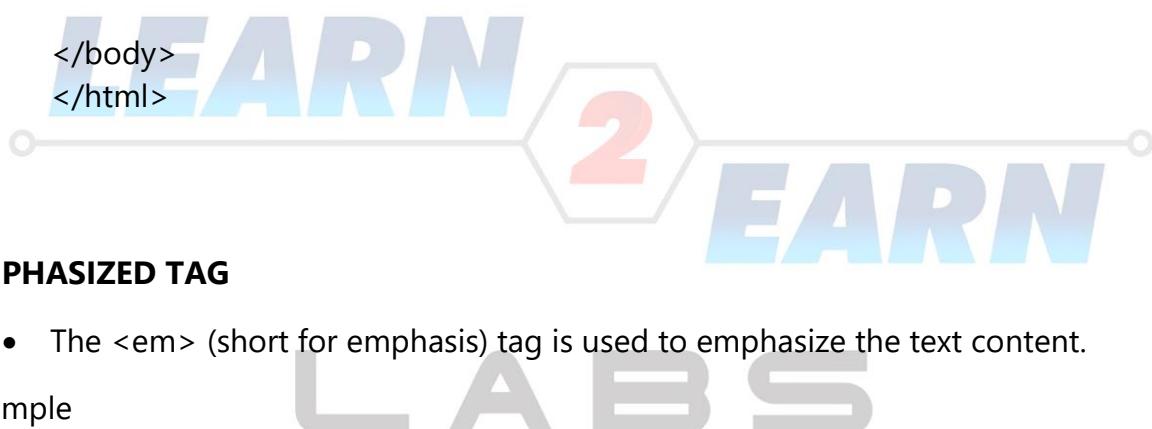
```
<head>
```

```
    <title>Document</title>
```

```
</head>
```

```
<body>
```

```
    <center>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Omnis,  
    tenetur.</center>
```



EMPHASIZED TAG

- The `` (short for emphasis) tag is used to emphasize the text content.

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html lang="en">
```

```
<head>
```

```
    <title>Document</title>
```

```
</head>
```

```
<body>
```

```
    <em>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Omnis,  
    tenetur.</em>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

DETAILS & SUMMARY TAG

- The `<details>` element represents a control from which the user can obtain additional information on-demand.
- It can be used to create an interactive widget that the user can show or hide (like expand and collapse) to retrieve the additional information or controls.
- Any sort of element can be placed inside the details element.
- The `<summary>` element defines a summary for the `<details>` element.

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <title>Document</title>
</head>
<body>
    <details>
        <summary>Heading of Text</summary>
        <p>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Laudantium neque itaque eius iure unde vel odit adipisci tempora, officia a, nisi enim? Totam quas similique earum quod itaque quam doloremque.</p>
    </details>
</body>
</html>
```

HORIZONTAL RULE TAG

- The `<hr>` (short for horizontal rule) tag is used to insert a horizontal rule or line to separate document sections, visually.

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <title>Document</title>
</head>
<body>

    <p>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur, adipisicing elit. Officiis,
similique.</p>
    <hr>
    <p>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Tempore,
quo!</p>
</body>
</html>
```



Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <title>Document</title>
</head>
<body>

    <p>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur, adipisicing elit. Officiis,
similique.</p>
    <hr color="red">
    <p>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Tempore,
quo!</p>
</body>
</html>
```

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <title>Document</title>
</head>
<body>

    <p>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur, adipisicing elit. Officiis,
similique.</p>
    <hr color="red" size="20">
    <p>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Tempore,
quo!</p>

</body>
</html>
```

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <title>Document</title>
</head>
<body>

    <p>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur, adipisicing elit. Officiis,
similique.</p>
    <hr color="red" size="20" width="120">
    <p>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Tempore,
quo!</p>

</body>
</html>
```

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <title>Document</title>
</head>
<body>

    <p>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur, adipisicing elit. Officiis,
similique.</p>
    <hr size="20" noshade>
    <p>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Tempore,
quo!</p>

</body>
</html>
```

MARQUEE TAG

- The marquee tag is a non-standard HTML element which causes text to scroll up, down, left or right automatically.
- The marquee tag have following attributes : behaviour, bgcolor, direction, scrollamount, scrolldelay, loop, height, width etc.

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <title>Document</title>
</head>
<body>

    <marquee>Sample Text</marquee>

</body>
</html>
```

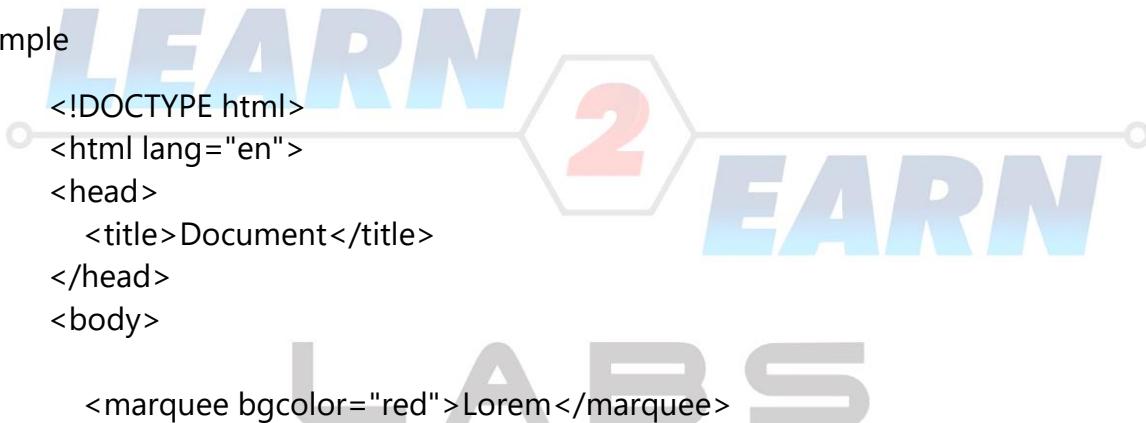
Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <title>Document</title>
</head>
<body>

    <marquee behavior="slide">lorem</marquee>
    <marquee behavior="scroll">lorem</marquee>
    <marquee behavior="alternate">lorem</marquee>

</body>
</html>
```

Example



```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <title>Document</title>
</head>
<body>

    <marquee bgcolor="red">Lorem</marquee>

</body>
</html>
```

Example -- direction = "up/down/left/right"

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <title>Document</title>
</head>
<body>
    <marquee direction="up">Lorem</marquee>
</body>
</html>
```

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <title>Document</title>
</head>
<body>
    <marquee scrollamount="30">Lorem</marquee>
</body>
</html>
```

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <title>Document</title>
</head>
<body>

    <marquee scrolldelay="300">Lorem</marquee>

</body>
</html>
```

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <title>Document</title>
</head>
<body>
    <marquee loop="1">Lorem</marquee>
</body>
</html>
```

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <title>Document</title>
</head>
<body>
    <marquee height="100" direction="up">Lorem</marquee>
</body>
</html>
```

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <title>Document</title>
</head>
<body>
    <marquee width="100" >Lorem</marquee>
</body>
</html>
```

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PRE-FORMATTED TAG

- The `<pre>` tag defines a block of preformatted text.
- This element is commonly used to preserves spaces, line breaks, tabs, and other formatting characters in source markup that web browsers would otherwise ignore.
- Text within the `<pre>` element is typically rendered by the browsers in a monospace (fixed-width) font, such as Courier, but this style can be overridden using CSS.

Example

```
<html>
<head>
    <title>The title of the document</title>
</head>
<body>
    <pre>Spaces
        and line breaks
        within this element
        are shown as typed.
    </pre>
</body>
</html>
```

STRONG TAG

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The `` tag specifies enclosed text as strongly emphasized text.

Example

```
<html>
<head>
    <title>The title of the document</title>
</head>
<body>
    <strong>Lorem, ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Expedita,
    ipsa?</strong>
</body>
</html>
```

BACKGROUND IMAGE

- In order to set background image we should use "background" attribute along with body tag.
- This "background" attribute requires the url path(either absolute/relative) of the image.

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <title>Document</title>
</head>
<body background="a.jpg">
    <p>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Quisquam  
nesciunt cumque alias accusamus, quod voluptates, sapiente nemo magnam  
totam hic praesentium reiciendis dolorum voluptate culpa consequuntur repellat  
doloribus possimus modi.</p>
</body>
</html>
```

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COLORS

- We could set the text color, background color, link color by using the following attributes :-

1. text attribute

This attribute is used in order to set the color of text content.

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <title>Document</title>
</head>
<body text="red" >
    <p>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Quisquam
    nesciunt cumque alias accusamus, quod voluptates, sapiente nemo
    magnam totam hic praesentium reiciendis dolorum voluptate culpa
    consequuntur repellat doloribus possimus modi.</p>
</body>
</html>
```

2. bgcolor attribute

This attribute is used in order to set the background color of the web page.

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <title>Document</title>
</head>
<body bgcolor="red" text="white">
    <p>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Quisquam
    nesciunt cumque alias accusamus, quod voluptates, sapiente nemo
    magnam totam hic praesentium reiciendis dolorum voluptate culpa
    consequuntur repellat doloribus possimus modi.</p>
</body>
</html>
```

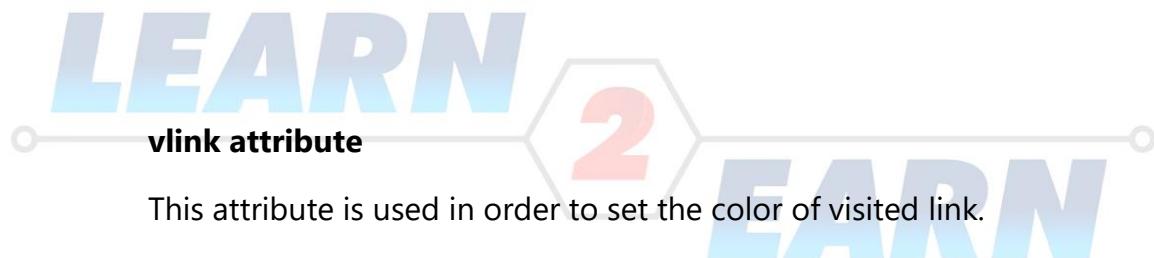
3. alink,vlink,link attributes

alink attribute

This attribute is used in order to set the color of active link.

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <title>Document</title>
</head>
<body alink="blue">
    <a href="#rs">Hello World</a>
</body>
</html>
```



This attribute is used in order to set the color of visited link.

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <title>Document</title>
</head>
<body vlink="red">
    <a href="#rs">Hello World</a>
</body>
</html>
```

link attribute

This attribute is used in order to set the color of unvisited link.

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <title>Document</title>
</head>
<body link="red">
    <a href="#rs">Hello World</a>
</body>
</html>
```

SETTING WEBSITE ICON

- When we visit a website, there is an image in the browser tab that displays for each site this image is called a "favicon".
- Favicon is a file that contains one or more icons and is used to differentiate your website.
- The favicon is also used by smartphone and tablets as an "App" icon when the user decides to pin your webpage on their home screen.
- Favicon is a small logo found in front of the visited URL, it can be seen in Address Bar, and is used to promote a company or a trademark. On the other hand, it is useful for the user so that it can quickly locate the URL he wants to click in his bookmarked sites.
- The favicon helps user identify their websites.

Characteristics of favicon

A favicon must have the following characteristics: -

- a) name - The default name is favicon.ico
- b) size - 16×16, 32×32, 48×48, 64×64 or 128×128 pixels
- c) color - 8 bites, 24 bites or 32 bites

Favicon supported files

The favicon image is mainly in the ".ico" file format. The .ico format is universally accepted in all browsers.

Following are the main format for favicons :-

- a) For PNG you need to use image/png.
- b) For GIF you need to use image/gif.
- c) For JPEG you need to use image/jpeg.
- d) For ICO you need to use image/x-icon.
- e) For SVG you need to use image/svg+xml.

Favicon Generators

We can create favicon by the help of following favicon generators :-

- a) Favicon Generator -- <https://www.favicon-generator.org/>
- b) Realfavicon Generator -- <https://realfavicongenerator.net/>
- c) Favicon.io -- <https://favicon.io/>
- d) Favicon Generator -- <https://www.favicongenerator.com/>
- e) Favicon.cc -- <https://www.favicon.cc/>

Syntax for setting website favicon

We could set the favicon by using `<link>` tag and then just put this link tag just below the `<title>` tag under the `<head>` tag section.

SYNTAX

```
<link rel='shortcut icon' href='favicon_image_name.ico' type='image/x-icon' />
```

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <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>favicon</title>
  <link rel="shortcut icon" href="favicon.ico" type="image/x-icon">
</head>
<body>

  <h1>Hey This Website have favicon.</h1>

</body>
</html>
```



SETTING WEBSITE TITLE

- A website title denotes the name of that website. We can set the title of the website by using `<title>` tag.
- The `<title>` tag in HTML is used to define the title of HTML document. It sets the title in the browser toolbar. It provides the title for the web page when it is added to favorites. It displays the title for the page in search engine results.
- The HTML title tag must be used inside the `<head>` tag.

The `<title>` element is very important, because its content is used by the :-

WEB BROWSERS

- To display the page title in the web browser's title (top of a browser) and tab(s).
- To label the web page when it is bookmarked or added as a favorite.

SEARCH ENGINES

- To display a clickable headline for the web page when it listed on the Search Engine Result Pages (SERPs).
- To determine the topic of the web page. Search Engine spiders or crawlers analyze the content of the page title and then decide the page topic.

Syntax of title tag

Below is the syntax of title tag .

```
<title>Your Website title</title>
```

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <title>Website Title</title>
</head>
<body>
```

```
    <h1>Your Website Title</h1>
```

```
</body>
</html>
```

HTML FILE PATHS

- A file path specifies the location of a file inside a web folder structure. Its like an address of a file which helps the web browser to access the files.
- We can link any external resource to add in our HTML file with the help of file paths such as images, file, CSS file, JS file, video, etc.
- The "src" or "href" attribute requires an attribute to link any external source to HTML file.

There are two types of file paths :-

- a) Absolute File Paths
- b) Relative File Paths

Absolute File Paths

It describes the full address(URL) to access an internet file.

Example -- In case of localhost

http://localhost/index.html

Example -- In case of online

https://www.ninepagestech.com/index.html

Relative File Paths

- A relative path is always relative to the root of the document, so if your html is at the same level of the directory, you'd need to start the path directly with your file's directory name.
- It specifies the path of the file relative to the location of the current web page file. Relative Path is recommended because there is no need to change the URL even if the website domain name is changed.

Example

folder_Name/file_Name

TEXT FORMATTING TAGS

- HTML provides several tags that you can use to make some text on your web pages to appear differently than normal text.
- HTML Formatting is a process of formatting text for better look and feel. HTML provides us ability to format text without using CSS. There are many formatting tags in HTML. These tags are used to make text bold, italicized, or underlined.
- In HTML the formatting tags are divided into two categories:
 - a) **Physical tag** -- These tags are used to provide the visual appearance to the text.
 - b) **Logical tag(Or, Semantic Tag)** -- These tags are used to add some logical or semantic value to the text.

Some text formatting tags are described below :-

Bold Tag

This is a physical tag, which is used to bold the text written between it.

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <title>Website Title</title>
</head>
<body>
    <b>This Text Is Bold</b>

</body>
</html>
```

Italic Tag

This is a physical tag which is used to make text italic.

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <title>Website Title</title>
</head>
<body>

    <i>This Text Is Italic</i>

</body>
</html>
```

Underline Tag

This is a physical tag which is used to underline text written between it.

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <title>Website Title</title>
</head>
<body>

    <u>This Text Is Bold</u>

</body>
</html>
```

Preformatted Tag

This is a physical tag which is used to represents preformatted text which is to be presented exactly as written in the HTML file.

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <title>Website Title</title>
</head>
<body>

    <pre>
        HElllo this is
        preformatted text
        inside HTML.
    </pre>
</body>
</html>
```



Emphasized Tag

- This is a logical tag which is used to display content in italic.
- Both ** and *<i>* tags render the enclosed text in italic type by default, but the ** tag indicates that its contents have stressed emphasis compared to surrounding text, whereas the *<i>* tag is used for marking up text that is set off from the normal text for readability reasons, such as a technical term, an idiomatic phrase from another language, a thought, etc.

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <title>Website Title</title>
</head>
<body>
    <em>Hello This is emphasized tag.</em>
</body>
</html>
```

Strong Tag

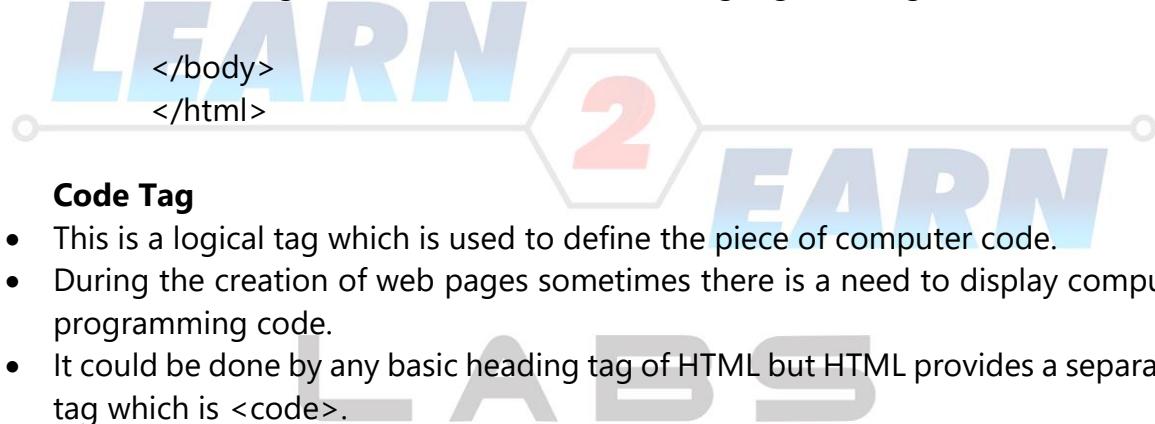
- This is a logical tag, which tells the browser that the text is important.
- Both `` and `` tags render the enclosed text in a bold typeface by default, but the `` tag indicates that its contents have strong importance, whereas the `` tag is simply used to draw the reader's attention without conveying any special importance.

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <title>Website Title</title>
</head>
<body>
```

`This text is code under strong tag.`

```
</body>
</html>
```



Code Tag

- This is a logical tag which is used to define the piece of computer code.
- During the creation of web pages sometimes there is a need to display computer programming code.
- It could be done by any basic heading tag of HTML but HTML provides a separated tag which is `<code>`.
- The `<code>` tag is a specific type of text which represent computer output.

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <title>Website Title</title>
</head>
<body>
```

`<p>The <code>push()</code> method adds one or more elements to the end of an array and returns the new length of the array.</p>`

```
</body>
</html>
```

Sample Tag

- The `<samp>` element is used to identify text that should be interpreted as sample output from a computer program. By default, browser render `<samp>` element contents in a monospace font.

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <title>Website Title</title>
</head>
<body>

    <p>If the browser display an error message such as
    <samp>HTTP 404 - File not found</samp>,
    you may simply have typed the incorrect url address.</p>
```



Keyboard Tag

- The HTML `<kbd>` tag defines text as user input from a keyboard such as the Enter or Ctrl keys. Browsers traditionally render the text found within the `<kbd>` tag in the default monospace font.

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <title>Website Title</title>
</head>
<body>

    <p>Please, input "<kbd>Yes</kbd>" or "<kbd>No</kbd>"</p>

</body>
</html>
```

Variable Tag

- The HTML `<var>` tag represents the name of a variable in a mathematical expression or a programming context. It's typically presented using an italicized version of the current typeface, although that behavior is browser-dependent.

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <title>Website Title</title>
</head>
<body>
```

`<p>A simple equation: <var>x</var> = <var>y</var> + 2 </p>`

```
</body>
</html>
```

Typewriter Text Tag

- The `<tt>` tag creates an inline text which is displayed in monospace or fixed-width font as it would appear on a teletype or typewriter.
- This tag is deprecated from HTML 5.

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <title>Website Title</title>
</head>
<body>
```

`<tt>This effect is generated by typewriter text effect.</tt>`

```
</body>
</html>
```

Mark Tag

- The HTML <mark> tag is used to mark or highlight text that is of special interest or relevance in an HTML document.

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <title>Website Title</title>
</head>
<body>
```

<mark>CSS </mark>is used to style the webpage.

```
</body>
</html>
```

Cite Tag

- The HTML Citation element (<cite>) is used to describe a reference to a cited creative work, and must include the title of that work.

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <title>Website Title</title>
</head>
<body>
```

<p><cite>HTML</cite> is used for making static web pages.</p>

```
</body>
</html>
```

Address Tag

- The `<address>` tag in HTML indicates the contact information of a person or an organization.
- If `<address>` tag is used inside the `body` tag then it represents the contact information of the document.
- if the `<address>` tag is used inside the `article` tag, then it represents the contact information of the article.

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <title>Website Title</title>
</head>
<body>
    <address>
        Mozilla Foundation<br>
        331 E. Evelyn Avenue<br>
        Mountain View, CA 94041, USA
    </address>
</body>
</html>
```

Subscript Tag

- The `<sub>` tag is used to add a subscript text to the HTML document. The subscript tag defines the subscript text.
- Subscript text appears half a character below the normal line and is sometimes rendered in a smaller font.

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <title>Website Title</title>
</head>
<body>
    <p>The chemical formula of Water is: H<sub>2</sub>O</p>
    <p>The chemical formula of Carbon Dioxide is: CO<sub>2</sub></p>
</body>
</html>
```

Superscript Tag

- HTML `<sup>` (stands for superscript) element defines a text to be superscripted.
- Superscript text appears half a character's height above the baseline, and is most often used in mathematical or scientific formulas.

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <title>Website Title</title>
</head>
<body>

    <p>The equation of mass–energy equivalence is:
E=mc<sup>2</sup></p>
</body>
</html>
```



Delete Tag

- The `` tag is used to markup a range of text that has been deleted from a document. Browsers will normally render the deleted text as strike-through text.

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <title>Website Title</title>
</head>
<body>

    <p> <del>Delete your first paragraph.</del><ins>Write another
paragraph.</ins></p>

</body>
</html>
```

Insert Tag

- The `<ins>` element is used to identify text that has been inserted into a document.
- It is often paired with a `` element which identifies deleted text replaced by the text contained in the `<ins>` element.

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <title>Website Title</title>
</head>
<body>

    <p> <del>Delete your first paragraph.</del><ins>Write another
    paragraph.</ins></p>
```



Big Tag

- The `<big>` tag increases the text font size by one size bigger than a document's base font size. This tag has been removed in HTML5 and shouldn't be used anymore.

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <title>Website Title</title>
</head>
<body>

    <p>This is normal text.</p>
    <br>
    <big>This is bigger text ever.</big>

</body>
</html>
```

Small Tag

- The `<small>` tag decreases the text font size by one size smaller than a document's base font size. However, this element is not deprecated and also valid in HTML5, but is used less frequently now.
- The `<small>` tag is only intended for short runs of text. It should not be used for extended spans of text, such as multiple paragraphs, or sections of text.

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <title>Website Title</title>
</head>
<body>

    <p>This is normal text.</p>
    <br>
    <small>This is small text </small>
</body>
</html>
```

Strike Tag

- The HTML `<strike>` element (or HTML Strikethrough Element) places a strikethrough (horizontal line) over text.
- This tag is now deprecated in HTML5.

Showing Abbreviations

- An abbreviation is a shortened form of a word, phrase, or name.
- We can use the `<abbr>` tag to denote an abbreviation.
- The `title` attribute is used inside this tag to provide the full expansion of the abbreviation, which is displayed by the browsers as a tooltip when the mouse cursor is hovered over the element.

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <title>Website Title</title>
</head>
<body>
```

<abbr title="Hypertext Markup Language">HTML</abbr> is a markup language used for creating static web pages.

```
</body>
</html>
```

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Headings in HTML

- HTML defines six levels of headings. A heading element implies all the font changes, paragraph breaks before and after, and any white space necessary to render the heading.
- The heading elements are H1, H2, H3, H4, H5, and H6 with H1 being the highest (or most important) level and H6 the least.
- An HTML document generally should have exactly one `<h1>` heading, followed by the lower-level headings such as `<h2>`, `<h3>`, `<h4>`, and so on.
- Headings help in defining the hierarchy and the structure of the web page content.

Importance of headings

- a) Search Engines use headings for indexing the structure and content of the webpage.
- b) Headings are used for highlighting important topics.
- c) They provide valuable information and tell us about the structure of the document.

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <title>Website Title</title>
</head>
<body>

    <h1>Heading level 1</h1>
    <h2>Heading level 2</h2>
    <h3>Heading level 3</h3>
    <h4>Heading level 4</h4>
    <h5>Heading level 5</h5>
    <h6>Heading level 6</h6>

</body>
</html>
```

Quotes in HTML

- HTML quotes are used to put a short quotation on our website.
- In order to put quotes in HTML document we need to use HTML "q" tag and HTML "blockquote" tag.

Quote Tag

- The HTML `<q>` element indicates that the enclosed text is a short inline quotation. Most modern browsers implement this by surrounding the text in quotation marks.
- This element is intended for short quotations that don't require paragraph breaks.

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>  <title>Website Title</title> </head>
<body>
  <p><q>Hypertext Markup Language</q>
    is a markup language used to create static web pages.
  </p>
</body>
</html>
```

Blockquote Tag

- The HTML `<blockquote>` tag indicates that the enclosed text is an extended quotation.
- It should contain only block-level elements within it, and not just plain text.
- The `<blockquote>` element is used to indicate the quotation of a large section of text from another source. Using the default HTML styling of most web browsers, it will indent the right and left margins both on the display and in printed form, but this may be overridden by Cascading Style Sheets (CSS).

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>  <title>Website Title</title> </head>
<body>
  <blockquote>These quotes around the texts are used by quote
  tag.</blockquote>
</body>
</html>
```

Images in HTML

- Web is not just about text, its multi-media and HTML's multimedia features allow you to include images, audio clips, video clips, and other.
- Images can improve the design and the appearance of a web page.
- The "img" tag is used to add images on a webpage. The "img" tag is an empty tag, which means it can contain only a list of attributes and it has no closing tag.
- tag is supported by all major browsers like Google Chrome, Firefox, Opera etc.

SYNTAX

```

```

Attributes used with tag

a) "src" ATTRIBUTE

- "src" stands for source.
- The "src" attribute tells the browser where to find the image. Its value is the URL of the image file.
- The location of image may be on the same directory or another server.

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <title>Document</title>
</head>
<body>

</body>
</html>
```

b) "alt" ATTRIBUTE

- The alt attribute is a mandatory attribute which specifies an alternate text for an image, if the image cannot be displayed.
- The value of the alt attribute is an user-defined text.
- The "alt" attribute is considered good for SEO prospective.

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <title>Document</title>
</head>
<body>

    
```



c) "width" ATTRIBUTE

- The "width" attribute is used to specify the width of an image.
- It is not recommended now. We can apply CSS in place of width attribute.

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <title>Document</title>
</head>
<body>

</body>
</html>
```

d) "height" ATTRIBUTE

- The "height" attribute is used to specify the height of an image.
- It is not recommended now. We can apply CSS in place of height attribute.

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <title>Document</title>
</head>
<body>

    
```

```
</body>
</html>
```

e) "border" ATTRIBUTE

- By default, image will have a border around it, we can specify border thickness in terms of pixels using border attribute. A thickness of 0 means, no border around the picture.

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <title>Document</title>
</head>
<body>

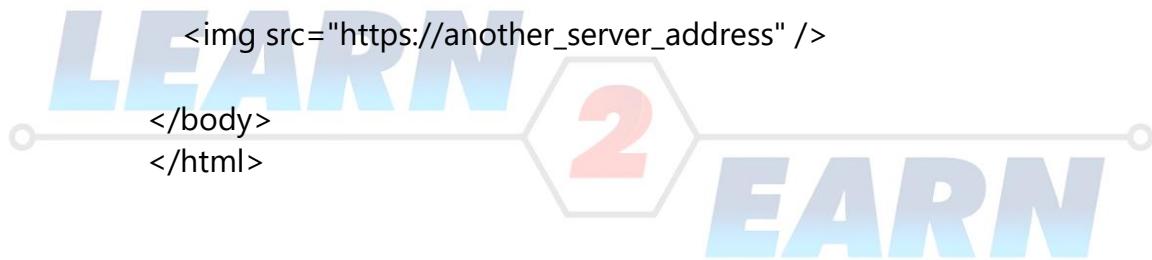
</body>
</html>
```

Points to remember

- We can use PNG, JPEG or GIF image file based on your comfort but make sure you specify correct image file name in src attribute.
- Image name is always case sensitive.
- Always use relative paths as image path.

Example -- Images on Another Server

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <title>Document</title>
</head>
<body>
    
</body>
</html>
```



Example -- With "title" attribute

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <title>Document</title>
</head>
<body>
    
</body>
</html>
```

Colors in HTML

- HTML Colors are used to add color to text, background etc. It is defined by the predefined color name.
- A color name can be color names, or RGB, HEX, HSL, RGBA, HSLA values.
- Colors are used to make the page more attractive.

Color schemes

- In Web development different styles can be used to create new colors by combination of different colors are listed below :-

a) Hexadecimal Style(Or, Hex Color)

- In this style, we define the color in 6 digit hexadecimal number (from 0 to F). It is denoted by '#'.
The first two digits indicate red color, next two green color and the last two blue color.

b) RGB Style (Red Green Blue)

- In this we need to give 3 numbers indicating the amount of red, green and blue colors respectively required in the mixed color.
- The range of each color is from 0 to 255.

c) RGBA Style (Red Green Blue Alpha)

- This style allows us to make the color transparent according to our will. Alpha indicates the degree of transparency.
- The range of green, blue and red is from 0 to 255 and that of alpha is from 0 to 1.

d) HSL Style (Hue Saturation Lightness)

- Here 'H' stands for hue, 'S' for Saturation and 'L' for Lightness. HSL color values are specified as:

a) HUE

- Hue is the color of the image itself. Its range is from 0 to 360. 0 is for red, 120 is for green and 240 is for blue.

b) SATURATION

- Saturation is the intensity/purity of the hue. 0% is for a shade of gray and 100% is the full color.

c) LIGHTNESS

- Lightness is the color space's brightness. 0% is for black, 100% is for white.

Linking Web Pages

- A link or hyperlink is a connection from one web resource to another. Links allow users to move seamlessly from one page to another, on any server anywhere in the web world.
- A link has two ends, called anchors. The link starts at the source anchor and points to the destination anchor, which may be any web resource.
- In HTML the anchor () tag is used for making links and in anchor tag the "href" attribute names the connection to an other web page.
- A text link isn't the only option for websites. Our images can link, as well.

In HTML links can be :-

- a) intern - to specifically places from the page(anchors).
- b) locals - to other pages from the same domain.
- c) globals - to other domains, outside the site.

A link in HTML has three states :-

- a) **Unvisited Link** -- The link which is in unvisited and shows blue underline on content when hovering the mouse on it.
- b) **Visited Link** -- The link which is in visited and shows purple underline on content when hovering the mouse on it.
- c) **Active Link** -- The link which is in clicked and shows red underline on content when hovering the mouse on it.

Link syntax

```
<a href="https://www.google.com">Click To Go On Google</a>
```

Types of linking

Basically there are two types of links in HTML :-

Internal Linking

- We can create internal links that allow users to jump to a specific section of a web page.
- These links are especially helpful if we have a very long web page.
- We can create inline linking by adding the "id" attribute on the element where we want to jump, then use that "id" attribute value preceded by the hash sign (#) as the value of the "href" attribute of the tag.
- These types of links are also known as bookmark anchors.

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <title>Website Title</title>
</head>
<body>

    <a href="#abc">Click To Go to bottom of the page</a>

    <br>
    <br>
```



LABS

```
<br>
```

```
<br>
```



LABS

```
<p id="abc">You Access the same page.</abc>
```

```
</body>
</html>
```

External Linking

- External HTML Links is linked to external web page. This link is may be absolute path or relative link path.
- External link is great future to drive a webpage one to another and useful for surf many webpage in website.

File Paths Examples

- a href="index.html" -- "index.html" is located in the same folder as the current page.
- b) href="hello/index.html" -- "index.html" is located in the hello folder in the current folder.
- c) href="/hello/index.html" -- "index.html" is located in the hello folder at the root of the current web.
- d) href="../index.html" -- "index.html" is located in the folder one level up from the current folder.

For your homework – try linking with above four paths

Example -- Basic

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <title>Website Title</title>
</head>
<body>

    <a href="https://www.google.com">Click To Go On Google</a>

</body>
</html>
```

Example -- Email Link

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <title>Document</title>
</head>
<body>

    <a href="mailto:your_email_id@gmail.com">Send Mail</a>

</body>
</html>
```

Example -- Call Link

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <title>Document</title>
</head>
<body>

    <a href="tel:+91-your_mobile_number">Call Here</a>

</body>
</html>
```

Example -- Downloadable Link Without attribute

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <title>Document</title>
</head>
<body>

    <a href="downloads/hello.pdf">Download Pdf</a>
    <a href="downloads/hello.zip">Download Zip</a>

</body>
</html>
```

Example -- Downloadable Link With attribute

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <title>Document</title>
</head>
<body>

    <a href="downloads/hello.pdf" download>Download Pdf</a>
    <a href="downloads/hello.zip" download>Download Zip</a>

</body>
</html>
```

Example -- Image Link



The logo features the words "LEARN", "2", and "EARN" in large, stylized blue letters. A red question mark is positioned inside a hexagon between the "2" and "EARN". Below the main text, the word "LABS" is written in a smaller, grey, sans-serif font.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <title>Document</title>
</head>
<body>

    <a href = "https://www.ninepagestech.com" target = "_self">
        <img src = "your_image_file_name" alt = "Self Target"/>
    </a>

</body>
</html>
```

The Target Attribute

The "target" attribute tells the browser where to open the linked document. There are four defined targets, and each target name starts with an underscore(_) character :-

_blank

Opens the linked document in a new window or tab.

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <title>Document</title>
</head>
<body>
```



```
    <a href="https://www.google.com" target="_blank">Go To Google</a>
</body>
</html>
```

_parent

Opens the linked document in the parent window.

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <title>Document</title>
</head>
<body>
```



```
    <a href="https://www.google.com" target="_parent">Go To
Google</a>
```

```
</body>
</html>
```

_self

Opens the linked document in the same window or tab as the source document. This is the default, hence it is not necessary to explicitly specify this value.

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <title>Document</title>
</head>
<body>

    <a href="https://www.google.com" target="_self">Go To
    Google</a>

</body>
</html>
```

_top

Opens the linked document in the full browser window.

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <title>Document</title>
</head>
<body>

    <a href="https://www.google.com" target="_top">Go To
    Google</a>

</body>
</html>
```

Difference between href & src attribute

href attribute

The "href" attribute specifies the location (URL) of a resource, that an anchor element points to, or the location of a linked resource, like a stylesheet.

src attribute

The "src" attribute is used to embed a resource - usually URLs - into a document, think embedded images () and

b) By using username

- Open "facebook.com".
- Go to settings.
- There is a link in the "username" option, otherwise make a unique username for your profile.
- Copy the url link that contains username and paste that link in "href" attribute of anchor tag.

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
    <title>Facebook Profile</title>
</head>
<body>
    <h1 align="center">Click To See My Facebook Profile</h1>
    <center>
        USING USERNAME -- <a
        href="https://www.facebook.com/rohit0071194">Go To Facebook
        Profile</a>
    </center>
</body>
</html>
```

2) Linking Facebook Page

- We can also link facebook page to our website page.
- Just go to the "facebook.com".
- Open your page dashboard by clicking your page link.
- Copy the facebook page link from url and paste inside the href attribute of anchor tag.

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
    <title>Facebook Page</title>
</head>
<body>

    <h1 align="center">Click To See My Facebook Page</h1>
```

```
    <center>
        <a href="https://www.facebook.com/webmaster0071194">Go To
        Facebook Page</a>
    </center>
</body>
</html>
```

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3) Linking Facebook Group

- We can also link Facebook group to our website page.
- Just go to the "facebook.com".
- Open your group dashboard by clicking your group link.
- Copy the Facebook group link from url and paste inside the "href" attribute of anchor tag.

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
    <title>Facebook Group</title>
</head>
<body>
```

<h1 align="center">Click To See My Facebook Page</h1>

```
<center>
    <a href="https://www.facebook.com/groups/1638253449530990/">Go To
    Facebook Group</a>
</center>
</body>
</html>
```

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Linking Google Maps

- We can also link google maps to our website.
- There are two methodology by which we can link google maps to our web page :-

a) Google Maps with Specific Location

- Open "google.com" and search "locationName google maps" on it (e.g., tajmahal google maps).
- Click on the first link of google map and it will show you a map with the specified location.
- Click on the "hamburger button" and choose "share / embed map" option.
- Choose "send a link" option and copy the link mentioned.
- After copying that link paste the link in the "href" attribute of the anchor tag.

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
    <title>HTML MAPS</title>
</head>
<body>

    <h1 align="center">Click To See Taj Mahal On Google Maps</h1>

    <center>
        <a href="https://goo.gl/maps/ah9mEPrYdHVih03c8">Click To See Taj
        Mahal</a>
    </center>
</body>
</html>
```

b) Google Maps with Dynamic Location

- Open "google.com" and search "google maps" on it.
- Click on the first link of google map and it will show you a map.
- Click on the "hamburger button" and choose "share / embed map" option.
- Choose "send a link" option and copy the link mentioned.
- After copying that link paste the link in the "href" attribute of the anchor tag.

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
    <title>HTML MAPS</title>
</head>
<body>

    <h1 align="center">Click To See Google Maps</h1>
    <center>
        <a href="https://goo.gl/maps/hKs1GsyxZBxgPHzN6">Go To Google
        Maps</a>
    </center>
</body>
</html>
```

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Linking YouTube Channel / Video / Playlist

1) Linking YouTube Channel

- Open "youtube.com" & go to my channel option.
- Copy the url link and paste inside the "href" attribute of anchor tag.

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
    <title>HTML MAPS</title>
</head>
<body>

    <h1 align="center">Click To See My Youtube Channel</h1>
```

```
<center>
    <a href="https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCy81K_TZnEn6Va8D-
Bac5ZQ">Click to watch youtube channel</a>
</center>
</body>
</html>
```

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2) Linking YouTube Video

- Open "youtube.com" & click on the video that we want to watch.
- Copy the url link of that video and paste inside the "href" attribute of anchor tag.

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
    <title>HTML MAPS</title>
</head>
<body>

    <h1 align="center">Click To See My Youtube Video</h1>

    <center>
        <a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0r4Yo-
jsd5Q&t=29s">Click To Watch Video</a>
    </center>
</body>
</html>
```



3) Linking YouTube Playlist

- Open "youtube.com" & open any channel that have a playlist & click on the playlist that we wants to watch.
- Copy the url link of that playlist and paste inside the "href" attribute of anchor tag.

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
    <title>HTML MAPS</title>
</head>
<body>

    <h1 align="center">Click To See My Youtube Channel</h1>
```

```
<center>
    <a
        href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=CCIN9HGLLjU&list=PLbXZkxjs1
        XpqdE9dVu12Rfz1EXPteotSn">Watch youtube channel playlist</a>
</center>
</body>
</html>
```

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Linking LinkedIn Profile

- We can also link linkedin profile with anchor tag.
- Open "linkedin.com".
- Open the profile dashboard and copy the url of the browser and paste that link in the "href" attribute of the anchor tag.

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
    <title>Document</title>
</head>
<body>

    <h1 align="center">Click To See My Linkedin Profile</h1>
```

```
<center>
    <a href="https://www.linkedin.com/in/rohit0071194/">Click to see
linkedin profile</a>
</center>
</body>
</html>
```

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Lists in HTML

- HTML Lists are used to specify lists of information.
- HTML lists are used to present list of information in well-formed and semantic way.
- All lists may contain one or more list elements.
- Inside a list item we can put text, images, links, line breaks, etc. We can also place an entire list inside a list item to create the nested list.

Types of lists in HTML

There are three different types of list in HTML :-

- a) Unordered Lists
- b) Ordered Lists
- c) Description Lists

Unordered Lists

- An unordered list created using the `` element, and each list item starts with the `` element.
- Unordered lists are used to create a list of related items, in no particular order.
- The list items in unordered lists are marked with bullets.

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <title>Document</title>
</head>
<body>

    <h1 align="center">Unordered Lists</h1>

    <ul>
        <li>Item 1</li>
        <li>Item 2</li>
        <li>Item 3</li>
    </ul>

</body>
</html>
```

Example -- Type Attribute

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
    <title>Title Tag</title>
</head>
<body>

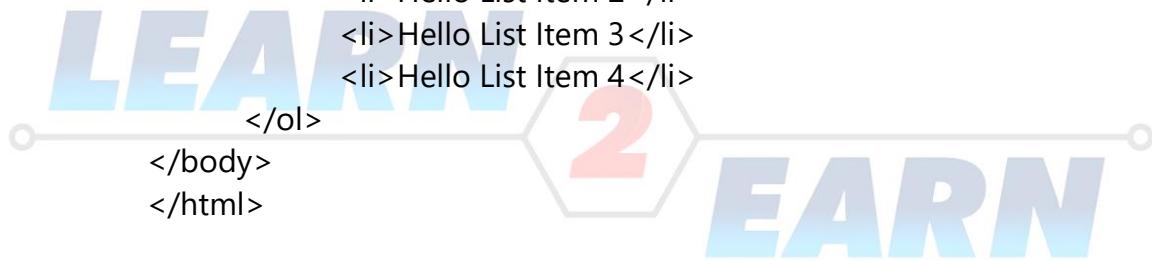
<ul type="circle">Unordered List 1<br>
    <li>List Item 1</li>
    <li>List Item 2</li>
    <li>List Item 3</li>
    <li>List Item 4</li>
</ul>
<ul type="disc">Unordered List 2<br>
    <li>List Item 1</li>
    <li>List Item 2</li>
    <li>List Item 3</li>
    <li>List Item 4</li>
</ul>
<ul type="square">Unordered List 3<br>
    <li>List Item 1</li>
    <li>List Item 2</li>
    <li>List Item 3</li>
    <li>List Item 4</li>
</ul>
</body>
</html>
```

Ordered Lists

- In the ordered HTML lists, all the list items are marked with numbers by default.
- It is known as numbered list also.
- The ordered list starts with `` tag and the list items start with `` tag.

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
    <title>Object Tag</title>
</head>
<body>
    <ol>
        <li>Hello List Item 1</li>
        <li>Hello List Item 2</li>
        <li>Hello List Item 3</li>
        <li>Hello List Item 4</li>
    </ol>
</body>
</html>
```



Example -- Reversed Attribute

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
    <title>Main Tag</title>
</head>
<body>
    <ol reversed>
        <li>Hello List Item 1</li>
        <li>Hello List Item 2</li>
        <li>Hello List Item 3</li>
        <li>Hello List Item 4</li>
    </ol>
</body>
</html>
```

Example -- Start Attribute

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
    <title>Main Tag</title>
</head>
<body>
    <ol start="50">
        <li>Hello List Item 1</li>
        <li>Hello List Item 2</li>
        <li>Hello List Item 3</li>
        <li>Hello List Item 4</li>
    </ol>
</body>
</html>
```

Example -- Type Attribute

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
    <title>Main Tag</title>
</head>
<body>
    <ol type="A">
        <li>Hello List Item 1</li>
        <li>Hello List Item 2</li>
        <li>Hello List Item 3</li>
        <li>Hello List Item 4</li>
    </ol>
</body>
</html>
```

Description Lists

- HTML Description list is also a list style which is supported by HTML and XHTML. It is also known as definition list where entries are listed like a dictionary or encyclopedia.
- This type of list is used to define and describe terms, much like a dictionary.
- A description list is a list of items with a description or definition of each item.
- The description list is created using `<dl>` element. The `<dl>` element is used in conjunction with the `<dt>` element which specify a term, and the `<dd>` element which specify the term's definition.

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
    <title>Description List,Define Terms and Define Data Tag</title>
</head>
<body>
<dl>
    <dt>HTML</dt>
    <dd>HTML is a Hypertext Markup Language Used for creating static
    web pages.</dd>
    <dt>CSS</dt>
    <dd>CSS3 is used to style the web pages.</dd>
    <dt>JavaScript</dt>
    <dd>JavaScript is used for making web pages dynamic.</dd>
</dl>
</body>
</html>
```

Iframes in HTML

- An iframe or inline frame is used to display external objects including other web pages within a web page.
- HTML Iframe is used to display a nested webpage (a webpage within a webpage).
- The HTML <iframe> tag defines an inline frame, hence it is also called as an Inline frame.
- An iframe pretty much acts like a mini web browser within a web browser.
- An HTML iframe embeds another document within the current HTML document in the rectangular region.

Syntax

```
<iframe src="URL"></iframe>
```

NOTE :- Here, "src" attribute specifies the web address (URL) of the inline frame page.

Example -- src,height & width attributes

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
    <title>Italic Tag</title>
</head>
<body>
    <iframe src="adc.html" height="200" width="300"></iframe>
</body>
</html>
```

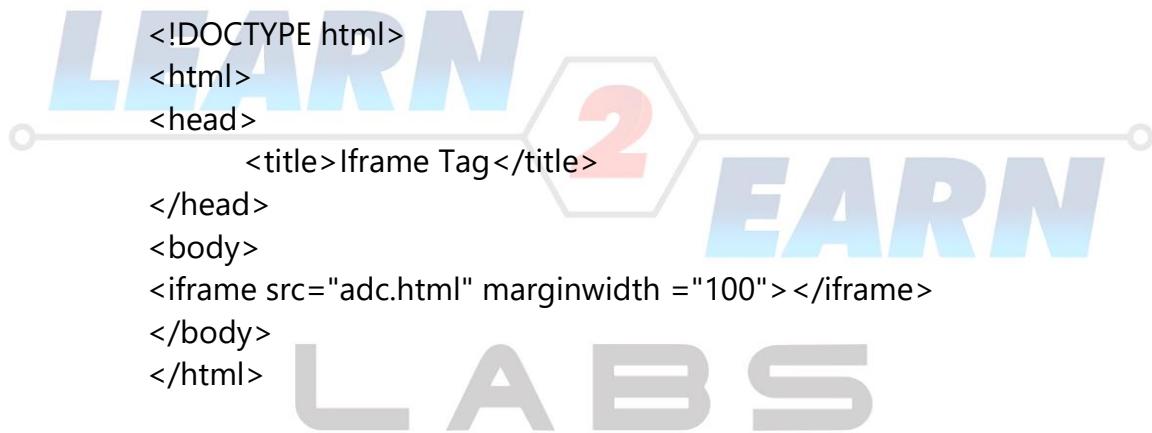
Example -- frameborder attribute

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
    <title>Iframe Tag</title>
</head>
<body>
    <iframe src="adc.html" frameborder="1"></iframe>
</body>
</html>
```

Example -- marginheight attribute

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
    <title>Iframe Tag</title>
</head>
<body>
<iframe src="adc.html" marginheight="100"></iframe>
</body>
</html>
```

Example -- marginwidth attribute



Example -- srcdoc attribute [Value = yes,no,auto]

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
    <title>Iframe Tag</title>
</head>
<body>
<iframe srcdoc=<p>HEllo i am src doc</p>" height="200"
width="200"></iframe>
</body>
</html>
```

Example -- Scrolling [Value = Yes/No]

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
</head>
<body>
<iframe src="b.html" height="200" width="100"
scrolling="no"></iframe>
</body>
</html>
```

Example -- Iframe with no border

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title>Description List,Define Terms and Define Data Tag</title>
</head>
<body>
<iframe src="abc.html" frameborder="0"></iframe>
</body>
</html>
```

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The Target Attribute

- An iframe can also be used as a target for the hyperlinks.
- An iframe can be named using the name attribute.
- This implies that when a link with a target attribute with that name as value is clicked, the linked resource will open in that iframe.

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
    <title>Iframe Tag</title>
</head>
<body>
    <iframe src="" name="myFrame"></iframe>
    <p><a href="https://www.learntoearnlabs.com"
target="myFrame">Open Learntoearn labs</a></p>
</body>
</html>
```

Example -- target = "_parent"

step 1 --

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
    <title>Iframe Tag</title>
</head>
<body>
    <iframe src="adc.html" width="300" height="300" name="iframe"></iframe>

</body>
</html>
```

step 2 --

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
    <title>Page adc</title>
```

```
</head>
<body>
<iframe src="page2.html" width="150" height="150" name="iframe"></iframe>
</body>
</html>
```

step 3 --

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
    <title>Page2</title>
</head>
<body>
<a href="link.html" target="_parent">Click Here To Open</a>
</body>
</html>
```

step 4 --

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
    <title>Link Page</title>
</head>
<body>
<p>Hello World</p>
</body>
</html>
```



Example -- target = "framename"

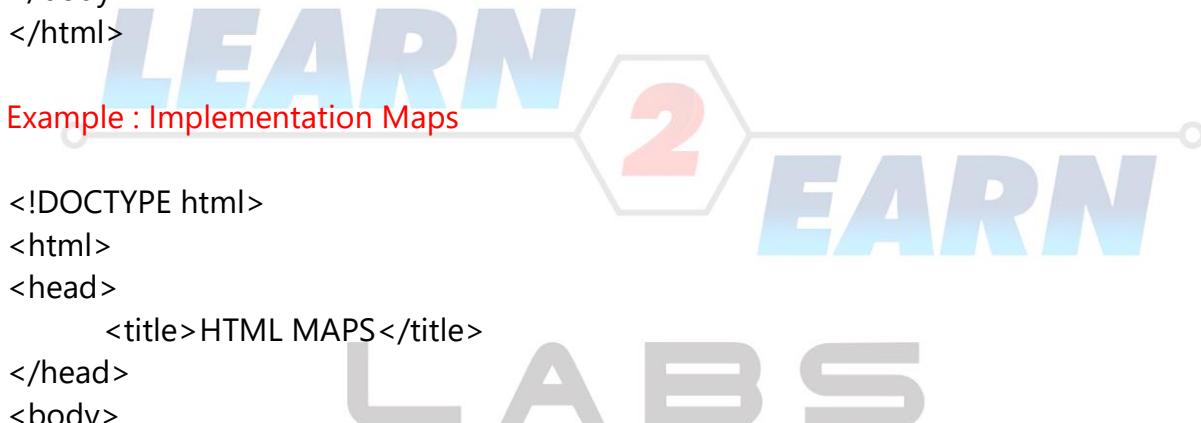
```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
    <title>Iframe Tag</title>
</head>
```

```
<body>
<iframe width="300" height="300" name="iframe"></iframe>
<iframe src="page2.html" width="300" height="300" ></iframe>
</body>
</html>
```

step 2--

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
    <title></title>
</head>
<body>
<a href="link.html" target="iframe">Click Here To Open</a>
</body>
</html>
```

Example : Implementation Maps



```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
    <title>HTML MAPS</title>
</head>
<body>
<h1 align="center">HTML MAPS</h1>

<center>
<iframe
src="https://www.google.com/maps/embed?pb=!1m18!1m12!1m3!1d3549.4005538528
21!2d78.03994815075227!3d27.17514478293206!2m3!1f0!2f0!3f0!3m2!1i1024!2i768!4f1
3.1!3m3!1m2!1s0x39747121d702ff6d%3A0xdd2ae4803f767dde!2sTaj%20Mahal!5e0!3m
2!1sen!2sin!4v1583090477573!5m2!1sen!2sin" width="600" height="450"
frameborder="0" style="border:0;" allowfullscreen=""></iframe>
</center>
</body>
</html>
```

TABLES IN HTML

- * HTML table tag is used to display data in tabular form.
- * HTML tables are commonly used to display tabular data like product listings, customer's details, financial reports, and so on.
- * We can create a table using the `<table>` element. Inside the `<table>` element, we can place "`<tr>`" elements to create rows, and to create columns inside a row we can use the `<td>` elements.
- * In HTML tables, table row is created by `<tr>` tag, table headings are created by `<th>`, and table data's are created by "`<td>`" tags.
- * HTML tables are used to manage the layout of the page e.g. header section, navigation bar, body content, footer section etc. But it is recommended to use "div" tag over table to manage the layout of the page.
- * Do not use tables for creating web page layouts. Table layouts are slower at rendering, and very difficult to maintain. It should be used only to display tabular data.

Example -- Simple Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
    <title>Table Tag</title>
</head>
<body>
    <table>
        <tr>
            <th>Sr.No.</th>
            <th>Name</th>
            <th>Age</th>
        </tr>
        <tr>
            <td>1.</td>
            <td>Rohit Singh</td>
```

```
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
    <td>2.</td>
    <td>Shubham Agrawal</td>
    <td>25</td>
</tr>
</table>
</body>
</html>
```

Example -- Align & Border Attribute

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
    <title>Table Tag</title>
</head>
<body>
<table align="center" border="2">
    <tr>
        <td>Hello Table Data 1</td>
    </tr>
    <tr>
        <td>Hello Table Data 2</td>
    </tr>
</table>
</body>
</html>
```

Example -- Bgcolor,width & height attribute

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
    <title>Table Tag</title>
</head>
<body>
```

```
<table bgcolor="green" width="200" height="200" border="2">
    <tr>
        <td>Hello Table Data 1</td>
    </tr>
    <tr>
        <td>Hello Table Data 2</td>
    </tr>
</table>
</body>
</html>
```

Example -- Cellpadding attribute

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
    <title>Table Tag</title>
</head>
<body>
<table cellpadding="20" border="2">
    <tr>
        <td>Hello Table Data 1</td>
    </tr>
    <tr>
        <td>Hello Table Data 2</td>
    </tr>
</table>
</body>
</html>
```

Example -- Cellspacing attribute

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
    <title>Table Tag</title>
</head>
<body>
```

```
<table cellspacing="20" border="2">
  <tr>
    <td>Hello Table Data 1</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>Hello Table Data 2</td>
  </tr>
</table>
</body>
</html>
```

Example -- Frame Attribute [Value = void,above,below,hsides,vsides,lhs,rhs,box,border]

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
  <title>Table Tag</title>
</head>
<body>
<table frame="void" border="2">
  <tr>
    <td>Hello Table Data 1</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>Hello Table Data 2</td>
  </tr>
</table>
</body>
</html>
```

Example -- Rules attribute

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
  <title>Table Tag</title>
</head>
<body>
```

```
<table rules="rows" border="2">
  <tr>
    <td>Hello Table Data 1</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>Hello Table Data 2</td>
  </tr>
</table>
</body>
</html>
```

Example -- align, valign, height & bgcolor of <tr>

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
  <title>Table Row Tag</title>
</head>
<body>
<table border="2">
  <tr align="center" bgcolor="red" height="200">
    <th >Heading 1</th>
    <th >Heading 2</th>
    <th >Heading 3</th>
  </tr>
  <tr valign="top" bgcolor="green" height="200">
    <th >Heading 4</th>
    <th >Heading 5</th>
    <th >Heading 6</th>
  </tr>
  <tr valign="bottom" bgcolor="yellow" height="200">
    <th >Heading 4</th>
    <th >Heading 5</th>
    <th >Heading 6</th>
  </tr>
</table>
</body>
</html>
```

Example -- align & bgcolor attribute of <th>

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
    <title>Table Heading Tag</title>
</head>
<body>
<table border="2">
    <tr>
        <th align="center" bgcolor="green">Heading 1</th>
        <th align="center" bgcolor="red">Heading 2</th>
        <th align="center" bgcolor="yellow">Heading 3</th>
    </tr>
</table>
</body>
</html>
```

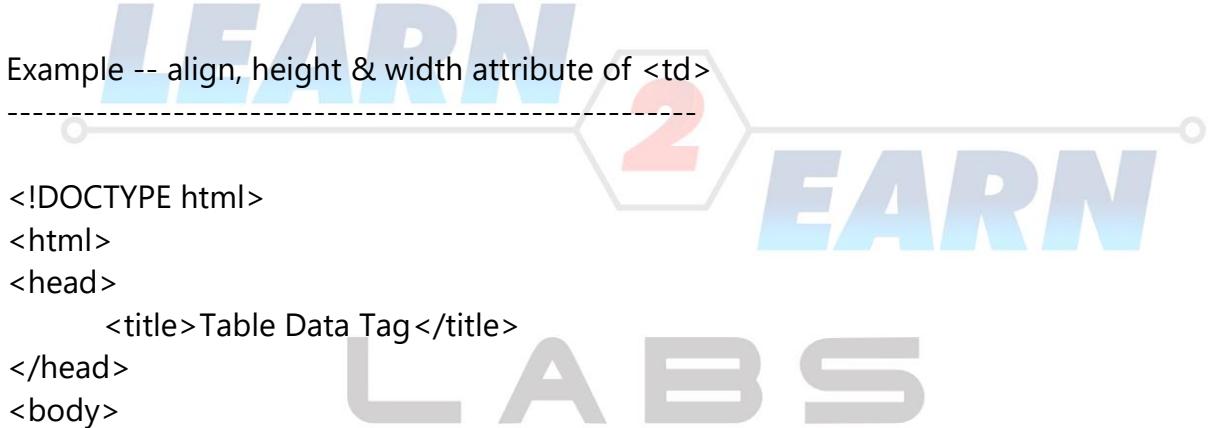
Example -- width & height of <th>

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
    <title>Table Heading Tag</title>
</head>
<body>
<table border="2">
    <tr>
        <th width="200" height="200" align="left">Heading 1</th>
        <th width="200" height="200" align="center">Heading 2</th>
        <th width="200" height="200" align="right">Heading 3</th>
    </tr>
</table>
</body>
</html>
```

Example -- valign attribute with <th>

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
    <title>Table Heading Tag</title>
</head>
<body>
<table border="2">
    <tr>
        <th width="200" height="200" valign="top">Heading 1</th>
        <th width="200" height="200" valign="center">Heading 2</th>
        <th width="200" height="200" valign="bottom">Heading 3</th>
    </tr>
</table>
</body>
</html>
```

Example -- align, height & width attribute of <td>



```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
    <title>Table Data Tag</title>
</head>
<body>
    <table border="2">
        <td align="left" height="200" width="200">Hello Table Data 1</td>
        <td align="center" height="200" width="200">Hello Table Data 2</td>
        <td align="right" height="200" width="200">Hello Table Data 3</td>
    </table>
</body>
</html>
```

Example -- bgcolor attribute of <td>

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
```

```
<title>Table Data Tag</title>
</head>
<body>
<table border="2">
    <td bgcolor="red">Hello Table Data 1</td>
    <td bgcolor="orange">Hello Table Data 2</td>
    <td bgcolor="green">Hello Table Data 3</td>
</table>
</body>
</html>
```



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DIVISION TAG

- The `<div>` tag is an empty container, which defines a division or a section.
- It does not affect the content or layout and is used to group HTML elements to be styled with CSS or manipulated with scripts.
- The `<div>` tag is a block-level element, so a line break is placed before and after it.
- The `<div>` tag comes in pairs. The content is written between the opening (`<div>`) and closing (`</div>`) tags.
- The `div` tag is used in HTML to make divisions of content in the web page like (text, images, header, footer, navigation bar, etc).
- It has no effect on the content or layout until styled using CSS.

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
    <title>Division Tag</title>
</head>
<body>

    <div style="width: 100px; height: 100px; background-color: red;">
        Container 1
    </div>

    <div style="width: 100px; height: 100px; background-color: green;">
        Container 2
    </div>

</body>
</html>
```

SPAN TAG

- The HTML span element is a generic inline container for inline elements and content.
- The tag is generic inline container for phrasing content, which has no default rendering or meaning. The tag is extensively used to define the structural sections of a document and to layout a web page using CSS.
- is an inline-level element.
- The span tag does not make any visual change by itself.

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
    <title>Span Tag</title>
</head>
<body>
    <span>Hello Span Tag !!!!</span>
</body>
</html>
```

LABS

SEMANTIC TAGS

- Semantic HTML elements provide meaning to browsers, developers, and users of a site.
- Semantic HTML elements clearly describe its meaning in a human and machine readable way.
- In HTML there are some semantic elements that can be used to define different parts of a web page.
- In simple words, semantic elements are those elements that are clearly describes its meaning to both the browser and the developer.
- HTML5 semantic tags define the purpose of the element. By using semantic markup, the browser understand the meaning of the content instead of just displaying it. By providing this extra level of clarity, HTML5 semantic elements also help search engines to read the page and find the required information faster.
- Semantic elements have meaningful names which tells about type of content.

Significance of semantic elements

Semantic elements are used because of following reasons :-

a) Accessibility

Semantic elements help assistive technologies read and interpret our webpage.

b) Searchability

By this feature help computers make sense of your content.

List of semantic tags in HTML

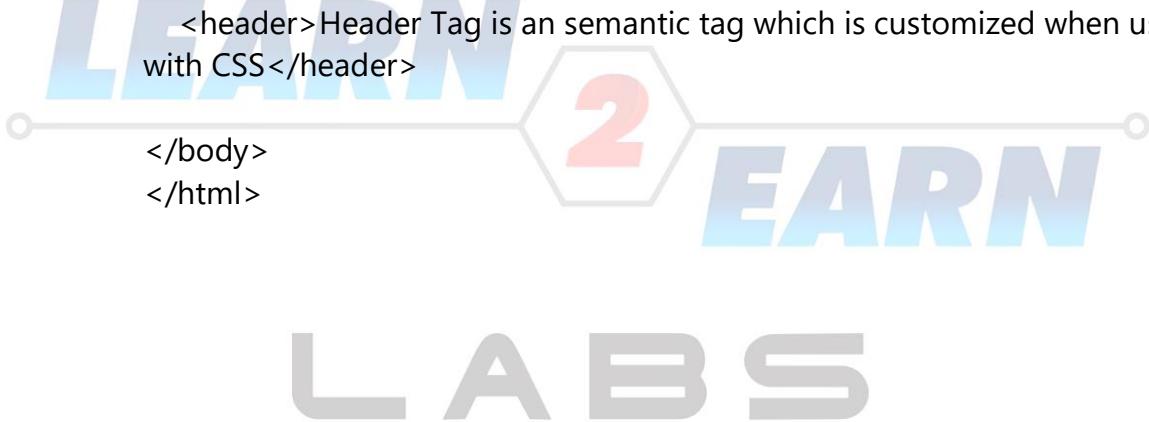
There are so many semantic tags in html in which some are listed below :-

a) <header> tag

This tag defines a header for the document or a section.

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
    <title>Header Tag</title>
</head>
<body>
```

 <header> Header Tag is an semantic tag which is customized when used with CSS</header>

```
</body>
</html>
```

b) <footer> tag

This tag defines a footer for the document or a section.

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
    <title>Footer Tag</title>
</head>
<body>
    <header>Header of Document</header>
    <footer>Footer of Document</footer>
</body>
</html>
```

c) <nav> tag

This tag defines navigation links in the document.

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
    <title>nav Tag</title>
</head>
<body>

<nav>
    <a href="/html/">HTML</a>
    <a href="/css/">CSS</a>
    <a href="/js/">JavaScript</a>
    <a href="/react/">React</a>
</nav>

</body>
</html>
```

d) **<main> tag**

This tag defines the main content of a document.

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
    <title>main Tag</title>
</head>
<body>
<main>
    <h1> Java Programming</h1>
    <p> World Best Programming Language </p>
```



e) <section> tag

This tag defines a section in the document.

Example

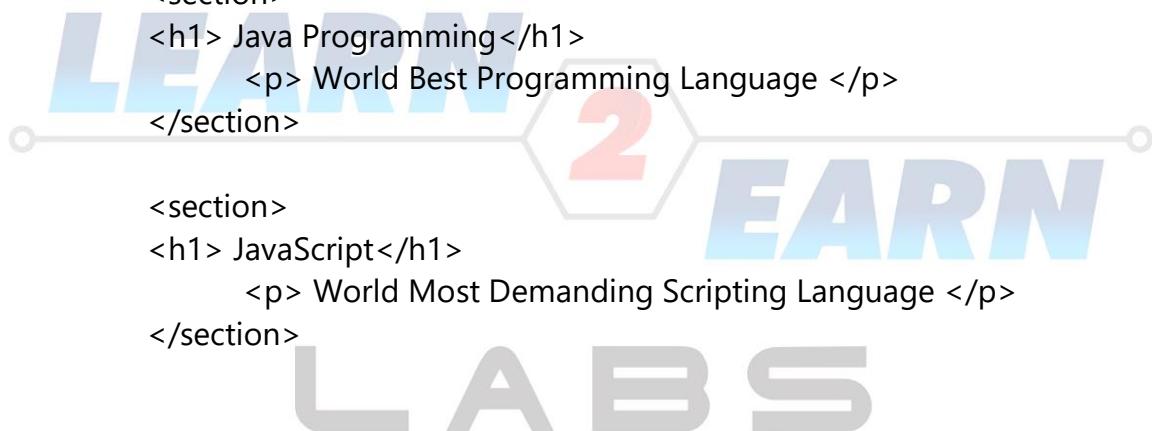
```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
    <title>section Tag</title>
</head>
<body>

    <main>

        <section>
            <h1> Java Programming</h1>
            <p> World Best Programming Language </p>
        </section>

        <section>
            <h1> JavaScript</h1>
            <p> World Most Demanding Scripting Language </p>
        </section>

    </main>
</body>
</html>
```



f) **<article> tag**

This tag defines an article in the document.

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
    <title>Footer Tag</title>
</head>
<body>

    <main>

        <article>
            <h1> Java Programming</h1>
            <p> World Best Programming Language </p>
        </article>

        <article>
            <h1> JavaScript</h1>
            <p> World Most Demanding Scripting Language </p>
        </article>

    </main>
</body>
</html>
```

g) **<aside>** tag

This tag defines content aside from the page content.

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
    <title>Footer Tag</title>
</head>
<body>

<main>
    <nav>
        <header>Header of Document</header>
    </nav>
    <section>
        <article>Article 1</article>
        <aside>
            <li>Home</li>
            <li>About</li>
            <li>Contact</li>
            <li>Feedback</li>
        </aside>
    </section>
    <section>
        <article>Article 2</article>
    </section>
    <footer>Footer of Document</footer>
</main>
</body>
</html>
```

h) <address> tag

This tag defines the contact information for the author/owner of a document or an article.

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
    <title>Address Tag</title>
</head>
<body>
<address>
    Learn2Earn Labs,<br>
    Sikandra-Bodla Road, Sikandra,<br>
    Agra, Uttar Pradesh - 282007
</address>
</body>
</html>
```



i) <figure> tag

This tag defines self-contained content, like illustrations, diagrams, photos, code blocks, etc.

Example



```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
    <title>Figure Tag and Figcaption tag</title>
</head>
<body>
<figure>
    
</figure>
</body>
</html>
```

j) **<details> tag**

This tag defines additional details that people can view or hide (like a tooltip).

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
    <title>Details & Summary Tag</title>
</head>
<body>
<details>
    Here is the details about HTML
    <p>
        Html Is a markup language used to creating web
        pagesHtml Is a markup language used to creating web
        pagesHtml Is a markup language used to creating web
        pagesHtml Is a markup language used to creating web
        pagesHtml Is a markup language used to creating web
        pagesHtml Is a markup language used to creating web
        pagesHtml Is a markup language used to creating web
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        pagesHtml Is a markup language used to creating web
        pagesHtml Is a markup language used to creating web
        pagesHtml Is a markup language used to creating web
        pagesHtml Is a markup language used to creating web
        pagesHtml Is a markup language used to creating web
        pages
    </p>
</details>
</body>
</html>
```

k) <dialog> tag

This tag defines a dialog box or window.

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
    <title>Dialog Tag</title>
</head>
<body>
<dialog open>Hello I am Dialog Tag</dialog>
</body>
</html>
```

l) <figcaption> tag

This tag defines the caption for <figure> tag.

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
    <title>Figure Tag and Figcaption tag</title>
</head>
<body>

<figure>
    
    <figcaption>This is the caption of image shown.</figcaption>
</figure>

</body>
</html>
```

m) <mark> tag

This tag defines marked or highlighted text.

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
    <title>Mark Tag</title>
</head>
<body>
<mark>Hypertext Markup Language</mark> is a language used for
making web pages structure.
</body>
</html>
```

n) <meter> tag

This tag defines a scalar measurement within a known range (a gauge).

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
    <title>Meter Tag</title>
</head>
<body>
    <meter value="20" max="100" min="10"></meter>
</body>
</html>
```

o) <progress> tag

This tag defines the progress of a task.

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
    <title>Progress Tag</title>
</head>
<body>
    <progress value="60" max="100">
</body>
</html>
```

p) <summary> tag

This tag defines a visible heading for a <details> element.

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
    <title>Details & Summary Tag</title>
</head>
<body>
<details>
    <summary>Click The Arrow To Expand Details About
    HTML</summary>
    <p>
        Html Is a markup language used to creating web pagesHtml
        Is a markup language used to creating web pagesHtml Is a
        markup language used to creating web pagesHtml Is a
        markup language used to creating web pagesHtml Is a
        markup language used to creating web
    </p>
</details>
</body> </html>
```

q) **<time> tag**

This tag defines a date/time.

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
    <title>Time Tag</title>
</head>
<body>
    Hello It's <time>10:00 PM</time> Here!!!
</body>
</html>
```

r) **<wbr> tag**

This tag defines a possible line-break.

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
    <title>Title Tag</title>
</head>
<body>
HElloHElloHElloHElloHElloHElloHElloHElloHElloHElloHElloHElloHElloHElloH  
ElloHElloHElloHElloHElloHElloHElloHElloHElloHElloHElloHElloHElloHElloHElloHE  
rtHElloHElloHElloHElloHElloHElloHElloHElloHElloHElloHElloHElloHElloHElloHElloHE  
lloHElloHElloHElloHElloHElloHElloHElloHElloHElloHElloHElloHElloHElloHElloHElloHE  
</body>
</html>
```

s) **<bdo> tag**

Stands for bi-directional override & it overrides the current directionality of text, so that the text within is rendered in a different direction.

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
    <title>Base tag In HTML</title>
</head>
<body>
<bdo dir="rtl">Hello World</bdo>
</body>
</html>
```

t) **<datalist> tag**

Sort of a dropdownlist, set of options.

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
    <title>Datalist Tag</title>
</head>
<body>
<input list="languages">

<datalist id="languages">
    <option value="Hypertext Markup Language">HTML</option>
    <option value="Cascading Stylesheets">CSS</option>
    <option value="JavaScript">JS</option>
    <option value="Hypertext Preprocessor">PHP</option>
</datalist>
</body>
</html>
```

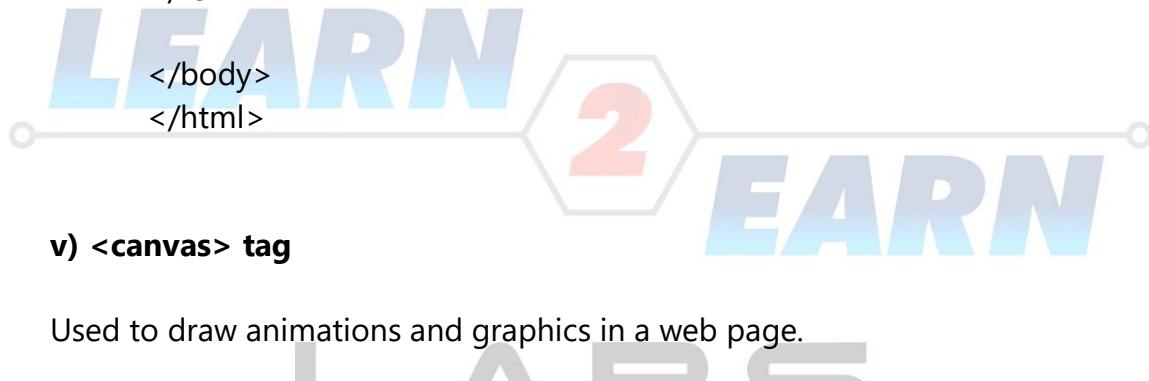
u) <output> tag

Used to display result of a calculation in the web page.

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
    <title>Main Tag</title>
</head>
<body>

<form oninput="output.value = parseInt(a.value) / parseInt(b.value)">
    <input type="text" id="a"> / <input type="text" id="b"> =
    <output name="output" for="a b"></output>
</form>
</body>
</html>
```



v) <canvas> tag

Used to draw animations and graphics in a web page.

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
    <title>Canvas Tag</title>
</head>
<body>
<canvas style="width: 300px; height: 300px; border: 2px solid black;"></canvas>
</body>
</html>
```

w) **<audio> tag**

Used to include an audio content in the web page.

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
    <title>Target Attribute</title>
</head>
<body>
<audio controls loop preload="auto" autoplay>
    <source src="a.mp3" type="audio/mp3">
</audio>
</body>
</html>
```

x) **<embed> tag**

Used to include external plug-ins in the web page.

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
    <title>Embed Tag</title>
</head>
<body>

<embed src="p2.jpg" height="200" width="200" type="image/jpeg"></embed>
<embed src="a.mp3" height="200" width="200" type="audio/mp3"></embed>
<embed src="a.mp4" height="200" width="200" type="video/mp4"></embed>

</body>
</html>
```

y) <source> tag

Used to specify multiple media resources for the <audio>, <video>, <picture> elements.

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
    <title>Source Tag</title>
</head>
<body>
    <source src="p2.jpg" type="image/jpg">
</body>
</html>
```

z) <video> tag

Used to include a video in the web page.

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
    <title>Title Tag</title>
</head>
<body>
<video controls height="360" width="720">
    <source src="a.mp4" type="video/mp4">
</video>
</body>
</html>
```

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HTML HEAD TAG

- The `<head>` element should be the very first element that appears after the opening `<html>` tag.
- The `<head>` tag defines the head portion of the document that contains information about the document.
- The `<head>` element acts as a container for all other head elements such as `<meta>`, `<title>`, `<meta>`, `<link>`, `<style>`, `<script>` etc.
- The HTML `<head>` element is used as a container for metadata (data about data).
- The head of an HTML document is a part whose content is not displayed in the browser on page loading. It just contains metadata about the HTML document which specifies data about the HTML document.
- Metadata defines the document title, character set, styles, links, scripts, and other meta information related to web page.
- Metadata provides browsers and search engines with technical information about the web page.

Elements Inside Head Tag

The `<head>` includes the following elements :-

a) `<title>` tag

- The `<title>` tag defines the title of a web page (required).
- It is used in all HTML/XHTML documents.
- The `<title>` element must be placed between `<head>` element, and one document can only have one title element.
- It displays a title for the page in search engine results.

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <title>Hello this is title tag</title>
</head>
<body>

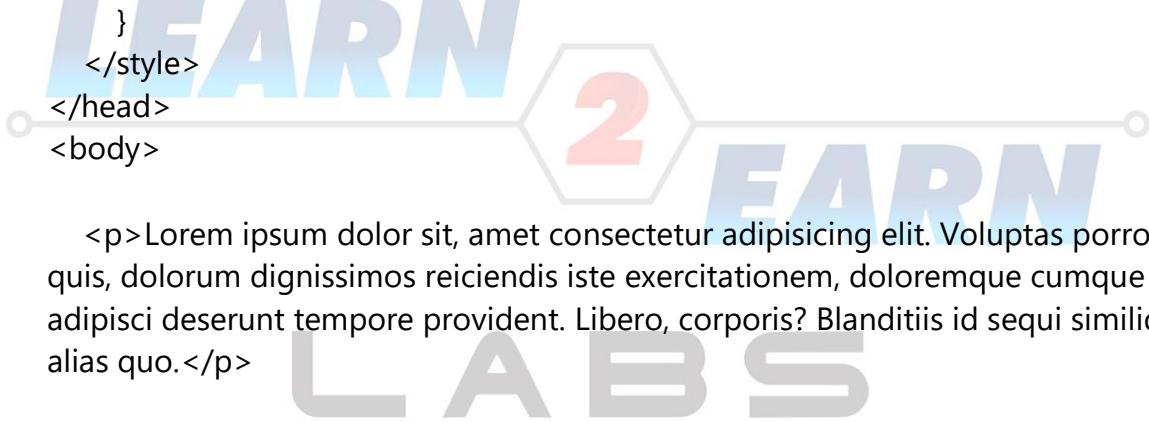
</body>
</html>
```

b) <style> tag

- The <style> tag contains CSS code that defines how HTML elements should be styled using CSS in a browser.

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <title>Hello this is title tag</title>
    <style>
        p
        {
            color: blue;
            font-size: 25px;
        }
    </style>
</head>
<body>
    <p>Lorem ipsum dolor sit, amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Voluptas porro quis, dolorum dignissimos reiciendis iste exercitationem, doloremque cumque adipisci deserunt tempore provident. Libero, corporis? Blanditiis id sequi similique alias quo.</p>
</body>
</html>
```

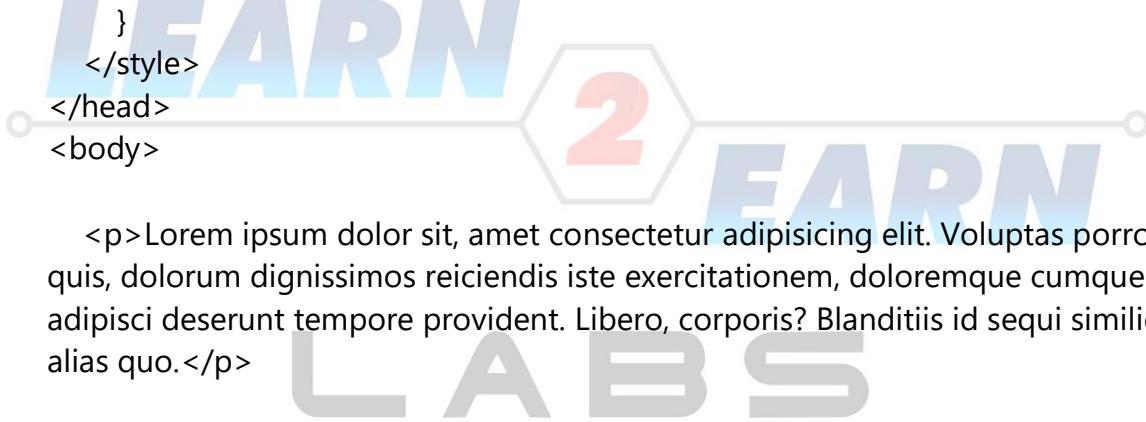


c) **<base> tag**

- The `<base>` tag defines an absolute (base) URL for all relative URLs.
- But `<base>` tag doesn't allow local resources.

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <title>Hello this is title tag</title>
    <base href="F:/learntoearnlab/images/">
    <style>
        p
        {
            color: blue;
            font-size: 25px;
        }
    </style>
</head>
<body>
    <p>Lorem ipsum dolor sit, amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Voluptas porro quis, dolorum dignissimos reiciendis iste exercitationem, doloremque cumque adipisci deserunt tempore provident. Libero, corporis? Blanditiis id sequi similique alias quo.</p>
    
</body>
</html>
```



d) **<link> tag**

- The `<link>` tag defines the relationship between the current HTML document and the resource to which it refers, or contains a link to an external style sheet.
- It has two attributes: `rel="stylesheet"` and `"href"`.

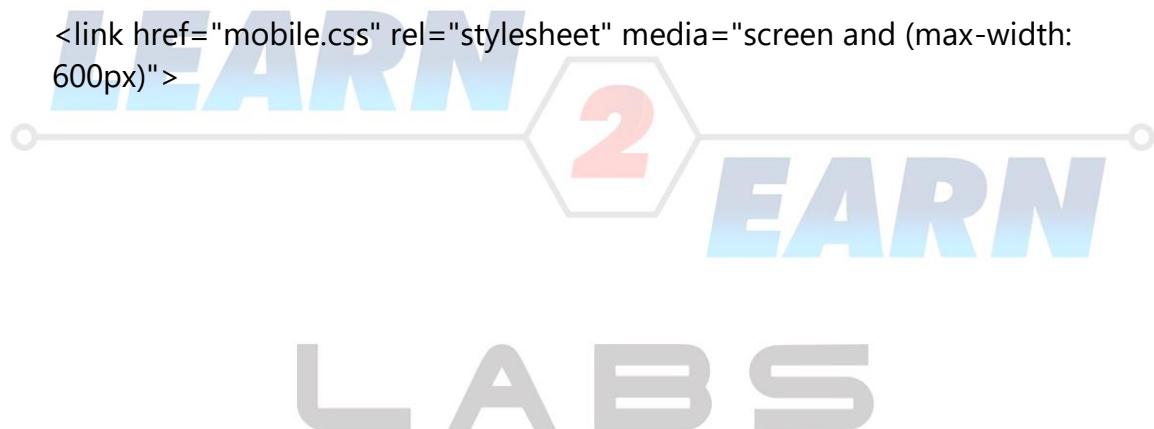
Example -- For favicon

```
<link rel="shortcut icon" type="image/ico" href="/favicon.ico">
```

Example -- For Linking CSS file

```
<link rel="stylesheet" href="style.css">
```

Or,



e) <meta> tag

- The <meta> tag provides additional information (metadata) about HTML document. The <head> of a page can include different kinds of <meta> elements that may contain "name" and "content" attributes.
- Meta tag is data about data.
- The <meta> tag provides metadata about the HTML document. Metadata will not be displayed on the page, but will be machine parseable.
- Meta elements are typically used to specify page description, keywords, author of the document, last modified, and other metadata.
- The metadata can be used by browsers(how to display content or reload page), search engines (keywords), or other web services.
- HTML5 introduced a method to let web designers take control over the viewport(the user's visible area of a web page), through the <meta> tag.
- Metadata is always passed as name/value pairs.

Examples

```
<meta charset="UTF-8">
<meta name="description" content="150 words"/>
<meta name="keywords" content="your keywords"/>
<meta name="subject" content="your website's subject">
<meta name="copyright" content="company name">
<meta name="language" content="ES">
<meta name="robots" content="index,follow" />
<meta name="summary" content="">
<meta name="author" content="name, email@hotmail.com">
<meta name="reply-to" content="email@hotmail.com">
<meta name="url" content="http://www.websiteaddrress.com">
<meta name="coverage" content="Worldwide">
<meta name="distribution" content="Global">
<meta name="rating" content="General">
<meta http-equiv="Cache-Control" content="no-cache">
<meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="chrome=1">
<meta name="HandheldFriendly" content="True">
<meta name="MobileOptimized" content="320">
<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
<meta name="viewport" content="width = 320, initial-scale = 1.0, user-scalable = no">
<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width; content="width = 320; initial-
scale=1.0; maximum-scale=1.0; user-scalable=yes; target-densitydpi=160dpi">
<meta name="subtitle" content="This is my subtitle">
```

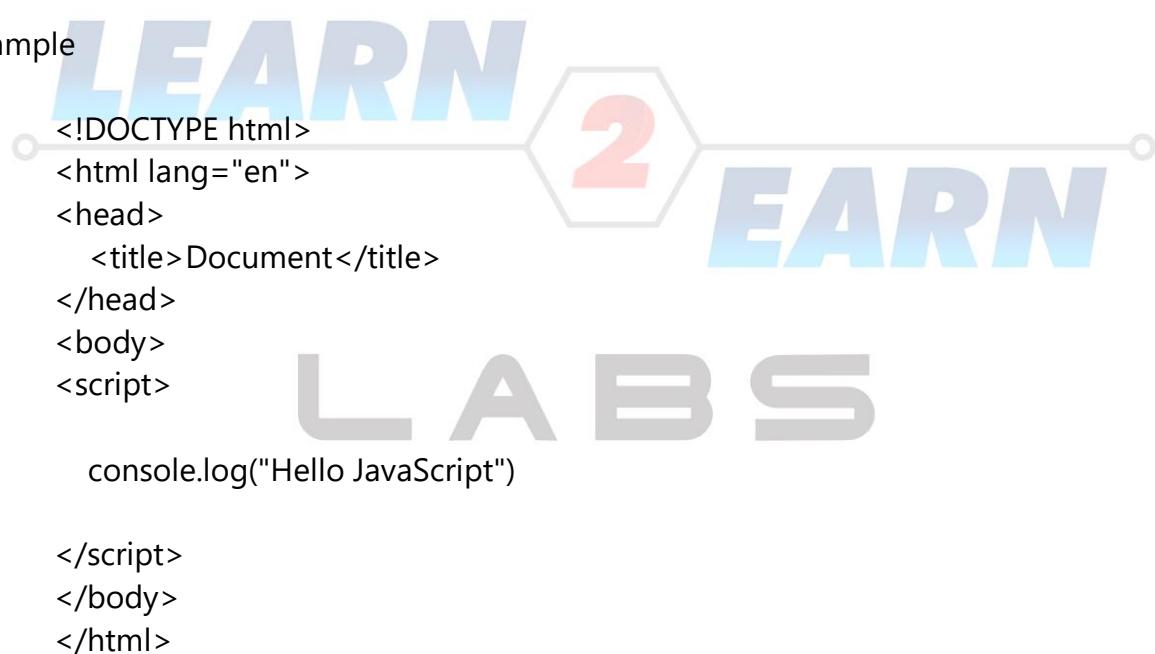
Example -- <meta name="robots" content="noindex,nofollow">

- Use meta robots tag with parameter noindex to instruct crawlers not to show the page in search results. Use it for pages like internal search results, login and other authentication related pages.
- Use meta robots tag with parameternofollow to instruct crawlers not to follow the links on the page.

f) **<script> tag**

- The <script> tag contains a script (generally JavaScript), or reference to an external file with scripts.

Example



g) <noscript> tag

- The <noscript> tag defines an alternate text, which is displayed, if the browser doesn't support scripts or scripts are disabled by the user.

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <title>Document</title>
    <noscript>Browser not support javascript</noscript>
</head>
<body>

<script>
    console.log("Hello JavaScript")
</script>
</body>
</html>
```

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HTML EMOJI

- Emojis are all the rage these days. It's no longer something that only people half our age use to communicate.
- For everyday users, emojis are great. They are fun and easy to use.
- Basically ,emojis are the tiny colorful icons.
- Emoji's are like the letters, numbers, punctuation marks, and weird symbols.

Characteristics of Emoji

- They are just characters.
- We can select them, copy them, paste them, adjust their size, and so on.
- They have a more primitive numerical representation that you can use to get them to display.

Using Emoji's

- To use emojis in HTML, the first thing we need to do is set the document's character encoding to UTF-8. This ensures our emojis display consistently across the variety of browsers and devices our users may be running.
- There are two ways by which we can use emoji's in our web page :-

a) By using emoji directly

- The easiest way to display an emoji involves simply copying and pasting.
- Because emojis are treated as text-based content, we can paste them almost anywhere in our document where text is supported.
- We can copy the emoji characters from the following websites :-

- 1) Emojipedia -- <https://emojipedia.org/>
- 2) Coolsymbols -- <https://coolsymbol.com/emojis/emoji-for-copy-and-paste.html>
- 3) Ginifab -- <https://www.ginifab.com/symbols/>
- 4) Altcodes -- https://www.alt-codes.net/smiley_alt_codes.php
- 5) Unicode -- <https://unicode.org/emoji/charts/full-emoji-list.html>
- 6) Html-Css-Js -- <https://html-css-js.com/html/character-codes/>

b) By specifying the emoji codepoints

- If specifying the emoji directly doesn't work, we can use emoji's with their codepoints
- We can use the emoji's numerical representation and specify it in your markup instead.
- We can use emoji's with codepoints according to :-

1) HTML

- The codepoint of emoji's looks like "U+1F354". To specify this emoji in HTML using the codepoint, we have to modify the value a bit.
- Add the "&x" characters, remove the U+ from the beginning of the codepoint, and just add the remaining digits from the codepoint as part of any text element.

Example



```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
    <title>Emoji Using Codepoints</title>
</head>
<body>
    <center>
        <p>&#x1F615;</p>
    </center>
</body>
</html>
```

2) CSS

- We can also use emojis in CSS. The same method we saw for emojis in HTML will work with only some slight modifications.
- There are two ways in CSS by which we can use emoji's in our web page :-

2.1) By using directly

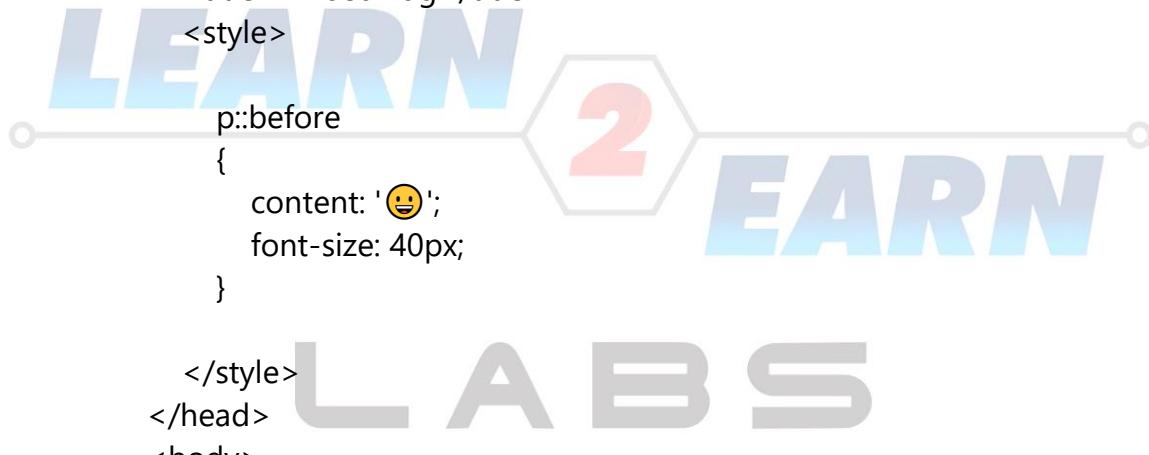
We can just copy and paste emoji's from the mentioned websites.

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
    <title>Embed Tag</title>
    <style>
        p::before
        {
            content: '😊';
            font-size: 40px;
        }
    </style>
</head>
<body>

    <center>
        <p>Hello Emoji</p>
    </center>

</body>
</html>
```



2.2) By Codepoints

- We can also specify the emoji by setting the codepoints.
- We can specify the codepoint is a bit different than we do for HTML.
- All we need to do is to remove the "U+" from the unicode endpoint and add the "\0" (slash zero) characters just before it.

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
    <title>Embed Tag</title>
    <style>

        p::before
        {
            content: '\01F600';
            font-size: 40px;
        }

    </style>
</head>
<body>
    <center>
        <p>Hello Emoji</p>
    </center>

</body>
</html>
```



2) JavaScript

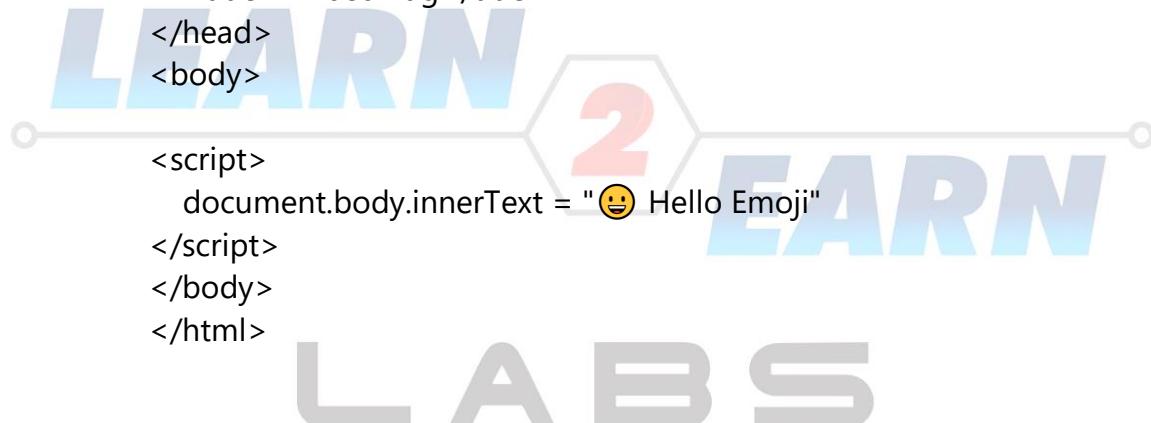
- We can also use emojis in JavaScript. The same method we saw for emojis in HTML / CSS will work perfectly.
- There are two ways in JavaScript by which we can use emoji's in our webpage:

3.1) By Using Directly

We can just copy and paste emoji's from the mentioned websites.

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
    <title>Embed Tag</title>
</head>
<body>
<script>
    document.body.innerText = "😊 Hello Emoji"
</script>
</body>
</html>
```



3.2) By Using Codepoints

- We can also specify the emoji by setting the codepoints.
- In order to use an emoji via its codepoint value instead, we have to pass them through the "String.fromCodePoint" method. This method takes a codepoint value as its argument.
- In JavaScript, if the codepoint is "U+1F354", replace the "U+" with "0x" (zero and x) before passing it in.

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
    <title>Embed Tag</title>
</head>
<body>
<script>
    document.body.innerText = String.fromCodePoint(0x1F354);
</script>
</body>
</html>
```

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HTML Entities

- An HTML entity is a piece of text ("string") that begins with an ampersand (&) and ends with a semicolon (;).
- Entities are frequently used to display reserved characters (which would otherwise be interpreted as HTML code), and invisible characters (like non-breaking spaces).
- Character entity references, or entities for short, enable you to use the characters that cannot be expressed in the document's character encoding or that cannot be entered by a keyboard.
- HTML entities names are case-sensitive.

We could find HTML entities from following websites :-

- Toptal -- <https://www.toptal.com/designers/htmlarrows/symbols/>
- W3Schools -- https://www.w3schools.com/charsets/ref_html_entities_4.asp
- W3.org -- <https://dev.w3.org/html5/html-author/charref>
- WhatWg -- <https://html.spec.whatwg.org/multipage/named-characters.html#named-character-references>

HTML Symbols

- HTML symbols like mathematical operators, arrows, technical symbols and shapes, are not present on a normal keyboard.
- In order to add such symbols to an HTML page, we can use HTML symbols.

We can find HTML symbols from the following websites: -

- ASCII -- <https://ascii.cl/htmlcodes.htm>
- HTML-CSS-JS -- <https://html-css-js.com/html/character-codes/icons/>
- Toptal -- <https://www.toptal.com/designers/htmlarrows/>
- HTMLsymbols -- <https://www.htmlsymbols.xyz/>
- Bitdegree -- <https://www.bitdegree.org/learn/html-symbols>
- Websemantics -- <https://websemantics.uk/articles/html-symbols/>

HTML Dingbats

- Decorative characters which are not letters, numbers, or mathematical symbols (for example, bullets, squares, stars, etc.) that are used to enhance a text for reports or presentations are known as dingbats.
- In general, a dingbat is a character, spacer, or ornament used in typesetting.
- Dingbats can be graphic elements such as squares, triangles, hearts, checkmarks, pinwheels, lightning bolts, arrows or stars. They can also be small illustrations of anything you can imagine: a pointing finger, a pencil, a pair of scissors.
- Dingbats are appropriate for both print and web applications and can enhance visual communication in many ways and we can use them as bullets, paragraph separators, eye-catching symbols etc.

We can find Dingbats from the following websites :-

- Jrgraphix -- <https://jrgraphix.net/r/Unicode/2700-27BF>
- Techwelkin -- <https://techwelkin.com/tools/html/symbols.php>
- Websitebuilders -- <https://websitebuilders.com/tools/html-codes/dingbats/>
- Danshort -- <https://www.danshort.com/HTMLentities/?w=dingb>

HTML Glyphs

- In typography, a glyph is an elemental symbol within an agreed set of symbols, intended to represent a readable character for the purposes of writing.
- A glyph is an individual character. It might be a letter, an accented letter, a ligature, a punctuation mark, a dingbat, etc.
- A font is a digital file which is used to display a typeface, which contains the entire upper- and lowercase alphabet as well as punctuation, numbers, and other special characters.

We can find glyphs from the following websites :-

- Css-Tricks -- <https://css-tricks.com/snippets/html/glyphs/>
- Designerstoolbox -- <http://designerstoolbox.com/designresources/html/>
- Brajeshwar -- <https://brajeshwar.github.io/entities/>

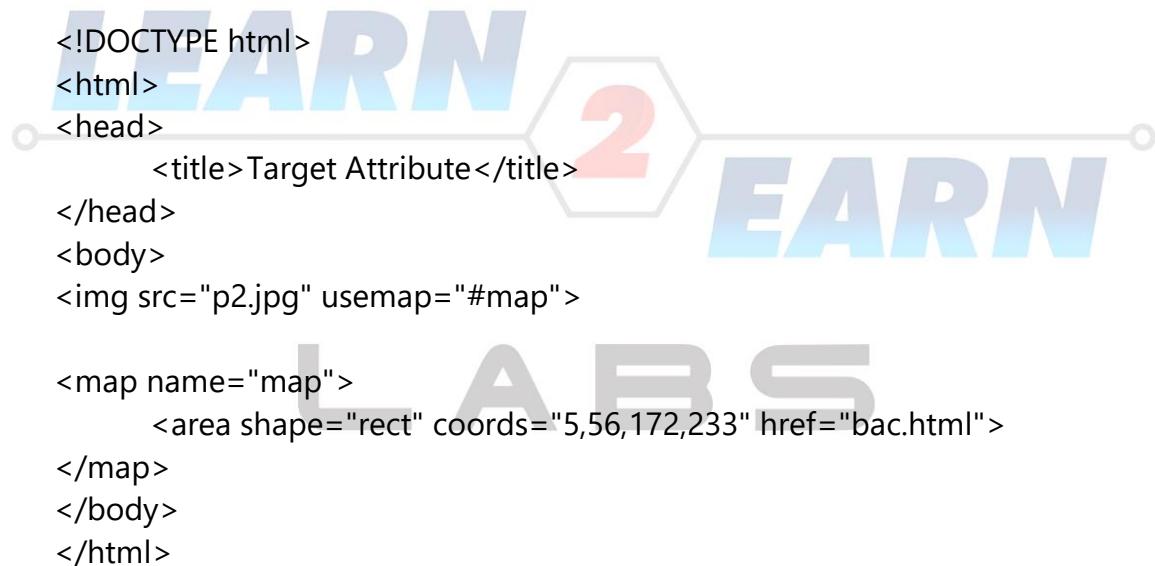
Miscellaneous Tags & Attributes

We have some miscellaneous tags and attributes in HTML for different purposes in which some of them are described below :-

1) area Tag

- The `<area>` tag defines the clickable areas or active areas inside the image-map which are associated with the hyperlinks.
- If you click on those areas then it will perform some action such as open a new image, new URL, etc. This tag is always used with `<map>` element.
- An image-map is defined as a graphical image with active areas so that when user click on those area, it can link to different destinations.

Example



2) caption Tag

- HTML <caption> tag is used to add a caption or title of an HTML table.
- It should be used inside the <table> element and just after the <table> start tag.
- A table may contain only one <caption> element.

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
    <title>Caption Tag</title>
</head>
<body>
<table border="1">
    <caption>Hello Caption</caption>
    <tr>
        <td>Data1</td>
        <td>Data1</td>
        <td>Data1</td>
        <td>Data1</td>
    </tr>
    <tr>
        <td>Data1</td>
        <td>Data1</td>
        <td>Data1</td>
        <td>Data1</td>
    </tr>
</table>
</body>
</html>
```

3) Fieldset & Legend

- HTML <fieldset> tag is used to group the logically related fields/labels contained within an HTML form.
- The use of this tag is optional while creating an HTML form but using <fieldset>, it is easy to understand the purpose of grouped elements of form.
- The <legend> tag is used with the <fieldset> element as a first child to define the caption for the grouped related fields.

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
    <title>Fieldset Tag</title>
</head>
<body>
    <fieldset>
        <legend>Information</legend>
        Name: <input type="text"><br><br>
        Passwrod: <input type="password">
    </fieldset>
</body>
</html>
```

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
    <title>Fieldset Tag</title>
</head>
<body>
    <fieldset disabled>
        <legend>Information</legend>
        Name: <input type="text"><br><br>
        Passwrod: <input type="password">
    </fieldset>
</body>
</html>
```

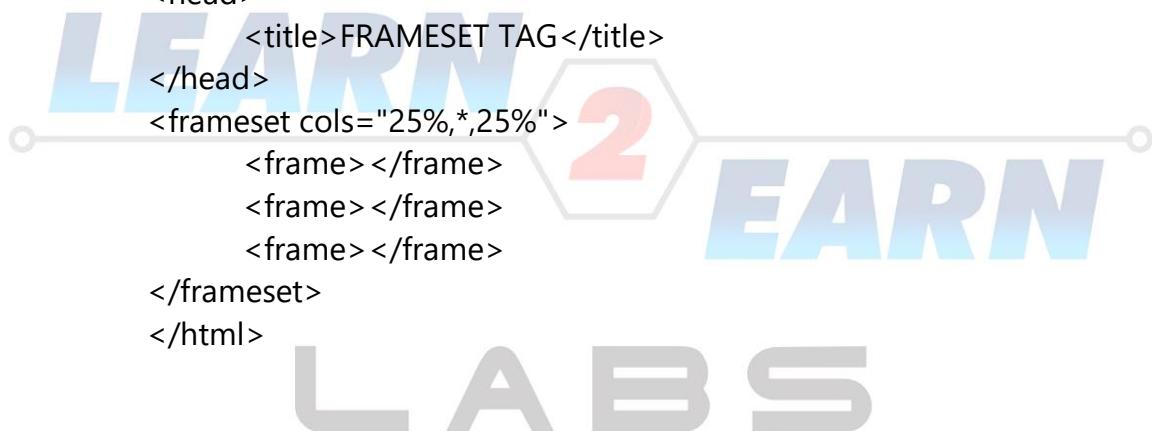
4) Frame & Frameset tag

a) Frameset Tag

- HTML <frameset> tag is used to contain the group of frames which can be controlled and styled as a unit.
- The <frameset> element also specifies the number of rows and columns in the frameset, and how much space they will occupy in a frame.

Example -- Cols attribute

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
    <title>FRAMESET TAG</title>
</head>
<frameset cols="25%,*,25%">
    <frame></frame>
    <frame></frame>
    <frame></frame>
</frameset>
</html>
```



Example -- Rows attribute

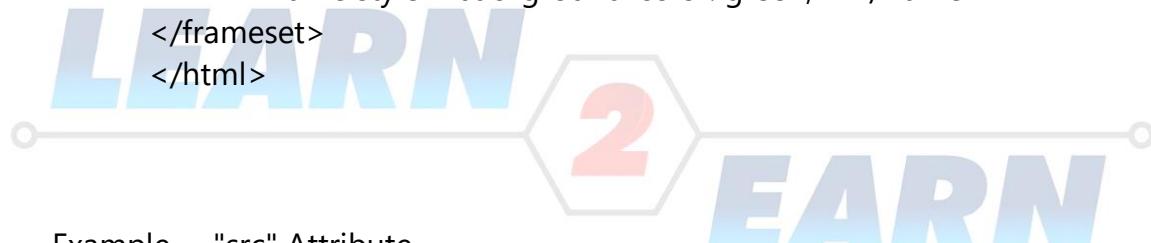
```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
    <title>FRAMESET TAG</title>
</head>
<frameset rows="25%,*,25%">
    <frame></frame>
    <frame></frame>
    <frame></frame>
</frameset>
</html>
```

b) Frame Tag

- A <frame> tag is used with <frameset>, and it divides a webpage into multiple sections or frames, and each frame can contain different web pages.

Example -- "style" Attribute

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
    <title>FRAME TAG</title>
</head>
<frameset cols="25%,*,25%">
    <frame style="background-color: red;"></frame>
    <frame style="background-color: yellow;"></frame>
    <frame style="background-color: green;"></frame>
</frameset>
</html>
```



Example -- "src" Attribute

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
    <title>FRAME TAG</title>
</head>
<frameset cols="25%,*,25%">
    <frame src="a.html" style="background-color: red;"></frame>
    <frame src="b.html" style="background-color: yellow;"></frame>
    <frame src="c.html" style="background-color: green;"></frame>
</frameset>
</html>
```

Example -- "marginheight" and "marginwidth" attribute

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
    <title>FRAME TAG</title>
</head>
<frameset cols="25%,*,25%">
    <frame src="a.html" marginheight="200" marginwidth="20"></frame>
    <frame src="b.html" marginheight="100" marginwidth="60"></frame>
    <frame src="c.html" marginheight="50" marginwidth="100"></frame>
</frameset>
</html>
```

5) noframes

- HTML <noframes> tag is used to contain an alternative text to display if the browser does not support the <frame> content.
- It will only work, if the browser does not support the frame else, it will be ignored by the browser.

Example

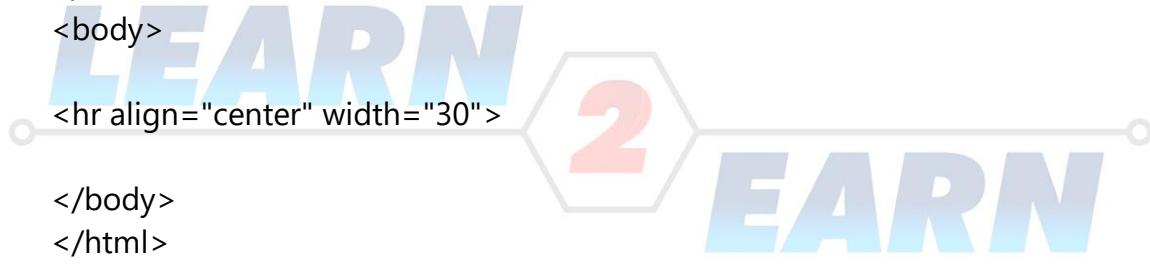
```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
    <title>Noframes Tag</title>
</head>
<frameset cols="25%,*,25%">
    <frame src=""></frame>
    <frame></frame>
    <frame></frame>
</frameset>
<noframes>Hello No Frames</noframes>
</html>
```

6) Horizontal Rule tag

- HTML `<hr>` tag is used to specify a paragraph-level thematic break in HTML document.
- It is used when you abruptly change your topic in your HTML document.
- It draw a horizontal line between them. It is also called a Horizontal Rule in HTML.

Example -- "align" and "width" attribute

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
    <title>Horizontal Rule Tag</title>
</head>
<body>
    <hr align="center" width="30">
</body>
</html>
```



Example -- "color" attribute

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
    <title>Horizontal Rule Tag</title>
</head>
<body>

    <hr color="red" size="20">

</body>
</html>
```

Example -- "noshade" attribute

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
    <title>Horizontal Rule Tag</title>
</head>
<body>

<hr size="20" noshade>

</body>
</html>
```



7) Param tag

- HTML <param> tag is used to pass the parameters to the object that has been embedded using <object> element.
- We can use more than one <param> tag within an <object> element in any order, but each tag must contain name and value attribute and should be placed at the start of the content.
- The <param> tag controls the behaviour of the <object> element using a different pair of the name of value attributes, such as autoplay, controller, etc.

Example

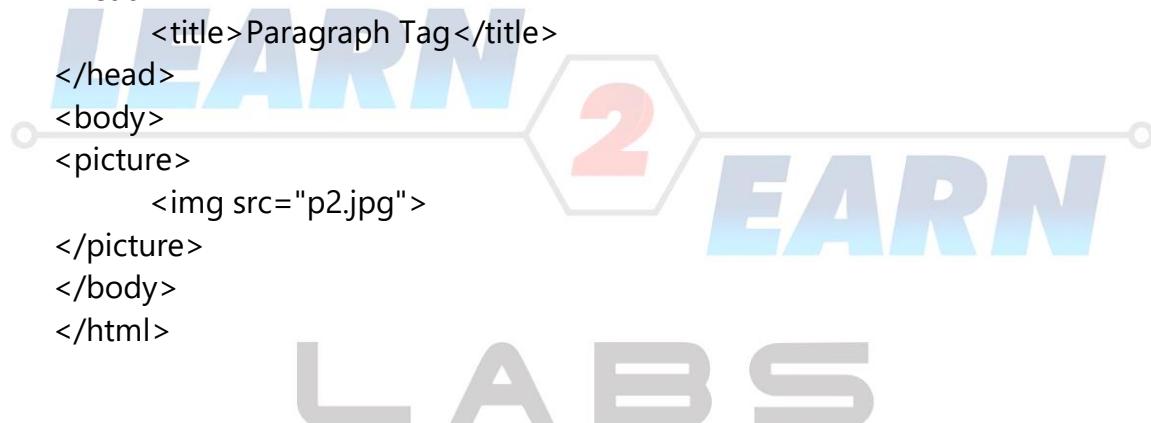
```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title>Param Tag</title>
</head>
<body>
<h2>Example of Param Tag</h2>
<object data="https://www.youtube.com/embed/wnHW6o8WMas">
<param name="controller" value="true">
</object>
</body>
</html>
```

8) Picture tag

- HTML <picture> tag is used in responsive web designing where we need to load the different images based on their viewport, height, width, orientation, and pixel density.
- The <picture> tag contains one or more <source> elements and one elements.
- According to the viewport, the matching image will be loaded from different <source> tag, and if no source contains the matching image, then the default image present in tag will be displayed on the browser.

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
    <title>Paragraph Tag</title>
</head>
<body>
<picture>
    
</picture>
</body>
</html>
```



Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
  <title>Document</title>
</head>
<body>

  <h1>Learn2Earn Labs</h1>

  <h2>Picture & Source Elements</h2>

  <picture>
    <source media="(min-width: 800px)" srcset="a.jpg">
    <source media="(min-width: 600px)" srcset="b.jpg">
    
  </picture>

</body>
</html>
```

9) Quotation & Blockquote tag

Quotation

- HTML quotes are used to put a short quotation on your website.

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
    <title>Quotation Tag</title>
</head>
<body>
<q>Hello Quotation Tag</q>
</body>
</html>
```



L A B S

Blockquote

- HTML <blockquote> tag is used to define a block of text which is quoted from another source. The Browser usually displays the content within <blockquote> tag as indented text.
- If you want to insert a long quote then use <blockquote> and for short or inline quote use <q> tag.

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
    <title>Base tag In HTML</title>
</head>
<body>
    <p>Content Without Blockquote Tag -----<br>
    Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipisicing elit, sed do eiusmod
    tempor incididunt ut labore et dolore magna aliqua. Ut enim ad minim
    veniam, quis nostrud exercitation ullamco laboris nisi ut aliquip ex ea
    commodo consequat. Duis aute irure dolor in reprehenderit in voluptate
    velit esse cillum dolore eu fugiat nulla pariatur. Excepteur sint occaecat
    cupidatat non proident, sunt in culpa qui officia deserunt mollit anim id est
    laborum.
    </p>
    <br>

    <blockquote>Content With Blockquote tag-----<br>
    Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipisicing elit, sed do eiusmod
    tempor incididunt ut labore et dolore magna aliqua. Ut enim ad minim
    veniam, quis nostrud exercitation ullamco laboris nisi ut aliquip ex ea
    commodo consequat. Duis aute irure dolor in reprehenderit in voluptate
    velit esse cillum dolore eu fugiat nulla pariatur. Excepteur sint occaecat
    cupidatat non proident, sunt in culpa qui officia deserunt mollit anim id est
    laborum.</blockquote>
    </body>
</html>
```

10) Strike / S tag

- HTML <strike> tag was used to strike a line through the text, contained within it.

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
    <title>Strike And S Tag</title>
</head>
<body>
<s>Hello S Tag</s><br>
<br>
<strike>Hello Strike Tag</strike>
</body>
</html>
```



11) var tag

- HTML <var> tag is a phrase tag which is used to define the variable for a mathematical equation, or in the programming context.
- The content within <var> tag renders in italic font in most of the browsers, but it can be overridden using appropriate CSS.

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
    <title>Title Tag</title>
</head>
<body>
<var>Hello Variable Tag</var>
</body>
</html>
```

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12) Center tag

- The HTML <center> is a block level element which contains both block level and inline contents within it. The content written between the <center> elements will be displayed at the middle of the page.
- The <center> tag has been deprecated in HTML 4 and obsolete in HTML5.

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
    <title>Center Tag</title>
</head>
<body>

<center>Hello Center Tag</center>

</body>
</html>
```



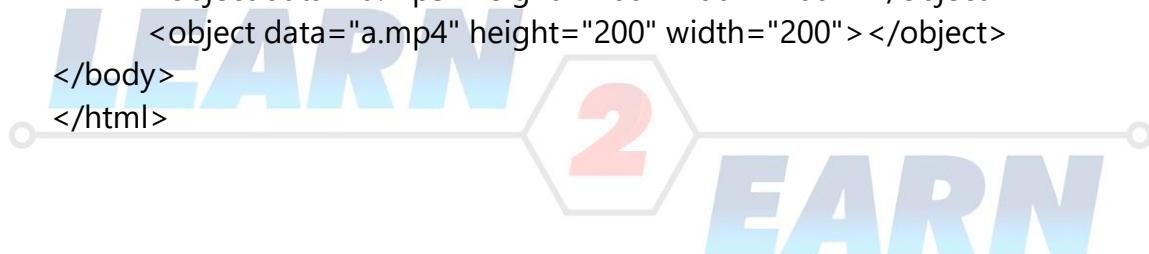
LABS

13) Object tag

- HTML <object> tag is used to embed multimedia files on webpage.
- The <object> tag can include multimedia files such as video, audio, image, PDF, Java Applets, or another page on your page.

Example -- Data, Height & Width Attribute

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
    <title>Object Tag</title>
</head>
<body>
    <object data="p2.jpg" height="200" width="200"></object>
    <object data="a.mp3" height="200" width="200"></object>
    <object data="a.mp4" height="200" width="200"></object>
</body>
</html>
```



Example -- Align Attribute

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
    <title>Object Tag</title>
</head>
<body>
    <object data="p2.jpg" height="200" width="200"
align="right"></object>
</body>
</html>
```

Example -- Border Attribute

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
    <title>Object Tag</title>
</head>
<body>
    <object data="p2.jpg" height="200" width="200" align="right"
border="20"></object>
</body>
</html>
```

Example -- Hspace & Vspace Attribute

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
    <title>Object Tag</title>
</head>
<body>
    <object data="p2.jpg" height="200" width="200" hspace="100"
vspace="100"></object>
</body>
```

14) Font tag

- HTML tag is used to define the font style for the text contained within it. It defines the font size, color, and face or the text in an HTML document.
- The tag has been deprecated in HTML 4 and obsolete in HTML5.

Example -- Color, Size and Face attribute

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
    <title>Font Tag</title>
</head>
<body>
<font color="green" size="7" face="times new roman">
    Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipisicing elit, sed do eiusmod
    tempor incididunt ut labore et dolore magna aliqua. Ut enim ad minim veniam,
    quis nostrud exercitation ullamco laboris nisi ut aliquip ex ea commodo
    consequat. Duis aute irure dolor in reprehenderit in voluptate velit esse
    cillum dolore eu fugiat nulla pariatur. Excepteur sint occaecat cupidatat non
    proident, sunt in culpa qui officia deserunt mollit anim id est laborum.
</font>
</body>
</html>
```

15) Abbr tag

- HTML <abbr> tag is used to represent an acronym or abbreviation of a longer word or phrase, such as www, HTML, HTTP, etc. The content written between <abbr> tags renders with dotted underline in some browser.
- This tag can be used with "title" attribute (optional), and the value of title attribute will be pop-up when the mouse hovers over the content written between <abbr> tag.

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
    <title>Target Attribute</title>
</head>
<body>
<abbr title="Hypertext Markup Language">HTML</abbr> is a language used to
create WEB PAGES.
</body>
</html>
```

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Remained Attributes

1 - contenteditable

- The contenteditable attribute specifies whether the content of an element is editable or not.

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
    <p contenteditable="true">This text is editable.</p>
</body>
</html>
```

2 - spellcheck

- The Spell Check feature in HTML is used to detect grammatical or spelling mistakes in the text fields.
- The Spell Check feature can be applied to HTML forms using the spellcheck attribute.

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
    <h3>Example of Enabling SpellCheck</h3>
    <form>
        <input type="text" spellcheck="true">
        <textarea spellcheck="true"></textarea>
    </form>
</body>
</html>
```

HTML5 LAYOUT

- Creating layouts are the most important things while designing a website, as it will ensure that your website looks in a well-arranged way and the content appears easy to understand.
- There are various techniques, and frameworks available for creating layouts, but here we will learn about simple techniques.

We can use the following methods to create website layouts:-

- a) HTML tables (Try not to use)
- b) CSS float property
- c) CSS framework
- d) CSS flexbox
- e) Layout using div



- HTML table-based layout is one of the easiest ways for creating a layout, as table use only rows and column-based format, but HTML tables are not recommended for your page layout.
- The element is designed to display tabular data. It is not good for a layout.
- Although first creating a layout is easy, but if you want to change or redesign your website, then it will be a complicated task.

Deprecated HTML Tags & Attributes

- The deprecated tags or attributes are those attributes which are replaced by some other attributes.
- The tag or attributes depreciated when the same attributes is achieved by some other way.

Below are the list of deprecated HTML tags :-

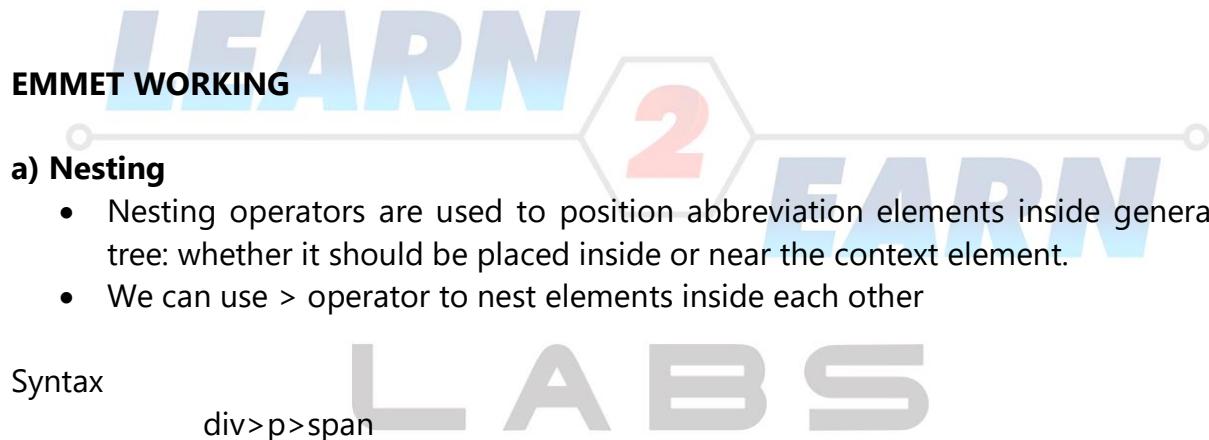
- applet tag
- basefont tag
- center tag
- dir tag
- embed tag
- font tag
- isindex tag
- menu tag
- plaintext tag
- s tag
- strike tag
- u tag
- xmp tag

Below are the list of deprecated HTML attributes :-

- align attribute
- alink attribute
- background attribute
- bgcolor attribute
- border attribute
- height attribute
- language attribute
- link attribute
- nowrap attribute
- vlink attribute
- type attribute
- vspace attribute

Speed Coding In HTML

- It is very handy to write and remember every line of code when we make a website so developers uses a process known as speedcoding by which they could speed up their code writing.
- For speedcoding developers uses a plugin named "emmet".
- Emmet is a web-developer's toolkit that can greatly improve your HTML & CSS workflow.
- Emmet has syntaxes that allow web developers to speed up coding of HTML & CSS.
- Emmet is available on its official website [<https://emmet.io/>].
- Emmet is plugin and can be installed in the text editor, so we can work with it in offline mode.
- Emmet is supported by many text editors which include Atom, Vscode, Sublime Text, Notepad++ etc.



a) Nesting

- Nesting operators are used to position abbreviation elements inside generated tree: whether it should be placed inside or near the context element.
- We can use > operator to nest elements inside each other

Syntax

div>p>span

Example

```
<div>
    <p><span></span></p>
</div>
```

b) Siblings

- Use + operator to place elements near each other, on the same level.

Syntax

div+p+span

Example

```
<div></div>
<p></p>
<span></span>
```

c) Climbing

- With ^ operator, you can climb one level up the tree and change context where following elements should appear.

Syntax



d) Adding Text

- We can use curly braces to add text to element.

Syntax

p{Hello Wolrd}

Example

```
<p>Hello Wolrd</p>
```

e) Adding Attributes

- We can use square braces to add attribute inside an element.

Syntax

```
p[align="center"]
```

Example

```
<p align="center"></p>
```

f) Grouping

- Parentheses[()] are used by Emmets' power users for grouping subtrees in complex abbreviations

Syntax

```
div>(h1+p+span)+(h2>span+div)
```

Example



g) Multiplication

With * operator you can define how many times element should be outputted.

Syntax

```
ul>li*5
```

Example

```
<ul>
  <li></li>
  <li></li>
  <li></li>
  <li></li>
  <li></li>
</ul>
```

h) Lorem

- For dummy text we should write "lorem" anywhere in the HTML code.

Syntax

- 1) lorem
- 2) lorem100(for 100 words)
- 3) lorem200(for 200 words)
-
-
- n) lorem10000000(for 10000000 words)

Example

 Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Magnam ad quasi quia deserunt beatae voluptatibus modi, quibusdam sequi ipsum vero distinctio assumenda rem repellat quaerat cum odio quisquam vitae commodi.

i) Boilerplate

- We could use !, doc, html:5 in order to write full HTML boilerplate.

Syntax

- a) !
- b) doc
- c) html:5

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <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>
</head>
<body>

</body>
</html>
```

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