

## NODEJS

- \* All HTML documents must start with a document type declaration: `<!DOCTYPE html>`.
- \* The `<!DOCTYPE>` declaration represents the document type, and helps browsers to display web pages correctly.
- \* It must only appear once, at the top of the page [before any HTML tags].
- \* The HTML document itself begins with `<html>` and ends with `</html>`.
- \* The visible part of HTML document is between `<body>` `</body>`.

## HTML Elements:-

- \* HTML Elements are building blocks of web pages, used to structure content and define its meaning and appearance.
- \* An HTML element is defined by a start tag, some content and end tag.

Ex:- `<h1> First Heading </h1>`.

Note:- Some HTML elements does not have content (like the `<br>` elements). These elements are called empty elements. Empty elements does not have an end tag.

## HTML Attributes:-

- \* All HTML elements have attributes.
- \* Attributes are provided additional information about elements.
- \* Attributes are always specified in the start tag.
- \* Attributes are always come in name/value pairs like : name="value".
- \* Elements can be broadly categorised for easier understanding.

## Document Structure & Metadata

- \* these elements provide information about the document itself.
- <html> : the root element of an HTML page.
- <head> : contains metadata and links to external resources like style sheets.
- <title> : set the title of a document.
- <body> : contains all visible content of a webpage.
- <meta> : provide structured metadata about the document (character set, description, etc, ...).
- <style> : Define style information (css) for the document.
- <link> : Defines the relationship between document and external resource.

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## Text content & semantics

These elements define how the text should be structured and rendered.

- `<h1>` to `<h6>`: Define HTML Headings.  
`<h1>` is important.

- `<p>`: Defines a paragraph.
- `<br>`: Inserts a single line break.
- `<hr>`: Define thematic content in content (a horizontal line).
- `<strong>`: defines important text (usually bold).
- `<em>`: Defines emphasized text (usually italic).
- `<a>`: Defines a hyperlink, using `href` attribute to specify the destination URL.
- `<span>`: A generic inline container for phrasing content, used for styling with CSS.
- `<div>`: A generic block level container for flow content, used for layout and styling the CSS.

## Lists :-

\* HTML provides elements to structure content into different types of lists.

- `<ul>` for unordered (bulleted) lists.
- `<ol>` for ordered (numbered) lists.
- `<li>` defines an item within `<ul>` or `<ol>`.
- `<dl>`, `<dt>`, `<dd>` are used for description lists.

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## Images and Multimedia

Elements for embedding visual and audio content

- `<img>`: to embed image, using `src` attribute
- `<audio>`: for audio.
- `<video>`: for video.
- `<canvas>`: for dynamic graphics

## Forms and User Input:-

- `<form>`: to create form.
- `<input>`: for various input controls (textfields, checkboxes, etc).
- `<button>`: for clickable buttons.
- `<textarea>`: for multiline text input.
- `<select>`: for drop-down lists.
- `<label>`: for associating text with an input element.

## HTML Links

• `<a href = "https://> This is a link </a>`.  
The href Attribute.

\* The `<a>` tag represents a hyperlink.

\* The href attribute specifies the URL for the page link goes to:

`<a href = "https://> visit link </a>`.

## HTML Images

- \* The `<img>` tag is used to embed an image.
- \* The src attribute specifies the path to the image to be displayed.
- \* The source file (src), alternate text (alt), width and height are provided as attributes.

Ex:- ``

## HTML Styles

- \* The HTML style attribute is used to add styles to an element, such as color, font, size & more.

Ex:- \* `<body>`  
`<h1 style="background-color: powderblue;">`  
This is heading `</h1>`  
`</body>`

\* `<h1 style="color: blue;">`This is heading `</h1>`.

\* `<h1 style="font-size: 300%; ">` \_\_\_\_\_ `</h1>`.

\* `<h1 style="text-align: center; ">` \_\_\_\_\_ `</h1>`.

## HTML Formatting Elements :-

- <b> : bold text.
- <strong> : important text.
- <i> : italic text.
- <em> : Emphasized text.
- <mark> : Marked text.
- <small> : Smaller text.
- <del> : Deleted text.
- <ins> : Insert
- <sub> &
- <sup> &

## HTML Comment Tag

- You can add comment by using following syntax.

<!-- Write your comments here -->