

HTML

- HTML stands for Hyper Text Mark-up Language
- HTML used for creating webpages
- It consists of series of elements and tells browser how to display the content
- These elements label pieces of content such as "this is a heading", "this is a paragraph", "this is a link", etc.
- It has a start tag `<html>` and an end tag `</html>`.
- Inside the `<html>` element there is a `<body>` element.
- It has a start tag `<body>` and an end tag `</body>`
- HTML headings are defined with the `<h1>` to `<h6>` tags.
- HTML links are defined with the `<a>` tag.
- HTML images are defined with the `` tag.
- All elements have attributes
- Attributes means additional information
- All HTML elements can have **attributes**
- The href attribute of `<a>` specifies the URL of the page the link goes to
- The src attribute of `` specifies the path to the image to be displayed
- The width and height attributes of `` provide size information for images
- The alt attribute of `` provides an alternate text for an image
- The style attribute is used to add styles to an element, such as color, font, size, and more
- The lang attribute of the `<lang>` tag declares the language of the Web page
- The title attribute defines some extra information about an element.

TAGS

HTML

TAG NAME	SYNTAX	DESCRIPTION	EXAMPLE
doctype	<DOCTYPE html>	It is an information to the browser about what document type to expect.	<!DOCTYPE html>
Main container	<html></html>	This tag specifies that the webpage is written in HTML. It appears at the very first and last line of the webpage. It is mainly used to show that the page uses	<html> <head> <title> </title> </head> <body> </body> </h
The document's header	<head>.....</head>	This tag is used to specify meta data about the webpage.	<head> <body> <p> <h1>heading </h1></p> </body></head>
The document's title	<title>..... </title>	As the name suggests, this tag contains the title/name of the webpage. You can see this in your browser's title bar for every webpage open in the browser	<head><title> title here </title></head>
Body of document	<body>.....</body>	Everything the user sees on a webpage is written inside this tag. It is a container for all the contents of the webpage.	<body> Description here </body>
style	<style=property value>	The style tag can be used as an alternative to an external style sheet, or complement it. Includes the webpage's appearance information	<body style ="background color=blue" <h1>heading</h1></body>
headings	<h1>...<h6>..</h1>...</h6>	Six different variations of writing a heading. H1 has the largest font size, while h6 has the smallest.	, <body> <p> <h1>heading </h1></p><h2>heading 2</h2> </body>

div	<div>...</div>	A webpage's content is usually divided into blocks, specified by the div tag.	<div>hello world</div>
paragraph	<p>..... </p>	Plain text is placed inside this tag.	<p>hello im writinh html tags</p>
Line break	 	A line break for webpages. Is used when wanting to write a new line	<p>To force line breaks in a te the br element</p>
Content separator	<hr/>	switching to the next line	<h1>main page</h1><hr>
abbreviation	<abbr>..... </abbr>	Denotes abbreviations, along with the full forms.	The <abbr title="HTML">html</abbr> was - 1991
address	<address>..</address>	Tag for specifying author's contact details.	<address> benguluru</address>
definition	<dfn>.....</dfn>	Tag dedicated for definitions.	<p><dfn>HTML</dfn>is the standard mark for creating web pages</p>
Italic font	<i>....</i>	Also used to display text in italics	<i>any words</i>
Anchor tag		Anchor tag. Primarily used for including hyperlinks.	visits google
Target point	<a name="name" 	This tag can be used to quickly navigate to a different part of the webpage.	
Named anchor	<a name="#name" 	A variation of the above tag, this is only meant to navigate to a div section of the webpage.	
Width	width=""	Specifies image width in pixels or percentages.	<input type="image" width="100">.
Alignment	Align=""	The relative alignment of the image. Can change with changes to other elements in the webpage.	<input type="image" width="100" align
Border	Border=""	Specifies border thickness of the image. If not mentioned, defaults to 0.	<table style =align :right;width:100 ;height:100 ;hs ;border="1">
image		A tag to display images in the webpage.	
source		The URL or path where the image is located on your drive or on the web.	
Alternate text	Alt="text"	The text written here is displayed when user hovers mouse over the image. Can be used to give additional details of the image.	

height	Height=""	Specifies image height in pixels or percentages.	<input type="image" height="100">.
Ordered list	...	Tag for ordered or numbered list of items	 Coffee Tea
Unordered list	...	Contrary to the above tag, used for unordered list of items.	 Coffee Tea
Item list	...	Individual item as part of a list.	Coffee Tea
Description list	<dl>...</dl>	Tag for list of items with definitions.	<dl> <dt>Coffee</dt> <dt>Milk </dt> </dl>
Term description	<dt>...</dt>	The definition of a single term inline with body content.	<dt>Coffee</dt> <dt>Milk </dt>
Form attribute	<form enctype="value">	Only for POST method, this dictates the data encoding scheme to be used when form is submitted.	<form enctype="multipart/formtype">
Target attribute	Target	After submission, the form response is displayed wherever this refers to, usually has the following values: _blank, _self,	
label	<Label>...</label>	This is used to label a field in the form.	<label for =male>male</label>
User input	<input/>	This tag is used to take input from the user. Input type is determined by a number of attributes.	<input type ="radio" name= "password">password
Type attribute	Type= ""	Determines which type of input (text, dates, password) is requested from the user	<input type="text" name="fname">
Name attribute	Name=""	Specifies the name of the input field.	<input name="subject" type="subject">html
Value attribute	Value=""	Specifies the value contained currently in the input field.	<input name="subject" type="subject" value=css>
Size attribute	Size=""	Determines the input element width	<input name="email" type="text" size="10">html
form	<form>...</form>	The parent tag for an HTML form.	<form enctype="multipart/formtype">
Method attribute	<form method="get post">	It specifies which HTTP method (POST or GET) would be used to submit the form.	<input name="subject" type="subject" value=css>
option	<option>..</option>	Tag for listing individual items in the list of options.	<option value =ëdge"> <option value="crome"></option>

Action attribute	Action="url"	The URL listed here is where the form data will be submitted once user fills it.	<form action ="http//google.com" method="get"
Length of charecters	Maxlength=""	Specifies the most input field characters allowed.	<input type ="radio" name= "password" maxlength="8">password
Placeholder	<input placeholder="text">	Can be used to give hints to the user about the nature of the requested data.	<input type ="radio" name= "password " placehol "password"
Textarea	<textarea>...</textarea>	For longer strings of input. Can be used to get multi-sentence text from the user.	<textarea> long text</textarea>
select	<select>...</select>	This tag specifies a list of options which the user can choose from.	Select name="cars" id="cars"
button	<button type="button">	Tag for creating a button for form submission.	<button type="green">green</button>
Table head	<thead>...</thead>	Specifies information pertaining to specific columns of the table.	<thead> <tr> <th>Month</th> <th>Savings</th> </tr></thead>
Table body	<tbody>..</tbody>	The body of a table, where the data is held.	<tbody><thead> <tr> <th>Month</th> <th>Savings</th> </tr></thead></tbody>
Table footer	<tfoot>...</tfoot>	Determines the footer of the table.	<tfoot> <tr> <td>sum</td> <td>130</td> </tr></tfoot>
Table row	<tr>...</tr>	Denotes a single row in a table.	<tr> <td>January</td> <td>100</td> </tr>
Row cells	<th>...</th>	The value of a heading of a table's column.	<th>Month</th> <th>Savings</th>
Data cell	<td>....</td>	A single cell of a table. Contains the actual value/data.	<td>January</td> <td>100</td>
Object container	<object>...</object>	This tag is used to embed additional multimedia into a webpage. Can be audio, video, document (pdf) etc.	<Object data="video.mp4" width=100 height=100
Inline frame	<iframe src="url" title="">	An inline block of content, this is used as a container for multimedia in a flexible manner. It floats inside a webpage, meaning it is placed relative to other webpage items.	<iframe src="new.html" width=100 height=100 title="desc"></iframe>
header	<header>...</header>	Specifies the webpage header. Could also be	<header>

		used for objects inside the webpage.	<h1>first heading</h1> <header>
footer	<footer>...</footer>	Specifies the webpage footer. Could also be used for objects inside the webpage.	<footer> <p>copyrights </p> </footer>
Video	<video>..</video>	tag is used to embed video content in a document,	<video width=100 height=100> < Source src="video.mp4" type=mp4>
Audio	<audio>..</audio>	tag is used to embed audio content in a document,	<audio width=100 height=100> < Source src="audio.mp3" type=mp3>
Underline	<u>	tag represents some text that is unarticulated and styled differently from normal text	<p>hello<u>world</u> </p>
Time specifies	<time>	tag defines a specific time	<p>Open from <time>10:00</time>to <time>21:00</time> weekday</p>
Span		element which is used to color a part of a text	<p> my mother has blueeyes.</p>
Embeds script	<script>	tag is used to embed a client-side script (JavaScript).	<head> <script src="file.js" type="text/javascript" /> </head>
Output	<output>	tag is used to represent the result of a calculation	<output name="result"> </output>
Alternative content for scripts	<noscript>	tag defines an alternate content to be displayed to users that have disabled scripts in their browser or have a browser that doesn't support script.	<noscript>Your browser does not support JavaScript</noscript>
Map image	<map>	tag is used to define an image map	<map name="workmap"> <area shape="rect" coords="34,44,270,270" alt="Computer" href="computer.html">
Meta data	<meta>	tag defines metadata about an HTML document	<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
navigation	<nav>	tag defines a set of navigation links	<nav> HTML CSS </nav>
Relational information for documents	<link>	tag defines the relationship between the	Visit google.com!

		current document and an external resource.	
center	<center></center>	tag was used center-align text	h1 {text-align: center;} p {text-align: center;}
bitmap graphics	<canvas>	tag is used to draw graphics, on the fly, via scripting (usually JavaScript)	<canvas id="myCanvas" width="200" height="100"></canvas>
font		Tag used to specifies font face,font size, and text color	
Main content	<main>	Tag specifies the main content of a documen	<main> <h1>Most Popular Browsers</h1> </main>
Picture	<picture>	tag gives web developers more flexibility in specifying image resources	<picture> <source media="(min-width:650px)" srcset="img_pink_flowers.jpg"> </picture>
Inline quotation	<q>	tag defines a short quotation	<q>Build a future where people live in h nature.</q>
Select	<select>	element is used to create a drop-down list.it is most often used in a form, to collect user input	<select name="cars" id="cars"> <option value="volvo">Volvo</option> <option value="saab">Saab</option>
Template	<template>	Tag used to hold some content that will be hidden when the page loads	<template> <h2>Flower</h2> </template>
Small	<small>	tag defines smaller text	<p><small>This is some smaller text.</small></p>
Delete		tag defines text that has been deleted from a document	<p><small>This is some smaller text.</small></p>
Font		Used to declare font type	<p style="font-family: "verdana">This i paragraph.</p>
Description list	<dl>	tag defines a description list.	<dl> <dt>Coffee</dt> <dd>Black hot drink</dd> </dl>
Emphasized text		tag is used to define emphasized text. The content inside is displayed in italic	<p>You have to hurry up!

layout	overflow	Controls content area	div { overflow: hidden; }
Active	Active	It will select the active link	a:active { background-color: yellow; }
Fieldset	<fieldset>	Tag is used to group related elements in a form.	<fieldset> <legend>Personalia:</legend> <label for="fname">First name:</label> <input type="text" id="fname" name="fname"> </fieldset>
Class	Class	Used to manipulate elements with specific class name	<div class="city"> <h2>Paris</h2> </div>
Form tag	Form	Used for different type of inputs- →radio button, text files, submit button etc..	<form action="file.html" method="get"> <input type="radio" id="male" name="gender" value="male"> <label for="male">Male</label> </form>
Enctype attribute	Enctype	Used to look how form-data is initialized when submitting	<form action="/action_page_binary.asp" method="post" enctype="multipart/form-data">
SVG	<svg>	used to define graphics for the Web	<svg width="100" height="100"> <circle cx="50" cy="50" r="40" stroke="black" stroke-width="4" fill="yellow" /> </svg>
Id attribute	<id>	specifies a unique id for an HTML element	<h1 id="myHeader">My Header</h1>
Marquee	<marquee>	scrolling piece of text displayed either horizontally across or vertically down your webpage depending on the settings.	<marquee>This is basic example of marquee</marquee>
Text direction	<bdi>	Isolates text for bidirectional formatting	Web: <bdi>HTML</bdi> Programming: <bdi>Java</bdi>
Bi-direction override	<bdo>	tag is used to override the current text direction.	<bdo dir="rtl"> This text will go right-to-left. </bdo>

Superscript text	<sup>	Superscript text appears half a character above the normal line	<p>This text contains <sup>superscript text.</p>
Subscript text	<sub>	Subscript text appears half a character below the normal line	<p>This text contains <sub>subscript< text.</p>