Shortcut Keys-In Web Browsers:
The following shorcut keys frequently we are using to complete task quickly..!!
Ctrl+N==> Open a new window
Ctrl+T==> Open a new tab
Ctrl+W==> Close the current window/tab
Ctrl+R or F5 ==>Refresh Web Page
Ctrl+u ==> View Source code
Esc ==> Stop the loading the web page
Alt+<-- Backward History
Alt+--> Forward History
Alt+Home Go to your homepage
Alt+D focus to the address bar to type new URL
To zoom in, increasing the size   Ctrl ++
To zoom out, decreasing the size, Ctrl+-
To reset size back to normal   Ctrl+0
Bookmark This Page Ctrl + D
Complete .com Address Ctrl + Enter

HTML Comments
The comment tag is used to insert comments in the source code. Comments are not displayed in the browsers.

You can use comments to explain your code, which can help you when you edit the source code at a later date. This is especially useful if you have a lot of code.

In HTML, a comment begins with <!-- And ends with -->.

Example of a single line comment:
<!--This is a small comment-->

Example:
<!-----This comment will not appear in the Web Page---->

Example:
<html>
<head>
<title>
Welcome to HTML
</title>
</head>
<body>
<!-- Naresh i Technologies, Leader in IT Training-->
</body>

</html>

Parts in HTML Document:
Generally HTML document has the following 3 parts:

1. Version Information
2. Head Section
3. Body Section

1. HTML version information
The <!DOCTYPE> declaration must be the very first thing in your HTML doc, before the <html>
tag. The <!DOCTYPE> declaration is not an HTML tag; it is an instruction to the web browser
about what version of HTML the page is written in.

NOTE:
The <!DOCTYPE> declaration is NOT case sensitive

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

Example:HTML-5.0
<!doctype html>

Head Section:
It contains general information, meta-information and document type information. The <head>
Tag inside Elements should not display in body section of a webpage.

Head Section Tags:
1. <title>
2. <link>
3. <meta>
4. <style>
5. <script>

<title> Tag:
The <title> tag is required in all HTML documents and it defines the title of the document. It is a
paired tag.

Syntax:
<title>........................ </title>

Example:

```
<!doctype html>
<html>
<head>
<title>
Welcome to Web Page
</title>
</head>
```

<link> Tag:
It defines a link between a document and an external resource. It is used to link to external style sheets. It is non-paired tag.

Syntax:
```
<link> or <link/>
```

Syntax:
```
<link href="PathOfResource" rel="Relation of Resource" type="Type Of Resource"/>
```

Attributes

Attribute	Value	Description
href	URL	Specifies the location of the linked document
rel	alternate	Provides a link to an alternate version of the document stylesheet Imports a style sheet
type	text/type	It is an Optional Attribute

How to Add a Favicon to your Web-Site
Favicons are also called shortcut icons.It is a graphic image associated with a particular Web page and/or Web site. To add a favicon to your Web site.The format of the image must be one of PNG (a W3C standard), GIF (Graphic Interchange Format) , or ICO. The format for the image you have chosen must be 16x16 pixels or 32x32 pixels.

Example:
```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<link rel="html5.png" type="image/ico" href="icon">
</head>
<body>
Welcome to FavIcons..!!
</body>
</html>
```

Meta Info

Tag	Description
<head>	Defines information about the document
<meta>	Defines metadata about an HTML document

<meta> Tag:
It provides metadata about the HTML document. Metadata will not be displayed on the page, but It will be machine parsable. Meta elements are typically used to specify page:

1. meta keywords
2. meta description
3. meta author
4. meta title
5. meta charset
6. meta viewport

1. meta keywords: Define keywords for search engines:

Syntax:
<meta name="keywords" content="required list of keywords">

Example:
<meta name="keywords" content="python beginner, beginner python tutorial, python online tutorial, python source code"/>

Example:
<meta name="keywords" lang="en-IN" content="live cricket scores, cricket, india cricket, live cricket news, yahoo cricket, australia cricket, england cricket"/>

2. meta description: Define a description of your web page

Syntax:
<meta name="description" content="required Page Description">

Example:
<meta name="description" content="A online beginner java tutorial website covering basics of programming along with java source code." />

Example:
<meta name="description" content="Check out live cricket scores, cricket news headlines, cricket schedules & results and more from Yahoo!"/>

3. meta author: Define the author of a page:

Syntax:
<meta name="author" content="name of the author">

Example:
<meta name="author" content="kssubbaraj" />

4. meta title: Define the title of the meta content.

Syntax:
<meta name="title" content="required meta title">

Example:
<meta name="title" content="Welcome to NareshIT - Hyderabad. Register Now for New Batches" />

5. meta charset:
Character encoding tells browsers and validators what set of characters to use when rendering web pages. Unicode Transformation Format-8. It is a universal encoding that will support most of the character like greece, hebrew, japanese, etc

What is Unicode?
Unicode provides a unique number for every character,
no matter what the platform,
no matter what the program,
no matter what the language.

Syntax: HTML 4.0
<meta http-equiv="Content-Type" content="text/html; charset=UTF-8" />

Syntax:HTML5.0
<meta charset="UTF-8" />

Example:
<!doctype html>
<html lang="en-IN">
<head>
<title>
Working With Unicode
</title>
<meta charset="utf-8">
</head>
<body>
Any Language...!!

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

6. meta viewport: HTML5 introduced a method to let web designers take control over the viewport. Setting the viewport to make your website look good on all devices.

Syntax:
```
<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
```

<style> Element
The <style> tag is used to define style information for an HTML document. It is a paired tag.

Syntax:
```
<style> ....................... </style>
```

Example:
```
<head>
<style type="text/css">
body
{
background-color:yellow;
}
</style>
</head>
```

The HTML <script> Element
The <script> tag is used to define a client-side script, such as a JavaScript. It is a paired tag.

Syntax:
```
<script> ....................... </script>
```