My HTML Learning Documentation

* HTML
  1. HTML stands for Hypertext Markup Language.
  2. HTML is used to create web pages and web applications.
  3. HTML is a widely used language on the web.
* Markup Language
  1. Markup language refers to a text-encoding system consisting of a set of symbols inserted in a text document to control its structure, formatting, or the relationship between its parts.
* HTML Building Blocks
  1. An HTML document consists of its basic building blocks which are:
     1. Tags: An HTML tag surrounds the content and applies meaning to it. It is written between < and > brackets.
     2. Attribute: An attribute in HTML provides extra information about the element, and it is applied within the start tag. An HTML attribute contains two fields: name & value.
* HTML Elements
  1. An element in HTML usually consists of a start tag <tag name>, close tag </tag name> and content inserted between them. Technically, an element is a collection of start tags, attributes, end tag, content between them.
* Text Formatting
  1. HTML Formatting is a process of formatting text for a better look and feel. HTML provides us with the ability to format text without using CSS. Such as <b>, <i>, <u>.
* Heading Tags
  1. A HTML heading or HTML h tag can be defined as a title or a subtitle which you want to display on the webpage. When you place the text within the heading tags <h1>.........</h1>, it is displayed on the browser in the bold format and size of the text depends on the number of headings.
  2. There are six different HTML headings which are defined with the <h1> to <h6> tags, from highest level h1 (main heading) to the least level h6 (least important heading).
* Paragraphs Tag
  1. HTML paragraph or HTML p tag is used to define a paragraph on a webpage. Let's take a simple example to see how it works. It is a notable point that a browser itself adds an empty line before and after a paragraph. An HTML <p> tag indicates the start of a new paragraph.
* Phrase Tags
  1. HTML phrase tags are special purpose tags, which define the structural meaning of a block of text or semantics of text. Following is the list of phrase tags, some of which we have already discussed in HTML formatting.
     1. Abbreviation tag:<abbr>
     2. Acronym tag: <acronym> (not supported in HTML5)
     3. Marked tag: <mark>
     4. Strong tag: <strong>
     5. Emphasized tag: <em>
     6. Definition tag: <dfn>
     7. Quoting tag: <blockquote>
     8. Short quote tag: <q>
     9. Code tag: <code>
     10. Keyboard tag: <kbd>
     11. Address tag: <address>
* Anchor Tag
  1. The HTML anchor tag defines a hyperlink that links one page to another page. It can create hyperlinks to other web pages as well as files, location, or any URL. The "href" attribute is the most important attribute of the HTML a tag. and which links to destination page or URL.
  2. Href Tag
  3. The href attribute is used to define the address of the file to be linked. In other words, it points out the destination page.
* Image Tag
  1. HTML img tag is used to display images on the web page. HTML img tag is an empty tag that contains attributes only, closing tags are not used in HTML image element.
* Table Tag
  1. HTML table tag is used to display data in tabular form (row \* column). There can be many columns in a row.
  2. We can create a table to display data in tabular form, using <table> element, with the help of <tr>, <td>, and <th> elements.
  3. In Each table, table row is defined by <tr> tag, table header is defined by <th>, and table data is defined by <td> tags.
* List Tag
  1. HTML Lists are used to specify lists of information. All lists may contain one or more list elements. There are three different types of HTML lists:
     1. Ordered List or Numbered List (ol)
     2. Unordered List or Bulleted List (ul)
     3. Description List or Definition List (dl)
* HTML Forms
  1. An HTML form is a section of a document which contains controls such as text fields, password fields, checkboxes, radio buttons, submit button, menus etc.
  2. An HTML form facilitates the user to enter data that is to be sent to the server for processing such as name, email address, password, phone number, etc.
* HTML with CSS
  1. CSS is used to apply the style in the web page which is made up of HTML elements. It describes the look of the webpage.
  2. CSS provides various style properties such as background color, padding, margin, border-color, and many more, to style a webpage.
  3. Each property in CSS has a name-value pair, and each property is separated by a semicolon (;).
* HTML iframes
  1. 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.
  2. An HTML iframe embeds another document within the current HTML document in the rectangular region.
  3. The webpage content and iframe contents can interact with each other using JavaScript.
* HTML – JavaScript
  1. A Script is a small program which is used with HTML to make web pages more attractive, dynamic and interactive, such as an alert popup window on mouse click. Currently, the most popular scripting language is JavaScript used for websites.
  2. The HTML <script> tag is used to specify a client-side script. It may be an internal or external JavaScript which contains scripting statements; hence we can place <script> tag within <body> or <head> section.