

The <frame> Tag Attributes	79
Browser Support for Frames	80
Frame's name and target attributes	80
16. HTML – IFRAMES	83
The <iframe> Tag Attributes	84
17. HTML – BLOCKS	85
Block Elements	85
Inline Elements	85
Grouping HTML Elements	85
The <div> tag	85
The tag	87
18. HTML – BACKGROUNDS	88
Html Background with Colors	88
Html Background with Images	89
Patterned & Transparent Backgrounds	90
HTML	92
19. HTML – COLORS	92
HTML Color Coding Methods	92
HTML Colors - Color Names	92
W3C Standard 16 Colors	93
HTML Colors - Hex Codes.....	93
HTML Colors - RGB Values	95
Browser Safe Colors	96

Preview from Notesale.co.uk
Page 7 of 43

Attributes	111
File Upload Box	112
Button Controls	113
Hidden Form Controls	114
22. HTML – EMBED MULTIMEDIA	115
The <embed> Tag Attributes	116
Supported Video Types	116
Background Audio	117
HTML Object tag	118
23. HTML – MARQUEES	120
The <marquee> Tag Attributes	120
24. HTML – HEADER	123
The HTML <title> Tag	123
The HTML <meta> Tag	124
The HTML <base> Tag.....	125
The HTML <link> Tag	125
The HTML <style> Tag	126
The HTML <script> Tag	127
25. HTML – STYLE SHEET	128
External Style Sheet	129
Internal Style Sheet	130
Inline Style Sheet	131
26. HTML JAVASCRIPT	133

Preview from Notesale.co.uk
Page 9 of 43

A typical HTML document will have the following structure:

Document declaration tag

```
<html>
```

```
<head>
```

Document header related tags

```
</head>
```

```
<body>
```

Document body related tags

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

We will study all the header and body tags in subsequent chapters, but for now let's see what is document declaration tag.

The <!DOCTYPE> Declaration

The <!DOCTYPE> declaration tag is used by the web browser to understand the version of the HTML used in the document. Current version of HTML is 5 and it makes use of the following declaration:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

There are many other declaration types which can be used in HTML document depending on what version of HTML is being used. We will see more details on this while discussing <!DOCTYPE...> tag along with other HTML tags.

HTML

19

Heading Tags

Any document starts with a heading. You can use different sizes for your headings. HTML also has six levels of headings, which use the elements <h1>, <h2>, <h3>, <h4>, <h5>, and <h6>. While displaying any heading, browser adds one line before and one line after that heading.

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<head>
```

```
<title>Heading Example</title>
```

```
</head>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<h1>This is heading 1</h1>
```

```
<h2>This is heading 2</h2>
```

```
<h3>This is heading 3</h3>
```

```
<h4>This is heading 4</h4>
```

```
<h5>This is heading 5</h5>
```

```
<h6>This is heading 6</h6>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

This will produce the following result: 2. HTML – BASIC TAGS

HTML

20

You can use <center> tag to put any content in the center of the page or any table cell.

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<head>
```

```
HTML
```

```
22
```

```
<title>Centring Content Example</title>
```

```
</head>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<p>This text is not in the center.</p>
```

```
<center>
```

```
<p>This text is in the center.</p>
```

```
</center>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

This will produce the following result: This text is not in the center. This text is in the center.

Horizontal Lines

Horizontal lines are used to visually break-up sections of a document. The <hr> tag creates a line from the current position in the document to the right margin and breaks the line accordingly.

For example, you may want to give a line between two paragraphs as in the given example below:

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<head>
```

```
<title>Horizontal Line Example</title>
```

```
</head>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<p>This is paragraph one and should be on top</p>
```

```
<hr />
```

```
<p>This is paragraph two and should be at bottom</p>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

```
HTML
```

```
23
```

This will produce the following result: This is paragraph one and should be on top This is paragraph two and should be at bottom

Again <hr /> tag is an example of the empty element, where you do not need opening and closing tags, as there is nothing to go in between them.

The <hr /> element has a space between the characters hr and the forward slash. If you omit this space, older browsers will have trouble rendering the horizontal line, while if you miss the forward slash character and just use <hr> it is not valid in XHTML

```
<title>Span Tag Example</title>
```

```
</head>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<p>This is the example of <span style="color:green">span tag</span> and the <span style="color:red">div tag</span> alongwith CSS</p>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

This will produce the following result:

This is the example of span tag and the div tag along with CSS

These tags are commonly used with CSS to allow you to attach a style to a section of a page.

HTML

41

The phrase tags have been desicolgned for specific purposes, though they are displayed in a similar way as other basic tags like , <i>, <pre>, and <tt>, you have seen in previous chapter. This chapter will take you through all the important phrase tags, so let's start seeing them one by one.

Emphasized Text

Anything that appears within ... element is displayed as emphasized text

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<head>
```

```
<title>Emphasized Text Example</title>
```

```
</head>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<p>The following word uses a <em>emphasized</em> typeface.</p>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

This will produce the following result:

The following word uses an emphasized typeface.

Marked Text

Anything that appears with-in <mark>...</mark> element, is displayed as marked with yellow ink.

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<head>
```

```
<title>Marked Text Example</title> 6. HTML – PHRASE TAGS
```

HTML

42

```
</head>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<p>The following word has been <mark>marked</mark> with yellow</p>
```

```
</body>
```

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title>Citations Example</title>
</head>
<body>
<p>This HTML tutorial is derived from <cite>W3 Standard for HTML</cite>.</p>
</body>
</html>
```

This will produce the following result:

This HTML tutorial is derived from W3 Standard for HTML.

Computer Code

Any programming code to appear on a Web page should be placed inside

`<code>...</code>` tags. Usually the content of the `<code>` element is presented in a monospaced font, just like the code in most programming books.

HTML

47

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title>Computer Code Example</title>
</head>
<body>
<p>Regular text. <code>This is code</code> Regular text.</p>
</body>
</html>
```

This will produce the following result: Regular text. This is code. Regular text.

Keyboard Text

When you are talking about computers, if you want to tell a reader to enter some text, you can use the `<kbd>...</kbd>` element to indicate what should be typed in, as in this example.

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title>Keyboard Text Example</title>
</head>
<body>
<p>Regular text. <kbd>This is inside kbd element</kbd> Regular text.</p>
</body>
</html>
```

This will produce the following result: Regular text. This is inside kbd element Regular text.

HTML

48

<title>Meta Tags Example</title>

<meta name="keywords" content="HTML, Meta Tags, Metadata" />

<meta name="description" content="Learning about Meta Tags." />

<meta name="revised" content="Tutorialspoint, 3/7/2014" />

HTML

55

End of ebook preview

If you liked what you saw...

Buy it from our store @ <https://store.tutorialspoint.com>

Preview from Notesale.co.uk
Page 43 of 43