

What Is Html Used For

Some attribute types function differently when used to modify different element types. For example, the attribute name is used by several element types, but has slightly different functions in each. Several basic attributes types have been recognized, including: (1) required attributes needed by a particular element type for that element type to function correctly; (2) optional attributes used to modify the default functionality of an element type; (3) standard attributes supported by many element types; and (4) event attributes used to cause element types to specify scripts to be run under specific circumstances.

Semantic HTML Semantic HTML is the use of HTML markup to reinforce the semantics, or meaning, of the information in web pages and web applications rather than merely to define its presentation or look. Semantic HTML is processed by conventional web browsers as well as by many other user agents. CSS is used to suggest how it is presented to human users

History HTML has included semantic markup since its inception. In an HTML document, the author may, among other things, "start with a title; add headings and paragraphs; add emphasis to [the] text; add images; add links to other pages; [and] use various kinds of lists".

Specifying the document's character encoding

Description

Doctype HTML is a declaration that tells the browser what version of HTML the document is written in. An HTML document is composed of a tree of simple HTML nodes, such as text nodes, and HTML elements, which add semantics and formatting to parts of a document (e.g., make text bold, organize it into paragraphs, lists and tables, or embed hyperlinks and images). Each element can have HTML attributes specified. Elements can also have content, including other elements and text.

Various versions of the HTML standard have included presentational markup such as `<font>` (added in HTML 3.2; removed in HTML 4.0 Strict), `<i>` (all versions) and `<center>` (added in HTML 3.2). There are also the semantically neutral `span` and `div` elements. Since the late 1990s when Cascading Style Sheets were beginning to work in most browsers, web authors have been encouraged to avoid the use of presentational HTML markup with a view to the separation of content and presentation.

Text editors

HTML video Introduced in HTML5, it is designed to partially replace HTML video is a subject of the HTML specification as the standard way of playing video via the web. As of 2020, HTML video is the only widely supported video playback technology in modern browsers, with the Flash plugin being phased out. Introduced in HTML5, it is designed to partially replace the `object` element and the previous de facto standard of using the proprietary Adobe Flash plugin, though early adoption was hampered by lack of agreement as to which video coding

formats and audio coding formats should be supported in web browsers. HTML video is a subject of the HTML specification as the standard way of playing video via the web

History of <video> element HTML elements are the building blocks of HTML pages. With HTML constructs, images and other objects such as interactive forms may be embedded into the rendered page. HTML provides a means to create structured documents by denoting structural semantics for text such as headings, paragraphs, lists, links, quotes, and other items. HTML elements are delineated by tags, written using angle brackets. Tags such as and <input> directly introduce content into the page. Other tags such as <p> and its corresponding closing tag </p> surround and provide information about document text and may include sub-element tags. Browsers do not display the HTML tags, but use them to...

HTML sanitization HTML sanitization can be used to protect against attacks such as cross-site scripting (XSS) by sanitizing any HTML code submitted by a user. In data sanitization, HTML sanitization is the process of examining an HTML document and producing a new HTML document that preserves only whatever tags In data sanitization, HTML sanitization is the process of examining an HTML document and producing a new HTML document that preserves only whatever tags and attributes are designated "safe" and desired

There are two general ways to specify which character encoding is used in the document.

HTML email Text is wrapped to fit the width of the viewing window, rather than uniformly breaking each line at 78 characters (defined in RFC 5322, which was necessary on older text terminals). HTML email is the use of a subset of HTML to provide formatting and semantic markup capabilities in email that are not available with plain text: Text HTML email is the use of a subset of HTML to provide formatting and semantic markup capabilities in email that are not available with plain text: Text can be linked without displaying a URL, or breaking long URLs into multiple pieces. It allows in-line inclusion of images, tables, as well as diagrams or mathematical formulae as images, which are otherwise difficult to convey (typically using ASCII art)

The <video> element started being discussed by the WHATWG in October 2006. The <video> element was proposed by Opera Software in February 2007. Opera also released a preview build that was showcased the same day, and a manifesto that called for video to become a first-class citizen of the web. In RFC 1866, the initial HTML 2.0 standard, the document character set was defined as ISO-8859-1 (later HTML standard defaults to Windows-1252 encoding). It was extended to ISO 10646 (which is basically equivalent to Unicode) by RFC 2070. It does not vary between documents of different languages or created on different platforms. The external character encoding is chosen by the author of the document (or the software the author uses to create the document) and determines how the bytes used to store and/or transmit the document map to characters from the document

character set. Characters not present in the chosen external character encoding may be represented by character entity references. 63532223f4 In version 5.3 of the now retired W3C specification, and the current Living Standard published by WHATWG, the only valid encoding is UTF-8. 63532223f4

Unicode and HTML the encoded form of an HTML document. When a document is transmitted via a MIME Web pages authored using HyperText Markup Language (HTML) may contain multilingual text represented with the Unicode universal character set. In order to do this, the web browser must know what encoding was used. Key to the relationship between Unicode and HTML is the relationship between the "document character set", which defines the set of characters that may be present in an HTML document and assigns numbers to them, and the "external character encoding", or "charset", used to encode a given document as a sequence of bytes 63532223f4

== Adoption == 63532223f4 First, the web server can include the character encoding or "charset" in the Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP) Content-Type header, which would typically look like this: 63532223f4 Text editors commonly used for HTML typically include either built-in functions or integration with external tools for such tasks as version control, link-checking and validation, code... 63532223f4

Character encodings in HTML While Hypertext Markup Language (HTML) has been in use since 1991, HTML 4. 0 from December 1997 was the first standardized version where international characters While Hypertext Markup Language (HTML) has been in use since 1991, HTML 4. 0 from December 1997 was the first standardized version where international characters were given reasonably complete treatment. When an HTML document includes special characters outside the range of seven-bit ASCII, two goals are worth considering: the information's integrity, and universal browser display 63532223f4

Text editors intended for use with HTML usually provide at least syntax highlighting. Some editors additionally feature templates, toolbars, and keyboard shortcuts to quickly insert common HTML elements and structures. Wizards, tooltip prompts, and autocompletion may help with common tasks. 63532223f4

HTML editor Although the HTML markup in a web page can be controlled with any text editor An HTML editor is a program used for editing HTML, the markup of a web page. Although the HTML markup in a web page can be controlled with any text editor, specialized HTML editors can offer convenience, added functionality, and organisation. Many word processing, graphic design, and page layout programs that are not dedicated to web design, such as Microsoft Word or QuarkXPress, also have the ability to edit & export HTML documents. For example, many HTML editors handle not only HTML, but also related technologies such as CSS, JavaScript, or ECMAScript. An HTML editor is a program used for editing HTML, the markup of a web page. In some cases, they also manage communication with remote web servers via FTP and WebDAV, and version control systems such as Subversion or Git 63532223f4

HTML attribute attributes used to cause element types to specify scripts to be run under specific circumstances. Doctype HTML is a declaration that tells the browser what version Hypertext markup language attributes are special words used to adjust the behavior or

Sanitization is typically performed by using either a whitelist or a blacklist approach. Leaving a safe HTML element off a whitelist is not so serious; it simply means that that feature will not be included post-sanitation. On the other hand, if an unsafe element is left off a blacklist, then the vulnerability will not be sanitized out of the HTML output. An out-of-date blacklist can therefore be dangerous if new, unsafe features have been introduced to the...

HTML It defines the content and structure of web content. It defines the content and structure Hypertext Markup Language (HTML) is the standard markup language for documents designed to be displayed in a web browser. It is often assisted by technologies such as Cascading Style Sheets (CSS) and scripting languages such as JavaScript. Hypertext Markup Language (HTML) is the standard markup language for documents designed to be displayed in a web browser

Basic tags for changing fonts are often allowed, such as `<b>`, `<i>`, `<u>`, `<em>`, and `<strong>` while more advanced tags such as `<script>`, `<object>`, `<embed>`, and `<link>` are removed or escaped using HTML entities by the sanitization process. Additionally, potentially dangerous attributes, such as `onclick` and `onfocus`, are removed in order to prevent malicious code from being injected. In 2001, Tim Berners-Lee participated in a discussion of the Semantic Web, where it was presented that... Web browsers receive HTML documents from a web server or from local storage and render the documents into multimedia web pages. HTML describes the structure of a web page semantically and originally included cues for its appearance. Most graphical email clients support HTML email, and many default to it. Many of these clients include both a GUI editor for composing HTML emails and a rendering engine for displaying received HTML emails. HTML attributes generally appear as name-value pairs, separated by `=`, and are written within the start tag of an element... The relationship between Unicode and HTML... display of an HTML element. An attribute either modifies the default functionality of an element type or provides functionality to certain element types unable to function correctly without them. In HTML syntax, an attribute is added to an HTML start tag. Details Since its conception, a number of people have vocally opposed all HTML email (and even MIME itself), for a variety of reasons. For instance, the ASCII Ribbon Campaign advocated that all email should be sent in ASCII text format. Proponents placed ASCII art in their signature blocks, meant to look like an awareness ribbon, along with a message or link to an advocacy site. The campaign was... Concepts

HTML element The current de facto standard is governed An HTML element is a type of HTML (HyperText Markup Language) document component, one of several types of HTML nodes (some common node types include document, document fragment, interface and

attribute nodes). first used version of HTML was written by Tim Berners-Lee in 1993 and there have since been many versions of HTML. The first used version of HTML was written by Tim Berners-Lee in 1993 and there have since been many versions of HTML. The current de facto standard is governed by the industry group WHATWG and is known as the HTML Living Standard 63532223f4

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