Start tag	Element content	End tag
<h1></h1>	My First Heading	
	My first paragraph.	
	none	none

Tag	Description
<html></html>	Defines the root of an HTML document
<body></body>	Defines the document's body
<h1> to <h6></h6></h1>	Defines HTML headings

- 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 <html> tag declares the language of the Web page
- · The title attribute defines some extra information about an element

Tag	Description
<u></u>	Defines a paragraph
<u><hr/></u>	Defines a thematic change in the content
<u> </u>	Inserts a single line break
<pre><</pre>	Defines pre-formatted text

- Use the style attribute for styling HTML elements
- Use background-color for background color
- Use color for text colors
- Use font-family for text fonts
- Use font-size for text sizes
- Use text-align for text alignment

Tag	Description
<u></u>	Defines bold text
<u></u>	Defines emphasized text
<u><i></i></u>	Defines a part of text in an alternate voice or mood
<small></small>	Defines smaller text
	Defines important text
	Defines subscripted text
	Defines superscripted text
<ins></ins>	Defines inserted text
	Defines deleted text
<mark></mark>	Defines marked/highlighted text

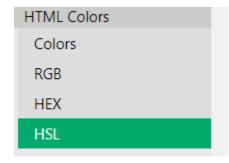
HTML Quotation and Citation Elements

Tag	Description
<abbr></abbr>	Defines an abbreviation or acronym
<address></address>	Defines contact information for the author/owner of a document
<u><bdo></bdo></u>	Defines the text direction
<blookquote></blookquote>	Defines a section that is quoted from another source
<cite></cite>	Defines the title of a work
<u><q></q></u>	Defines a short inline quotation

HTML Comment Tag

You can add comments to your HTML sc

<!-- Write your comments here -->



HSL Color Values

In HTML, a color can be specified using hue, sa

hsl(hue, saturation, lightness)

CSS can be added to HTML documents in 3 ways:

- . Inline by using the style attribute inside HTML elements
- Internal by using a <style> element in the <head> section
- External by using a link> element to link to an external CSS file

Chapter Summary

- · Use the HTML style attribute for inline styling
- Use the HTML <style> element to define internal CSS
- Use the HTML link> element to refer to an external CSS file
- Use the HTML <head> element to store <style> and <link> elements
- Use the CSS color property for text colors
- Use the CSS font-family property for text fonts
- Use the CSS font-size property for text sizes
- Use the CSS border property for borders
- · Use the CSS padding property for space inside the border
- Use the CSS margin property for space outside the border

HTML Links - The target Attribute

By default, the linked page will be displayed in the current browser window. To change

The target attribute specifies where to open the linked document.

The target attribute can have one of the following values:

- _self Default. Opens the document in the same window/tab as it was clicked
- _blank Opens the document in a new window or tab
- _parent Opens the document in the parent frame
- _top Opens the document in the full body of the window

Chapter Summary

- Use the <a> element to define a link
- · Use the href attribute to define the link address
- · Use the target attribute to define where to open the linked document
- Use the element (inside <a>) to use an image as a link
- Use the mailto: scheme inside the href attribute to create a link that opens the user's email program

```
<style>
a:link {
 color: green;
 background-color: transparent;
 text-decoration: none;
}
a:visited {
 color: pink;
 background-color: transparent;
 text-decoration: none;
}
a:hover {
 color: red;
 background-color: transparent;
 text-decoration: underline;
}
a:active {
 color: yellow;
 background-color: transparent;
 text-decoration: underline;
</style>
```

Then, add a link to the bookmark ("Jump to Chapter 4"), from within the same page:

```
Example

<a href="#C4">Jump to Chapter 4</a>

Try it Yourself »
```

You can also add a link to a bookmark on another page:

```
<a href="html_demo.html#C4">Jump to Chapter 4</a>
```

Images in Another Folder

If you have your images in a sub-folder, you must include the folder name in the src attribute:

```
Example

<img src="/images/html5.gif" alt="HTML5 Icon" style="width:128px;height:128px;">

Try it Yourself »
```

Images on Another Server/Website

Some web sites point to an image on another server.

To point to an image on another server, you must specify an absolute (full) URL in the src attribute:

```
Example

<img src="https://www.w3schools.com/images/w3schools_green.jpg" alt="W3Schools.com">
```

Here is the HTML source code for the image map above:

Shape

You must define the shape of the clickable area, and you can choose one of these values:

- · rect defines a rectangular region
- circle defines a circular region
- · poly defines a polygonal region
- · default defines the entire region

You must also define some coordinates to be able to place the clickable area onto the image.

To avoid the background image from repeating itself, set the background-repeat property to no-repeat.

Example

```
<style>
body {
  background-image: url('example_img_girl.jpg');
  background-repeat: no-repeat;
}
</style>
```

Background Cover

If you want the background image to cover the entire element, you can set the background-size property to cover.

Also, to make sure the entire element is always covered, set the background-attachment property to fixed:

This way, the background image will cover the entire element, with no stretching (the image will keep its original proportions):

Example

```
<style>
body {
  background-image: url('img_girl.jpg');
  background-repeat: no-repeat;
  background-attachment: fixed;
  background-size: cover;
}

<
```

Background Stretch

If you want the background image to stretch to fit the entire element



Try resizing the browser window, and you will see that the image will

Example

```
<style>
body {
  background-image: url('img_girl.jpg');
  background-repeat: no-repeat;
  background-attachment: fixed;
  background-size: 100% 100%;
}
</style>
```