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

Tag	Description
<html>	Defines the root of an HTML document
<body>	Defines the document's body
<h1> to <h6>	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 `<img>` specifies the path to the image to be displayed
- The `width` and `height` attributes of `<img>` provide size information for images
- The `alt` attribute of `<img>` 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
<p>	Defines a paragraph
<hr>	Defines a thematic change in the content
 	Inserts a single line break
<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
<b>	Defines bold text
<em>	Defines emphasized text
<i>	Defines a part of text in an alternate voice or mood
<small>	Defines smaller text
<strong>	Defines important text
<sub>	Defines subscripted text
<sup>	Defines superscripted text
<ins>	Defines inserted text
<del>	Defines deleted text
<mark>	Defines marked/highlighted text

HTML Quotation and Citation Elements

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

HTML Comment Tag

You can add comments to your HTML so

```
<!-- Write your comments here -->
```

HTML Colors

Colors

RGB

HEX

HSL

HSL Color Values

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

```
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 `<img>` 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:

```
<img src="workplace.jpg" alt="Workplace" usemap="#workmap">

<map name="workmap">
  <area shape="rect" coords="34,44,270,350" alt="Computer" href="computer.htm">
  <area shape="rect" coords="290,172,333,250" alt="Phone" href="phone.htm">
  <area shape="circle" coords="337,300,44" alt="Coffee" href="coffee.htm">
</map>
```

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;
}
</style>
```

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>
```