

HTML Style

The HTML `style` attribute is used to add styles to an element, such as color, font, size, and more.

Example

I am Red

I am Blue

I am Big

The HTML `style` attribute has the following syntax:

```
<tagname style="property:value;">
```

background-color

Example

Set the background color for a page to powderblue:

```
<body style="background-color:powderblue;">

<h1>This is a heading</h1>
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>

</body>
```

Example

Set background color for two different elements:

```
<body>

<h1 style="background-color:powderblue;">This is a heading</h1>
<p style="background-color:tomato;">This is a paragraph.</p>

</body>
```

Text Color

Example

```
<h1 style="color:blue;">This is a heading</h1>
<p style="color:red;">This is a paragraph.</p>
```

Text Size

The CSS `font-size` property defines the text size for an HTML element:

Example

```
<h1 style="font-size:300%;">This is a heading</h1>
<p style="font-size:160%;">This is a paragraph.</p>
```

Fonts

The CSS `font-family` property defines the font to be used for an HTML element:

Example

```
<h1 style="font-family:verdana;">This is a heading</h1>
<p style="font-family:courier;">This is a paragraph.</p>
```

Text Alignment

The CSS `text-align` property defines the horizontal text alignment for an HTML element:

Example

```
<h1 style="text-align:center;">Centered Heading</h1>
<p style="text-align:center;">Centered paragraph.</p>
```

HTML Formatting

- HTML contains several elements for defining text with a special meaning.

Example

This text is bold

This text is italic

This is _{subscript} and ^{superscript}

Formatting elements were designed to display special types of text:

- - Bold text
- - Important text
- <i> - Italic text
- - Emphasized text
- <mark> - Marked text
- <small> - Smaller text
- - Deleted text
- <ins> - Inserted text
- <sub> - Subscript text
- <sup> - Superscript text

HTML and Elements

Example

```
<b>This text is bold</b>
```

Example

```
<strong>This text is important!</strong>
```

<i> Elements

- The HTML <i> element defines a part of text in an alternate voice or mood. The content inside is typically displayed in italic.
- Tip: The <i> tag is often used to indicate a technical term, a phrase from another language, a thought, a ship name, etc.

Example

```
<i>This text is italic</i>
```

 Elements

- The HTML element defines emphasized text. The content inside is typically displayed in italic.
- Tip: A screen reader will pronounce the words in with an emphasis, using verbal stress.

Example

```
<em>This text is emphasized</em>
```

HTML <small> Element

- The HTML <small> element defines smaller text:

Example

```
<small>This is some smaller text.</small>
```

HTML <mark> Element

- The HTML <mark> element defines text that should be marked or highlighted:

Example

```
<p>Do not forget to buy <mark>milk</mark> today.</p>
```

HTML Element

- The HTML element defines text that has been deleted from a document. Browsers will usually strike a line through deleted text:

Example

```
<p>My favorite color is <del>blue</del> <ins>red</ins>. </p>
```

My favorite color is ~~blue~~ red.

HTML <sub> Element

- The HTML <sub> element defines subscript text. Subscript text appears half a character below the normal line, and is sometimes rendered in a smaller font. Subscript text can be used for chemical formulas, like H₂O:

Example

```
<p>This is <sub>subscripted</sub> text.</p>
```

HTML <sup> Element

- The HTML <sup> element defines superscript text. Superscript text appears half a character above the normal line, and is sometimes rendered in a smaller font. Superscript text can be used for footnotes, like WWW^[1]:

Example

```
<p>This is <sup>superscripted</sup> text.</p>
```

HTML Quotations

- In this chapter we will go through the `<blockquote>`, `<q>`, `<abbr>`, `<address>`, `<cite>`, and `<bdo>` HTML elements.

Example

Here is a quote from WWF's website:

For nearly 60 years, WWF has been protecting the future of nature. The world's leading conservation organization, WWF works in 100 countries and is supported by more than one million members in the United States and close to five million globally.

HTML <blockquote> for Quotations

- The HTML <blockquote> element defines a section that is quoted from another source.
- Browsers usually indent <blockquote> elements.

Example

```
<p>Here is a quote from WWF's website:</p>
<blockquote cite="http://www.worldwildlife.org/who/index.html">
For 50 years, WWF has been protecting the future of nature.
The world's leading conservation organization,
WWF works in 100 countries and is supported by
1.2 million members in the United States and
close to 5 million globally.
</blockquote>
```

HTML <q> for Short Quotations

- The HTML <q> tag defines a short quotation.
- Browsers normally insert quotation marks around the quotation.

Example

```
| <p>WWF's goal is to: <q>Build a future where people live in harmony with nature.</q></p>
```

HTML <abbr> for Abbreviations

- The HTML <abbr> tag defines an abbreviation or an acronym, like "HTML", "CSS", "Mr.", "Dr.", "ASAP", "ATM".
- Marking abbreviations can give useful information to browsers, translation systems and search-engines.
- Tip: Use the global title attribute to show the description for the abbreviation/acronym when you mouse over the element.

```
| <p>The <abbr title="World Health Organization">WHO</abbr> was founded in 1948.</p>
```

HTML <address> for Contact Information

- The HTML <address> tag defines the contact information for the author/owner of a document or an article.
- The contact information can be an email address, URL, physical address, phone number, social media handle, etc.
- The text in the <address> element usually renders in italic, and browsers will always add a line break before and after the <address> element.

Example

```
<address>  
Written by John Doe.<br>  
Visit us at:<br>  
Example.com<br>  
Box 564, Disneyland<br>  
USA  
</address>
```

HTML <cite> for Work Title

- The HTML <cite> tag defines the title of a creative work (e.g. a book, a poem, a song, a movie, a painting, a sculpture, etc.).
- Note: A person's name is not the title of a work.
- The text in the <cite> element usually renders in italic.

Example

```
<p><cite>The Scream</cite> by Edvard Munch. Painted in 1893.</p>
```

HTML <bdo> for Bi-Directional Override

- BDO stands for Bi-Directional Override.
- The HTML <bdo> tag is used to override the current text direction:

Example

```
<bdo dir="rtl">This text will be written from right to left</bdo>
```

tfel ot thgir morf nettirw eb lliw enil sihT

HTML Comments

HTML Comment Tags

- You can add comments to your HTML source by using the following syntax:

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

```
<!-- This is a comment -->  
  
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>  
  
<!-- Remember to add more information here -->
```

```
<!-- Do not display this image at the moment  
  
-->
```

Exercise 04

- <https://reurl.cc/4pz0ID>

The screenshot shows a web-based exercise interface. At the top, it says "Web Programming Exercise 03". To the right of the title is a blue button labeled "總分 3/3" and a question mark icon. Below the title, there are two input fields: "Name" containing "Jenny" and "Student ID" containing "9900990". Underneath these fields is a question section. The question is: "1. Choose the correct HTML element for the largest heading:". The answer "1/1" is shown to the right of the question. There are five options for the HTML element: "<head>", "<h6>", "<h1>", "<heading>", and another "<h1>". The option "<h1>" is selected and highlighted with a green background and a checkmark icon to its right.

Just show that you are all correct!