

## \* Bookmarks

⇒ HTML links can be used to create bookmarks, so that readers can jump to specific parts of a web page.

⇒ To create a bookmark - first create the bookmark, then add a link to it.

⇒ When the link is clicked, the page will scroll down or up to the location with the bookmark.

Ex - `<h2 id="C4">Chapter 4 </h2>`

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

## \* HTML Links

Links are found in nearly all web pages. Links allow users to click their way from page to page.

### \* Email Link

Use `mailto:` inside the `href` attribute to create a link that opens the user's email program.

Ex - `<a href="mailto:xyz@gmail.com">Mail me </a>`

### \* Telephone Link

Use **tele:** inside the **href** attribute to create a link that opens the user's calling program.

Ex - ~~<a href=~~

**<a href="tel:9988776655"> Call us </a>**

Q. How to open link in new tab?

Ans Use **\_blank** in the **target** attribute to open the link in the new tab.

Ex - **<a href="https://www.thecodehelp.in" target="\_blank">**

Visit Us **</a>**

## \* Class Attribute

The **class** attribute is often used to point to a class name in a style sheet.

It can also be used by JavaScript to access and manipulate elements with the specific class name.

⇒ The **class** attribute is case sensitive

Different elements can share same class.

## Syntax

.abc {

←-- css properties -->

## \* id Attribute

The HTML **id** attribute is used to specify a unique id for an HTML element.

The **id** attribute specifies a unique id for an HTML element.

⇒ The **id** name is case sensitive.

## Syntax

#abc {

! -- css properties -->

}

## \* Semantic Elements

A semantic element clearly describes its meaning to both the browser and the developer.

Ex - **<form>**, **<table>** and **<article>** - clearly defines its content.

## \* Non-Semantic Element.

It tells nothing about its content.

Ex - **<div>** and **<span>**

## \* **<section>** Element



The `<section>` element defines a section in a document.

Example of where a `<section>` element can be used:

- \* Chapter
- \* Introduction
- \* Contact Info

## \* `<article>` Element

The `<article>` element specifies independent, self contained content.

Example of where the `<article>` element can be used:

- \* Forum posts
- \* Blog posts
- \* Newspaper article

## \* `<header>` Element

The `<header>` element represents a container for introductory content or a set of navigational links.

A `<header>` element typically contains:

\* Heading Element

\* Logo or icon

Imp 1) You can have several `<header>` elements in one HTML document.

2) `<header>` cannot be placed within a `<footer>`, `<address>` or another `<header>` element.

\* `<footer>` Element

The `<footer>` element defines a footer of a document or section.

A `<footer>` element typically contains:

\* Contact info

\* copyright info

\* Authorship info

Imp 1) You can have several `<footer>` elements in one document.

\* `<nav>` Element

The `<nav>` element defines a set of navigation links.

Not all the links of a document should be inside a `<nav>` element.

The `<nav>` element is intended only for major blocks of navigation links.

## \* `<aside>` Element

The `<aside>` element defines some content aside from the content it is placed in.

The `<aside>`<sup>content</sup> should be indirectly related to the surrounding content.

## \* `<figure>` and `<figcaption>` Elements

The `<figure>` tag specifies self contained content, like diagrams, photos, etc.

The `<figcaption>` tag defines a caption for a `<figure>` element.

## \* Summary in one Diagram :)

