

HTML attributes

Elements in HTML have **attributes**; these are additional values that configure the elements or adjust their behavior in various ways to meet the criteria the users want.

REFERENCE: <https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Attributes>

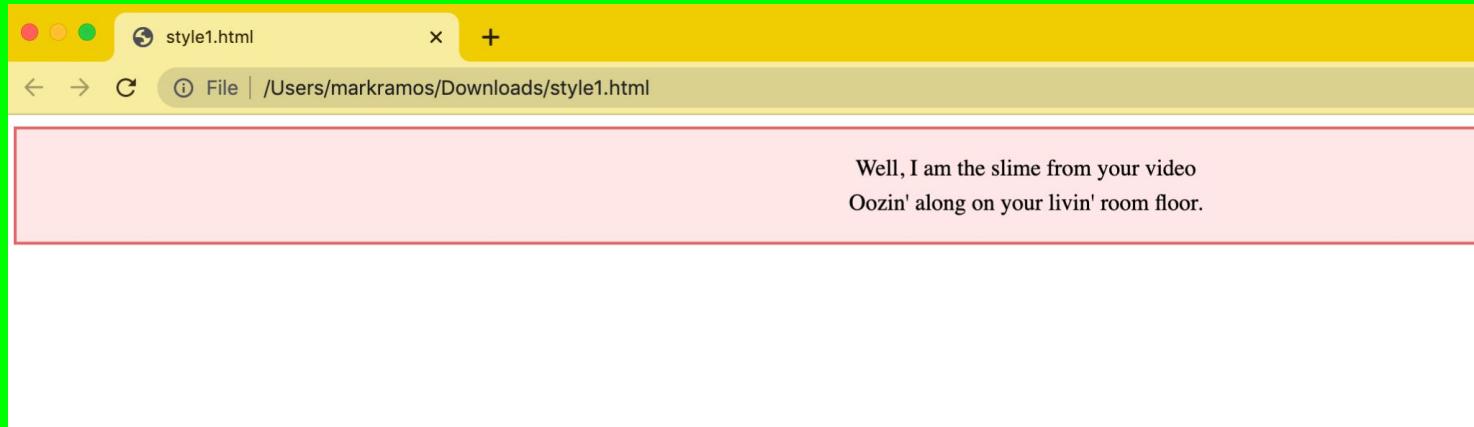
Attribute list

Attribute Name	Elements	Description
accept	<form> , <input>	List of types the server accepts, typically a file type.
accept-charset	<form>	List of supported charsets.
accesskey	Global attribute	Keyboard shortcut to activate or add focus to the element.
action	<form>	The URI of a program that processes the information submitted via the form.
align	<applet> , <caption> , <col> , <colgroup> , <hr> , <iframe> , , <table> , <tbody> , <td> , <tfoot> , <th> , <thead> , <tr>	Specifies the horizontal alignment of the element.
allow	<iframe>	Specifies a feature-policy for the iframe.

STYLE

The **style** global attribute contains CSS styling declarations to be applied to the element. *Note that it is recommended for styles to be defined in a separate file or files. This attribute and the `<style>` element have mainly the purpose of allowing for quick styling, for example for testing purposes.

```
style1.html x
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html>
3 <head>
4     <title></title>
5 </head>
6 <body>
7     <div style="background: #ffe7e8; border: 2px solid #e66465;">
8         <p style="margin: 15px; line-height: 1.5; text-align: center;">
9             Well, I am the slime from your video<br>
10            Oozin' along on your livin' room floor.</p>
11     </div>
12
13 </body>
14 </html>
```



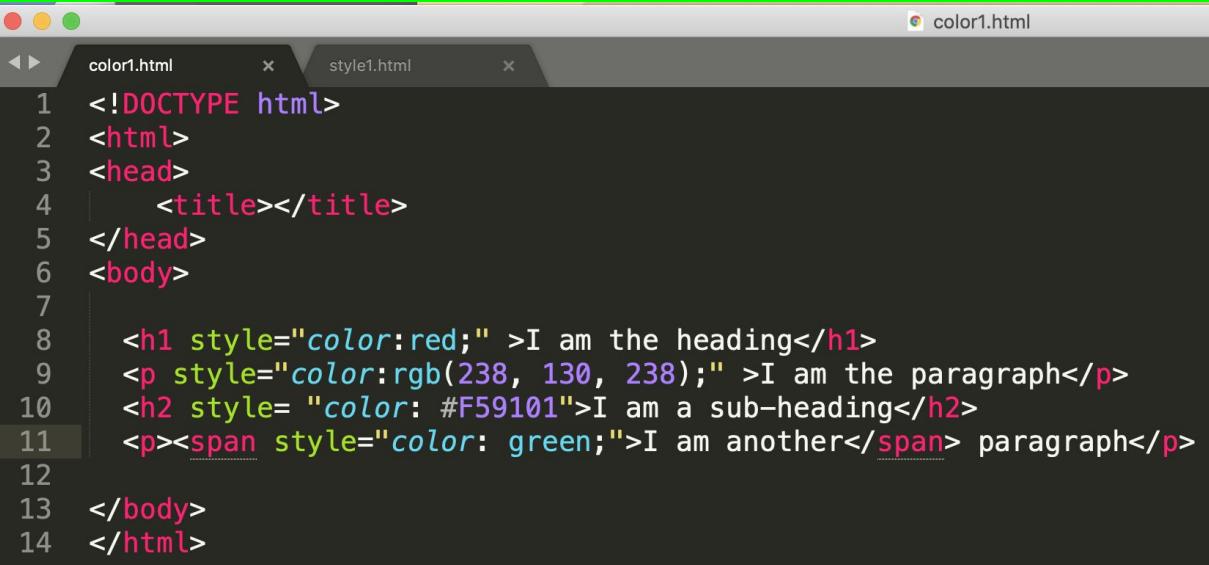
DEFINITION AND USAGE

- The style attribute specifies an **inline** style for an element.
- The style attribute will override any style set globally, e.g. styles specified in the <style> tag or in an external style sheet.
- The style attribute can be used on **any** HTML element (it will validate on any HTML element. However, it is not necessarily useful).

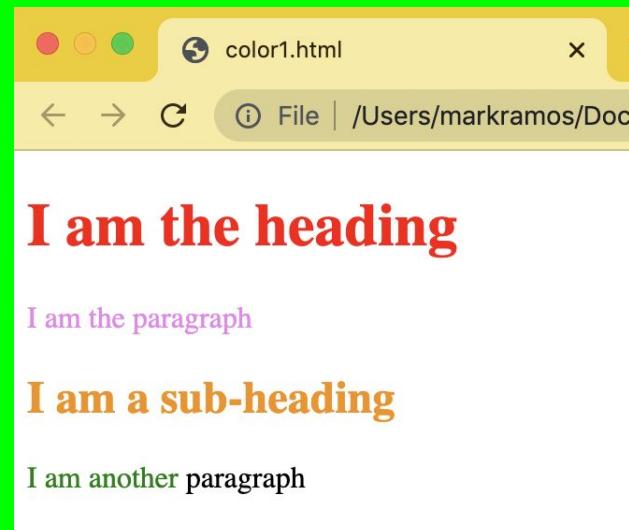
SYNTAX:

```
<element style="style_definitions">
```

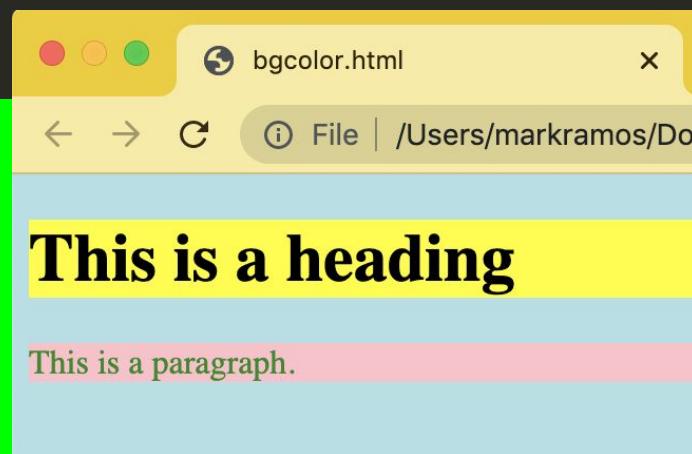
COLOR - CHANGE THE TEXT COLOR



```
color1.html    style1.html
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html>
3 <head>
4   <title></title>
5 </head>
6 <body>
7
8   <h1 style="color:red;">I am the heading</h1>
9   <p style="color:rgb(238, 130, 238);">I am the paragraph</p>
10  <h2 style="color: #F59101">I am a sub-heading</h2>
11  <p><span style="color: green;">I am another</span> paragraph</p>
12
13 </body>
14 </html>
```



BACKGROUND COLOR - CHANGE THE BG COLOR



```
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html>
3 <body style="background:pink;">
4   <h1 style="background:yellow;">This is a heading</h1>
5   <p style="background:pink; color:forestgreen">This is a paragraph.</p>
6 
7 </body>
8 </html>
```

This is a heading

This is a paragraph.

alignment



A kitten is sitting on a laptop keyboard, looking at a computer screen. The screen displays a web browser window with the Google homepage. The kitten is positioned in front of the laptop, partially obscuring it.

I am the heading

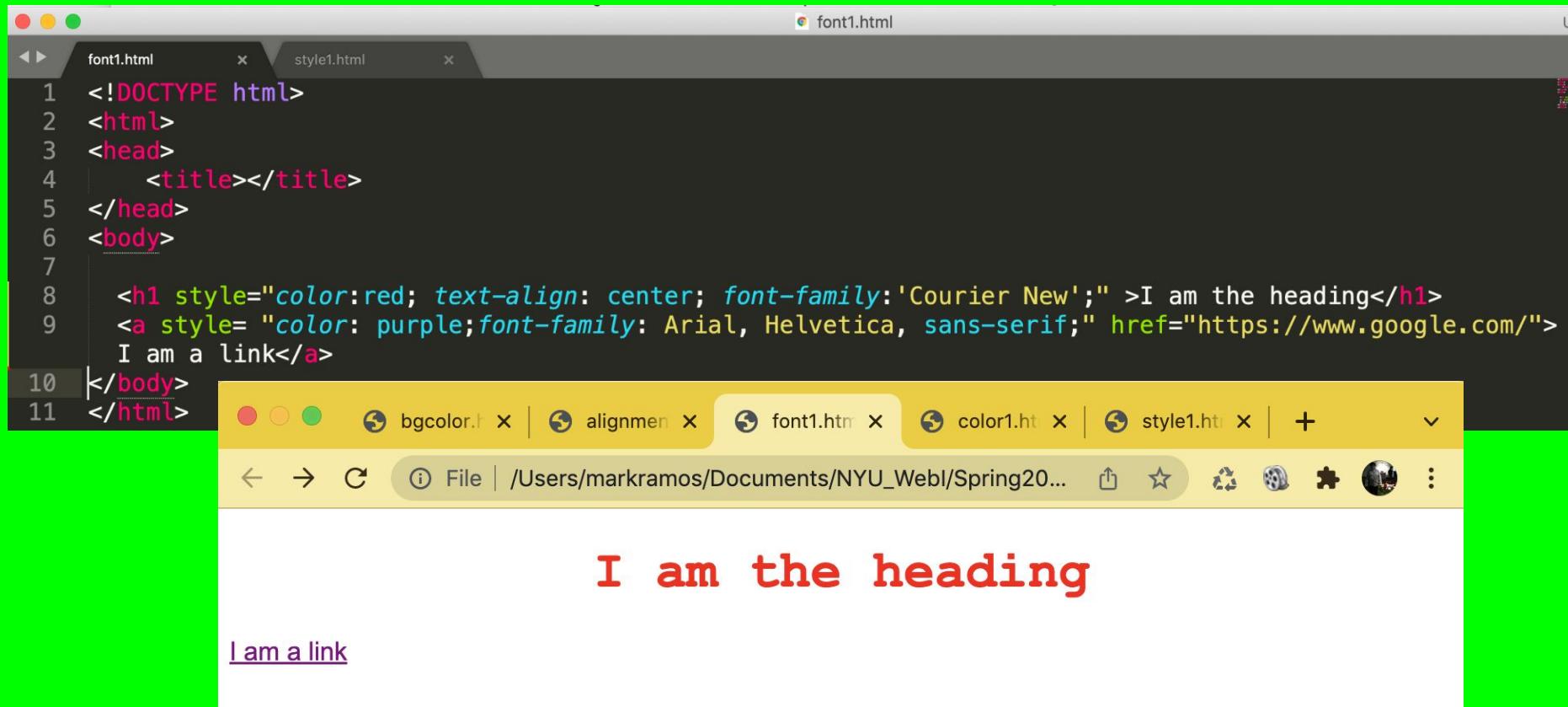
I am the paragraph

I am a sub-heading

```
alignment1.html
```

```
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html>
3 <head>
4   <title></title>
5 </head>
6 <body>
7
8   <h1 style="color:red; text-align: center;">I am the heading</h1>
9   <p style="color:rgb(238, 130, 238); text-align: left;">I am the paragraph</p>
10  <h2 style="color: #F59101; text-align: right;">I am a sub-heading</h2>
11  <p style="text-align:center;"></p>
12 </body>
13 </html>
```

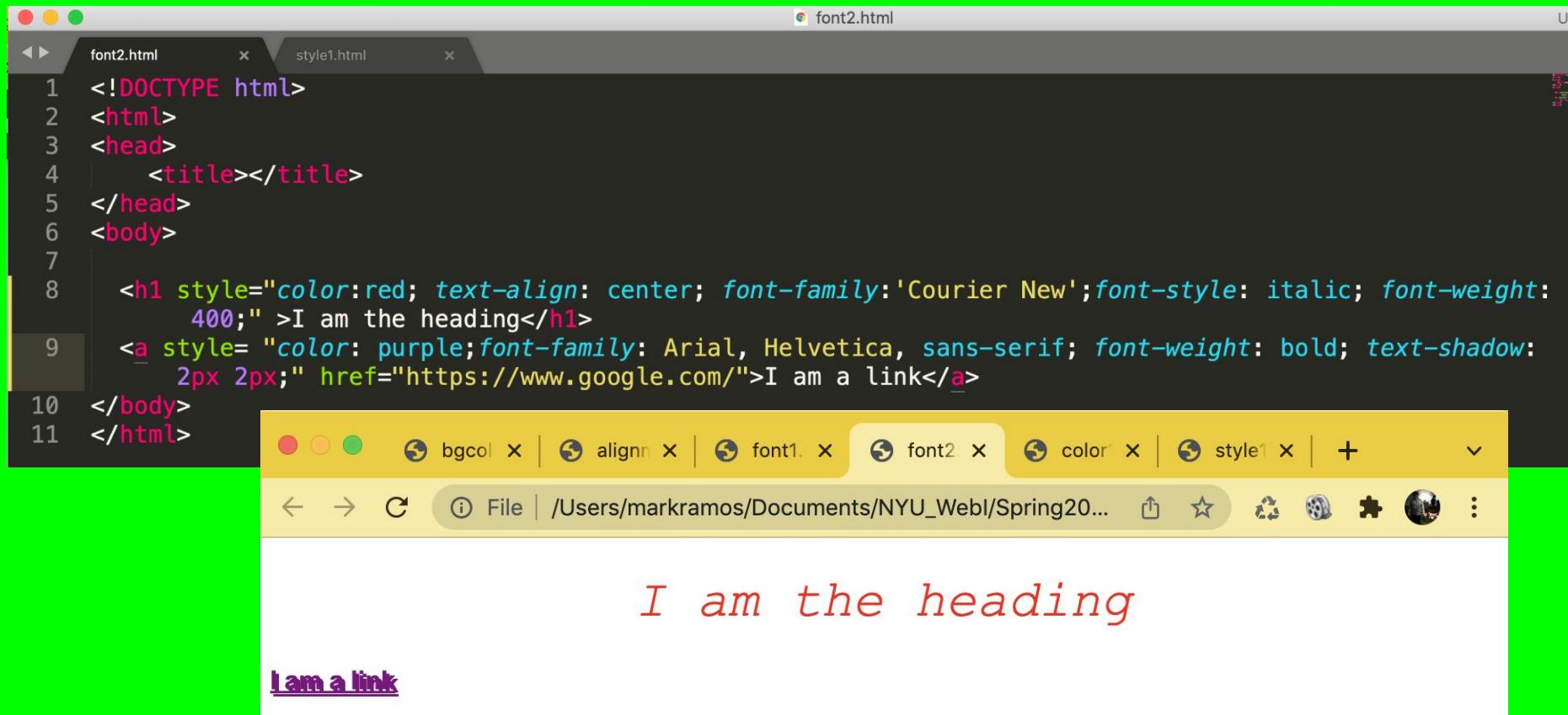
FONT-FAMILY



A screenshot of a web browser window titled "font1.html". The browser has multiple tabs open, including "font1.html", "style1.html", "bgcolor.html", "alignmen.html", "font1.htm", "color1.htm", and "style1.htm". The address bar shows the file path: "/Users/markramos/Documents/NYU_WebI/Spring20...". The main content area displays two lines of text: "I am the heading" in red font, centered, and "I am a link" in purple font, underlined.

```
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html>
3 <head>
4     <title></title>
5 </head>
6 <body>
7
8     <h1 style="color:red; text-align: center; font-family:'Courier New';" >I am the heading</h1>
9     <a style= "color: purple;font-family: Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif;" href="https://www.google.com/">
10    I am a link</a>
11 </body>
12 </html>
```

FONT-STYLE, FONT-WEIGHT



A screenshot of a web browser window titled "font2.html". The browser interface includes tabs for "font2.html" and "style1.html", a toolbar with various icons, and a status bar at the bottom.

```
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html>
3 <head>
4   <title></title>
5 </head>
6 <body>
7
8   <h1 style="color:red; text-align: center; font-family:'Courier New';font-style: italic; font-weight: 400;">I am the heading</h1>
9   <a style= "color: purple;font-family: Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif; font-weight: bold; text-shadow: 2px 2px;" href="https://www.google.com/">I am a link</a>
10 </body>
11 </html>
```

The browser displays the following content:

I am the heading

I am a link

FONT-SIZE

The screenshot shows a web browser window with two tabs open: "font3.html" and "style1.html". The "font3.html" tab is active and displays a red heading and a purple link. The "style1.html" tab is visible in the background.

The "font3.html" content is:

```
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html>
3 <head>
4   <title></title>
5 </head>
6 <body>
7
8   <h1 style="color:red; text-align: center; font-family:'Courier New'; font-size:60px" >I am the
heading</h1>
9   <a style= "color: purple;font-family: Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif; font-weight: bold; text-shadow:
20px 20px; font-size:120px" href="https://www.google.com/">I am a link</a>
10 </body>
11 </html>
```

The "style1.html" content is:

```
background-color: #f0f0f0;
color: black;
font-family: sans-serif;
font-size: 1em;
margin: 0;
padding: 0;
```

The browser's toolbar includes icons for file operations, zoom, and other functions. The address bar shows the path: "/Users/markramos/Documents/NYU_WebI/Spring20...".

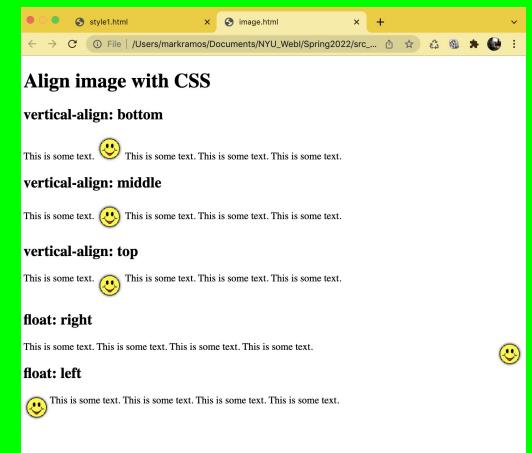
The rendered content in the browser is:

I am the heading

I am a link

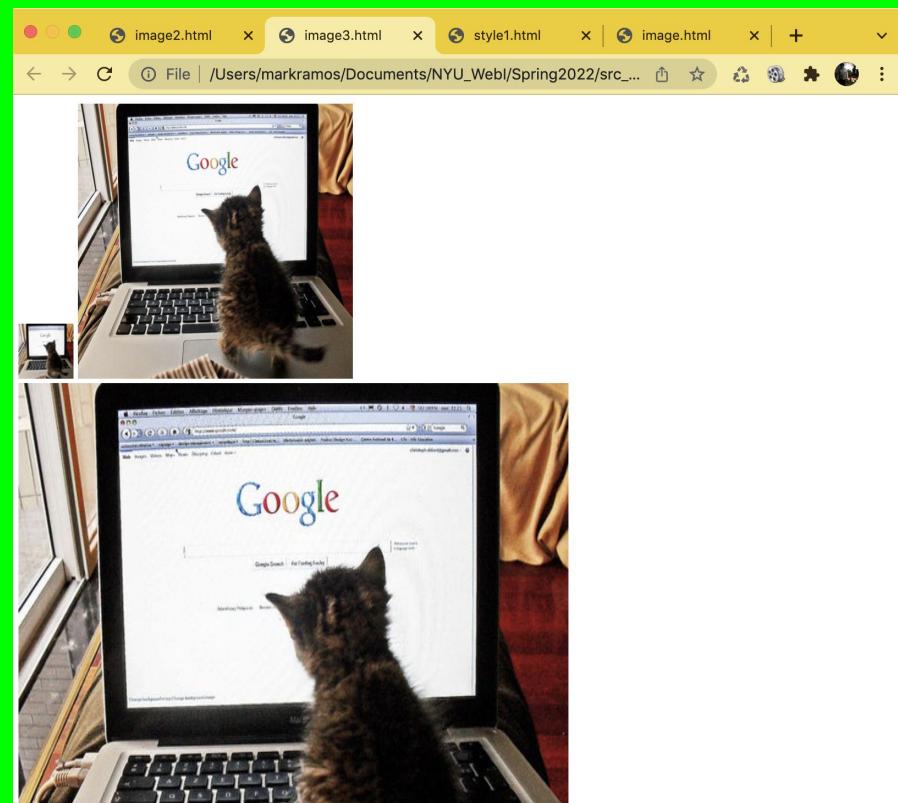
 ATTRIBUTES

```
image.html UNREGISTERED
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html>
3 <body>
4
5 <h1>Align image with CSS</h1>
6
7 <h2>vertical-align: bottom</h2>
8 <p>This is some text.  This is some text. This is some text. This is some text.</p>
9
10 <h2>vertical-align: middle</h2>
11 <p>This is some text.  This is some text. This is some text. This is some text.</p>
12
13 <h2>vertical-align: top</h2>
14 <p>This is some text.  This is some text. This is some text. This is some text.</p>
15
16 <h2>float: right</h2>
17 <p>This is some text.  This is some text. This is some text.</p>
18
19 <h2>float: left</h2>
20 <p>This is some text.  This is some text. This is some text. This is some text.</p>
21
22 </body>
23 </html>
```



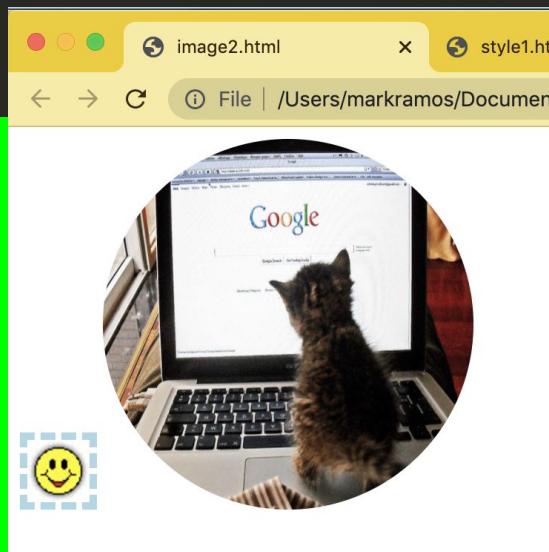
 width x height

```
image3.html
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html>
3 <body>
4
5 
6 
7 
8
9 </body>
10 </html>
```



BORDERS AND RADIUS

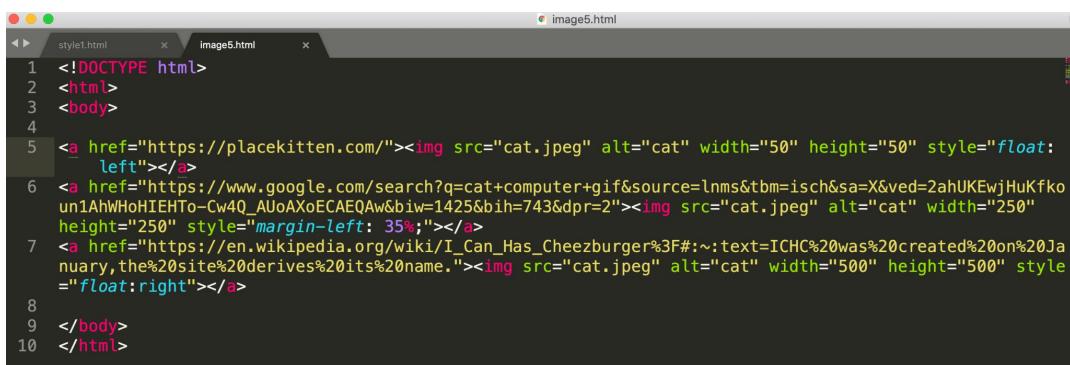
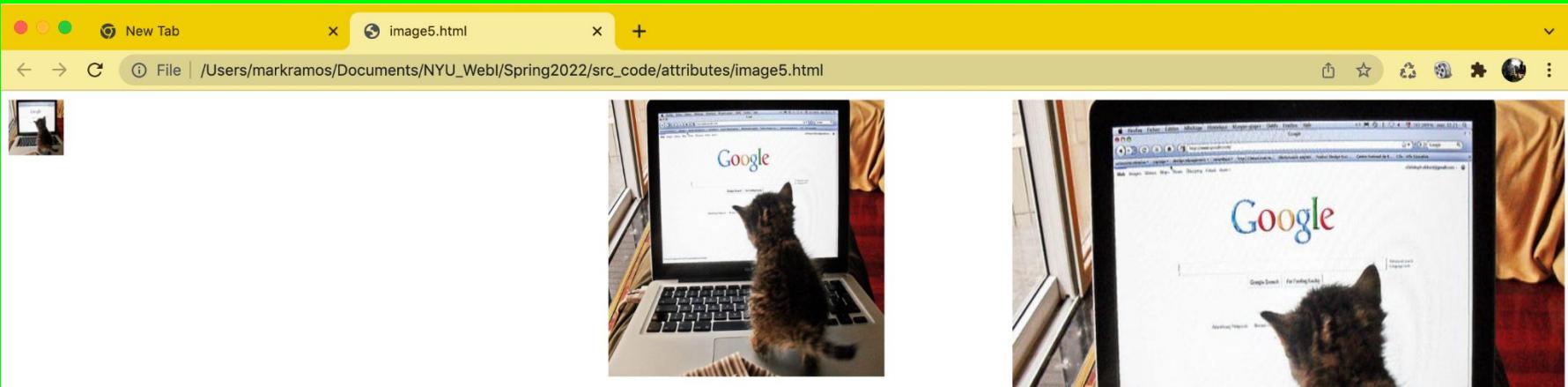
```
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html>
3 <body>
4
5 
6 
7
8 </body>
9 </html>
```



 LINK

```
style1.html      x   image4.html      x
1  <!DOCTYPE html>
2  <html>
3  <body>
4
5  <a href="https://placekitten.com/"></a>
6  <a href="https://www.google.com/search?q=cat+computer+gif&source=lnms&tbo=isch&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwjHuKfko
un1AhWHoHIEHTo-Cw4Q_AUoAXoECAEQAw&biw=1425&bih=743&dpr=2"></a>
7  <a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/I_Can_Has_Cheezburger%3F#:~:text=IHC%20was%20created%20on%20Ja
nuary,the%20site%20derives%20its%20name."></a>
8
9  </body>
10 </html>
```

POSITIONING



The image shows a screenshot of a web browser window titled "image5.html". The browser's address bar indicates the file is located at "/Users/markramos/Documents/NYU_WebI/Spring2022/src_code/attributes/image5.html". The main content of the browser shows a cat sitting on a laptop keyboard. In the background, a Google search results page is visible. Below the browser, a code editor window titled "style1.html" displays the following HTML code:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
<a href="https://www.google.com/search?q=cat+computer+gif&source=lnms&tbo=isch&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwjHuKfko
un1AhwHoIEHTo-Cw40_AUoAXoECAEQAw&btiw=1425&bih=743&dpr=2"></a>
<a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/I_Can_Has_Cheezburger%3F#:~:text=IHC%20was%20created%20on%20Ja
nuary,the%20site%20derives%20its%20name."></a>
</body>
</html>
```

<STYLE>: THE STYLE INFORMATION ELEMENT

The `<style>` HTML element contains style information for a document, or part of a document. It contains CSS, which is applied to the contents of the document containing the `<style>` element.

<https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/style>

 HTML Demo: <style>

Reset

HTML **CSS**

```
1 <style>
2 p {
3   color: green;
4 }
5 </style>
6
7 <p>This text will be green. Inline styles take precedence
over CSS included externally.</p>
8
9 <p style="color: blue">The <code>style</code> attribute
can override it, though.</p>
10
```

Output

This text will be green. Inline styles take precedence over CSS included externally.

The `style` attribute can override it, though.