

Lecture 3

HTML 5



HTML Headings

HTML headings are titles or subtitles that you want to display on a webpage. HTML headings are defined with the `<h1>` to `<h6>` tags. `<h1>` defines the most important heading. `<h6>` defines the least important heading. Browsers automatically add some white space before and after a heading. Search engines use the headings to index the structure and content of your web pages. `<h1>` headings should be used for main headings, followed by `<h2>` headings, then the less important `<h3>`, and so on. Use HTML headings for headings only.

Don't use headings to make text BIG or bold.



HTML Headings

`<h1>Heading 1</h1>`

`<h2>Heading 2</h2>`

`<h3>Heading 3</h3>`

`<h4>Heading 4</h4>`

`<h5>Heading 5</h5>`

`<h6>Heading 6</h6>`

Heading 1 (32px)

Heading 2 (24px)

Heading 3 (18.72px)

Heading 4 (16px)

Heading 5 (13.28px)

Heading 6 (12px)



HTML Paragraphs

A paragraph always starts on a new line, and is usually a block of text. The HTML **<p>** element defines a paragraph. A paragraph always starts on a new line, and browsers automatically add some white space (a margin) before and after a paragraph.

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

<p>This is another paragraph.</p>

With HTML, you cannot change the display by adding extra spaces or extra lines in your HTML code. The browser will automatically remove any extra spaces and lines when the page is displayed.



Horizontal Rule and Line Break

The **<hr>** tag defines a thematic break in an HTML page. A horizontal rule (**<hr>**) is a line that goes across the content of a webpage.

<p>This is some text.</p>

<hr>

<p>This is some text.</p>

The HTML **
** element defines a line break. Use **
** if you want a line break (a new line) without starting a new paragraph.

**<p>This is
a paragraph
with line breaks.</p>**

The **<hr>** and **
** tags are empty tags, which means that they have no end tags.



The Poem Problem

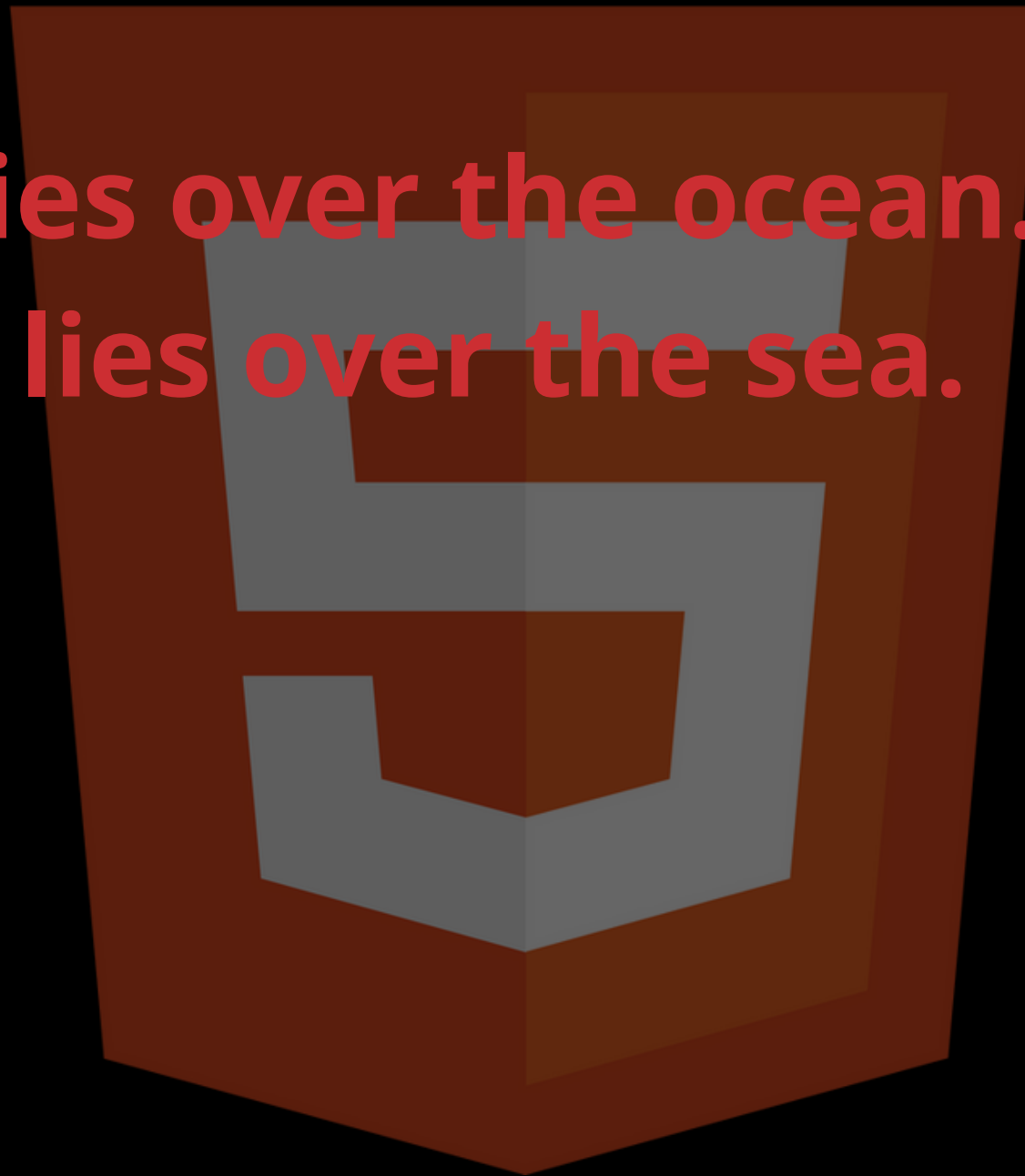
This poem will display on a single
line:

<p>

My Bonnie lies over the ocean.

My Bonnie lies over the sea.

</p>



Solution of Poem Problem

The HTML **<pre>** element defines preformatted text. The text inside a **<pre>** element is displayed in a fixed-width font (usually Courier), and it preserves both spaces and line breaks:

<pre>

My Bonnie lies over the ocean.

My Bonnie lies over the sea.

</pre>



HTML Style Attribute

The HTML style attribute is used to add styles to an element, such as color, font, size, and more. Setting the style of an HTML element, can be done with the style attribute. The HTML style attribute has the following syntax:

<tagname style="property:value;">

Here, the property is a CSS property. The value is a CSS value.

<body style=background-color:black;">

<h1 style="color:white;">TecNsol</h1>

<h2 style="font-size:300%;">Learn and Earn</h2>

<p style="color:red;">welcome to TecNsol</p>

</body>



HTML Formatting Elements

Formatting elements were designed to display special types of text:

- **** - Bold text ****
- **** - Important text ****
- **<i>** - Italic text **</i>**
- **** - Emphasized text ****
- **<mark>** - Marked text **</mark>**
- **<small>** - Smaller text **</small>**
- **** - Deleted text ****
- **<ins>** - Inserted text **</ins>**
- **_{** - Subscript text **}**
- **^{** - Superscript text **}**

