INTRODUCTION TO HTML5 TITLE CHAPTER 2 PART-2

Add Subtitle

POWERPOINT CONTENT

- You can find this PowerPoint content in the link:

- https://www.w3schools.com/html/default.asp

- From "HTML Headings" to "HTML CSS"

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HTML HEADINGS

- HTML headings are defined with the `<h1>` to `<h6>` tags
- `<h1>` defines the most important heading. `<h6>` defines the least important heading.
- **Headings Are Important**
- Search engines use the headings to index the structure and content of your web pages.

HTML PARAGRAPHS AND DISPLAY

- 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.

HTML Display

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

CONTINUE..

HTML Horizontal Rules

- The `<hr>` element is used to separate content

Example:

<h1> HTML the Main Languages of the Web</h1>

<p> is the standard markup language for creating Web pages. </p>

<hr>

<p>CSS is a language that describes how HTML elements are to be displayed on screen</p>

<hr>

<p>JavaScript is the programming language of HTML and the Web. </p>

CONTINUE..

HTML Line Breaks

- Use `<br>` if you want a line break (a new line) without starting a new paragraph.

- `<p>`This is`<br>`a paragraph`<br>`with line breaks.`</p>`

The HTML <pre> Element

- The HTML `<pre>` element defines preformatted text.

- `<pre>`
```
My Bonnie lies over the ocean.

My Bonnie lies over the sea.

My Bonnie lies over the ocean.

Oh, bring back my Bonnie to me.
```
`</pre>`

- For a complete list of all available HTML tags, visit our [HTML Tag Reference](#).

HTML STYLES

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

The HTML style attribute has the following syntax:

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

The **property** is a CSS property. The **value** is a CSS value. You will learn more about CSS later in this tutorial.

Background Color

```
<body style="background-color:powderblue;">
<h1 style="background-color:blue;">This is a heading</h1>
</body>
```

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CONTINUE..

Text color

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

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

Font type

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

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

Text Size

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

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

CONTINUE

- **Text Alignment**

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

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

- **Summary**
- 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

HTML TEXT FORMATTING

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

- `<b>` - Bold text

- `<strong>` - Important text

- `<i>` - Italic text

- `<em>` - Emphasized text

- `<mark>` - Marked text

- `<small>` - Smaller text

- `<del>` - Deleted text

- `<ins>` - Inserted text

- `<sub>` - Subscript text

- `<sup>` - Superscript text

EXAMPLE

- `<body>`
- `<p>1. This text is normal.</p>`
- `<p><b>2. This text is bold</b></p>`
- `<p><b>3. This text is bold</b></p>`
- `<p><i>4. This text is italic.</i></p>`
- `<p><em>5. This text is emphasized</em></p>`
- `<p><small>6. This is some smaller text.</small></p>`
- `<p>7. Do not forget to buy <mark>milk</mark> today.</p>`
- `<p>8. My favorite color is <del>blue</del> red.</p>`
- `<p>9. My favorite color is <ins>red</ins>.</p`
- `<p>10. This is <sub>subscripted</sub> text.</p>`
- `<p>11. This is <sup>superscripted</sup> text.</p>`

HTML COMMENTS

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

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

- **Example:**

- ```
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>
<!--
<p>Look at this cool image:</p>
<img border="0" src="pic_trulli.jpg" alt="Trulli">
-->
<p>This is a paragraph too.</p>
```

HTML COLORS

- HTML colors are specified with predefined color names, or with RGB, HEX, HSL, RGBA, or HSLA values.

- HTML supports [140 standard color names](#)

Background Color

Text Color

Border Color

```html
<h1 style="border:2px solid Tomato;">Hello World</h1>
<h1 style="border:2px solid DodgerBlue;">Hello World</h1>
<h1 style="border:2px solid Violet;">Hello World</h1>
```

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CONTINUE..

- In HTML, a color can be specified as an RGB value, using this formula:

- `rgb(red, green, blue)`

- Each parameter (red, green, and blue) defines the intensity of the color with a value between 0 and 255.

```
<h1 style="background-color:rgb(255,0, 0);">rgb(255,0, 0)</h1>

<h1 style="background-color:rgb(0,0, 255);">rgb(0,0, 255)</h1>

<h1 style="background-color:rgb(0, 255, 0);">rgb(60, 179, 113)</h1>
```

HTML STYLES - CSS

- CSS stands for Cascading Style Sheets.

- CSS saves a lot of work. It can control the layout of multiple web pages all at once.

Using CSS

- 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.

- The most common way to add CSS, is to keep the styles in external CSS files

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Inline CSS

An inline CSS uses the `style` attribute of an HTML element.

`<h1 style="color:blue;">A Blue Heading</h1>`

Internal CSS

An internal CSS is defined in the `<head>` section of an HTML page, within a `<style>` element.

```
<head>
  <style>
  body {background-color: powderblue;}
  h1   {color: blue;}
  p    {color: red;}
  </style>
</head>
```

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CONTINUE..

- **External CSS**

- An external style sheet is used to define the style for many HTML pages.

- To use an external style sheet, add a link to it in the <head> section of each HTML page:

- With an external style sheet, you can change the look of an entire web site, by changing one file!

EXAMPLE

- **HTML file**

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
  <link rel="stylesheet" href="styles.css">
</head>
<body>

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

</body>
</html>
```

- **Styless.css**

```
body {
  background-color: powderblue;
}
h1 {
  color: blue;
}
p {
  color: red;
}
```

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CSS COLORS, FONTS, BORDER, PADDING, MARGIN AND SIZES

- The CSS color property defines the text color to be used.

- The CSS font-family property defines the font to be used.

- The CSS font-size property defines the text size to be used.

- Example: https://www.w3schools.com/html/html_css.asp

- The CSS border property defines a border around an HTML element.

Example:

```
p {
  border: 2px solid powderblue;
}
```

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CONTINUE..

- The CSS `padding` property defines a padding (space) between the text and the border.

```
p {
    border: 2px solid powderblue;
    padding: 30px;
}
```

- The CSS `margin` property defines a margin (space) outside the border.

```
p {
    border: 2px solid powderblue;
    margin: 50px;
}
```

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