Html Attributes

The lang Attribute

You should always include the lang attribute inside the <html> tag, to declare the language of the Web page. This is meant to assist search engines and browsers.

The following example specifies English as the language:

<!DOCTYPE html>  
<html lang="en"> or <html lang="en-US">  
<body>  
...  
</body>  
</html>

[HTML Language Code Reference](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_language_codes.asp) : <https://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_language_codes.asp>

## The style Attribute

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

### **Example**

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

## Chapter Summary

* All HTML elements can have **attributes**
* The href attribute of <a> specifies the URL of the page the link goes to
* The src attribute of <img> specifies the path to the image to be displayed
* The width and height attributes of <img> provide size information for images
* The alt attribute of <img> provides an alternate text for an image
* The style attribute is used to add styles to an element, such as color, font, size, and more
* The lang attribute of the <html> tag declares the language of the Web page
* The title attribute defines some extra information about an element

## Headings Are Important

Search engines use the headings to index the structure and content of your web pages.

Users often skim a page by its headings. It is important to use headings to show the document structure.

<h1> headings should be used for main headings, followed by <h2> headings, then the less important <h3>, and so on.

## Bigger Headings

Each HTML heading has a default size. However, you can specify the size for any heading with the style attribute, using the CSS font-size property:

### **Example**

<h1 style="font-size:60px;">Heading 1</h1>