

# HTML Layout

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# HTML LAYOUT

- HTML Tags
- HTML Attributes
- HTML Elements

## Syntax:

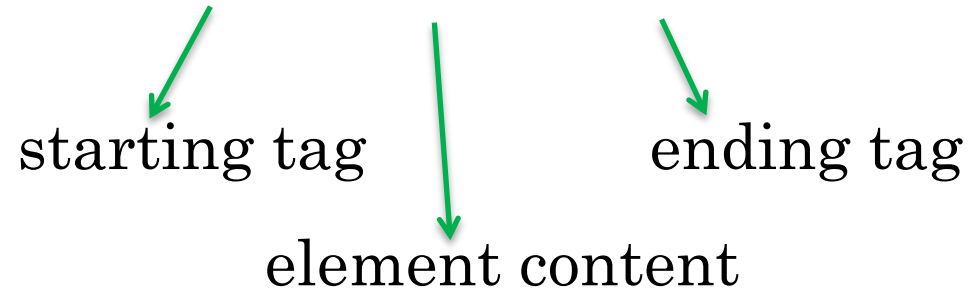
`<tag name attribute_name= " attribute_value"> content </ tag name>`



# HTML TAGS

- HTML tags are used to mark-up HTML elements □
- Tag is surrounded by angular brackets “< >”
- **Syntax:** `<tag> content </tag>`

starting tag      element content      ending tag



The diagram illustrates the components of an HTML tag syntax. Three green arrows point from the labels below to the corresponding parts of the code snippet '<tag> content </tag>' above. The first arrow points from 'starting tag' to '<tag>'. The second arrow points from 'element content' to 'content'. The third arrow points from 'ending tag' to '</tag>'.

- Example: `<b> Welcome to class of BWT </b>`
- □ HTML tags are not case sensitive, `<b>` means the same as `<B>`



# HTML ATTRIBUTES

- Provide additional information about HTML elements.
- HTML Attributes are always specified in to **starting tag**.
- It is usually come in pair of name and value like: **name="value"**.
- For example: `<body text="red">`
- Multiple attributes are possible with space between two attributes in one HTML element.

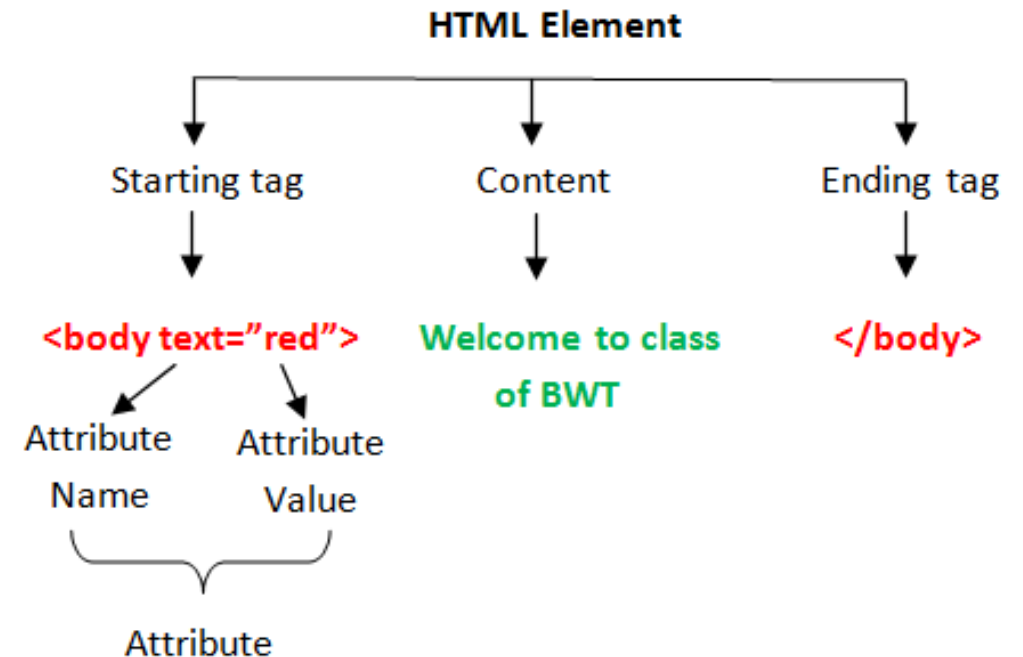


# HTML Elements

HTML element is defined by starting tag, content and ending tag.

e.g.

`<body text="red">`  
Welcome to class of BWT  
`</body>`



# Types of Elements

- ✓ Empty element
- ✓ Nested element
- ✓ Block-level element
- ✓ Inline element

# Types of Elements

## ✓ Empty element :

- Elements do not have ending tag and content.
- **Example:** `<br>`, `<hr>`, `<img>`
- known as **void element** or **unpaired tag**.

## ✓ Nested element :

- Elements can be placed within other elements.
- **Example:** `<html> <body> <p>content</p></body> </html>`

# Types of Elements

## ✓ Block-level element :

- Structural elements of the page – divides page into different blocks.
- It always starts with new line.
- Takes the full width of web page from left to right.
- Contain block-level + inline elements
- **Example:** <div>, <dl>, <dt>, <fieldset>, <figure>, <footer>, <form>, <h1>-<h6>, <header>, <hr>, <li>, <p>, <pre>, <table>



# Types of Elements

## ✓ Inline element :

- Contained within block-level elements.
- Surround only small parts of the document's content.
- Not start with new line and take width as per requirement.
- **Example:** <a>, <b>, <bdo>, <button>, <i>, <u>, <input>, <label>, <map>, <q>, <script>, <select>, <span>, <strong>, <sub>, <sup>, <textarea>

# Thank you

## Title

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