

LEARNER'S PACKET (LeaP)

Student Name:		Section:	
Subject Teacher: Grade		Adviser:	

11	Learning Area	.NET TECHNOLOGY		
	Quarter	FIRST QUARTER	Week No.	5
	Learning Days	Monday to Friday	Date Covered	JULY 14 -18, 2025

I. LESSON TITLE	
II. MOST ESSENTIAL LEARNING COMPETENCIES (MELCs)	1. Describe the interaction of the objects with the business logic in details
2. CORE CONTENT	1. Learn the common means of accessing the HTML Attributes and Tags 2. Demonstrate HTML Styles, Background Color, Text Color and Images Attributes

1. LEARNING PHASES AND LEARNING ACTIVITIES

I. Introduction

HTML Styles

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

Example

I am Red
I am Blue
I am Big

Try it Yourself »

The HTML Style Attribute

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;">
```

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

Background Color

The CSS **background-color** property defines the background color for an HTML element.

Example

Set the background color for a page to powderblue:

```
<body style="background-color:powderblue;">
```

```
<h1>This is a heading</h1>
```

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

```
</body>
```

Try it Yourself »

Example

Set background color for two different elements:

```
<body>
```

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

```
<p style="background-color:tomato;">This is a paragraph.</p>
```

```
</body>
```

Try it Yourself »

Text Color

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

Example

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

Fonts

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

Example

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

Text Size

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

Example

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

Text Alignment

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

Example

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

HTML Text Formatting

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

Example

This text is bold

This text is italic

This is subscript and superscript

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HTML Formatting Elements

Formatting elements were designed to display special types of text:

- `` - Bold text
- `` - Important text
- `<i>` - Italic text
- `` - Emphasized text
- `<mark>` - Marked text
- `<small>` - Smaller text
- `` - Deleted text
- `<ins>` - Inserted text
- `<sub>` - Subscript text
- `<sup>` - Superscript text

HTML `` and `` Elements

The HTML `` element defines bold text, without any extra importance.

Example

```
<b>This text is bold</b>  
Try it Yourself »
```

The HTML `` element defines text with strong importance. The content inside is typically displayed in bold.

Example

```
<strong>This text is important!</strong>
```

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HTML `<i>` and `` Elements

The HTML `<i>` element defines a part of text in an alternate voice or mood. The content inside is typically displayed in italic.

Tip: The `<i>` tag is often used to indicate a technical term, a phrase from another language, a thought, a ship name, etc.

Example

```
<i>This text is italic</i>
```

[Try it Yourself »](#)

The HTML `` element defines emphasized text. The content inside is typically displayed in italic.

Tip: A screen reader will pronounce the words in `` with an emphasis, using verbal stress.

Example

```
<em>This text is emphasized</em>
```

[Try it Yourself »](#)

HTML `<small>` Element

The HTML `<small>` element defines smaller text:

Example

```
<small>This is some smaller text.</small>
```

[Try it Yourself »](#)

HTML `<mark>` Element

The HTML `<mark>` element defines text that should be marked or highlighted:

Example

```
<p>Do not forget to buy <mark>milk</mark> today.</p>
```

[Try it Yourself »](#)

HTML `` Element

The HTML `` element defines text that has been deleted from a document. Browsers will usually strike a line through deleted text:

Example

```
<p>My favorite color is <del>blue</del> red.</p>
```

[Try it Yourself »](#)

HTML `<ins>` Element

The HTML `<ins>` element defines a text that has been inserted into a document. Browsers will usually underline inserted text:

Example

```
<p>My favorite color is <del>blue</del> <ins>red</ins>.</p>
```

[Try it Yourself »](#)

HTML `<sub>` Element

The HTML `<sub>` element defines subscript text. Subscript text appears half a character below the normal line, and is sometimes rendered in a smaller font. Subscript text can be used for chemical formulas, like H₂O:

Example

```
<p>This is <sub>subscripted</sub> text.</p>
```

[Try it Yourself »](#)

HTML <sup> Element

The HTML <sup> element defines superscript text. Superscript text appears half a character above the normal line, and is sometimes rendered in a smaller font. Superscript text can be used for footnotes, like WWW^[1]:

Example

```
<p>This is <sup>superscripted</sup> text.</p>
```

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HTML Text Formatting Elements

Tag	Description
	Defines bold text
	Defines emphasized text
<i>	Defines a part of text in an alternate voice or mood
<small>	Defines smaller text
	Defines important text
<sub>	Defines subscripted text
<sup>	Defines superscripted text
<ins>	Defines inserted text
	Defines deleted text
<mark>	Defines marked/highlighted text

HTML Quotation and Citation Elements

In this chapter we will go through the <blockquote>, <q>, <abbr>, <address>, <cite>, and <bdo> HTML elements.

Example

Here is a quote from WWF's website:

For nearly 60 years, WWF has been protecting the future of nature. The world's leading conservation organization, WWF works in 100 countries and is supported by more than one million members in the United States and close to five million globally.

[Try it Yourself »](#)

HTML <blockquote> for Quotations

The HTML <blockquote> element defines a section that is quoted from another source. Browsers usually indent <blockquote> elements.

Example

```
<p>Here is a quote from WWF's website:</p>
<blockquote cite="http://www.worldwildlife.org/who/index.html">
```

For 50 years, WWF has been protecting the future of nature.

The world's leading conservation organization, WWF works in 100 countries and is supported by 1.2 million members in the United States and close to 5 million globally.

```
</blockquote>
```

[Try it Yourself »](#)

HTML <q> for Short Quotations

The HTML <q> tag defines a short quotation. Browsers normally insert quotation marks around the quotation.

Example

`<p>WWF's goal is to: <q>Build a future where people live in harmony with nature.</q></p>`
[Try it Yourself »](#)

HTML `<abbr>` for Abbreviations

The HTML `<abbr>` tag defines an abbreviation or an acronym, like "HTML", "CSS", "Mr.", "Dr.", "ASAP", "ATM". Marking abbreviations can give useful information to browsers, translation systems and search-engines.

Tip: Use the global title attribute to show the description for the abbreviation/acronym when you mouse over the element.

Example

`<p>The <abbr title="World Health Organization">WHO</abbr> was founded in 1948.</p>`
[Try it Yourself »](#)

HTML `<address>` for Contact Information

The HTML `<address>` tag defines the contact information for the author/owner of a document or an article.

The contact information can be an email address, URL, physical address, phone number, social media handle, etc.

The text in the `<address>` element usually renders in *italic*, and browsers will always add a line break before and after the `<address>` element.

Example

`<address>`
Written by John Doe.`
`
Visit us at:`
`
Example.com`
`
Box 564, Disneyland`
`
USA
`</address>`

[Try it Yourself »](#)

HTML `<cite>` for Work Title

The HTML `<cite>` tag defines the title of a creative work (e.g. a book, a poem, a song, a movie, a painting, a sculpture, etc.).

Note: A person's name is not the title of a work.

The text in the `<cite>` element usually renders in *italic*.

Example

`<p><cite>The Scream</cite> by Edvard Munch. Painted in 1893.</p>`
[Try it Yourself »](#)

HTML `<bdo>` for Bi-Directional Override

BDO stands for Bi-Directional Override.

The HTML `<bdo>` tag is used to override the current text direction:

Example

`<bdo dir="rtl">This text will be written from right to left</bdo>`
[Try it Yourself »](#)

HTML Comments

HTML comments are not displayed in the browser, but they can help document your HTML source code.

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

Notice that there is an exclamation point (!) in the start tag, but not in the end tag.

Note: Comments are not displayed by the browser, but they can help document your HTML source code.

With comments you can place notifications and reminders in your HTML code:

Example

`<!-- This is a comment -->`

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

`<!-- Remember to add more information here -->`
[Try it Yourself »](#)

Comments are also great for debugging HTML, because you can comment out HTML lines of code, one at a time, to search for errors:

```

-->
```

[Try it Yourself »](#)

D. Development

HTML Colors

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

Color Names

In HTML, a color can be specified by using a color name:

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



Background Color

You can set the background color for HTML elements:

Hello World

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit, sed diam nonummy nibh euismod tincidunt ut laoreet dolore magna aliquam erat volutpat. Ut wisi enim ad minim veniam, quis nostrud exerci tation ullamcorper suscipit lobortis nisl ut aliquip ex ea commodo consequat.

Example

```
<h1 style="background-color:DodgerBlue;">Hello World</h1>
<p style="background-color:Tomato;">Lorem ipsum...</p>
```

[Try it Yourself »](#)

Text Color

You can set the color of text:

Hello World

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit, sed diam nonummy nibh euismod tincidunt ut laoreet dolore magna aliquam erat volutpat.

Ut wisi enim ad minim veniam, quis nostrud exerci tation ullamcorper suscipit lobortis nisl ut aliquip ex ea commodo consequat.

Example

```
<h1 style="color:Tomato;">Hello World</h1>
<p style="color:DodgerBlue;">Lorem ipsum...</p>
<p style="color:MediumSeaGreen;">Ut wisi enim...</p>
```

[Try it Yourself »](#)

Border Color

You can set the color of borders:

Hello World

Hello World

Hello World

Example

```
<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>
```

[Try it Yourself »](#)

Color Values

In HTML, colors can also be specified using RGB values, HEX values, HSL values, RGBA values, and HSLA values. The following three <div> elements have their background color set with RGB, HEX, and HSL values:

rgb(255, 99, 71)

#ff6347

hsl(9, 100%, 64%)

The following two <div> elements have their background color set with RGBA and HSLA values, which adds an Alpha channel to the color (here we have 50% transparency):

Example

```
<h1 style="background-color:rgb(255, 99, 71);">...</h1>  
<h1 style="background-color:#ff6347;">...</h1>  
<h1 style="background-color:hsl(9, 100%, 64);">...</h1>  
  
<h1 style="background-color:rgba(255, 99, 71, 0.5);">...</h1>  
<h1 style="background-color:hsla(9, 100%, 64%, 0.5);">...</h1>
```

[Try it Yourself »](#)

HTML Images

Images can improve the design and the appearance of a web page.

Example

```

```

[Try it Yourself »](#)

Example

```

```

[Try it Yourself »](#)

Example

```

```

[Try it Yourself »](#)

HTML Images Syntax

The HTML tag is used to embed an image in a web page.

Images are not technically inserted into a web page; images are linked to web pages. The tag creates a holding space for the referenced image.

The tag is empty, it contains attributes only, and does not have a closing tag.

The tag has two required attributes:

- src - Specifies the path to the image
- alt - Specifies an alternate text for the image

Syntax

```

```

The src Attribute

The required **src** attribute specifies the path (URL) to the image.

Note: When a web page loads; it is the browser, at that moment, that gets the image from a web server and inserts it into the page. Therefore, make sure that the image actually stay in the same spot in relation to the web page, otherwise your visitors will get a broken link icon. The broken link icon and the **alt** text are shown if the browser cannot find the image.

Example

```

```

[Try it Yourself »](#)

The alt Attribute

The required **alt** attribute provides an alternate text for an image, if the user for some reason cannot view it (because of slow connection, an error in the src attribute, or if the user uses a screen reader).

The value of the **alt** attribute should describe the image:

Example

```

```

[Try it Yourself »](#)

If a browser cannot find an image, it will display the value of the **alt** attribute:

Example

```

```

[Try it Yourself »](#)

Tip: A screen reader is a software program that reads the HTML code, and allows the user to "listen" to the content. Screen readers are useful for people who are visually impaired or learning disabled.

Image Size - Width and Height

You can use the **style** attribute to specify the width and height of an image.

Example

```

```

[Try it Yourself »](#)

Alternatively, you can use the **width** and **height** attributes:

Example

```

```

[Try it Yourself »](#)

The **width** and **height** attributes always define the width and height of the image in pixels.

Note: Always specify the width and height of an image. If width and height are not specified, the web page might flicker while the image loads.

Width and Height, or Style?

The **width**, **height**, and **style** attributes are all valid in HTML.

However, we suggest using the **style** attribute. It prevents styles sheets from changing the size of images:

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<head>
```

```
<style>
```

```
img {  
  width: 100%;
```

```
}
```

```
</style>
```

```
</head>
```

```
<body>
```

```

```

```

```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

[Try it Yourself »](#)

Images in Another Folder

If you have your images in a sub-folder, you must include the folder name in the **src** attribute:

Example

```

```

[Try it Yourself »](#)

Images on Another Server/Website

Some web sites points to an external image on another server.

To point to an image on another server, you must specify an absolute (full) URL in the **src** attribute:

Example

```

```

[Try it Yourself »](#)

Notes on external images: External images might be under copyright. If you do not get permission to use it, you may be in violation of copyright laws. In addition, you cannot control external images; it can suddenly be removed or changed.

Animated Images

HTML allows animated GIFs:

Example

```

```

[Try it Yourself »](#)

Image as a Link

To use an image as a link, put the **** tag inside the **<a>** tag:

Example

```
<a href="default.asp">  
    
</a>
```

[Try it Yourself »](#)

Image Floating

Use the CSS **float** property to let the image float to the right or to the left of a text:

Example

```
<p>
```

The image will float to the right of the text.</p>

```
<p>
```

The image will float to the left of the text.</p>

[Try it Yourself »](#)

Common Image Formats

Here are the most common image file types, which are supported in all browsers (Chrome, Edge, Firefox, Safari, Opera):

Abbreviation	File Format	File Extension
APNG	Animated Portable Network Graphics	.apng
GIF	Graphics Interchange Format	.gif
ICO	Microsoft Icon	.ico, .cur
JPEG	Joint Photographic Expert Group image	.jpg, .jpeg, .jif, .pjpeg, .jpg
PNG	Portable Network Graphics	.png
SVG	Scalable Vector Graphics	.svg

E. Engagement

HTML Background Images

A background image can be specified for almost any HTML element.

Background Image on a HTML element

To add a background image on an HTML element, use the HTML `style` attribute and the CSS `background-image` property:

Example

Add a background image on a HTML element:

```
<div style="background-image: url('img_girl.jpg');">
```

[Try it Yourself »](#)

You can also specify the background image in the `<style>` element, in the `<head>` section:

Example

Specify the background image in the `<style>` element:

```
<style>
div {
  background-image: url('img_girl.jpg');
}
</style>
```

[Try it Yourself »](#)

Background Image on a Page

If you want the entire page to have a background image, you must specify the background image on the `<body>` element:

Example

Add a background image for the entire page:

```
<style>
body {
  background-image: url('img_girl.jpg');
}
</style>
```

[Try it Yourself »](#)

Background Repeat

If the background image is smaller than the element, the image will repeat itself, horizontally and vertically, until it reaches the end of the element

Example

```
<style>
body {
  background-image: url('example_img_girl.jpg');
}
</style>
```

[Try it Yourself »](#)

To avoid the background image from repeating itself, set the `background-repeat` property to `no-repeat`.

Example

```
<style>
body {
  background-image: url('example_img_girl.jpg');
  background-repeat: no-repeat;
}
</style>
```

[Try it Yourself »](#)

Background Cover

If you want the background image to cover the entire element, you can set the `background-size` property to `cover`.

Also, to make sure the entire element is always covered, set the `background-attachment` property to `fixed`:

This way, the background image will cover the entire element, with no stretching (the image will keep its original proportions):

Example

```
<style>
body {
  background-image: url('img_girl.jpg');
  background-repeat: no-repeat;
  background-attachment: fixed;
  background-size: cover;
}
</style>
```

[Try it Yourself »](#)

Background Stretch

If you want the background image to stretch to fit the entire element, you can set the **background-size** property to **100% 100%**:

Try resizing the browser window, and you will see that the image will stretch, but always cover the entire element.

Example

```
<style>
body {
  background-image: url('img_girl.jpg');
  background-repeat: no-repeat;
  background-attachment: fixed;
  background-size: 100% 100%;
}
</style>
```

[Try it Yourself »](#)

A. Assimilation

```
<html>
<!-- Dave Reed page04.html -->
<!-- Demo web page -->
<head>
  <title> Your Full Name </title>
</head>
<body>
  <h1 style="text-align:center">Centered Heading</h1>
  <p>
    Here is some left-justified text
    (which is the default in HTML).
  </p>
  <p style="text-align:center">
    Here is some centered text.
  </p>
  <div style="text-align:right">
    <h2>Right-justified Heading</h2>
    <p>Here is some right-justified text.</p>
  </div>
</body>
</html>
```

Write your Answer Here.

2. ASSESSMENT

```
<HTML>
<HEAD>
<TITLE>HTML Module</TITLE>
</HEAD>
<BODY BgColor= "Yellow">
<CENTER><H1>This is my New Webpage!</H1></CENTER>
<P>
HTML webpage creation really isn't that bad. You have to make sure you don't make a
mistake in your code!
<P>
Here are some common tags and an example of what they do.
<P>
The Bold tag is as follows: <B>Make things Bold</B>
<BR>
To italicize text, use the following tag: <I>Make Things Italics</I>
<P>
<FONT COLOR= "RED">This is Red Writing</FONT>
<P>
<FONT FACE= "Wide Latin">You can customize your fonts!</FONT>
<CENTER><IMG SRC= "picturename.jpg"> </CENTER>
<A HREF= "http://www.google.ca">Google</A>
<P>
<A HREF= "mailto:youremail@edu.pe.ca">Email Me</A>

</BODY>
</HTML>
```

Write your Answer Here.

3. REFLECTION

The learners, in their notebook, journal or portfolio will write their personal insights about the lesson using the prompts below.

I understand that _____.

I realized that _____.

4. REFERENCES

<http://www.hunter.cuny.edu/academicassessment/repository/files/sample-tools/Sample%20Rubric%20Pioneer%20Middle%20School.pdf>

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