

## HTML Style

HTML style attribute is used to add styles to an element, such as color, font, size, etc.

Syntax:

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

---

## HTML Images.

To add background image on an HTML element, we need to use style attribute and CSS property called background-image

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

If you want entire page to have background image, then specify the background image on <body> element.

```
<body style="background-image: url('xyz.png');">
```

...

Contents

...

```
</body>
```

## Background Repeat

if the background image is smaller than the element, the image will repeat itself until it reaches the end of the element.

to avoid background image from repeating, we need to use background-repeat property.

```
<body style="background-image: url('xyz.png');  
background-repeat: no repeat">
```

---

if you want the background image to cover the entire element we can use background-size property to cover

```
<body style="background-image: url('xyz.png');  
background-repeat: no repeat;  
background-attachment: fixed;  
background-size: cover">
```

---

## Background - stretch

If you want the background image stretch to fit the entire image in element, we have to use background-size to 100%, 100%.

```
<style>
```

```
body
```

```
{
```

```
background-image: url('xyz.png');
```

```
background-repeat: no-repeat;
```

```
background-size: 100% 100%;
```

```
}
```

```
</style>
```

---

## HTML: picture element

- Picture element <picture> allows us to display different pictures for different devices or screen sizes.

```
<body>
```

```
<picture>
```

```
<source media="(min-width: 650px)"
```

```
srcset="mountain.jpg">
```

```
<source media="(min-width: 450px)"
```

```
srcset="xyz.png">
```

```

```

```
</picture>
```

```
</body>
```



# HTML Image Maps

with HTML image-maps, you can create clickable areas on an image.

- The image is inserted using the `<img>` tag, but here we must add `usemap` attribute.

```

```

`usemap` attribute starts with hash tag #

`map` element is used to create an image map, & is linked to the image by using the `name` attribute

```
<map name="map">
```

`name` attribute must have the same value as the `usemap` attribute

A clickable area is defined using an `<area>` element  
we need to define shape of area  
i.e., Rect, Circle, poly, default

``

`<map name="workmap">`

`<area shape="rect" coords="35,45,265,360"  
alt="TV" href="index.html">`

`<area shape="circle" coords="387,302,66"  
alt="watermelon" href="index2.html">`

`</map>`

## HTML Block and Inline Elements

A block-level element always starts on a new line and takes up the full width available.

ex: The `<div>` element is a block level element

## Other block-level elements in HTML

`<p>`

`<div>`

`<blockquote>`

`<dd>`

`<dl>`

`<dt>`

`<table>`

`<ul>`

`<pre>`

`<h1>` to `<h6>`

`<li>` and so on

<div>  
mm

- <div> element is often used as a container for other html elements.

- div element is a paired element

- div element is a block level element

- div tag is a generic container i.e., it is used to group html elements and to create a section for them

- div tag is used to divide web page into various section

- div tags are also used to create layouts for web pages

ex:  
mm

```
<div style="background-color: black;  
color: white; padding: 20px;">
```

```
<h1> HTML </h1>
```

```
<p> Lorem200 </p>
```

```
</div>
```



ex: 2

<html>

<head>

<H1> Div </H1>

<style>

h1

{  
text-align: center;  
background-color: black;  
color: white;  
padding: 5px;  
}

p

{  
text-align: justify;  
padding: 15px;  
font-size: 18px;  
}

div

{  
width: 40%;  
box-shadow: 5px 5px 5px black;  
}

</style>

</head>

<body>

```
<div style="background-color: red">  
<h1> HTML </h1>  
<p> write some dummy text </p>  
</div>
```

```
<br>  
<div style="background-color: yellow">  
  <h1> CSS </h1>  
  <p> write some dummy text  
    using Lorem </p>  
</div>
```

```
<br>  
<div style="background-color: green">  
  <h1> Java Script </h1>  
  <p> write dummy text using  
    Lorem </p>  
</div>  
</body>  
</html>
```

Inline element

An inline element does not start on a new line & only takes up as much as necessary.



## Inline elements in HTML

<code>&lt;a&gt;</code> <code>&lt;abbr&gt;</code> <code>&lt;b&gt;</code> <code>&lt;br&gt;</code> <code>&lt;img&gt;</code> <code>&lt;em&gt;</code> <code>&lt;strong&gt;</code> <code>&lt;span&gt;</code>		<code>&lt;small&gt;</code> <code>&lt;cite&gt;</code> <code>&lt;map&gt;</code> and so on
---	--	---

ex:

```
<h1> This is <span style="color: red">  
Web Technology </span>  
class </h1>
```

Note: `span` is an inline element

## HTML Head Element

The `<head>` element is a container for all the head elements  
i.e., `<title>`, `<style>`, `<meta>`, `<link>`  
`<script>` etc.,

- `<head>` element is a container for meta data & is placed between `<html>` tag & the `<body>` tag.
- meta data is data about the HTML document