

HTML tags Headings

HTML headings are defined with the `<h1>` to `<h6>` tags.

when you place the text within the heading tags, it is displayed on browser in bold format and size of text depends on tags i.e., from `<h1>` to `<h6>`

ex:

`<h1>` This is heading 1 `</h1>`

`<h2>` This is heading 2 `</h2>`

•
•
•
•

`<h6>` This is heading 6 `</h6>`

HTML attributes

- Attributes provide additional information about the contents of an element.
- They appear on the opening tag of the element, and are made up of 2 parts
name & value, separated by an equal sign
Syntax: `name = "Value"`

Attrname = "value"

- Attribute name indicates what kind of extra information you are supplying about element's content
- It should be written in lower case
- The "value" is the information or setting for the attribute.
- It should be placed in double quotes
- Different attributes can have different values.

example:

1) `<a>`: anchor tag.
defines hyperlinks

The href attribute specifies the URL of the page the link goes to.

``
click Me!

``

2) ``: image tag
it is used to embed an image in an HTML page.

src attribute specifies the path to the image to be displayed.

``

- We can also specify height, width and alt attribute for an image.

```

```

height & width attributes provides height & width of image

alt attribute specifies an alternate text for an image, if the image for some reason cannot be displayed.

title attribute

The title attribute will display a tooltip when you mouse over the element

```
<p title="tooltip">This is web technology</p>
```

Note:

HTML standard does not require lower case attribute name

HTML standard does not require quotes around attribute value but it is a bad practice.

Double quotes around attribute values are the most common in HTML, but single quotes can also be used.

In some situations, when the attribute value itself contains double quotes, it is necessary to use single quotes.

ex:

```
<p title = "This is 'Abhishek'">
```

```
<p title = 'This is "Abhishek"'>
```

HTML paragraphs

- HTML `<p>` element defines a paragraph
- A paragraph always starts on a new line,
- number of lines in a paragraph depends of size of web browser window
- if we resize the browser window, the number of line in paragraph will change.

ex: 1

<p> This is Abhi </p>

<p> I am js spider employee </p>

ex: 2

<p> This is Abhi </p> <p> I am js spider
Employee </p>

note: Both ex: 1 & ex: 2 gives same
Result.

providing any extra white space
inside paragraph is not
considered

browser will automatically removes
any extra space and lines
when the page is displayed.

HTML Horizontal Rules

<hr> tag defines a horizontal
line or rule
and it is also used to separate
content in an HTML page.

ex:

<p> This is paragraph 1 </p>

<hr>

<p> This is paragraph 2 </p>

note: <hr> tag is an empty tag,
which means that it has no
ending tag.

HTML line break
mm mm mm

 element defines a line break

<p>
This is Abhi
working in spiders
</p>

o/p:
This is Abhi working in spiders

<p>
This is Abhi

working in spiders
</p>

o/p: This is Abhi
working in spiders.

HTML Style
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Setting The style of an HTML
element, can be done with
style attribute

Syntax:

<tagname style="property : value;">
property → CSS property
Value → CSS value

Background color

The css background-color property defines background color for an HTML element

ex:

```
<body>
```

```
<h1 style="background-color: gold;">
```

This is heading.

```
</h1>
```

```
<p style="background-color: red;">
```

This is paragraph.

```
</p>
```

```
</body>
```

Text color → color

Fonts → font-family

Text Size → font-size

Text Alignment → text-align

```
<body>
```

```
<p style="color: brown;">
```

This is paragraph 1

```
</p>
```

```
<p style="color: red; font-family: courier;">
```

This is paragraph 2

```
</p>
```