

# HTML - Session - 3



- HTML Id and Class
- Block and Inline Elements
- Images
- Links



## HTML Id and Class



# HTML Id

The HTML id attribute is used to specify a unique id for an HTML element.

You cannot have more than one element with the same id in an HTML document.

The id name is **case sensitive**

The id name must contain at least one character, and must not contain whitespaces

## The syntax for id is:

- write a hash character(#)
- followed by an id name.
- `<h1 id="#myheader">`

# HTML Class

The HTML class attribute is used to specify a class for an HTML element.

Multiple HTML elements can share the same class.

The class name is **case sensitive**

The class attribute can be used on any HTML element.

## The syntax for class is:

- write a dot character(.)
- followed by a class name.
- `<h1 class="city">`



# HTML Block and Inline Elements

## Block Level

- A **Block-level element** occupies the **entire horizontal space** of its parent element (container), and **vertical space** equal to the **height of its contents**, thereby creating a "block".
- Browsers typically display the block-level element with a **newline both before and after the element**.

## Inline Level

- **Inline elements** are those which only occupy **the space bounded by the tags** defining the element, instead of breaking the flow of the content.
- An inline element **does not** start on a new line and only takes up as much width as necessary.

<address>	<article>	<aside>	<blockquote>	<canvas>	<dd>	<div>	<dl>
<dt>	<fieldset>	<figcaption>	<figure>	<footer>	<form>	<h1>-<h6>	<header>
<hr>	<li>	<main>	<nav>	<noscript>	<ol>	<p>	<pre>
<section>	<table>	<tfoot>	<ul>	<video>			

<a>	<abbr>	<acronym>	<b>	<bdo>	<big>	 	<button>
<cite>	<code>	<dfn>	<em>	<i>	<img>	<input>	<kbd>
<label>	<map>	<object>	<output>	<q>	<samp>	<script>	<select>
<small>	<span>	<strong>	<sub>	<sup>	<textarea>	<time>	<tt>

# Div Element

- The **<div>** element is often used as a container for other HTML elements.
- The **<div>** element has no required attributes, but style, class and id are common.
- When used together with CSS, the **<div>** element can be used to style blocks of content

# Span Element

- The **<span>** element is an inline container used to **mark up** a part of a text, or a part of a document.
- The **<span>** element has no required attributes, but style, class and id are common.
- When used together with CSS, the **<span>** element can be used to style parts of the text.

# HTML Images



"alt" is one of the HTML image attributes.



## Table of Contents



- ▶ `<img>` Tag
- ▶ The alt Attribute
- ▶ The weight and height Attribute
- ▶ The Border Attribute



# 1 <img> Tag

## <img> Tag



We can improve the design of a web page by adding images

The <img> tag is used to define an image

The <img> tag is empty. It means that it does not have a closing tag

The **src** attribute tells the browser where it can find the image file and it is mandatory.



**src** – where can the image file be found



2

# The alt Attribute






















































































































































































































































































































3

# The width and height Attribute

## The width and height Attributes



The width and height attributes are used to resize images.

HTML

```
1 <html>
2 <body>
3 <h1>HTML Image</h1>
4 
6 </body>
7 </html>
```

HTML Image



height / width – control display sizing





# 4

## The border Attribute

## The border Attribute



- \* By default, an image has no borders.
- \* To add a border around the image, we can use border attribute.

HTML

```
1 <html>
2   <body>
3     <h1>HTML Image</h1>
4     
6   </body>
7 </html>
```

HTML Image



# Using Images in Your Pages



Visual  
Communication

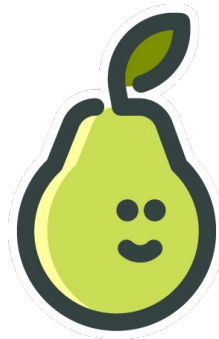
Buttons or Links

Backgrounds





# HTML Links



HTML links starts with `<alt>` tag.

# Table of Contents



- ▶ `<a>` Tag
- ▶ The href Attribute
- ▶ The target Attribute
- ▶ Image as a Link



1

## `<a>` Tag

# <a> Tag

One of the advantages of HTML, is the ability to link to other web pages

The <a> element and including text/image is used to define a link

```
HTML
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html>
3   <body>
4     <h1>HTML Links</h1>
5     <a>Welcome clarusway</a>
6   </body>
7 </html>
```

## HTML Links

Welcome clarusway

## 2 The href Attribute



# The href Attribute

Technically, we didn't complete the HTML link

We need href attribute inside opening `<a>` tag to specify which page we want to link

The **href** attribute defines the address of the link

```
HTML
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html>
3   <body>
4     <h1>HTML Links</h1>
5     <a href="http://clarusway.com/">Welcome Clarusway</a>
6   </body>
7 </html>
```

**HTML Links**

[Welcome Clarusway](http://clarusway.com/)

Hypertext **REF**erence

27



3

## The target Attribute



# The target Attributes

The **target** attribute is used to specify how a link should open

In order to open link in a new page, the target attribute requires a value of **\_blank**

We should add the target attribute inside opening **<a>** tag like href attribute

```
HTML
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html>
3   <body>
4     <h1>HTML Links</h1>
5     <a href="http://clarusway.com/" target="_blank">welcome Clarusway</a>
6   </body>
7 </html>
```

### HTML Links

[Welcome Clarusway](http://clarusway.com/)

# HTML Link Colors



An unvisited link is underlined and **blue**

Unvisited Link

A visited link is underlined and **purple**

Visited Link

An active link is underlined and **red**

Active Link



4

## Image as a Link

## Image as a Link



- \* We can use an image as a link in HTML
- \* For this, it is enough to put an **<img>** tag between opening and closing **<a>** tag

```
HTML
1 <html>
2 <body>
3 <h1>HTML Links</h1>
4 <a href="http://clarusway.com/" target="_blank">
5 </a>
6 </body>
```

HTML Links



# Create Bookmarks

HTML links can be used to create bookmarks, so that readers can **jump** to specific parts of a web page.

When the link is clicked, the page will scroll down or up to the location with the bookmark.

First, use the **id** attribute to create a bookmark. Then, add a link to the bookmark ("Jump to Chapter 4"), from within the same page





Do you need a review?  
if so: which section?



Students choose an option

Pear Deck Interactive Slide  
Do not remove this bar

35

THANKS!



Any questions?