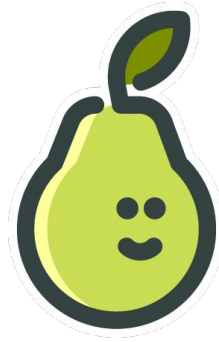


# HTML - Session - 2



- Formatting Elements
- Lists
- Tables





Please list HTML formatting tags



CLARUSWAY  
Students, write your response!

Pear Deck Interactive Slide  
Do not remove this bar

3

# Formatting



- ▶ `<b>` Element
- ▶ **`<strong>` Element**
- ▶ `<i>` Element
- ▶ **`<em>` Element**
- ▶ `<small>` Element
- ▶ `<sup>` Element
- ▶ `<sub>` Element
- ▶ `<mark>` Element
- ▶ `<ins>` Element
- ▶ `<del>` Element

# <b> Elements

<b>

- element is used to define bold text

```
HTML
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html>
3 <body>
4 <p>This is a <b>bold</b> text</p>
5 </body>
6 </html>
```

This is a **bold text**

# <strong> Elements

<strong>

- element is used to define bold text
- element uses for the semantic important texts.

```
HTML
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html>
3 <body>
4 <p>This is a <strong>strong</strong> text</p>
5 </body>
6 </html>
```

This is a **strong text**

**Important:** Before proceeding, make sure you add plenty of butter.

# <strong> Vs <b>

<b>

Draw attention to text  
**without** indicating that **it's**  
**more important**



<strong>

Content that is of **greater**  
**importance**

## <i> Elements

<i>

• element is used to define  
italic text

```
HTML
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html>
3 <body>
4 <p>This is an <i>italic</i> text</p>
5 </body>
6 </html>
```

This is an *italic* text

# <em> Elements



<em>

- element is used to define emphasized text
- means that the text is "important"

```
HTML
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html>
3 <body>
4 <p>This is an <em>emphasized</em> text</p>
5 </body>
6 </html>
```

This is an *emphasized* text

## <i> Vs <em>



<i>



<em>

Draw attention to text  
**without** indicating that **it's**  
**more important**

Content that is of **greater**  
**importance**

# <small> Elements



<small>

- element is used to define smaller text.

```
HTML
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html>
3   <body>
4     <p>This is a <small>smaller</small> text</p>
5   </body>
6 </html>
```

This is a smaller text

# <sup> Elements



<sup>

- element is used to define superscript characters such as the suffixes of dates

- Displaying exponents, such as "x<sup>3</sup>."
- Displaying **superior lettering**, which is used in some languages when rendering certain abbreviations. For example, in French, the word "mademoiselle" can be abbreviated "M<sup>lle</sup>"; this is an acceptable use case.
- Representing ordinal numbers, such as "4<sup>th</sup>" instead of "fourth."

```
HTML
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html>
3   <body>
4     <p>Today is 15<sup>th</sup> of february.</p>
5   </body>
6 </html>
```

Today is 15<sup>th</sup> of february.

# <sub> Elements

## <sub>

- element is used to define subscripted text

- Marking up footnote numbers.
- Marking up the subscript in mathematical variable numbers.
- Denoting the number of atoms of a given element within a chemical formula

According to the computations by Nakamura, Johnson, and Mason<sub>1</sub> this will result in the complete annihilation of both particles.

The horizontal coordinates' positions along the X-axis are represented as  $x_1 \dots x_n$ .

Almost every developer's favorite molecule is C<sub>8</sub>H<sub>10</sub>N<sub>4</sub>O<sub>2</sub>, which is commonly known as "caffeine."

```
HTML
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html>
3   <body>
4     <p>This is a <sub>subscripted</sub> text</p>
5   </body>
6 </html>
```

This is a <sub>subscripted</sub> text

# <mark> Elements

## <mark>

- element is used to define marked text

```
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html>
3   <body>
4     <p>This is a <mark>marked</mark> text.
5   </p>
6   </body>
7 </html>
```

This is a **marked** text.



# <ins> Elements

<ins>

- element is used to define inserted text

```
HTML
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html>
3 <body>
4 <p>This is an <ins>inserted</ins> text</p>
5 </body>
6 </html>
```

This is an inserted text



# <del> Elements

<del>

- element is used to define deleted text

```
HTML
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html>
3 <body>
4 <p>This is a <del>deleted</del> text</p>
5 </body>
6 </html>
```

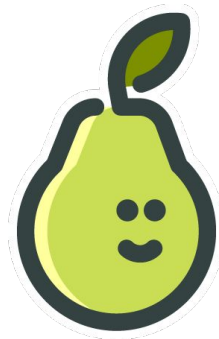
This is a ~~deleted~~ text





# HTML Lists

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How many list types does HTML have?



Students choose an option

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Do not remove this bar

# Table of Contents



- ▶ Ordered List Elements
- ▶ Unordered List Elements
- ▶ Description Lists Elements



1

## Ordered Lists Elements

# Ordered Lists Elements

```
<ol>
<li>Un-Ordered List</li>
<li>Ordered List</li>
<li>Defination List</li>
</ol>
```

1. Un-Ordered List.
2. Ordered List.
3. Defination List.

`<ol>` element is used to create ordered lists with a sequential order

Each list item is defined by the `<li>` tags.

```
HTML
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html>
3 <body>
4 <h1>Ordered HTML List</h1>
5 <ol>
6 <li>Chevrolet</li>
7 <li>Chrysler</li>
8 <li>Dodge</li>
9 </ol>
10 </body>
11 </html>
```

## Ordered HTML List

1. Chevrolet
2. Chrysler
3. Dodge

# Ordered Lists Attributes

reversed

- This Boolean attribute specifies that the list's items are **in reverse order**. Items will be numbered from high to low.

start

- An integer to **start counting** from for the list items.

type

- Sets the numbering type:
- a for lowercase letters
  - A for uppercase letters
  - i for lowercase Roman numerals
  - I for uppercase Roman numerals
  - 1 for numbers (default)



2

# Unordered Lists Elements

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## Unordered Lists Elements



```
<ul type="circle">
  <li>Un-Ordered List</li>
  <li>Ordered List</li>
  <li>Defination List</li>
</ul>
```

- Un-Ordered List
- Ordered List
- Defination List

<ul>  
element is  
used to  
create  
unordered  
lists with no  
particular  
order.

Each list  
item is  
defined by  
the <li> tags.

```
HTML
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html>
3   <body>
4     <h1>Unordered HTML List</h1>
5     <ul>
6       <li>Apple</li>
7       <li>Microsoft</li>
8       <li>Intel</li>
9     </ul>
10  </body>
11 </html>
```

### Unordered HTML List

- Apple
- Microsoft
- Intel

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# Unordered Lists Attribute

type

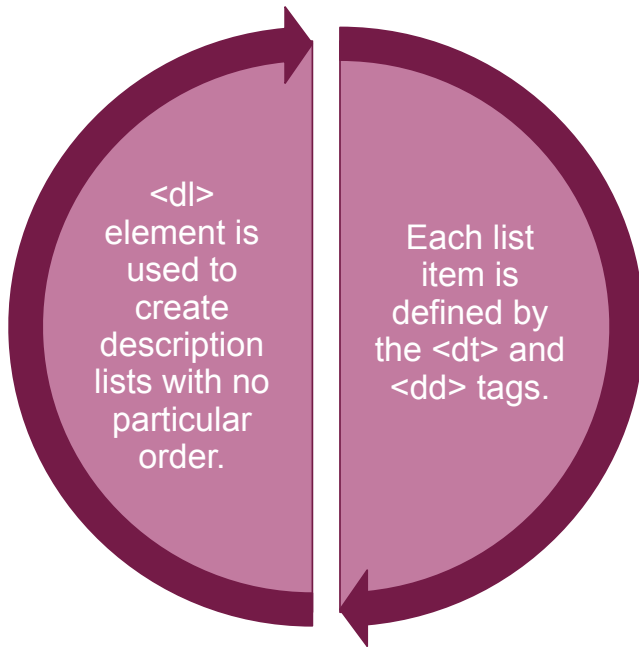
This attribute sets the bullet style for the list.

- circle
- disc
- square

3

## Description Lists Elements

# Description Lists Elements



```
<p>Cryptids of Cornwall:</p>

<dl>
  <dt>Beast of Bodmin</dt>
  <dd>A large feline inhabiting Bodmin Moor.</dd>

  <dt>Morgawr</dt>
  <dd>A sea serpent.</dd>

  <dt>Owlman</dt>
  <dd>A giant owl-like creature.</dd>
</dl>
```

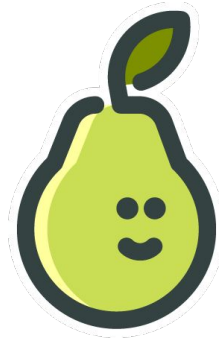
**Cryptids of Cornwall:**

**Beast of Bodmin**  
A large feline inhabiting Bodmin Moor.

**Morgawr**  
A sea serpent.

**Owlman**  
A giant owl-like creature.

## HTML Tables



Which one is not an HTML table attribute?



Students choose an option

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Do not remove this bar

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## Table of Contents



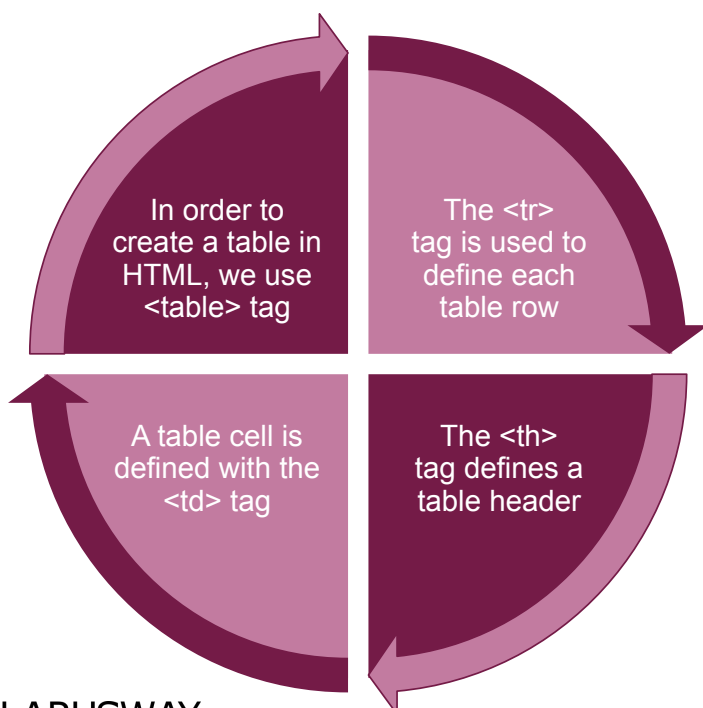
- ▶ Basic of Table
- ▶ Table Border
- ▶ Colspan Attribute
- ▶ Rowspan Attribute
- ▶ Align Attribute



1

# Basic of Table

## Basics of Table



```
HTML
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html>
3 <body>
4 <table>
5 <tr>
6 <th>Day</th>
7 <th>Lesson</th>
8 </tr>
9 <tr>
10 <td>Monday</td>
11 <td>Java</td>
12 </tr>
13 <tr>
14 <td>Tuesday</td>
15 <td>HTML</td>
16 </tr>
17 <tr>
18 <td>Wednesday</td>
19 <td>CSS</td>
20 </tr>
21 </table>
22 </body>
23 </html>
```

Day	Lesson
Monday	Java
Tuesday	HTML
Wednesday	CSS





# Basics of Table

Structuring Data with Rows and Columns


**<TR>** Table Row


**<TH>** Table Header


**<TD>** Table Data


colspan / rowspan



## 2 Table Border



# Table Border

We can add border to table with **border** attribute in table tag like example.

`<table border = "number ">`

```
HTML
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html>
3 <body>
4 <h1>Course Program</h1>
5 <table border="1">
6 <tr>
7 <th>Day</th>
8 <th>Lesson</th>
9 </tr>
10 <tr>
11 <td>Monday</td>
12 <td>Java</td>
13 </tr>
14 <tr>
15 <td>Tuesday</td>
16 <td>HTML</td>
17 </tr>
18 <tr>
19 <td>Wednesday</td>
20 <td>CSS</td>
21 </tr>
22 </table>
23 </body>
24 </html>
```

Course Program

Day	Lesson
Monday	Java
Tuesday	HTML
Wednesday	CSS



## 3

# Colspan Attribute





# Colspan Attribute

We can span two or more columns by using the colspan attribute like example.

`<td colspan = "2 " > Java < /td >`

```
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html>
3 <body>
4 <h1>Course Program</h1>
5 <table border="1">
6 <tr>
7 <th>Day</th>
8 <th>Lesson-1</th>
9 <th>Lesson-2</th>
10 </tr>
11 <tr>
12 <td>Monday</td>
13 <td colspan="2">Java</td>
14 </tr>
15 <tr>
16 <td>Tuesday</td>
17 <td>Maven</td>
18 <td>Gradle</td>
19 </tr>
20 <tr>
21 <td>Wednesday</td>
22 <td>HTML</td>
23 <td>CSS</td>
24 </tr>
25 </table>
26 </body>
27 </html>
```

**Course Program**

Day	Lesson-1	Lesson-2
Monday	Java	
Tuesday	Maven	Gradle
Wednesday	HTML	CSS

37



4

# Rowspan Attribute

38



39



40





# Rowspan Attribute

We can span two or more rows by using the rowspan attribute like example

`<td rowspan = "2 " > Tuesday </td>`

```
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html>
3 <body>
4 <h1>Course Program</h1>
5 <table border="1">
6 <tr>
7 <th>Day</th>
8 <th>Lesson-1</th>
9 <th>Lesson-2</th>
10 </tr>
11 <tr>
12 <td>Monday</td>
13 <td>Java</td>
14 <td>Git</td>
15 </tr>
16 <tr>
17 <td rowspan="2">Tuesday</td>
18 <td>Maven</td>
19 <td>Gradle</td>
20 </tr>
21 <tr>
22 <td>HTML</td>
23 <td>CSS</td>
24 </tr>
25 </table>
26 </body>
```

## Course Program

Day	Lesson-1	Lesson-2
Monday	Java	Git
Tuesday	Maven	Gradle
	HTML	CSS



## 5 Align Attribute



# Align Attribute

To change table or cell position, we can use the align attribute inside **<table>** tag or **<td>** tag.

**<td align = "center " > Java </td >**

```
HTML
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html>
3 <body>
4 <h1>Course Program</h1>
5 <table border="1">
6 <tr>
7 <th>Day</th>
8 <th>Lesson-1</th>
9 <th>Lesson-2</th>
10 </tr>
11 <tr>
12 <td>Monday</td>
13 <td align="center" colspan="2">Java</td>
14 </tr>
15 <tr>
16 <td>Tuesday</td>
17 <td>Maven</td>
18 <td>Gradle</td>
19 </tr>
20 <tr>
21 <td>Wednesday</td>
22 <td>HTML</td>
23 <td>CSS</td>
24 </tr>
25 </table>
26 </body>
27 </html>
```

**Course Program**

Day	Lesson-1	Lesson-2
Monday	Java	
Tuesday	Maven	Gradle
Wednesday	HTML	CSS

41



# HTML Images

42

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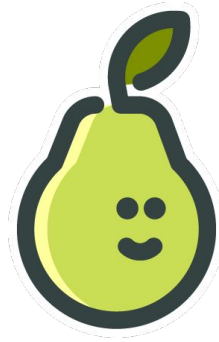
360

361

362

363

364



"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 allows us to specify the web address (URL) of the image and it is mandatory.



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



2

# The src Attribute

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## The src Attribute

- The `<img>` **src attribute** is used to specify the URL of the source image. **Attribute Values:** It contains single value URL which specifies the link of source image.
- It is a necessary attribute that describes the source or path of the image. It instructs the browser where to look for the image on the server. The location of image may be on the same directory or another server.
- There are two types of URL link which are listed below:
  - Absolute URL: It points to another webpage.
  - Relative URL: It points to other files of same web page.

```


<!-- table without border. -->
```

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2

# The alt Attribute

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## The alt Attribute



- The **alt** attribute is used to provide an alternate text for an image in case the image fails to load on a web page or it is not supported by the browser, etc.
- Moreover, Visually impaired users browse the web via screen reading software. the screen reading software can read the text inside an alt attribute for impaired users.
- We should add alt attribute to the image tag just like the src attribute.



alt – text to display or read in place of the image

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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



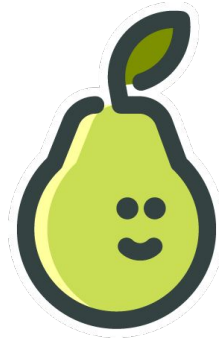
Visual  
Communication

Buttons or Links

Backgrounds



## HTML Links



HTML links starts with <alt> tag.



Students choose an option

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Do not remove this bar

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## 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 is used to define a link

## 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/)



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/)





4

## Image as a Link

## Image as a Link



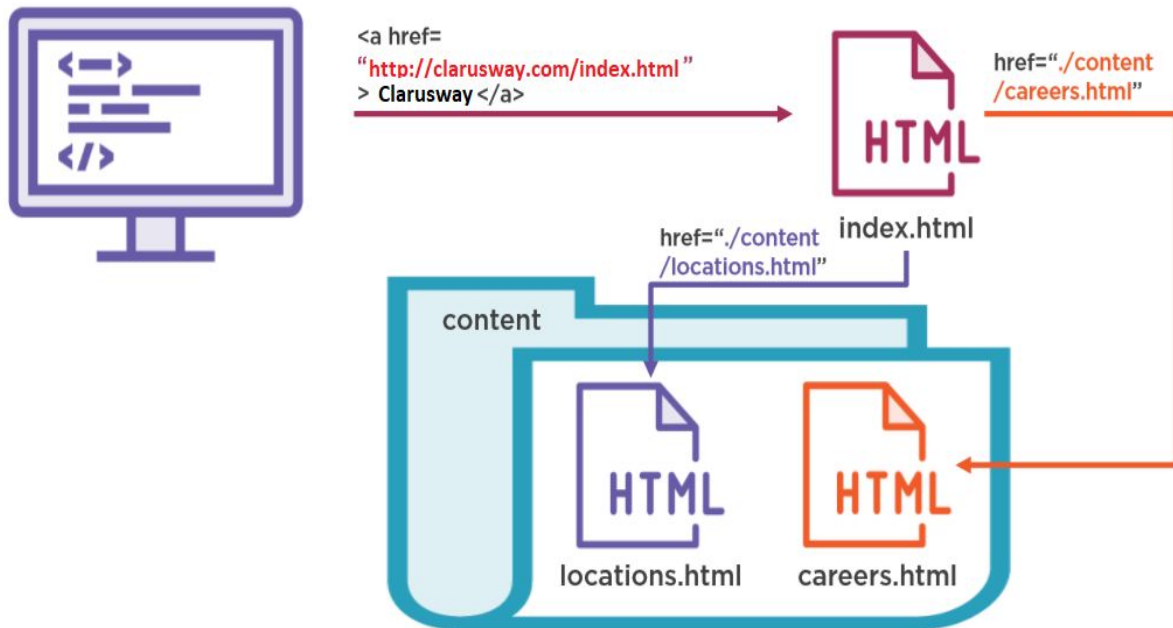
- \* We can use an image as a link in HTML
- \* For this, it is enough to put an **<img>** tag between opening and closing **<a>** tag

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

HTML Links



# Linking to Documents





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



Students choose an option

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Do not remove this bar

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THANKS!



**Any questions?**