Day - 02 : HTML Styling

🟧 Topic 1 - HTML Styles
🟧 Topic 2 - HTML Text Formatting
🟧 Topic 3 - HTML Indentation
🟧 Topic 4 - HTML Quotation

▼ Assignment - Styling a Blog Post

Objective:

Create a simple blog post webpage using HTML that demonstrates your understanding of HTML styles, text formatting, indentation, and quotations.

Requirements:

1. Create an HTML file named "blog-post.html".
2. Include the necessary HTML tags to define the structure of the document, such as the `<!DOCTYPE>`, `<html>`, `<head>`, and `<body>` tags.
3. Inside the `<head>` tag, add a `<title>` tag to give your webpage a title, such as "My Blog Post".
4. Use appropriate heading tags (`<h1>`, `<h2>`, etc.) to create a title and subtitles for your blog post.
5. Write a blog post with multiple paragraphs using the `<p>` tag. Include the following formatting elements:
   - Bold text using the `<strong>` or `<b>` tag.
   - Italic text using the `<em>` or `<i>` tag.
   - Underlined text using the `<u>` tag.
   - Strikethrough text using the `<del>` or `<s>` tag.
   - Superscript text using the `<sup>` tag.
   - Subscript text using the `<sub>` tag.
6. Include at least one blockquote using the `<blockquote>` tag and one inline quotation using the `<q>` tag.
7. Use proper indentation and formatting to make your HTML code easily readable.
8. Save your HTML file and open it in a web browser to see your styled blog post webpage.

Submission:

Submit the "blog-post.html" file containing your styled blog post webpage. Ensure that your code follows the assignment requirements and demonstrates your understanding of HTML styles, text formatting, indentation, and quotations.

Here is your Day 2 Assignment

Assignment - Day 2 **@coding.stella**

Topic 1 - HTML Styles

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

👉 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:

Example :

👉 Background Colour

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

Example :

👉 Text Color

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

Example :

CHANGING TEXT COLOR

🟥 index.html

```html
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <body>
                         ──────→  Style Attribute
    <h1 style="color: purple; ">Welcome to Codingstella</h1>
    <p style="color: green; ">Explore the world of coding with Codingstella</p>

  </body>
</html>
```

OUTPUT

Welcome to CodingStella

Explore the world of coding with CodingStella & follow for more

👉 Fonts

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

Example :

HTML FONT FAMILY

🟥 index.html

```html
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <body>
                         ──────→  Style Attribute
    <h1 style="font-family: 'Times New Roman'; ">Welcome to CodingStella</h1>
    <p style="font-family: 'Poppins'; ">Explore the world of coding with CodingStella</p>

  </body>
</html>
```

OUTPUT

Welcome to CodingStella

Explore the world of coding with CodingStella & follow for more

HTML

Topic 2 - HTML Text Formatting

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

👉 Formatting elements were designed to display special types of text:

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

Example :

HTML TEXT FORMATTING

@coding.stella

🔶 index.html

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<p><b>Codingstella</b></p>            ← Bold Text
<p><strong>Codingstella</strong></p>  ← Strong Text
<p><i>Codingstella</i></p>            ← Italic Text
<p><em>Codingstella</em></p>          ← Emphasis Text
<p><mark>Codingstella</mark></p>      ← Marked Text
<p><del>Codingstella</del></p>        ← Deleted Text
<p><ins>Codingstella</ins></p>        ← Inserted Text
<p><small>Codingstella</small></p>    ← Small Text
<p><sub>Codingstella</sub> and <sup>Codingstella</sup></p>  ← Sup Text

</body>
</html>
```

OUTPUT

Codingstella

Codingstella

Codingstella

Codingstella

Codingstella

~~Codingstella~~

Codingstella

Codingstella

Codingstella and Codingstella

Topic 3 - HTML Indentation

👉 Indentation refers to **the spaces at the beginning of a code line**

Example :

HTML INDENTATION

@coding.stella

```html
🟧 index.html

<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <body>
    <h1>HTML without Indentation</h1>
    <p>We help developers to understand JavaScript & React in depth</p>
    <p> Web dev & design resources.</p>
  </body>
</html>
```

Without Indentation ←

```html
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>

  <body>
    <h1>HTML with Indentation</h1>
    <p>We help developers to understand JavaScript & React in depth</p>
    <p> Web dev & design resources.</p>
  </body>

</html>
```

With Indentation ←

Topic 4 - HTML Quotation

👉 HTML <q> for Short Quotations

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

Example :

HTML QUOTATION   @coding.stella

```
index.html

<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <body>
    <h2>HTML Quote</h2>
    <q>                          ──────→ Quotation Tag
      We help developers to understand JavaScript & React in depth
    </q>
  </body>
</html>
```

OUTPUT

HTML Quote

"We help developers to understand JavaScript & React in depth"

👉 HTML <blockquote> for Quotations

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

Example :

HTML <BLOCKQUOTE>   @coding.stella

```
index.html

<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>

  <body>
    <h2>HTML blockquote</h2>      ──→ Block quote tag

    <blockquote cite="https: //www.goodreads.com/quotes/tag/web-development">
       "We don't just build websites, we build websites that SELLS"
       -Christopher Dayagdag
    </blockquote>
  </body>
</html>
```

OUTPUT

HTML blockquote

OUTPUT

HTML blockquote

"We don't just build websites, we build websites that SELLS" -Christopher Dayagdag

- **Note:** A person's name is not the title of a work.
- The text in the `<cite>` element usually renders in *italic*.

👉 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.

Example :

HTML ABBREVIATION   @coding.stella

```
🟧 index.html

<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
  <h2>HTML Abbreviation</h2>
  <p>
    <abbr title="CodingStella">C-S</abbr>
       was launched in 2022
  </p>
</body>
</html>
```
→ Abbreviation tag

OUTPUT

HTML Abbreviation

C-S was launched in 2022
↑
CodingStella

👉 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 :

HTML ADDRESS   @coding.stella

```
🟧 index.html

<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
```

C-3 was launched in 2022
↑
CodingStella

## 👉 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 :

@coding.stella

HTML ADDRESS

🔲 index.html

```html
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
  <h2>HTML Address</h2>
  <address>
      Bangalore, India
  </address>
</body>
</html>
```

→ Address tag

OUTPUT

HTML Address

Bangalore, India