Day - 03 : HTML Multimedia

🔸 Topic 1 - HTML Comments
🔸 Topic 2 - HTML Colors
🔸 Topic 3 - HTML Links
🔸 Topic 4 - HTML Images

▼ Assignment: Create a Simple Portfolio Webpage

Objective:

Create a simple portfolio webpage using HTML that demonstrates your understanding of HTML comments, colors, links, and images.

Requirements:

1. Create an HTML file named "portfolio.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 Portfolio".
4. Use appropriate heading tags (`<h1>`, `<h2>`, etc.) to create a title for your portfolio page.
5. Include the following elements in your webpage:
   - HTML comments to describe the purpose of different sections of your code.
   - Text with different colors using the `style` attribute (Note: For real-world projects, it's recommended to use CSS for styling).
   - At least two links using the `<a>` tag, one to an external website and one to an email address.
   - At least one image using the `<img>` tag, with a relevant `alt` attribute.
6. Use proper indentation and formatting to make your HTML code easily readable.
7. Save your HTML file and open it in a web browser to see your simple portfolio webpage.

Submission:

Submit the "portfolio.html" file containing your simple portfolio webpage. Ensure that your code follows the assignment requirements and demonstrates your understanding of HTML comments, colors, links, and images.

Here is your Day 3 Assignment

Assignment - Day 3 **@coding.stella**

Welcome to my portfolio website! ⟶ `<h1> tag`

My name is codingstella, and I am a web developer with experience in HTML, CSS, and JavaScript. Below, you'll find some examples of my work and ways to get in touch with me.

My Projects

Project 1: Sample Project ⟶ `<h3 style="color: grey;"> Project 1: Sample Project </h3>`

I worked on a sample project showcasing my skills in HTML, CSS, and JavaScript. The site features a responsive design.
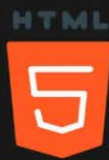
⟶ `<img> tag`

Project 2: E-commerce Platform

For this project, I collaborated on an e-commerce platform using HTML, CSS, JavaScript, and a backend framework.

Get in Touch ⟶ `<h2> tag`

If you'd like to discuss a project or learn more about my work, please feel free to reach out:

- Email: codingstella@gmail.com ⟶ `<a> tag`
- Instagram: instagram.com/coding.stella

Topic 1 - HTML Comments

👉 HTML comments are not displayed in the browser, but they can help document your HTML source code.

👉 HTML Comment Tag

- You can add comments to your HTML source by using the following syntax:

<div style="border:1px solid #fff; padding:1em;">

HTML COMMENT SYNTAX   @coding.stella

🔲 commentSyntax.html

```
<!—— Write your comment here ——>
```

</div>

👉 Hide Content

- Comments can be used to hide content.
- This can be helpful if you hide content temporarily:

Example :

<div style="border:1px solid #fff; padding:1em;">

HIDING THE COMMENT   @coding.stella

🔲 index.html

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <body>
    <h1>Codingstella</h1>
    <!——<p>We help developers to understand    ⟶  This paragraph will
    JavaScript & React in depth</p> ——>              not be displayed
  </body>
</html>
```

OUTPUT

Codingstella

</div>

👉 Hide Inline Content

- Comments can be used to hide parts in the middle of the HTML code.

Example :

INLINE COMMENT

```
index.html

<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <body>
    <p>
      We help developers to understand
      <!-- JavaScript & -->React in depth.
    </p>
  </body>
</html>
```

→ Inline Comment

OUTPUT

We help developers to understand react in depth

Topic 2 - HTML Colors

👉 In HTML, a color can be specified by using a color name:

@coding.stella

HTML COLORS

Tomato

Orange

DogerBlue

MediumSeaGreen

Gray

SlateBlue

Violet

LightGray

👉 Background Color

- You can set the background color for HTML elements:

Example :

@coding.stella

CHANGING BACKGROUND COLOR

```
🟧 backgroudColor.html

<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <body>

    <h1 style="background-color: DodgerBlue; ">Codingstella</h1>

    <p style="background-color:yellow; ">
      We help developers to understand JavaScript & React in depth
    </p>
```

→ Background color is DogerBlue

→ Background color is Yellow

Example :

👉 Text Color

- You can set the color of text:

Example :

👉 Border Color

- You can set the color of borders:

Example :

```
textColor.html

<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <body>

    <h1 style="color:green;">Codingstella</h1>
    <p style="color:blue;">We help developers
    to understand JavaScript & React in depth </p>

  </body>
</html>
```

→ Style attribute

→ Changing text color

OUTPUT

Codingstella

We help developers to understand JavaScript react in depth

👉 **Border Color**

- You can set the color of borders:

Example :

CHANGING BORDER COLOR
@coding.stella

```
borderColor.html

<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<h1 style="border: 4px solid Tomato;">Codingstella</h1>

<h1 style="border: 4px solid DodgerBlue;">Codingstella</h1>

<h1 style="border: 4px solid Violet;">Codingstella</h1>

</body>
</html>
```

→ Border color

OUTPUT

Codingstella

Codingstella

Codingstella

HTML

Topic 3 - HTML Links

👉HTML Links

- Links are found in nearly all web pages. Links allow users to click their way from page to page.
- HTML links are hyperlinks.
- You can click on a link and jump to another document.
- When you move the mouse over a link, the mouse arrow will turn into a little hand.
- **Note:** A link does not have to be text. A link can be an image or any other HTML element!

👉 HTML Links - Syntax

- The HTML `<a>` tag defines a hyperlink. It has the following syntax:

HTML LINK SYNTAX   @coding.stella

```
🛑 linkSyntax.html

<a href="www.google.com" > Google click Now </a>
```

- The most important attribute of the `<a>` element is the `href` attribute, which indicates the link's destination.
- The *link text* is the part that will be visible to the reader.
- Clicking on the link text, will send the reader to the specified URL address.

Example :

HTML LINK TAG   @coding.stella

```
🛑 index.html

<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <body>

    <h1>HTML Links</h1>

    <p><a href="https://www.google.com/">Visit Google</a></p>

  </body>
</html>
```
→ Anchor / Link tag

OUTPUT

HTML Links

Visit Google

👉 By default, links will appear as follows in all

👉 By default, links will appear as follows in all browsers:

- An unvisited link is underlined and blue
- A visited link is underlined and purple
- An active link is underlined and red

👉HTML Links - The target Attribute

⇨ By default, the linked page will be displayed in the current browser window. To change this, you must specify another target for the link.

⇨ The `target` attribute specifies where to open the linked document.

⇨ The `target` attribute can have one of the following values:

- `_self` - Default. Opens the document in the same window/tab as it was clicked
- `_blank` - Opens the document in a new window or tab
- `_parent` - Opens the document in the parent frame
- `_top` - Opens the document in the full body of the window

Example :

👉 HTML Links - Use an Image as a Link

- To use an image as a link, just put the `<img>` tag inside the `<a>` tag:

Example :

```html
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <body>
    <h2> HTML Image Link </h2>
    <a href="https://www.instagram.com" target="_blank">
      <img src="codingstella.png" alt="instagarm">
    </a>
  </body>
</html>
```

→ Image as link

OUTPUT

HTML Image Links

→ On clinking this will redirect to Instagram in new tab

👉 Link to an Email Address

- Use `mailto:` inside the `href` attribute to create a link that opens the user's email program (to let them send a new email):

Example :

HTML MAILTO: LINK

@coding.stella

🔶 index.html

```html
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <body>
    <h2>Contact Codingstella</h2>
    <p>
      Contact us via email:
      <a href="mailto: codingstella@gmail.com">codingstella@gmail.com</a>
    </p>
  </body>
</html>
```

→ mailto: link

OUTPUT

Contact Codingstella

Contact us via email: codingstella@gmail.com

New Message
To 📧 codingstella@gmail.com ✕
Subject

⌐ When clicked ⌐

Topic 4 - HTML Images

- Images can improve the design and the appearance of a web page.

👉 HTML Images Syntax

- The HTML `<img>` tag is used to embed an image in a web page.
- Images are not technically inserted into a web page; images are linked to web pages. The `<img>` tag creates a holding space for the referenced image.
- The `<img>` tag is empty, it contains attributes only, and does not have a closing tag.
- The `<img>` tag has two required attributes:
- src - Specifies the path to the image
- alt - Specifies an alternate text for the image

HTML IMAGES SYNTAX

@coding.stella

```
🟧 imageSyntax.html

<img src="url" alt="alternatetext">
```

👉 The src Attribute

- The required `src` attribute specifies the path (URL) to the image.
- You can use the `style` attribute to specify the width and height of an image.

Example :

HTML IMAGE SRC TAG

@coding.stella

```
🟧 index.html

<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <body>

    <h2>Alternative text</h2>

    <p>The alt attribute should reflect the image
       content, so users who cannot see the image
       get an understanding of what the image contains: </p>

    <img src="https://creatorspace.imgix.net/users/
      clkp2zxf502watp01y79o36m2/gLzFeRI0dHY8GBOZ-default.webp"
      alt="Codingstella" width="200" height="200">

  </body>
</html>
```
→ Source attribute
→ Image link
→ Width & height attribute
↳ Alternate text

OUTPUT

Alternative text

The alt attribute should reflect the image content, so users who cannot
see the image get an understanding of what the image contains:

height=200px;

Example :

@coding.stella

HTML IMAGE SRC TAG

```
🟧 index.html

<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <body>

    <h2>Alternative text</h2>

    <p>The alt attribute should reflect the image
       content, so users who cannot see the image
       get an understanding of what the image contains: </p>

    <img src="https://creatorspace.imgix.net/users/
      clkp2zxf502watp01y79o36m2/gLzFeRI0dHY8GBOZ-default.webp"
      alt="Codingstella" width="200" height="200">

  </body>
</html>
```

→ Source attribute
→ Image link
→ Width & height attribute
↳ Alternate text

OUTPUT

Alternative text
The alt attribute should reflect the image content, so users who cannot
see the image get an understanding of what the image contains:

height=200px;

width=200px;

👉 **The alt Attribute**

- The required `alt` attribute provides an alternate text for an image, if the user for some reason cannot view it (because of slow connection, an error in the src attribute, or if the user uses a screen reader).

- The value of the `alt` attribute should describe the image:

- If a browser cannot find an image, it will display the value of the `alt` attribute:

Example :

@coding.stella

IMAGE ALT ATTRIBUTE

```
🟧 index.html

<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <body>

    <p>If the browser can't find the image,
       it will display the alternative text</p>

    <img src="https://creatorspace.imgix.net/users/
      clkp2zxf502watp01y79o36m2/gLzFeRI0dHY8GBOZ-default.webp"
      alt="Codingstella logo" width="200" height="200">

  </body>
</html>
```

→ Image link
↳ Alternate text

OUTPUT

If the browser can't find the image, it will display the alternative text

🖼 Codingstella logo