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Master Frontend in 100 ... / Pay - 02 : HTML Styling

••• Built with



## 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".
- Include the necessary HTML tags to define the structure of the document, such as the <IDOCTYPE>, <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.
- Write a blog post with multiple paragraphs using the tag. Include the following formatting elements:
  - Bold text using the <strong> or <b> tag.
  - Italic text using the  $\langle em \rangle$  or  $\langle d \rangle$  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  $\mbox{$<$blockquote>$}$  tag and one inline quotation using the  $\mbox{$<$q>$}$  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

# Welcome to My Blog! My First Post This is my first blog post. I'm excited to share my thoughts and ideas with the world! Here are some important things to remember when writing a blog post: • Use clear and concise language. • Break up your text into easy-to-read paragraphs. • Use headings and subheadings to organize your content. • Include images and videos to enhance your posts. "The only way to do great work is to love what you do." - Steve Jobs \* cblockquote> tag I'm really passionate about sharing my knowledge and experiences with others. \* sup> tag Please feel free to leave a comment below (and don't forget to subscribe!) \* sub> tag



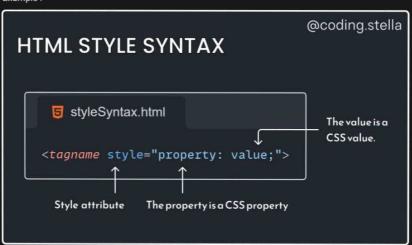
# **Topic 1 - HTML Styles**

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:



## F Background Colour

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



## Text Color

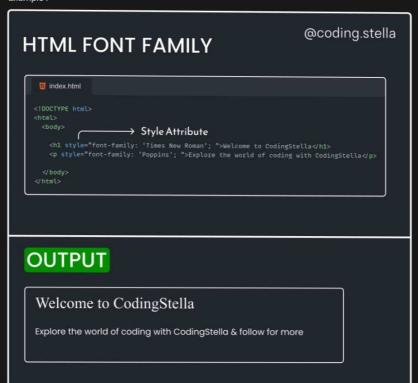
The CSS color property defines the text color for an HTML element.

## Example:



## **Fonts**

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





# **Topic 2 - HTML Text Formatting**

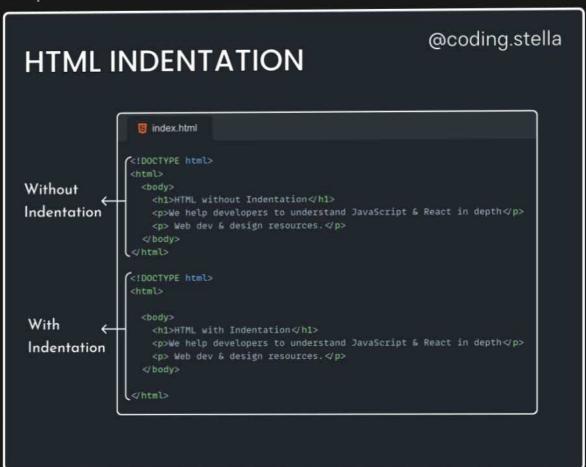
- FITML contains several elements for defining text with a special meaning.
- Formatting elements were designed to display special types of text:
- Bold text
- <strong> Important text
- <--> Emphasized text
- small> Smaller text
- <de1> Deleted text
- <ins> Inserted text
- <sub> Subscript text
- sup> Superscript text





# **Topic 3 - HTML Indentation**

f Indentation refers to the spaces at the beginning of a code line







# **Topic 4 - HTML Quotation**

## **←** HTML <q> for Short Quotations

- The HTML tag defines a short quotation.
- · Browsers normally insert quotation marks around the quotation.

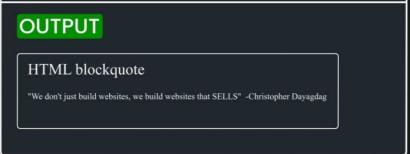
#### Example:



## HTML <blockquote> for Quotations

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





- Note: A person's name is not the title of a work.
- The text in the solites element usually renders in italic.

## THTML <abbr> for Abbreviations

- The HTML <abby> 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.

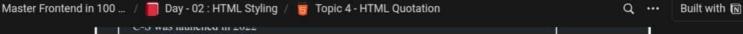
## Example:



## HTML <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.





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## THTML <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 <gddress> 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 <!DOCTYPE html> <html> <body> <h2>HTML Address</h2> → Address tag <address> -Bangalore, India ⟨address⟩ </body> </html>



# HTML Address

Bangalore, India