

Professional Skills
Agile Fundamentals
Jira
Git
DevOps
Cloud Fundamentals
Databases Introduction
Java Beginner
Maven
Testing (Foundation)
Java Intermediate
HTML <ul style="list-style-type: none">Introduction to Web DevelopmentHypertext Markup LanguageTagsStructural ElementsMetadataRunning a Web Server with VSC Live ServerHeadings and paragraphsText FormattingAttributesImagesHyperlinksFormsListsTablesIframes
CSS
Javascript
Spring Boot
Selenium
Sonarqube

Attributes

Contents

- Overview
 - <html> tag attributes
 - <a> attributes
 - attributes
 - <p> attributes
- Tutorial
- Exercises

Overview

HTML *attributes* are used to provide additional information about HTML elements.

- All HTML elements can have attributes.
- Attributes provide additional information about elements.
- Attributes are always specified in the start tag.
- Attributes usually come in name/value pairs - `name="value"`.

It is best practice (according to the W3C) to use *lowercase* for attribute names and values, and to "quote" values in HTML. For stricter document types, like XHTML, these practices become mandatory.

<html> tag attributes

We should always include the `lang` attribute inside the `<html>` tag, to declare the language of the Web page. This assists search engines and browsers.

The following example specifies English as the language:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
  <body>
    ...
  </body>
</html>
```

We can also add country codes to the `lang` attribute. The first two characters define the language of the HTML page, and the last two characters define the country.

The following example specifies the British dialect for English:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en-GB">
  <body>
    ...
  </body>
</html>
```

<a> attributes

The `<a href>` tag is used to define a hyperlink, with the attribute being used to specify the URL the link goes to:

```
<a href="https://www.qa.com">Go to QA homepage.</a>
```

 attributes

Advanced Testing (Theory)
Cucumber
MongoDB
Express
NodeJS
React
Express-Testing
Pre-Project Assessment
Markdown
IDE Cheatsheet

The `` tag is used to display an image in an HTML page. The `src` attribute specifies the path to the image to be displayed on the page:

```

```

The mandatory `alt` attribute for the `` tag specifies an alternate text for an imag if it can't be displayed. This can be due to slow connection, or an error in the `src` attribute, or if the user uses a screen reader.

Below is a full exmample of using the `` tag with supporting `alt` attribute:

```

```

<p> attributes

The `style` attribute is used to add inline CSS styles to an element, such as color, font, size, and more. However it is better practice to link an external CSS document.

```
<p style="color:red;">This is a red paragraph.</p>
```

The `title` attribute defines some extra information about an element. The value of the title attribute will be displayed as a tooltip when you mouse over the element:

```
<p title="I'm a tooltip">This is a paragraph.</p>
```

Tutorial

There is no tutorial for this module.

Exercises

- 1. Add a "tooltip" to the paragraph below with the text "this is an attribute".

```
<p>QA is the leading training provider.</p>
```

▼ Solution

```
<p title="this is an attribute">QA is the leading training provider.</p>
```

- 2. Make the element below into a link that goes to "<https://www.qa.com/>"

```
<a>QA Website</a>
```

▼ Solution

```
<a href="https://www.qa.com/">QA Website</a>
```

- 3. Alternate text is useful when the image cannot be displayed, like when the page is read by a screen reader.

```

```

▼ Solution

```

```