Chapter Summary

* All HTML elements can have **attributes**
* The HTML **title** attribute provides additional "tool-tip" information
* The HTML **href** attribute provides address information for links
* The HTML **width** and **height** attributes provide size information for images
* The HTML **alt** attribute provides text for screen readers
* At W3Schools we always use **lowercase** HTML attribute names
* At W3Schools we always **quote** attributes with double quotes

Chapter Summary

* Use the **style** attribute for styling HTML elements
* Use **background-color** for background color
* Use **color** for text colors
* Use **font-family** for text fonts
* Use **font-size** for text sizes
* Use **text-align** for text alignment

Browsers display <strong> as <b>, and <em> as <i>.  
  
However, there is a difference in the meaning of these tags: <b> and <i> defines bold and italic text,  
but <strong> and <em> means that the text is "important".

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| [<b>](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_b.asp) | Defines bold text |
| [<em>](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_em.asp) | Defines emphasized text |
| [<i>](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_i.asp) | Defines italic text |
| [<small>](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_small.asp) | Defines smaller text |
| [<strong>](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_strong.asp) | Defines important text |
| [<sub>](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_sub.asp) | Defines subscripted text |
| [<sup>](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_sup.asp) | Defines superscripted text |
| [<ins>](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_ins.asp) | Defines inserted text |
| [<del>](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_del.asp) | Defines deleted text |
| [<mark>](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_mark.asp) | Defines marked/highlighted text |

<!-- Write your comments here -->

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| **Note** | **Note:** There is an exclamation point (!) in the opening tag, but not in the closing tag. Conditional Comments You might stumble upon conditional comments in HTML:  <!--[if IE 8]>     .... some HTML here .... <![endif]-->  Shades of gray are often defined using equal values for all the 3 light sources:  Chapter Summary   * Use the HTML **style** attribute for inline styling * Use the HTML **<style>** element to define internal CSS * Use the HTML **<link>** element to refer to an external CSS file * Use the HTML **<head>** element to store <style> and <link> elements * Use the CSS **color** property for text colors * Use the CSS **font-family** property for text fonts * Use the CSS **font-size** property for text sizes * Use the CSS **border** property for visible element borders * Use the CSS **padding** property for space inside the border * Use the CSS **margin** property for space outside the border  HTML Links - The target Attribute The **target** attribute specifies where to open the linked document.  This example will open the linked document in a new browser window or in a new tab: **Example** <a href="http://www.w3schools.com/" target="\_blank">Visit W3Schools!</a>  [Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_links_target)   |  |  | | --- | --- | | **Target Value** | **Description** | | \_blank | Opens the linked document in a new window or tab | | \_self | Opens the linked document in the same frame as it was clicked (this is default) | | \_parent | Opens the linked document in the parent frame | | \_top | Opens the linked document in the full body of the window | | *framename* | Opens the linked document in a named frame |   Chapter Summary   * Use the HTML **<img>** element to define an image * Use the HTML **src** attribute to define the URL of the image * Use the HTML **alt** attribute to define an alternate text for an image, if it cannot be displayed * Use the HTML **width** and **height** attributes to define the size of the image * Use the CSS **width** and **height** properties to define the size of the image (alternatively) * Use the CSS **float** property to let the image float * Use the HTML **<map>** element to define an image-map * Use the HTML **<area>** element to define the clickable areas in the image-map * Use the HTML <img>'s element **usemap** attribute to point to an image-map   Chapter Summary   * Use the HTML **<table>** element to define a table * Use the HTML **<tr>** element to define a table row * Use the HTML **<td>** element to define a table data * Use the HTML **<th>** element to define a table heading * Use the HTML **<caption>** element to define a table caption * Use the CSS **border** property to define a border * Use the CSS **border-collapse** property to collapse cell borders * Use the CSS **padding** property to add padding to cells * Use the CSS **text-align** property to align cell text * Use the CSS **border-spacing** property to set the spacing between cells * Use the **colspan** attribute to make a cell span many columns * Use the **rowspan** attribute to make a cell span many rows * Use the **id** attribute to uniquely define one table |
|  | Chapter Summary   * Use the HTML **<ul>** element to define an unordered list * Use the HTML **style** attribute to define the bullet style * Use the HTML **<ol>** element to define an ordered list * Use the HTML **type** attribute to define the numbering type * Use the HTML **<li>** element to define a list item * Use the HTML **<dl>** element to define a description list * Use the HTML **<dt>** element to define the description term * Use the HTML **<dd>** element to define the description data * Lists can be nested inside lists * List items can contain other HTML elements * Use the CSS property **display:inline** to display a list horizontally |

Block-level Elements

A block-level element always starts on a new line and takes up the full width available (stretches out to the left and right as far as it can).

The <div> element is a block-level element.

Examples of block-level elements:

* <div>
* <h1> - <h6>
* <p>
* <form>

Inline Elements

An inline element does not start on a new line and only takes up as much width as necessary.

This is an inline <span> element inside a paragraph.

Examples of inline elements:

* <span>
* <a>
* <img>

## URL Encoding

URLs can only be sent over the Internet using the [ASCII character-set](http://www.w3schools.com/charsets/ref_html_ascii.asp). If a URL contains characters outside the ASCII set, the URL has to be converted.

URL encoding converts non-ASCII characters into a format that can be transmitted over the Internet.

URL encoding replaces non-ASCII characters with a "%" followed by hexadecimal digits.

URLs cannot contain spaces. URL encoding normally replaces a space with a plus (+) sign, or %20.