

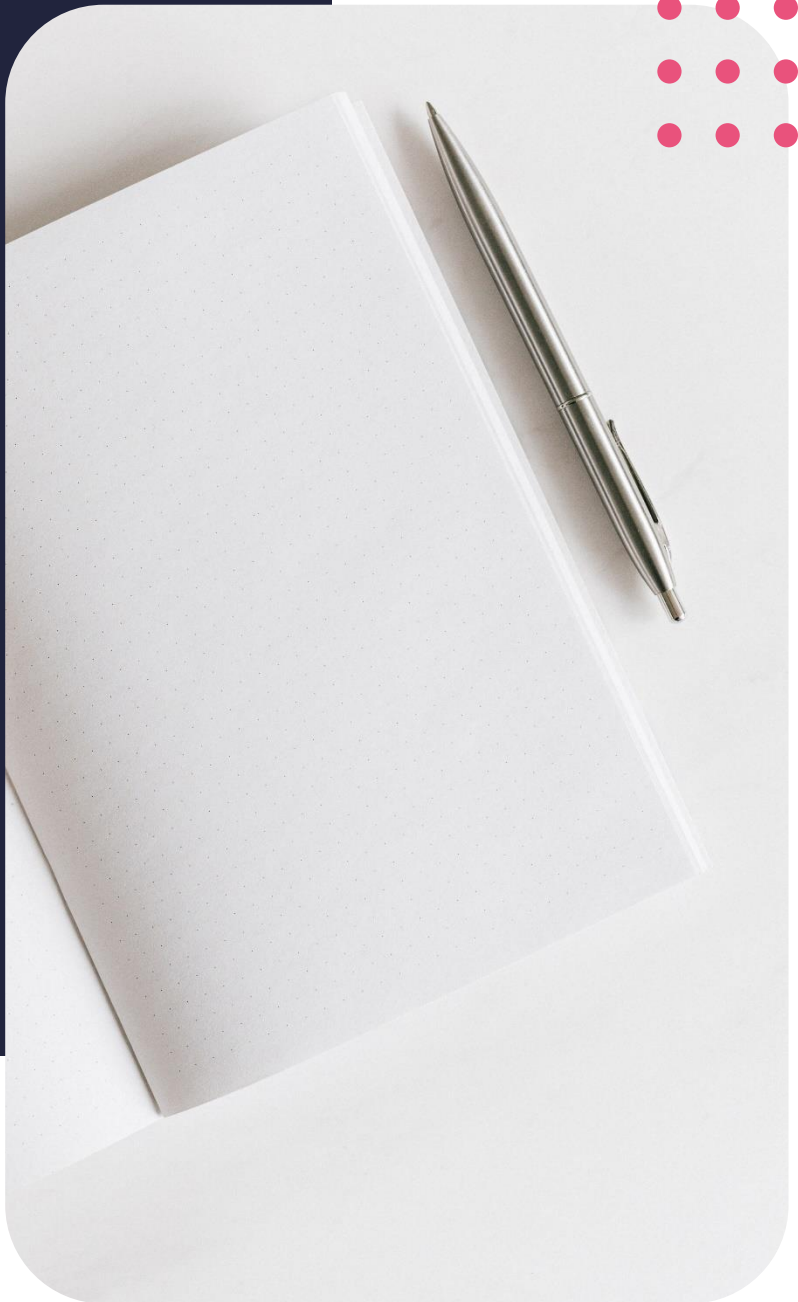
Diploma in Web Development

# HTML attributes



# Contents

- 3 Working with HTML attributes
- 4 Creating tables in HTML
- 6 Using multimedia in HTML



### Lesson outcomes

In this lesson we have a look at attributes. Attributes are a core function of any HTML. We use attributes to control the behaviour of elements. Attributes also act as a modifier of an HTML element type and thus provides us with the ability to manipulate how an element function's. Furthermore, we also explore the use of tables and multimedia files in HTML5.

## Working with HTML attributes

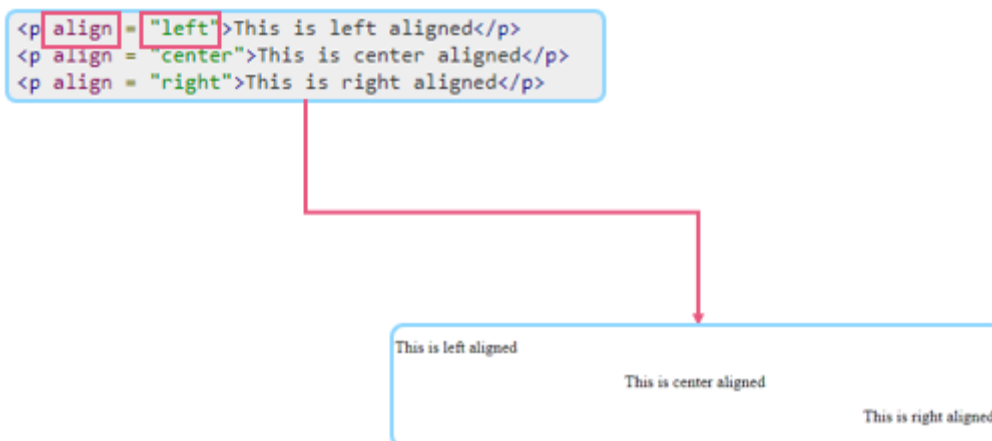
### HTML attributes

Attributes provide additional information about elements and expands the functionality elements. Attributes control the behaviour of each element.

- Always specified in the start or opening tag of an element.
- Attribute names and values are case sensitive.
- Attributes comprise of two parts a name and a value.

### HTML attribute example

The **name** is the property of the element you want to alter or set. In the following example, the name of the property is align. The **value** of the align property is set to either left, centre or right.



## Common attributes

Attributes	Details
id	Specifies a unique identifier for an element
class	Used to define equal styles for elements with the same class name
href	Specifies the URL (web address) for a link
target	Specifies where to open a linked document eg. <i>_blank/_self/_parent</i>
style	Specifies an inline CSS style for an element
src	Specifies the URL (web address) or path for an image
alt	Used to display an alternative text for an image, when the image cannot be displayed
width	provide width parameters for elements such as images
height	provide height parameters for elements such as images

## Core attributes

Attributes	Description
id	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Must be unique to a single element.</li><li>• Used to reference HTML element in CSS and JavaScript.</li><li>• Preceded by # when referenced in CSS.</li></ul>
class	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Can be assigned to one or more elements that share similar characteristics.</li><li>• Used to reference HTML element in CSS and JavaScript.</li><li>• Preceded by . when referenced in CSS.</li></ul>

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# Practical source code

## Ids\_and\_classes.html

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en" dir="ltr">
  <head>
    <meta charset="utf-8">
    <title>IDs and Classes</title>

<!--THIS IS MY STYLING-->
    <style media="screen">
      #heading_1{
        background:yellow;
        font-size:28px;
      }

      #heading_2{
        background:red;
        font-size:34px;
      }

      .custom_p_1{
        background:green;
        font-style:italic;
      }

      .custom_p_2{
        background:orange;
        text-transform:uppercase;
      }

    </style>

  </head>
  <header>
    <h1>IDs and Classes</h1>
  </header>

  <body>
    <!--HERE WE ARE TESTING IDS-->
    <h2 id="heading_1">I am subheading 1</h2>
    <h2 id="heading_2">I am subheading 2</h2>
    <h2 id="heading_3">I am subheading 3</h2>

    <hr width="1300px">
    <!--HERE WE ARE TESTING CLASSES-->
    <p class="custom_p_1">I am paragraph 1</p>
    <p class="custom_p_1">I am paragraph 2</p>
    <p class="custom_p_1">I am paragraph 3</p>
    <p class="custom_p_2">I am paragraph 4</p>
    <p class="custom_p_2">I am paragraph 5</p>

  </body>
</html>
```

# Creating tables in HTML

## HTML tables

A web table is an HTML structure which consists of multiple table rows with each row containing one or more table cells.

- Tables are block-level elements.
- The size of the table is defined by the number of rows, cells and content.

Element/Tag	Details
<table>	Defines table
<tr>	Defines a row in a table
<th>	Defines a header cell in a table
<td>	Defines a cell in a table

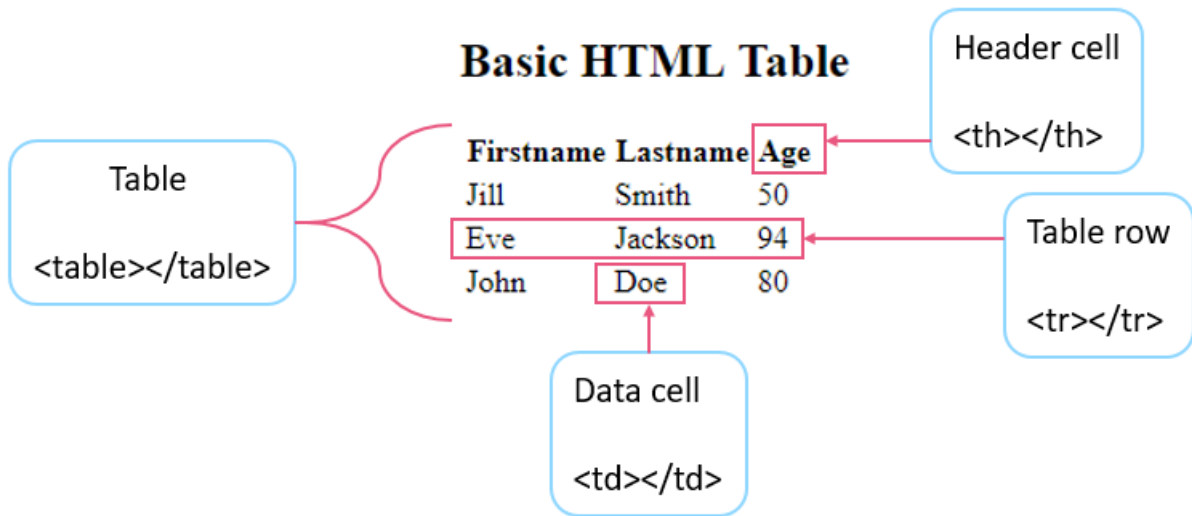
## HTML table example

```
<table>
  <tr>
    <th>Firstname</th>
    <th>Lastname</th>
    <th>Age</th>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>Jill</td>
    <td>Smith</td>
    <td>50</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>Eve</td>
    <td>Jackson</td>
    <td>94</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>John</td>
    <td>Doe</td>
    <td>80</td>
  </tr>
</table>
```

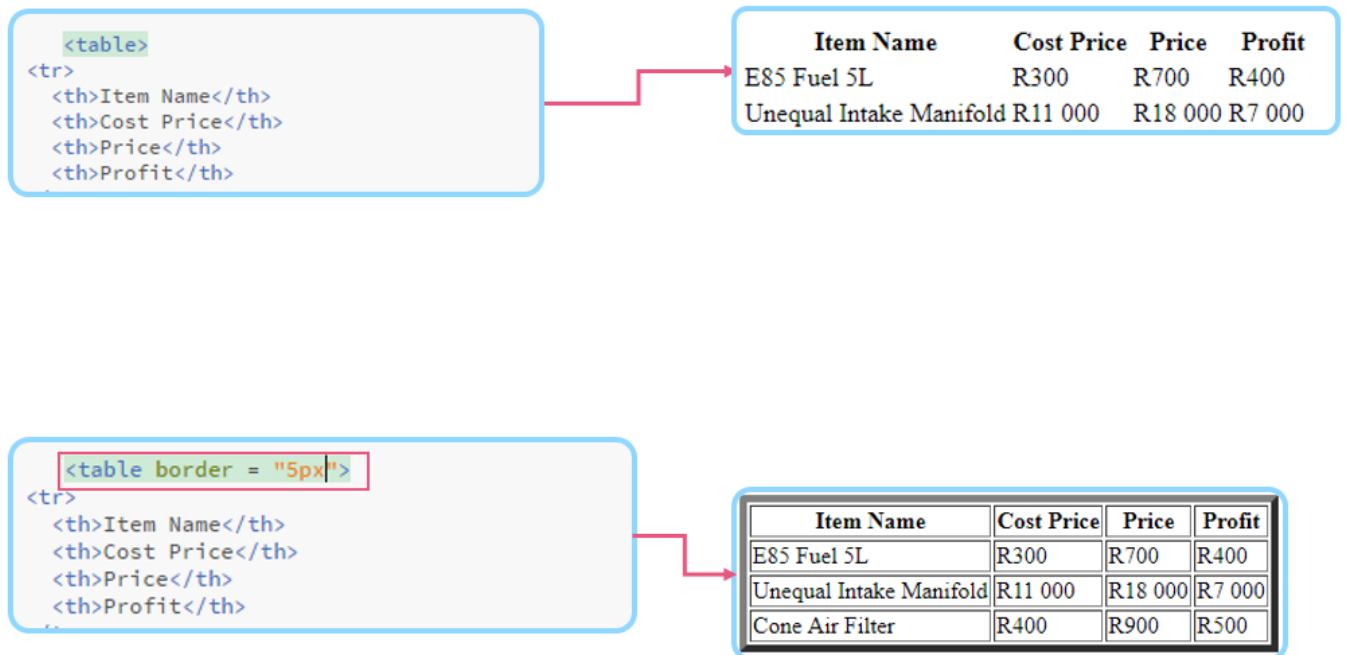
### Basic HTML Table

Firstname	Lastname	Age
Jill	Smith	50
Eve	Jackson	94
John	Doe	80

## HTML table structure



## HTML table border



# Using multimedia in HTML

## Images in HTML

Images improve the design and layout of a web page. In order to place a simple image on a webpage, use the **<img>** tag.

Attributes	Details
src	Specifies the URL (web address) or path for an image.
alt	Used to display an alternative text for an image, when the image cannot be displayed.
width	provide width parameters for elements such as images.
height	provide height parameters for elements such as images.

## HTML image example

```

```



(Image source: [www.motor1.com](http://www.motor1.com))



## Audio in HTML

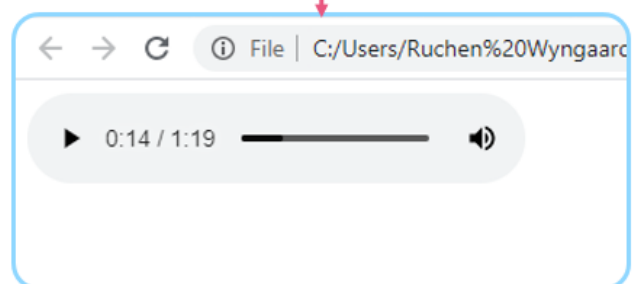
The `<audio>` tag specifies a standard way to embed audio in a web page. Web browsers generally support a variety of audio formats each with its own natively built in controls.

Attributes	Details
controls	Specifies that audio controls should be displayed (such as a play/pause button etc).
autoplay	Specifies that the audio will start playing as soon as it is ready.
loop	Specifies that the audio will start over again, every time it is finished.
muted	Specifies that the audio output should be muted.
src	Specifies the URL of the audio file.

## HTML audio example

When embedding the `<audio>` tag it is important to at least add the `“src”` and `“controls”` attribute for the element to load correctly.

```
<audio src="V8_loud_revs.mp3" controls>
```



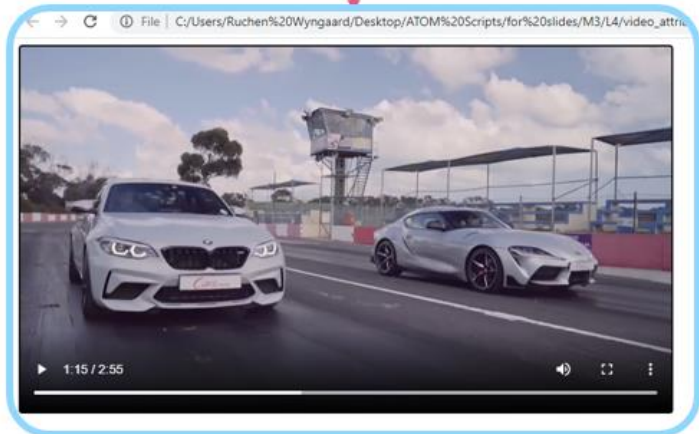
## HTML videos

To show a video in HTML, use the **<video>** element. It is a good idea to always include **“width”** and **“height”** attributes.

## HTML video example

When embedding the **<video>** tag it is important to at least add the **“src”** and **“controls”** attribute for the element to load correctly.

```
<video src="supra_m2_drag.mp4" width="720px" controls>
```



(Video source: [www.cars.co.za](http://www.cars.co.za))