DAY 3: HTML Quotations, HTML Comments, HTML Colors, HTML CSS.

**HTML Quotation and Citation Elements**

**1. HTML <blockquote> for Quotations**

The <**blockquote**> element defines a section that is quoted from another source. Browsers usually indent <**blockquote**> elements.

*Example:*

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| *Html Code* | *Output* |
| *<html>*  *<body>*  *<p>Browsers usually indent blockquote elements.</p>*  *<blockquote>*  *Lorem Ipsum is simply dummy text of the printing and typesetting industry.*  *</blockquote>*  *</body>*  *</html>* | Browsers usually indent blockquote elements.  Lorem Ipsum is simply dummy text of the printing and typesetting industry. |

**2. HTML <q> for Short Quotations**

The <**q**> tag defines a short quotation. Browsers normally insert quotation marks around the quotation.

*Example:*

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| *Html Code* | *Output* |
| *<html>*  *<body>*  *<p>Browsers usually insert quotation marks around the q element.</p>*  *<p>Lorem Ipsum is simply dummy text of the <q>printing and typesetting industry</q>.</p>*  *</body>*  *</html>* | Browsers usually insert quotation marks around the q element.  Lorem Ipsum is simply dummy text of the “printing and typesetting” industry. |

**3. HTML <abbr> for Abbreviations**

The <**abbr**> tag defines an abbreviation or an acronym, like "HTML", "CSS", "Mr.", "Dr.", "ASAP", "ATM". Use the global title attribute to show the description for the abbreviation/acronym when you mouse over the element.

*Example:*

*<p>The <abbr title="World Health Organization">WHO</abbr> was founded in 1948.</p>*

**4. HTML <address> for Contact Information**

The <**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 always add a line break before and after the <**address**> element.

*Example:*

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| *Html Code* | *Output* |
| *<html>*  *<body>*  *<p>Contact Information</p>*  *<address>*  *Sharlin Lins. L<br>*  *North Street,<br>*  *Marthandam,<br>*  *Zip 629165*  *</address>*  *</body>*  *</html>* | Contact Information  *Sharlin Lins. L North Street, Marthandam, Zip 629165* |

**5. HTML <cite> for Work Title**

The <**cite**> tag defines the title of a creative work (e.g. a book, a poem, a song, a movie, a painting, a sculpture, etc.). The text in the <**cite**> element usually renders in italic.

*Example:*

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| *Html Code* | *Output* |
| *<html>*  *<body>*  *<p>The cite element defines the title of a work. Browsers usually display cite elements in italic.</p>*  *<p><cite>The Scream</cite> by Edvard Munch. Painted in 1893.</p>*  *</body>*  *</html>* | The cite element defines the title of a work. Browsers usually display cite elements in italic.  The Scream by Edvard Munch. Painted in 1893. |

**6. HTML <bdo> for Bi-Directional Override**

BDO stands for Bi-Directional Override. The <**bdo**> tag is used to override the current text direction.

*Example:*

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| *Html Code* | *Output* |
| *<html>*  *<body>*  *<p>If your browser supports bi-directional override (bdo), the next line will be written from right to left (rtl):</p>*  *<bdo dir="rtl">This line will be written from right to left</bdo>*  *</body>*  *</html>* | If your browser supports bi-directional override (bdo), the next line will be written from right to left (rtl):  tfel ot thgir morf nettirw eb lliw enil sihT |

**HTML Comments**

**HTML Comment Tag**

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

*Syntax:*

*<!-- Write your comments here -->*

**Add Comments**

With comments you can place notifications and reminders in your HTML code.

*Example:*

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| *Html Code* | *Output* |
| *<html>*  *<body>*  *<!-- This is a comment -->*  *<p>This is a sample paragraph.</p>*  *<!-- Comments are not displayed in the browser -->*  *</body>*  *</html>* | This is a sample paragraph. |

**HTML Colors**

HTML colors are specified with predefined color names, or with RGB, HEX, HSL, RGBA, or HSLA values.

You can set the background color for HTML elements.

*Example:*

*<h1 style="background-color:DodgerBlue;">Hello World</h1>*

**RGB Color Values**

An RGB color value represents RED, GREEN, and BLUE light sources.

*Syntax:*

*rgb(red, green, blue); rgb(255, 99, 71)*

To display black, set all color parameters to 0, like this: rgb(0, 0, 0).

To display white, set all color parameters to 255, like this: rgb(255, 255, 255).

**RGBA Color Values**

RGBA color values are an extension of RGB color values with an Alpha channel - which specifies the opacity for a color. The alpha parameter is a number between 0.0 (fully transparent) and 1.0 (not transparent at all).

*Syntax:*

*rgba(red, green, blue, alpha); rgba(255, 99, 71, 0.5)*

**HEX Color Values**

*In HTML, a color can be specified using a hexadecimal value in the form.*

*Syntax:*

*#rrggbb; #ff6347*

Where rr (red), gg (green) and bb (blue) are hexadecimal values between 00 and ff (same as decimal 0-255).

To display black, set all color parameters to 00, like this: #000000.

To display white, set all color parameters to ff, like this: #ffffff.

**HSL Color Values**

In HTML, a color can be specified using hue, saturation, and lightness (HSL) in the form.

*Syntax:*

*hsl(hue, saturation, lightness); hsl(0, 100%, 50%)*

Hue is a degree on the color wheel from 0 to 360. 0 is red, 120 is green, and 240 is blue.

Saturation is a percentage value. 0% means a shade of gray, and 100% is the full color.

Lightness is also a percentage value. 0% is black, and 100% is white.

**HTML Styles – CSS**

CSS stands for Cascading Style Sheets. CSS saves a lot of work. It can control the layout of multiple web pages all at once.

With CSS, you can control the color, font size of text, the spacing between elements, how elements are positioned and laid out, what background images or background colors are to be used, different displays for different devices and screen sizes, and much more.

CSS can be added to HTML documents in 3 ways:

* Inline - by using the **style** attribute inside HTML elements
* Internal - by using a <**style**> element in the <**head**> section
* External - by using a <**link**> element to link to an external CSS file

**Inline CSS**

An inline CSS is used to apply a unique style to a single HTML element.

*Example:*

*<h1 style="color:blue;">A Blue Heading</h1>*

*<p style="color:red;">A red paragraph.</p>*

*The above example sets the text color of the <h1> element to blue, and the text color of the <p> element to red.*

**Internal CSS**

An internal CSS is used to define a style for a single HTML page.

*Example:*

|  |
| --- |
| *<html>*  *<head>*  *<style>*  *body {background-color: powderblue;}*  *h1 {color: blue;}*  *p {color: red;}*  *</style>*  *</head>*  *<body>*  *<h1>This is a heading</h1>*  *<p>This is a paragraph.</p>*  *</body>*  *</html>* |

*The above example sets the text color of ALL the <h1> elements (on that page) to blue, and the text color of ALL the <p> elements to red.*

**External CSS**

An external style sheet is used to define the style for many HTML pages. To use an external style sheet, add a link to it in the <head> section of each HTML page.

The external style sheet can be written in any text editor. The file must not contain any HTML code, and must be saved with a .css extension.

*Example:*

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| *Html Code* | *CSS* |
| *<html>*  *<head>*  *<link rel="stylesheet" href="styles.css">*  *</head>*  *<body>*  *<h1>External Style</h1>*  *<p>This is a paragraph.</p>*  *</body>*  *</html>* | body {   background-color: powderblue; } h1 {   color: blue; } p {   color: red; } |