

Introduction to HTML | Cheat Sheet

1. Basic Structure

The basic structure of any HTML document is as follows:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<head></head>
```

```
<body>
```

Your code goes here

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

2. Heading Element

The HTML `h1` element defines a main heading.

```
<h1>Tourism</h1>
```

3. Paragraph Element

The HTML `p` element defines a paragraph.

```
<p>Plan your trip wherever you want to go</p>
```

4. Button Element

The HTML `button` element defines a button.

```
<button>Get Started</button>
```

Introduction to CSS | Part 1 | Cheat Sheet

HTML Elements

1. Container Element

The HTML `div` element defines a container.

```
<div>
```

```
<h1>Tourism</h1>
```

```
<p>Plan your trip wherever you want to go</p>
```

```
<button>Get Started</button>
```

```
</div>
```

CSS Properties

2. Syntax

```
selector {  
  property1: value1;  
  property2: value2;  
}
```

3. Text Align

The CSS `text-align` property specifies the horizontal alignment of the text in an HTML element.

```
.h-center {  
  text-align: center;  
}
```

Value	Description
Center	Aligns the text to the center
Left	Aligns the text to the left
Right	Aligns the text to the right

Introduction to CSS | Part 2 | Cheat Sheet

CSS Text Properties

1. Color

The CSS `color` property specifies the color of the text.

```
.main-heading {  
  color: blue;  
}  
  
.paragraph {  
  color: grey;  
}
```

Sample Colors

Value

Blue

Grey

Lightblue

Orange

Red

Green

CSS Background Properties

2. Background Color

The CSS background-color property specifies the background color of an HTML element.

```
.card {  
  background-color: lightblue;  
}
```

Introduction to CSS | Part 3 | Cheat Sheet

1. Font Family

The CSS font-family property specifies the font for an element.

```
.main-heading {  
  font-family: "Roboto";  
}  
  
.paragraph {  
  font-family: "Roboto";  
}
```

You can use one of the below values of the font-family property,

Value	
"Roboto"	Tourism
"Caveat"	<i>Tourism</i>
"Lobster"	<i>Tourism</i>
"Bree Serif"	Tourism
"Playfair Display"	Tourism
"Monoton"	TOURISM
"Playfair Display SC"	TOURISM

Note

1. To use font families, you need to import their style sheets into your CSS file.
2. There shouldn't be any spelling mistakes in the values of the font-family property.
3. There must be quotations around the value of the font-family property.

2. Font Size

The CSS

`font-size` property specifies the size of the font.

```
.main-heading {  
  font-size: 36px;  
}  
  
.paragraph {  
  font-size: 28px;  
}
```

Note

- 1) You must add px after the number in the value of the font-size property.
- 2) There shouldn't be any space between the number and px
- 3) There shouldn't be any quotations around the value of the font-size property.

3. Font Style

- 1) The CSS font-style property specifies the font style for a text.
- 2) You can use one of the below values of the font-style property,

Value
normal
italic
Oblique

```
.main-heading {  
  font-style: italic;  
}  
  
.paragraph {  
  font-style: normal;  
}
```

Note

1. There shouldn't be any spelling mistakes in the values of the font-style property.
2. There shouldn't be any quotations around the value of the font-style property.

4. Font Weight

The CSS font-weight property specifies how thick or thin characters in text should be displayed.

```
.main-heading {  
  font-weight: bold;  
}  
  
.paragraph {
```

```
font-weight: 200;  
}
```

You can use one of the below values of the font-weight property,

Value
normal
bold
bolder
lighter
100
200
300
400
500
600
700
800
900

Note

1. There shouldn't be any spelling mistakes in the values of the font-weight property.
2. There shouldn't be any quotations around the value of the font-weight property.
3. The numerical values given to the font-weight property must be in the range from 100 to 900 and should be the multiples of 100

5. Text Decoration

The CSS text-decoration property specifies the decoration added to the text.

```
.main-heading {  
  text-decoration: underline;  
}  
  
.paragraph {  
  text-decoration: overline;  
}
```

Value	Description
underline	Underline the text
line-through	Strike through the text
overline	Overline the text

You can use one of the below values of the text-decoration property,

Note

1. There shouldn't be any spelling mistakes in the values of the text-decoration property.
2. There shouldn't be any quotations around the value of the text-decoration property.
3. Ensure that text-decoration and line-through are hyphenated.

Introduction to CSS Box Model | Part 1 | Cheat Sheet

CSS Box Properties

1. Height

The CSS height property specifies the height of an HTML element.

```
.card {  
  height: 200px;  
}
```

2. Width

The CSS width property specifies the width of an HTML element.

```
.card {  
  width: 250px;  
}
```

CSS Background Properties

1. Background Image

The CSS background-image property specifies the background image of an HTML element.

```
.card {  
  background-image: url("https://d1tgh8fmlzexmh.cloudfront.net/ccbp-static-website/ocean.jpg");  
}
```

Value	Description
url (URL)	The URL to the image.

Warning:

1. The background image takes the height of the content of an HTML element if you don't specify the height to it.
2. The URL given to the background-image must be a valid URL to display the image.

2. Background Size

The CSS background-size property specifies the size of the background image of an HTML element.


```
.card {  
  
  background-size: cover;  
  
}
```

Value	Description
cover	Scales the image to the smallest size while maintaining the same aspect ratio (width/height) and covers the entire width and height even if the image is cropped.

Note:

Aspect Ratio is the ratio of the width and height (width/height) of an image.

CSS Box Properties:

1. Border Width

The CSS border-width property specifies the width of the border for all four sides of an HTML element.

```
.button {  
  
  border-width: 2px;  
  
}
```

The CSS Property and value pair border-width: 0px; removes the border of an HTML element.

Warning:

Specifying the CSS border-style property for an HTML element is mandatory. Otherwise, the CSS properties like border-color, border-width will not appear in the browser. The HTML button element is an exception as it appears with a border in the browser by default.

2. Border Radius

The CSS border-radius property specifies the roundness of the corners of an HTML element.

```
.button {  
  
  border-radius: 20px;  
  
}
```

You can use the above CSS properties to round a specific corner of an HTML element.

Property
border-top-left-radius
border-top-right-radius
border-bottom-left-radius
border-bottom-right-radius

Quick Tip:

Specifying the background color for an HTML element makes the border radius more visible.

3. Border Color

The CSS border-color property specifies the color of the border for all four sides of an HTML element.

```
.button {  
  
    border-color: orange;  
  
}
```

Warning

Specifying the CSS border-style property for an HTML element is mandatory. Otherwise, the CSS properties like border-color, border-width will not appear in the browser. The HTML button element is an exception as it appears with a border in the browser by default.

4. Border Style

The CSS border-style property specifies the style of the border for all four sides of an HTML element.

```
.button {  
  
    border-style: dashed;  
  
}
```

You can use one of the below values of the CSS border-style property.

Value
dotted
dashed
solid
none (default)

5. Padding:

The CSS padding property specifies the space around the content of an HTML element.

```
.card {  
  padding: 10px;  
}
```

CSS Colors

1. Hex Code

CSS Colors can be represented in multiple ways:

- Color names
- Hex Code
- HSL
- RGB and many more...

Since few colors have the Color names, Hex Codes make a good alternative to pick a wide variety of colors.

Some of the Color names and their Hex Codes are:

Color Name	Hex Code
orange	#ffa500
red	#ff0000
blue	#0000ff
green	#008000
-	#012d36
-	#432711
-	#25b1cc

```
.button {
  background-color: #25b1cc;
}
```

How to pick a color using Hex Code

The color picker lets you pick a color among the approximately 16,777,216 colors available.

One of the simplest ways to access a color picker is:

Type *color picker* in the Google Search bar and search it.

Note:

In the preview of the above code playground, you can't see the blue border around the HTML

Button element when you click inspect because the HTML button element already has borders.

Introduction to Bootstrap | Cheat Sheet

1. Reusability of CSS Rulesets

If we want the same style for multiple HTML elements, we can write the CSS Ruleset once and use it for different HTML elements.

```
.button {  
  
  width: 138px;  
  
  height: 36px;  
  
  border-width: 0px;  
  
  border-radius: 10px;  
  
}  
  
<button class="button">Get Started</button>  
  
<button class="button">Visit Now</button>
```

2. Multiple class names as an HTML attribute value

We can provide multiple class names separated by space as a value to the HTML class attribute.

Syntax:

```
<tag class = "name1 name2 name3 name4 ..." >Content</tag>
```

HTML attribute value: name1 name2 name3 name4 ...

class names: name1, name2, name3, and name4

```
.button {  
  
  width: 138px;  
  
  height: 36px;  
  
  border-width: 0px;  
  
  border-radius: 10px;  
  
}  
  
.button-green {  
  
  background-color: #8cc63f;  
  
}  
  
<button class="button button-green">Get Started</button>
```

3. Bootstrap

Bootstrap is a large collection of predefined reusable Code Snippets written in HTML, CSS, and Javascript. The Code Snippets include Buttons, Cards, Carousels, etc.

3.1 How to use Bootstrap?

To use the Code Snippets provided by Bootstrap, we need to add the below piece of code within the HTML head element. We call it **BootstrapCDN**.

3.2 Predefined Styles in Bootstrap

3.2.1 Button

The Bootstrap class name btn is used to style the HTML button element.

```
<button class="btn">Submit</button>
```

To achieve the different button styles, Bootstrap has the following class names.

- Bootstrap provides us with different types of buttons. One of them is **outline buttons**, which don't have a background color.
- To add the outline buttons in our HTML document, just replace btn in the above class names with the btn-outline

Note:

By default, Bootstrap class name btn has no background color.

3.2.2 Text colors

To apply different colors to the text, Bootstrap has the following class names:

Syntax:

```
<p class="text-primary">Tourism</p>
```

```
<p class="text-secondary">Tourism</p>
```

```
|
```

```
|
```

```
<p class="text-light">Tourism</p>
```

```
<p class="text-dark">Tourism</p>
```

3.2.3 Text transform

To apply different cases like upper case, lower case, etc. to the text, Bootstrap has the following class names:

Syntax:

```
<p class="text-uppercase">Plan your TRIP.</p>
```

```
<p class="text-capitalize">plan your trip.</p>
```

```
<p class="text-lowercase">PLAN your TRIP.</p>
```

3.2.4 Background colors

To apply different background colors to an HTML element, Bootstrap has the following class names:

Example:

```
<div class="bg-primary"><p>Tourism</p></div>
```

```
<div class="bg-secondary"><p>Tourism</p></div>
```

Bootstrap provides us with many predefined class names. Some of them are:

- card
- carousel
- alert
- alert-success
- alert-link
- bg-danger
- card-body and many more...

Warning:

Using predefined bootstrap class names as a selector in our CSS Ruleset may give unexpected results.

Do's

```
.button {  
  
border-radius: 5px;  
  
height: 50px;  
  
width: 138px;  
  
background-color: blue;  
  
color:white;  
  
}
```

```
<button class="button">Get Started</button>
```

Dont's

```
.btn {
```

```
border-radius: 5px;
```

```
height: 50px;
```

```
width: 138px;
```

```
background-color: blue;
```

```
color:white;
```

```
}
```

```
<button class="btn">Get Started</button>
```

Introduction to Bootstrap | Part 2 | Cheat Sheet

Flexbox Properties

1. Flexbox Container

The Bootstrap class name **d-flex** defines a Flexbox Container. The direct HTML elements in the Flexbox Container are called **flex items**.

Syntax:

```
<div class="d-flex">
```

```
<div>
```

```
<h1>Tourism</h1>
```

```
<p>Plan your trip.</p>
```

```
<button>Get Started</button>
```

```
</div>
```

```
</div>
```

- The HTML container element with the class="d-flex" is a Flexbox Container.
- The HTML container element div in Flexbox Container is a flex item. Because it is directly inside the Flexbox Container.
- The HTML main heading, paragraph, and button elements are not flex items. Because these elements are not directly inside the Flexbox Container.

Note:

Wrapping HTML elements in the Flexbox Container is mandatory to apply other flex properties.

2. Flex Direction

The Flex Direction specifies the direction of the flex items in the Flexbox Container.

Class Name	Direction of the flex items in a Flexbox Container
<code>flex-row</code>	Horizontal
<code>flex-column</code>	Vertical

2.1 flex-row

The Bootstrap class name flex-row is used to move the flex items **horizontally** in the Flexbox Container.

Syntax:

```
<div class="d-flex flex-row">  
  
  <div>  
  
    <h1>Tourism</h1>  
  
    <p>Plan your trip.</p>  
  
    <button>Get Started</button>  
  
  </div>  
</div>
```

2.2 flex-column

The Bootstrap class name flex-column is used to move the flex items **vertically** in the Flexbox Container.

Syntax:

```
<div class="d-flex flex-column">  
  
  <div>  
  
    <h1>Tourism</h1>  
  
    <p>Plan your trip.</p>
```

```
<button>Get Started</button>

</div>

</div>
```

Note:

The Bootstrap class name `flex-row` is the default Flex Direction for the Flexbox Container. So, once `d-flex` is specified, all the flex items in the Flexbox Container display horizontally.

3. Justify Content

The Justify Content specifies the alignment of flex items along the Flex Direction in a Flexbox Container.

3.1 justify-content-start

The Bootstrap class name **`justify-content-start`** is used to align the flex items at the start of the Flexbox Container either horizontally or vertically based on the Flex Direction.

Flex Direction	Alignment of flex items in a Flexbox Container
<code>flex-row</code>	Align flex items horizontally to the left
<code>flex-column</code>	Align flex items vertically to the top

Syntax:

```
<div class="d-flex flex-column justify-content-start">

<div>

  <h1>Tourism</h1>

  <p>Plan your trip.</p>

  <button>Get Started</button>

</div>

</div>
```

3.2 justify-content-center

The Bootstrap class name **`justify-content-center`** is used to align the flex items at the center of the Flexbox Container either horizontally or vertically based on the Flex Direction.

Flex Direction	Alignment of flex items in a Flexbox Container
<code>flex-row</code>	Align flex items horizontally to the center
<code>flex-column</code>	Align flex items vertically to the center

Syntax:

```
<div class="d-flex flex-column justify-content-center">
```

```
<div>
```

```
<h1>Tourism</h1>
```

```
<p>Plan your trip.</p>
```

```
<button>Get Started</button>
```

```
</div>
```

```
</div>
```

3.3 justify-content-end

The Bootstrap class name **justify-content-end** is used to align the flex items at the end of the Flexbox Container either horizontally or vertically based on the Flex Direction.

Flex Direction	Alignment of flex items in a Flexbox Container
<code>flex-row</code>	Align flex items horizontally to the right
<code>flex-column</code>	Align flex items vertically to the bottom

Syntax:

```
<div class="d-flex flex-column justify-content-end">
```

```
<div>
```

```
<h1>Tourism</h1>
```

```
<p>Plan your trip.</p>
```

```
<button>Get Started</button>
```

```
</div>
```

```
</div>
```

Favourite Places Section | Cheat Sheet

1. HTML Elements

1.1 Image Element

The HTML img element defines an Image.

Syntax:

```

```

1.2 The src Attribute

The HTML Attribute src specifies the **path** (URL) of the Image.

Syntax:

```

```

1.3 How to get the path (URL) of an Image?

One of the ways to get the path (URL) of an Image from the internet.

- Open the Google Image search page: Go to <https://images.google.com/> in your Web browser. This will open the Google search page for images.
- Enter an image you want to search for: Type a word or phrase into the text box in the middle of the page.
- Click the *Search icon*: It's to the right of the text box. Doing so will search Google for images related to your search.
- Find your image: Scroll through the results until you find one which matches your needs.
- Open the image in a new tab: Click the *Open image in new tab*.
- Copy the image's URL: Copy the entire URL of the image from the address bar of the Web browser.
- Paste this URL in the HTML src Attribute of an HTML img element.

1.4 How to apply Height and Width to an Image?

We can provide multiple HTML Attributes to the HTML img element. The HTML src and class Attributes are provided in the HTML img element given below.

```
  
  
.image {  
  width: 80px;  
  height: 100px;  
}
```

2. Void Elements

The HTML elements that only have a start tag and do not contain content or end tag are called as Void Elements.

Syntax: <tag />

For example, the HTML img element.

```

```

3. CSS Box Model Properties

3.1 Margin

The CSS margin property specifies the space around the four sides of an HTML element.

Syntax:

```
.card-container {  
  margin: 10px;  
}
```

You can use the below CSS properties to apply a margin on the specific side of an HTML element.

Property
margin-top
margin-right

Property
margin-bottom
margin-left

Approach to Develop a Layout | Cheat Sheet

1. HTML Image vs CSS Background Image

Ways to add Images in Website:

- HTML Image
- CSS Background Image

When to use HTML Image:

- When there are no content or HTML elements over the Image.
- When Image is a part of the content on a page.

When to use CSS Background Image:

- When Image is not a part of the content on a page.
- When there are content or HTML elements over the Image.

2. CSS Margin vs CSS Padding

When to use CSS Padding:

- To specify the space around the four sides of the content of an HTML element.
- To add the space between the content and border of an HTML element.

When to use CSS Margin:

- To specify the space around the four sides of an HTML element.
- To add the space between HTML elements.

For example, let's take an HTML button element.

```
<button class="button">View More</button>
```

```
.button {  
  
padding: 20px;  
  
margin: 15px;  
  
}
```

Favourite Place Detailed View Section | Cheat Sheet

1. Bootstrap Components

1.1 Carousel

- The Carousel is a slideshow for cycling through images, text, etc. Slides will change every few seconds.
- To add the Carousel to our Favourite Place Detailed View Section Page, we used Bootstrap Carousel Component with the Indicators.
- You can add the different images in the Carousel by changing the image URL in the value of the HTML src attribute.

```
  
  
</>
```

2. Bootstrap Utilities

2.1 Embed

The given code snippet is the Youtube embed code provided by Bootstrap. You can add the different Youtube Videos by changing the Video ID in the value of the HTML src attribute.

The Video ID is in between the <https://www.youtube.com/embed/> and ?rel=0

Syntax:

```
<div class="embed-responsive embed-responsive-16by9">  
  
<iframe  
  
class="embed-responsive-item"  
  
src="https://www.youtube.com/embed/49HTIoCccDY?rel=0"
```

allowfullscreen>

</iframe>

</div>

2.1.1 How to add the Youtube video?

One of the ways to add the Youtube video.

- Open the Youtube Home page: On the desktop, go to <https://www.youtube.com/> in your Web browser whereas on mobile, click on the Youtube application.
- Enter a video you want to search for: Type a word or phrase into the text box.
- Click the Search icon: It's to the right of the text box. Click it.
- **Select the video:** Scroll through the results until you find one which matches your needs and click it.
- **Copy the video ID:**
 1. On the desktop, Copy the video ID after v=. If & is present after the v=, copy the video ID after v= and before &. For example, in the Youtube Video URL https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=49HTIoCccDY&feature=youtu.be&ab_channel=theLuxuryTravelExpert, the video ID is 49HTIoCccDY.
 2. Whereas on mobile, click on the share icon and select Messages, and copy the video ID after forward slash /.
- Paste this video ID after the embed/ and before the ?rel=0 in the value of the HTML src attribute.

Note:

Be careful while pasting the video ID. The video ID must be in between the <https://www.youtube.com/embed/> and ?rel=0. You won't get the video if any character is missed in the value of the HTML src attribute.

Website Integration | Cheat Sheet

1. CCBP UI Kit

It is a collection of reusable code snippets similar to Bootstrap. It is specially designed for CCBP training.

1.1 Adding CCBP UI Kit to the Web Page

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <link rel="stylesheet"
href="https://stackpath.bootstrapcdn.com/bootstrap/4.5.2/css/bootstrap.min.css"
integrity="sha384-
JcKb8q3iqJ61gNV9KGb8thSsNjpSL0n8PARn9HuZOnIxN0hoP+VmmDGMN5t9UJ0Z"
crossorigin="anonymous">
    <script src="https://code.jquery.com/jquery-3.5.1.slim.min.js" integrity="sha384-
DfXdz2htPH0lsSSs5nCTpuj/zy4C+OGpamoFVy38MVBnE+IbbVYUew+OrCXaRkfj"
crossorigin="anonymous"></script>
    <script src="https://cdn.jsdelivr.net/npm/popper.js@1.16.1/dist/umd/popper.min.js"
integrity="sha384-
9/reFTGAW83EW2RDu2S0VVKalzap3H66lZH81PoYlFhbGU+6BZp6G7niu735Sk7lN"
crossorigin="anonymous"></script>
    <script src="https://stackpath.bootstrapcdn.com/bootstrap/4.5.2/js/bootstrap.min.js"
integrity="sha384-B4gt1jrGC7Jh4AgTPSdUtOBvfO8shuf57BaghqFfPIYxofvL8/KUEfYiJOMMV+rV"
crossorigin="anonymous"></script>
  </head>
  <body>
    <script type="text/javascript" src="https://d1tgh8fmlzexmh.cloudfront.net/ccbp-static-
website/js/ccbp-ui-kit.js"></script>
  </body>
</html>
```

The CCBP UI Kit Script Code should be placed just before the HTML Body end tag.

1.2 Display Utility

It is a reusable code snippet to display or hide Section Containers based on user actions.

3. HTML Attributes

3.1 The HTML id Attribute

The HTML Id attribute specifies a unique id for an HTML element. The value of the id attribute must be unique within the HTML document.

Syntax:

```
<div id="section1">Section 1</div>
```

The CCBP UI kit works only if the value of the HTML id attribute of the container section has the prefix as section.

So, the id which we specify for any section should always contain its prefix as section if you are using CCBP UI Kit.

3.2 The HTML onclick Attribute

The **onclick** event occurs when the user clicks on an HTML Element.

Syntax:

```
<button class="btn btn-primary" onclick="display('section3')">
```

Go to Section 3

```
</button>
```

The value of an HTML **onclick** attribute should be enclosed in double-quotes and the value inside the brackets of **display()** should be enclosed in single quotes.

3. HTML Lists

The List is a way to group related pieces of information so that they are easy to read and understand.

For example, Shopping list, Todo list, etc.

There are mainly two types of Lists available in HTML.

- **Unordered List**
- **Ordered List**

3.1 Unordered List

It is a collection of related items that have no special order or sequence.

For example, List of Hobbies

Painting

Reading Books

Playing the Guitar

The Unordered List starts with ** tag**. It wraps around all the list items and each list item starts with the ** tag**.

Syntax:

```
<ul>

  <li>Painting</li>

  <li>Reading Books</li>

  <li>Playing the Guitar</li>

</ul>
```

By default, list items in the Unordered List are marked with bullets.

3.1.1 Styling Unordered List

The CSS list-style-type property is used to style the List.

```
.unordered-square-list {

  list-style-type: square;

}
```

You can use one of the below values of the CSS

list-style-type property to style the Unordered List.

Value
square
Circle
Disc
None

3.2 Ordered List

It is a collection of related items that follow some order or have a sequence.

For example, Web Technologies

1. HTML
2. CSS
3. JavaScript

The Ordered List starts with `` tag. It wraps around all the list items and each list item starts with the `` tag.

Syntax:

```
<ol>

<li>Go through the HTML elements and CSS properties</li>

<li>Complete the Todolist Coding Practice</li>

<li>Go through the Bootstrap Concepts</li>

<li>Read the Bootstrap cheat sheet</li>

<li>Build a Tourism Website</li>

</ol>
```

By default, list items in the Ordered List are marked with numbers.

3.2.1 Styling Ordered List

The CSS `list-style-type` property is used to style the List.

```
.ordered-lower-roman-list {

  list-style-type: lower-roman;

}
```

You can use one of the below values of the CSS **`list-style-type` property** to style the Ordered List.

Value
upper-alpha
lower-alpha
upper-roman
lower-roman

Value
decimal
none

HTML Hyperlinks | Cheat Sheet

1. HTML Anchor Element

The HTML **a** element defines a **Hyperlink**.

We use **Hyperlinks** to navigate to other web resources or a specific element within the HTML document. They are also called *links*.

Syntax: `Content`

1.1 HTML href Attribute

The HTML **href** Attribute specifies the URL/ path of the page where the link goes to.

Syntax:

```
<a href="https://www.ccbp.in/">Explore CCBP 4.0 Certification Programs</a>
```

2 HTML target Attribute

The HTML **target** Attribute specifies where to open the linked web resource.

Syntax:

```
<a href="https://www.ccbp.in/" target="_blank">
  Explore CCBP 4.0 Certification Programs
</a>
```

2. Navigate within the same HTML document

The HTML **a** element can also be used to navigate to different sections within the same HTML document.

Add an HTML **id** attribute to the section that you want to navigate to. Provide the hash symbol **#**, and the value of the **id** attribute of that section as a value to the link's HTML **href** attribute.

Note:

While navigating to a particular section within the same HTML document, the content of that section doesn't start from the starting of a page when

1. It has less content to fill the Viewport height and there are no sections after it.
2. The content of that section and the content of the sections after it has less content to fill the Viewport height.

HTML Image Element as Link**Syntax:**

```
<a href="https://www.ccbp.in/">
```

```
    
```

```
</a>
```

4. Most commonly used HTML Void Elements**4.1 HTML Line Break Element**

The HTML br element helps to break the text and continue it in the next line.

Syntax:

```
<h1 class="heading"> Twinkle Twinkle Little Star </h1>
```

```
<p>
```

```
Twinkle, twinkle, little star, <br />
```

```
How I wonder what you are! <br />
```

```
Up above the world so high, <br />
```

```
Like a diamond in the sky.
```

```
</p>
```

4.2 HTML Horizontal Rule Element

The HTML hr element inserts a horizontal line and helps to separate the content.

Syntax:

```
<h1 class="heading"> Twinkle Twinkle Little Star</h1>
```

```
<hr />
```

```
<p>
```

```
Twinkle, twinkle, little star, <br />
```

```
How I wonder what you are! <br />
```

```
Up above the world so high, <br />
```

```
Like a diamond in the sky.
```

```
</p>
```

```
<hr />
```

On-Demand Session | Cheat Sheet**1. Getting URLs for Your Images**

You can get the URLs to your images using Cloudinary. Cloudinary lets you easily upload the images and provide the image URLs.

Cloudinary Website URL: <https://cloudinary.com/>

Note:

To Sign up, copy the Cloudinary Website URL and open in new tab.

2. Install Visual Studio Code

- Windows Operating System(<https://youtu.be/JGsyJI8XG0Y>)
- Ubuntu/Linux Operating System (Watch only for 2 minutes)(<https://youtu.be/Y1fei1mzP7Q>)
- Mac Operating System (Watch only for 2 minutes 30 seconds)
(<https://youtu.be/tCfbi5PF1y0>)

3. Linking HTML and CSS Files

We use the HTML Link element to link the HTML and CSS files. It is a void element.

Syntax:

```
<link rel="stylesheet" href="tourism.css">
```

Note: You need to add the HTML Link element in the HTML head element.