1. **HTML Introduction**

HTML is the standard mark-up language for creating Web pages.

* ***What is HTML?***
* HTML stands for Hyper Text Mark-up Language
* HTML is the standard mark-up language for creating Web pages
* HTML describes the structure of a Web page
* HTML consists of a series of elements
* HTML elements tell the browser how to display the content
* HTML elements label pieces of content such as "this is a heading", "this is a paragraph", "this is a link", etc.
* ***A Simple HTML Document***

**Example**

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>  
<head>  
<title>Page Title</title>  
</head>  
<body>  
  
<h1>My First Heading</h1>  
<p>My first paragraph.</p>  
  
</body>  
</html>

***Example Explained***

* The <!DOCTYPE html> declaration defines that this document is an HTML5 document
* The <html> element is the root element of an HTML page
* The <head> element contains meta information about the HTML page
* The <title> element specifies a title for the HTML page (which is shown in the browser's title bar or in the page's tab)
* The <body> element defines the document's body, and is a container for all the visible contents, such as headings, paragraphs, images, hyperlinks, tables, lists, etc.
* The <h1> element defines a large heading
* The <p> element defines a paragraph
* ***What is an HTML Element?***

An HTML element is defined by a start tag, some content, and an end tag:

<tagname> Content goes here... </tagname>

The HTML **element** is everything from the start tag to the end tag:

<h1>My First Heading</h1>

<p>My first paragraph.</p>

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Start tag** | **Element content** | **End tag** |
| <h1> | My First Heading | </h1> |
| <p> | My first paragraph. | </p> |
| <br> | *none* | *none* |

**Note:** Some HTML elements have no content (like the <br> element). These elements are called empty elements. Empty elements do not have an end tag!

* ***Web Browsers***

The purpose of a web browser (Google Chrome, Ms Edge, Firefox, Safari etc) is to read HTML documents and display them correctly.

A browser does not display the HTML tags, but uses them to determine how to display the document:



* ***HTML Page Structure***

Below is a visualization of an HTML page structure:

*<html>*

*<head>*

*<title>Page title</title>*

*</head>*

*<body>*

*<h1>This is a heading</h1>*

*<p>This is a paragraph.</p>*

*<p>This is another paragraph.</p>*

*</body>*

*</html>*

**Note:** The content inside the <body> section will be displayed in a browser. The content inside the <title> element will be shown in the browser's title bar or in the page's tab.

* ***HTML History***

Since the early days of the World Wide Web, there have been many versions of HTML:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Year** | **Version** |
| 1989 | Tim Berners-Lee invented www |
| 1991 | Tim Berners-Lee invented HTML |
| 1993 | Dave Raggett drafted HTML+ |
| 1995 | HTML Working Group defined HTML 2.0 |
| 1997 | W3C Recommendation: HTML 3.2 |
| 1999 | W3C Recommendation: HTML 4.01 |
| 2000 | W3C Recommendation: XHTML 1.0 |
| 2008 | WHATWG HTML5 First Public Draft |
| 2012 | [WHATWG HTML5 Living Standard](http://whatwg.org/html/) |
| 2014 | [W3C Recommendation: HTML5](http://www.w3.org/TR/html5/) |
| 2016 | W3C Candidate Recommendation: HTML 5.1 |
| 2017 | [W3C Recommendation: HTML5.1 2nd Edition](http://www.w3.org/TR/html51/) |
| 2017 | [W3C Recommendation: HTML5.2](http://www.w3.org/TR/html52/) |

1. **HTML Editors**

* *HTML Using Notepad or Text Edit*

Web pages can be created and modified by using professional HTML editors.

However, for learning HTML we recommend a simple text editor like Notepad (PC) or Text Edit (Mac).

We believe that using a simple text editor is a good way to learn HTML.

Follow the steps below to create your first web page with Notepad or TextEdit.

* *Step 1: Open Notepad (PC)*

**Windows 8 or later:**

Open the **Start Screen** (the window symbol at the bottom left on your screen). Type **Notepad**.

**Windows 7 or earlier:**

Open **Start** >**Programs >** **Accessories >** **Notepad**

* *Step 1: Open TextEdit (Mac)*

Open **Finder > Applications > TextEdit**

Also change some preferences to get the application to save files correctly. In **Preferences > Format >**choose**"Plain Text"**

Then under "Open and Save", check the box that says "Display HTML files as HTML code instead of formatted text".

**Then open a new document to place the code.**

* *Step 2: Write Some HTML*

*Write or copy the following HTML code into Notepad:*

**<!DOCTYPE html>**

**<html>  
<body>  
  
<h1>My First Heading</h1>  
  
<p>My first paragraph.</p>  
  
</body>  
</html>**



* *Step 3: Save the HTML Page*

Save the file on your computer. Select **File > Save as** in the Notepad menu.

Name the file **"index.htm"** and set the encoding to **UTF-8** (which is the preferred encoding for HTML files).



**Tip:** You can use either .htm or .html as file extension. There is no difference; it is up to you.

* *Step 4: View the HTML Page in Your Browser*

Open the saved HTML file in your favourite browser (double click on the file, or right-click - and choose "Open with").

The result will look much like this:



1. **HTML Basic Examples**

In this part we will see some basic HTML examples.

* *HTML Documents*

All HTML documents must start with a document type declaration: <!DOCTYPE html>.

The HTML document itself begins with <html> and ends with </html>.

The visible part of the HTML document is between <body> and </body>.

*Example*

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>  
<body>  
  
<h1>My First Heading</h1>  
<p>My first paragraph.</p>  
  
</body>  
</html>

* *The <!DOCTYPE> Declaration*

The <!DOCTYPE> declaration represents the document type, and helps browsers to display web pages correctly.

It must only appear once, at the top of the page (before any HTML tags).

The <!DOCTYPE> declaration is not case sensitive.

The <!DOCTYPE> declaration for HTML5 is:

<!DOCTYPE html>

* *HTML Headings*

HTML headings are defined with the <h1> to <h6> tags.

<h1> defines the most important heading. <h6> defines the least important heading:

*Example*

<h1>This is heading 1</h1>  
<h2>This is heading 2</h2>  
<h3>This is heading 3</h3>

* *HTML* *Paragraphs*

HTML paragraphs are defined with the <p> tag:

Example

<p>This is a paragraph.</p>  
<p>This is another paragraph.</p>

* *HTML Links*

HTML links are defined with the <a> tag:

Example

<a href="https://www.yahoo.com">This is a link</a>

The link's destination is specified in the href attribute.

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

* *HTML* *Images*

HTML images are defined with the <img> tag.

The source file (src), alternative text (alt), width, and height are provided as attributes:

Example

<img src="image\_file.jpg" alt="image\_file.com" width="104" height="142">

**4.HTML Elements**

An HTML element is defined by a start tag, some content, and an end tag.

* *HTML Elements*

The HTML **element** is everything from the start tag to the end tag:

<tagname>Content goes here...</tagname>

Examples of some HTML elements:

<h1>My First Heading</h1>

<p>My first paragraph.</p>

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Start tag** | **Element content** | **End tag** |
| <h1> | My First Heading | </h1> |
| <p> | My first paragraph. | </p> |
| <br> | *None* | *none* |

**Note:** Some HTML elements have no content (like the <br> element). These elements are called empty elements. Empty elements do not have an end tag!

* *Nested HTML Elements*

HTML elements can be nested (this means that elements can contain other elements).

All HTML documents consist of nested HTML elements.

The following example contains four HTML elements (<html>, <body>, <h1> and <p>):

*Example*

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>  
<body>  
  
<h1>My First Heading</h1>  
<p>My first paragraph.</p>  
  
</body>  
</html>

*Example Explained*

The <html> element is the root element and it defines the whole HTML document.

It has a start tag <html> and an end tag </html>.

Then, inside the <html> element there is a <body> element:

<body>  
  
<h1>My First Heading</h1>  
<p>My first paragraph.</p>  
  
</body>

The <body> element defines the document's body.

It has a start tag <body> and an end tag </body>.

Then, inside the <body> element there are two other elements: <h1> and <p>:

<h1>My First Heading</h1>  
<p>My first paragraph.</p>

The <h1> element defines a heading.

It has a start tag <h1> and an end tag </h1>:

<h1>My First Heading</h1>

The <p> element defines a paragraph.

It has a start tag <p> and an end tag </p>:

<p>My first paragraph.</p>

* *Never Skip the End Tag*

Some HTML elements will display correctly, even if you forget the end tag:

Example

<html>  
<body>  
<p>This is a paragraph  
<p>This is a paragraph  
</body>  
</html>

* *Empty HTML Elements*

HTML elements with no content are called empty elements.

The <br> tag defines a line break, and is an empty element without a closing tag:

Example

<p>This is a <br> paragraph with a line break.</p>

* *HTML is Not Case Sensitive*

HTML tags are not case sensitive: <P> means the same as <p>.

* *Bottom of Form*
* *HTML Tag Reference*

Tag reference contains additional information about these tags and their attributes.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Tag** | **Description** |
| [<html>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_html.asp) | Defines the root of an HTML document |
| [<body>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_body.asp) | Defines the document's body |
| [<h1> to <h6>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_hn.asp) | Defines HTML headings |

# 5. HTML Attributes

HTML attributes provide additional information about HTML elements.

## *HTML Attributes*

* 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 like: **name="value"**

## *The href Attribute*

The <a> tag defines a hyperlink. The href attribute specifies the URL of the page the link goes to:

### Example

<a href="https://www.yahoo.com">Visit yahoo site</a>

## *The src Attribute*

The <img> tag is used to embed an image in an HTML page. The src attribute specifies the path to the image to be displayed:

### *Example*

<img src="image\_file.jpg">

There are two ways to specify the URL in the src attribute:

**1. Absolute URL** - Links to an external image that is hosted on another website. Example: src="https://www.yahoo.com/images/image\_file.jpg".

**Notes:** External images might be under copyright. If you do not get permission to use it, you may be in violation of copyright laws. In addition, you cannot control external images; it can suddenly be removed or changed.

**2. Relative URL** - Links to an image that is hosted within the website. Here, the URL does not include the domain name. If the URL begins without a slash, it will be relative to the current page. Example: src="image\_file.jpg". If the URL begins with a slash, it will be relative to the domain. Example: src="/images/image\_file.jpg".

## *The width and height Attributes*

The <img> tag should also contain the width and height attributes, which specify the width and height of the image (in pixels):

### *Example*

<img src="image\_file.jpg" width="500" height="600">

## *The alt Attribute*

The required alt attribute for the <img> tag specifies an alternate text for an image, if the image for some reason cannot be displayed. This can be due to a slow connection, or an error in the src attribute, or if the user uses a screen reader.

### Example

<img src="image\_file.jpg" alt="Flower with a background">

### *Example*

See what happens if we try to display an image that does not exist:

<img src="image\_file.jpg" alt=" Flower with a background ">

## The style Attribute

The style attribute is used to add styles to an element, such as color, font, size, and more.

### Example

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

## The lang Attribute

You should always include the lang attribute inside the <html> tag, to declare the language of the Web page. This is meant to assist search engines and browsers.

The following example specifies English as the language:

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

Country codes can also be added to the language code in the lang attribute. So, the first two characters define the language of the HTML page, and the last two characters define the country.

The following example specifies English as the language and United States as the country:

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

## *The title Attribute*

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:

### Example

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

## *We Suggest: Always Use Lowercase Attributes*

The HTML standard does not require lowercase attribute names.

The title attribute (and all other attributes) can be written with uppercase or lowercase like **title** or **TITLE**.

## We Suggest: Always Quote Attribute Values

The HTML standard does not require quotes around attribute values.

### Good:

<a href="https://www.yahoo.com/html/">Visit our HTML site</a>

### Bad:

<a href=https://www.yahoo.com/html/>Visit our HTML site</a>

Sometimes you have to use quotes. This example will not display the title attribute correctly, because it contains a space:

### Example

<p title=About HTML>

## *Single or Double Quotes?*

Double quotes around attribute values are the most common in HTML, but single quotes can also be used.

In some situations, when the attribute value itself contains double quotes, it is necessary to use single quotes:

<p title='John "ShotGun" Nelson'>

Or vice versa:

<p title="John 'ShotGun' Nelson">

## *Chapter Summary*

* *All HTML elements can have****attributes***
* *The href attribute of <a> specifies the URL of the page the link goes to*
* *The src attribute of <img> specifies the path to the image to be displayed*
* *The width and height attributes of <img> provide size information for images*
* *The alt attribute of <img> provides an alternate text for an image*
* *The style attribute is used to add styles to an element, such as color, font, size, and more*
* *The lang attribute of the <html> tag declares the language of the Web page*
* *The title attribute defines some extra information about an element*

# 6. HTML Headings

HTML headings are titles or subtitles that you want to display on a webpage.

### Example

# Heading 1

## Heading 2

### Heading 3

#### **Heading 4**

##### **Heading 5**

###### **Heading 6**

## *HTML Headings*

HTML headings are defined with the <h1> to <h6> tags.

<h1> defines the most important heading. <h6> defines the least important heading.

### Example

<h1>Heading 1</h1>  
<h2>Heading 2</h2>  
<h3>Heading 3</h3>  
<h4>Heading 4</h4>  
<h5>Heading 5</h5>  
<h6>Heading 6</h6>

**Note:** Browsers automatically add some white space (a margin) before and after a heading.

## *Headings Are Important*

Search engines use the headings to index the structure and content of your web pages.

Users often skim a page by its headings. It is important to use headings to show the document structure.

<h1> headings should be used for main headings, followed by <h2> headings, then the less important <h3>, and so on.

**Note:** Use HTML headings for headings only. Don't use headings to make text **BIG** or **bold**.

## *Bigger Headings*

Each HTML heading has a default size. However, you can specify the size for any heading with the style attribute, using the CSS font-size property:

### Example

<h1 style="font-size:60px;">Heading 1</h1>****

* *Bottom of Form*

## *HTML Tag Reference*

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Tag** | **Description** |
| [<html>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_html.asp) | Defines the root of an HTML document |
| [<body>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_body.asp) | Defines the document's body |
| [<h1> to <h6>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_hn.asp) | Defines HTML headings |

**7. HTML Paragraphs**

A paragraph always starts on a new line, and is usually a block of text.

* *HTML Paragraphs*

The HTML <p> element defines a paragraph.

A paragraph always starts on a new line, and browsers automatically add some white space (a margin) before and after a paragraph.

Example

<p>This is a paragraph.</p>  
<p>This is another paragraph.</p>

* *HTML Display*

You cannot be sure how HTML will be displayed.

Large or small screens, and resized windows will create different results.

With HTML, you cannot change the display by adding extra spaces or extra lines in your HTML code.

The browser will automatically remove any extra spaces and lines when the page is displayed:

Example

<p>  
This paragraph  
contains a lot of lines  
in the source code,  
but the browser  
ignores it.  
</p>  
  
<p>  
This paragraph  
contains         a lot of spaces  
in the source         code,  
but the        browser  
ignores it.  
</p>

* *HTML Horizontal Rules*

The <hr> tag defines a thematic break in an HTML page, and is most often displayed as a horizontal rule.

The <hr> element is used to separate content (or define a change) in an HTML page:

Example

<h1>This is heading 1</h1>  
<p>This is some text.</p>  
<hr>  
<h2>This is heading 2</h2>  
<p>This is some other text.</p>  
<hr>

The <hr> tag is an empty tag, which means that it has no end tag.

* *HTML Line Breaks*

The HTML <br> element defines a line break.

Use <br> if you want a line break (a new line) without starting a new paragraph:

Example

<p>This is<br>a paragraph<br>with line breaks.</p>

The <br> tag is an empty tag, which means that it has no end tag.

* *The Poem Problem*

This poem will display on a single line:

Example

<p>  
  My Bonnie lies over the ocean.  
  
  My Bonnie lies over the sea.  
  
  My Bonnie lies over the ocean.  
  
  Oh, bring back my Bonnie to me.  
</p>

* Solution - The HTML <pre> Element

The HTML <pre> element defines preformatted text.

The text inside a <pre> element is displayed in a fixed-width font (usually Courier), and it preserves both spaces and line breaks:

Example

<pre>  
  My Bonnie lies over the ocean.  
  
  My Bonnie lies over the sea.  
  
  My Bonnie lies over the ocean.  
  
  Oh, bring back my Bonnie to me.  
</pre>

Bottom of Form

* HTML Tag Reference

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Tag** | **Description** |
| [<p>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_p.asp) | Defines a paragraph |
| [<hr>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_hr.asp) | Defines a thematic change in the content |
| [<br>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_br.asp) | Inserts a single line break |
| [<pre>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_pre.asp) | Defines pre-formatted text |

# 8. HTML Styles

The HTML style attribute is used to add styles to an element, such as color, font, size, and more.

### Example

I am Red

I am Blue

I am Big

## *The HTML Style Attribute*

Setting the style of an HTML element, can be done with the style attribute.

The HTML style attribute has the following syntax:

<tagname style="property:value;">

## *Background Color*

The CSS background-color property defines the background color for an HTML element.

### Example

Set the background color for a page to powder blue:

<body style="background-color:powderblue;">  
  
<h1>This is a heading</h1>  
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>  
  
</body>

### Example

Set background color for two different elements:

<body>  
  
<h1 style="background-color:powderblue;">This is a heading</h1>  
<p style="background-color:tomato;">This is a paragraph.</p>  
  
</body>

## *Text Color*

The CSS color property defines the text color for an HTML element:

### Example

<h1 style="color:blue;">This is a heading</h1>  
<p style="color:red;">This is a paragraph.</p>

## *Fonts*

The CSS font-family property defines the font to be used for an HTML element:

### Example

<h1 style="font-family:verdana;">This is a heading</h1>  
<p style="font-family:courier;">This is a paragraph.</p>

## *Text Size*

The CSS font-size property defines the text size for an HTML element:

### Example

<h1 style="font-size:300%;">This is a heading</h1>  
<p style="font-size:160%;">This is a paragraph.</p>

## *Text Alignment*

The CSS text-align property defines the horizontal text alignment for an HTML element:

### Example

<h1 style="text-align:center;">Centered Heading</h1>  
<p style="text-align:center;">Centered paragraph.</p>

## *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

# 9. HTML Text Formatting

HTML contains several elements for defining text with a special meaning.

### Example

**This text is bold**

*This text is italic*

This issubscript and superscript

## *HTML Formatting Elements*

Formatting elements were designed to display special types of text:

* <b> - Bold text
* <strong> - Important text
* <i> - Italic text
* <em> - Emphasized text
* <mark> - Marked text
* <small> - Smaller text
* <del> - Deleted text
* <ins> - Inserted text
* <sub> - Subscript text
* <sup> - Superscript text

## *HTML <b> and <strong> Elements*

The HTML <b> element defines bold text, without any extra importance.

### Example

<b>This text is bold</b>

The HTML <strong> element defines text with strong importance. The content inside is typically displayed in bold.

### Example

<strong>This text is important!</strong>

## *HTML <i> and <em> Elements*

The HTML <i> element defines a part of text in an alternate voice or mood. The content inside is typically displayed in italic.

**Tip:** The <i> tag is often used to indicate a technical term, a phrase from another language, a thought, a ship name, etc.

### Example

<i>This text is italic</i>

The HTML <em> element defines emphasized text. The content inside is typically displayed in italic.

**Tip:** A screen reader will pronounce the words in <em> with an emphasis, using verbal stress.

### Example

<em>This text is emphasized</em>

## *HTML <small> Element*

The HTML <small> element defines smaller text:

### Example

<small> This is some smaller text.</small>

## *HTML <mark> Element*

The HTML <mark> element defines text that should be marked or highlighted:

### Example

<p>Do not forget to buy <mark>milk</mark> today.</p>

## *HTML <del> Element*

The HTML <del> element defines text that has been deleted from a document. Browsers will usually strike a line through deleted text:

### Example

<p>My favorite color is <del>blue</del> red.</p>

## *HTML <ins> Element*

The HTML <ins> element defines a text that has been inserted into a document. Browsers will usually underline inserted text:

### Example

<p>My favorite color is <del>blue</del> <ins>red</ins>.</p>

## *HTML <sub> Element*

The HTML <sub> element defines subscript text. Subscript text appears half a character below the normal line, and is sometimes rendered in a smaller font. Subscript text can be used for chemical formulas, like H2O:

### Example

<p>This is <sub>subscripted</sub> text.</p>

## *HTML <sup> Element*

The HTML <sup> element defines superscript text. Superscript text appears half a character above the normal line, and is sometimes rendered in a smaller font. Superscript text can be used for footnotes, like WWW[1]:

### Example

<p>This is <sup>superscripted</sup> text.</p>

Bottom of Form

## *HTML Text Formatting Elements*

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Tag** | **Description** |
| [<b>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_b.asp) | Defines bold text |
| [<em>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_em.asp) | Defines emphasized text |
| [<i>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_i.asp) | Defines a part of text in an alternate voice or mood |
| [<small>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_small.asp) | Defines smaller text |
| [<strong>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_strong.asp) | Defines important text |
| [<sub>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_sub.asp) | Defines subscripted text |
| [<sup>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_sup.asp) | Defines superscripted text |
| [<ins>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_ins.asp) | Defines inserted text |
| [<del>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_del.asp) | Defines deleted text |
| [<mark>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_mark.asp) | Defines marked/highlighted text |

# 10. HTML Comments

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

## *HTML Comment Tag*

You can add comments to your HTML source by using the following syntax:

<!-- Write your comments here -->

Notice that there is an exclamation point (!) in the start tag, but not in the end tag.

**Note:** Comments are not displayed by the browser, but they can help document your HTML source code.

## *Add Comments*

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

### Example

<!-- This is a comment -->  
  
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>  
  
<!-- Remember to add more information here -->

## *Hide Content*

Comments can be used to hide content.

This can be helpful if you hide content temporarily:

### Example

<p>This is a paragraph.</p>  
  
<!-- <p>This is another paragraph </p> -->  
  
<p>This is a paragraph too.</p>

You can also hide more than one line. Everything between the <!-- and the --> will be hidden from the display.

### Example

Hide a section of HTML code:

<p>This is a paragraph.</p>  
<!--  
<p>Look at this cool image:</p>  
<img border="0" src="pic\_trulli.jpg" alt="Trulli">  
-->  
<p>This is a paragraph too.</p>

Comments are also great for debugging HTML, because you can comment out HTML lines of code, one at a time, to search for errors.

## *Hide Inline Content*

Comments can be used to hide parts in the middle of the HTML code.

### Example

Hide a part of a paragraph:

<p>This <!-- great text --> is a paragraph.</p>

# 11. HTML Colors

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

## Color Names

In HTML, a color can be specified by using a color name:

Tomato

Orange

DodgerBlue

MediumSeaGreen

Gray

SlateBlue

Violet

LightGray

HTML supports [140 standard color names](https://www.w3schools.com/colors/colors_names.asp).

## *Background Color*

You can set the background color for HTML elements:

Hello World

### Example

<h1 style="background-color:DodgerBlue;">Hello World</h1>  
<p style="background-color:Tomato;">Lorem ipsum...</p>

## Text Color

You can set the color of text:

### Hello World

### Example

<h1 style="color:Tomato;">Hello World</h1>  
<p style="color:DodgerBlue;">Lorem ipsum...</p>  
<p style="color:MediumSeaGreen;">Ut wisi enim...</p>

## *Border Color*

You can set the color of borders:

## Hello World

## Hello World

## Hello World

### Example

<h1 style="border:2px solid Tomato;">Hello World</h1>  
<h1 style="border:2px solid DodgerBlue;">Hello World</h1>  
<h1 style="border:2px solid Violet;">Hello World</h1>

## *Color Values*

In HTML, colors can also be specified using RGB values, HEX values, HSL values, RGBA values, and HSLA values.

The following three <div> elements have their background color set with RGB, HEX, and HSL values:

**rgb(255, 99, 71)**

**#ff6347**

**hsl(9, 100%, 64%)**

The following two <div> elements have their background color set with RGBA and HSLA values, which add an Alpha channel to the color (here we have 50% transparency):

**rgba(255, 99, 71, 0.5)00%, 64%, 0.5)**

### Example

<h1 style="background-color:rgb(255, 99, 71);">...</h1>  
<h1 style="background-color:#ff6347;">...</h1>  
<h1 style="background-color:hsl(9, 100%, 64%);">...</h1>  
  
<h1 style="background-color:rgba(255, 99, 71, 0.5);">...</h1>  
<h1 style="background-color:hsla(9, 100%, 64%, 0.5);">...</h1>

Bottom of Form

Top of Form