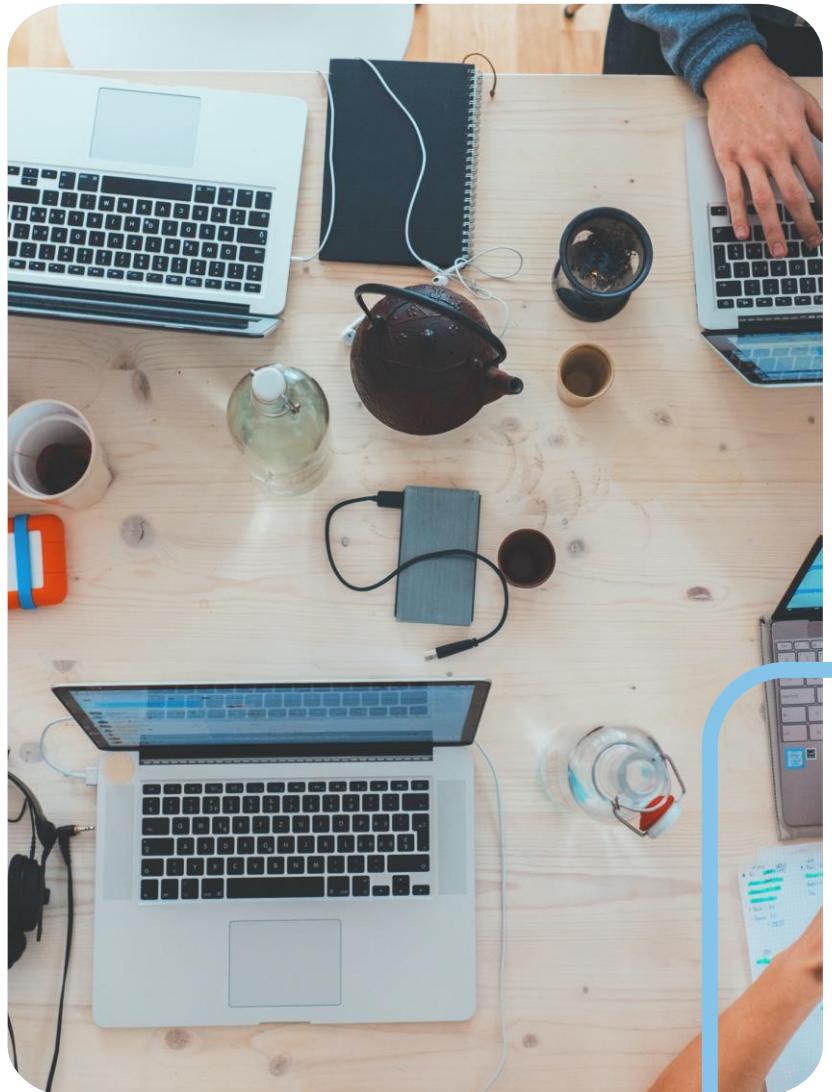




Diploma in
Web
Development

HTML attributes



Objectives

- Working with HTML attributes ↗
- Creating tables in HTML ↗
- Using multimedia in HTML ↗

HTML attributes

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



HTML attributes

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 attributes

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.

```
<p align = "left">This is left aligned</p>
<p align = "center">This is center aligned</p>
<p align = "right">This is right aligned</p>
```

This is left aligned

This is center aligned

This is right aligned

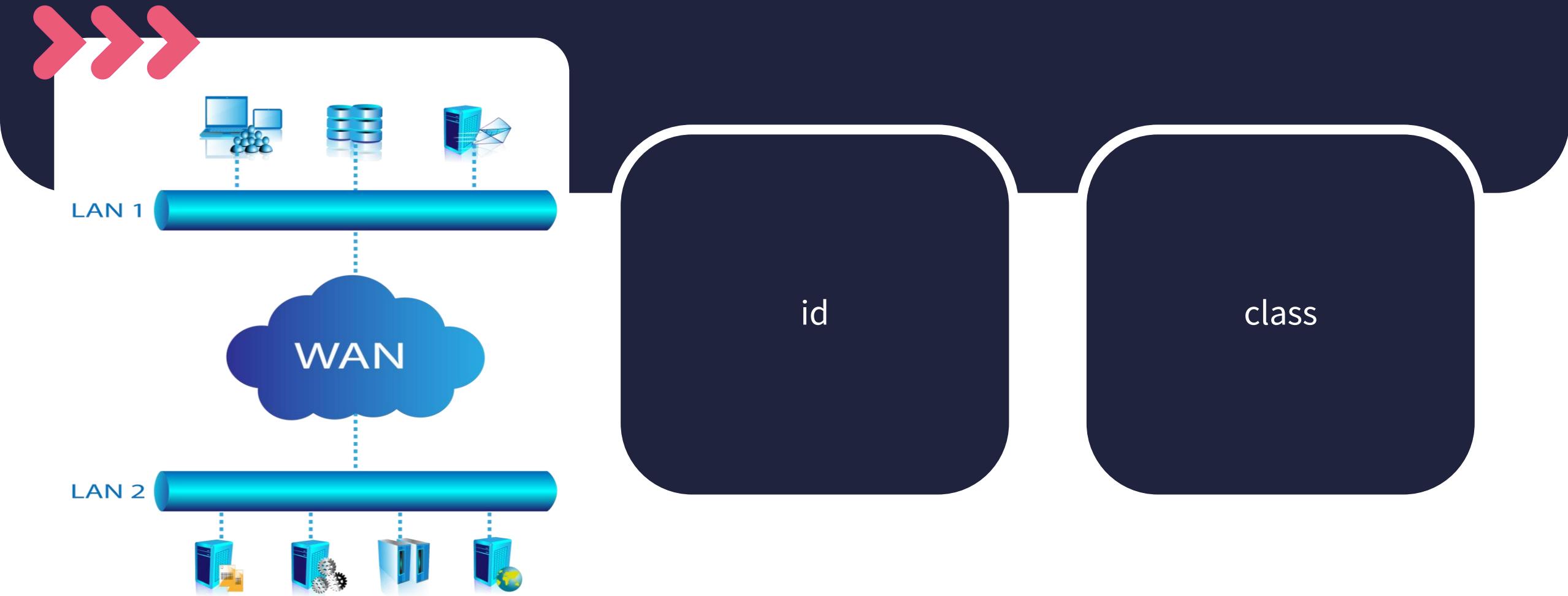




Common attributes

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



Core attributes

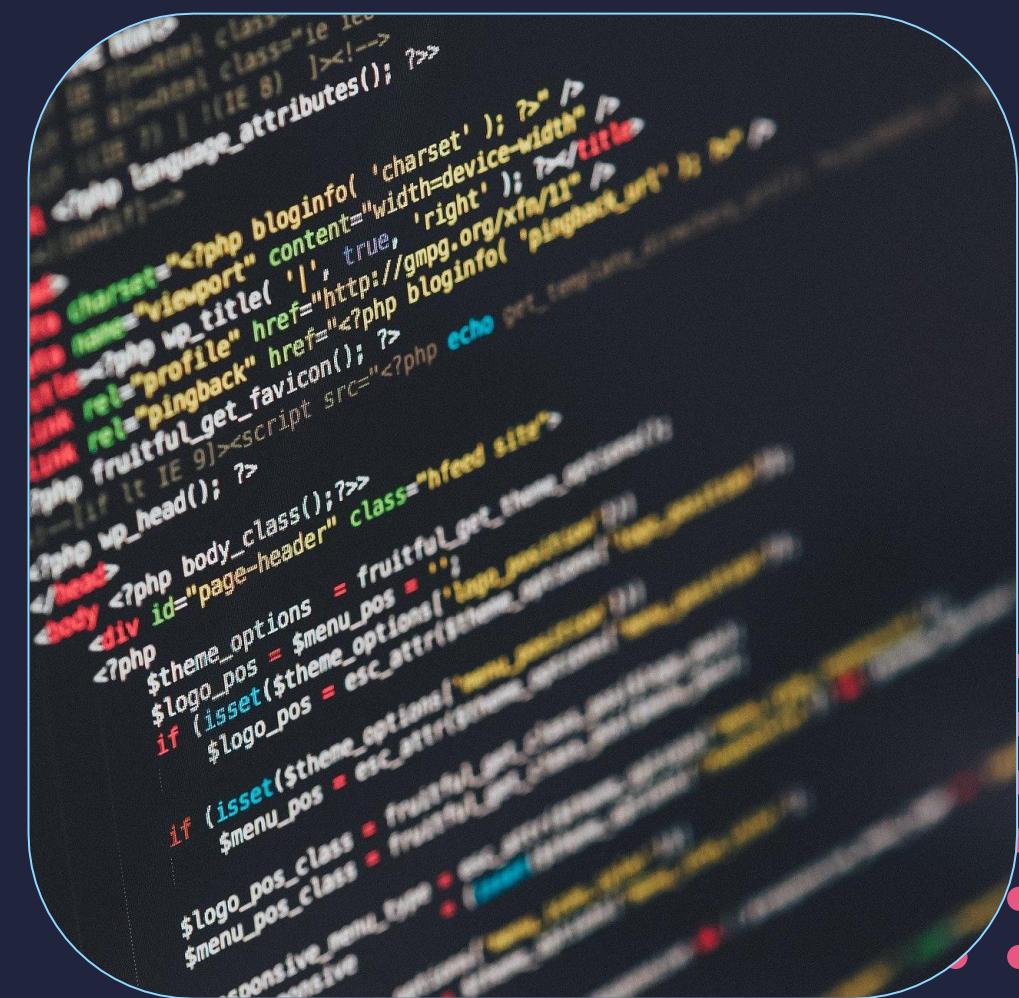
id

- Must be unique to a *single* element.
 - Used to reference HTML element in CSS and JavaScript.
 - Preceded by # when referenced in CSS.

Core attributes

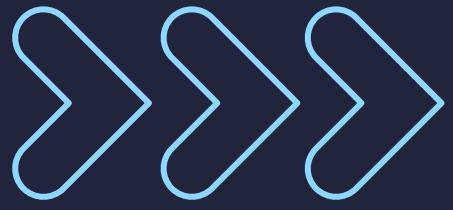
class

- Can be assigned to *one or more* elements that share similar characteristics.
- Used to reference HTML element in CSS and JavaScript.
- Preceded by `.` when referenced in CSS.

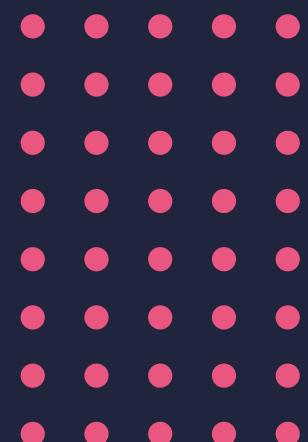


```
class="language-attributes">?><?php language_attributes(); ?><?php bloginfo( 'charset' ); ?><?php wp_head(); ?><?php wp_title( '|', true, 'right' ); ?><?php wp_meta_tag( 'viewport' , 'width=device-width' ); ?><?php wp_link_rel( 'profile' , 'http://gmpg.org/xfn/11' ); ?><?php wp_link_rel( 'pingback' , 'http://pingback.php' ); ?><?php wp_fruitful_get_favicon(); ?><?php wp_head(); ?><?php body_class(); ?></head><?php body_id("page-header"); ?><?php $theme_options = fruitful_get_theme_options(); ?><?php $logo_pos = $menu_pos = ""; ?><?php if (isset($theme_options['menu_pos'])) { ?><?php $logo_pos = esc_attr($theme_options['menu_pos']); ?><?php if (isset($theme_options['responsive_menu_type'])) { ?><?php $menu_pos_class = fruitful_get_theme_options('responsive_menu_type'); ?><?php $logo_pos_class = fruitful_get_theme_options('responsive_logo_type'); ?>
```





Let's code!



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.



HTML table tags

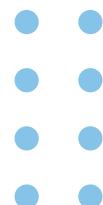
Element/Tag	Details
<table>	Defines table
<tr>	Defines a row in a table
<th>	Defines a header cell in a table
<td>	Defines a cell in a table

HTML tables

```
<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>
```

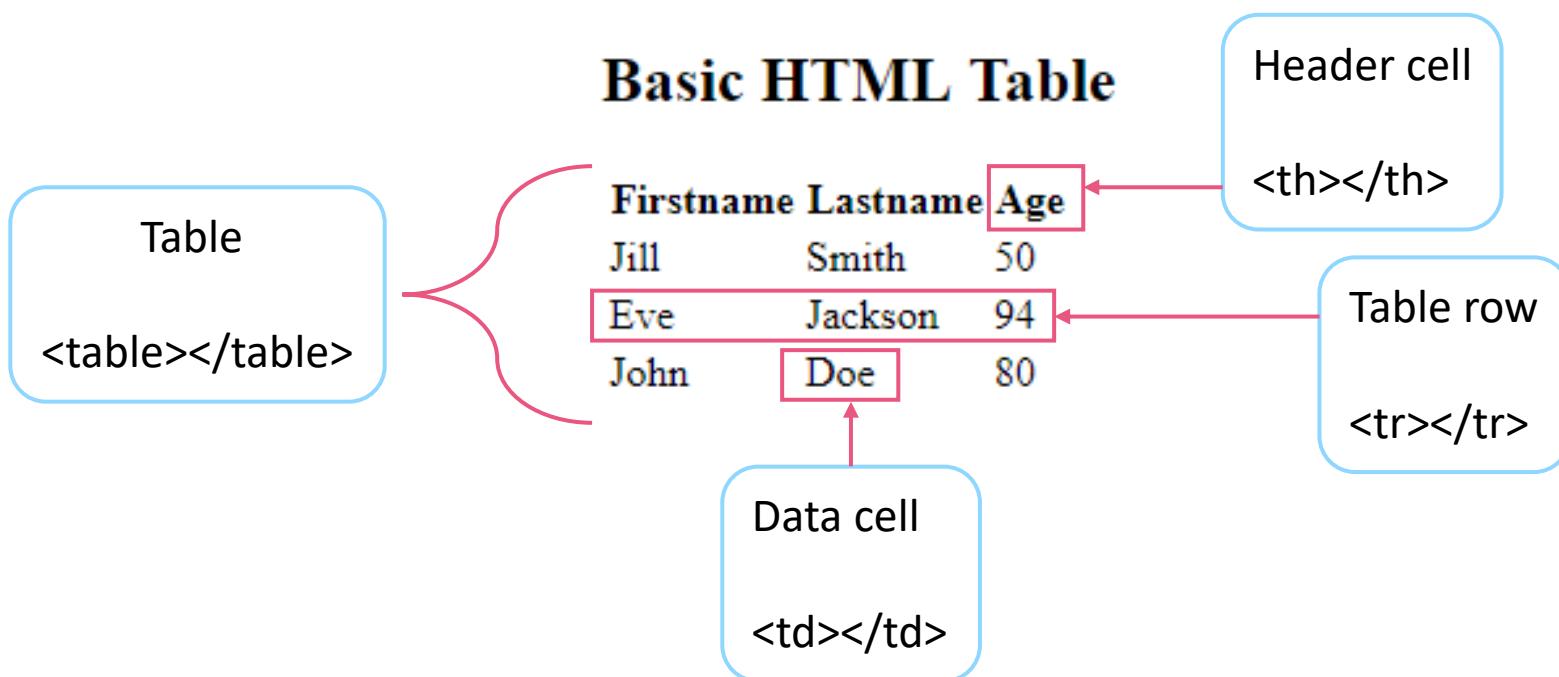
Basic HTML Table

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





HTML table structure



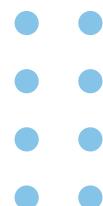
HTML tables borders

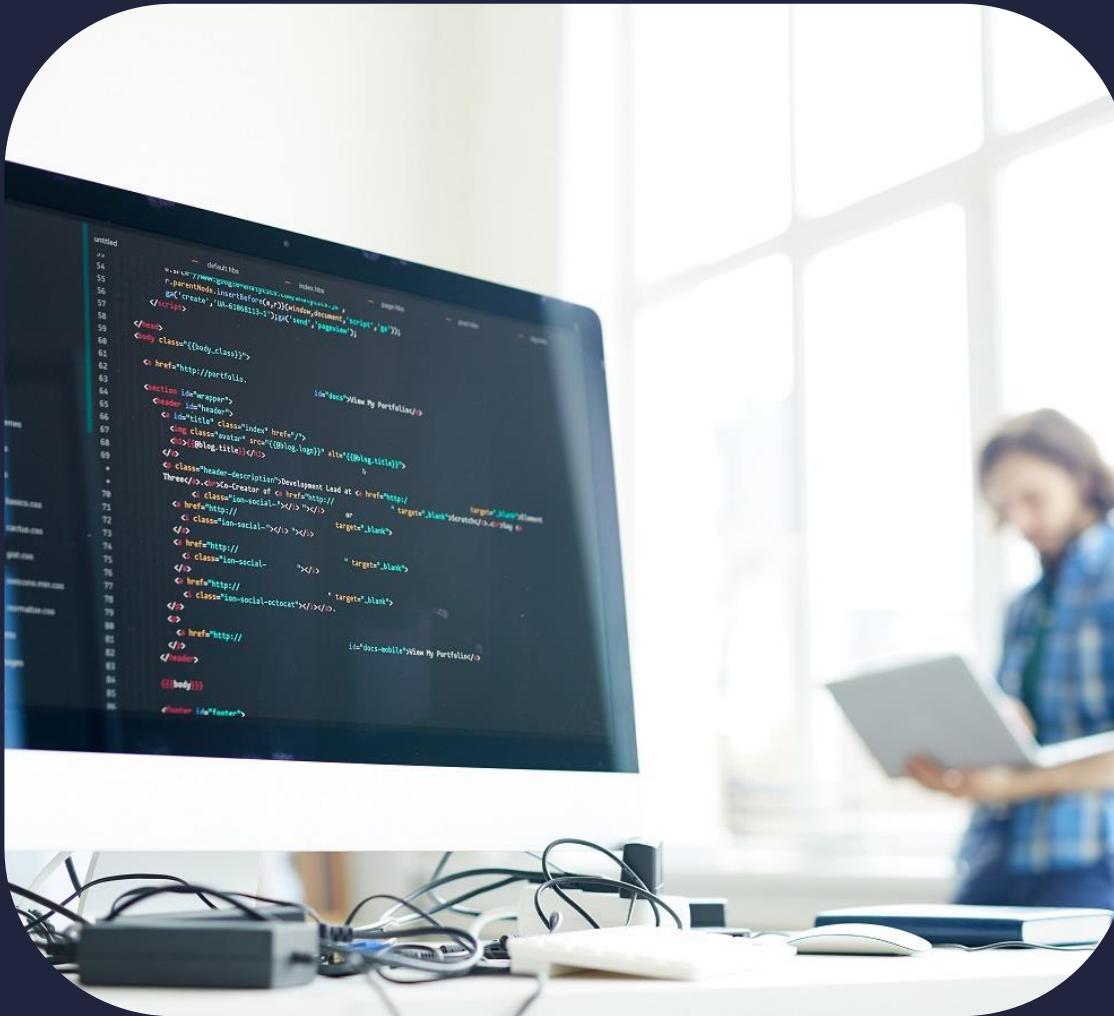
```
<table>  
<tr>  
  <th>Item Name</th>  
  <th>Cost Price</th>  
  <th>Price</th>  
  <th>Profit</th>
```

Item Name	Cost Price	Price	Profit
E85 Fuel 5L	R300	R700	R400
Unequal Intake Manifold	R11 000	R18 000	R7 000

```
<table border = "5px">  
<tr>  
  <th>Item Name</th>  
  <th>Cost Price</th>  
  <th>Price</th>  
  <th>Profit</th>
```

Item Name	Cost Price	Price	Profit
E85 Fuel 5L	R300	R700	R400
Unequal Intake Manifold	R11 000	R18 000	R7 000
Cone Air Filter	R400	R900	R500





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 **** tag.

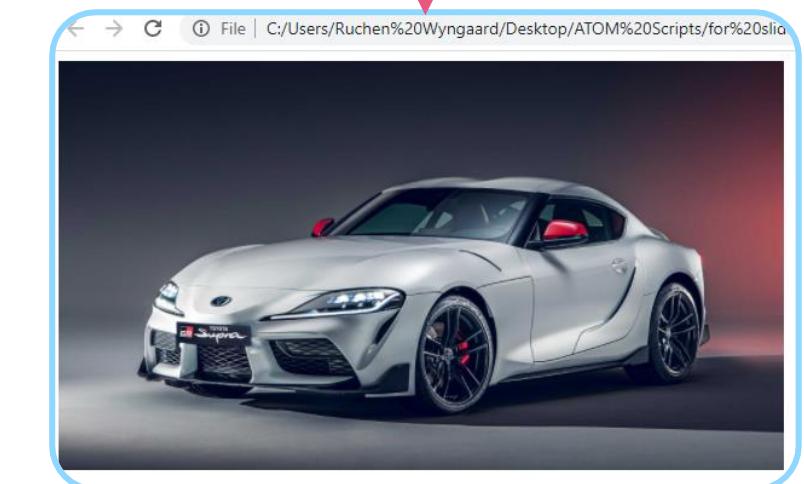
Common image attributes

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

Images in HTML

```

```



(Image source: moto1.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.



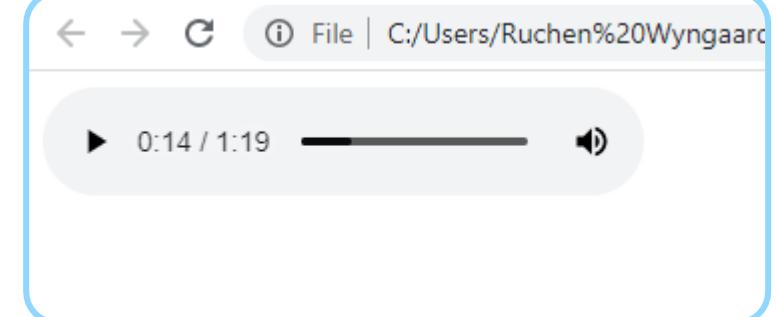
Common audio attributes

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

Audio in HTML

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>
```

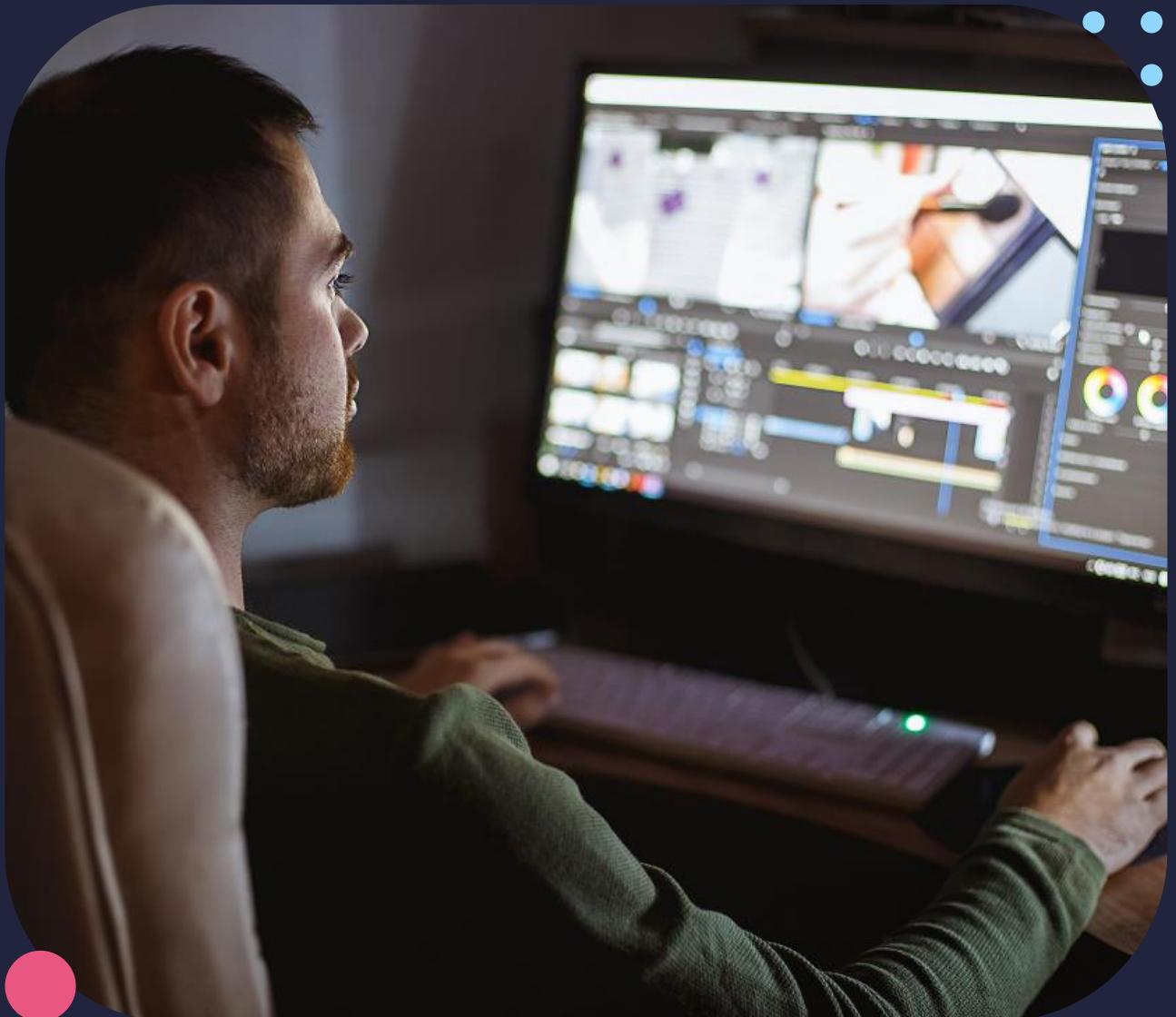


A screenshot of a web browser window displaying an audio player. The player has a light blue border and contains the following elements: a back arrow, a forward arrow, a refresh button, an info icon, the word "File", and a file path "C:/Users/Ruchen%20Wyngaard". Below this is a progress bar showing a play button, the time "0:14 / 1:19", a volume icon, and a blue rectangular button.



HTML videos

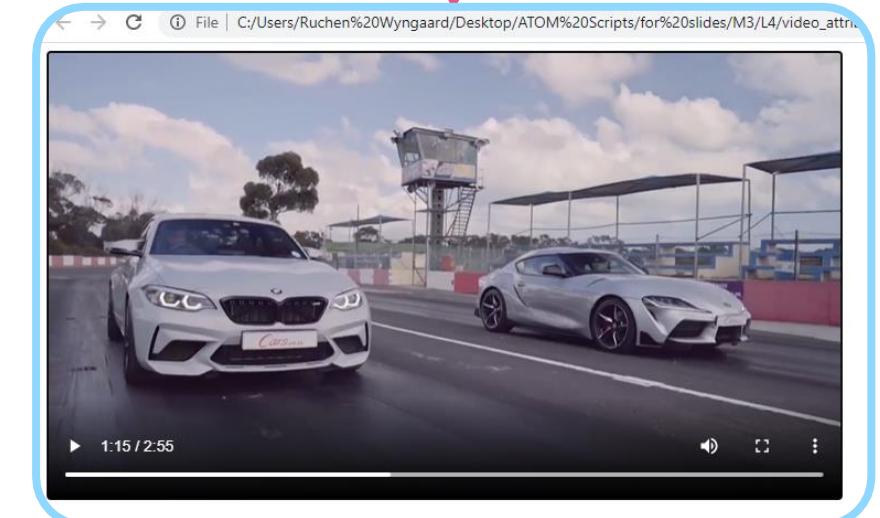
To show a video in HTML, use the `<video>` element. It is a good idea to always include “**width**” and “**height**” attributes.



Videos in HTML

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: cars.co.za)