**Class-04**

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## 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="example.jpg" alt="example.com" width="104" height="142">

## 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 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:

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>

## 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**.

However, W3C **recommends** lowercase attributes in HTML, and **demands** lowercase attributes for stricter document types like XHTML.

## We Suggest: Always Quote Attribute Values

The HTML standard does not require quotes around attribute values.

However, W3C **recommends** quotes in HTML, and **demands** quotes for stricter document types like XHTML.

### Good:

<a href="https://www.nhptheme.com/motu/">Visit Motu Theme</a>

### Bad:

<a href= https://www.nhptheme.com/motu/> Visit Motu Theme</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 Repto Theme>

## 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:

<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>

# HTML Styles

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

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;*">

The ***property*** is a CSS property. The ***value*** is a CSS value.

Background Color

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

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>