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

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| --- | --- |
| **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 |

## 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.

## 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: