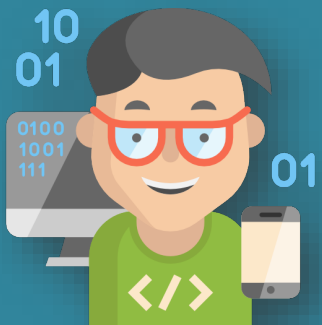**HTML ATTRIBUTES AND TAGS IN DEPTH**

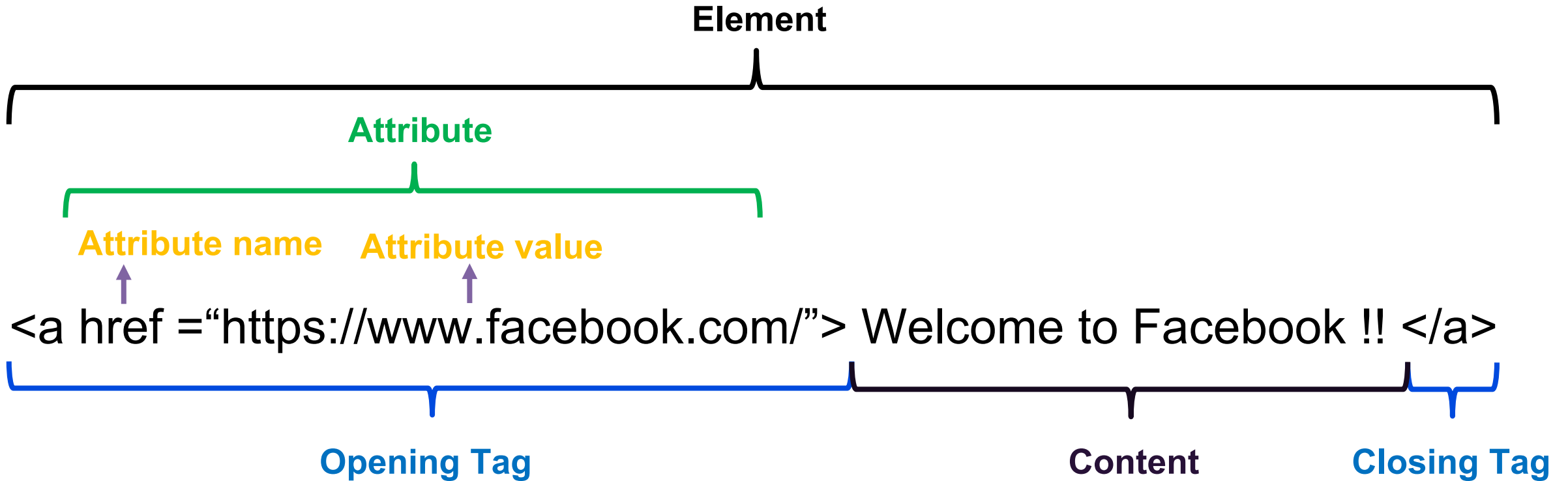# Agenda

1 Anatomy of HTML Tags

2 Attributes

3 Important Tags

4 Quotation, Abbreviation and Citations

5 Text Tags

6 Types of List Tags

7 Nested List

Anatomy of HTML Tags

Anatomy of HTML Tags

Element

Attribute

Attribute name   **Attribute value**

\<a href ="https://www.facebook.com/"\> Welcome to Facebook !! \</a\>

Opening Tag   **Content**   **Closing Tag**

Attributes

Attributes

- Properties associated with each tag.

- <tag name="value"></tag> is the structure.

- Global Attribute:
    - Title   : Add extra information(hover).
    - Style   : Add style information(font, background, color, size).

- <img src="url" width="100">
    - src is the attribute used in image tag to define path.
    - Width is attribute used to define width in pixels.
    - Alt i.e alternate text if image is not loaded.

- Name of the link
    - href used to define path of the link.

Basic Tags

Basic Tags

- Enclosed within <>

- Different tags render different meaning .

- <title> tag
  - Whatever is written this tag comes up in the web page's tab.
  - Defines the title of the page.
  - Syntax: <title>Home</title>

- <p> tag
  - Defines the paragraph.
  - Syntax:<p > This is our first Paragraph </p>

\<H1\> - \<H2\>

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.

<pre>

The <pre> tag defines preformatted text.

Text in a <pre> element is displayed in a fixed-width font, and the text preserves both spaces and line breaks. The text will be displayed exactly as written in the HTML source code.

```
<pre>
Text in a pre element
is displayed in a fixed-width
font, and it preserves
both        spaces and
line breaks
</pre>
```

```
<pre>
        This text        is
        in a fixed-pitch
 font, and        it preserves both
           spaces and line breaks
</pre>
```

Quotations, Abbreviations and Citations

1. <blockquote>

2. <q>

3. <abbr>

4. <address>

5. <cite>

6. <bdo>

- To define along quotation or block quotation, <blockquote> tags are used.
- <blockquote> tag indents the quotation in browsers
- The HTML <q> tag defines a short quotation.
- Browsers normally insert quotation marks around the quotation.
- The HTML <abbr> tag defines an abbreviation or an acronym, like "HTML", "CSS", "Mr.", "Dr.", "ASAP", "ATM".
- Marking abbreviations can give useful information to browsers, translation systems and search-engines.
- The HTML <address> tag defines the contact information for the author/owner of a document or an article.
- The contact information can be an email address, URL, physical address, phone number, social media handle, etc.
- The HTML <cite> tag defines the title of a creative work (e.g. a book, a poem, a song, a movie, a painting, a sculpture, etc.)
- BDO stands for Bi-Directional Override.
- The HTML <bdo> tag is used to override the current text direction.

Text Tags

B element displays text in bold → \ and \

I element displays text in italics → \<i> and \</i>

SMALL element makes the text appear smaller in browser → \<small> and \</small>

U element underlines a text → \<u> and \</u>

DEL element encloses deleted text → \<del> and \</del>

INS element encloses inserted text → \<ins> and \</ins>

STRONG element emphasizes the text → \ and \

SUB element displays a text as subscript → _{and \}

SUP element displays a text as superscript → \^{and \}

em is used for emphasized text → \ and \

dfn is used for definition term → \<dfn> and \</dfn>

List of Self closing/Empty tags

- \<hr\> tag
  - Stands for horizontal rule.
  - Dividing the web page.

- \<br\> tag
  - Stands for break line.
  - Moving to next line.

- \<img\> tag
  - To add images in the web page.

Some more Tags

- <div> and <span> tags
  - Both of these are used to group different tags .
  - Acts like a container.
  - Effective while styling.
  - Difference <div> is block level and <span> is inline level.

- <img> tag
  - Used to add images in a web page.
  - Syntax: <img src="url">
  - Self closing tag.

- <a> tags
  - Used to add links in a web page.
  - Name of the link

List Tags

List Tags

- \<ol\> tag
  - Stands for ordered list.
  - To define series of events that take place in some order.
  - Example making a tea (like a flow chart).
  - \<ol\>.........\</ol\>

- \<ul\> tag
  - Stands for unordered list.
  - To define series of events that take place where order is not important.
  - Example your hobbies.
  - \<ul\>.........\</ul\>

- \<li\> tag
  - Defines the list item.
  - Used inside the ol and ul tag to define the events.
  - \<li\>\</li\>

List Tags

Nested List

Example 1 :-

- American Breakfast Delicacies
  - Take Away Dishes
    - American Sausage
    - American Hot dog
      - Dark Sauce
      - Country special sauce
    - American Toast
  - Dine in Dishes
    - Bacon and Fries
    - Fish and Chips
    - American Avacado Burger

Nested List

Example 2 :-

i. History
- o Mughal Empire
- o British Empire
  - a. Mongol Empire
  - b. Russian Empire

ii. Mathematics
1. Number System
   - Ratio and Proportion
   - Probability
2. Differentiation

iii. Science

Thank You