

</talentlabs>

CHAPTER 2

Texts and Links





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AGENDA

- Texts in HTML: Paragraphs, Headings & Comments
- Links

Paragraphs / Headings / Comments





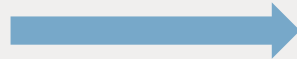
Paragraphs

A paragraph is denoted by the `<p>` tag

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

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

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



This is a paragraph.

This is a paragraph.

This is a paragraph.

Paragraph tags ignore any type of extra spaces

```
<p>
```

```
    This paragraph contains    a lot of spaces  
    in the source    code
```

```
</p>
```



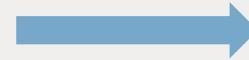
This paragraph contains a lot of spaces in the source code.



Line Breaks

We can see that extra spaces do not work for paragraphs. So how can we start a new line within a paragraph? That is where `
` tags come in handy.

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



This is
a paragraph
with line breaks.



Preformatted Text

What if we have multiple lines and we do not want to add `
` all the time?
That is where `<pre>` tags come in handy.

`<pre>`

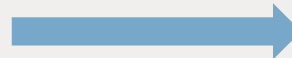
My Bonnie lies over the ocean.

My Bonnie lies over the sea.

My Bonnie lies over the ocean.

Oh, bring back my Bonnie to me.

`</pre>`



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.



Headings

A heading is denoted by the `<h1>`, `<h2>`, ... tags

```
<h1>Heading 1</h1>
```

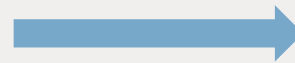
```
<h2>Heading 2</h2>
```

```
<h3>Heading 3</h3>
```

```
<h4>Heading 4</h4>
```

```
<h5>Heading 5</h5>
```

```
<h6>Heading 6</h6>
```



Heading 1

Heading 2

Heading 3

Heading 4

Heading 5

Heading 6

We can notice that the size of headings decrease as the tags increase from h1,h2,h3,...h6. There are no headings beyond h6.



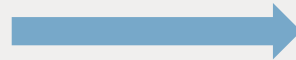
Horizontal Lines / Dividers

The `<hr>` tag is used to separate vertical content by drawing horizontal lines on our HTML.

```
<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>
```



This is heading 1

This is some text.

This is heading 2

This is some other text.



Comments

Comments help us to document our code for better readability

```
<!-- This is a comment -->  
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>  
<!-- Comments are not displayed in the browser -->
```



This is a paragraph.

Notice that there is an exclamation point in the starting tag but not the ending one. Any text written between these two tags will be considered as a comment and will not appear in our webpage.

Links





Links

- Links are common across most web pages. They allow users to navigate from page to page
- When we hover over a link, the cursor turns into a little hand

```
<a href="url">Link text</a>
```

<code><a></code>	the tag used to define hyperlinks
<code>href="url"</code>	the most important attribute of <code><a></code> tags. It defines the destination of the link.
<code>Link text</code>	the text that will appear on the link. If we click on this text, we will be redirected to <code>"url"</code>

In-class Exercise

Let us try to predict the html code for the following link below: (it will take us to google.com)

[Take me to Google!](#)

Pause the video, take a minute to study the previous slide, and think about how to create the link to google.com above!



In-class Exercise

Let us try to predict the html code for the following link below: (it will take us to google.com)

[Take me to Google!](#)

Solution:

```
<a href="https://www.google.com/">Take me to  
Google!</a>
```



Other Attributes

`target="_blank"`

Often times, we might want to open the link in a new tab. Adding the `target="blank"` attribute does the trick.

```
<a href="https://www.google.com/" target="_blank">Take me to Google!</a>
```



Other Attributes

mailto:

We can link a piece of text with someone's email address in order to send emails more swiftly!

```
<a href="mailto:someone@example.com">Send Email!</a>
```

That's all for this module!

THANK YOU

