

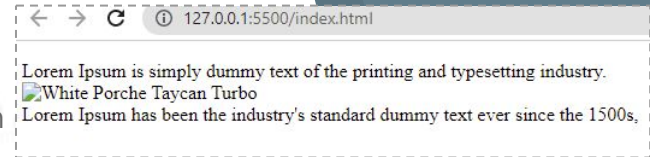
# Alt attribute & URL Types

- ▶ The **alt** attribute → is used as an alternative in a case if the image is not shown. It's also used by search engines.

- ▶ There are 2 ways to provide link in src attribute:
  - ▷ **Absolute URL** → Links to an image that is hosted on external website
    - ▷ `src="https://www.yoll.io/images/laptop.jpg"`

- ▷ **Relative URL** → Links to an image that is hosted within the website

```
<body>
  <p> Lorem Ipsum is simply dummy
    | text of the printing and typesetting industry.
  <br />
  
  <br />
    Lorem Ipsum has been the industry's
    | standard dummy text ever since the 1500s,
  </p>
</body>
```



# ID, Name, Class Attributes

- ▶ **Id** attribute → is used to uniquely identify any element within an HTML page.
  - ▶ The value of the id attribute must be unique within html document.
- ▶ **Name** attribute → specifies a name for an HTML element. It's used to reference the element in a JavaScript.
- ▶ **Class** attribute → is used to associate an element with a style sheet. We will use it to group elements together to apply CSS on them.

```
<button name="submitInfo" id="submitInfo1" class="mrq"></button>
```

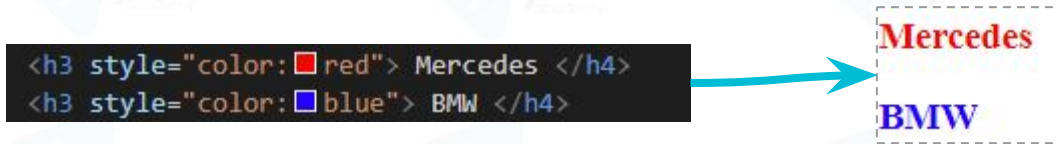
- ▶ **Class vs ID** → A class name can be used by multiple HTML elements, while an id name must only be used by one HTML element within the page.

# Style Attribute

The style attribute is used to specify(CSS) rules within the element.

CSS stands for Cascading Style Sheets

- ▶ It defines the CSS styling of element like color, font, size, shadow etc.



Css styling will be explored in another module.

# Bookmarks

Bookmarks are created so that readers can jump to specific parts of a web page.

It is done in two steps.

Step 1 => Create the bookmark. [id attribute]

Step 2 => Add a link to it. [href attribute]  
(use # to refer to the bookmark)

It is useful if a webpage is very long.

## Assignment # 3

Create an HTML document with two links, one of which will navigate to Google.com and the other will navigate to Facebook.com on clicking them.

Also make sure that both the pages (Google and Facebook) should open in a new tab/window.



# HTML Block and Inline Elements

# Block-level Elements

A block-level element always starts on a new line, and the browsers automatically add some space (a margin) before and after the element.

A block-level element always takes up the full width available (stretches out to the left and right as far as it can).

Two commonly used block elements are: `<p>` and `<div>`.

- The `<p>` element defines a paragraph in an HTML document.
- The `<div>` element defines a division or a section in an HTML document.

# Block-level Elements

Here are the block-level elements in HTML:

<code>&lt;address&gt;</code>	<code>&lt;article&gt;</code>	<code>&lt;aside&gt;</code>	<code>&lt;blockquote&gt;</code>	<code>&lt;canvas&gt;</code>	<code>&lt;dd&gt;</code>	<code>&lt;div&gt;</code>	<code>&lt;dl&gt;</code>
<code>&lt;dt&gt;</code>	<code>&lt;fieldset&gt;</code>	<code>&lt;figcaption&gt;</code>	<code>&lt;figure&gt;</code>	<code>&lt;footer&gt;</code>	<code>&lt;form&gt;</code>	<code>&lt;h1&gt;–&lt;h6&gt;</code>	<code>&lt;header&gt;</code>
<code>&lt;hr&gt;</code>	<code>&lt;li&gt;</code>	<code>&lt;main&gt;</code>	<code>&lt;nav&gt;</code>	<code>&lt;noscript&gt;</code>	<code>&lt;ol&gt;</code>	<code>&lt;p&gt;</code>	<code>&lt;pre&gt;</code>
<code>&lt;section&gt;</code>	<code>&lt;table&gt;</code>	<code>&lt;tfoot&gt;</code>	<code>&lt;ul&gt;</code>	<code>&lt;video&gt;</code>			



# Inline Elements

An inline element does not start on a new line.

An inline element only takes up as much width as necessary.

This is a `<span>` element inside a paragraph.

```
<span>Hello World</span>
```

# Inline Elements

Here are the inline elements in HTML:

<code>&lt;a&gt;</code>	<code>&lt;abbr&gt;</code>	<code>&lt;acronym&gt;</code>	<code>&lt;b&gt;</code>	<code>&lt;bdo&gt;</code>	<code>&lt;big&gt;</code>	<code>&lt;br&gt;</code>	<code>&lt;button&gt;</code>
<code>&lt;cite&gt;</code>	<code>&lt;code&gt;</code>	<code>&lt;dfn&gt;</code>	<code>&lt;em&gt;</code>	<code>&lt;i&gt;</code>	<code>&lt;img&gt;</code>	<code>&lt;input&gt;</code>	<code>&lt;kbd&gt;</code>
<code>&lt;label&gt;</code>	<code>&lt;map&gt;</code>	<code>&lt;object&gt;</code>	<code>&lt;output&gt;</code>	<code>&lt;q&gt;</code>	<code>&lt;samp&gt;</code>	<code>&lt;script&gt;</code>	<code>&lt;select&gt;</code>
<code>&lt;small&gt;</code>	<code>&lt;span&gt;</code>	<code>&lt;strong&gt;</code>	<code>&lt;sub&gt;</code>	<code>&lt;sup&gt;</code>	<code>&lt;textarea&gt;</code>	<code>&lt;time&gt;</code>	<code>&lt;tt&gt;</code>
<code>&lt;var&gt;</code>							

# Div Tags

The <div> tag defines a division or a section in an HTML document.

The <div> tag is used as a container for HTML elements - which is then styled with CSS or manipulated with JavaScript.

The <div> tag is easily styled by using the class or id attribute.

Any sort of content can be put inside the <div> tag!

Note: By default, browsers always place a line break before and after the <div> element.

```
<html>
<head>
<style>
.myDiv {
border: 5px outset red;
background-color: lightblue;
text-align: center;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<div class="myDiv">
<h2>This is a heading in a div element</h2>
<p>This is some text in a div element.</p>
</div>

</body>
</html>
```

## The div element

**This is a heading in a div element**

This is some text in a div element.

This is some text outside the div element.

# The <span> Element

The <span> element is an inline container used to mark up a part of a text, or a part of a document.

The <span> element has no required attributes, but style, class and id are common.

When used together with CSS, the <span> element can be used to style parts of the text:

```
<span>Hello World</span>

<p>My mother has
  <span style="color: blue; font-weight: bold;">blue</span>
  eyes and my father has
  <span style="color: darkolivegreen; font-weight: bold;">dark green</span>
  eyes.
</p>
```

## <DIV> v/s <SPAN>

DIV Tag	SPAN Tag
It is a block level element.	It is an inline element.
It is best to attach it to a section of a web page.	It is best to attach a CSS to a small section of a line in a web page.
It accepts align attribute.	It does not accept align attribute.
This tag should be used to wrap a section, for highlighting that section.	This tag should be used to wrap any specific word that you want to highlight in your webpage.

## Assignment # 4

Create an HTML document to show the following using div and span.

Hello, This is just a **sample paragraph**.



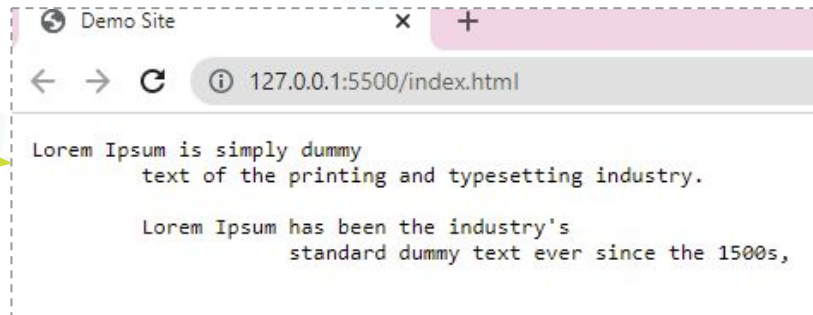
A large teal geometric shape, consisting of a triangle and a parallelogram, occupies the right side of the slide.

# Text Formatting Tags

# Pre Tag

The pre tag <pre> → preserves both spaces and line breaks

```
<pre> Lorem Ipsum is simply dummy  
text of the printing and typesetting industry.  
  
    Lorem Ipsum has been the industry's  
        standard dummy text ever since the 1500s,  
</pre>
```

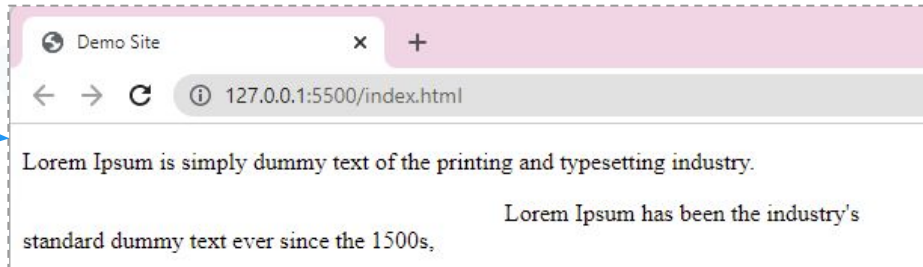




# Center Tag

<center> tag → puts any content in the center of the page or any table cell.

```
<body>
  <p> Lorem Ipsum is simply dummy
    text of the printing and typesetting industry.
  <br />
  <center>Lorem Ipsum has been the industry's
    standard dummy text ever since the 1500s,
</p>
</body>
```



# Formatting Tags

- ▶ Bold Tag <b>
- ▶ Strong Tag <strong>

```
<p>  
Normal Sentence.  
<br />  
<b> Bold Sentence. </b>  
<br />  
<strong>Strong Sentence</strong>  
</p>
```

Normal Sentence.  
**Bold Sentence.**  
**Strong Sentence**

- ▶ Italic Tag <i>
- ▶ Emphasized <em>

```
<p>  
Normal Sentence.  
<br />  
<i> Italic Sentence. </i>  
<br />  
<em>Emphasized Sentence</em>  
</p>
```

Normal Sentence.  
*Italic Sentence.*  
*Emphasized Sentence*

- ▶ Underline Tag <u>

```
<p>  
Normal Sentence.  
<br />  
<u> Underlined Sentence. </u>  
</p>
```

Normal Sentence.  
Underlined Sentence.

```
<b><i><u> Underlined Bolded and Italicized Sentence. </u></i></b>
```

# Formatting Tags

- ▶ **<mark>** → defines Highlighted text by adding background color to the text.
  - ▷ By default yellow color, but can be changed via style.

```
<p>  
Normal Sentence with some <mark style="background-color: blue;">highlighted text </mark> inside.  
</p>
```

- ▶ Subscript Tag **<sub>**
- ▶ Superscript Tag **<sup>**

```
<p>  
This is a text with some <sub>Subscripted</sub> and some <sup>Superscripted</sup> text  
</p>
```

This is a text with some <sub>Subscripted</sub> and some <sup>Superscripted</sup> text

- ▶ Deleted Tag **<del>**

```
<p>  
This is a text with some <del>Deleted word</del> inside.  
</p>
```

This is a text with some ~~Deleted word~~ inside.

# Formatting Tags

- ▶ **<ins>** element defines a text that has been inserted into a document. Browsers will usually underline inserted text:

```
<p>My favorite color is <del>blue</del> <ins>red</ins>.</p>
```

- ▶ The HTML **<small>** element defines smaller text:

```
<p> This text has <small> small text </small> also. </p>
```

# &nbsp; Non Breaking Space

**&nbsp;** Is actually one of the most frequently used HTML entities. Nbsp stands for non-breaking space, meaning that strings separated with this entity will not be separated and put into separate lines.

```
<h2>A space character: &nbsp;</h2>
```

# Comments

- ▶ Comment → is a way to write some notes in the html document without any effects on the code.
- ▶ Comments get ignored by the browsers.
- ▶ It is a good practice to add comments. Comments help you and fellow teammates to understand your code.
- ▶ `<!-- -->` → indicate comment.

```
<p>  
I have not failed. I've just found 10,000 ways that won't work.  
<!-- Some text here for instructional purposes -->  
</p>
```

I have not failed. I've just found 10,000 ways that won't work.

# Formatting & Semantic Tags

- ▶ **<b> and <strong>** - `<b>` tag is used to show bold text whereas `<strong>` tag is used to show important text.
- ▶ **<i> and <em>** - `<i>` tag is used to show italics text whereas `<em>` tag is used to show emphasized text.
- ▶ **<u> and <ins>** - `<u>` tag is used to show underlined text whereas `<ins>` tag is used to show inserted text.
- ▶ `<b>`, `<i>` and `<u>` are formatting tags just to format the text whereas `<strong>`, `<em>` and `<ins>` are semantic tags to provide semantic meanings for browsers, search engines and screen readers.

## Assignment # 5

Create an HTML document to show the following using semantic tags.

Also make sure the following text should appear at the center of the page and use only semantic tags.

**Hello** everyone, and *welcome* to Yoll Academy.

