

* Bookmarks

⇒ HTML links can be used to create bookmarks, so that readers can jump to specific parts of a web page.

⇒ To create a bookmark - first create the bookmark, then add a link to it.

⇒ When the link is clicked, the page will scroll down or up to the location with the bookmark.

Ex - `<h2 id="C4">Chapter 4 </h2>`

`Jump to chapter 4 `

* HTML Links

Links are found in nearly all web pages. Links allow users to click their way from page to page.

* Email Link

Use `mailto:` inside the `href` attribute to create a link that opens the user's email program.

Ex - `Mail me `

* Telephone Link

Use **tele:** inside the **href** attribute to create a link that opens the user's calling program.

Ex - ~~<a href=~~

** Call us **

Q. How to open link in new tab?

Ans Use **_blank** in the **target** attribute to open the link in the new tab.

Ex - ****

Visit Us ****

* Class Attribute

The **class** attribute is often used to point to a class name in a style sheet.

It can also be used by JavaScript to access and manipulate elements with the specific class name.

⇒ The **class** attribute is case sensitive

Different elements can share same class.

Syntax

.abc {

←-- css properties -->

* id Attribute

The HTML **id** attribute is used to specify a unique id for an HTML element.

The **id** attribute specifies a unique id for an HTML element.

⇒ The **id** name is case sensitive.

Syntax

#abc {

! -- css properties -->

}

* Semantic Elements

A semantic element clearly describes its meaning to both the browser and the developer.

Ex - **<form>**, **<table>** and **<article>** - clearly defines its content.

* Non-Semantic Element.

It tells nothing about its content.

Ex - **<div>** and ****

* **<section>** Element

The `<section>` element defines a section in a document.

Example of where a `<section>` element can be used:

- * Chapter
- * Introduction
- * Contact Info

* `<article>` Element

The `<article>` element specifies independent, self contained content.

Example of where the `<article>` element can be used:

- * Forum posts
- * Blog posts
- * Newspaper article

* `<header>` Element

The `<header>` element represents a container for introductory content or a set of navigational links.

A `<header>` element typically contains:

* Heading Element

* Logo or icon

Imp 1) You can have several `<header>` elements in one HTML document.

2) `<header>` cannot be placed within a `<footer>`, `<address>` or another `<header>` element.

* `<footer>` Element

The `<footer>` element defines a footer of a document or section.

A `<footer>` element typically contains:

* Contact info

* copyright info

* Authorship info

Imp 1) You can have several `<footer>` elements in one document.

* `<nav>` Element

The `<nav>` element defines a set of navigation links.

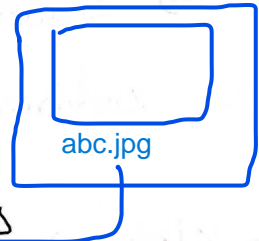
Not all the links of a document should be inside a `<nav>` element.

The `<nav>` element is intended only for major blocks of navigation links.

* `<aside>` Element

The `<aside>` element defines some content aside from the content it is placed in.

The `<aside>`^{content} should be indirectly related to the surrounding content.



* `<figure>` and `<figcaption>` Elements

The `<figure>` tag specifies self contained content, like diagrams, photos, etc.

The `<figcaption>` tag defines a caption for a `<figure>` element.

* Summary in one Diagram :)

