

The background features abstract, flowing waves in shades of red, orange, and yellow, creating a dynamic and modern aesthetic. The waves are layered, with some appearing more prominent than others, giving a sense of depth and movement.

HTML FUNDAMENTALS

Part 2



CONTENT

- HTML Styles
- HTML Formatting
- Quotations
- Comments
- Colors

HTML STYLES

- The HTML style attribute is used to add styles to an element, such as color, font, size, and more.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<p>I am normal</p>
```

```
<p style="color:red;">I am red</p>
```

```
<p style="color:blue;">I am blue</p>
```

```
<p style="font-size:50px;">I am big</p>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

THE HTML STYLE ATTRIBUTE

- Setting the style of an HTML element, can be done with the style attribute.
- The HTML style attribute has the following syntax:

<tagname style="property:value;">

- The property is a CSS property. The value is a CSS value.

BACKGROUND COLOR

- The CSS **background-color** property defines the background color for an HTML element.

```
<body style="background-color:powderblue;">
```

```
<h1>This is a heading</h1>
```

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

```
</body>
```

BACKGROUND COLOR

- Set **background-color** for two different elements:

```
<body>
```

```
<h1 style="background-color:powderblue;">This is a heading</h1>
```

```
<p style="background-color:tomato;">This is a paragraph.</p>
```

```
</body>
```

TEXT COLOR

- The CSS **color** property defines the text color for an HTML element:

```
<h1 style="color:blue;">This is a heading</h1>  
<p style="color:red;">This is a paragraph.</p>
```

FONTS

- The CSS **font-family** property defines the font to be used for an HTML element:

```
<h1 style="font-family:verdana;">This is a heading</h1>
```

```
<p style="font-family:courier;">This is a paragraph.</p>
```


TEXT SIZE

- The CSS **font-size** property defines the text size for an HTML element:

```
<h1 style="font-size:300%;">This is a heading</h1>
```

```
<p style="font-size:160%;">This is a paragraph.</p>
```

TEXT ALIGNMENT

- The CSS text-align property defines the horizontal text alignment for an HTML element:

```
<h1 style="text-align:center;">Centered Heading</h1>
```

```
<p style="text-align:center;">Centered paragraph.</p>
```



CHAPTER SUMMARY

- Use the style attribute for styling HTML elements
- Use background-color for background color
- Use color for text colors
- Use font-family for text fonts
- Use font-size for text sizes
- Use text-align for text alignment

Exercise:

Use the correct HTML attribute, and CSS, to set the color of the paragraph to "blue".

```
<p  = ";">This is a paragraph.</p>
```

HTML TEXT FORMATTING



HTML TEXT FORMATTING

- HTML contains several elements for defining text with a special meaning.

This text is bold

This text is italic

This is _{subscript} and ^{superscript}

HTML FORMATTING ELEMENTS

- `` - Bold text
- `` - Important text
- `<i>` - Italic text
- `` - Emphasized text
- `<mark>` - Marked text
- `<small>` - Smaller text
- `` - Deleted text
- `<ins>` - Inserted text
- `<sub>` - Subscript text
- `<sup>` - Superscript text

HTML FORMATTING ELEMENTS

- `` - Bold text
- `` - Important text
- `<i>` - Italic text
- `` - Emphasized text
- `<mark>` - **Marked text**
- `<small>` - **Smaller text**
- `` - Deleted text
- `<ins>` - Inserted text
- `<sub>` - Subscript text
- `<sup>` - Superscript text

HTML <SMALL> ELEMENT

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

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<p>This is some normal text.</p>
```

```
<p><small>This is some smaller text.</small></p>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

HTML <MARK> ELEMENT

- The HTML **<mark>** element defines text that should be marked or highlighted:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<p>Do not forget to buy <mark>milk</mark> today.</p>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

HTML ELEMENT

- The HTML **** element defines text that has been deleted from a document. Browsers will usually strike a line through deleted text:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<body>
```

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

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

HTML <INS> ELEMENT

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

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<body>
```

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

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

HTML <SUB> ELEMENT

- The HTML <sub> element defines subscript text. Subscript text appears half a character below the normal line, and is sometimes rendered in a smaller font. Subscript text can be used for chemical formulas, like H₂O:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<p>This is <sub>subscripted</sub> text.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

HTML <SUP> ELEMENT

- The HTML <sup> element defines superscript text. Superscript text appears half a character above the normal line, and is sometimes rendered in a smaller font. Superscript text can be used for footnotes, like WWW[1]:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<p>This is <sup>superscripted</sup> text.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

HTML <SUP> ELEMENT

- The HTML <sup> element defines superscript text. Superscript text appears half a character above the normal line, and is sometimes rendered in a smaller font. Superscript text can be used for footnotes, like WWW[1]:


```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<p>This is <sup>superscripted</sup> text.</p>

</body>
</html>
```


HTML QUOTATION AND CITATION ELEMENTS





HTML <BLOCKQUOTE> FOR QUOTATIONS

- The HTML <blockquote> element defines a section that is quoted from another source.
- Browsers usually indent <blockquote> elements.



```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<p>Here is a quote from WWF's website:</p>
```


```
<blockquote cite="http://www.worldwildlife.org/who/index.html">
```

For 60 years, WWF has worked to help people and nature thrive. As the world's leading conservation organization, WWF works in nearly 100 countries. At every level, we collaborate with people around the world to develop and deliver innovative solutions that protect communities, wildlife, and the places in which they live.

```
</blockquote>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```



Here is a quote from WWF's website:

For 60 years, WWF has worked to help people and nature thrive. As the world's leading conservation organization, WWF works in nearly 100 countries. At every level, we collaborate with people around the world to develop and deliver innovative solutions that protect communities, wildlife, and the places in which they live.

HTML <Q> FOR SHORT QUOTATIONS

- The HTML <q> tag defines a short quotation.
- Browsers normally insert quotation marks around the quotation.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>  
<html>  
<body>
```

```
<p>Browsers usually insert quotation marks around the q element.</p>
```

```
<p>WWF's goal is to: <q>Build a future where people live in harmony with nature.</q>  
</p>
```

```
</body>  
</html>
```

HTML <ABBR> FOR ABBREVIATIONS

- 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.
- Tip: Use the global title attribute to show the description for the abbreviation/acronym when you mouse over the element.



```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<p>The <abbr title="World Health Organization">WHO</abbr> was founded in 1948.</p>
```

```
<p>Marking up abbreviations can give useful information to browsers, translation  
systems and search-engines.</p>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

HTML <ADDRESS> FOR CONTACT INFORMATION

- 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 text in the <address> element usually renders in italic, and browsers will always add a line break before and after the <address> element.



```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<p>The HTML address element defines contact information (author/owner) of a document  
or article.</p>
```

```
<address>
```

```
Written by John Doe.<br>
```

```
Visit us at:<br>
```

```
Example.com<br>
```

```
Box 564, Disneyland<br>
```

```
USA
```

```
</address>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```


HTML <CITE> FOR WORK TITLE

- 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.).
- Note: A person's name is not the title of a work.
- The text in the <cite> element usually renders in italic.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<p>The HTML cite element defines the title of a work.</p>
```

```
<p>Browsers usually display cite elements in italic.</p>
```

```

```

```
<p><cite>The Scream</cite> by Edvard Munch. Painted in 1893.</p>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

The HTML cite element defines the title of a work.

Browsers usually display cite elements in italic.



The Scream by Edvard Munch. Painted in 1893.

HTML <BDO> FOR BI-DIRECTIONAL OVERRIDE

- BDO stands for Bi-Directional Override.
- The HTML <bdo> tag is used to override the current text direction:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>  
<html>  
<body>
```

```
<p>If your browser supports bi-directional override (bdo), the next line will be  
written from right to left (rtl):</p>
```

```
<bdo dir="rtl">This line will be written from right to left</bdo>
```

```
</body>  
</html>
```

HTML COMMENTS



HTML COMMENT TAG

- You can add comments to your HTML source by using the following syntax:

```
<!-- Write your comments here -->
```

- Notice that there is an exclamation point (!) in the start tag, but not in the end tag.

HTML COLORS





HTML COMMENT TAG

- HTML colors are specified with predefined color names, or with RGB, HEX, HSL, RGBA, or HSLA values.

COLOR NAMES

- In HTML, a color can be specified by using a color name:



Tomato



Orange



DodgerBlue



MediumSeaGreen




Gray



SlateBlue



Violet



LightGray

COLOR NAMES

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<h1 style="background-color:Tomato;">Tomato</h1>
<h1 style="background-color:Orange;">Orange</h1>
<h1 style="background-color:DodgerBlue;">DodgerBlue</h1>
<h1 style="background-color:MediumSeaGreen;">MediumSeaGreen</h1>
<h1 style="background-color:Gray;">Gray</h1>
<h1 style="background-color:SlateBlue;">SlateBlue</h1>
<h1 style="background-color:Violet;">Violet</h1>
<h1 style="background-color:LightGray;">LightGray</h1>

</body>
</html>
```

BACKGROUND COLOR

- You can set the background color for HTML elements:

Hello World

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit, sed diam nonummy nibh euismod tincidunt ut laoreet dolore magna aliquam erat volutpat. Ut wisi enim ad minim veniam, quis nostrud exercitation ullamcorper suscipit lobortis nisl ut aliquip ex ea commodo consequat.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<h1 style="background-color:DodgerBlue;">Hello World</h1>
```

```
<p style="background-color:Tomato;">
```

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit, sed diam nonummy nibh euismod tincidunt ut laoreet dolore magna aliquam erat volutpat.

Ut wisi enim ad minim veniam, quis nostrud exerci tation ullamcorper suscipit lobortis nisl ut aliquip ex ea commodo consequat.

```
</p>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

TEXT COLOR

- You can set the color of text:
- Hello World
- Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit, sed diam nonummy nibh euismod tincidunt ut laoreet dolore magna aliquam erat volutpat.
- Ut wisi enim ad minim veniam, quis nostrud exerci tation ullamcorper suscipit lobortis nisl ut aliquip ex ea commodo consequat.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<h3 style="color:Tomato;">Hello World</h3>
```

```
<p style="color:DodgerBlue;">Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit,  
sed diam nonummy nibh euismod tincidunt ut laoreet dolore magna aliquam erat volutpat.  
</p>
```

```
<p style="color:MediumSeaGreen;">Ut wisi enim ad minim veniam, quis nostrud exerci  
tation ullamcorper suscipit lobortis nisl ut aliquip ex ea commodo consequat.</p>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

BORDER COLOR

- You can set the color of borders:

Hello World

Hello World

Hello World



```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<h1 style="border: 2px solid Tomato;">Hello World</h1>
```

```
<h1 style="border: 2px solid DodgerBlue;">Hello World</h1>
```

```
<h1 style="border: 2px solid Violet;">Hello World</h1>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```


COLOR VALUES

- In HTML, colors can also be specified using RGB values, HEX values, HSL values, RGBA values, and HSLA values.
- The following three <div> elements have their background color set with RGB, HEX, and HSL values:

`rgb(255, 99, 71)`

`#ff6347`

`hsl(9, 100%, 64%)`

COLOR VALUES

- The following two <div> elements have their background color set with RGBA and HSLA values, which add an Alpha channel to the color (here we have 50% transparency):

```
rgba(255, 99, 71, 0.5)
```

```
hsla(9, 100%, 64%, 0.5)
```

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<p>Same as color name "Tomato":</p>
```

```
<h1 style="background-color:rgb(255, 99, 71);">rgb(255, 99, 71)</h1>
```

```
<h1 style="background-color:#ff6347;">#ff6347</h1>
```

```
<h1 style="background-color:hsl(9, 100%, 64%);">hsl(9, 100%, 64%)</h1>
```

```
<p>Same as color name "Tomato", but 50% transparent:</p>
```

```
<h1 style="background-color:rgba(255, 99, 71, 0.5);">rgba(255, 99, 71, 0.5)</h1>
```

```
<h1 style="background-color:hsla(9, 100%, 64%, 0.5);">hsla(9, 100%, 64%, 0.5)</h1>
```

```
<p>In addition to the predefined color names, colors can be specified using RGB, HEX, HSL, or even transparent colors using RGBA or HSLA color values.</p>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```