HTML – Session – 2

- ➢ Formatting Elements
- ➢ Lists
- ➢ Tables
- ➢ Images

Formatting

- <b> Element
- **<strong> Element**
- <i> Element
- **<em> Element**
- <small> Element
- <sup> Element
- <sub> Element
- <mark> Element
- <ins> Element
- <del> Element

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<b> Elements

<b> • element is used to define bold text

```
HTML
1  <!DOCTYPE html>
2  <html>
3      <body>
4          <p>This is a <b>bold</b> text</p>
5      </body>
6  </html>
```

This is a **bold** text

<strong> Elements

<strong>

- element is used to define bold text
- element uses for the semantic important texts.

```html
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <body>
    <p>This is a <strong>strong</strong> text</p>
  </body>
</html>
```

This is a **strong** text

Important: Before proceeding, make sure you add plenty of butter.

<strong> Vs <b>

<b>

VS

<strong>

Draw attention to text without indicating that it's more important

Content that is of greater importance

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<i> Elements

<i> • element is used to define italic text

```
HTML                                          ˅
1   <!DOCTYPE html>
2   <html>
3       <body>
4         <p>This is an <i>italic</i> text</p>
5       </body>
6   </html>
```

This is an *italic* text

<em> Elements

<em>

- element is used to define emphasized text
- means that the text is "important"

```
HTML                                      ˅
1   <!DOCTYPE html>
2   <html>
3       <body>
4           <p>This is an <em>emphasized</em> text</p>
5       </body>
6   </html>
```

This is an *emphasized* text

<i> Vs <em>

<i>

VS

<em>

Draw attention to text without indicating that it's more important

Content that is of greater importance

<small> Elements

<small>
- element is used to define smaller text.

```
HTML

1  <!DOCTYPE html>
2  <html>
3    <body>
4      <p>This is a <small>smaller</small> text</p>
5    </body>
6  </html>
```

This is a smaller text

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<sup> Elements

<sup>

- element is used to define superscript characters such as the suffixes of dates

- Displaying exponents, such as "x^3."
- Displaying superior lettering, which is used in some languages when rendering certain abbreviations. For example, in French, the word "mademoiselle" can be abbreviated "Mlle"); this is an acceptable use case.
- Representing ordinal numbers, such as "4th" instead of "fourth."

```html
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
    <body>
        <p>Today is 15<sup>th</sup> of february.</p>
    </body>
</html>
```

Today is 15th of february.

<sub> Elements

<sub>

- element is used to define subscripted text

- Marking up footnote numbers.
- Marking up the subscript in mathematical variable numbers.
- Denoting the number of atoms of a given element within a chemical formula

```html
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
    <body>
        <p>This is a <sub>subscripted</sub> text</p>
    </body>
</html>
```

According to the computations by Nakamura, Johnson, and Mason[1] this will result in the complete annihilation of both particles.

The horizontal coordinates' positions along the X-axis are represented as $x_1 \ldots x_n$.

Almost every developer's favorite molecule is $C_8H_{10}N_4O_2$, which is commonly known as "caffeine."

This is a subscripted text

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<mark> Elements

<mark>

- element is used to define marked text

```html
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <body>
    <p>This is a <mark>marked</mark> text.
  </p>
  </body>
</html>
```

This is a <mark>marked</mark> text.

<ins> Elements

<ins>

- element is used to define inserted text

```
HTML
1  <!DOCTYPE html>
2  <html>
3      <body>
4          <p>This is an <ins>inserted</ins> text</p>
5      </body>
6  </html>
```
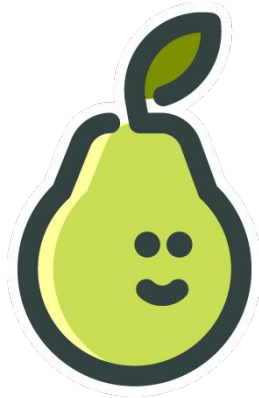
This is an <u>inserted</u> text

<del> Elements

<del>

- element is used to define deleted text

```
HTML

1  <!DOCTYPE html>
2  <html>
3     <body>
4        <p>This is a <del>deleted</del> text</p>
5     </body>
6  </html>
```

This is a ~~deleted~~ text

HTML Lists

How many list types does HTML have?

Table of Contents

- Ordered List Elements

- Unordered List Elements

- Description Lists Elements

1 Ordered Lists Elements

Ordered Lists Elements

```
<ol>
<li>Un-Ordered List</li>
<li> Ordered List</li>
<li>Defination List</li>
</ol>
```

1. Un-Ordered List.
2. Ordered List.
3. Defination List.

 element is used to create ordered lists with a sequential order

Each list item is defined by the <li> tags.

```
HTML
1  <!DOCTYPE html>
2  <html>
3      <body>
4          <h1>Ordered HTML List</h1>
5          <ol>
6              <li>Chevrolet</li>
7              <li>Chrysler</li>
8              <li>Dodge</li>
9          </ol>
10     </body>
11 </html>
```

Ordered HTML List

1. Chevrolet
2. Chrysler
3. Dodge

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Ordered Lists Attributes

reversed
- This Boolean attribute specifies that the list's items are **in reverse order**. Items will be numbered from high to low.

start
- An integer to **start counting** from for the list items.

type
Sets the numbering type:
- a for lowercase letters
- A for uppercase letters
- i for lowercase Roman numerals
- I for uppercase Roman numerals
- 1 for numbers (default)

2 Unordered Lists Elements

Unordered Lists Elements

```
<ul type="circle">
    <li>Un-Ordered List</li>
    <li> Ordered List</li>
    <li>Defination List</li>
</ul>
```

- Un-Ordered List
- Ordered List
- Defination List

 element is used to create unordered lists with no particular order.

Each list item is defined by the <li> tags.

```
HTML
1   <!DOCTYPE html>
2   <html>
3       <body>
4           <h1>Unordered HTML List</h1>
5           <ul>
6               <li>Apple</li>
7               <li>Microsoft</li>
8               <li>Intel</li>
9           </ul>
10      </body>
11  </html>
```

Unordered HTML List

- Apple
- Microsoft
- Intel

Unordered Lists Attribute

type

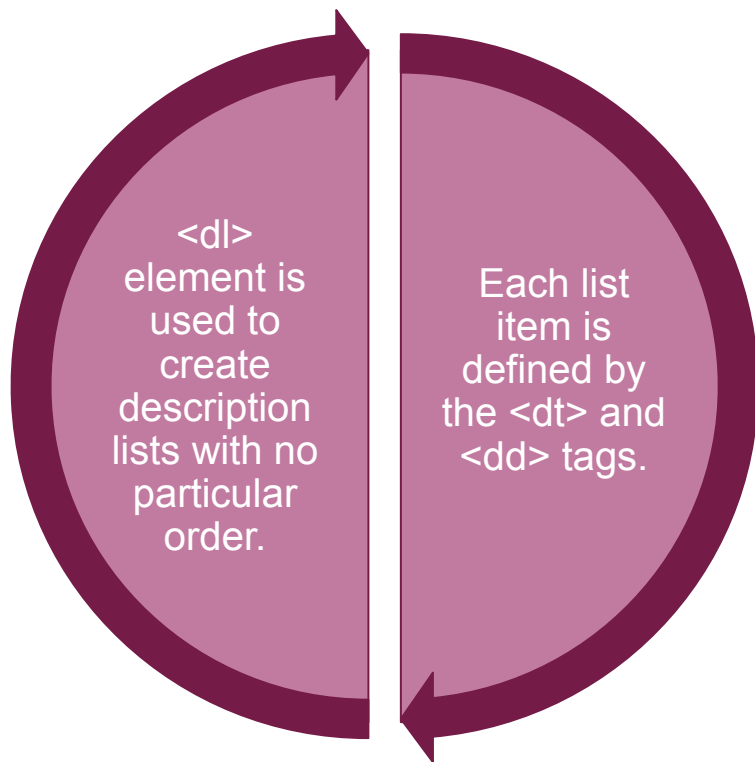This attribute sets the bullet style for the list.
- circle
- disc
- square

3 Description Lists Elements

Description Lists Elements

<dl> element is used to create description lists with no particular order.

Each list item is defined by the <dt> and <dd> tags.

```html
<p>Cryptids of Cornwall:</p>

<dl>
    <dt>Beast of Bodmin</dt>
    <dd>A large feline inhabiting Bodmin Moor.</dd>

    <dt>Morgawr</dt>
    <dd>A sea serpent.</dd>

    <dt>Owlman</dt>
    <dd>A giant owl-like creature.</dd>
</dl>
```

Cryptids of Cornwall:
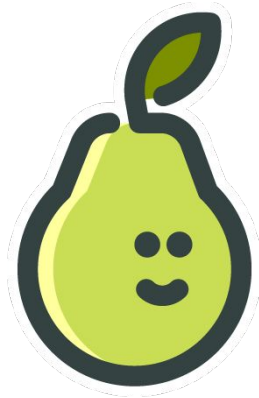
Beast of Bodmin
  A large feline inhabiting Bodmin Moor.

Morgawr
  A sea serpent.

Owlman
  A giant owl-like creature.

HTML Tables

Which one is not an HTML table attribute?

Table of Contents

- Basic of Table

- Table Border

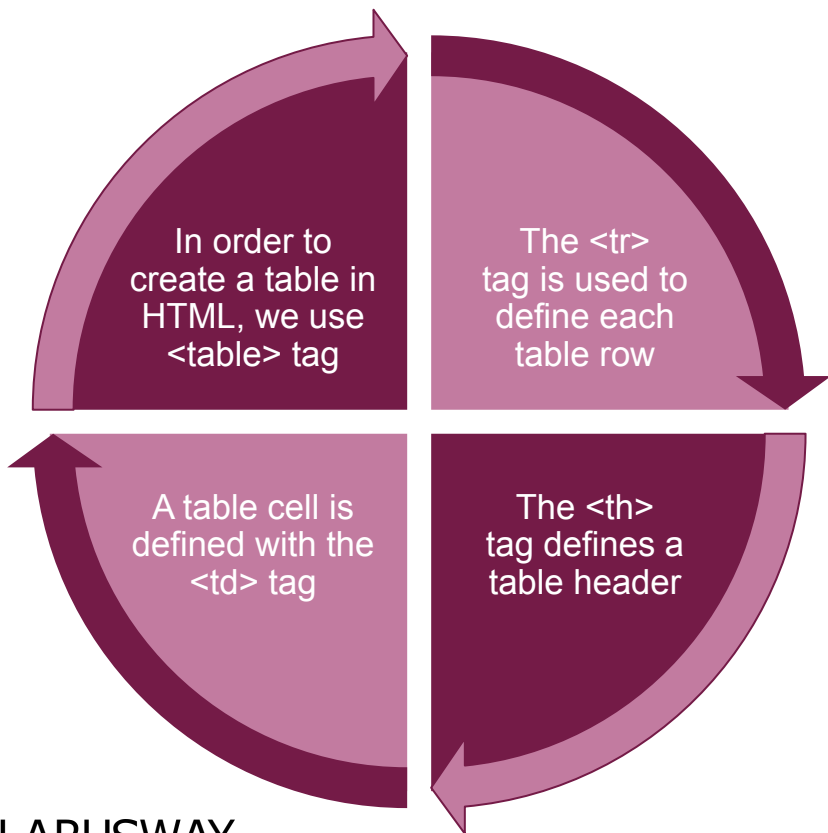- Colspan Attribute

- Rowspan Attribute

- Align Attribute

1 Basic of Table

Basics of Table

In order to create a table in HTML, we use <table> tag

The <tr> tag is used to define each table row

A table cell is defined with the <td> tag

The <th> tag defines a table header

```html
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
    <body>
        <table>
            <tr>
                <th>Day</th>
                <th>Lesson</th>
            </tr>
            <tr>
                <td>Monday</td>
                <td>Java</td>
            </tr>
            <tr>
                <td>Tuesday</td>
                <td>HTML</td>
            </tr>
            <tr>
                <td>Wednesday</td>
                <td>CSS</td>
            </tr>
        </table>
    </body>
</html>
```

Day	Lesson
Monday	Java
Tuesday	HTML
Wednesday	CSS

Basics of Table

Structuring Data with Rows and Columns

<TR> Table Row   <TH> Table Header   <TD> Table Data   colspan / rowspan

2 Table Border

Table Border

We can add border to table
with **border** attribute in table tag like example.

<table border = "number ">

Deprecated

```
HTML                                        ∨
1    <!DOCTYPE html>
2    <html>
3        <body>
4            <h1>Course Program</h1>
5            <table border="1">
6                <tr>
7                    <th>Day</th>
8                    <th>Lesson</th>
9                </tr>
10               <tr>
11                   <td>Monday</td>
12                   <td>Java</td>
13               </tr>
14               <tr>
15                   <td>Tuesday</td>
16                   <td>HTML</td>
17               </tr>
18               <tr>
19                   <td>Wednesday</td>
20                   <td>CSS</td>
21               </tr>
22           </table>
23       </body>
24   </html>
```

Course Program

Day	Lesson
Monday	Java
Tuesday	HTML
Wednesday	CSS

3 Colspan Attribute

Colspan Attribute

We can span two or more columns by using the colspan attribute like example.

<td colspan = "2 " > Java < /td >

```html
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
    <body>
        <h1>Course Program</h1>
        <table border="1">
            <tr>
                <th>Day</th>
                <th>Lesson-1</th>
                <th>Lesson-2</th>
            </tr>
            <tr>
                <td>Monday</td>
                <td colspan="2">Java</td>
            </tr>
            <tr>
                <td>Tuesday</td>
                <td>Maven</td>
                <td>Gradle</td>
            </tr>
            <tr>
                <td>Wednesday</td>
                <td>HTML</td>
                <td>CSS</td>
            </tr>
        </table>
    </body>
</html>
```

Course Program

Day	Lesson-1	Lesson-2
Monday	Java	
Tuesday	Maven	Gradle
Wednesday	HTML	CSS

4 Rowspan Attribute

Rowspan Attribute

We can span two or more rows by using the rowspan attribute like example

<td rowspan = "2 " > Tuesday < /td >

```
1    <!DOCTYPE html>
2    <html>
3        <body>
4            <h1>Course Program</h1>
5            <table border="1">
6                <tr>
7                    <th>Day</th>
8                    <th>Lesson-1</th>
9                    <th>Lesson-2</th>
10               </tr>
11               <tr>
12                   <td>Monday</td>
13                   <td>Java</td>
14                   <td>Git</td>
15               </tr>
16               <tr>
17                   <td rowspan="2">Tuesday</td>
18                   <td>Maven</td>
19                   <td>Gradle</td>
20               </tr>
21               <tr>
22                   <td>HTML</td>
23                   <td>CSS</td>
24               </tr>
25           </table>
26       </body>
```

Course Program

Day	Lesson-1	Lesson-2
Monday	Java	Git
Tuesday	Maven	Gradle
	HTML	CSS

5 Align Attribute

Align Attribute

To change table or cell position, we can use the align attribute inside **<table>** tag or **<td>** tag.

<td align = "center " > Java < /td >

Deprecated

```
HTML                                              ▾
1   <!DOCTYPE html>
2   <html>
3       <body>
4           <h1>Course Program</h1>
5           <table border="1">
6               <tr>
7                   <th>Day</th>
8                   <th>Lesson-1</th>
9                   <th>Lesson-2</th>
10              </tr>
11              <tr>
12                  <td>Monday</td>
13                  <td align="center" colspan="2" >Java</td>
14              </tr>
15              <tr>
16                  <td>Tuesday</td>
17                  <td>Maven</td>
18                  <td>Gradle</td>
19              </tr>
20              <tr>
21                  <td>Wednesday</td>
22                  <td>HTML</td>
23                  <td>CSS</td>
24              </tr>
25          </table>
26      </body>
27  </html>
```

Course Program

Day	Lesson-1	Lesson-2
Monday	Java	
Tuesday	Maven	Gradle
Wednesday	HTML	CSS

HTML Images
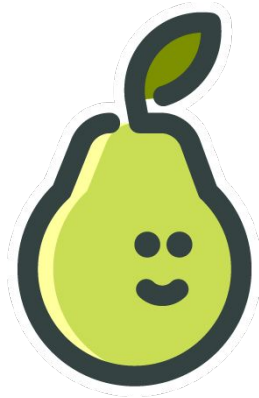
"alt" is one of the HTML image attributes.

Table of Contents

▶ <img> Tag

▶ The alt Attribute

▶ The weight and height Attribute

▶ The Border Attribute

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1 `<img> Tag`

<img> Tag

We can improve the design of a web page by adding images

The <img> tag is used to define an image

The <img> tag is empty. It means that it does not have a closing tag

The **src** attribute allows us to specify the web address (URL) of the image and it is mandatory.

```
⚙ HTML                                                          ⌄
1   <!DOCTYPE html>
2 ⌄ <html>
3 ⌄     <body>
4 ⌄         <h1>HTML Image</h1>
5           <img src="https://drive.google.com/uc?export=view&id=1ZNnlK61qfWk-fuXlZCouL-_SQzlAYGek">
6         </body>
7   </html>
```

HTML Image

{ + − }

Claru**s**way

Way to Reinvent Yourself

src – where can the image file be found

The src Attribute

2

The src Attribute

- The <img> **src attribute** is used to specify the URL of the source image. **Attribute** Values: It contains single value URL which specifies the link of source image.
- It is a necessary attribute that describes the source or path of the image. It instructs the browser where to look for the image on the server.The location of image may be on the same directory or another server.
- There are two types of URL link which are listed below:
  - Absolute URL: It points to another webpage.
  - Relative URL: It points to other files of same web page.

```
<img src="https://www.pandotrip.com/wp-content/uploads/2014/10/
View-on-Table-mountain-from-the-Lions-Head-Cape-Town-South-Africa-by-Lars-Sch%C3%B6ning.jpg" alt="Girl in a jacket"
width="max" height="max">

<!-- table without border. -->
```

The alt Attribute

2

The alt Attribute

- The **alt** attribute is used to provide an alternate text for an image in case the image fails to load on a web page or it is not supported by the browser, etc.

- Moreover, Visually impaired users browse the web via screen reading software. the screen reading software can read the text inside an alt attribute for impaired users.

- We should add alt attribute to the image tag just like the src attribute.

```
⚙ HTML                                              ⌄
2  <html>
3    <body>
4       <h1>HTML Image</h1>
5       <img src="https://drive.google.com/uc?export=view&id=1ZNnlK61qfWk-fuXlZCoukkL-_SQzlAYGek"
   alt="Clarusway">
6    </body>
7  </html>
```

HTML Image

Clarusway

alt – text to display or read in place of the image

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3 The width and height Attribute

The width and height Attributes

The width and height attributes are used to resize images.


```
HTML

2   <html>
3       <body>
4           <h1>HTML Image</h1>
5           <img src="https://drive.google.com/uc?export=view&id=1ZNnlK61qfWk-fuXlZCouL-_SQzlAYGek"
    alt="Clarusway" width="25%" height="auto">
6       </body>
7   </html>
```

HTML Image

height / width – control display sizing

4 The border Attribute

The border Attribute

* By default, an image has no borders.
* To add a border around the image, we can use border attribute.

Deprecated

```
⚙ HTML                                                    ⌄
2   <html>
3       <body>
4           <h1>HTML Image</h1>
5           <img src="https://drive.google.com/uc?export=view&id=1ZNnlK61qfWk-fuXlZCouL-_SQzlAYGek"
    alt="Clarusway" width="25%" height="auto" border="2px">
6       </body>
7   </html>
```

HTML Image

Using Images in Your Pages

Visual Communication	Buttons or Links	Backgrounds

HTML Links
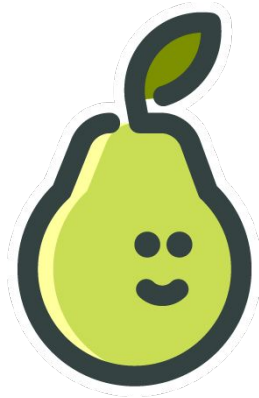
HTML links starts with <alt> tag.

Table of Contents

▶ <a> Tag

▶ The href Attribute

▶ The target Attribute

▶ Image as a Link
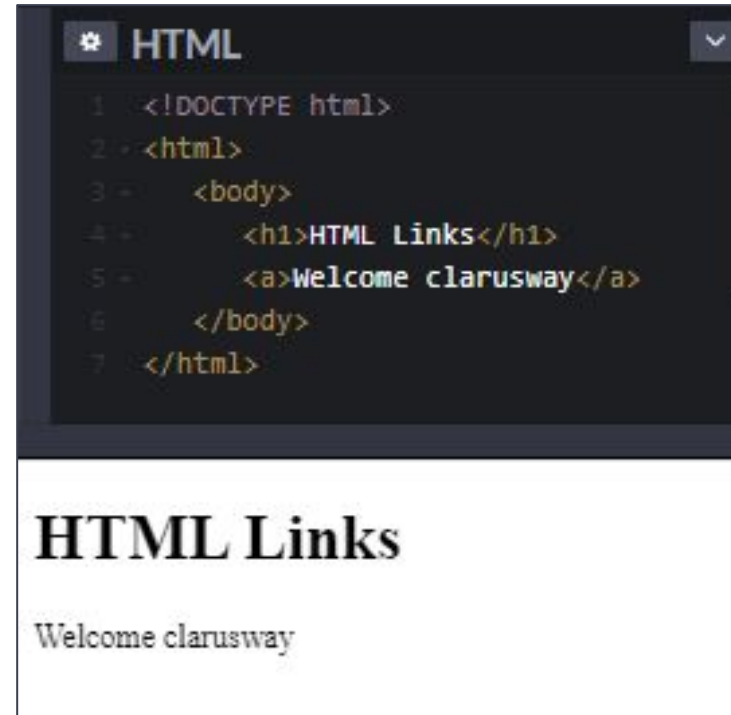
1

<a> Tag

<a> Tag

One of the advantages of HTML, is the ability to link to other web pages

The **<a>** element and including text is used to define a link

```
⚙ HTML                                    ⌄
1   <!DOCTYPE html>
2 ▾ <html>
3 ▾    <body>
4 ▾       <h1>HTML Links</h1>
5 ▾       <a>Welcome clarusway</a>
6       </body>
7   </html>
```

HTML Links

Welcome clarusway

2 The href Attribute

The href Attribute

Technically, we didn't complete the HTML link

We need href attribute inside opening **\<a\>** tag to specify which page we want to link

The **href** attribute defines the address of the link

```
HTML
1  <!DOCTYPE html>
2  <html>
3     <body>
4        <h1>HTML Links</h1>
5        <a href="http://clarusway.com/">Welcome Clarusway</a>
6     </body>
7  </html>
```

HTML Links

Welcome Clarusway

Hypertext **REF**erence

The target Attribute

3

The target Attributes

The **target** attribute is used to specify how a link should open

In order to open link in a new page, the target attribute requires a value of **_blank**

We should add the target attribute inside opening **<a>** tag like href attribute


```
HTML
1   <!DOCTYPE html>
2   <html>
3       <body>
4           <h1>HTML Links</h1>
5           <a href="http://clarusway.com/" target="_blank">Welcome Clarusway</a>
6       </body>
7   </html>
```

HTML Links

Welcome Clarusway

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4 Image as a Link

Image as a Link

* We can use an image as a link in HTML
* For this, it is enough to put an **<img>** tag between opening and closing **<a>** tag

```
* HTML                                                        ⌄
 2  <html>
 3      <body>
 4          <h1>HTML Links</h1>
 5          <a href="http://clarusway.com/" target="_blank"><img src="https://drive.google.com/uc?
    export=view&id=1ZNnlK61qfWk-fuXlZCouL-_SQzlAYGek" alt="Clarusway" width="25%" height="auto">
    </a>
 6      </body>
```

HTML Links

Linking to Documents


```
<a href=
"http://clarusway.com/index.html"
> Clarusway </a>
```

HTML

index.html

href="./content/careers.html"

href="./content/locations.html"

content

HTML

locations.html

HTML

careers.html

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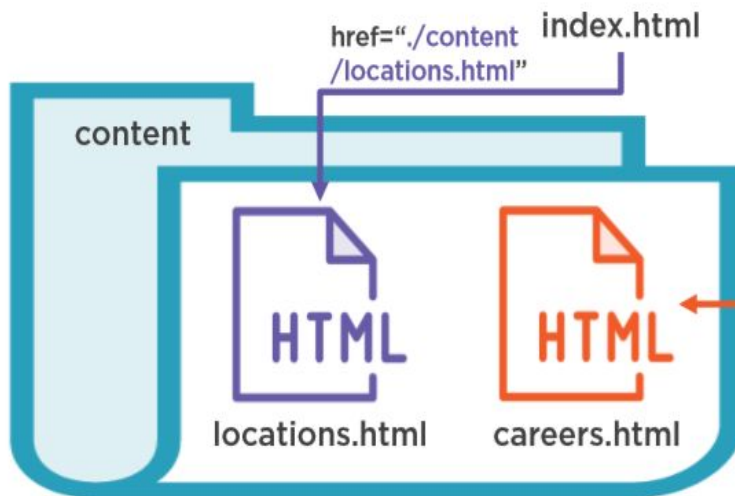
Do you need a review?

if so: which section?

THANKS!

Any questions?
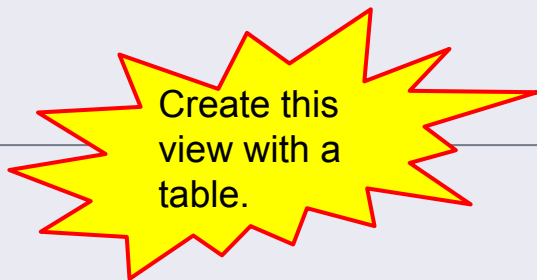
header 3

To Build A Fire

header 2

Unordered list of links

Fill the table.

Summary:
To Build a Fire is the story of a young miner who has come to the Yukon to find gold. He is traveling toward his camp on a cold, windy afternoon, against the advice of a seasoned miner. He falls through some ice and gets his feet wet, necessitating building a fire to dry off and warm up.

DAY HAD DAWNED COLD AND GRAY WHEN the man turned aside from the main Yukon trail. He climbed the high earth-bank where a little-traveled trail led east through the pine forest. It was a high bank, and he paused to breathe at the top. He excused the act to himself by looking at his watch. It was nine o'clock in the morning. There was no sun or promise of sun, although there was not a cloud in the sky. It was a clear day. However, there seemed to be an indescribable darkness over the face of things. That was because the sun was absent from the sky. This fact did not worry the man. He was not alarmed by the lack of sun. It had been days since he had seen the sun.

The man looked along the way he had come. The Yukon lay a mile wide and hidden under three feet of ice. On top of this ice were as many feet of snow. It was all pure white. North and south, as far as his eye could see, it was unbroken white. The one thing that relieved the whiteness was a thin dark line that curved from the pine-covered island to the south. It curved into the north, where it disappeared behind another pine-covered island. This dark line was the trail—the main trail. It led south 500 miles to the Chilcoot Pass, and salt water. It led north 75 miles to Dawson, and still farther on to the north a thousand miles to Nulato, and finally to St. Michael, on Bering Sea, a thousand miles and half a thousand more.

But all this—the distant trail, no sun in the sky, the great cold, and the strangeness of it all—had no effect on the man. It was not because he was long familiar with it. He was a newcomer in the land, and this was his first winter.

Jack London

John Griffith London (born John Griffith Chaney; January 12, 1876 – November 22, 1916) was an American novelist, journalist and social activist. A pioneer of commercial fiction and American magazines, he was one of the first American authors to become an international celebrity and earn a large fortune from writing. He was also an innovator in the genre that would later become known as science fiction.

at/Clarusway/TM

To Build A Fire

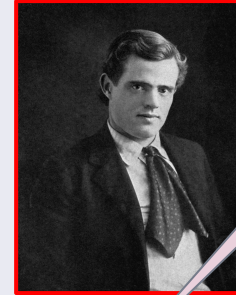**link to wikipedia/ jack london page**

bold

line

Summary:
To Build a Fire is the story of a young miner who has come to the Yukon to find gold. He is traveling toward his camp on a cold, winter afternoon, against the advice of a seasoned miner. He falls through some ice, necessitating building a fire to dry off and warm up.

Format the view.

DAY HAD DAWNED COLD AND GRAY when the man turned aside from the main Yukon trail. He climbed the high earth-bank where a little-traveled trail led east through the pine forest. It was a high bank, and he paused to breathe at the top. He excused the act to himself by looking at his watch. It was nine o'clock in the morning. There was no sun or promise of sun, although there was not a cloud in the sky. It was a clear day. However, there seemed to be an indescribable darkness over the face of things. That was because the sun was absent from the sky. This fact did not worry the man. He was not alarmed by the lack of sun. It had been days since he had seen the sun.

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Jack London

————————————————

John Griffith London (born John Griffith Chaney; January 12, 1876 – November 22, 1916) was an American novelist, journalist and social activist. A pioneer of commercial fiction and American magazines, he was one of the first American authors to become an international celebrity and earn a large fortune from writing. He was also an innovator in the genre that would later become known as *science fiction.*

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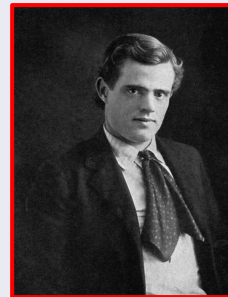**Final View**

To Build A Fire

Summary:
To Build a Fire is the story of a young miner who has come to the Yukon to find gold. He is traveling toward his camp on a cold, windy afternoon, against the advice of a seasoned miner. He falls through some ice and gets his feet wet, necessitating building a fire to dry off and warm up.

DAY HAD DAWNED COLD AND GRAY WHEN the man turned aside from the main Yukon trail. He climbed the high earth-bank where a little-traveled trail led east through the pine forest. It was a high bank, and he paused to breathe at the top. He excused the act to himself by looking at his watch. It was nine o'clock in the morning. There was no sun or promise of sun, although there was not a cloud in the sky. It was a clear day. However, there seemed to be an indescribable darkness over the face of things. That was because the sun was absent from the sky. This fact did not worry the man. He was not alarmed by the lack of sun. It had been days since he had seen the sun.

The man looked along the way he had come. The Yukon lay a mile wide and hidden under three feet of ice. On top of this ice were as many feet of snow. It was all pure white. North and south, as far as his eye could see, it was unbroken white. The one thing that relieved the whiteness was a thin dark line that curved from the pine-covered island to the south. It curved into the north, where it disappeared behind another pine-covered island. This dark line was the trail—the main trail. It led south 500 miles to the Chilcoot Pass, and salt water. It led north 75 miles to Dawson, and still farther on to the north a thousand miles to Nulato, and finally to St. Michael, on Bering Sea, a thousand miles and half a thousand more.

But all this—the distant trail, no sun in the sky, the great cold, and the strangeness of it all—had no effect on the man. It was not because he was long familiar with it. He was a newcomer in the land, and this was his first winter.

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