




HTML - Session - 3

- 
- HTML Id and Class
 - Block and Inline Elements
 - Images
 - Links



HTML Id and Class



HTML Id

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

You cannot have more than one element with the same id in an HTML document.

The id name is **case sensitive**

The id name must contain at least one character, and must not contain whitespaces

The syntax for id is:

- write a hash character (#) for accessing.
- followed by an id name.
- `<h1 id="myheader">`



HTML Class

The HTML class attribute is used to specify a class for an HTML element.

Multiple HTML elements can share the same class.

The class name is **case sensitive**

The class attribute can be used on any HTML element.

The syntax for class is:

- write a dot character(.) for accessing.
- followed by a class name.
- `<h1 class="city">`



HTML Block and Inline Elements

Block Level

- A **Block-level element** occupies the **entire horizontal space** of its parent element (container), and **vertical space** equal to the **height of its contents**, thereby creating a "block".
- Browsers typically display the block-level element with **a newline both before and after the element**.

Inline Level

- **Inline elements** are those which only occupy **the space bounded by the tags** defining the element, instead of breaking the flow of the content.
- An inline element **does not** start on a new line and only takes up as much width as necessary.

<code><address></code>	<code><article></code>	<code><aside></code>	<code><blockquote></code>	<code><canvas></code>	<code><dd></code>	<code><div></code>	<code><dl></code>
<code><dt></code>	<code><fieldset></code>	<code><figcaption></code>	<code><figure></code>	<code><footer></code>	<code><form></code>	<code><h1>-<h6></code>	<code><header></code>
<code><hr></code>	<code></code>	<code><main></code>	<code><nav></code>	<code><noscript></code>	<code></code>	<code><p></code>	<code><pre></code>
<code><section></code>	<code><table></code>	<code><tfoot></code>	<code></code>	<code><video></code>			

<code><a></code>	<code><abbr></code>	<code><acronym></code>	<code></code>	<code><bdo></code>	<code><big></code>	<code>
</code>	<code><button></code>
<code><cite></code>	<code><code></code>	<code><dfn></code>	<code></code>	<code><i></code>	<code></code>	<code><input></code>	<code><kbd></code>
<code><label></code>	<code><map></code>	<code><object></code>	<code><output></code>	<code><q></code>	<code><samp></code>	<code><script></code>	<code><select></code>
<code><small></code>	<code></code>	<code></code>	<code><sub></code>	<code><sup></code>	<code><textarea></code>	<code><time></code>	<code><tt></code>

▶ Div Element

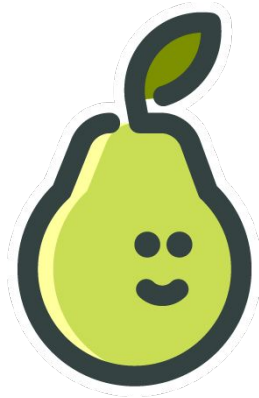
- The **<div>** element is often used as a container for other HTML elements.
- The **<div>** element has no required attributes, but style, class and id are common.
- When used together with CSS, the **<div>** element can be used to style blocks of content

Span Element▶▶

- The **** element is an inline container used to **mark up** a part of a text, or a part of a document.
- The **** element has no required attributes, but style, class and id are common.
- When used together with CSS, the **** element can be used to style parts of the text.



HTML Images



"alt" is one of the HTML image attributes.



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- ▶ `` Tag
- ▶ The alt Attribute
- ▶ The weight and height Attribute
- ▶ The Border Attribute



1 Tag



 Tag

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

The tag is used to define an image

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

The **src** attribute tells the browser where it can find the image file and it is mandatory.



src – where can the image file be found



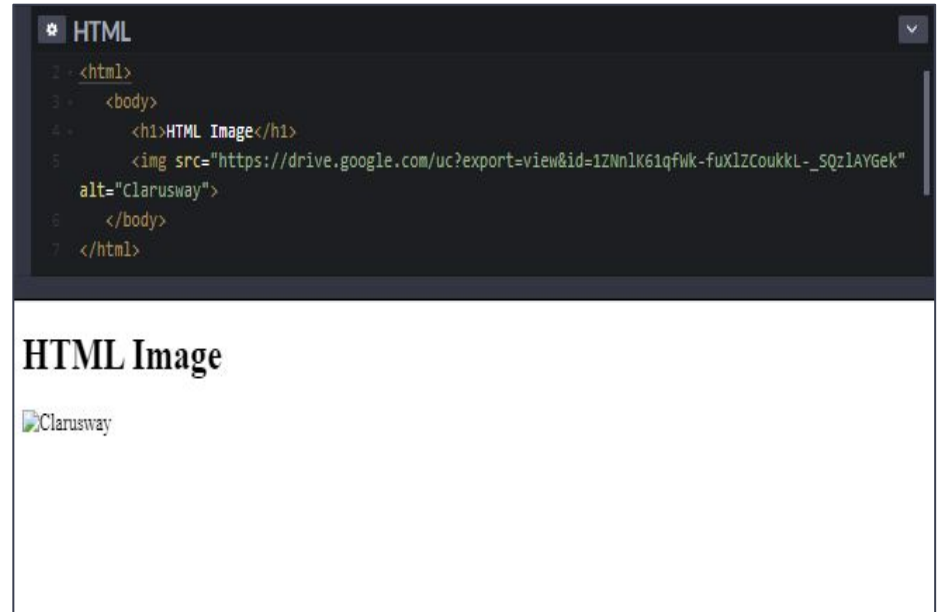
2

The alt Attribute



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.



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



3

The width and height Attribute



The width and height Attributes



The width and height attributes are used to resize images.

HTML

```
1 <html>
2   <body>
3     <h1>HTML Image</h1>
4     
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.

HTML

```
1 <html>
2   <body>
3     <h1>HTML Image</h1>
4     
6   </body>
7 </html>
```

HTML Image





Using Images in Your Pages

**Visual
Communication**

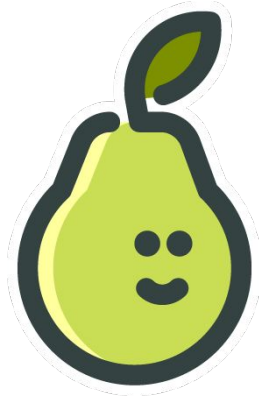
Buttons or Links

Backgrounds





HTML Links



HTML links starts with `<alt>` tag.



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- ▶ `<a>` Tag
- ▶ The href Attribute
- ▶ The target Attribute
- ▶ Image as a Link



1

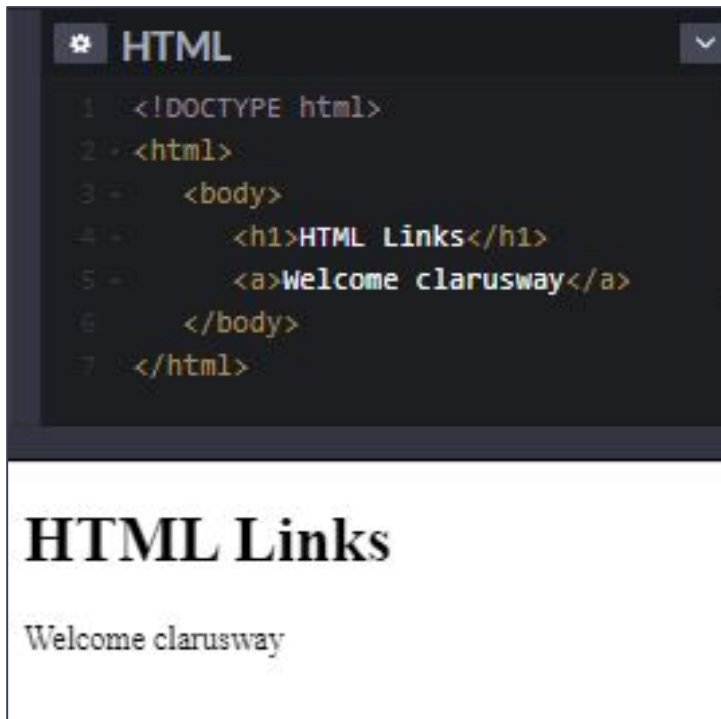
<a> Tag

<a> Tag



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

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



```
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](http://clarusway.com/)



3

The target Attribute

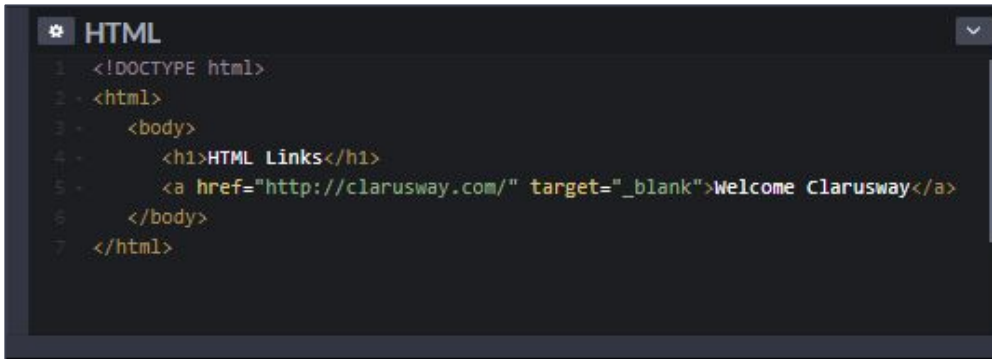


The target Attributes

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



```
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](http://clarusway.com/)



HTML Link Colors

An unvisited link is underlined and **blue**

Unvisited Link

A visited link is underlined and **purple**

Visited Link

An active link is underlined and **red**

Active Link



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 **** tag between opening and closing **<a>** tag

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

HTML Links

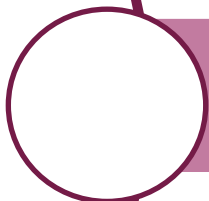




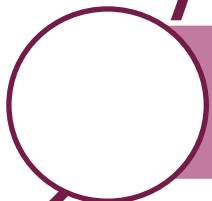
Create Bookmarks



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

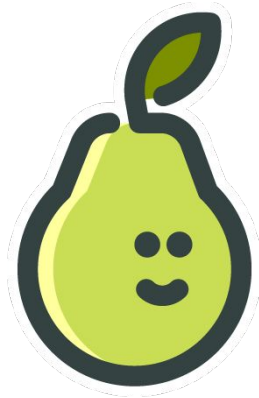


When the link is clicked, the page will scroll down or up to the location with the bookmark.



First, use the **id** attribute to create a bookmark, Then, add a link to the bookmark ("Jump to Chapter 4"), from within the same page





Do you need a review?
if so: which section?





THANKS!

Any questions?