LAB 2: Exploring HTML Semantic elements, File Paths, Text formatting

Objectives
1. Learning most common HTML tags for website development
2. Learn HTML Semantic elements
3. Learn about Absolute and Relative File Paths

Theoretical Description

1 HTML File Paths
A file path describes the location of a file in a web site's folder structure.
File paths are used when linking to external files, like: Web pages, Images, Style sheets

JavaScripts

2 Absolute File Paths

An absolute file path is the full URL to a file:

File Path Examples

Path	Description
<img src="picture.jpg">	The "picture.jpg" file is located in the same folder as the current page
<img src="images/picture.jpg">	The "picture.jpg" file is located in the images folder in the current folder
<img src="/images/picture.jpg">	The "picture.jpg" file is located in the images folder at the root of the current web
<img src="../picture.jpg">	The "picture.jpg" file is located in the folder one level up from the current folder

3 HTML File Paths

File path describes the location of a file in a web site's folder structure.
le paths are used when linking to external files, like:

- Web pages
- Images
- Style sheets
- JavaScripts

4 Absolute File Paths

In absolute file path is the full URL to a file:
<img src="https://www.w3schools.com/images/picture.jpg" alt="Mountain">

5 Relative File Paths

The relative file path points to a file relative to the current page.
In the following example, the file path points to a file in the images folder located at the root of the current web:

Example

<img src="/images/picture.jpg" alt="Mountain">
In the following example, the file path points to a file in the images folder located in the current folder:
<img src="images/picture.jpg" alt="Mountain">
In the following example, the file path points to a file in the images folder located in the folder one level up from the current folder:
<img src="../images/picture.jpg" alt="Mountain">

5 HTML Text Formatting

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

Example

This text is bold
This text is italic
This is ₛᵤᵦₛᵧᵣᵢₚₜ and ˢᵘᵖᵉʳˢᶜʳⁱᵖᵗ

6 HTML Formatting Elements

Formatting elements were designed to display special types of text:

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

7 HTML and Elements

The HTML element defines bold text, without any extra importance.

Example

This text is bold
The HTML element defines text with strong importance. The content inside is typically displayed in bold.

Example

This text is important!

8 HTML <i> and <em> Elements

The HTML <i> element defines a part of text in an alternate voice or mood. The content inside is typically displayed in italic.
Tip: The <i> tag is often used to indicate a technical term, a phrase from another language, a thought, a ship name, etc.

Example

`<i>This text is italic</i>`

he HTML `<em>` element defines emphasized text. The content inside is typically displayed in italic.

p: A screen reader will pronounce the words in `<em>` with an emphasis, using verbal stress.

Example

`<em>This text is emphasized</em>`

9 HTML `<small>` Element

he HTML `<small>` element defines smaller text:

Example

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

10 HTML `<mark>` Element

e HTML `<mark>` element defines text that should be marked or highlighted:

Example

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

11 HTML `<del>` Element

e HTML `<del>` element defines text that has been deleted from a document. Browsers will usually strike a line through leted text:

Example

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

12 HTML `<ins>` Element

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

Example

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

13 HTML `<sub>` Element

e HTML `<sub>` element defines subscript text. Subscript text appears half a character below the normal line, and is metimes rendered in a smaller font. Subscript text can be used for chemical formulas, like H_2O:

Example

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

14 HTML `<sup>` Element

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

Example

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

15 `<abbr>` for Abbreviations

The HTML <abbr> tag defines an abbreviation or an acronym, like "HTML", "CSS", "Mr.", "Dr.", "ASAP", "ATM".
 Tip: Use the global title attribute to show the description for the Abbreviation/acronym when you mouse over the element.

Example

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

Lab Activity/Code
Lab Task
1. Create a Wiki page related to a topic of your choice. Create at least two HTML pages for references and link the main Wiki page to those references. Use necessary File paths to images and Add formatted textual information on your Wiki. Include a table like the following in your Wiki page

2. Create a Simple web page about any latest topic of your choice e.g " emerging software technologies now days". Following things should be considered 1. Use all the appropriate Html Commands 2. Write Description of topic 3. Use animated images as well as use those images as a link 4. Make usage of mailto

3. Explore HTML Emojis from the following link: https://www.w3schools.com/html/html_emojis.asp

LAB 3: Exploring HTML for website development.

Objectives
1 To learn how to add tables in a html webpage.
2. Learning most common HTML tags for website development

Theoretical Description
1 HTML Tables
   HTML tables allow web developers to arrange data into rows and columns.