## Single or Double Quotes

Double quotes are common around  html attributes but we can also use single quotes.

<p title="I am a ‘line' with single quote">I am a line with single quote</p>

<p title='I am a “line" with double  quote '>I am a line with double quote</p>

## Short Quotations

The HTML <q> tag defines a short quotation

Browsers inserts quotation marks around the quotation

HTML <abbr> for Abbreviations

The HTML <abbr> tag defines abbreviation like HTML, CSS…

Marking abbreviations can give useful information to the browsers and search engines.

<p>HTML is an <abbr title="Hyper text markup language">hypertext markup language</abbr></p>

**HTML <cite>**

<cite> tag defines the title of a creative work

<p><cite>C++</cite> by Balaguruswamy</p>

## HTML <bdo>

The <bdo> tag used to override the current text direction

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

**HTML Formatting Elements**

**1)<b>:** Bold Text

**Example**

<h1><b>I am h1 Heading with Bold text</b></h1>

**2)<strong>:** Important Text - The HTML <strong> element defines text with strong importance. The content inside is typically displayed in bold.

**Example**

<h1><strong>I am h1 Heading with Important text</strong></h1>

**3)<i>:** Italic Text – the content inside the <i> Element typically displays in italics

**Example**

<h1><i>I am h1 Heading with italic text</i></h1>

**4)<em>:** Emphasized text – **emphasis** is the strengthening of words in a **text** with a font in a different style from the rest of the **text**, to highlight them.

**Example**

<h1><em>I am emphasized text with italics</em></h1>

**5)<mark >:** Marked text – The HTML <mark> element defines text that should be marked or highlighted

**Example**

<h2>I am <mark>highlighted</mark> text</h1>

**6)<small >:** Smaller text – The HTML <small> element defines smaller text

**Example**

<h2>I am <small>small</small> text</h1>

**7)<del >:** Deleted text – The HTML <del> element defines text that has been deleted from a document. Browsers will usually strike a line through deleted text

**Example**

<h2>I am <del>Deleted</del> text</h1>

**8)<Ins >:** Inserted text – The HTML <ins> element defines a text that has been inserted into a document. Browsers will usually underline inserted text

**Example**

<h2>I am <ins>Inserted</del> text</h1>

**9)<Sub >:** Subscript text – 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 O2

**Example**

1.<h2>I am <sub>Subscript</sub> text</h1>

2.<h2>o <sub>2</sub></h1>

**9)<Sup >:** Superscript text – 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 a2

**Example**

1.<h2>I am <sup> Superscript text </sub> text</h1>

2.<h2>a <sup>2</sup></h1>

## Colors (different ways to give colors to the elements)

## In HTML, colors can also be specified using RGB values, HEX values, HSL values, RGBA values, and HSLA values.

**rgb(red, green, blue)**

**Example**

<h1 style="color:rgb(255,200,240)">I am color with rgb values</h1>

each parameter defines the intensity of the color with a value between 0 to 255

his means that there are 256 x 256 x 256 = 16777216 possible colors!

## HEX Color Values

## In HTML, a color can be specified using a hexadecimal value in the form:

## #rrggbb

Hex #fffff

**Example**

<h1 style="color:#111111 ">I am color with rgb values</h1>

## HSL Color Values

HSL stands for hue, saturation, and lightness.

Hsl(hue,saturation,lightness)

Hue is a degree on the color wheel from 0 to 360. 0 is red, 120 is green, and 240 is blue.

Saturation is a percentage value, 0% means a shade of gray, and 100% is the full color.

Lightness is also a percentage value, 0% is black, and 100% is white.

**Example**

<h1 style="hsl(1,1%,90%);">I am color with rgb values</h1>

## What is CSS?

Cascading Style Sheets (CSS) is used to format the layout of a webpage.

Using CSS We can beautify the webpage such ass we can add font style, font size, color and background color etc… to the HTML Elements

**Types of CSS**

There are 3 types of CSS. We can add CSS to our web pages in 3 ways

**1)Inline** - by using the style attribute inside HTML elements

**2)Internal** - by using a <style> element in the <head> section

**3)External** - by using a <link> element to link to an external CSS file

## Inline CSS

An inline CSS is used to apply a unique style to a single HTML element.

An inline CSS uses the style attribute of an HTML element.

The following example sets the background color of the <h1> element to orange, and the text color of the <p> element to purple by using style attribute

**Example:**

<h1 style="background-color:orange;">A Blue Heading</h1>  
  
<p style="color:purple;">A red paragraph.</p>

## Internal CSS

an internal CSS is used to define a style for a single HTML page.

An internal CSS is defined in the <head> section of an HTML page, within a <style> element.

The following example sets the text color of ALL the <h1> elements on the page to blue, and the text color of ALL the <p> elements to red.

**Example:**

<head>  
<style>  
 h1{color: blue;}  
 p{color: red;}  
</style>  
</head>

## External CSS

An external style sheet is used to define the style for many HTML pages.

To use an external style sheet, add a link to it in the <head> section of each HTML page:

**Example:**

<head>  
  <link rel="stylesheet" href="styles.css">  
</head>

**Note:** rel attribute defines the relationship between styles.css and html page

**HTML Comments**

You can add comments to your HTML source by using the following syntax: the text inside the comment lines will be hidden from the webpage

<!--  Write your comments here  -->