



SESSION 1	SESSION 2	SESSION 3	SESSION 4	SESSION 5	TEST YOURSELF
Attributes	Entities & Symbols & Emojis	Semantic Elements	Audio & Video	Naming Conventions	Assignment

Attributes

In HTML, attributes are used to provide additional information about HTML elements. There are two main types of attributes:

- Element-Specific Attributes Global Attributes

Element-Specific Attributes

These attributes are specific to certain elements. You can't use them on just any tag — only where they are allowed.

Attribute Element Description Specifies the link URL Specifies the source of an image Provides alternate text for an image

Global Attributes

These attributes can be used on any HTML element. They are shared across all tags

The different Between Id and class

- (<u>id attribute</u>) is used to uniquely identify a <u>single element</u> on a page
 (<u>class attribute</u>) is used to <u>group multiple elements</u>group multiple elements together

If you use the same id on multiple elements, the HTML is invalid and may lead to unexpected behavior.

ı	Attribute Symbol		Description		
ı	id	#	Specifies a unique ID for the element		
I	class .		Assigns one or more class names for styling or JS		
٦	$\overline{}$				

Entities & Symbols & Emojis

HTML entities are special codes used in HTML to display characters that are reserved in HTML or not available on a keyboard like -> ©. Emojis are letters (characters) from the UTF-8 (Unicode) character set 😊

Reference

- HTML Symbols
 HTML Entities W3School
- · Free Formatter
- W3school emojis

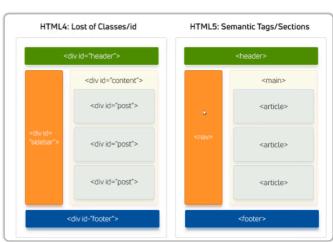


Semantic Elements

Semantic elements are HTML tags that clearly describe their meaning — both to the browser and to developers. They improve readability, accessibility, and SEO.

Note: Block Element





They tell you what the element is for, rather than how it looks. This improves:

- · Accessibility (screen readers, assistive tech)
- SEO (search engines understand your layout better)
 Maintainability (code is easier to read and structure)

Audio & Video

Audio

<audio></audio>

Two different way to type

- <audio controls src="Audio1.mp3" type="audio/mpeg"></audio>
- <audio controls>
 <source src="Audio1.mp3" type="audio/mpeg"> Your browser does not support the audio element. </audio>

Properties:

- inline-block

- inline-block
 Opening and Closing Tag
 controls: displays the audio player
 src: allows you to specify the audio file and its type.
 type: Helps the browser decide whether it can play the file before downloading it.

Video

<video></viedo>

Two different way to type

- <video controls src="Video1.mp4" type="video/mp4" width="500" poster="poster.jpg"></video>
- <video width="400" controls>
 <source src="video.mp4" type="video/mp4">

Your browser does not support the video tag.

Properties:

- inline-block
- Opening and Closing Tag

- ontrols: displays the audio player
 controls: displays the audio player
 src: allows you to specify the video file and its type.
 type: Helps the browser decide whether it can play the file before downloading it.
 width: Sets the width of the video player in pixels.
 poster: Defines an image to show before the video plays.

Comparison between Inline, Block and Inline Block

display	Starts on New Line?	Can Set Width/Height?	Behaves Like	Common Example	
inline	No	No	Like text	, <a>	
block	Yes	Yes	Like a box	<div>,</div>	
inline-block No		Yes	Mix of both	 <button> </button>	

Naming Conventions

General Best Practices:

- HTML is not case-sensitive
- Use lowercase
 Use hyphens for multi-word names
- Avoid spaces and special characters
 Be semantic and descriptive

Avoid:

- Special characters: @, \$, #, %, etc.
- Starting names with numbers: lheader

0.00 / 1.20

Assignment

Write a code of a real website as a blog which contains a header and nav links, two sections each one includes 3 articles, don't forget the aside and finally the footer including copyright symbol and add audio & Video