HTML5

SESSION 2 📑

Anchor

In HTML, an anchor is created using the **<a>** tag and is used to Create hyperlinks (link to another page, section, file, or website) , Create anchors within the same page to jump to a specific section.

- <u>opening</u> and <u>closing</u> tags
- Inline element

The cases of anchor :

- link 👉 **blue**
- visited 👉 **purple**
- hover you can make in color 👉 **green**
- active 👉 **red**

How to Type anchor tag ?

Visit Example

anchor has two element attributes & clickable text

Note: we type element attributes in opening tag

- href = " "
- target = " "
- Text between the tags is the clickable link like Google.

What can Anchor do ?

- Link to Another Website 👉 **** Google **** Note : Type **URL** 👆
- Link to Another Page in Same Website 👉 **** About Us ****
- Link to a File by img (e.g., PDF, Image) 👉 ◤
    - You can add img inside anchor rather than text
    - <img src="../HTML5/img/VScode.png" alt="VS Code" width="30">

- Link to a Section in the Same Page 👉

- - `<h2 id="contact" >Contact Us</h2>`
  - `<a href="#contact" >Go to Contact</a>`

- Open Link in a New Tab 👉 target = "_blank"
- Mail or Phone Links
  - `<a href="mailto:someone@example.com"7>Send Email</a>`Send Email
  - `<a href="tel:+201234567890">Call Us</a>`Call Us

Text Formatting

Tag	Description	Example
`<b></b>`	just bold for styling	**Welcome**
`<strong></strong>`	usually displayed in bold and semantically important	**Welcome**
`<u></u>`	This is underlined text	<u>Welcome</u>
`<i></i>`	This is italic text	*Welcome*
`<em></em>`	This is emphasized text — semantic emphasis, usually italic.	*Welcome*
`<mark></mark>`	This is highlighted/marked text	Welcome
`<small></small>`	This is small text	Welcome
`<del></del>`	used to represent deleted text	~~Welcome~~
`<sup></sup>`	It is used to display text slightly above the normal line of text, often in a smaller font.	5^2
`<sub></sub>`	It is used to display text slightly below the normal line, often in a smaller font.	H_2O

Nested Concept in HTML :

In HTML, Nesting refers to placing one HTML element inside another. This is how you build a structured, hierarchical layout for web pages.

`<p>`This is a `<strong>`nested `</strong>` element. `</p>`

- Here, the `<strong>` tag is nested inside the `<p> tag`.
- The structure is valid because inline elements like `<strong>` can be placed inside block elements like `<p>`.

List

List is a block element

ol & li	**ul & li**	**dl & dt**
orderd List	Unorderd List	<dl></dl> Description List
List item	List item	<dt></dt> Description Term
ol and li are block element	ul and li are block element	ul and li are block element

```
<ol>
  <li>list item1</li>
  <li>list item2</li>
  <li>list item3</li>
</ol>
```

```
<ul>
  <li>list item1</li>
  <li>list item2</li>
  <li>list item3</li>
</ul>
```
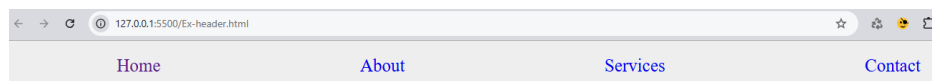
```
<dl>
  <dt>list item1</dt>
  <dt>list item2</dt>
  <dt>list item3</dt>
</dl>
```

1. list item1
2. list item2
3. list item3

- list item1
- list item2
- list item3

list item1
list item2
list item3

Usually used UL tag in header part to create a navigation bar

Home   About   Services   Contact

Image

The tag in HTML is used to display an image on a webpage.

- Inline element
- Self closing tag
- type tag <img src="" alt="" width = "" height = "" > Loading ="lazy"
- SRC (source) attribute in the <img> tag is used to specify the path or URL of the image you want to display.
- Alt used if the image cannot be displayed. Important for accessibility and SEO.
- In CSS you can Alternate image by background-image
- you can give image width and height without px or %
- Loading = "lazy" This helps improve page speed and performance, especially when you have many images.
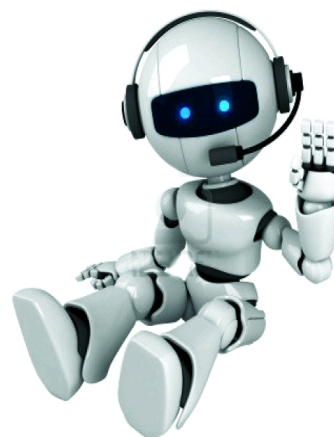
Table

In HTML, the <table> element is used to create a table for displaying tabular data (data arranged in rows and columns).

Explanation:

- <table>: The table container.
- <thead>: (optional) Defines the header section of the table.
- <tr>: Table row (used inside <thead>, <tbody>, and <tfoot>).
- <th>: Table header cell (bold and centered by default).
- <td>: Table data cell (used for regular data).
- <td>: Table data cell (used for regular data).
- <tbody>: (optional) Contains the body of the table.
- <tfoot>: (optional) Defines the footer section of the table.
- border="1": Adds a simple border (for demonstration; CSS is preferred for styling).

```
<table border="1">

  <thead>
   <tr>
    <th>Header 1</th>
    <th>Header 2</th>
   </tr>
  </thead>

  <tbody>
   <tr>
    <td>Data 1</td>
    <td>Data 2</td>
   </tr>
   <tr>
    <td>Data 3</td>
    <td>Data 4</td>
   </tr>
   <tr>
    <td>Data 5</td>
    <td>Data 6</td>
   </tr>
   <tr>
    <td>Data 7</td>
    <td>Data 8</td>
   </tr>
  </tbody>

  <tfoot>
    <tr>
     <td>foot1</td>
     <td>foot2</td>
    </tr>
  </tfoot>
</table>
```

Header 1	Header 2
Data 1	Data 2
Data 3	Data 4
Data 5	Data 6
Data 7	Data 8
foot1	foot2

To merge cells in an HTML <table>, you use:

- colspancolspan Merge columns (cells horizontally)
- rowspan Merge rows (cells vertically)

```
<table border="1">
 <tr>
  <th colspan="3">Merged Column Header</th>
 </tr>
```

```
<tr>
  <td>Cell 1</td>
  <td>Cell 2</td>
  <td>Cell 3</td>
</tr>
</table>
```

Merged Column Header		
Cell 1	Cell 2	Cell 3

DIV & SPAN

<div> in HTML

The <div> tag stands for "division" and is a block-level container element used to group other HTML elements together for styling or layout purposes.

- Opening and Closing Tag <div></div>
- Block Element

Frontend Courses :

- HTML
- CSS
- JS

```
<div class = "test">
  <h3>Frontend Courses :</h3>
  <ul>
    <li>HTML</li>
    <li>CSS</li>
    <li>JS</li>
  </ul>
</div>
```

 in HTML

In HTML, the tag is an inline container used to mark up a part of a text or a document. It does not have any visual effect by default, but it's commonly used with CSS or JavaScript to apply styles or manipulate parts of the content.

- Inline element

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipisicing elit. acilis amet vitae illo eveniet. Excepturi dolore dicta aliquid vitae minus ea temporibus pariatur culpa molestiae ex? Explicabo , maiores consectetur.

```
#x {
  color : red;
}

#y {
  color : green;
}
```

Note : If you apply a CSS rule targeting the <span> tag directly (without a class or ID), it will affect all <span> elements on the page.

Assignment

- HTML
- CSS
- JavaScript
  - Vuejs
  - Reactjs
  - Angular
    4. v4.0
    5. v5.0
    6. v6.0
    7. v7.0
    8. v8.0

Create links

1- go to google page

2- go to section 2 in the same page

3- go to page number 2 in your project

Year	Group	Language	Done	Passed
2022	Elzero	HTML	Yes	
		CSS	Yes	
	Heroes	JS	Yes	No
		PHP	Yes	
		Python	No	No

Create Logo as a link clickable go to W3School