



HTML5

SESSION 2

SESSION 1

SESSION 2

SESSION 3

SESSION 4

SESSION 5

TEST YOURSELF

Anchor

Text Formatting

List

Image

Table

Div Vs Span

Assignment

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.

- opening and closing tags
- Inline element

The cases of anchor :

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

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 ` .
- 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>`
 - `Go to Contact`
- Open Link in a New Tab 🖱️ target = "_blank"
- Mail or Phone Links
 - `Send Email<a>Send Email`
 - `Call Us<a>Call Us`

Text Formatting

In HTML, text formatting tags are used to style or emphasize parts of the text.

Tag	Description	Example
<code></code>	just bold for styling	Welcome
<code></code>	usually displayed in bold and semantically important	Welcome
<code><u></u></code>	This is underlined text	<u>Welcome</u>
<code><i></i></code>	This is italic text	<i>Welcome</i>

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 nested element. </p>

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

Tag	Description	Example
	This is emphasized text – semantic emphasis, usually italic.	Welcome
<mark></mark>	This is highlighted/marked text	Welcome
<small></small>	This is small text	Welcome
	used to represent deleted text	Welcome
	It is used to display text slightly above the normal line of text, often in a smaller font.	5 ²
	It is used to display text slightly below the normal line, often in a smaller font.	H ₂ O

Note :

These tags help with styling, meaning, and accessibility. For actual design, we usually combine them with CSS for more control.

List

In HTML, a list is used to group related items together. There are three main types of lists:

1. Unordered List ()
2. Ordered List ()
3. Description List (<dl>)

ol & li

 orderd List
 List item
ol and li are block element
HTML Code

```
1 <ol>
2   <li>list item1</li>
3   <li>list item2</li>
4   <li>list item3</li>
5 </ol>
```

ul & li

 Unorderd List
 List item
ul and li are block element
HTML Code

```
1 <ul>
2   <li>list item1</li>
3   <li>list item2</li>
4   <li>list item3</li>
5 </ul>
```

dl & dt & dd

<dl></dl> Description List
<dt></dt> Description Term
ul and li are block element
HTML Code

```
1 <dl>
2   <dt>HTML</dt>
3   <dd>markup language .</dd>
4
5   <dt>CSS</dt>
6   <dd>Cascading Style Sheets .</dd>
7
8   <dt>JS</dt>
9   <dd>JavaScript .</dd>
10 </dl>
```

Note :

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

Nested list :

In HTML, a Sub List (or nested list) is created by placing another (unordered list) or (ordered list) inside an (list item) of a main list.

- HTML
 - Elements
 - Attributes
 - Tags
- CSS
 - Selectors
 - Properties

```

1  <ul>
2    <li>HTML
3      <ul>
4        <li>Elements</li>
5        <li>Attributes</li>
6        <li>Tags</li>
7      </ul>
8    </li>
9    <li>CSS
10     <ul>
11       <li>Selectors</li>
12       <li>Properties</li>
13     </ul>
14   </li>
15 </ul>

```

Note:

- you should put **ul** or **ol** inside **li** if you want make a nested list .
- Not Logic nested inside

Image

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

- Inline element
- Self closing tag
- type tag ` Loading = "lazy"`
- **SRC** (source) attribute in the 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).
- **<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).

Header 1	Header 2
Data 1	Data 2
Data 3	Data 4
foot1	foot2

```

1 <table border="1">
2   <thead>
3     <tr>
4       <th>Header 1</th>
5       <th>Header 2</th>
6     </tr>
7   </thead>
8   <tbody>
9     <tr>
10      <td>Data 1</td>
11      <td>Data 2</td>
12    </tr>
13    <tr>
14      <td>Data 3</td>
15      <td>Data 4</td>
16    </tr>
17  </tbody>
18  <tfoot>
19    <tr>
20      <td>foot1</td>
21      <td>foot2</td>
22    </tr>
23  </tfoot>
24 </table>

```

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

- **colspan** Merge columns (cells horizontally)
- **rowspan** Merge rows (cells vertically)

Colspan :

Merged Column Header		
Cell 1	Cell 2	Cell 3

```

1 <table border="1">
2   <tr>
3     <th colspan="3">Merged Column Header</th>
4   </tr>
5   <tr>
6     <td>Cell 1</td>
7     <td>Cell 2</td>
8     <td>Cell 3</td>
9   </tr>
10 </table>

```

Rowspan :

Name	Score
Ahmed	85
	90

```

1 <table border="1">
2   <tr>
3     <th>Name</th>
4     <th>Score</th>
5   </tr>
6   <tr>
7     <td rowspan="2">Ahmed</td>
8     <td>85</td>
9   </tr>
10  <tr>
11    <td>90</td>
12  </tr>
13 </table>

```

Div vs 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

```
1 <div class="test">
2   <h3>Frontend Courses :</h3>
3   <ul>
4     <li>HTML</li>
5     <li>CSS</li>
6     <li>JS</li>
7   </ul>
8 </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.

- Opening and Closing Tag ``
- Inline element

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

```
1 <p>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet,
2   acilis amet vitae illo eveniet.
3   dolore <span style="color:red">dicta
4   minus </span>ea temporibus
5   pariatur culpa molestiae ex?Explicabo,
6   maiores consectetur.</p>
```

Note :

If you apply a CSS rule targeting the `` tag directly (without a class or ID), it will affect all `` 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