

HTML5

SESSION 2

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TEST YOUR SELF

Anchor

Formatting

List

Image

Table

Span & Div





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
- 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
 - ``
- 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 EmailSend Email`

Text Formatting

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

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>`.

List

List is a block element

ol & li

`` orderd List
`` List item
ol and li are block element

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

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

ul & li

`` Unorderd List
`` List item
ul and li are block element

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

- list item1
- list item2
- list item3

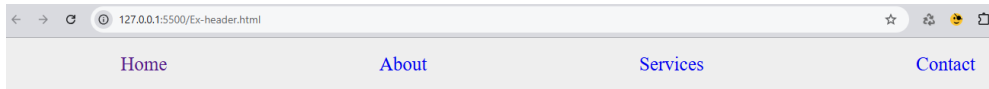
dl & dt

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

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

list item1
list item2
list item3

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



Image

The `img` 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).
- `<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>
```

Header 1	Header 2
Data 1	Data 2
foot1	foot2

```
<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 3	Data 4
Data 5	Data 6
Data 7	Data 8
foot1	foot2

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

- **colspan** 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

```
#x {
color : red;
}

#y {
color : green;
```

temporibus pariatur culpa molestiae ex? "y" >Explicabo , maiores consectetur. }

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

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