



SESSION 4 SESSION 1 SESSION 2 SESSION 3 SESSION 5 TEST YOURSELF

#### **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	
href	<a></a>	Specifies the link URL	
src	<img/>	Specifies the source of an image	
alt	<img/>	Provides alternate text for an image	

#### **Global Attributes**

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

Attribute	Symbol	Description	
id	#	Specifies a unique ID for the element	
class		Assigns one or more class names for styling or JS	

# The different Between Id and class

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

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

# **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

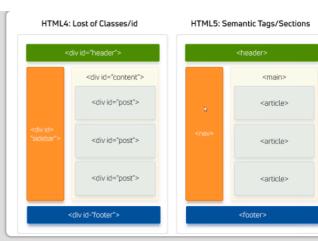
- HTML Symbols
- HTML Entities W3School
- Free FormatterW3school emojis



# **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.





## 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
- 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. </video>

### Properties:

- · inline-block
- Opening and Closing Tag
- 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.



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## 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	<span>, <a></a></span>
block	Yes	Yes	Like a box	<div>,</div>
inline-block	No	Yes	Mix of both	<img/> <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: 1header

# **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

