HTML5

SESSION 3 📄

Attributes

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

- 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>	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
- (class attribute) is used to group multiple elementsgroup multiple elements together

> Note :
> 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
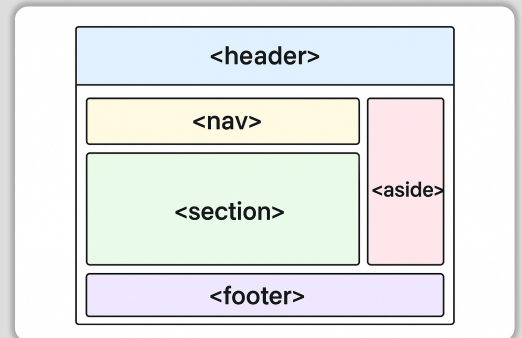- HTML Entities W3School
- Free Formatter
- W3school emojis

Result	Number
<	<
>	>

Result	Number
©	©
♛	♕
😄	😄

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.

Tags
<header></header>
<main></main>
<footer></footer>
<aside></aside>
<nav></nav>
<section></section>
<article></article>
<summary></summary>

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)
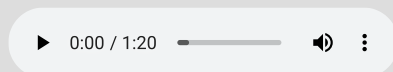- Maintainability (code is easier to read and structure)

Note :
Semantic elements are Block Element

Audio & Video

Audio

<audio></audio>
Two different way to type

▶ 0:00 / 1:20 🔊 ⋮
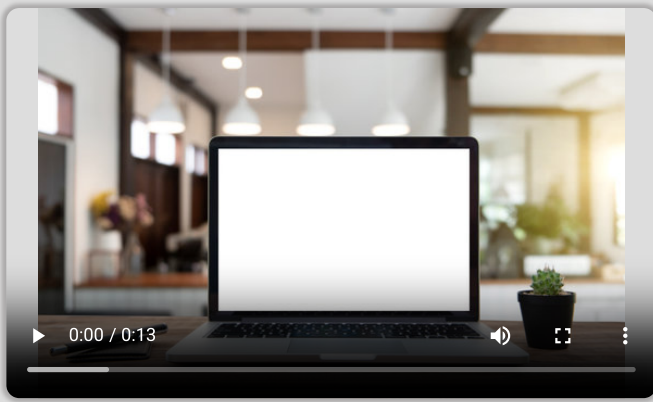
```
1  <audio controls src="Audio1.mp3" type="audio/mpeg"></audio>
2
3  <audio controls>
4    <source src="Audio1.mp3" type="audio/mpeg">
5    Your browser does not support the audio element.
6  </audio>
```

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

```
1  <video controls src="Video1.mp4" type="video/mp4" width="500"
2      poster="poster.jpg"></video>
3
4  <video width="400" controls>
5      <source src="video.mp4" type="video/mp4">
6      Your browser does not support the video tag.
7  </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.

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>
block	Yes	Yes	Like a box	<div>, <p></p>
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