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Elements & Attributes

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In the previous chapters, you learned how to create headings, paragraphs, images, links, lists etc. By now you are aware that **h1** tag will create a heading and **img** tag will create an image. But we never talked in detail about the structure of HTML.

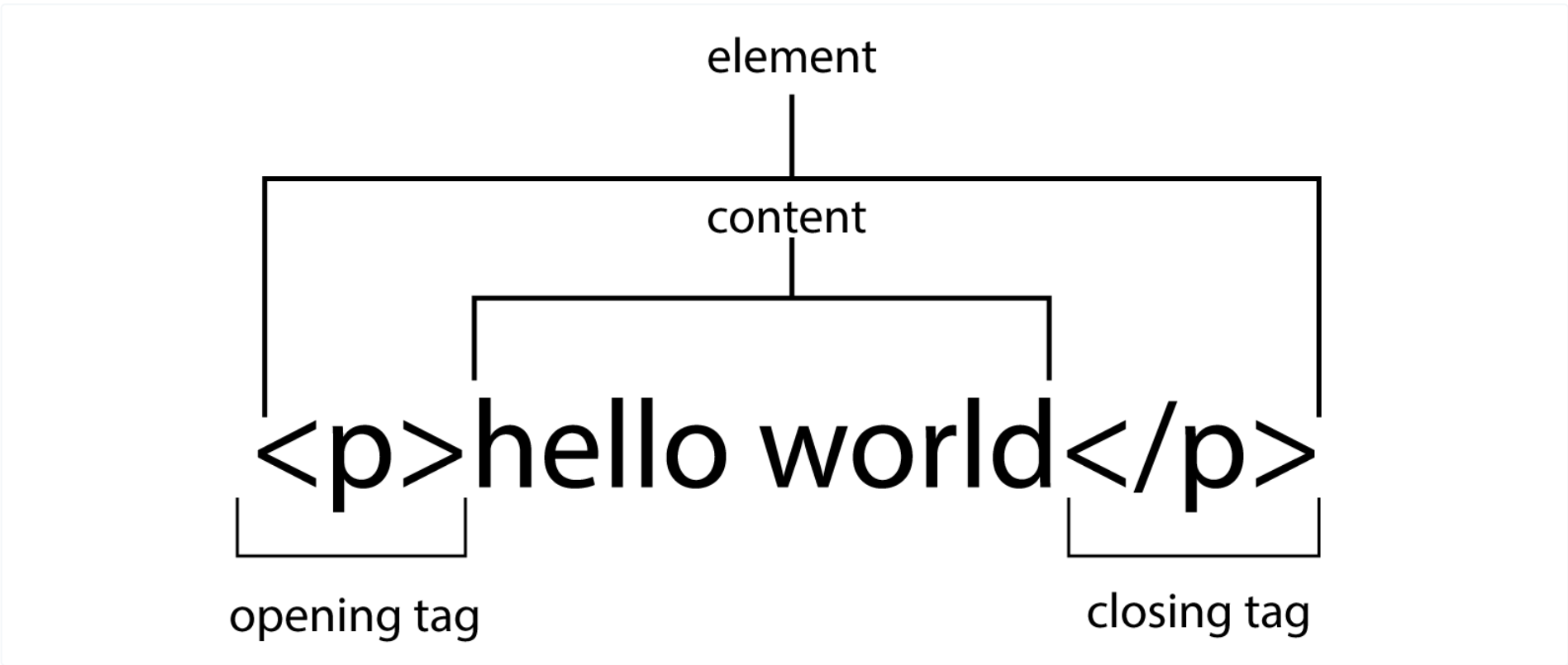
In this chapter we will see the detailed structure.

Elements

An HTML element usually consists of a **start tag** and an **end tag**, with the content inserted in between.

<tagname>content here<tagname>

COPY



Example : Take a look at the heading element.

<h1>My Heading</h1>

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This is the case of other HTML elements as well.

COPY

```
<h2>Content goes here...</h2>
<a href="">Content goes here...</a>
<li>Content goes here...</li>
```

Start Tag	Content	End Tag
<p>	This is paragraph content.	</p>
<h1>	This is heading content.	</h1>
<div>	This is division content.	</div>

Tag	Description
<html> ... </html>	Declares the Web page to be written in HTML
<head> ... </head>	Delimits the page’s head
<title> ... </title>	Defines the title (not displayed on the page)
<body> ... </body>	Delimits the page’s body
 ... 	Set ... in boldface
<i> ... </i>	Set ... in italics
 ... 	Brackets an unordered (bulleted) list
 ... 	Brackets a numbered list
 ... 	Brackets an item in an ordered or numbered list
 	Forces a line break here
<p>	Starts a paragraph
<hr>	Inserts a horizontal rule
	Displays an image here
 ... 	Defines a hyperlink

Nested HTML Elements

Placing HTML elements inside another HTML element is called as **Nesting** of HTML elements. All HTML documents consist of nested HTML elements.

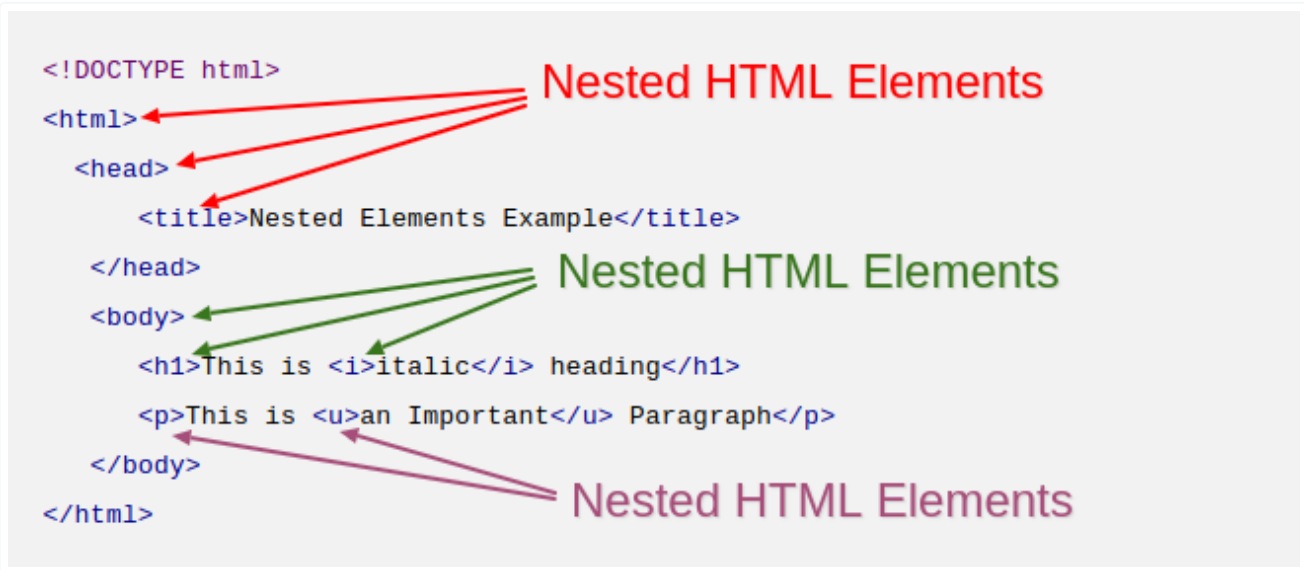
Check the following example:-

COPY

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <title>Nested Elements Example</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <h1>This is <i>italic</i> heading</h1>
    <p>This is <u>an Important</u> Paragraph</p>
  </body>
</html>
```

In the Above Example ,The `<html>` element defines the whole document. The `<body>` element defines the document body. It has a start tag `<body>` and an end tag `</body>`. Inside the `<body>` element it has two other elements `<h1>` and `<p>`. Inside the `<p>` element it has an elements `<u>`.

Here, `u` and `i` tags are nested inside the `p` tag and `h1` tag which is nested inside `body` tag which is nested in the `html` tag.



Empty HTML Elements

HTML elements with no content are called **Empty elements**.
Empty elements do not have an end tag.

Some of the Empty tags are:

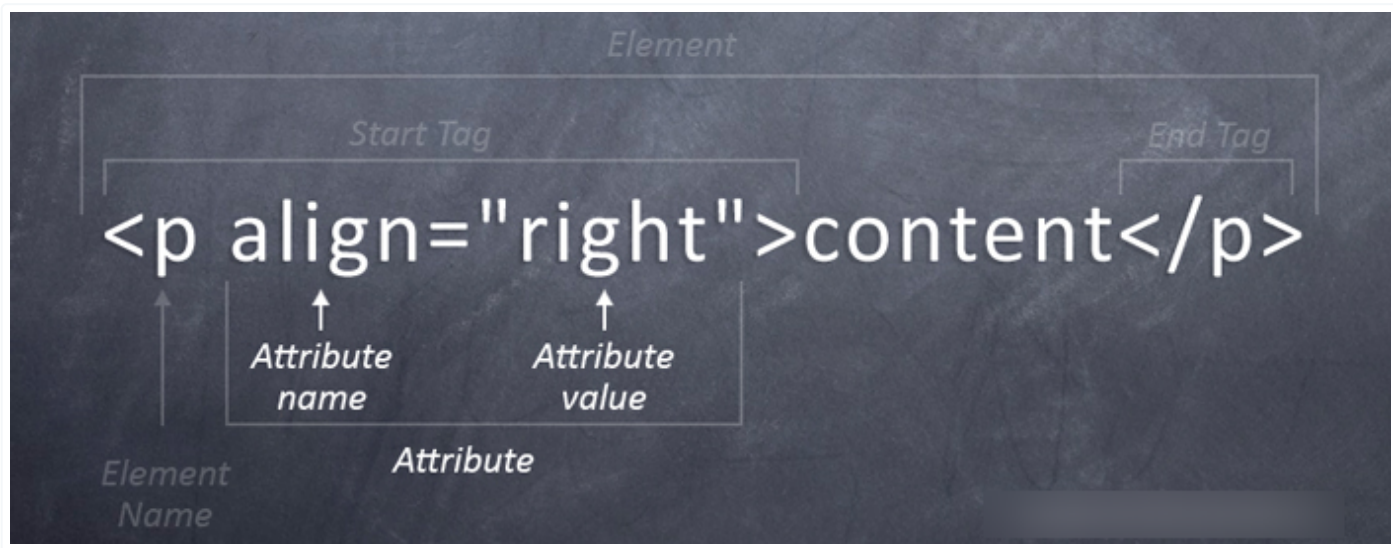
- `
` - used to add a line break
- `<hr>` - used to add a horizontal line
- `<source>` - used to add a media source
- `<input>` - used to add form inputs
- `<link>` - used to link external CSS files and favicon.
- `<meta>` - used to add metadata to the web page
- `` - used to display images

Here's an example of an empty tag `br` used within a paragraph to add a new line

```
<p>This is an <br> example for Empty tag br </p>
```

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Attributes



- All HTML elements can have attributes.
- Attributes provide additional information about an element.
- Attributes are always specified in the start tag.
- Attributes usually come in name/value pairs like: `name="value"`

HTML Attributes

Attribute	Description
alt	Specifies an alternative text for an image
disabled	Specifies that an input element should be disabled
href	Specifies the URL (web address) for a link
id	Specifies a unique id for an element
src	Specifies the URL (web address) for an image
style	Specifies an inline CSS style for an element
title	Specifies extra information about an element (displayed as a tool tip)
value	Specifies the value (text content) for an input element.

alt Attribute

The `alt` attribute is used within the `img` tag and specifies an alternative text to be used, if an image cannot be displayed.

COPY

```

```

href Attribute

In html, links are defined using the <a> tag. Inside the **a** tag, the url is specified within the **href** attribute.

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```
<a href="https://www.youtube.com">click here to open youtube</a>
```

id Attribute

The id attribute of an HTML tag can be used to uniquely identify any element within an HTML page.

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```
<p id = "html">This is an introduction for HTML</p>
```

src Attribute

The **src** attribute is used to specify the URL of an Image. We have already seen this in previous chapter.

COPY

```

```

style Attribute

style attribute is used to specify the inline CSS style for an element. Don't worry if you don't understand this right now. This will be covered later in CSS.

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```
<p style = "font-style:arial; 25px;">style attribute</p>
```

title Attribute

title attribute is used to specify an extra information about an element. Upon hovering on the element, this text will be shown as a tooltip.

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```
<p title="I'm a title of paragraph!!">This is a paragraph.</p>
```

value Attribute

`value` attribute is used to specify the value for a form input element. We will study this in detail in coming chapters.

```
<input type="submit" value="Submit form">
```

COPY

Summary

- An HTML element is defined by a start tag, some content, and an end tag:
- Some HTML elements have no content (like the `
` element). These elements are called empty elements. Empty elements do not have an end tag!
- HTML elements can be nested (this means that elements can contain other elements).

```
<body>
  <h1>My First Heading</h1>
  <p>My first paragraph.</p>
</body>
```

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- HTML tags are not case sensitive: `<P>` means the same as `<p>` (demands lowercase for stricter document types).
- Attributes provide **additional information** about elements
- The `<a>` tag defines a hyperlink. The `href` attribute specifies the URL of the page the link goes to.

```
<a href="https://www.mashupstack.com">Click Here</a>
```

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- The `` tag is used to embed an image in an HTML page. The `src` attribute specifies the path to the image to be displayed.

```

```

COPY

- The `` tag should also contain the `width` and `height` attributes, which specifies the width and height of the image (in pixels).

```

```

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- The required `alt` attribute for the `` tag specifies an alternate text for an image, if the image for some reason cannot be displayed.

```

```

COPY

- The `style` attribute is used to add styles to an element, such as color, font, size, and more.

```
<p style="color:red;">This is a red paragraph.</p>
```

COPY

- The `title` attribute defines some extra information about an element.

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```
<p title="I'm a tooltip">This is a paragraph.</p>
```

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