

* Bookmarks

- HTML links can be used to create bookmarks, so that readers can jump to specific parts of a web page.
- To create a bookmark - first create the bookmark, then add a link to it.
- When the link is clicked, the page will scroll down or up to the location with the bookmark.

Ex ⇒ `<h2 id = c4 > CHAPTER 4 </h2>`
` Jump `

* HTML Links

Links are found in nearly all web pages. Links allows user to click their way from page to page.

* Email Link

Use **mailto:** inside the href attribute to create a link that opens the user's email program.

Ex ⇒ ` Mail me `

* Telephone Link

Use **tele:** inside the href attribute to create a link that opens the user's calling program.

Ex ⇒ ` Call me `

Q⇒ How to open link in new tab?

Ans- Use -blank in the target attribute to open the link in the new tab.

Ex⇒ ``
Click ``

* Class Attribute

- The class attribute is often used to point to a class name in a style sheet.
- It can also be used by Javascript to access and manipulate element with the specific class name.
- The class attribute is case sensitive. Different element can share same class.

Syntax

```
• abc {  
  <!-- css properties -->  
}
```

* id Attribute

- The HTML id attribute is used to specify a unique id for an HTML element.
- The id attribute specifies a unique id for an HTML element.
- The id attribute is case sensitive.

Syntax

```
# abc {  
  <!-- css properties -->  
}
```

* Non Semantic Elements

It tells nothing about its content.

Ex⇒ `<div>` and ``

* Semantic Element

A Semantic Element clearly describes its meaning to both the browser and the developer.

Ex:

<article>	<main>	<figure>	<header>
<aside>	<nav>	<figcaption>	<footer>

- clearly defines its content.

* <section> Element

The <section> element defines a section in a document.

Example of where a <section> element can be

- used :
- Chapter
 - Introduction
 - Contact Info

* <article> Element

The <article> element specifies independent, self contained content.

Example of where a <article> element can be

- used :
- Forum Post
 - Newspaper article
 - Blog

* <header> Element

The <header> element represents a container for introductory content or a set of ~~page~~ navigational link.

A <header> element typically contains,

- Heading Element
- Logo or Icon.

NOTE ⇒ ① You can have several <header> elements in one HTML document.

② <header> cannot be placed within a <footer> <address> or another <header> element.

* <footer> Element

The <footer> element defines a footer of a document or section.

A <footer> element typically contains.

- Contact Info
- Copyright Info

NOTE ⇒ ① you can have several <footer> element in one document.

* <nav> Element

- The <nav> element defines a set of navigation links. Not all the links of a document should be inside a <nav> element.
- The <nav> element is intended only for major blocks of navigation links.

* <aside> Element

- The <aside> element defines some content aside from the content it is placed in.
- The <aside> content should be indirectly related to the surrounding content.

Ex ⇒ float: right;

* <figure> and <figcaption> Element

- The <figure> tag specifies self contained contents like diagrams, photos etc.
- The <figcaption> tag defines a caption for a <figure> element.

Ex ⇒
 <figcaption>
 <figure>
 </figure>
 </figcaption>

* Summary

<header>	
<nav>	
<Section>	<aside>
<article>	
<footer>	