Knowledge base for HTML

- Source: https://www.w3schools.com/html/
- Notes:
  - `<b>` is an empty emelmetns without a closing tag which defined a line break or can be cloased like this: `<\b>`
  - tages are not case sensitive, `<P>` means the same as `<p>`
  - All HTML elements can have attributes which provide additonal information about an element
  - Attributes are always specified in the start tag
  - Attributes usually come in name/value paris like: name = "value"

```
<p title="I'm a tooltip">
This is a paragraph.
</p>
<a href="https://www.w3schools.com"> This is a link </a>
<img src="w3schools.jpp" alt ="W3Schools.com" width ="104" heigth="142">
```

- THE HTML5 standard does not require lowercase attribute names, but lowercase is *recommended*
- The HTML5 standard does not require quotes around attribute values but quotes is *recommended*
- Double quotes around attribute values are the most common, to contain double quotes, it is necessary to use single quotes
- A complete list of all attributes for each HTML element

HTML Attributes

Below is an alphabetical list of some attributes often used in HTML:

Attribute	Description
alt	Specifies an alternative text for an image, when the image cannot be displayed
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)

- Headings are defined with `<h1>` (most important) to `<h6>` (least important) tags
- `<p>` element defines a *paragraph*.
  Broweser automatically add some white space (margin) before and after a paragraph
- You cannot be sure how HTML will be displayed. Large or small screens, and resized windows will create different results. With HTML, you cannot change the output by adding extra spaces or extra lines in your HTML code. The browser will remove any extra spaces and extra lines when the page is displayed:

- `<pre>` element defineds preformatted text
- `<tagname style="property:value;">`, The property is a CSS property. The value is a CSS value

```
<body style="background-color:powderblue;">
<h1 style="color:blue;">
<p style="color:red;">
<h1 style="font-family:verdana;">
<p style="font-size:300%;">
<h1 style="text-align:center;">Centered Heading</h1>
// The text-align property defines the horizontal text alignment for
an HTML element:
```

```
<body style="background-color:powderblue;">
```