HTML NOTES

Headings

Headings are defined with the <h1>to <h6>tags. <h1>defines the largest heading while <h6>defines the smallest.

HTML automatically adds an extra blank line before and after a heading. A useful heading attribute is align.

<h5 align="left">I can align headings </h5>
<h5 align="center">This is a centered heading </h5>
<h5 align="right">This is a heading aligned to the right </h5>

Eg:-

```
<html>
<head>
<title>My Own Home Page </title>
</head>
<body>
<H1> I am Your-Name and this is my web Page! </H1>
</body>
</html>
```

Paragraphs

Paragraphs are defined with the <p>tag. Think of a paragraph as a block of text. You can use the align attribute with a paragraph tag as well.

<p align="left">This is a paragraph</p>
<p align="center">this is another paragraph</p>

Important: You must indicate paragraphs with <p>elements. A browser ignores any Indentations or blank lines in the source text. Without <p>elements, the document becomes one large paragraph. HTML automatically adds an extra blank line before and after a paragraph.

```
<html>
    <head>Creating First WEB page</head>
    <title>My Own Home Page </title>
    <body>
    <p>
    The <a>tag is used to create an anchor to link from, the href attribute is
    used to tell the address of
    the document or page we are linking to, and the words between the
    open and close of the anchor tag
```

will be displayed as a hyperlink.
```
        </p>
</body>
</html>
```

Line Breaks

The
tag is used when you want to start a new line, but don't want to start a new paragraph. The

tag forces a line break wherever you place it. It is similar to single spacing in a document.
This Code
```
<p>This <br> is a Para<br> graph with
line breaks</p>
```

Horizontal Rule

The <hr>element is used for horizontal rules that act as dividers between sections, like this: The horizontal rule does not have a closing tag. It takes attributes such as align and width. Normally,an <HR> tag is used to display a grey coloured line.you can change color of the line by adding color attribute and specifying the name of the color you want.
EG:-
```
<Hr color=red>
```

Fonts

The <font> tag in HTML is deprecated. It is supposed to be removed in a future version of HTML.
The HTML <font> Tag
With HTML code like this, you can specify both the size and the type of the browser output :
```
<p>
<font size="2" face="Verdana">
This is a paragraph.
</font>
</p>
<p>
<font size="3" face="Times">
This is another paragraph.
</font>
</p>
```

Font Attributes

Attribute Example Purpose

Attribute	Example	Purpose
size="number"	size="2"	Defines the font size
size="+number"	size="+1"	Increases the font size
size="-number"	size="-1"	Decreases the font size
face="face-name"	face="Times"	Defines the font-name
color="color-value"	color="#eeff00"	Defines the font color
color="color-name"	" color="red"	Defines the font color

Comments in HTML

The comment tag is used to insert a comment in the HTML source code. A comment can be placed anywhere in the document and the browser will ignore everything inside the brackets. You can use comments to write notes to yourself, or write a helpful message to someone looking at your source code.

This Code   Would Display

<p> This html comment would <!-- This
is a comment -->be displayed like
this.</p>

Marquee Text

An HTML marquee is a scrolling piece of text displayed either horizontally across or vertically down your webpage depending on the settings. This is created by using HTML <marquees> tag.

Syntax:-

```
<marquee attribute_name="attribute_value"....more attributes>


One or more lines or text message or image


</marquee>
```

E.G

```
<html>
<head>
<title>HTML marquee Tag</title>
</head>
<body>
<marquee>This is basic example of marquee</marquee>
</body>
</html>
```

Bgcolor
The bgcolor attribute specifies a background-color for an HTML page. The value of this attribute can be
a hexadecimal number, an RGB value, or a color name:
```
<body bgcolor="#000000">
<body bgcolor="rgb(0,0,0)">
<body bgcolor="black">
```
The lines above all set the background-color to black.
E.G:-
```
<html>
<head>
<title>My Own Home Page </title>
</head>
<body>
<body bgcolor= "blue">
<font color="Red">
<H1> I am Your-Name and this is my web Page!</H1>
</font>
</body>
```

Background
The background attribute can also specify a background-image for an HTML page. The value of this attribute is the URL of the image you want to use. If the image is smaller than the browser window, the image will repeat itself until it fills the entire browser window.
```
<body background="clouds.gif">
```

```
<body
background="http://profdevtrain.austincc.edu/html/graphics/clouds.gif">
Eg.:-
<html>
<head>Creating First WEB page</head>
<title>Web Page</title>
<body background=" C:\Users\Public\Pictures\Sample
Pictures\Chrysanthemum.jpg">
</body>
</html>
```

HTML Lists

HTML provides a simple way to show unordered lists (bullet lists) or ordered lists (numbered lists).

Unordered Lists

An unordered list is a list of items marked with bullets(typically small black circles). An unordered list starts with the tag. Each list item starts with the tag.

This Code
Coffee
Milk

- ƒ Coffee
- ƒ Milk

Ordered Lists

An ordered list is also a list of items. The list items are marked with numbers. An ordered list starts
with the tag. Each list item starts with the tag.

This Code   Would Display

Coffee
Milk

1. Coffee
2. Milk

Inside a list item you can put paragraphs, line breaks, images, links, other lists, etc.

Definition Lists

Definition lists consist of two parts: a term and a description. To mark up a definition list, you need
three HTML elements; a container <dl>, a definition term <dt>, and a definition description <dd>.
This Code   Would Display
<dl>
<dt>Cascading Style Sheets</dt>
<dd>Style sheets are used to provide
presentational suggestions for
documents marked up in HTML.
</dd>
</dl>

The Anchor Tag and the Href Attribute

An anchor can point to any resource on the Web: an HTML page, an image, a sound file, a movie, etc.
The syntax of creating an anchor:
Text to be displayed
The <a>tag is used to create an anchor to link from, the href attribute is used to tell the address of the document or page we are linking to, and the words between the open and close of the anchor tag will be displayed as a hyperlink.
<html>
<head>
<title>My Own Home Page </title>
</head>
<body>
<body bgcolor= "yellow">

<H1> I am Your-Name and this is my web Page!</H1>
<img src="images/myimage.gif">
Click Here for my next page

</body>

The Image Tag and the Src Attribute

The <img>tag is empty, which means that it contains attributes only and it has no closing tag. To
display an image on a page, you need to use the src attribute. Src stands for "source". The value of
the src attribute is the URL of the image you want to display on your page. The syntax of defining an
image:
<img src="graphics/chef.gif">

The Alt Attribute

The alt attribute is used to define an alternate text for an image. The value of the alt attribute is
<img src="graphics/chef.gif" alt="Smiling Happy Chef ">

Image Dimensions

When you have an image, the browser usually figures out how big the image is all by itself. If you put in the image dimensions in pixels however, the browser simply reserves a space for the image, then loads the rest of the page. Once the entire page is loads it can go back and fill in the images. Without dimensions, when it runs into an image, the browser has to pause loading the page, load the image, then continue loading the page. The chef image would then be:
<img src="graphics/chef.gif" width="130" height="101"alt="Smiling Happy Chef">

Tables

Tables are defined with the <table>tag. A table is divided into rows (with the <tr>tag), and each row is divided into data cells (with the <td>tag). The letters td stands for table data, which is the content of a data cell. A data cell can contain text, images, lists, paragraphs, forms, horizontal rules, tables,

etc.

Tag	Description
<table>	Defines a table
<th>	Defines a table header
<td>	Defines table data/cell
<tr>	Defines table row
<caption>	Define table caption
<col>	Define table column

Table Size
Table Width

The width attribute can be used to define the width of your table. It can be defined as a fixed width or a relative width. A fixed table width is one where the width of the table is specified in pixels. For example, this code, <table width="550">, will produce a table that is 550 pixels wide. A relative table width is specified as a percentage of the width of the visitor's viewing window. Hence this code, <table width="80%">, will produce a table that occupies 80 percent of the screen.

This table width is 250 pixels

This table width is 50%

There are 3 main tags for the table we will be creating:

1. Table - <table>
2. Table Row - <tr>
3. Table Cell - <td>

I will now show you how to create the following table:

Cell 1	Cell 2
Cell 3	Cell 4

And here's the code:

```
<table border="2">
<tr>
<td>Cell 1</td>
<td>Cell 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cell 3</td>
<td>Cell 4</td>
```

```
</tr>
</table>
```