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Activity#2: Embedded

Headings - titles or subtitles that can be display on a webpage.

Headings in html is consist of 6 tags: <h1> to <h6>. Where <h1> defines the most important heading. <h6> defines the least important heading.

To make a heading the layout should be like this: <h1>Ruzzel David</h1> where h1 defines the html heading.

Paragraphs - A paragraph is often a block of text that always begins on a new line.

A paragraph in HTML is defined by the element. Where indicates the start of the paragraph and indicates the ending. Browsers automatically add some white space (a margin) before and after a paragraph, which always begins on a new line. In HTML, spaces and new lines are ignored.

Example: Example po to.

The output will be:

Example po to.

Text Formatting - For giving text a specific meaning, HTML has various elements.

Special sorts of text can be shown using formatting elements:

<b> - Bold text

 - Important text

<i> - Italic text

 - Emphasized text.

<mark> - Marked text

<small> - Smaller text

<del> - Deleted text

<ins> - Inserted text

<sub> - Subscript text

<sup> - Superscript text

The HTML <b> element defines bold text, without any extra importance.

The HTML element defines text with strong importance. The content inside is typically displayed in bold.

The HTML <i> element defines a part of text in an alternate voice or mood. The content inside is typically displayed in italic.

The HTML element defines emphasized text. The content inside is typically displayed in italic.

The HTML <small> element defines smaller text.

The HTML <mark> element defines text that should be marked or highlighted.

The HTML <del> element defines text that has been deleted from a document. Browsers will usually strike a line through deleted text.

The HTML <ins> element defines a text that has been inserted into a document. Browsers will usually underline inserted text.

The HTML <sub> element defines subscript text. Subscript text appears half a character below the normal line and is sometimes rendered in a smaller font. Subscript text can be used for chemical formulas.

The HTML <sup> element defines superscript text. Superscript text appears half a character above the normal line and is sometimes rendered in a smaller font. Superscript text can be used for footnotes.

To edit the format of the text you need to put <> and the corresponding element for the format you want to make, this indicates the start of the formatted word or text, and you need to end it with </> where you will put the corresponding element after the backlash.

Lists – allows the developer to group a set of related things in a list.

There are two types of lists:

1. Unordered list.
2. Ordered list.

Unordered list starts with <ul> tag and ends with . The <li> tag will put the item in a list.

The format will be like this:

```
<ul>
  <li>Bakal</li>
  <li>Bote</li>
</ul>
```

The item in this list will be shown with a bullet by default.

Output:

- Bakal
- Bote

Ordered List starts with the <ol> tag. Each list item starts with the <li> tag. The list items will be marked with numbers by default.

```
<ol>
  <li>Bakal</li>
  <li>Bote</li>
</ol>
```

Output:

1. Bakal
2. Bote

Tables – can be created to so that developers can arrange the data into rows and columns.

To create a table, you need the <tr> and </tr> tag. This stands for table row, between the <tr> </tr> tag you can input <th> for table header, you need to end it with </tr> tag. After this, you need to create another <tr> tag for the table data. To create another row and column you need <td> </td> tags to input the data.

Example:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<style>
table, th, td {
  border:1px solid black;
}
</style>
<body>

<h2>TH elements define table headers</h2>
<h3> TR elements define table rows </h3>
<h4> TD elements define table data cell </h4>

<table style="width:100%">
  <tr>
    <th>Name</th>
    <th>Age</th>
    <th>Sex></th>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>Ruzzel David </td>
    <td>21</td>
    <td>Male</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>Emilia David</td>
    <td>14</td>
    <td>Female</td>
  </tr>
</table>

<p>Ang galing. </p>

</body>
</html>
```

TH elements define table headers

TR elements define table rows

TD elements define table data cell

Name	Age	Sex>
Ruzzel David	21	Male
Emilia David	14	Female

Ang galing.

Comments – developers can hide a content using a comment.

To put a comment you need to put this in the code:

<!-- Write your comments here -->

Example:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<!-- Di mo to makikita -->
<p>Makikita mo to </p>
<!-- Di mo to ulit makikita -->

</body>
</html>
```

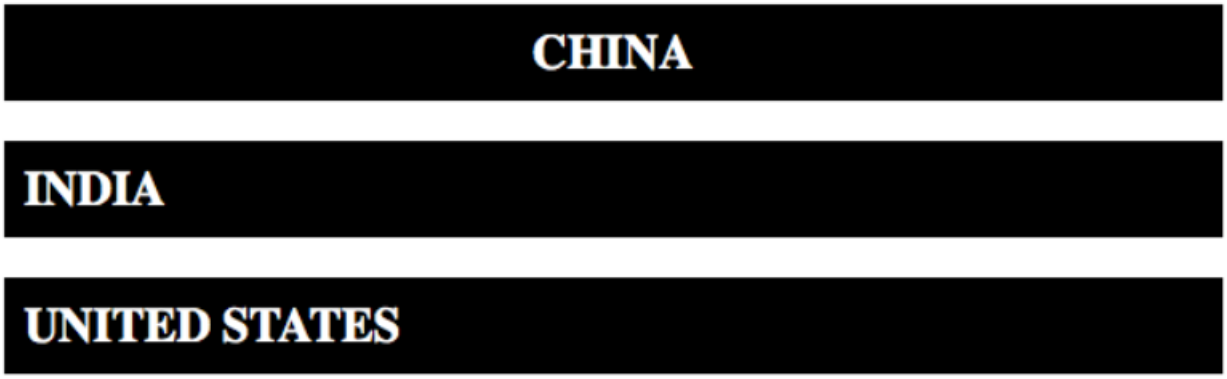
This is a paragraph.

Class and IDs - The class element for an HTML element defines one or more class names.

Any HTML element can use the class attribute.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<style>
    .country {
        background-color: black;
        color: white;
        padding: 10px;
    }
    .middle {
        text-align: center;
    }
</style>

<body>
    <h2 class="country middle">CHINA</h2>
    <h2 class="country">INDIA</h2>
    <h2 class="country">UNITED STATES</h2>
</body>
</html>
```

Output:



Using the same class in different tags: Different tags, like <h2> and <p>, can have the same class name and thereby share the same style.

IDs - An HTML element's id is specified via the id property. Within the HTML document, the id attribute's value must be distinct. To identify a specific style declaration in a style sheet, use the id attribute. Additionally, JavaScript uses it to access and change the element with the given id. Id has the following syntax: write a hash character (#), then an id name. The name of the ID is case-sensitive.The id name needs to be at least one character long, cannot begin with a number, and cannot contain any whitespace (such as a space or tab).

Syntax: <tag id=""></tag>

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
    <style>
    #Ruzz {
        color: green;
    }
    </style>
</head>
<body>
    <h2>Welcome to my life</h2>
    <h1 id="Ruzz">I'm Ruzz</h1>
</body>
</html>
```

Welcome to my life

I'm Ruzz

Putting image

Syntax: <img src="*url*" alt="*alternatetext*">

To define an image in HTML, use the <img> element.

To specify the picture URL, use the HTML src property.

If an image cannot be displayed, create a substitute text for it using the HTML alt property.

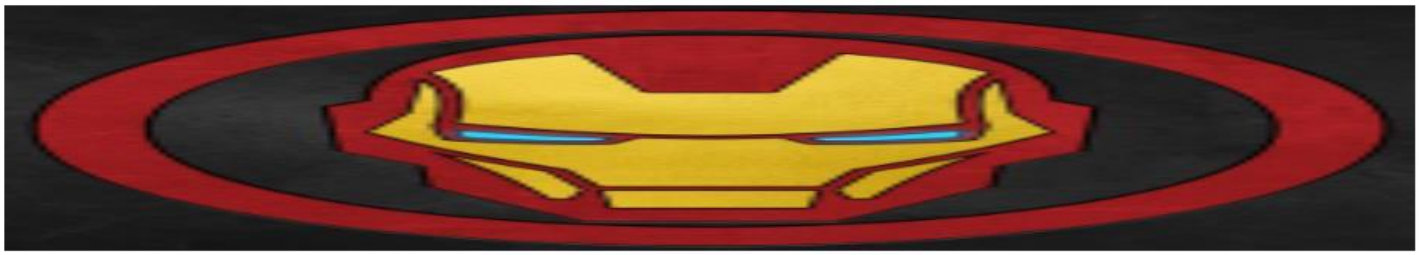
To specify the size of the image, use the width and height attributes of HTML or the width and height properties of CSS.

To have the image float to the left or the right, use the CSS float property.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
/* This style sets the width of all images to 100%: */
img {
  width: 100%;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h2>Width/Height Attributes or Style?</h2>

<p>Iron man to par</p>

<img src="https://pbs.twimg.com/profile_images/1439953850471911426/s4pE9SYa_400x400.jpg"
alt="stark" width="128" height="128">

<p>Spiderman naman to</p>

<img src="https://www.pngkit.com/png/detail/890-8900112_spiderman-meme-momazo-dankmemes-
spider-man-reaction-meme.png" alt="Spidy" style="width:128px;height:128px;">

</body>
</html>
```

Width/Height Attributes or Style?

Iron man to par



Spiderman naman to

You can also edit the size by editing the width and height attribute.

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