

Basic Web Design

HTML

LECTURE - 03

Recap

- Introduction to HTML
- HTML Elements, Headings, Paragraph
- **Homework:** *Designing a HTML page with headings and paragraph*
- *Class work: Write the structure of HTML*

Course Contents

- Formatting
- List
- Attributes
- Style, Color, CSS

HTML Text Formatting

- Form HTML contains several elements for defining text with a ***special meaning***.
- Formatting elements were designed to display special types of text:

`` - Bold text

`` - Important text

`<i>` - Italic text

`` - Emphasized text

`<mark>` - Marked text

`<small>` - Smaller text

`` - Deleted text

`<ins>` - Inserted text

`<sub>` - Subscript text

`<sup>` - Superscript text

HTML Text Formatting (Example)



```
1 <b>This text is bold</b>
2 <strong>This text is important!</strong>
3 <i>This text is italic</i>
4 <em>This text is emphasized</em>
5 <small>This is some smaller text.</small>
6 <p>Do not forget to buy <mark>milk</mark> today.</p>
7 <p>My favorite color is <del>blue</del> red.</p>
8 <p>My favorite color is <del>blue</del> <ins>red</ins>.</p>
9 <p>This is <sub>subscripted</sub> text.</p>
10 <p>This is <sup>superscripted</sup> text.</p>
```

This text is bold

This text is important!

This text is italic

This text is emphasized

This is some smaller text.

Do not forget to buy **milk** today.

My favorite color is ~~blue~~ red.

My favorite color is ~~blue~~ red.

This is subscripted text.

This is superscripted text.

HTML Lists

- HTML lists are a versatile tool for organizing content.
- Customize list styles to enhance the visual presentation.
- Types of HTML Lists:
 - 1. Unordered Lists ():**
 - Displays items in a bullet-point format.
 - Commonly used for lists where the order of items doesn't matter.
 - 2. Ordered Lists ():**
 - Displays items in a numbered format.
 - Used when the sequence of items is important.
 - 3. Definition Lists (<dl>):**
 - Used for terms and their definitions.
 - Consists of <dt> for the term and <dd> for the definition.

HTML Lists (Example)

```
1 <h2>An Unordered HTML List</h2>
2
3 <ul>
4   <li>Coffee</li>
5   <li>Tea</li>
6   <li>Milk</li>
7 </ul>
8
9 <h2>An Ordered HTML List</h2>
10
11 <ol>
12   <li>Coffee</li>
13   <li>Tea</li>
14   <li>Milk</li>
15 </ol>
16
17 <h2>A Definition HTML List</h2>
18
19 <dl>
20   <dt>HTML</dt>
21   <dd>- HyperText Markup Language</dd>
22   <dt>CSS</dt>
23   <dd>- Cascading Style Sheets</dd>
24 </dl>
```

An Unordered HTML List

- Coffee
- Tea
- Milk

An Ordered HTML List

1. Coffee
2. Tea
3. Milk

A Definition HTML List

HTML

- HyperText Markup Language

CSS

- Cascading Style Sheets

Style in Unordered List

Value	Description
disc	Sets the list item marker to a bullet (default)
circle	Sets the list item marker to a circle
square	Sets the list item marker to a square
none	The list items will not be marked

```
<ul style="list-style-type:disc;">
  <li>Coffee</li>
  <li>Tea</li>
  <li>Milk</li>
</ul>
```

```
<ul style="list-style-type:circle;">
  <li>Coffee</li>
  <li>Tea</li>
  <li>Milk</li>
</ul>
```


Style in Ordered List

Type	Description
type="1"	The list items will be numbered with numbers (default)
type="A"	The list items will be numbered with uppercase letters
type="a"	The list items will be numbered with lowercase letters
type="I"	The list items will be numbered with uppercase roman numbers
type="i"	The list items will be numbered with lowercase roman numbers

```
<ol type="A">  
  <li>Coffee</li>  
  <li>Tea</li>  
  <li>Milk</li>  
</ol>
```

```
<ol type="I">  
  <li>Coffee</li>  
  <li>Tea</li>  
  <li>Milk</li>  
</ol>
```

HTML Quotation and Citation Elements

- HTML offers specific elements for properly quoting and citing sources.
- The correct use of these elements improves the readability and credibility of your content.

Elements	Descriptions
<code><blockquote></code>	defines a section that is quoted from another source.
<code><q></code>	defines a short quotation.
<code><abbr></code>	defines an abbreviation or an acronym, like "HTML", "CSS",
<code><address></code>	defines the contact information for the author/owner of a document or an article
<code><cite></code>	defines the title of a creative work (e.g. a book, a poem, a song)

HTML Quotation and Citation (Example)



```
1 <p>Here is a quote from WWF's website:</p>
2 <blockquote cite="https://example.com/speech">
3     "The only limit to our realization of tomorrow is our doubts of today."
4 </blockquote>
```

Here is a quote from WWF's website:

"The only limit to our realization of tomorrow is our doubts of today."

HTML Comments

- HTML comments are annotations in your HTML code that are *not displayed in the browser*.
- Used to leave notes, explanations, or reminders within your code.
- HTML comments start with `<!--` and end with `-->`.

```
1  <!-- Header Section -->
2  <header>
3      <h1>Welcome to My Website</h1>
4  </header>
5
6  <!-- Main Content Section -->
7  <main>
8      <p>This is the main content area.</p>
9  </main>
```

HTML Attributes

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

`<h1 align="center">This is a heading. </h1>`

Common HTML Attributes

- style - Adds inline CSS styles to an element.
- id - Defines a unique identifier for an element.
- class - Assigns one or more class names to an element.
- href - Specifies the URL of a link.
- src - Defines the source of an image or other media file.
- alt - Provides alternative text for an image if it cannot be displayed.

Common HTML Attributes (Example)

Id Attributes

```
1 <h1 id="main-title">Welcome to My Website</h1>
```

Class Attributes

```
1 <p class="intro-text highlight">This is a highlighted introduction paragraph.</p>
```

Style Attributes

```
1 <div style="background-color: lightblue; padding: 20px;">
2   This div has a light blue background and padding.
3 </div>
```

href Attributes

```
1 <a href="https://www.example.com">Visit Example Website</a>
```

src & alt Attributes

```
1 
```

HTML Styles Attribute

- HTML style attribute is used to apply inline **CSS** (***Cascading Style Sheets***) directly to an HTML element.
- It allows you to define the appearance of an element, such as its **color, size, font, background, borders**, and more, directly within the HTML tag.

`<element style="property: value;">`

- **element**: The HTML tag (e.g., <p>, <div>, <h1>, etc.).
- **property**: A CSS property (e.g., color, font-size, background-color).
- **value**: The value assigned to the property (e.g., red, 16px, blue).

Common HTML Styles

- **Background Color**

The CSS `background-color` property defines the background color for an HTML element.

- **Text Color**

The CSS `color` property defines the text color for an HTML element

- **Fonts**

The CSS `font-family` property defines the font to be used for an HTML element

- **Text Size**

The CSS `font-size` property defines the text size for an HTML element

- **Text Alignment**

The CSS `text-align` property defines the horizontal text alignment for an HTML element

Example with `<h1>`

```
<h1 style="color: blue; font-size: 36px; text-align: center;">  
    This is a Heading.  
</h1>
```

This is a Heading.

Common HTML Styles (Example)

Set the background color for a page to powderblue

```
1 <body style="background-color:powderblue;">
2
3     <h1>This is a heading</h1>
4     <p>This is a paragraph.</p>
5
6 </body>
```

This is a heading

This is a paragraph.

Set background color for two different elements:

```
1 <body>
2
3     <h1 style="background-color:powderblue;">This is a heading</h1>
4     <p style="background-color:tomato;">This is a paragraph.</p>
5
6 </body>
```

This is a heading

This is a paragraph.

Common HTML Styles (Example)

Set the text color to blue & red



```
1 <h1 style="color:blue;">This is a heading</h1>
2 <p style="color:red;">This is a paragraph.</p>
```

This is a heading

This is a paragraph.

Set the font to verdana & courier



```
1 <h1 style="font-family:verdana;">This is a heading</h1>
2 <p style="font-family:courier;">This is a paragraph.</p>
```

This is a heading

This is a paragraph.

Common HTML Styles (Example)

Set the text size to 300% & 160%



```
1 <h1 style="font-size:300%;">This is a heading</h1>  
2 <p style="font-size:160%;">This is a paragraph.</p>
```

This is a heading

This is a paragraph.

Set the text alignment to centre & right



```
1 <h1 style="text-align:center;">Centered Heading</h1>  
2 <p style="text-align:right;">Centered paragraph.</p>
```

Centered Heading

Centered paragraph.

Exercise

End of Lecture
THANK YOU