HTML Attributes

- HTML attribute defines the characteristics of any HTML element.
- These attributes provide additional information to the browser about the element like, its size, color, behavior, etc.
- Attributes are always specified in the start tag.
- Attributes usually come in name/value pairs like: name="value".

Ex.- 'src' in tag OR 'href' in <a> tag,etc..



HTML Lang Attribute

The 'lang' attribute is declared in the opening <HTML> tag. It gives information to the browser about the main language used in the html document.



HTML Title Attribute

The Title attribute is used to specify a tooltip.

That tooltip could be some important piece of information in text form. It is often displayed when cursor comes over the element or while the element is loading.

Adding tooltips using Title attribute, is a smart way to give brief explanations about some element on the webpage.



```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<HTML lang="en">
<head>
 <meta charset="UTF-8">
 <title> The Title Attribute </title>
</head>
<body>
<h3 title= "Full Stack Course"> Welcome to TalentBattle </h3>
</body>
                         TalentBattle
</html>
```



HTML Src Attribute

The src or (source) attribute is used with tag.

This attribute allows us to provide the path for the image to be included on the webpage.

It is also used with <audio> tag, <video> tag, <embed> tag, etc. to add the source path of the file to be included.



```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
 <meta charset="UTF-8">
 <title> HTML Image Alt Attribute </title>
<body>
<img src="HTML-Image.png" alt="HTML5 Image" style="width:400px; height:250px;">
</body>
</html>
                           TalentBattle
```



HTML alt Attribute

The alt attribute specifies an alternative text for an image.

If somehow the browser is not able to display an image, then the alternate text will be displayed, which will give the information about the image.

If a browser cannot find an image, it will display the value of the alt attribute



```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
 <meta charset="UTF-8">
 <title> HTML Image Alt Attribute </title>
<body>
<img src="Name of image.extension" alt="HTML5 Image" style="width:400px;</pre>
height:250px;">
</body>
</html>
                            TalentBattle
```



HTML style Attribute

The style attribute is used to specify the inline style of an element, i.e., it defines the CSS styling of element like color, font, size, shadow etc.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
 <meta charset="UTF-8">
 <title> Inline Styles </title>
</head>
<body>
                        TalentBattle
<h1 style="color:green"> Talent Battle </h1>
<h1 style="color:blue"> Welcome to Full Stack Course </h1>
</body>
</html>
```



HTML Formatting Tags

HTML Formatting Tags are used to change appearance of text for better look and feel than the default text. The formatting tags can make text bold, italic, underlined, etc.

All the formatting tags are paired tags. Anything written between any formatting tag will be displayed according to the tag in the browser. For example, anything written between <i> and </i> will display as italic text in the browser.



Some HTML Formatting tags are:

- Bold Tag
- Italic Tag<i>
- Underline Tag <u>
- Strong Tag
- Small Tag <small>
- Big Tag <big>
- Mark Tag <mark>
- Emphasized Tag
- Deleted Tag
- Inserted Tag <ins>
- Subscripted Tag <sub>
- Superscripted Tag <sup>





HTML Bold Tag

The HTML **** Tag defines bold text.

Bold text is wider and darker text than the default text, without any extra importance to the browser.

```
TalentBattle<br/>
This is Normal text. 
This is Bold Text. 
</body>
</html>
```

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <title> Bold Text </title>
  </head>
  <body>

This is Normal text.
```



HTML Strong Text

The HTML Tag displays same formatting like a tag.

But the Strong text has some importance to the browser and search engines.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
 <meta charset="UTF-8">
<title> Strong Text </title>
</head>
<body>
 This is Normal text 
<strong> This Text is Strong </strong>
</html>
```



HTML Italic Text

The HTML <i> Tag defines italic text.

This type of formatting displays cursive font based text that slant slightly to the right.

```
<!DOCTYPF html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
 <meta charset="UTF-8">
 <title> Italic Text </title>
</head>
<body>
 This is normal text 
<i> This is italic Text </i>
</body>
</html>
```



HTML Underlined Text

The HTML <u> Tag defines Underlined text.

All the text within the <u> and </u> tags will have an underline throughout.

Underlined Text is used to draw attention of the user and is a default formatting for a hyperlinked text.

```
<!DOCTYPF html>
                     <html lang="en">
                     <head>
                      <meta charset="UTF-8">
                      <title> Underlined Text </title>
                     </head>
                     <body>
                      This is Normal text 
TalentBattl<u> This is Underlined Text </u> <br/> <br/> /body>
                     </html>
```



HTML Small Text

The HTML <small> Tag defines small text.

This text is used for some side commenting or to write some copyright information.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
                  <html lang="en">
                   <head>
                    <meta charset="UTF-8">
                   <title> Small Text </title>
                   </head>
                  <body>
                   This text is <small> small </small>.
TalentBatt</body>
```



HTML Big Text

The HTML

element defines BIG text.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
 <meta charset="UTF-8">
 <title> HTML Big Tag </title>
</head>
<body>
This text is <big> BIG </big> lentBattle
</body>
</html>
```



HTML Marked Text

The HTML <mark> Tag defines Highlighted text.

The text will have a background color and represent relevancy in an HTML document.

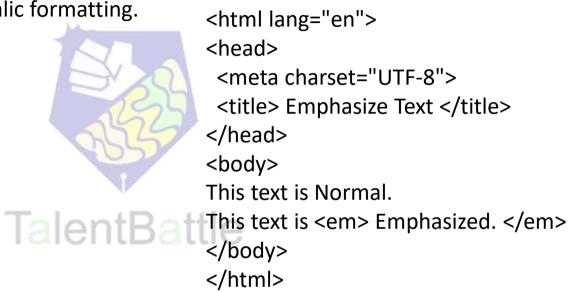
```
<!DOCTYPE html>
                   <html lang="en">
                   <head>
                    <meta charset="UTF-8">
                    <title> Mark Tag </title>
                   </head>
                   <body>
                   This text is <mark> Marked. </mark>
TalentBattl</body>
```



HTML Emphasized Text

The HTML element defines Emphasized text.

It will give the text the same Italic formatting.



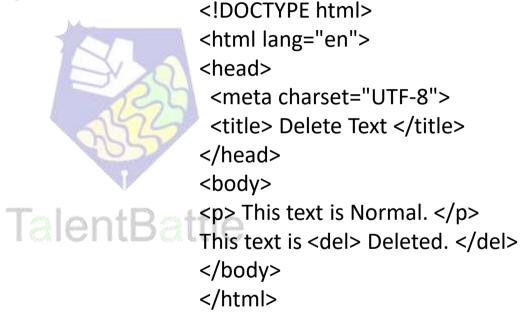
<!DOCTYPE html>



HTML Deleted Text

The HTML element defines Deleted text.

This displays Text with a line strike.





HTML Inserted Text

The HTML <ins> element defines inserted (added) text.

It gives the underlined formatting to the text. It is used in combination with deleted text.

<!DOCTYPF html> <html lang="en"> <head> <meta charset="UTF-8"> <title> Insert Text </title> </head> <body> TalentBatt This text is <ins> inserted. </ins> </body> </html>



HTML Subscripted Text

The HTML <sub> element defines subscripted text.

This type of text is small in size and is placed slightly below the normal line of text.

<!DOCTYPE html> <html lang="en"> <head> <meta charset="UTF-8"> <title> Subscript Text </title> </head> <body> This text is bold. This text is <i> italic. </i> This text is ^{Subscripted.} </body> </html>



HTML Superscripted Text

The HTML <sup> element defines superscripted text.

It also displays very small text like subscript, but here, the text is placed slightly above the normal line of text.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
 <meta charset="UTF-8">
 <title> Superscript Tag </title>
</head>
<body>
This text is <b> bold. </b>
This text is <i> italic. </i>
This text is <sup> Superscripted.
</body>
</html>
```



Heading Size

You can change the size of Heading by using font-size property.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
 <meta charset="UTF-8">
 <title> HTML Heading Tag </title>
</head>
<body>
<h1 style="font-size:50px;">Heading 1</h1>
You can change the size of a heading with the style attribute, using the font-size
property.
</body>
</html>
```



HTML Head Element

The HTML Head used to contain metadata.

HTML metadata is all about html document and this data is not displayed anymore.

The <Head> element placed between the <HTML> tag and <body> Tag.

You can add Style or JavaScript between head tags and make you web page more interactive.



HTML pre tag

HTML pre tag defines preformatted text.

The text inside a tag is displayed in a fixed-width font, and it preserves both spaces and line breaks.

The pre tag is a paired tag; it displays text as it was written within the tag.



```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
 <meta charset="UTF-8">
 <title> HTML Pre Tag </title>
</head>
The pre tag preserves both spaces and line
breaks:
<
 This is a Paragraph Tag.
 This is a Paragraph Tag.
                         TalentBattle
 This is a Paragraph Tag.
 This is a Paragraph Tag.
</body>
</html>
```



HTML Image Link - use HTML href with img tag

- Images can also work as a Hyperlink.
- It means you can add an image with a link attached to it. It is done by adding img tag within a tag.
- The href attribute will have the location of the linked webpage. When the user clicks on the image, he gets redirected to the attached link.



```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
 <meta charset="UTF-8">
 <title> HTML Image Link </title>
</head>
<body>
The image is a link. You can click on it.
<a href="https://www.talentbattle.in">
<img src="sampleimagefsd.jpd" alt="HTML Image"
style="width:300px;height:200px;">
</a>
</body>
</html>
```

