

HTML Lab - 02 Summary

- HTML tag
- HTML Tags are pre-defined elements in HTML, enclosed within these brackets < > signs. For example: <html>, <table>, etc. All HTML tags has a particular function associated with them.
- Each tag has a special function and a combination of various tags is used to develop a website. **For example**, a <p> tag defines a paragraph in the website and a <table> tag displays a table.

Note:- All HTML Tags are predefined, i.e., you cannot create new tags. Look at the example below, this is an example of a paired tag. Observe that there are two tags of same name, but the latter one has a slash / before it, it is a closing tag. Now, what is a closing tag? Let's start with different types of tags!

Unpaired tags in html

- Unpaired tags are single tags with no closing tag. These tags are also called . These are also called because they do not contain any content.

<hr>
<meta>
<input>

Elements

- The HTML is everything from the start tag to the end tag:
<tagname>Content goes here...</tagname>

Attributes

- All HTML elements can have **attributes**
- Attributes provide **additional information** about elements
- Attributes are always specified in **the start tag**
- All attributes are made up of two parts – a **name** and a **value**
- The **name** is the property you want to set. For example, the paragraph <p> element in the example carries an attribute whose name is **align**, which you can use to indicate the alignment of paragraph on the page.
- The **value** is what you want the value of the property to be set and always put within quotations. The below example shows three possible values of align attribute: **left**, **center** and **right**.

Attributes usually come in name/value pairs like: **name="value"** HTML supports a wide range of attributes that

can be used to define properties and behavior of HTML elements. Some of the most commonly used attributes in HTML include:

- id: Used to provide a unique identifier for an HTML element.
- class: Used to specify one or more classes for an HTML element.

- style: Used to apply inline styles to an HTML element.
- href: Used to specify the URL of the target resource to be linked to an HTML element.
- src: Used to specify the URL of the source of an HTML element, such as an image or video.
- alt: Used to provide an alternative text description for an image, in case it cannot be displayed.
- title: Used to provide a tooltip text that appears when the user hovers over an HTML element.
- width and height: Used to specify the width and height of an HTML element, such as an image or video.
- target: Used to specify the target window or frame for a linked HTML element.
- type: Used to specify the type of data or script contained within an HTML element, such as a script, stylesheet, or input field.

These are just a few examples of the many attributes that can be used in HTML. It's important to use them properly to ensure the proper functioning and accessibility of your HTML document.

HTML case sensitivity check . Is HTML Case sensitive ?

Lab Exercises :-

1). Using Font Face Attribute

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <title>Using Font Face Attribute</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <h1>My Favorite Font</h1>
    <p>
      This text is in the default font.<br>
      <font face="Arial">This text is in Arial font.</font>
    </p>
  </body>
</html>
```

2). Using Font Size Attribute

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

```
<head>
  <title>Using Font Size Attribute</title>
</head>
<body>
  <h1>My Favorite Font Size</h1>
  <p>
    This text is in the default font size.<br>
    <font size="24pt">This text is in 24pt font size.</font>
  </p>
</body>
</html>
```

3). Using Font Color Attribute

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <title>Using Font Color Attribute</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <h1>My Favorite Font Color</h1>
    <p>
      This text is in the default font color.<br>
      <font color="red">This text is in red font color.</font>
    </p>
  </body>
</html>
```

4). Using title attribute

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
  <head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8">
    <title> HTML Title Attribute </title>
  </head>
  <body>

    <p title="Oh My God ">OMG , this is so beautiful.</p>

  </body>
```

</html>

5). HTML Code showing Unpaired tags

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
  <title>Unpaired HTML Tags Example</title>
</head>
<body>

  <h1>Unpaired HTML Tags Example</h1>

  <p>This is an example of 3 different unpaired HTML tags:</p>

  <hr>

  <br>

  

</body>
</html>
```

In this code, we have used the following unpaired HTML tags:<hr>: This tag creates a horizontal line on the page.
: This tag creates a line break, which moves the content to the next line.: This tag is used to insert an image into the page. It doesn't have a closing tag and is self-closing.