

Quotes in HTML

- HTML quotes are used to put a short quotation on our website.
- In order to put quotes in HTML document we need to use HTML "q" tag and HTML "blockquote" tag.

Quote Tag

- The HTML <q> element indicates that the enclosed text is a short inline quotation. Most modern browsers implement this by surrounding the text in quotation marks.
- This element is intended for short quotations that don't require paragraph breaks.

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>   <title>Website Title</title>  </head>
<body>
  <p><q>Hypertext Markup Language</q>
    is a markup language used to create static web pages.
  </p>
</body>
</html>
```

Blockquote Tag

- The HTML <blockquote> tag indicates that the enclosed text is an extended quotation.
- It should contain only block-level elements within it, and not just plain text.
- The <blockquote> element is used to indicate the quotation of a large section of text from another source. Using the default HTML styling of most web browsers, it will indent the right and left margins both on the display and in printed form, but this may be overridden by Cascading Style Sheets (CSS).

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>   <title>Website Title</title> </head>
<body>
  <blockquote>These quotes around the texts are used by quote
tag.</blockquote>
</body>
</html>
```

Images in HTML

- Web is not just about text, its multi-media and HTML's multimedia features allow you to include images, audio clips, video clips, and other.
- Images can improve the design and the appearance of a web page.
- The "img" tag is used to add images on a webpage. The "img" tag is an empty tag, which means it can contain only a list of attributes and it has no closing tag.
- tag is supported by all major browsers like Google Chrome, Firefox, Opera etc.

SYNTAX

```

```

Attributes used with tag

a) "src" ATTRIBUTE

- "src" stands for source.
- The "src" attribute tells the browser where to find the image. Its value is the URL of the image file.
- The location of image may be on the same directory or another server.

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <title>Document</title>
</head>
<body>

</body>
</html>
```

b) "alt" ATTRIBUTE

- The alt attribute is a mandatory attribute which specifies an alternate text for an image, if the image cannot be displayed.
- The value of the alt attribute is an user-defined text.
- The "alt" attribute is considered good for SEO prospective.

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <title>Document</title>
</head>
<body>

</body>
</html>
```

c) "width" ATTRIBUTE

- The "width" attribute is used to specify the width of an image.
- It is not recommended now. We can apply CSS in place of width attribute.

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <title>Document</title>
</head>
<body>

</body>
</html>
```

d) "height" ATTRIBUTE

- The "height" attribute is used to specify the height of an image.
- It is not recommended now. We can apply CSS in place of height attribute.

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <title>Document</title>
</head>
<body>

</body>
</html>
```

e) "border" ATTRIBUTE

- By default, image will have a border around it, we can specify border thickness in terms of pixels using border attribute. A thickness of 0 means, no border around the picture.

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <title>Document</title>
</head>
<body>

</body>
</html>
```

Points to remember

- We can use PNG, JPEG or GIF image file based on your comfort but make sure you specify correct image file name in src attribute.
- Image name is always case sensitive.
- Always use relative paths as image path.

Example -- Images on Another Server

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <title>Document</title>
</head>
<body>

</body>
</html>
```

Example -- With "title" attribute

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <title>Document</title>
</head>
<body>

</body>
</html>
```

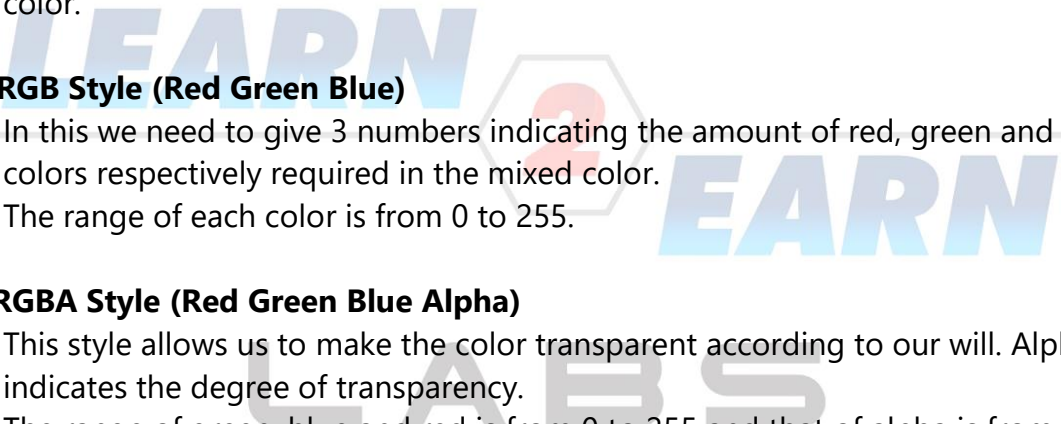
Colors in HTML

- HTML Colors are used to add color to text, background etc. It is defined by the predefined color name.
- A color name can be color names, or RGB, HEX, HSL, RGBA, HSLA values.
- Colors are used to make the page more attractive.

Color schemes

- In Web development different styles can be used to create new colors by combination of different colors are listed below :-

a) Hexadecimal Style(Or, Hex Color)

- In this style, we define the color in 6 digit hexadecimal number (from 0 to F). It is denoted by '#'.

- The first two digits indicate red color, next two green color and the last two blue color.

b) RGB Style (Red Green Blue)

- In this we need to give 3 numbers indicating the amount of red, green and blue colors respectively required in the mixed color.
- The range of each color is from 0 to 255.

c) RGBA Style (Red Green Blue Alpha)

- This style allows us to make the color transparent according to our will. Alpha indicates the degree of transparency.
- The range of green, blue and red is from 0 to 255 and that of alpha is from 0 to 1.

d) HSL Style (Hue Saturation Lightness)

- Here 'H' stands for hue, 'S' for Saturation and 'L' for Lightness. HSL color values are specified as:
 - a) HUE
 - Hue is the color of the image itself. It's range is from 0 to 360. 0 is for red, 120 is for green and 240 is for blue.
 - b) SATURATION
 - Saturation is the intensity/purity of the hue. 0% is for a shade of gray and 100% is the full color.
 - c) LIGHTNESS
 - Lightness is the color space's brightness. 0% is for black, 100% is for white.

Linking Web Pages

- A link or hyperlink is a connection from one web resource to another. Links allow users to move seamlessly from one page to another, on any server anywhere in the web world.
- A link has two ends, called anchors. The link starts at the source anchor and points to the destination anchor, which may be any web resource.
- In HTML the anchor (<a>) tag is used for making links and in anchor tag the "href" attribute names the connection to an other web page.
- A text link isn't the only option for websites. Our images can link, as well.

In HTML links can be :-

- a) intern - to specifically places from the page(anchors).
- b) locals - to other pages from the same domain.
- c) globals - to other domains, outside the site.

A link in HTML has three states :-

- a) Unvisited Link** -- The link which is in unvisited and shows blue underline on content when hovering the mouse on it.
- b) Visited Link** -- The link which is in visited and shows purple underline on content when hovering the mouse on it.
- c) Active Link** -- The link which is in clicked and shows red underline on content when hovering the mouse on it.

Link syntax

```
<a href="https://www.google.com">Click To Go On Google</a>
```

Types of linking

Basically there are two types of links in HTML :-

Internal Linking

- We can create internal links that allow users to jump to a specific section of a web page.
- These links are especially helpful if we have a very long web page.
- We can create inline linking by adding the "id" attribute on the element where we want to jump, then use that "id" attribute value preceded by the hash sign (#) as the value of the "href" attribute of the <a> tag.
- These types of links are also known as bookmark anchors.

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html lang="en">
```

```
<head>
```

```
  <title>Website Title</title>
```

```
</head>
```

```
<body>
```

```
  <a href="#abc">Click To Go to bottom of the page</a>
```

```
  <br>
```

```
  <br>
```

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  <br>
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  <br>
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  <br>
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  <br>
```

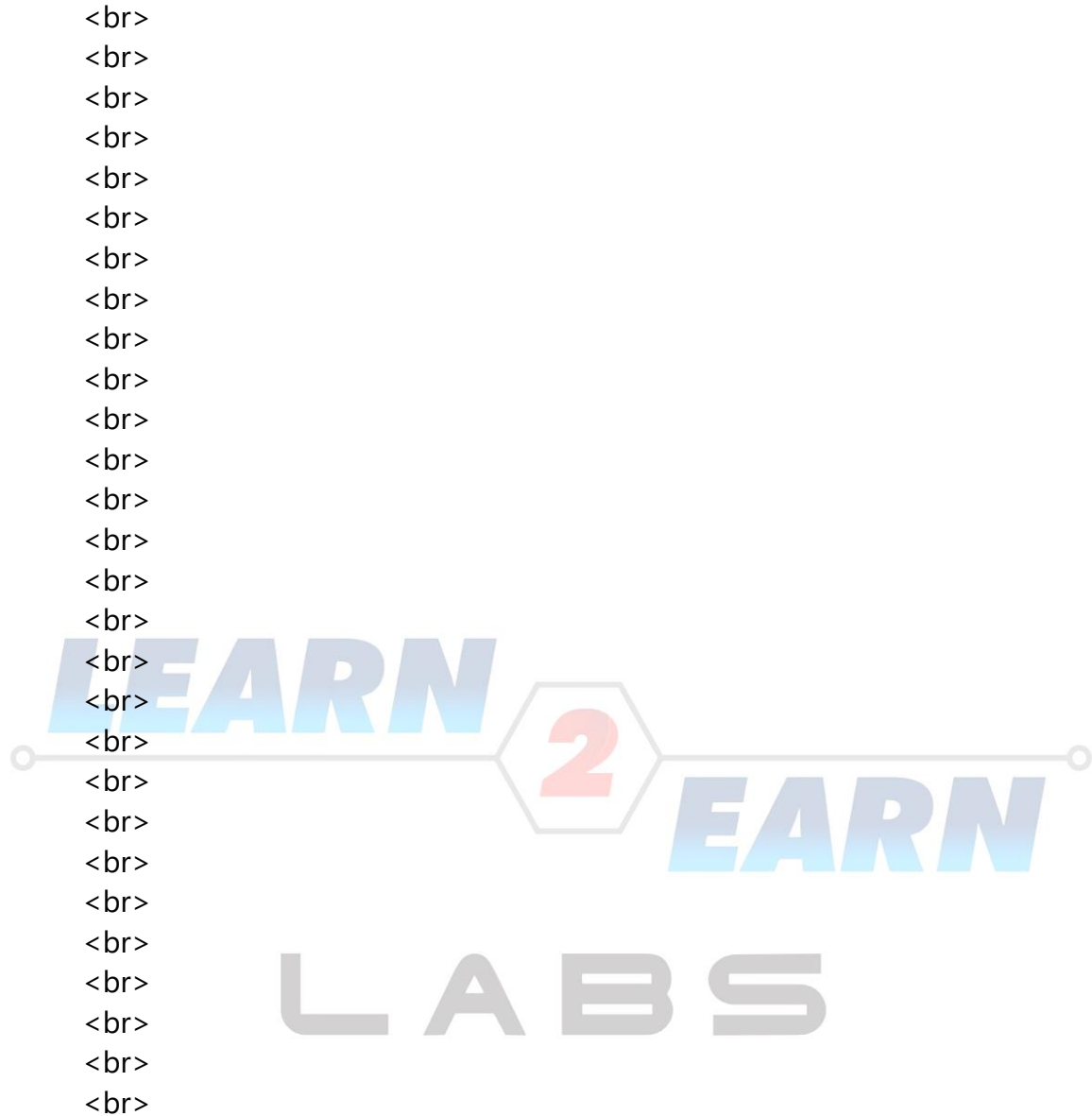
```
  <br>
```

```
  <br>
```

```
  <br>
```

```
  <br>
```





<p id="abc">You Access the same page.</abc>

</body>
</html>

External Linking

- External HTML Links is linked to external web page. This link is may be absolute path or relative link path.
- External link is great feature to drive a webpage one to another and useful for surf many webpage in website.

File Paths Examples

- a) href="index.html" -- "index.html" is located in the same folder as the current page.
- b) href="hello/index.html" -- "index.html" is located in the hello folder in the current folder.
- c) href="/hello/index.html" -- "index.html" is located in the hello folder at the root of the current web.
- d) href="../index.html" -- "index.html" is located in the folder one level up from the current folder.

For your homework – try linking with above four paths

Example -- Basic

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <title>Website Title</title>
</head>
<body>

  <a href="https://www.google.com">Click To Go On Google</a>

</body>
</html>
```

Example -- Email Link

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <title>Document</title>
</head>
<body>

  <a href="mailto:your_email_id@gmail.com">Send Mail</a>

</body>
</html>
```

Example -- Call Link

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <title>Document</title>
</head>
<body>

  <a href="tel:+91-your_mobile_number">Call Here</a>

</body>
</html>
```

Example -- Downloadable Link Without attribute

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <title>Document</title>
</head>
<body>

  <a href="downloads/hello.pdf">Download Pdf</a>
  <a href="downloads/hello.zip">Download Zip</a>

</body>
</html>
```

Example -- Downloadable Link With attribute

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <title>Document</title>
</head>
<body>

  <a href="downloads/hello.pdf" download>Download Pdf</a>
  <a href="downloads/hello.zip" download>Download Zip</a>

</body>
</html>
```

Example -- Image Link

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <title>Document</title>
</head>
<body>

  <a href = "https://www.ninepagetech.com" target = "_self">
    <img src = "your_image_file_name" alt = "Self Target"/>
  </a>

</body>
</html>
```

The Target Attribute

The "target" attribute tells the browser where to open the linked document. There are four defined targets, and each target name starts with an underscore(_) character :-

blank

Opens the linked document in a new window or tab.

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <title>Document</title>
</head>
<body>

  <a href="https://www.google.com" target="_blank">Go To Google</a>

</body>
</html>
```

parent

Opens the linked document in the parent window.

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <title>Document</title>
</head>
<body>

  <a href="https://www.google.com" target="_parent">Go To
  Google</a>

</body>
</html>
```

_self

Opens the linked document in the same window or tab as the source document. This is the default, hence it is not necessary to explicitly specify this value.

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <title>Document</title>
</head>
<body>

  <a href="https://www.google.com" target="_self">Go To
  Google</a>

</body>
</html>
```

_top

Opens the linked document in the full browser window.

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <title>Document</title>
</head>
<body>

  <a href="https://www.google.com" target="_top">Go To
  Google</a>

</body>
</html>
```

Difference between href & src attribute

href attribute

The "href" attribute specifies the location (URL) of a resource, that an anchor element points to, or the location of a linked resource, like a stylesheet.

src attribute

The "src" attribute is used to embed a resource - usually URLs - into a document, think embedded images () and <script> tags.

Linking facebook profile / page / group

1) Linking Facebook Profile

- We can link our facebook profile using links.
- There are two ways by which we can link our profile :-

a) By using profile ID

- Open "facebook.com".
- Go to your profile
- Copy the url link that contains id and paste that link in "href" attribute of anchor tag.

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
  <title>HTML MAPS</title>
</head>
<body>

  <h1 align="center">Click To See My Facebook Profile</h1>

  <center>
    USING ID -- <a
href="https://www.facebook.com/profile.php?id=100024795530058">Go
To Facebook Profile</a>
  </center>
</body>
</html>
```

b) By using username

- Open "facebook.com".
- Go to settings.
- There is a link in the "username" option, otherwise make a unique username for your profile.
- Copy the url link that contains username and paste that link in "href" attribute of anchor tag.

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
  <title>Facebook Profile</title>
</head>
<body>
  <h1 align="center">Click To See My Facebook Profile</h1>
  <center>
    USING USERNAME -- <a
href="https://www.facebook.com/rohit0071194">Go To Facebook
Profile</a>
  </center>
</body>
</html>
```


2) Linking Facebook Page

- We can also link facebook page to our website page.
- Just go to the "facebook.com".
- Open your page dashboard by clicking your page link.
- Copy the facebook page link from url and paste inside the href attribute of anchor tag.

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
    <title>Facebook Page</title>
</head>
<body>

    <h1 align="center">Click To See My Facebook Page</h1>
    <center>
        <a href="https://www.facebook.com/webmaster0071194">Go To
Facebook Page</a>
    </center>
</body>
</html>
```

LABS

3) Linking Facebook Group

- We can also link Facebook group to our website page.
- Just go to the "facebook.com".
- Open your group dashboard by clicking your group link.
- Copy the Facebook group link from url and paste inside the "href" attribute of anchor tag.

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
    <title>Facebook Group</title>
</head>
<body>

    <h1 align="center">Click To See My Facebook Page</h1>

    <center>
        <a
href="https://www.facebook.com/groups/1638253449530990/">Go To
Facebook Group</a>
    </center>
</body>
</html>
```

Linking Google Maps

- We can also link google maps to our website.
- There are two methodology by which we can link google maps to our web page :-

a) Google Maps with Specific Location

- Open "google.com" and search "locationName google maps" on it (e.g., tajmahal google maps).
- Click on the first link of google map and it will show you a map with the specified location.
- Click on the "hamburger button" and choose "share / embed map" option.
- Choose "send a link" option and copy the link mentioned.
- After copying that link paste the link in the "href" attribute of the anchor tag.

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
  <title>HTML MAPS</title>
</head>
<body>

  <h1 align="center">Click To See Taj Mahal On Google Maps</h1>

  <center>
    <a href="https://goo.gl/maps/ah9mEPrYdHViho3c8">Click To See Taj
Mahal</a>
  </center>
</body>
</html>
```

b) Google Maps with Dynamic Location

- Open "google.com" and search "google maps" on it.
- Click on the first link of google map and it will show you a map.
- Click on the "hamburger button" and choose "share / embed map" option.
- Choose "send a link" option and copy the link mentioned.
- After copying that link paste the link in the "href" attribute of the anchor tag.

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
  <title>HTML MAPS</title>
</head>
<body>
```

```
  <h1 align="center">Click To See Google Maps</h1>
```

```
  <center>
```

```
    <a href="https://goo.gl/maps/hKs1GsyxZBxgPHzN6">Go To Google
Maps</a>
  </center>
</body>
</html>
```

LABS

Linking YouTube Channel / Video / Playlist

1) Linking YouTube Channel

- Open "youtube.com" & go to my channel option.
- Copy the url link and paste inside the "href" attribute of anchor tag.

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
  <title>HTML MAPS</title>
</head>
<body>

  <h1 align="center">Click To See My Youtube Channel</h1>

  <center>
    <a href="https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCy81K_TZnEn6Va8D-
    Bac5ZQ">Click to watch yotube channel</a>
  </center>
</body>
</html>
```

LEARN 2 EARN
LABS

2) Linking YouTube Video

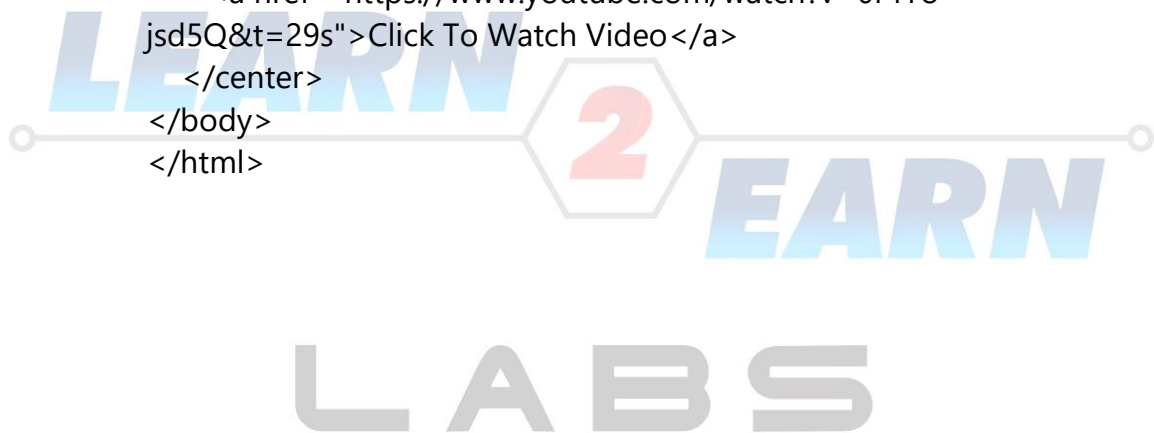
- Open "youtube.com" & click on the video that we want to watch.
- Copy the url link of that video and paste inside the "href" attribute of anchor tag.

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
  <title>HTML MAPS</title>
</head>
<body>

  <h1 align="center">Click To See My Youtube Video</h1>

  <center>
    <a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0r4Yo-
jsd5Q&t=29s">Click To Watch Video</a>
  </center>
</body>
</html>
```



3) Linking YouTube Playlist

- Open "youtube.com" & open any channel that have a playlist & click on the playlist that we wants to watch.
- Copy the url link of that playlist and paste inside the "href" attribute of anchor tag.

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
    <title>HTML MAPS</title>
</head>
<body>

    <h1 align="center">Click To See My Youtube Channel</h1>

    <center>
        <a
href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=CCIN9HGLLjU&list=PLbXZkxjs1
XpqdE9dVu12Rfz1EXPteotSn">Watch youtube channel playlist</a>
    </center>
</body>
</html>
```

LABS

Linking LinkedIn Profile

- We can also link linkedin profile with anchor tag.
- Open "linkedin.com".
- Open the profile dashboard and copy the url of the browser and paste that link in the "href" attribute of the anchor tag.

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
  <title>Document</title>
</head>
<body>
```

```
  <h1 align="center">Click To See My Linkedin Profile</h1>
```

```
    <center>
      <a href="https://www.linkedin.com/in/rohit0071194/">Click to see
      linkedin profile</a>
    </center>
  </body>
</html>
```



Lists in HTML

- HTML Lists are used to specify lists of information.
- HTML lists are used to present list of information in well-formed and semantic way.
- All lists may contain one or more list elements.
- Inside a list item we can put text, images, links, line breaks, etc. We can also place an entire list inside a list item to create the nested list.

Types of lists in HTML

There are three different types of list in HTML :-

- a) Unordered Lists
- b) Ordered Lists
- c) Description Lists

Unordered Lists

- An unordered list created using the `` element, and each list item starts with the `` element.
- Unordered lists are used to create a list of related items, in no particular order.
- The list items in unordered lists are marked with bullets.

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <title>Document</title>
</head>
<body>

  <h1 align="center">Unordered Lists</h1>

  <ul>
    <li>Item 1 </li>
    <li>Item 2 </li>
    <li>Item 3 </li>
  </ul>

</body>
</html>
```

Example -- Type Attribute

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
    <title>Title Tag</title>
</head>
<body>

<ul type="circle">Unordered List 1<br>
    <li>List Item 1</li>
    <li>List Item 2</li>
    <li>List Item 3</li>
    <li>List Item 4</li>
</ul>
<ul type="disc">Unordered List 2<br>
    <li>List Item 1</li>
    <li>List Item 2</li>
    <li>List Item 3</li>
    <li>List Item 4</li>
</ul>
<ul type="square">Unordered List 3<br>
    <li>List Item 1</li>
    <li>List Item 2</li>
    <li>List Item 3</li>
    <li>List Item 4</li>
</ul>
</body>
</html>
```

Ordered Lists

- In the ordered HTML lists, all the list items are marked with numbers by default.
- It is known as numbered list also.
- The ordered list starts with tag and the list items start with tag.

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
  <title>Object Tag</title>
</head>
<body>
  <ol>
    <li>Hello List Item 1</li>
    <li>Hello List Item 2</li>
    <li>Hello List Item 3</li>
    <li>Hello List Item 4</li>
  </ol>
</body>
</html>
```

Example -- Reversed Attribute

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
  <title>Main Tag</title>
</head>
<body>
  <ol reversed>
    <li>Hello List Item 1</li>
    <li>Hello List Item 2</li>
    <li>Hello List Item 3</li>
    <li>Hello List Item 4</li>
  </ol>
</body>
</html>
```

Example -- Start Attribute

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
  <title>Main Tag</title>
</head>
<body>
  <ol start="50">
    <li>Hello List Item 1 </li>
    <li>Hello List Item 2 </li>
    <li>Hello List Item 3 </li>
    <li>Hello List Item 4 </li>
  </ol>
</body>
</html>
```

Example -- Type Attribute

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
  <title>Main Tag</title>
</head>
<body>
  <ol type="A">
    <li>Hello List Item 1 </li>
    <li>Hello List Item 2 </li>
    <li>Hello List Item 3 </li>
    <li>Hello List Item 4 </li>
  </ol>
</body>
</html>
```

Description Lists

- HTML Description list is also a list style which is supported by HTML and XHTML. It is also known as definition list where entries are listed like a dictionary or encyclopedia.
- This type of list is used to define and describe terms, much like a dictionary.
- A description list is a list of items with a description or definition of each item.
- The description list is created using <dl> element. The <dl> element is used in conjunction with the <dt> element which specify a term, and the <dd> element which specify the term's definition.

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
  <title>Description List,Define Terms and Define Data Tag</title>
</head>
<body>
  <dl>
    <dt>HTML</dt>
    <dd>HTML is a Hypertext Markup Language Used for creating static
web pages.</dd>
    <dt>CSS</dt>
    <dd>CSS3 is used to style the web pages.</dd>
    <dt>JavaScript</dt>
    <dd>JavaScript is used for making web pages dynamic.</dd>
  </dl>
</body>
</html>
```