

HTML

Web Application Development

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SOURCE: W3SCHOOLS

The screenshot shows the W3Schools website interface. At the top, the browser address bar displays 'https://www.w3schools.com'. The website logo 'w3schools.com' is on the left, and the tagline 'THE WORLD'S LARGEST WEB DEVELOPER SITE' is on the right. A green navigation bar contains 'TUTORIALS', 'REFERENCES', and 'EXAMPLES' with dropdown arrows, and search and user icons on the right. A left sidebar lists various topics, with 'HTML and CSS' expanded to show 'Learn HTML' as the selected item. The main content area features the title 'HTML' in large letters, followed by the subtitle 'The language for building web pages' and two buttons: 'LEARN HTML' and 'HTML REFERENCE'. On the right, an 'HTML Example' section shows a code block with the following HTML code:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<title>HTML Tutorial</title>
<body>

<h1>This is a heading</h1>
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

 Below the code block is a green button labeled 'Try it Yourself »'.



INTRODUCTION

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HTML

HTML INTRODUCTION

What is HTML?

HTML is the standard markup language for creating Web pages.

- HTML stands for Hyper Text Markup Language
- HTML describes the structure of Web pages using markup
- HTML elements are the building blocks of HTML pages
- HTML elements are represented by tags
- HTML tags label pieces of content such as "heading", "paragraph", "table", and so on
- Browsers do not display the HTML tags, but use them to render the content of the page

HTML INTRODUCTION

A Simple HTML Document

Example

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

<h1>My First Heading</h1>
<p>My first paragraph.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

Example Explained

- The `<!DOCTYPE html>` declaration defines this document to be HTML5
- The `<html>` element is the root element of an HTML page
- The `<head>` element contains meta information about the document
- The `<title>` element specifies a title for the document
- The `<body>` element contains the visible page content
- The `<h1>` element defines a large heading
- The `<p>` element defines a paragraph

Try it yourself: https://www.w3schools.com/html/html_intro.asp

HTML INTRODUCTION

HTML Tags

- HTML tags are element names surrounded by angle brackets:

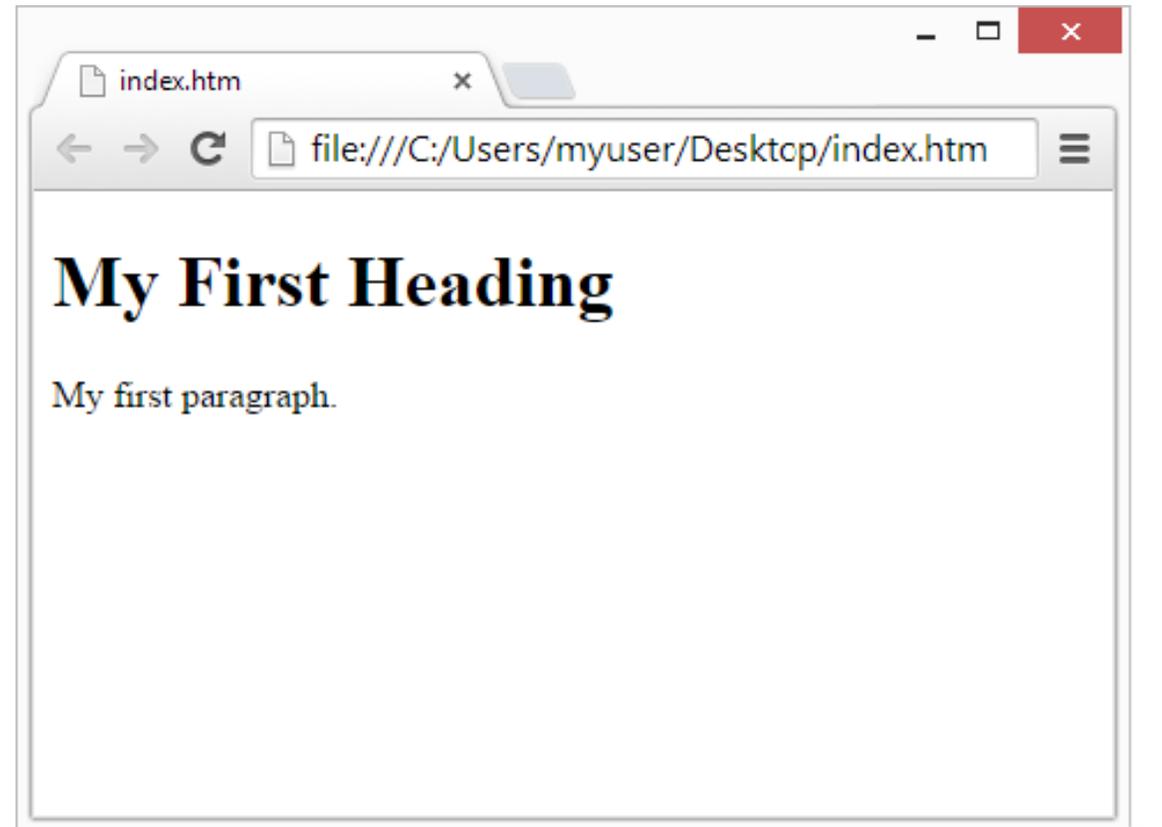
`<tagname> content goes here... </tagname>`

- HTML tags normally come in pairs like `<p>` and `</p>`
- The first tag in a pair is the start tag, the second tag is the end tag
- The end tag is written like the start tag, but with a forward slash inserted before the tag name
- **Tip:** The start tag is also called the **opening tag**, and the end tag the **closing tag**.

HTML INTRODUCTION

Web Browsers

- The purpose of a web browser (Chrome, IE, Firefox, Safari) is to read HTML documents and display them.
- The browser does not display the HTML tags, but uses them to determine how to display the document:



HTML INTRODUCTION

HTML Page Structure

Note: Only the content inside the `<body>` section is displayed in a browser.

```
<html>
```

```
<head>
```

```
<title>Page title</title>
```

```
</head>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<h1>This is a heading</h1>
```

```
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>
```

```
<p>This is another paragraph.</p>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

HTML INTRODUCTION

The <!DOCTYPE> Declaration

- The <!DOCTYPE> declaration represents the document type, and helps browsers to display web pages correctly.
- It must only appear once, at the top of the page (before any HTML tags).
- The <!DOCTYPE> declaration is not case sensitive.
- The <!DOCTYPE> declaration for HTML5 is:

`<!DOCTYPE html>`

HTML INTRODUCTION

HTML Versions

- Since the early days of the web, there have been many versions of HTML

Version	Year
HTML	1991
HTML 2.0	1995
HTML 3.2	1997
HTML 4.01	1999
XHTML	2000
HTML5	2014



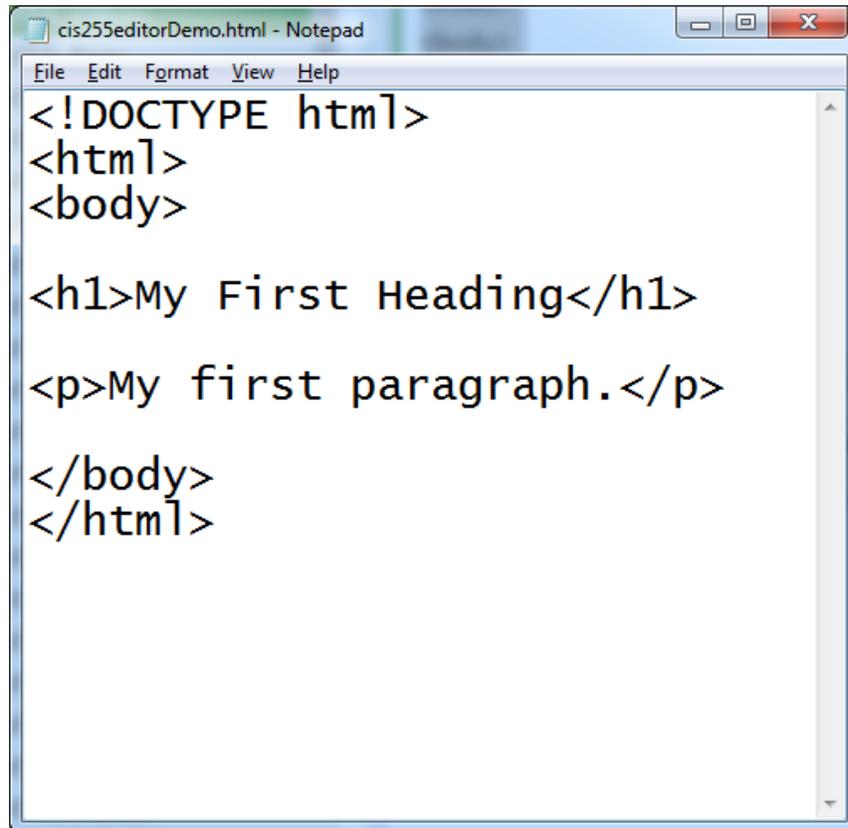
HTML EDITORS

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HTML EDITORS

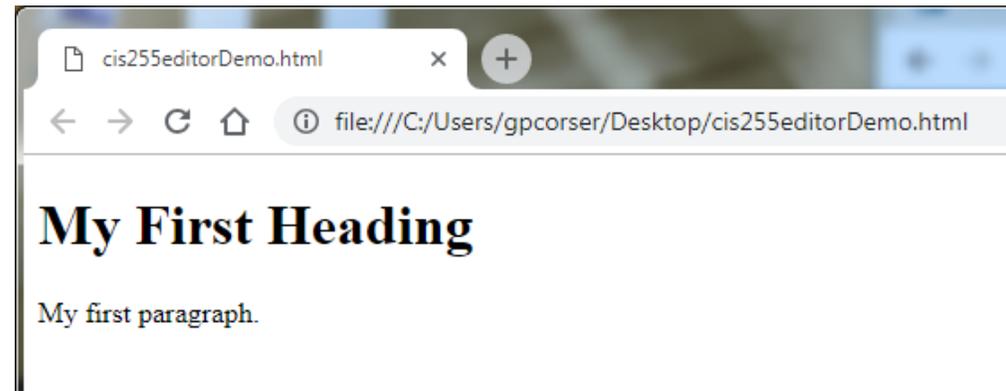
You can edit HTML files in Notepad and view the file by opening it with your browser



```
File Edit Format View Help
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<h1>My First Heading</h1>
<p>My first paragraph.</p>

</body>
</html>
```



HTML EDITORS

W3Schools Online Editor

- With free online editor, you can edit HTML code and view the result in your browser.
- It is the perfect tool when you want to **test** code fast. It also has color coding and the ability to save and share code with others

Example

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

<h1>This is a Heading</h1>
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

Try it Yourself »

Try it yourself:

https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_default



HTML BASICS

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HTML BASICS

HTML Documents

- All HTML documents must start with a document type declaration: `<!DOCTYPE html>`.
- The HTML document itself begins with `<html>` and ends with `</html>`.
- The visible part of the HTML document is between `<body>` and `</body>`.

Example

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

<h1>My First Heading</h1>
<p>My first paragraph.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

Try it yourself: https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_basic_document

HTML BASICS

HTML Headings

- HTML headings are defined with the `<h1>` to `<h6>` tags.
- `<h1>` defines the most important heading. `<h6>` defines the least important heading

Example

```
<h1>This is heading 1</h1>  
<h2>This is heading 2</h2>  
<h3>This is heading 3</h3>
```

Try it yourself: https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_basic_document

HTML BASICS

HTML Paragraphs

- HTML paragraphs are defined with the `<p>` tag

Example

```
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>
```

```
<p>This is another paragraph.</p>
```

Try it yourself: https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_basic_paragraphs

HTML BASICS

HTML Links

- HTML links are defined with the `<a>` tag

Example

```
<a href="https://www.w3schools.com">This is a link</a>
```

Try it yourself: https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_basic_link

- The link's destination is specified in the href attribute.
- Attributes are used to provide additional information about HTML elements.
- You will learn more about attributes in a later chapter

HTML BASICS

HTML Images

- HTML images are defined with the `` tag.
- The source file (`src`), alternative text (`alt`), width, and height are provided as attributes:

Example

```

```

Try it yourself: https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_basic_img

HTML BASICS

HTML Buttons

- HTML buttons are defined with the `<button>` tag

Example

```
<button>Click me</button>
```

Try it yourself: https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_button_basic

HTML BASICS

HTML Lists

- HTML lists are defined with the `` (unordered/bullet list) or the `` (ordered/numbered list) tag, followed by `` tags (list items)

Example

```
<ul>  
  <li>Coffee</li>  
  <li>Tea</li>  
  <li>Milk</li>  
</ul>
```

Try it yourself: https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_lists_intro



HTML ELEMENTS

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HTML ELEMENTS

HTML Elements

- An HTML element usually consists of a **start** tag and **end** tag, with the content inserted in between:

`<tagname>Content goes here...</tagname>`

- The **HTML element** is everything from the start tag to the end tag:

`<p>My first paragraph.</p>`

Start tag	Element content	End tag
<code><h1></code>	My First Heading	<code></h1></code>
<code><p></code>	My first paragraph.	<code></p></code>
<code>
</code>		

- HTML elements with no content are called empty elements. Empty elements do not have an end tag, such as the `
` element (which indicates a line break).

HTML ELEMENTS

Nested HTML Elements

- HTML elements can be nested (elements can contain elements).
- All HTML documents consist of nested HTML elements.
- This example contains four HTML elements

Example

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

<h1>My First Heading</h1>
<p>My first paragraph.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

Try it yourself: https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_elements

HTML ELEMENTS

Nested HTML Elements

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>  
<html>  
<body>  
  
<h1>My First Heading</h1>  
<p>My first paragraph.</p>  
  
</body>  
</html>
```

Example Explained

- The `<html>` element defines the whole document.
- It has a start tag `<html>` and an end tag `</html>`.
- The element content is another HTML element (the `<body>` element).
- The `<body>` element defines the document body.
- It has a start tag `<body>` and an end tag `</body>`.
- The element content is two other HTML elements (`<h1>` and `<p>`).
- The `<h1>` element defines a heading.
- It has a start tag `<h1>` and an end tag `</h1>`.
- The element content is: My First Heading.
- The `<p>` element defines a paragraph.
- It has a start tag `<p>` and an end tag `</p>`.
- The element content is: My first paragraph.

HTML ELEMENTS

Do Not Forget the End Tag

- Some HTML elements will display correctly, even if you forget the end tag
- The example works in all browsers, because the closing tag is considered optional.
- Never rely on this. It might produce unexpected results and/or errors if you forget the end tag.

Example

```
<html>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<p>This is a paragraph
```

```
<p>This is a paragraph
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

Try it yourself: https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_no_endtag

HTML ELEMENTS

Empty HTML Elements

- HTML elements with no content are called empty elements.
- `
` is an empty element without a closing tag (the `
` tag defines a line break).
- Empty elements can be "closed" in the opening tag like this: `
`.
- HTML5 does not require empty elements to be closed. But if you want stricter validation, or if you need to make your document readable by XML parsers, you must close all HTML elements properly.

HTML ELEMENTS

Use Lowercase Tags

- HTML tags are not case sensitive: `<P>` means the same as `<p>`.
- The HTML5 standard does not require lowercase tags, but W3C recommends lowercase in HTML, and demands lowercase for stricter document types like XHTML.
- At W3Schools we always use lowercase tags.



HTML ATTRIBUTES

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HTML ATTRIBUTES

HTML Attributes

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



HTML ATTRIBUTES

The href Attribute

- HTML links are defined with the <a> tag. The link address is specified in the href attribute

Example

```
<a href="https://www.w3schools.com">This  
is a link</a>
```

Try it yourself: https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_attributes_link



HTML ATTRIBUTES

The src Attribute

- HTML images are defined with the `` tag.
- The filename of the image source is specified in the `src` attribute

Example

```

```

Try it yourself: https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_attributes_img_src



HTML ATTRIBUTES

The width and height Attribute

- Images in HTML have a set of **size** attributes, which specifies the width and height of the image
- The image size is specified in pixels: width="500" means 500 pixels wide.
- You will learn more about images in our [HTML Images chapter](#).

Example

```

```

Try it yourself: https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_attributes_img



HTML ATTRIBUTES

The alt Attribute

- The alt attribute specifies an alternative text to be used, when an image cannot be displayed.
- The value of the attribute can be read by screen readers. This way, someone "listening" to the webpage, e.g. a blind person, can "hear" the element.

Example

```

```

Try it yourself: https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_attributes_alt



HTML ATTRIBUTES

The alt Attribute

- The alt attribute is also useful if the image does not exist
- See what happens if we try to display an image that does not exist

Example

```

```

Try it yourself: https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_attributes_alt_error



HTML ATTRIBUTES

The style Attribute

- The style attribute is used to specify the styling of an element, like color, font, size etc.
- You will learn more about styling later in this tutorial, and in our CSS Tutorial.

Example

```
<p style="color:red">I am a paragraph</p>
```

Try it yourself: https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_attributes_style



HTML ATTRIBUTES

The lang Attribute

- The language of the document can be declared in the `<html>` tag.
- The language is declared with the `lang` attribute.
- Declaring a language is important for accessibility applications (screen readers) and search engines:
- The first two letters specify the language (en). If there is a dialect, use two more letters (US).

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>  
<html lang="en-US">  
<body>  
  
...  
  
</body>  
</html>
```



HTML ATTRIBUTES

The title Attribute

- Here, a title attribute is added to the `<p>` element. The value of the title attribute will be displayed as a tooltip when you mouse over the paragraph

Example

```
<p title="I'm a tooltip">  
This is a paragraph.  
</p>
```

Try it yourself: https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_attributes_title



HTML ATTRIBUTES

We Suggest: Use Lowercase Attributes

- The HTML5 standard does not require lowercase attribute names.
- The title attribute can be written with uppercase or lowercase like title or TITLE.
- W3C recommends lowercase in HTML, and demands lowercase for stricter document types like XHTML.
- At W3Schools we always use lowercase attribute names.



HTML ATTRIBUTES

We Suggest: Quote Attribute Values

- The HTML5 standard does not require quotes around attribute values.
- The href attribute, demonstrated above, can be written without quotes

Example

Bad

```
<a href=https://www.w3schools.com>
```

Good

```
<a href="https://www.w3schools.com">
```

Try it yourself: https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_attributes_noquotes

Try it yourself: https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_attributes_withquotes



HTML ATTRIBUTES

We Suggest: Quote Attributable Values

- W3C recommends quotes in HTML, and demands quotes for stricter document types like XHTML.
- Sometimes it is necessary to use quotes. This example will not display the title attribute correctly, because it contains a space
- Using quotes are the most common. Omitting quotes can produce errors.
- At W3Schools we always use quotes around attribute values.

Example

```
<p title=About W3Schools>
```

Try it yourself: https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_attributes_error



HTML ATTRIBUTES

Single or Double Quotes?

- Double quotes around attribute values are the most common in HTML, but single quotes can also be used.
- In some situations, when the attribute value itself contains double quotes, it is necessary to use single quotes

Example

```
<p title='John "ShotGun" Nelson'>
```

Or vice versa:

```
<p title="John 'ShotGun' Nelson">
```



HTML ATTRIBUTES

Chapter Summary

- All HTML elements can have attributes
- The title attribute provides additional "tool-tip" information
- The href attribute provides address information for links
- The width and height attributes provide size information for images
- The alt attribute provides text for screen readers
- At W3Schools we always use lowercase attribute names
- At W3Schools we always quote attribute values with double quotes

Test Yourself with Exercises!

https://www.w3schools.com/html/exercise.asp?filename=exercise_attributes1

https://www.w3schools.com/html/exercise.asp?filename=exercise_attributes2

https://www.w3schools.com/html/exercise.asp?filename=exercise_attributes3

https://www.w3schools.com/html/exercise.asp?filename=exercise_attributes4

https://www.w3schools.com/html/exercise.asp?filename=exercise_attributes5



HTML ATTRIBUTES

HTML Attributes

- Below is an alphabetical list of some attributes often used in HTML, which you will learn more about in this tutorial:
- A complete list of all attributes for each HTML element, is listed in our: [HTML Attribute Reference](#).

Attribute	Description
alt	Specifies an alternative text for an image, when the image cannot be displayed
disabled	Specifies that an input element should be disabled
href	Specifies the URL (web address) for a link
id	Specifies a unique id for an element
src	Specifies the URL (web address) for an image
style	Specifies an inline CSS style for an element
title	Specifies extra information about an element (displayed as a tool tip)





HTML HEADINGS

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HTML HEADINGS

Headings

Heading 1

Heading 2

Heading 3

Heading 4

Heading 5

Heading 6

Try it yourself: https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_headings



HTML HEADINGS

HTML Headings

- Headings are defined with the `<h1>` to `<h6>` tags.
- `<h1>` defines the most important heading. `<h6>` defines the least important heading.
- **Note:** Browsers automatically add some white space (a margin) before and after a heading.

Example

```
<h1>Heading 1</h1>  
<h2>Heading 2</h2>  
<h3>Heading 3</h3>  
<h4>Heading 4</h4>  
<h5>Heading 5</h5>  
<h6>Heading 6</h6>
```

Try it yourself: https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_headings



HTML HEADINGS

Headings Are Important

- Search engines use the headings to index the structure and content of your web pages.
- Users skim your pages by its headings. It is important to use headings to show the document structure.
- `<h1>` headings should be used for main headings, followed by `<h2>` headings, then the less important `<h3>`, and so on.
- **Note:** Use HTML headings for headings only. Don't use headings to make text **BIG** or **bold**.



HTML HEADINGS

Bigger Headings

- Each HTML heading has a default size. However, you can specify the size for any heading with the style attribute, using the CSS font-size property:

Example

```
<h1 style="font-size:60px;">Heading 1</h1>
```

Try it yourself: https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_headings_size



HTML HEADINGS

HTML Horizontal Rules

- The `<hr>` tag defines a thematic break in an HTML page, and is most often displayed as a horizontal rule.
- The `<hr>` element is used to separate content (or define a change) in an HTML page:

Example

```
<h1>This is heading 1</h1>  
<p>This is some text.</p>  
<hr>  
<h2>This is heading 2</h2>  
<p>This is some other text.</p>  
<hr>
```

Try it yourself: https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_headings_hr



HTML HEADINGS

The HTML <head> Element

- The HTML <head> element has nothing to do with HTML headings.
- The <head> element is a container for metadata. HTML metadata is data about the HTML document. Metadata is not displayed.
- The <head> element is placed between the <html> tag and the <body> tag:
- **Note:** Metadata typically define the document title, character set, styles, links, scripts, and other meta information.

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>

<head>
  <title>My First HTML</title>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
</head>

<body>
  .
  .
  .
```

Try it yourself: https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_headings_head



HTML HEADINGS

How to View HTML Source?

- Have you ever seen a Web page and wondered "Hey! How did they do that?"
- View HTML Source Code:
 - Right-click in an HTML page and select "View Page Source" (in Chrome) or "View Source" (in IE), or similar in other browsers. This will open a window containing the HTML source code of the page.
- Inspect an HTML Element:
 - Right-click on an element (or a blank area), and choose "Inspect" or "Inspect Element" to see what elements are made up of (you will see both the HTML and the CSS). You can also edit the HTML or CSS on-the-fly in the Elements or Styles panel that opens.



HTML HEADINGS

Test Yourself with Exercises!

- https://www.w3schools.com/html/exercise.asp?filename=exercise_headings1
- https://www.w3schools.com/html/exercise.asp?filename=exercise_headings2
- https://www.w3schools.com/html/exercise.asp?filename=exercise_headings3
- https://www.w3schools.com/html/exercise.asp?filename=exercise_headings4



HTML HEADINGS

HTML Tag Reference

- W3Schools' tag reference contains additional information about these tags and their attributes.
- You will learn more about HTML tags and attributes in the next chapters of this tutorial.

Tag	Description
<u><html></u>	Defines the root of an HTML document
<u><body></u>	Defines the document's body
<u><head></u>	A container for all the head elements (title, scripts, styles, meta information, and more)
<u><h1> to <h6></u>	Defines HTML headings
<u><hr></u>	Defines a thematic change in the content





HTML PARAGRAPHS

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HTML PARAGRAPHS

HTML Paragraphs

- The HTML `<p>` element defines a paragraph
- **Note:** Browsers automatically add some white space (a margin) before and after a paragraph.

Example

```
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>  
<p>This is another paragraph.</p>
```

Try it yourself: https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_paragraphs1



HTML PARAGRAPHS

HTML Display

- You cannot be sure how HTML will be displayed.
- Large or small screens, and resized windows will create different results.
- With HTML, you cannot change the output by adding extra spaces or extra lines in your HTML code.
- The browser will remove any extra spaces and extra lines when the page is displayed

Example

```
<p>  
This paragraph  
contains a lot of lines  
in the source code,  
but the browser  
ignores it.  
</p>
```

```
<p>  
This paragraph  
contains          a lot of spaces  
in the source      code,  
but the           browser  
ignores it.  
</p>
```

Try it yourself: https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_paragraphs2



HTML PARAGRAPHS

Don't Forget the End Tag

- Most browsers will display HTML correctly even if you forget the end tag
- The example above will work in most browsers, but do not rely on it.
- **Note:** Dropping the end tag can produce unexpected results or errors.

Example

```
<p>This is a paragraph.  
<p>This is another paragraph.
```

Try it yourself: https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_paragraphs0



HTML PARAGRAPHS

HTML Line Breaks

- The HTML `
` element defines a line break.
- Use `
` if you want a line break (a new line) without starting a new paragraph
- The `
` tag is an empty tag, which means that it has no end tag.

Example

```
<p>This is<br>a paragraph<br>with line  
breaks.</p>
```

Try it yourself: https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_paragraphs



HTML PARAGRAPHS

The Poem Problem

- This poem will display on a single line

Example

```
<p>  
  My Bonnie lies over the ocean.  
  
  My Bonnie lies over the sea.  
  
  My Bonnie lies over the ocean.  
  
  Oh, bring back my Bonnie to me.  
</p>
```

Try it yourself: https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_poem



HTML PARAGRAPHS

The HTML <pre> Element

- The HTML <pre> element defines preformatted text.
- The text inside a <pre> element is displayed in a fixed-width font (usually Courier), and it preserves both spaces and line breaks

Example

```
<pre>  
  My Bonnie lies over the ocean.  
  My Bonnie lies over the sea.  
  My Bonnie lies over the ocean.  
  Oh, bring back my Bonnie to me.  
</pre>
```

Try it yourself: https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_pre



HTML PARAGRAPHS

Test Yourself with Exercises!

- https://www.w3schools.com/html/exercise.asp?filename=exercise_paragraphs1
- https://www.w3schools.com/html/exercise.asp?filename=exercise_paragraphs2
- https://www.w3schools.com/html/exercise.asp?filename=exercise_paragraphs3
- https://www.w3schools.com/html/exercise.asp?filename=exercise_paragraphs4



HTML PARAGRAPHS

HTML Tag Reference

- W3Schools' tag reference contains additional information about HTML elements and their attributes.

Tag	Description
<u><code><p></code></u>	Defines a paragraph
<u><code>
</code></u>	Inserts a single line break
<u><code><pre></code></u>	Defines pre-formatted text





HTML STYLES

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HTML STYLES

Example

I am Red

I am Blue

I am Big

Try it yourself: https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_styles_intro



HTML STYLES

The HTML Style Attribute

- Setting the style of an HTML element, can be done with the style attribute.
- The HTML style attribute has the following **syntax**
- The ***property*** is a CSS property. The ***value*** is a CSS value.
- You will learn more about CSS later in this tutorial.

Example

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



HTML STYLES

HTML Background Color

- The background-color property defines the background color for an HTML element.
- This example sets the background color for a page to powderblue

Example

```
<body style="background-color:powderblue;">  
  
<h1>This is a heading</h1>  
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>  
  
</body>
```



HTML STYLES

HTML Text Color

- The color property defines the text color for an HTML element

Example

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

Try it yourself: https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_styles_color



HTML STYLES

HTML Fonts

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

Example

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

Try it yourself: https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_styles_font-family



HTML STYLES

HTML Text Size

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

Example

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

Try it yourself: https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_styles_font-size



HTML STYLES

HTML Text Alignment

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

Example

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

Try it yourself: https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_styles_text-align



HTML STYLES

Chapter Summary

- Use the style attribute for styling HTML elements
- Use background-color for background color
- Use color for text colors
- Use font-family for text fonts
- Use font-size for text sizes
- Use text-align for text alignment



HTML STYLES

Test Yourself with Exercises!

- https://www.w3schools.com/html/exercise.asp?filename=exercise_styles1
- https://www.w3schools.com/html/exercise.asp?filename=exercise_styles2
- https://www.w3schools.com/html/exercise.asp?filename=exercise_styles3
- https://www.w3schools.com/html/exercise.asp?filename=exercise_styles4
- https://www.w3schools.com/html/exercise.asp?filename=exercise_styles5
- https://www.w3schools.com/html/exercise.asp?filename=exercise_styles6





HTML TEXT FORMATTING

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HTML

HTML TEXT FORMATTING

Text Formatting

This text is bold

This text is italic

This is _{subscript} and ^{superscript}

Try it yourself: https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_formatting_intro



HTML TEXT FORMATTING

HTML Formatting Elements

- In the previous chapter, you learned about the HTML style attribute.
- HTML also defines special elements for defining text with a special meaning.
- HTML uses elements like `` and `<i>` for formatting output, like bold or italic text.
- Formatting elements were designed to display special types of text:
 - `` - Bold text
 - `` - Important text
 - `<i>` - Italic text
 - `` - Emphasized text
 - `<mark>` - Marked text
 - `<small>` - Small text
 - `` - Deleted text
 - `<ins>` - Inserted text
 - `<sub>` - Subscript text
 - `<sup>` - Superscript text



HTML TEXT FORMATTING

HTML `` and `` Elements

- The HTML `` element defines bold text, without any extra importance.

Example

``This text is bold``

Try it yourself: https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_formatting_b



HTML TEXT FORMATTING

HTML `` and `` Elements

- The HTML `` element defines strong text, with added semantic "strong" importance.

Example

```
<strong>This text is strong</strong>
```

Try it yourself: https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_formatting_strong



HTML TEXT FORMATTING

HTML `<i>` and `` Elements

- The HTML `<i>` element defines italic text, without any extra importance.

Example

```
<i>This text is italic</i>
```

Try it yourself: https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_formatting_i



HTML TEXT FORMATTING

HTML `<i>` and `` Elements

- The HTML `` element defines emphasized text, with added semantic importance.
- **Note:** Browsers display `` as ``, and `` as `<i>`. However, there is a difference in the meaning of these tags: `` and `<i>` defines bold and italic text, but `` and `` means that the text is "important".

Example

``This text is emphasized``

Try it yourself: https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_formatting_em



HTML TEXT FORMATTING

HTML <small> Element

- The HTML <small> element defines smaller text

Example

```
<h2>HTML <small>Small</small> Formatting</h2>
```

Try it yourself: https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_formatting_small



HTML TEXT FORMATTING

HTML <mark> Element

- The HTML <mark> element defines **marked** or **highlighted** text

Example

```
<h2>HTML <mark>Marked</mark> Formatting</h2>
```

Try it yourself: https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_formatting_mark



HTML TEXT FORMATTING

HTML Element

- The HTML element defines deleted-(removed) text.

Example

```
<p>My favorite color is <del>blue</del>  
red.</p>
```

Try it yourself: https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_formatting_del



HTML TEXT FORMATTING

HTML <ins> Element

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

Example

```
<p>My favorite <ins>color</ins> is red.</p>
```

Try it yourself: https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_formatting_ins



HTML TEXT FORMATTING

HTML <sub> Element

- The HTML <sub> element defines subscripted text.

Example

```
<p>This is <sub>subscripted</sub> text.</p>
```

Try it yourself: https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_formatting_sub



HTML TEXT FORMATTING

HTML <sup> Element

- The HTML <sup> element defines superscripted text.

Example

```
<p>This is <sup>superscripted</sup> text.</p>
```

Try it yourself: https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_formatting_sup



HTML TEXT FORMATTING

Test Yourself with Exercises!

- https://www.w3schools.com/html/exercise.asp?filename=exercise_formatting1
- https://www.w3schools.com/html/exercise.asp?filename=exercise_formatting2
- https://www.w3schools.com/html/exercise.asp?filename=exercise_formatting3
- https://www.w3schools.com/html/exercise.asp?filename=exercise_formatting4
- https://www.w3schools.com/html/exercise.asp?filename=exercise_formatting5



HTML TEXT FORMATTING

HTML Text Formatting Elements

Tag	Description
<u></u>	Defines bold text
<u></u>	Defines emphasized text
<u><i></u>	Defines italic text
<u><small></u>	Defines smaller text
<u></u>	Defines important text
<u><sub></u>	Defines subscripted text
<u><sup></u>	Defines superscripted text
<u><ins></u>	Defines inserted text
<u></u>	Defines deleted text
<u><mark></u>	Defines marked/highlighted text



HTML TEXT FORMATTING

HTML Text Formatting Elements

Tag	Description
<u></u>	Defines bold text
<u></u>	Defines emphasized text
<u><i></u>	Defines italic text
<u><small></u>	Defines smaller text
<u></u>	Defines important text

Tag	Description
<u><sub></u>	Defines subscripted text
<u><sup></u>	Defines superscripted text
<u><ins></u>	Defines inserted text
<u></u>	Defines deleted text
<u><mark></u>	Defines marked/highlighted text





HTML QUOTATIONS

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HTML QUOTATIONS

- Quotation
 - Here is a quote from WWF's website:
 - For 50 years, WWF has been protecting the future of nature. The world's leading conservation organization, WWF works in 100 countries and is supported by 1.2 million members in the United States and close to 5 million globally.

Try it yourself: https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_formatting_intro2



HTML QUOTATIONS

HTML <q> for Short Quotations

- The HTML <q> element defines a short quotation.
- Browsers usually insert quotation marks around the <q> element.

Example

```
<p>WWF's goal is to: <q>Build a future where  
people live in harmony with nature.</q></p>
```

Try it yourself: https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_formatting_q



HTML QUOTATIONS

HTML `<blockquote>` for Quotations

- The HTML `<blockquote>` element defines a section that is quoted from another source.
- Browsers usually indent `<blockquote>` elements

Example

```
<p>Here is a quote from WWF's website:</p>  
<blockquote  
cite="http://www.worldwildlife.org/who/index.  
html">
```

For 50 years, WWF has been protecting the future of nature.

The world's leading conservation organization,

WWF works in 100 countries and is supported by

1.2 million members in the United States and close to 5 million globally.

```
</blockquote>
```

Try it yourself: https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_formatting_blockquote



HTML QUOTATIONS

HTML `<abbr>` for Abbreviations

- The HTML `<abbr>` element defines an abbreviation or an acronym.
- Marking abbreviations can give useful information to browsers, translation systems and search-engines.

Example

```
<p>The <abbr title="World Health Organization">WHO</abbr> was founded in 1948.</p>
```

Try it yourself: https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_formatting_abbr



HTML QUOTATIONS

HTML `<address>` for Contact Information

- The HTML `<address>` element defines contact information (author/owner) of a document or an article.
- The `<address>` element is usually displayed in italic. Most browsers will add a line break before and after the element.

Example

```
<address>
```

```
Written by John Doe.<br>
```

```
Visit us at:<br>
```

```
Example.com<br>
```

```
Box 564, Disneyland<br>
```

```
USA
```

```
</address>
```

Try it yourself: https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_formatting_address



HTML QUOTATIONS

HTML `<cite>` for Work Title

- The HTML `<cite>` element defines the title of a work.
- Browsers usually display `<cite>` elements in italic.

Example

```
<p><cite>The Scream</cite> by Edvard Munch.  
Painted in 1893.</p>
```

Try it yourself: https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_formatting_cite



HTML QUOTATIONS

HTML <bdo> for Bi-Directional Override

- The HTML <bdo> element defines bi-directional override.
- The <bdo> element is used to override the current text direction:

Example

```
<bdo dir="rtl">This text will be written from  
right to left</bdo>
```

Try it yourself: https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_formatting_bdo



HTML QUOTATIONS

Test Yourself with Exercises!

- https://www.w3schools.com/html/exercise.asp?filename=exercise_quotation_elements1
- https://www.w3schools.com/html/exercise.asp?filename=exercise_quotation_elements2
- https://www.w3schools.com/html/exercise.asp?filename=exercise_quotation_elements3
- https://www.w3schools.com/html/exercise.asp?filename=exercise_quotation_elements4



HTML QUOTATIONS

HTML Quotation and Citation Elements

Tag	Description
<u><abbr></u>	Defines an abbreviation or acronym
<u><address></u>	Defines contact information for the author/owner of a document
<u><bdo></u>	Defines the text direction
<u><blockquote></u>	Defines a section that is quoted from another source
<u><cite></u>	Defines the title of a work
<u><q></u>	Defines a short inline quotation





THE END (OF PART 1)

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HTML