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Hyper Text Markup Language HTML - Module 2

Attributes in HTML

They provide additional information about elements and are used to modify their behavior or appearance. Attributes are added to HTML tags as name-value pairs within the opening tag.

Syntax of attribute:

For example, if you want to add a href attribute to an anchor (`<a>`) tag to create a hyperlink, you would write it like this:

- `Link Text`

In this example:

- href is the attribute name.
- "https://www.example.com" is the attribute value.
- The entire attribute (href="https://www.example.com") is placed within the opening <a> tag.

Structure of an HTML PROGRAM:

In every HTML PROGRAMME is written in a specific structure. The entire web page is enclosed with in <HTML>.

In this tags two Sections are created using the <HEAD> and </HEAD> and the <BODY> and </BODY>.

<HEAD>= Head tag
<BODY>= Body tag

The HTML tags is used to indicate the start and end of the head section .

```
html
Copy code
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
  <title>Title of the Document</title>
</head>
<body>
  <h1>Hello, World!</h1>
  <p>This is a simple HTML document.</p>
</body>
</html>
```

<!DOCTYPE html>: This declaration specifies the document type and version of HTML being used. It ensures that the browser interprets the document correctly.

• **<html>:** The `<html>` element serves as the root element of the HTML document. It contains all other elements and attributes and specifies the document's language.

• **<head>:** The `<head>` element contains information about the document, such as the character encoding.



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- **<title>**: Title of the Document</title>`), and links to external stylesheets or scripts. This section is not visible to users but provides important information for the browser and search engines.
- **<body>**: The <body> element contains the main content of the HTML document that is visible to users. It typically includes elements like

The <body> tag in HTML is used to define the main content of the document that is visible to the user. It contains all the elements that are displayed in the web page, such as text, images, links, forms, and other multimedia content. The <body> tag can also include various attributes to modify its behavior or appearance. However, the <body> tag does not have a large number of attributes compared to some other HTML elements. Here are the attributes commonly used with the <body> tag:

- **bgcolor**: Sets the background color of the document's body.
- **background**: Specifies the URL of an image to use as the background for the document's body.
- **text**: Sets the default text color for the document's body.

To high light some important changes.

S.No.	Tags	Description
1	Bold 	Used to make the text in its appearance as bold.
2	Italic <I>	Used to make the text in its appearance as italic.
3	Underline<U>	Used to make the text in its appearance as underlined text.

Formatting Tags:

HTML Formatting Elements: HTML formatting elements are used to apply various visual styles to text or content within an HTML document. These elements don't define the structure of the content but rather determine how the content is presented to the user.

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 formatting elements:

****: The element is used to indicate text with strong importance. By default, browsers typically render text inside tags in bold font.

Example:
This text is important



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****: The `` element is used to emphasize text, typically rendering it in italic font by default. It indicates a level of emphasis different from normal text.

Example:

``This text is emphasized``



CBSE

****: The `` element is used to apply bold formatting to text. However, it does not carry any semantic meaning like ``. It's mainly used for stylistic purposes.

Example:

``This text is bold``



ICSE

<i>: The `<i>` element is used to apply italic formatting to text. Similar to ``, it does not carry semantic meaning like ``, and it's often used for stylistic purposes.

Example:

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



NTSE

<u>: The `<u>` element is used to underline text. However, underlining text is generally not recommended for general use due to accessibility concerns.

Example:

`<u>`This text is underlined`</u>`



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<sup> and <sub>: The `<sup>` and `<sub>` elements are used to display text as superscript (raised above the baseline) and subscript (lowered below the baseline), respectively.

Example:

H`₂`O (Water)



Central Govt.
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<small>: The `<small>` element is used to render text in a smaller font size than the surrounding text. It's often used for disclaimers, copyright notices, etc.

Example:

`<small>`This text is smaller`</small>`



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** and <ins>** : But you can show a text as deleted or inserted. `` and `<ins>` tags are used to markup a segment of text as deleted or inserted respectively. These two tags are container tags.

The text what you specify between `` and `` will be displayed as strike through.

The text you specify between `<ins>` and `</ins>` will be shown as underlined.

These formatting elements allow web developers to apply various visual styles to text within HTML documents, enhancing readability and conveying emphasis or importance.



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Assignment

HTML Formatting Elements

This is an example of **bold text**.

This is an example of **important text**.

This is an example of *italic text*.

This is an example of *emphasized text*.

This is an example of `<mark>marked text</mark>`.

This is an example of `<small>smaller text</small>`.

This is an example of ~~deleted text~~.

This is an example of `<ins>inserted text</ins>`.

This is an example of subscript text.

This is an example of superscript text.

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HARTRON SKILL CENTRE,
AMBALA CANTT

Your Name
Your Roll Number



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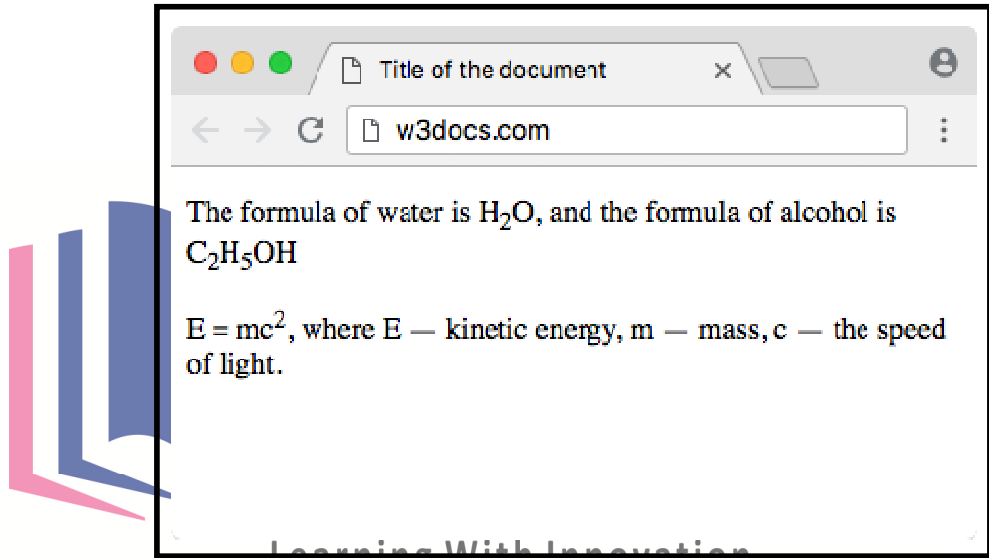
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Kanchipuram

Kancheepuram is part of Tondaimandalam
Kanchipuram is 72 km away from Chennai
It is the administrative headquarters of Kanchipuram District.
Kanchipuram is well-connected by road and rail.

Chennai **International Airport** is the nearest domestic and international airport to the town, which is located at Tirusulam in Kanchipuram district.



The screenshot shows a browser window with the address bar containing 'w3docs.com'. The page content includes:
The formula of water is H₂O, and the formula of alcohol is C₂H₅OH
E = mc², where E — kinetic energy, m — mass, c — the speed of light.

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