

```
</body>  
</html>
```

HTML Images Alt & Align Attribute

The required **alt attribute** specifies an alternate text for an image, if the image cannot be displayed. The value of the alt attribute is an author-defined text. The align attribute specifies the alignment of an image.

```

```

The alt attribute provides alternative information for an image if a user for some reason cannot view it (because of slow connection an error in the src attribute).

HTML Images Set Height and Width of an Image

The height and width attributes are used to specify the height and width of an image. The attribute values are specified in pixels by default.

```

```

Images on another Server

Some web sites store their images on image servers. Actually you can access images from any web address in the world.

```

```

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.

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

HTML Lines

The **<hr />** tag creates a horizontal line/rule in an HTML page. The hr element can be used to separate content.

HR Tag Attributes

- **Align:** Specifies the alignment of a <hr> element
- **Color:** Specifies the color of a <hr> element
- **Size:** Specifies the **height** of a <hr> element in **Pixels**
- **Width:** Specifies the **width** of a <hr> element in **Pixels or %**

```
<html>
<body>
<p>The hr tag defines a horizontal rule:</p>
<hr />
<p>Default Horizontal Line </p>
<hr color="red" size="45" />
<p> Horizontal Line with Color & Size Attribute</p>
<hr align="center" width="90" />
<p> Horizontal Line with align & width Attribute</p>
</body>
</html>
```

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HTML Comments

Comment tags are used to insert comments in the HTML source code. You can add comments to your HTML source by using the following syntax:

```
<!-- Write your comments here -->
```

Notice that there is an exclamation point (!) in the opening tag, but not in the closing tag.

Note: Comments are not displayed by the browser, but they can help document your HTML source code. With comments you can place notifications and reminders in your HTML.

HTML Line Breaks

Use the **
** tag if you want a line break (a new line) without starting a new paragraph.

```
<html>
<body>
```

```
<p>This is<br />a para<br />graph with line breaks</p>
</body>
</html>
```

HTML Formatting Elements

HTML uses tags like **** and *<i>* for formatting output like bold or italic text. HTML also defines special elements for **defining text with a special meaning**. Formatting elements were designed to display special types of text.

```
<html>
<body>
<p><b>This text is bold</b></p>
<p><strong>This text is Important</strong></p>
<p><big>This text is big</big></p>
<p><small>This text is big</small></p>
<p><i>This text is italic</i></p>
<p><em>This text is emphasized</em></p>
<p><mark>This text is Highlighted</mark></p>
<p><center>This text is center aligned</center></p>
<p><s>This text is strikethrough style</s></p>
<p><u>This text is Underline</u></p>
<p><ins>This is Inserted Text</ins></p>
<p><del>This is Deleted Text</del></p>
<p><code>This is computer output</code></p>
<p>This is<sub> subscript</sub> and <sup>superscript</sup></p>
</body>
</html>
```

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Preformatted Text

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.

```
<html>
<body>
<pre>
```

```
countries and is supported by 1.2 million members in the United  
States and close to 5 million globally.  
</blockquote>  
</body>  
</html>
```

Abbr Element 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.

```
<html>  
<body>  
<p><abbr title="College of Computer and Information Technology">  
CCIT</abbr> has been working in the field of IT education and  
training since 1993.</p>  
</body>  
</html>
```

Favicon is the shortcut from the Favorites icon.

It is a small logo found in front of the visited URL is used to promote a company or a trademark.

A favicon must have the following characteristics.

- **name** - The default name is favicon.ico
- **size** - 16×16, 32×32, 48×48, 64×64 or 128×128 pixels

```
<html>  
<head>  
<link rel="icon" href="logo.ico" sizes="16x16">  
<title>Computer Training Institute in Ludhiana</title>  
</head>  
<body>  
</body>  
</html>
```

```
</html>
```

HTML Tables

An HTML table is defined with the `<table>` tag. Each table row is defined with the `<tr>` tag. A table header is defined with the `<th>` tag. By default, **table headings are bold and centered**. A table data/cell is defined with the `<td>` tag. **A `<td>` tag can contain text, links, images, lists, forms other tables etc.**

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title>HTML Tables</title>
</head>
<body>
<h3>Basic Table</h3>
<table>
<tr>
<td>Row 1, Column 1</td>
<td>Row 1, Column 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Row 2, Column 1</td>
<td>Row 2, Column 2</td>
</tr>
</table>
</body>
</html>
```

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HTML Tables and the Border Attribute

If you do not specify a border attribute, **the table will be displayed without borders**. Sometimes this can be useful, but most of the time, we want the borders to show. To display a table with borders, specify the border attribute.

```
<table border="5">
<tr>
<td>Row 1, Column 1</td>
```

```
<table border="1" cellpadding="15">  
<tr>  
<th>Header 1</th>  
<th>Header 2</th>  
</tr>  
<tr>  
<td>Row 1, Column 1</td>  
<td>Row 1, Column 2</td>  
</tr>  
<tr>  
<td>Row 2, Column 1</td>  
<td>Row 2, Column 2</td>  
</tr>  
</table>
```

HTML Table Cellspacing Attribute

cellspacing specifies the space between the cells.

```
<table border="1" cellspacing="15">  
<tr>  
<th>Header 1</th>  
<th>Header 2</th>  
</tr>  
<tr>  
<td>Row 1, Column 1</td>  
<td>Row 1, Column 2</td>  
</tr>  
<tr>  
<td>Row 2, Column 1</td>  
<td>Row 2, Column 2</td>  
</tr>  
</table>
```

HTML Table Cells that Span Many Columns

To make a cell span more than one column use the colspan attribute.

```
<html>
```

```
</tr>
<tr>
<th colspan="3">Total</th>
<td>653.64</td>
</tr>
</table>
</body>
</html>
```

HTML Table Cells that Span Many Rows

To make a cell span more than one row, use the rowspan attribute.

```
<html>
<body>
<table border width="60%" height="50%">
<caption>Favorite and Least Favorite Things</caption>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th>Bob</th>
<th>Alice</th>
</tr>
<tr>
<th rowspan="2">Favorite</th>
<th>Color</th>
<td>Blue</td>
<td>Purple</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<th>Flavor</th>
<td>Banana</td>
<td>Chocolate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<th rowspan="2">Least Favorite</th>
<th>Color</th>
```