



# HTML

in details

Let's find out more!



# HTML Document Skeleton

**<!DOCTYPE >** is intended to indicate the type of the current document.

This declaration is not an HTML tag.

Questions:

Why do we need html-tag for?

What is title-tag for?

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <title>Skeleton</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <h1>Skeleton</h1>
  </body>
</html>
```



# HTML Document Skeleton

What happens if I don't declare a `<!DOCTYPE>` in my code?

The absence of the `DOCTYPE` or its incorrect usage will force the browser to switch to **quirks** mode. It means that the browser will do its best to layout the page that is considered to be old or created against web standards.



# Text Formatting

Simplifies markup. These are semantic highlights:

- ◆ `<strong>` - important text
- ◆ `<em>` - emphasized text

These tags are rarely used. CSS replaced them:

- ◆ `<b>` - bold text
- ◆ `<i>` - italic text



# Text Formatting

Visually, tags do not differ

```
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html>
3 <head>
4 <title>Skeleton</title>
5 </head>
6 <body>
7 <h1>Skeleton</h1>
8
9 <p><strong>HTML</strong> is the standard markup language for documents designed to be displayed in a web browser. It can be assisted by technologies such as <em>Cascading Style Sheets (CSS)</em> and scripting languages such as <em>JavaScript</em>.</p>
10
11 <p><b>HTML</b> is the standard markup language for documents designed to be displayed in a web browser. It can be assisted by technologies such as <i>Cascading Style Sheets (CSS)</i> and scripting languages such as <i>JavaScript</i>.</p>
12 </body>
13 </html>
```

## Skeleton

**HTML** is the standard markup language for documents designed to be displayed in a web browser. It can be assisted by technologies such as *Cascading Style Sheets (CSS)* and scripting languages such as *JavaScript*.

**HTML** is the standard markup language for documents designed to be displayed in a web browser. It can be assisted by technologies such as *Cascading Style Sheets (CSS)* and scripting languages such as *JavaScript*.



# Text Formatting

Additional tags. They are rarely used, as there is CSS:

- ◆ `<mark>` - marked text
- ◆ `<small>` - smaller text
- ◆ `<del>` - deleted text
- ◆ `<ins>` - inserted text
- ◆ `<sub>` - subscript text
- ◆ `<sup>` - superscript text



# Text Formatting

```
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html>
3 <body>
4
5 <p><mark>Marked</mark> text</p>
6 <p><small>Smaller</small> text</p>
7 <p><del>Deleted</del> text</p>
8 <br>
9 <p><ins>Inserted</ins> text</p>
10 <p><sub>Subscript</sub> text</p>
11 <p><sup>Superscript</sup> text</p>
12
13 </body>
14 </html>
```

Marked text

Smaller text

~~Deleted~~ text

Inserted text

Subscript text

Superscript text



# Lists

There are **two** types of lists in HTML:

## Ordered:

1. One
2. Two
3. Three

## Unordered:

- One
- Two
- Three



# Lists

## Ordered

```
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html>
3 <body>
4
5 <ol>
6 <li>One</li>
7 <li>Two</li>
8 <li>Three</li>
9 </ol>
10
11 </body>
12 </html>
```

1. One
2. Two
3. Three

## Unordered

```
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html>
3 <body>
4
5 <ul>
6 <li>One</li>
7 <li>Two</li>
8 <li>Three</li>
9 </ul>
10
11 </body>
12 </html>
```

- One
- Two
- Three



# Images

The `<img>` tag is designed to display images in GIF, JPEG, or PNG graphic format on a web page.

- The address of the image file is specified through the `src` attribute.
- The `alt` attribute gives a description of the image if for some reason it does not load.

```

```

# Images

```
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html>
3 <body>
4
5 
9
10 </body>
11 </html>
```



**img** – Unpaired tag. There is no `</img>`

**src** – Contains the URL of the image

You can specify two others attributes of the image:

- **width**
- **height**

# Images

```
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html>
3 <body>
4
5 
7
8 </body>
9 </html>
```



Dog

The picture is not displayed, but the user sees the **alt**



# Videos

The `<video>` element allows you to add the required video to the page.

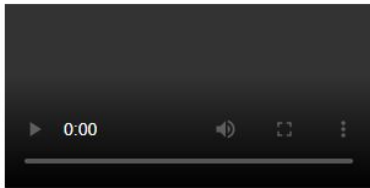
Video has many attributes. Read more on MDN:



```
<video src="https://example.com/our-video.mp4" controls></video>
```

# Videos

```
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html>
3 <body>
4
5 <video src="https://example.com/our-video.mp4" controls></video>
6
7 </body>
8 </html>
```



**video** – Paired tag

**src** – Contains the URL of the image

**controls** – The attribute can be used to display controls for the player. The visual design of controls depends on the specific browser



# Audio

Audio has many attributes. Read more on MDN:

The `<audio>` tag is used to add audio



```
<audio src="path_to_audio-file" controls></audio>
```

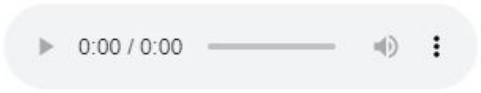
# Videos

```
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html>
3 <body>
4
5 <audio src="path_to_audio-file" controls></audio>
6
7 </body>
8 </html>
```

**audio** – Paired tag

**src** – Path to audio file

**controls** – The attribute can be used to display controls for the player. The visual design of controls depends on the specific browser



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# Hyperlinks

HTML links are hyperlinks.

You can click on a link and jump to another document.

A link does not have to be text. A link can be an image or any other HTML element.

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

# Hyperlinks

```
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html>
3 <body>
4
5 <a href="https://www.google.com/">Google</a>
6
7 </body>
8 </html>
```

[Google](https://www.google.com/)

**a** – Paired tag

**href** – Contains the URL of the image

There are many attributes.

For example: **target**. With it, you can go to a new page or open a link in the same one.



# Hyperlinks

Links can be divided into 3 types

# Hyperlinks

```
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html>
3 <body>
4
5 <!-- The link points to a document within the current site -->
6
7 <a href="/languages/html">HTML</a>
8
9 </body>
10 </html>
```

[HTML](#)

**Relative.** Such links refer to the same site from which the transition occurs.

# Hyperlinks

```
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html>
3 <body>
4
5 <!-- The link points to a document from a third-party site. -->
6
7 <a href="https://codepen.io/">CodePen</a>
8
9 </body>
10 </html>
```

[CodePen](https://codepen.io/)

**Absolute.** Allows you to navigate to third-party resources on the Internet.

# Hyperlinks

```
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html>
3 <body>
4
5 <a href="#anchor">Anchor</a>
6
7 <p id="anchor">
8   Let us make an anchor
9 </p>
10
11 </body>
12 </html>
```

[Anchor](#)

Let us make an anchor

**Anchor links.** Used to move within the current document.

Creating an anchor link consists of two steps:

1. The block on the page to which we want to navigate must specify a unique identifier. This is done using the **id** attribute.
2. Add an **<a>** tag, and in the href attribute specify a link like **#unique-identifier-name**