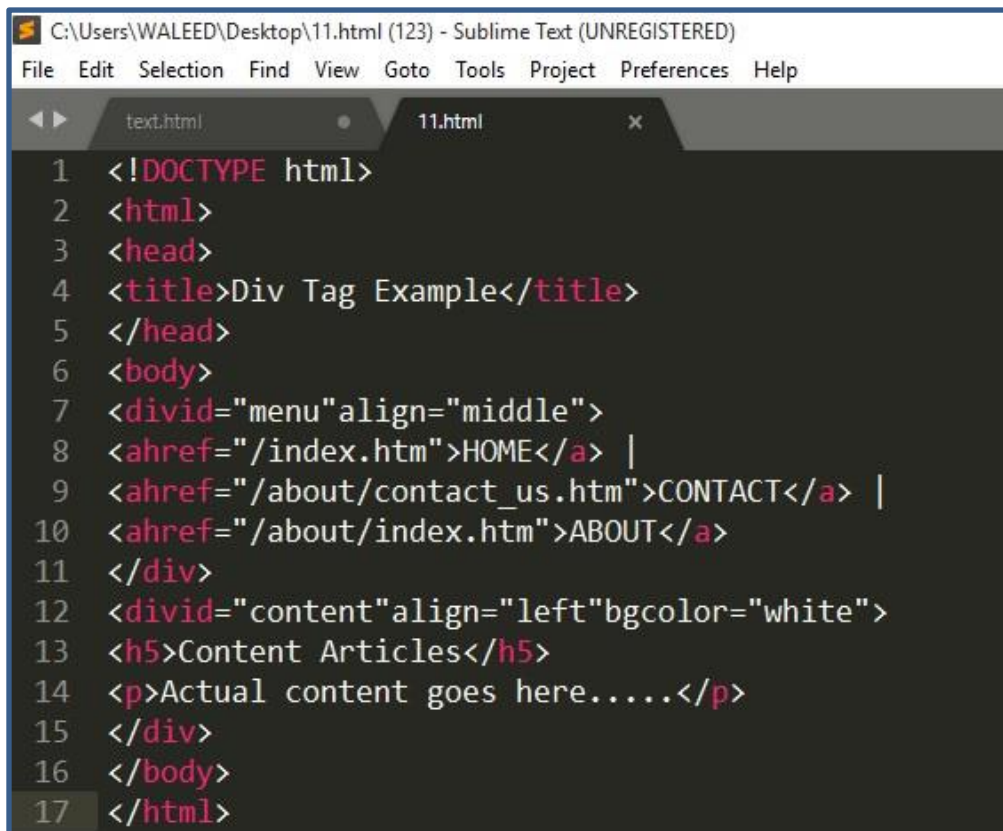


Grouping Content

The <div> and elements allow you to group together several elements to create sections or subsections of a page.

For example, you might want to put all of the footnotes on a page within a <div> element to indicate that all of the elements within that <div> element relate to the footnotes. You might then attach a style to this <div> element so that they appear using a special set of style rules.

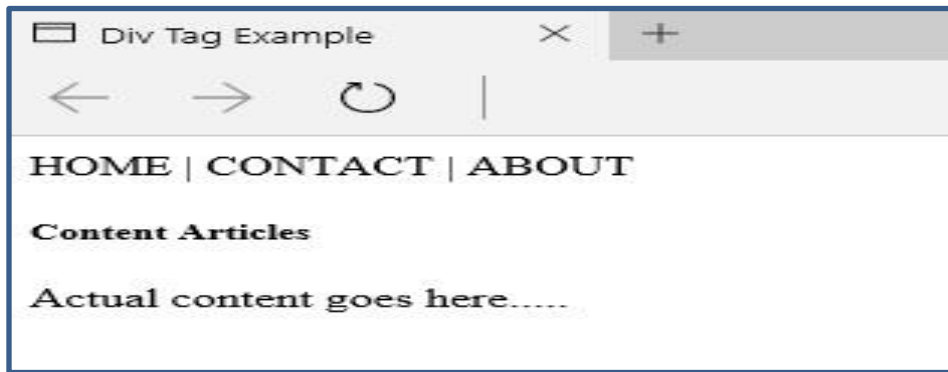
EX.



```
C:\Users\WALEED\Desktop\11.html (123) - Sublime Text (UNREGISTERED)
File Edit Selection Find View Goto Tools Project Preferences Help

text.html 11.html x
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html>
3 <head>
4 <title>Div Tag Example</title>
5 </head>
6 <body>
7 <div id="menu" align="middle">
8 <a href="/index.htm">HOME</a> |
9 <a href="/about/contact_us.htm">CONTACT</a> |
10 <a href="/about/index.htm">ABOUT</a>
11 </div>
12 <div id="content" align="left" bgcolor="white">
13 <h5>Content Articles</h5>
14 <p>Actual content goes here.....</p>
15 </div>
16 </body>
17 </html>
```

The Output



HTML Links

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

`This is a link`

HTML Images

- You can insert an image using the `` tag
- The source file (`src`), alternative text (`alt`), width, and height are provided as attributes: ``

Inline Elements

An inline element does not start on a new line and only takes up as much width as necessary.

- Examples of inline elements:

➤ ``

➤ `<a>`

➤ ``

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:

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

<body style="background-color:powderblue;">
  <p>I am normal</p>
  <p style="color:red;">I am red</p>
  <p style="color:blue;">I am blue</p>
  <p style="font-size:36px;">I am big</p>
</body>
```

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

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

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

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

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

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

HTML Lists

HTML provides a simple way to show unordered lists (bullet lists) or ordered lists (numbered lists).

Unordered Lists

Would Display	This Code
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• f Coffee• f Milk	<pre> Coffee Milk </pre>

Ordered Lists

Would Display	This Code
<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Coffee2. Milk	<pre> Coffee Milk </pre>

HTML Colors

- Background Color:

Ex: `<h1 style="background-color:Tomato;">Hello World</h1>`

Ex: `<p style="background-color: #00f3f7;">I like HTML.</p>`

- Text Color:

Ex: `<h1 style="color:Tomato;">Hello World</h1>`

- Border Color:

Ex: `<h1 style="border:2px solid green;">Hello World</h1>`

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.
- A table data/cell is defined with the `<td>` tag.
- By default, table headings are bold and centered.

Ex:

```
<table>
<tr>
<th>Firstname</th>
<th>Lastname</th>
<th>Age</th>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jill</td>
<td>Smith</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eve</td>
<td>Jackson</td>
<td>94</td>
</tr>
</table>
```



Firstname	Lastname	Age
Jill	Smith	50
Eve	Jackson	94
John	Doe	80

Adding a Border

- If you want to add border to the table you need to add the style code below inside the `<head>` tag.

```
<style>
  table, th, td {
    border: 1px solid black;
  }
</style>
```

Firstname	Lastname	Age
Jill	Smith	50
Eve	Jackson	94
John	Doe	80