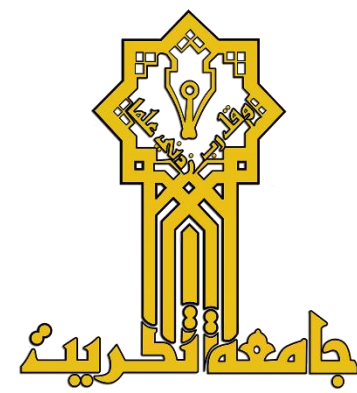




WEB PROGRAMMING



Department of Computer Sciences
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Lecture - 6

By:
Harith Abdullah
Yahya Layth Khaleel

HTML Attributes

HTML Attributes Makes it easier to handle extra details about HTML Elements. It's always set with the opening tag and typically includes name/value pairs like `name="value"`. Each name has a value written in quotes. It's recommended to use single or double quotes when defining Attributes. Especially, if the attribute's value has double quotes, single quotes are necessary.

For example, an anchor (`<a>`) element in an HTML document creates links to other pages, or other parts of the page. You use the `href` attribute in the opening `<a>` tag to tell the browser where the link sends a user.

HTML Attributes

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

HTML Attributes

- HTML - "align" attribute: If you want to align in a different way some elements of your page then you have at your disposition the "align" attribute. You can align to the left, right or the center of the page almost every element.

HTML

```
<h2 align="center">Centered title </h2>
```

Centered title

Image Attribute

- When employing an `` tag, that utilized for showcasing images, various attributes like `src`, `width`, and `height` come into play. These attributes greatly impact how the image is presented on the webpage. Once the dimensions of the element are defined, it allows for meticulous control over the final appearance.

```

```

Image Attribute

```
Page5.html x
1
2 <!DOCTYPE html>
3 <html>
4
5 <head>
6   <title>Set Image Width and Height</title>
7 </head>
8
9 <body>
10  <p>Setting image width and height</p>
11  <img src = "tree.png" alt = "Test Image" width = "150" height = "100"/>
12 </body>
13
14 </html>
```

Setting image width and height



Image Attribute

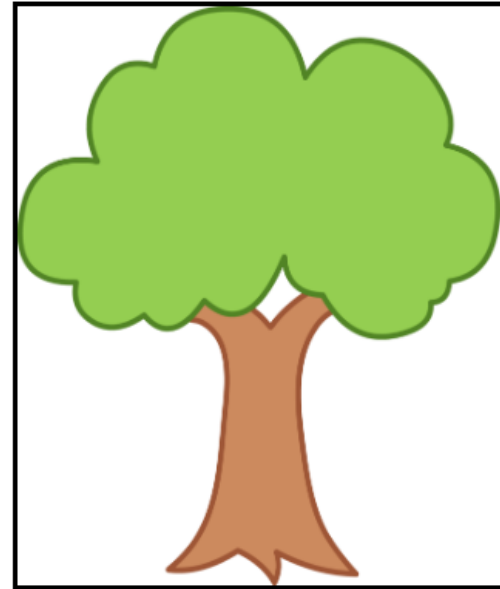
```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>

  <head>
    <title>Set Image Width and Height</title>
  </head>

  <body>
    <p>Setting image width and height</p>
    <img src = "tree.png" alt = "Tree Image" border = "3"
      width = "250" height = "300"/>
  </body>

</html>
```

Setting image width and height



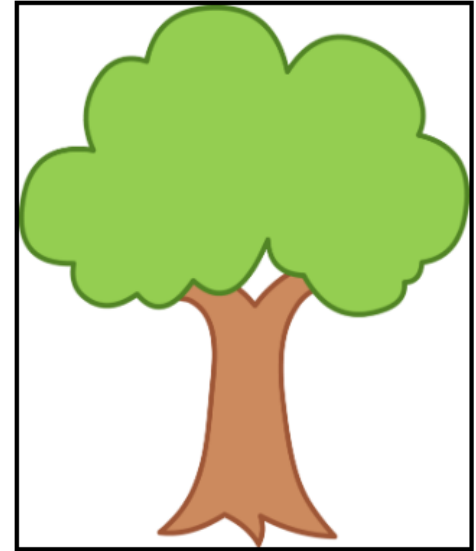
Example HTML Attributes

Attribute	Options	Function
align	right, left, center	Horizontally aligns tags
valign	top, middle, bottom	Vertically aligns tags within an HTML element.
bgcolor	numeric, hexadecimal, RGB values	Places a background color behind an element
background	URL	Places a background image behind an element
width	Numeric Value	Specifies the width of tables, images, or table cells.
height	Numeric Value	Specifies the height of tables, images, or table cells.
title	User Defined	"Pop-up" title of the elements.
style	User Defined	The style attribute is used to add styles to an element, such as color, font, size, and more

HTML Attribute

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <title>Set Image Width and Height</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <p>Setting image width and height</p>
    <img src = "tree.png" alt = "Tree Image"
        border = "3" align = "right"
        width = "250" height = "300"/>
  </body>
</html>
```

Setting image width and height



HTML Attribute

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <title>Align Attribute Example</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <p align = "left">This is left aligned</p>
    <p align = "center">This is center aligned</p>
    <p align = "right">This is right aligned</p>
  </body>
</html>
```

This is left aligned

This is center aligned

This is right aligned

HTML Attribute

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

<h2 title="I'm a header">The title Attribute</h2>

<p title="I'm a tooltip">Mouse over this
paragraph, to display the title attribute as a
tooltip.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

The title Attribute

Mouse over this paragraph, to display the title attribute as a tooltip.

I'm a header

HTML Attribute

HTML bgcolor Attribute

bgcolor attribute is used to set the background color of an HTML element. Bgcolor is one of those attributes that has become deprecated with the implementation of Cascading Style Sheets (CSS). In modern web development, styling, including background color is typically handled using CSS properties rather than HTML attributes.

```
<"tag" bgcolor="color_name | hex_value | rgb_value">
```

HTML Attribute

Attribute Values	Description
color_name	It sets the background color by using the color name. For example “red”.
hex_number	It sets the background color by using the color hex code. For example “#0000ff”.
rgb_number	It sets the background color by using the RGB code. For example: “RGB(0, 153, 0)”.

HTML Attribute

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>

<head>
  <title>
    HTML body Bgcolor Attribute
  </title>
</head>

<body text="green" bgcolor="orange">
  <center>
    <h1>HTML Learning</h1>
    <h2>
      HTML
      body bgcolor Attribute
    </h2>

    <p>
      It is a Computer
      Science portal For students
    </p>

  </center>
</body>

</html>
```

HTML Learning

HTML body bgcolor Attribute

It is a Computer Science portal For students

HTML Attribute

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <title>The style Attribute</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <p style = "font-family:arial; color:#FF0000;">
      This text used Arial font type</p>
  </body>
</html>
```

This text used Arial font type

HTML Attribute

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>

<head>
  <title>style Attribute</title>
</head>

<body>
  <h2 style="font-family:Chaparral Pro Light;">
    HTML Attributes example 1.
  </h2>
  <h3 style="font-size:40px;">
    HTML Attributes example 2.
  </h3>
  <h2 style="color:#8CCEF9;">
    HTML Attributes example 3.
  </h2>
  <h2 style="text-align:center;">
    HTML Attributes example 4.
  </h2>
  <p style="font-size:40px;">
    HTML Attributes example 5.
  </p>
</html>
```

HTML Attributes example 1.

HTML Attributes example 2.

HTML Attributes example 3.

HTML Attributes example 4.

HTML Attributes example 5.

HTML Attribute

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

<h1 style="background-color:Tomato;">Tomato</h1>

<h1 style="background-color:Orange;">Orange</h1>

<h1 style="background-color:DodgerBlue;">DodgerBlue</h1>

<h1 style="background-
color:MediumSeaGreen;">MediumSeaGreen</h1>


<h1 style="background-color:Gray;">Gray</h1>

<h1 style="background-color:SlateBlue;">SlateBlue</h1>

<h1 style="background-color:Violet;">Violet</h1>

<h1 style="background-color:LightGray;">LightGray</h1>

</body>
</html>
```




Tomato




Orange



DodgerBlue



MediumSeaGreen



Gray



SlateBlue



Violet



LightGray

HTML Attribute

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

<h1 style="border: 2px solid Tomato;">Hello World</h1>

<h1 style="border: 2px solid DodgerBlue;">Hello World</h1>

<h1 style="border: 2px solid Violet;">Hello World</h1>

</body>
</html>
```



Hello World

Hello World

Hello World

HTML Attribute

RGB Color Values

In HTML, a color can be specified as an RGB value, using this formula:

rgb(*red*, *green*, *blue*)

Each parameter (red, green, and blue) defines the intensity of the color with a value between 0 and 255.

This means that there are $256 \times 256 \times 256 = 16777216$ possible colors!

For example, `rgb(255, 0, 0)` is displayed as red, because red is set to its highest value (255), and the other two (green and blue) are set to 0.

Another example, `rgb(0, 255, 0)` is displayed as green, because green is set to its highest value (255), and the other two (red and blue) are set to 0.

To display black, set all color parameters to 0, like this: `rgb(0, 0, 0)`.

To display white, set all color parameters to 255, like this: `rgb(255, 255, 255)`.

HTML Attribute

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

<h1 style="background-color:rgb(255, 0, 0);">rgb(255, 0, 0)</h1>
<h1 style="background-color:rgb(0, 0, 255);">rgb(0, 0, 255)</h1>
<h1 style="background-color:rgb(60, 179, 113);">rgb(60, 179, 113)</h1>
<h1 style="background-color:rgb(238, 130, 238);">rgb(238, 130, 238)</h1>
<h1 style="background-color:rgb(255, 165, 0);">rgb(255, 165, 0)</h1>
<h1 style="background-color:rgb(106, 90, 205);">rgb(106, 90, 205)</h1>

</body>
</html>
```

rgb(255, 0, 0)

rgb(0, 0, 255)

rgb(60, 179, 113)

rgb(238, 130, 238)

rgb(255, 165, 0)

rgb(106, 90, 205)

HTML Attribute

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

<h1 style="background-color:rgba(255, 99, 71, 0);">
rgba(255, 99, 71, 0)</h1>

<h1 style="background-color:rgba(255, 99, 71, 0.2);">
rgba(255, 99, 71, 0.2)</h1>

<h1 style="background-color:rgba(255, 99, 71, 0.4);">
rgba(255, 99, 71, 0.4)</h1>

<h1 style="background-color:rgba(255, 99, 71, 0.6);">
rgba(255, 99, 71, 0.6)</h1>

<h1 style="background-color:rgba(255, 99, 71, 0.8);">
rgba(255, 99, 71, 0.8)</h1>

<h1 style="background-color:rgba(255, 99, 71, 1);">
rgba(255, 99, 71, 1)</h1>

</body>
</html>
```

rgba(255, 99, 71, 0)

rgba(255, 99, 71, 0.2)

rgba(255, 99, 71, 0.4)

rgba(255, 99, 71, 0.6)

rgba(255, 99, 71, 0.8)

rgba(255, 99, 71, 1)

HTML Attribute

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

<h1 style="background-color:rgb(60, 60, 60);">
rgb(60, 60, 60)</h1>
<h1 style="background-color:rgb(100, 100, 100);">
rgb(100, 100, 100)</h1>
<h1 style="background-color:rgb(140, 140, 140);">
rgb(140, 140, 140)</h1>
<h1 style="background-color:rgb(180, 180, 180);">
rgb(180, 180, 180)</h1>
<h1 style="background-color:rgb(200, 200, 200);">
rgb(200, 200, 200)</h1>
<h1 style="background-color:rgb(240, 240, 240);">
rgb(240, 240, 240)</h1>

</body>
</html>
```

rgb(60, 60, 60)

rgb(100, 100, 100)

rgb(140, 140, 140)

rgb(180, 180, 180)

rgb(200, 200, 200)

rgb(240, 240, 240)

HTML Attribute

HEX Color Values

In HTML, a color can be specified using a hexadecimal value in the form:

#rrggbb

Where rr (red), gg (green) and bb (blue) are hexadecimal values between 00 and ff (same as decimal 0-255).

For example, #ff0000 is displayed as red, because red is set to its highest value (ff), and the other two (green and blue) are set to 00.

Another example, #00ff00 is displayed as green, because green is set to its highest value (ff), and the other two (red and blue) are set to 00.

To display black, set all color parameters to 00, like this: #000000.

To display white, set all color parameters to ff, like this: #ffffff.

HTML Attribute

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

<h1 style="background-color:#ff0000;">#ff0000</h1>
<h1 style="background-color:#0000ff;">#0000ff</h1>
<h1 style="background-color:#3cb371;">#3cb371</h1>
<h1 style="background-color:#ee82ee;">#ee82ee</h1>
<h1 style="background-color:#ffa500;">#ffa500</h1>
|
<h1 style="background-color:#6a5acd;">#6a5acd</h1>

</body>
</html>
```




#ff0000



#0000ff




#3cb371



#ee82ee



#ffa500



#6a5acd

HTML Attribute

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

<h1 style="background-color:#404040;">#404040</h1>
<h1 style="background-color:#686868;">#686868</h1>
<h1 style="background-color:#a0a0a0;">#a0a0a0</h1>
<h1 style="background-color:#bebebe;">#bebebe</h1>
<h1 style="background-color:#dcdcdc;">#dcdcdc</h1>
<h1 style="background-color:#f8f8f8;">#f8f8f8</h1>

</body>
</html>
```




#404040



#686868



#a0a0a0



#bebebe



#dcdcdc



#f8f8f8

More References Used

- <https://www.freecodecamp.org/news/html-attributes-explained/>
- <https://www.codecademy.com/resources/docs/html/attributes>
- https://www.tutorialspoint.com/html/html_attributes.htm
- <https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/html-attributes/>
- https://www.w3schools.com/html/html_attributes.asp
- <https://htmlcolorcodes.com/tutorials/html-background-color/>
- https://www.tutorialspoint.com/html/html_images.htm
- <https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/html-bgcolor-attribute/>



THANK YOU