

HTML - Comments

Comment is a piece of code which is ignored by any web browser. It is a good practice to add comments into your HTML code, especially in complex documents, to indicate sections of a document, and any other notes to anyone looking at the code. Comments help you and others understand your code and increases code readability.

HTML comments are placed in between `<!-- ... -->` tags. So, any content placed with-in `<!-- ... -->` tags will be treated as comment and will be completely ignored by the browser.

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>

  <head> <!-- Document Header Starts -->
    <title>This is document title</title>
  </head> <!-- Document Header Ends -->

  <body>
    <!--
      This is a multiline comment and it can
      span through as many as lines you like.
    -->
    <p>Document content goes here.....</p>
  </body>

</html>
```

Valid vs Invalid Comments

Comments do not nest which means a comment cannot be put inside another comment. Second the double-dash sequence `--` may not appear inside a comment except as part of the closing `-->` tag. You must also make sure that there are no spaces in the start-of comment string.

Example

Here, the given comment is a valid comment and will be wiped off by the browser.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <title>Valid Comment Example</title>
  </head>

  <body>
    <!-- This is valid comment -->
    <p>Document content goes here.....</p>
  </body>

</html>
```

But, following line is not a valid comment and will be displayed by the browser. This is because there is a space between the left angle bracket and the exclamation mark.



```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <title>Invalid Comment Example</title>
  </head>

  <body>
    <!-- This is not a valid comment -->
    <p>Document content goes here.....</p>
  </body>
</html>
```

Multiline Comments

So far we have seen single line comments, but HTML supports multi-line comments as well.

You can comment multiple lines by the special beginning tag `<!--` and ending tag `-->` placed before the first line and end of the last line as shown in the given example below.

Example



```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>

  <head>
    <title>Multiline Comments</title>
  </head>

  <body>
    <!--
      This is a multiline comment and it can
      span through as many as lines you like.
    -->

    <p>Document content goes here.....</p>
  </body>

</html>
```

Commenting Script Code

Though you will learn JavaScript with HTML, in a separate tutorial, but here you must make a note that if you are using Java Script or VB Script in your HTML code then it is recommended to put that script code inside proper HTML comments so that old browsers can work properly.

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>

  <head>
    <title>Commenting Script Code</title>

    <script>
      <!--
        document.write("Hello World!")
      ->
    </script>
  </head>

  <body>
    <p>Hello , World!</p>
  </body>

</html>
```

Commenting Style Sheets

Though you will learn using style sheets with HTML in a separate tutorial, but here you must make a note that if you are using Cascading Style Sheet (CSS) in your HTML code then it is recommended to put that style sheet code inside proper HTML comments so that old browsers can work properly.

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>

  <head>
    <title>Commenting Style Sheets</title>

    <style>
      <!--
        .example {
          border:1px solid #4a7d49;
        }
      ->
    </style>
  </head>

  <body>
    <div class = "example">Hello , World!</div>
  </body>

</html>
```

HTML - Images

Images are very important to beautify as well as to depict many complex concepts in simple way on your web page. This tutorial will take you through simple steps to use images in your web pages.

Insert Image

You can insert any image in your web page by using **** tag. Following is the simple syntax to use this tag.

```
<img src = "Image URL" ... attributes-list/>
```

The **** tag is an empty tag, which means that, it can contain only list of attributes and it has no closing tag.

Example

To try following example, let's keep our HTML file test.htm and image file test.png in the same directory –

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>

  <head>
    <title>Using Image in Webpage</title>
  </head>

  <body>
    <p>Simple Image Insert</p>
    <img src = "/html/images/test.png" alt = "Test Image" />
  </body>

</html>
```

You can use PNG, JPEG or GIF image file based on your comfort but make sure you specify correct image file name in **src** attribute. Image name is always case sensitive.

The **alt** attribute is a mandatory attribute which specifies an alternate text for an image, if the image cannot be displayed.

Set Image Location

Usually we keep all the images in a separate directory. So let's keep HTML file test.htm in our home directory and create a subdirectory **images** inside the home directory where we will keep our image test.png.

Example

Assuming our image location is "image/test.png", try the following example –

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>

  <head>
    <title>Using Image in Webpage</title>
  </head>

  <body>
    <p>Simple Image Insert</p>
    <img src = "/html/images/test.png" alt = "Test Image" />
  </body>

</html>
```

Set Image Width/Height

You can set image width and height based on your requirement using **width** and **height** attributes. You can specify width and height of the image in terms of either pixels or percentage of its actual size.

Example



```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>

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

  <body>
    <p>Setting image width and height</p>
    <img src = "/html/images/test.png" alt = "Test Image" width = "150" height = "100"/>
  </body>

</html>
```

Set Image Border

By default, image will have a border around it, you can specify border thickness in terms of pixels using border attribute. A thickness of 0 means, no border around the picture.

Example



```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>

  <head>
    <title>Set Image Border</title>
  </head>

  <body>
    <p>Setting image Border</p>
    <img src = "/html/images/test.png" alt = "Test Image" border = "3"/>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

Set Image Alignment

By default, image will align at the left side of the page, but you can use **align** attribute to set it in the center or right.

Example



```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>

  <head>
    <title>Set Image Alignment</title>
  </head>

  <body>
    <p>Setting image Alignment</p>
    <img src = "/html/images/test.png" alt = "Test Image" border = "3" align = "right" />
  </body>

</html>
```

HTML - Marquees

An HTML marquee is a scrolling piece of text displayed either horizontally across or vertically down your webpage depending on the settings. This is created by using HTML <marquees> tag.

Note – The <marquee> tag deprecated in HTML5. Do not use this element, instead you can use JavaScript and CSS to create such effects.

Syntax

A simple syntax to use HTML <marquee> tag is as follows –

```
<marquee attribute_name = "attribute_value" ....more attributes>
  One or more lines or text message or image
</marquee>
```

The <marquee> Tag Attributes

Following is the list of important attributes which can be used with <marquee> tag.

Sr.No	Attribute & Description
-------	-------------------------

1	width This specifies the width of the marquee. This can be a value like 10 or 20% etc.
2	height This specifies the height of the marquee. This can be a value like 10 or 20% etc.
3	direction This specifies the direction in which marquee should scroll. This can be a value like <i>up</i> , <i>down</i> , <i>left</i> or <i>right</i> .
4	behavior This specifies the type of scrolling of the marquee. This can have a value like <i>scroll</i> , <i>slide</i> and <i>alternate</i> .
5	scrolldelay This specifies how long to delay between each jump. This will have a value like 10 etc. scrolldelay is good for making the marquee slower than the default but it's not much help in speeding it up. Try scrollamount to speed up the marquee.
6	scrollamount This specifies the speed of marquee text. This can have a value like 10 etc. A higher value for scrollamount makes the marquee scroll faster. The default value is 6. The following examples demonstrate the default value for scrollamount , a value of 20 .
7	loop This specifies how many times to loop. The default value is INFINITE, which means that the marquee loops endlessly.
8	bgcolor This specifies background color in terms of color name or color hex value.

Examples - 1

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>

  <head>
    <title>HTML marquee Tag</title>
  </head>

  <body>
    <marquee>This is basic example of marquee</marquee>
  </body>

</html>
```

Examples - 2

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>

  <head>
    <title>HTML marquee Tag</title>
  </head>

  <body>
    <marquee width = "50%">This example will take only 50% width</marquee>
  </body>

</html>
```

Examples - 3

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>

  <head>
    <title>HTML marquee Tag</title>
  </head>

  <body>
    <marquee direction = "right">This text will scroll from left to right</marquee>
    <marquee behavior="scroll" direction="up" scrollamount="1">Slow Scrolling</marquee>
    <marquee behavior="scroll" direction="right" scrollamount="12">Little Fast Scrolling</marquee>
    <marquee behavior="scroll" direction="left" scrollamount="20">Fast Scrolling</marquee>
    <marquee behavior="scroll" direction="right" scrollamount="50">Very Fast Scrolling</marquee>

  </body>

</html>
```

Examples - 4



```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>

  <head>
    <title>HTML marquee Tag</title>
  </head>

  <body>
<marquee height=25px bgcolor="Green" direction="left" >Left </marquee>
<marquee height=50px bgcolor="Green" direction="right" >Right </marquee>
    <marquee direction = "up">This text will scroll from bottom to up</marquee>
  </body>

</html>
```