HTML Quotation and Citation Elements

In this lecture we will go through the `<blockquote>`,`<q>`, `<abbr>`, `<address>`, `<cite>`, and `<bdo>` HTML elements.

HTML <blockquote> for Quotations

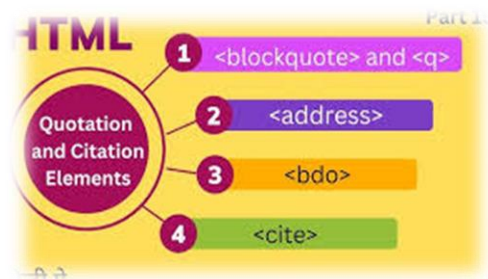The HTML `<blockquote>` element defines a section that is quoted from another source.

Browsers usually indent `<blockquote>` elements.

Try the code below:

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<body>

<p>Here is a quote from WWF's website:</p>

<blockquote cite="http://www.worldwildlife.org/who/index.html">

For 60 years, WWF has worked to help people and nature thrive. As the world's leading conservation organization, WWF works in nearly 100 countries. At every level, we collaborate with people around the world to develop and deliver innovative solutions that protect communities, wildlife, and the places in which they live.

</blockquote>

</body>

</html>

HTML <q> for Short Quotations

The HTML `<q>` tag defines a short quotation.

Browsers normally insert quotation marks around the quotation.

Try the code below:

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<body>

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<p>Browsers usually insert quotation marks around the q element.</p>

<p>WWF's goal is to: <q>Build a future where people live in harmony with nature.</q></p>

</body>

</html>

HTML <abbr> for Abbreviations

The HTML `<abbr>` tag defines an abbreviation or an acronym, like "HTML", "CSS", "Mr.", "Dr.", "ASAP", "ATM".

Marking abbreviations can give useful information to browsers, translation systems and search-engines.

Note: Use the global title attribute to show the description for the abbreviation/acronym when you mouse over the element.

Try the code below:

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<body>

<p>The <abbr title="World Health Organization">WHO</abbr> was founded in 1948.</p>

<p>Marking up abbreviations can give useful information to browsers, translation systems and search-engines.</p>

</body>

</html>

HTML <address> for Contact Information

The HTML `<address>` tag defines the contact information for the author/owner of a document or an article.

The contact information can be an email address, URL, physical address, phone number, social media handle, etc.

The text in the `<address>` element usually renders in *italic,* and browsers will always add a line break before and after the `<address>` element.

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Try the code below:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
<p>The HTML address element defines contact information (author/owner) of a document or article.</p>
<address>
Written by John Doe.<br>
Visit us at:<br>
Example.com<br>
Box 564, Disneyland<br>
USA
</address>
</body>
</html>
```

HTML <cite> for Work Title

The HTML `<cite>` tag defines the title of a creative work (e.g. a book, a poem, a song, a movie, a painting, a sculpture, etc.).
Note: A person's name is not the title of a work.
The text in the `<cite>` element usually renders in *italic*.

Try the code below:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<body>

<p>The HTML cite element defines the title of a work.</p>

<p>Browsers usually display cite elements in italic.</p>

<img src="img_the_scream.jpg" width="220" height="277" alt="The Scream">

<p><cite>The Scream</cite> by Edvard Munch. Painted in 1893.</p>

</body>

</html>
```

HTML <bdo> for Bi-Directional Override

BDO stands for **B**i-**D**irectional **O**verride.

The HTML `<bdo>` tag is used to override the current text direction:

Try the code below:

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<body>

<p>If your browser supports bi-directional override (bdo), the next line will be written from right to left (rtl):</p>

<bdo dir="rtl">This line will be written from right to left</bdo>

</body>

</html>

HTML Quotation and Citation Elements

Tag	Description
<abbr>	**Defines an abbreviation or acronym**
<address>	**Defines contact information for the author/owner of a document**
<bdo>	**Defines the text direction**
<blockquote>	**Defines a section that is quoted from another source**
<cite>	**Defines the title of a work**
<q>	**Defines a short inline quotation**

HTML Comments

HTML comments are not displayed in the browser, but they can help document your HTML source code.

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HTML Comment Tag

You can add comments to your HTML source by using the following syntax:
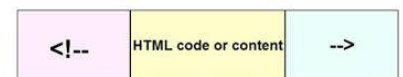
```
<!-- Write your comments here -->
```

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

Add Comments

With comments you can place notifications and reminders in your HTML code:

Try the code below:

<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
<!-- This is a comment -->
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>
<!-- Comments are not displayed in the browser -->
</body>
</html>

Hide Content

Comments can be used to hide content.
This can be helpful if you hide content temporarily:

Try the code below:

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<body>

<p>This is a paragraph.</p>

<!-- <p>This is another paragraph </p> -->

<p>This is a paragraph too.</p>

</body>

</html>

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You can also hide more than one line. Everything between the `<!--` and the `-->` will be hidden from the display.

Try the code below:

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<body>

<p>This is a paragraph.</p>

<!--

<p>Look at this cool image:</p>

<img border="0" src="pic_trulli.jpg" alt="Trulli">

-->

<p>This is a paragraph too.</p>

</body>

</html>

Hide Inline Content

Comments can be used to hide parts in the middle of the HTML code.

Example

Hide a part of a paragraph:

```
<p>This <!-- great text --> is a paragraph.</p>
```

HTML Colors	HTML colors are specified with predefined color names, or with RGB, HEX, HSL, RGBA, or HSLA values.

Tomato	Orange	DodgerBlue	MediumSeaGreen
Gray	SlateBlue	Violet	LightGray

Background Color

You can set the background color for HTML elements:

Hello World

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetuer adipiscing elit, sed diam nonummy nibh euismod tincidunt ut laoreet dolore magna aliquam erat volutpat. Ut wisi enim ad minim veniam, quis nostrud exerci tation ullamcorper suscipit lobortis nisl ut aliquip ex ea commodo consequat.

Try the code below:

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<body>

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

<p style="background-color:Tomato;">

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetuer adipiscing elit, sed diam nonummy nibh euismod tincidunt ut laoreet dolore magna aliquam erat volutpat.

Ut wisi enim ad minim veniam, quis nostrud exerci tation ullamcorper suscipit lobortis nisl ut aliquip ex ea commodo consequat.

</p>

</body>

</html>

Text Color

You can set the color of text:

Try the code below:

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

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```
<body>

<h3 style="color:Tomato;">Hello World</h3>

<p style="color:DodgerBlue;">Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetuer adipiscing elit, sed diam
nonummy nibh euismod tincidunt ut laoreet dolore magna aliquam erat volutpat.</p>

<p style="color:MediumSeaGreen;">Ut wisi enim ad minim veniam, quis nostrud exerci tation
ullamcorper suscipit lobortis nisl ut aliquip ex ea commodo consequat.</p>

</body>

</html>
```

Border Color

You can set the color of borders:

Try the code below:

```
<!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>
```

Color Values

In HTML, colors can also be specified using RGB values, HEX values, HSL values, RGBA values, and HSLA values.

The following three <div> elements have their background color set with RGB, HEX, and HSL values:

Try the code below:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<body>
```

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<p>Same as color name "Tomato":</p>

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

<h1 style="background-color:#ff6347;">#ff6347</h1>

<h1 style="background-color:hsl(9, 100%, 64%);">hsl(9, 100%, 64%)</h1>

<p>Same as color name "Tomato", but 50% transparent:</p>

<h1 style="background-color:rgba(255, 99, 71, 0.5);">rgba(255, 99, 71, 0.5)</h1>

<h1 style="background-color:hsla(9, 100%, 64%, 0.5);">hsla(9, 100%, 64%, 0.5)</h1>

<p>In addition to the predefined color names, colors can be specified using RGB, HEX, HSL, or even transparent colors using RGBA or HSLA color values.</p>

</body>

</html>

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 x 256 x 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).

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Try the code below:

```html
<!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>
```

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