Lesson Proper for Week 4

Blank Space

You can insert blank spaces within a line of text to indent or add emphasis to your text. You can also use blank spaces to help position an element on a Web page, such as a graphic or photo. Type ` ` in the line where you want to add a blank space. To add multiple spaces, type the code multiple times. The code stands for nonbreaking space. Web browsers will not create a line break where you insert these characters.

Preformatted Text

You can use the preformatted tags, `<pre>` and `</pre>`, to keep the line breaks and spaces you enter for a paragraph or block of text. Web browsers ignore hard returns, line breaks, and extra spaces between words unless you insert the preformatted tags. If you type a paragraph with spacing just the way you want it, you can assign the preformatted tags to keep the spacing in place.

Comments

You can put comments into HTML pages to describe the page itself or to provide some kind of indication of the status of the page. Some source code control programs store the page status in comments, for example. Text in comments is ignored when the HTML file is parsed; comments never show up onscreen, that is why they are comments. Comments look like the following:

```
<!-- This is a comment -->
```

Special Characters

You can use HTML code to insert special characters into your Web page text. Special characters are characters that do not usually appear on your keyboard. The codes used to insert special characters are called ***entities***. Entities consist of number or name codes preceded by an ampersand and ending with a semicolon, such as `½` for the fraction ½ or `¶` for a paragraph symbol. Type the number or name code for the character, with an ampersand (&) before the code and a semicolon (;). The Web browser displays the designated character in the text.

The following table lists the common special characters you can insert.

Description	Special Character	Code
copyright	©	©
registered trademark	®	®
trademark	™	™
paragraph mark	¶	¶
nonbreaking space		
quotation mark	"	"
left angle quote	«	«
right angle quote	»	»
ampersand	&	&
inverted exclamation	¡	¡
inverted question mark	¿	¿
broken vertical bar	¦	¦
section sign	§	§
not sign	¬	¬
acute accent	´	´
cedilla	¸	¸
bullet	•	•
capital N, tilde	Ñ	&NTilde;
small n, tilde	ñ	ñ
capital A, tilde	Ã	Ã
small a, tilde	ã	ã
capital A, grave accent	À	À
small a, grave accent	à	à
capital O, slash	Ø	Ø

Description	Special Character	Code
small o, slash	ø	ø
em dash	—	—
en dash	–	–
micro sign	µ	µ
macron	¯	¯
superscript one	1	¹
superscript two	2	²
superscript three	3	³
one-half fraction	½	½
one-fourth fraction	¼	¼
three-fourths fraction	¾	¾
degree sign	°	°
multiply sign	x	×
division sign	÷	÷
plus-or-minus sign	±	±
less-than sign	<	<
greater-than sign	>	>
dagger	†	†
double dagger	‡	‡
cent sign	¢	¢
pound sterling	£	£
euro	€	€
yen sign	¥	¥
general currency	¤	¤

Formatting Text

If you use a word processor, you will be familiar with the ability to make text bold, italic, or underlined; these are just three of the ten options available to indicate how text can appear in HTML. The full list is bold, italic, monospaced, underlined, strikethrough, teletype, larger, smaller, superscripted, and subscripted text. Technically speaking, these elements affect only the presentation of a document and the markup is of no other use. You can also achieve a similar appearance using CSS. However, they are still commonly used.

✦ The < b > Element

The <b> tag is used to display text in bold. The <b> tag only makes the content within it display as bold, it does not give any extra importance to the text.

✦ The <i> Element

The <i> tag is used to display its content in italic. The <i> tag similar to <b> only makes the including text display in italic font and does not give any extra emphasis to the text.

✦ The < u > Element (Deprecated)

✦ The < s > and < strike > Elements (Deprecated)

✦ The < tt > Element

✦ The < sup > Element

The <sup> tag is used for display text in superscript. The <sup> tag generally displays the text half a character above the baseline.

✦ The < sub > Element

The <sub> tag is used for display text in subscript. The <sub> tag generally displays the text half a character below the baseline.

✦ The <del> Element

The <del> tag is similar to the <s> tag, it is used to display a strike line through the content. The <del> tag implies a removal from the document.

✦ The < big > Element

✦ The < small > Element

List Elements

Humans are natural list makers, and HTML provides elements for marking up three types of lists:

* Unordered lists

  Collections of items that appear in no particular order

* Ordered lists

  Lists in which the sequence of the items is important

* Description lists

  Lists that consist of name and value pairs, including but not limited to terms and definitions

HTML lists used to present list of information in well-formed and semantic way. The most common forms of HTML lists are ordered and unordered lists.

✦ **Ordered List**

You can use numbered lists on your Web page to display all kinds of ordered lists. For example, you can use numbered lists to show steps or prioritize items.

↳ Also called a numbered list, displays information in a series using numbers or letters. An ordered list works well to organize items where sequence matters, such as in a series of steps. To mark an ordered list, insert the **<ol>** and **</ol>** tags at the start and end of the list. Mark each item in an unordered list with a set of list item tags **<li>** and **</li>.**

↳ An ordered list can use numbers, letters, or Roman numerals. The default option is to use Arabic numbers, such as 1, 2, and 3.

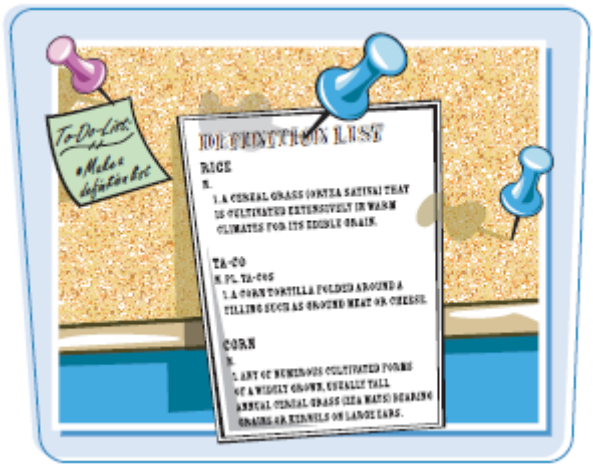
✦ Unordered List

You can add a bulleted list to your document to set a list of items apart from the rest of the page of text. You can use a bulleted list, also called an unordered list, when you do not need to show the items in a particular order.

- Also called a bulleted list, displays a small graphic called a bullet before each item of information. In an unordered list, the bulleted items can appear in any sequence. To mark an unordered list, insert the **<ul>** tag at the start of the list and the **</ul>** tag at the end of the list. Mark each item in an unordered list with a set of list item tags **<li>** and **</li>.**
- Unordered and ordered lists have optional bullet and number types.
- An unordered list can use one of three bullet options: disc, square, or circle. If no type is identified, the browser displays the default type, a disc. You can also specify an image to use as a bullet.

✦ Description list

You can use a definition list in your document to set text apart in the format of a glossary or dictionary.



- It contains terms and descriptions.
- Definition List makes use of following three tags.

- `<dl>` – Defines the start of the list
- `<dt>` – A term
- `<dd>` – Term definition
- `</dl>` – Defines the end of the list

The type Attribute

You can use type attribute for `<ul>` tag to specify the type of bullet you like. By default, a Web browser reads your bulleted list as disc type. To change different bullet you must add **`type`** attribute to the `<ul>` tag.

The different value of **`type`** attribute for unordered list are:

- Circle
- Square
- Disc (default)

For example, if you want a `square` type, the code would read `<ul type=”square”>.`

The different value of **`type`** attribute for ordered list are:

- upper-alpha → `A` → `A. B. C. D. . . . . .`
- lower-alpha → `a` → `a. b. c. d. . . . . .`
- upper-roman → `I` → `I. II. III. IV. . . .`
- lower-roman → `i` → `i. ii. iii. iv. . . .`
- decimal → `1` → `1. 2. 3. 4. . . . . .`

For example, if you want a `I` type, the code would read `<ol type=”I”>.`

The start Attribute

You can use start attribute for `<ol>` tag to specify the starting point of numbering you need. By default, a Web browser reads your numbered list coding and starts with the number 1. To start with a different number, you must add a **`start`** attribute to the `<ol>` tag.

The different value of **`start`** attribute are:

For example, if the numbering is to start at 5, the coding would read `<ol start=”5” type=”1”>.`

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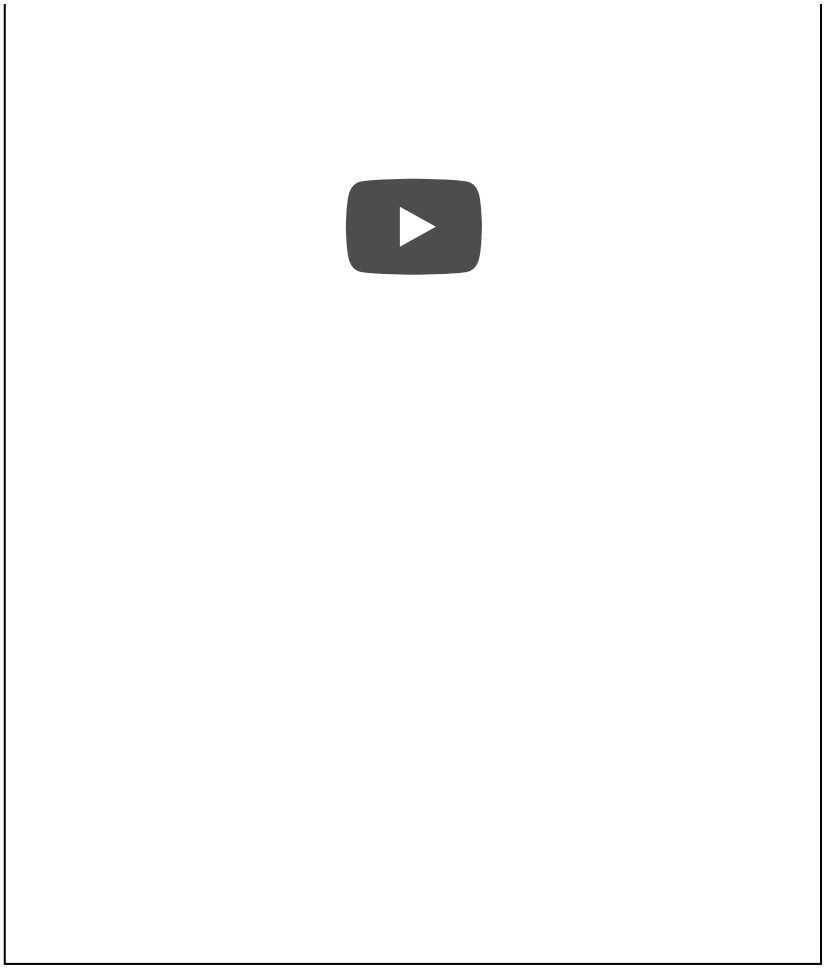

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2nd Semester Enrollment

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