

```
<HTML>
<HEAD>
<TITLE> My First web page
</TITLE>
</HEAD>
<BODY>
```

This is the body of HTML. Here anything can be written.

```
</BODY>
</HTML>
```

Browser display

My First web page (This will display on title bar of the browser)
This is the body of the HTML. Here anything can be written.

```
<HTML>
<HEAD >
<TITLE > My Web Page Tutorial For Understanding the attributes and Assigning the
Colours
</TITLE>
</HEAD>
<BODY BGCOLOR = "OLIVE" Text = "NAVY" >
    This is body of the HTML. Here we can write anything.
</BODY>
</HTML>
```

Browser Display

My Web Page Tutorial For Understanding the attributes and Assigning the Colours
(This will display on title bar of the browser)

This is body of the HTML. Here anything can be written.

```
<HTML>
<HEAD>
<TITLE> <CENTER> My web page Tutorial Creating Six Hierarchical Levels </CENTER></TITLE> </HEAD>
<BODY BGCOLOR = "OLIVE" Text = "MAROON" >
<CENTER><H1> The HTML HEADINGS </H1></CENTER>
<H6> The Heading levels can be from H1 to H6. </H6> <BR>
<H1> The H1 means level 1 heading. It is bold, centered and largest font. Example is a Chapter Title.
</H1> <BR>
<H2> The H2 is bold, left aligned and large font. Example is a Chapter number. </H2>
<BR>
<H3> The H3 is italic, large font and indented 2 to 6 spaces from the left. </H3>
<BR>
<H4> The H4 means bold but normal font size and intended 6 to 10 spaces from left. </H4>
<BR>
<H5> The H5 is like H4 but in italic. <BR> H6 is bold with normal text and no indentation. H5 and H6 have one blank line above only. <</H5> <BR>
<H6> H1 to H3 have one or two blank lines above as well as below. <BR> H4 has only one blank line above and below. </H6><BR><BR>
    We use these levels H1 to H6 to create hierarchy in the text HEAD and BODY.<BR>
</BODY>
</HTML>
```

```
<HTML>
<HEAD>
<TITLE> My web page Tutorial
</TITLE>
<STYLE>
  BODY { BACKGROUND:YELLOW } H1 {TEXT-ALIGN:"CENTER"; COLOR:"MAROON" }
</STYLE>
</HEAD>
<BODY Text = "OLIVE" >
<H1> Example for different tags used for formatting </H1>
<HR WIDTH = 75% NOSHADE SIZE =5 >
  This is <U>body</U> of the <B> HTML </B>. <BR>
<FONT color = "blue" size =5 face = "System, Arial"> Here we can <I>write</I>
anything.
</FONT>
<BR> EXAMPLE OF SUPER SCRIPT - <BR> 2<<SUP>nd</SUP> time we do this
<BR> EXAMPLE OF SUB SCRIPT - <BR> <TT> Water can be represented by </TT>H
<SUB>2</SUB>O.
<BR> <EM> EXAMPLES OF EM, BIG, SMALL, - </EM> <BR>
<BIG> See </BIG> <SMALL> this and this </SMALL> See <BR>
Price = <s>7000</s>&ampnbsp&ampnbsp&ampnbsp5700
</BODY>
</HTML>
```

Browser display
(Left as an Exercise)

Hypertext 4.5

```
<HTML>
<HEAD><TITLE> My web page Tutorial For Pre-Formatting Tags and Entities </TITLE>
</HEAD>
<BODY BGCOLOR = "GRAY" Text = "NAVY" >
<CENTER>
<H1> The HTML PRE FORMAT AND ENTITIES FOR SPECIAL, MATHEMATICAL
AND GREEK CHARACTERS </H1> </CENTER>
<HR WIDTH =50% NOSHADE SIZE =5 >
<PRE>
This is body of the HTML.
Here we can write anything. This is also possible without additional effort.
Shows &LT;PRE&gt; tag
It does not vanish white space found within this container tag.
</PRE>
</BODY>
</HTML>
```

Hypertext 4.6

```
<HTML>
<HEAD><TITLE> My web page Tutorial For Lists </TITLE>
</HEAD> <BODY BGCOLOR = "GRAY" Text = "NAVY" > <CENTER> <H1> A LIST OF
ESSENTIAL LANGUAGES FOR LEARNING WEB PROGRAMMING </H1> </CENTER>
<HR WIDTH =50% NOSHADE SIZE =5 >
<PRE> <OL Start = 1> <LI> HTML <LI> JAVA <LI> PERL </LI>
</OL>
<CENTER> <H1> A LIST OF HTML FEATURES </H1> </CENTER>
<HR WIDTH =50% NOSHADE SIZE =5 >
<UL> <LI> Simple text <LI> Play with Colours <LI> Text Structuring
</UL>
</PRE>
</BODY>
</HTML>
```

Browser Display

A LIST OF ESSENTIAL LANGUAGES FOR LEARNING WEB PROGRAMMING

1. HTML
2. JAVA
3. PERL

A LIST OF HTML FEATURES

- Simple text
- Play with Colours
- Text Structuring

Hypertext 4.7

```
<HTML>
<HEAD>
<TITLE> My web page Tutorial For A LINK </TITLE>
<style> BODY { BACKGROUND:SILVER }H1 { TEXT-ALIGN:"CENTER";
COLOR:"WHITE" }
</style>
</HEAD>
<BODY Text = "YELLOW" ALINK = BLUE VLINK = GREEN HLINK = MAROON >
<H1> The Example of LINK </H1>
<HR>
```

we want to see our first page from a file p7.html using Anchor tag and hypertext reference. Click Here

```
</BODY>
</HTML>
```

Figure 4.13 An exemplary hypertext with a link to an HTML file. The file p7.html must be available to see browser display

Can we link to an image using the hypertext link? There can be a link to an image between the anchor start and the end tags. Consider a hypertext example 4.8 in Fig. 4.14. It gives a web page in which image is linked.

Hypertext 4.8

```
<HTML>
<HEAD>
<TITLE> My web page Tutorial For Anchored Image Link </TITLE>
<STYLE> BODY { BACKGROUND:YELLOW } H1 { TEXT-ALIGN:"CENTER";
COLOR:"MAROON" } </STYLE> <HEAD>
<BODY Text = "PURPLE" ALINK = NAVY HLINK = GREEN VLINK = MAROON >
<H1> The Example of an Image Link </H1>
<HR>
```

We want to see a flower image from a file p8.html using Anchor tag and hypertext reference.

```
<A HREF = "p8.html"> <IMG SRC = "flower.jpg" ALT = "click here to see flower" > </A>
</BODY>
</HTML>
```

Browser Display

The Example of an Image Link

We want to see a flower, image from a file p8.html **click here to see flower**

Hypertext 4.9

```
<HTML> <HEAD> <TITLE> My web page Tutorial for Named Links to specific Page locations
</TITLE> <style> BODY { BACKGROUND:SILVER } H1 { TEXT-ALIGN:"CENTER";
COLOR:"WHITE" } </style> </HEAD>
<BODY Text = "MAROON" ALINK = YELLOW VLINK = BLUE HLINK = GREEN >
<H1> The Example of LINKS to specific location (levels)in a document</H1><HR>
<A NAME = "SGML" >
SGML-<BR> Standard Generalized Markup Language
<BR> <BR><BR><BR><BR><BR><BR></A>
<A HREF = "#SGML"> Click Here to Go SGML </A>
<A HREF = "#XML"> Click Here to Go XML </A>
<A NAME = "HTML">
HTML-<BR> HyperText Markup Language
<BR> <BR><BR><BR><BR><BR><BR></A>
<A HREF = "#HTML"> Click Here to Go HTML </A>
<A NAME = "XML">
XML-<BR>Extensible Markup Language
<BR> <BR><BR><BR><BR><BR><BR></A>
<A HREF = "#XML"> Click Here to Go XML </A>
<BR> <BR><BR><BR>
<A HREF = "#TOP"> TOP </A>
</BODY>
</HTML>
```

Browser Display

The Example of LINK to specific location in a document

SGML-

Standard Generalized Markup Language [Click Here to Go SGML](#)

XML-

Extensible Markup Language [Click Here to Go XML](#)

HTML-

HyperText Markup Language [Click Here to Go HTML](#)

[TOP](#)

Hypertext 4.10

```
<HTML> <HEAD> <TITLE> My web page Tutorial for Attributes HREF and TARGET </TITLE>
</HEAD>
<BODY Text = "MAROON" ALINK = BLUE VLINK = GREEN HLINK = MAROON >
<H1> The Example of LINK </H1> <HR>
If the first page and also p10.html has to be seen, <BR>
<A HREF = "p1.html" TARGET = "_BLANK" > Click Here</A>
</BODY>
</HTML>
```

The Example of LINK

If the first page and also p10.html has to be seen,
[Click Here](#)

Browser Display

Hypertext 4.11

```
<HTML> <HEAD> <TITLE> My web page Tutorial-1 For A Table of Two Rows and Three Columns
</TITLE> </HEAD>
<BODY BGCOLOR = "YELLOW" Text = "MAROON">
<H1 ALIGN = CENTER > The Example of Table tag </H1> "YELLOW" Text = "MAROON" >
<TABLE BORDER =1 >
<TR> <TD> one 1 </TD> <TD> two 1 </TD> <TD> three 1 </TD> </TR>
<TR> <TD> one 2 </TD> <TD> two 2 </TD> <TD> three 2 </TD> </TR>
</TABLE>
</BODY> </HTML>
```

Browser Display The Example of Table tag

one 1	two 1	three 1
one 2	two 2	three 2

Figure 4.17 A hypertext example with the tag TABLE and attributes TR and TD

Hypertext 4.12

```
<HTML> <HEAD> <TITLE> My First web page Tutorial-2 For A Table with a Heading </TITLE>
</HEAD>
<BODY BGCOLOR = "YELLOW" TEXT = "MAROON" >
<H1 ALIGN = LEFT > The Example of Table with Headings </H1>
<TABLE BORDER =1 RULES = ALL>
<TH> <TD>S.NO </TD><TD> PARTICULARS </TD> <TD> PRICE </TD> </THEAD>
<TR> <TD> 1. </TD> <TD> SHIRT </TD> <TD> 550 </TD> </TR>
<TR> <TD> 2. </TD> <TD> TROUSER</TD> <TD> 750</TD> </TR>
</TABLE>
</BODY>
</HTML>
```

Browser Display The Example of Table with Headings

S.No	PARTICULARS	PRICE
1.	SHIRT	550
2.	TROUSER	750

Figure 4.18 Table heading in a table with two rows

Table is another important feature of HTML. Consider an exemplary hypertext 4.11 in Figure 4.17 for a table. It is for two rows and three columns.

Hypertext 4.13

```
<HTML>
<HEAD> <TITLE> My First web page Tutorial For Table Caption </TITLE> </HEAD>
<BODY BGCOLOR = "YELLOW" Text = "MAROON" >
<H1 ALIGN = CENTER > A Example of CAPTION and Table tags </H1>
<TABLE BORDER =1 COLS =4 WIDTH =50% CELLPADDING =2 CELLSPACING =5
BGCOLOR = BLUE align = CENTER >
<CAPTION ALIGN = CENTER > A Table </CAPTION>
<TR> <TD COLSPAN =2 > <FONT COLOR = WHITE > 1 </FONT> <TD ROWSPAN =2
COLSPAN =2 > 2 </TD> </TR>
<TR> <TD> 3 </TD> <TD> 4</TD> </TR>
<TR> <TD> 5 </TD> <TD ROWSPAN =2> 6 </TD> <TD> 7</TD> <TD> 8</TD> </TR>
<TR> <TD> 9 </TD> <TD COLSPAN =2> 10</TD> </TR>
<TR > <TD COLSPAN =4 > 11</TD> </TR>
</TABLE>
</BODY>
</HTML>
```

519 A hypertext with a Table and Table caption. Reader should correlate browser display with the tags as an exercise

Hypertext 4.14

```
<HTML> <HEAD> <TITLE> My First web page On frame </TITLE> </HEAD>
<FRAMESET rows = "25%,*" > <FRAME SRC = "p14a.html" NAME = "one" FRAMEBORDER
=1 > <FRAME SRC = "p14b.html" NAME = "two" FRAMEBORDER =1 >
<BODY >
<NOFRAMES>
Our browser does not support frames. <BR>
The substitute code for p14a.html and p14b.html can be written here.
</BODY>
</NOFRAMES>
</BODY >
</FRAMESET>
</HTML>
```

PRICE	PARLOURS	S.NO
250	SHRI	1
255	RAJESH	2

Browser Display
(left as an Exercise)

Hypertext 4.15

```
<HTML> <HEAD> <TITLE> My second web page On frame </TITLE> </HEAD>
<FRAMESET rows = "25%,*" > <FRAME SRC = "p15a.html" name = "left" FRAMEBORDER =1
>
<FRAMESET COLS = "25%,75%"> <FRAME SRC = "p15b.html" name = "one"
FRAMEBORDER =1 >
<FRAME SRC = "p15c.html" name = "two" FRAMEBORDER =1 >
<BODY >
<NOFRAMES> Our browser does not support frames.<BR>
<NOFRAMES>
</BODY>
</FRAMESET>
</FRAMESET>
</HTML>
```