

List

- There are 3 different types of lists. A `` tag starts an ordered list, `` for unordered lists, and `<dl>` for definition lists. Use the *type* and *start* attributes to fine tune your lists accordingly.
1. `` - unordered list; *bullets*
 2. `` - ordered list; *numbers*
 3. `<dl>` - definition list; *dictionary*

 tag attributes

- **type** attribute- Specifies the kind of marker to use in the list (such as A,a,I,1,i)
- **start** attribute – Specifies the start value of an ordered list

- **Value** attribute - Specifies the value of a list item. The following list items will increment from that number (only for lists)

Ordered (Numbered) Lists

Use the `` tag to begin an ordered list. Place the `` (list item) tag between your opening `` and closing `` tags to create list items

```
<OL TYPE="1" START=6>  
  <LI> Item one </LI>  
  <LI> Item two </LI>  
  <OL TYPE="I" >  
    <LI> Sublist item one </LI>  
    <LI> Sublist item two </LI>  
    <OL TYPE="i">  
      <LI> Sub-sublist item one </LI>  
      <LI> Sub-sublist item two </LI>  
    </OL>  
  </OL>  
</OL>
```

```
<ol type="a">  
<ol type="A">
```

6. Item one
7. Item two
 - I. Sublist item one
 - II. Sublist item two
 - i. Sub-sublist item one
 - ii. Sub-sublist item two

Unordered (Bulleted) Lists

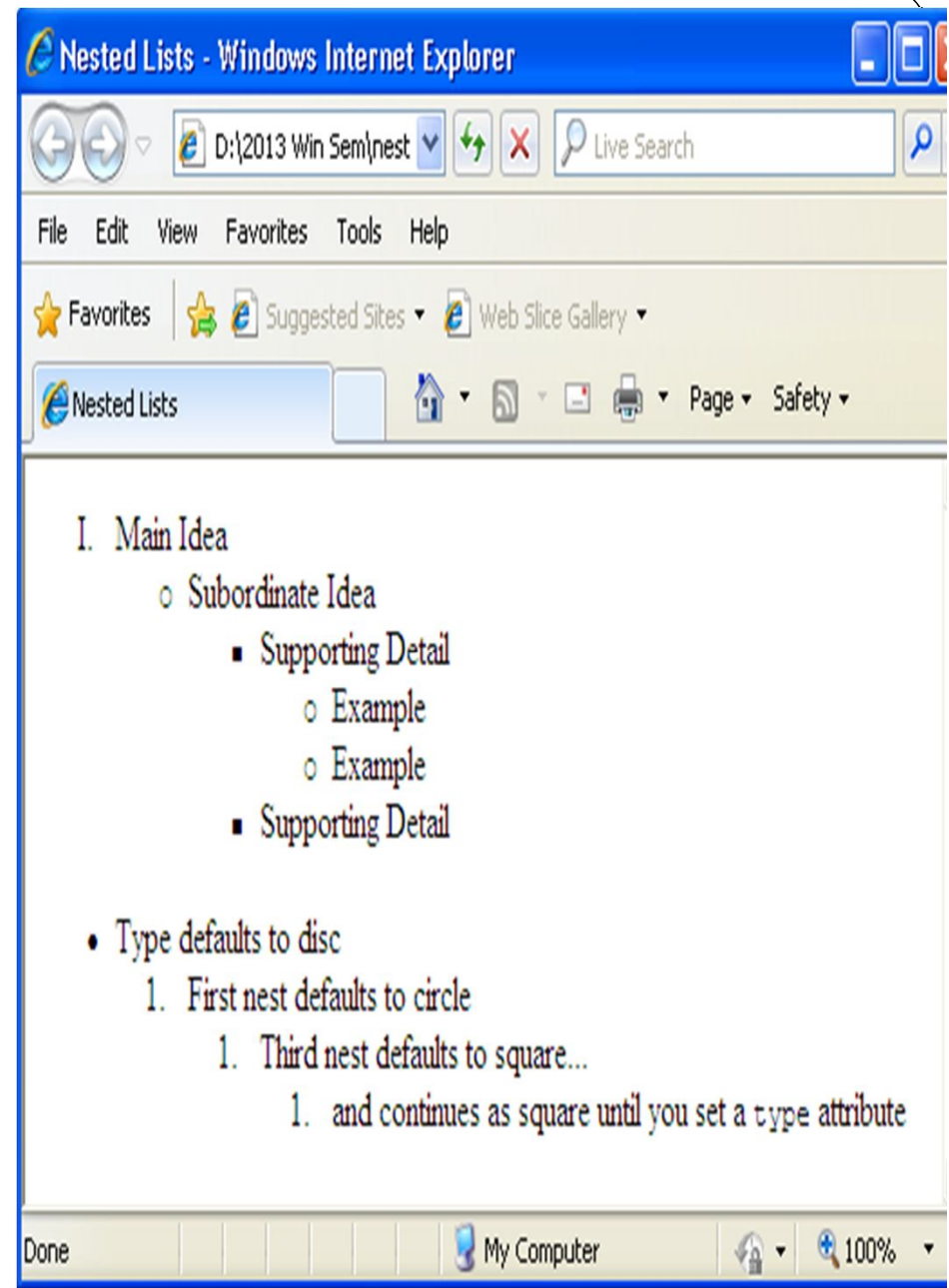
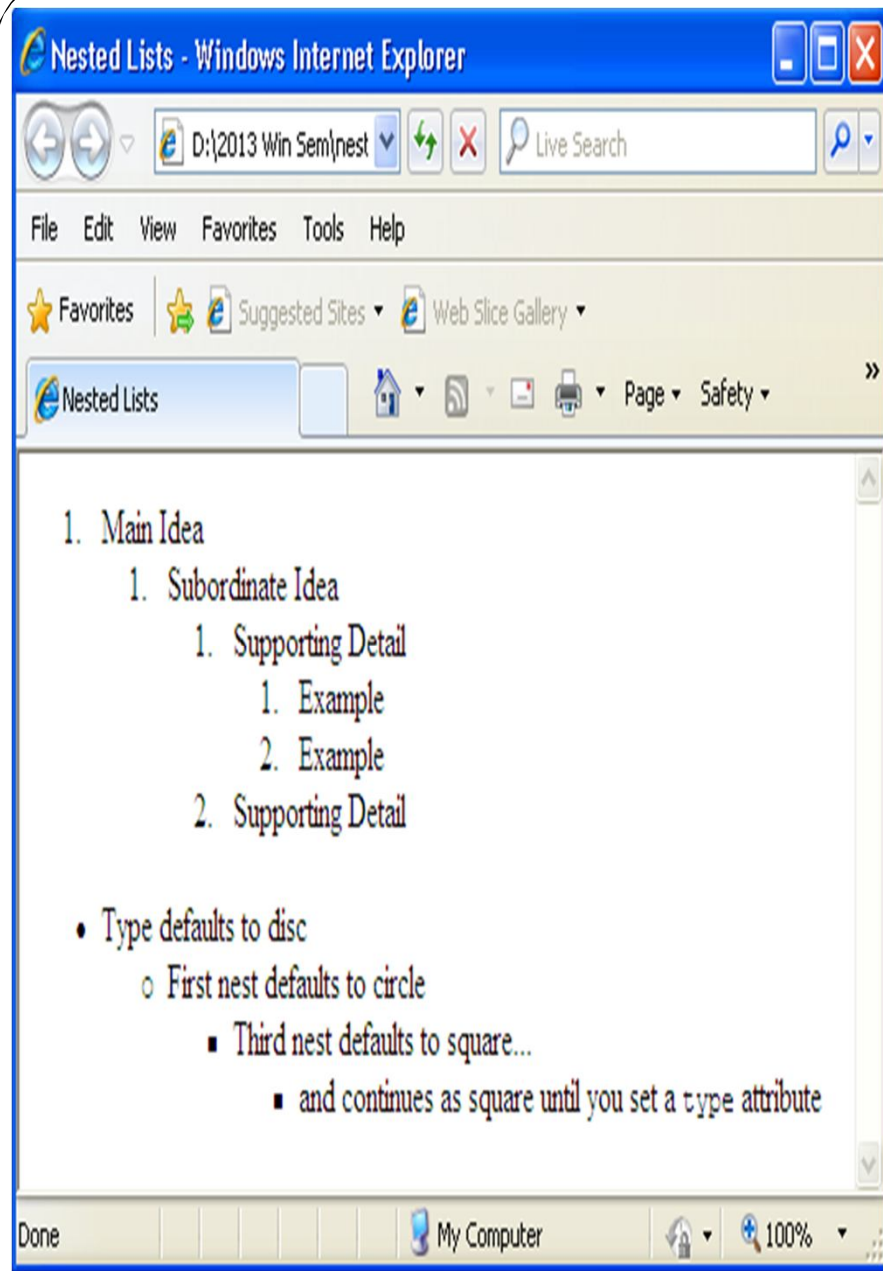
Create a bulleted list with the `` tag. The bullet itself comes in three flavors: **square**, **disc**, and **circle**. The default bullet displayed by most web browsers is the traditional full disc.

```
<UL TYPE="disc">  
  <LI> One </LI>  
  <LI> Two </LI>  
  <UL TYPE="circle">  
    <LI> Three </LI>  
    <LI> Four </LI>  
    <UL TYPE="square">  
      <LI> Five </LI>  
      <LI> Six </LI>  
    </UL>  
  </UL>  
</UL>
```

- One
- Two
 - Three
 - Four
 - Five
 - Six

Nested List

1. In the body of an HTML document, begin the parent list by entering an `` or `` tag.
2. Define an appropriate type attribute.
3. Move to the next line, indent, and insert list items for your primary topics using `` and `` tags.
4. End the parent list with a closing `` or `` tag.
5. Beneath a list item, nest a child list whose items represent subcategories of the parent list item above it.
6. Set an appropriate type attribute for this list's `` or `` tag also.



Definition List

- A definition list is a list of items, with a description of each item.
- The `<dl>` tag defines a definition list.
- The `<dl>` tag is used in conjunction with `<dt>` (defines the item in the list) and `<dd>` (describes the item in the list)

```
<dl>  
  <dt>Coffee</dt>  
  <dd>black hot drink</dd>  
  <dt>Milk</dt>  
  <dd>white cold drink</dd>  
</dl>
```

```
Coffee  
    black hot drink  
Milk  
    white cold drink
```

Definition list (<dl>)

- The **<dl>** tag defines a definition list.
- The **<dl>** tag is used in conjunction with <dt> (defines the item in the list) and <dd> (describes the item in the list).

<dl>

<dt>The Ordered List</dt>

<dd>Created using the OL element. This list should contain information where order should be emphasized.</dd>

<dt>The Unordered List</dt>

<dd>Created using the UL element. This list should be used to express a series of significant points

</dd>

<dt>The Definition List</dt>

<dd>Create using the DL element. This list should be used to define a list of terms.</dd>

</dl>

Can I use several elements at the same time?

- You can easily use several elements at the same time as long as you **avoid overlapping elements**. This is best illustrated by an example:

Example:

- If you want to emphasise small text, it must be done like this:
`<small>Emphasised small text</small>`
- And NOT like this:
`<small>Emphasised small text</small>`
- The difference is that in the first example, we closed the tag we first opened last. This way we avoid confusing both ourselves and the browser.

Creating Tables

- A table is divided into **rows** (with the `<tr>` tag), and **each row** is divided into **data cells** (with the `<td>` tag)
- Within a table element are the **`<tr>`** (table rows) and **`<td>`** (table columns) tags.
- A table cell is defined by **`<td>`** and **`</td>`**.
- To place headers at the top of your columns, use the **`<th>`** tag.

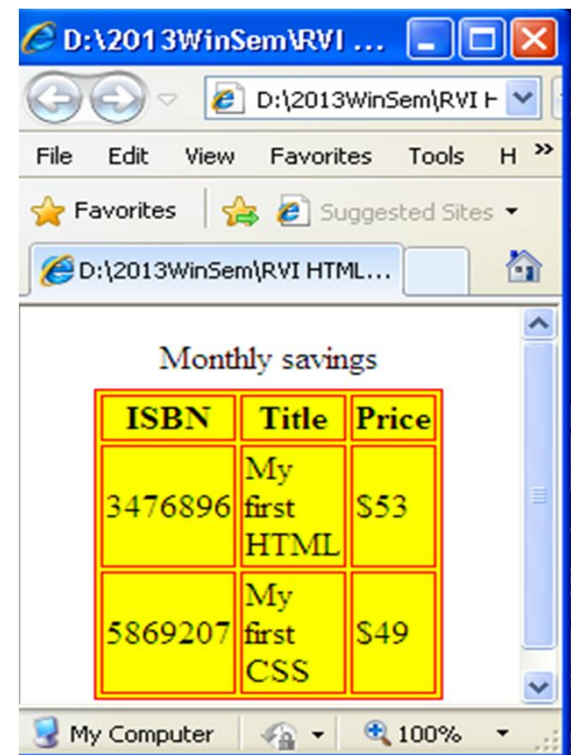
Tag	Description
<u><code><table></code></u>	Defines a table
<u><code><th></code></u>	Defines a header cell in a table
<u><code><tr></code></u>	Defines a row in a table
<u><code><td></code></u>	Defines a cell in a table
<u><code><caption></code></u>	Defines a table caption
<u><code><colgroup></code></u>	Specifies a group of one or more columns in a table for formatting
<u><code><col></code></u>	Specifies column properties for each column within a <code><colgroup></code> element
<u><code><thead></code></u>	Groups the header content in a table
<u><code><tbody></code></u>	Groups the body content in a table
<u><code><tfoot></code></u>	Groups the footer content in a table

Table tag attributes

- **bgcolor** attribute- *rgb(x,x,x) or #xxxxxx or colorname*
- **align** attribute- *left ,center and right.*
- **border** attribute– *1 or "number"*
- **bordercolor** attribute- *rgb(x,x,x) or #xxxxxx or colorname*
- **cellpadding** attribute-Specifies the space in *pixels* between the cell wall and the cell content
- **cellspacing** attribute-Specifies the space in *pixels* between cells.
- **width** – in *pixels%* Specifies the width of a table
- **summary** - Specifies a summary of the content of a table

Simple example

```
<html>
<body>
<table align=center border="1"
  bgcolor="yellow" bordercolor="red"
  width=50>
<caption>Monthly savings</caption>
<tr>
  <th>ISBN</th>
  <th>Title</th>
  <th>Price</th>
</tr>
<tr>
  <td>3476896</td>
  <td>My first HTML</td>
  <td>$53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
  <td>5869207</td>
  <td>My first CSS</td>
  <td>$49</td>
</tr>
</table>
</body>
</html>
```



Cell padding and cell spacing

```
<table align=center border="1" cellpadding="10">
<tr>
  <th>Month</th>
  <th>Savings</th>
</tr>
<tr>
  <td>January</td>
  <td>$100</td>
</tr>
</table>
```

```
<table border="1" cellspacing="10">
<tr>
  <th>Month</th>
  <th>Savings</th>
</tr>
<tr>
  <td>January</td>
  <td>$100</td>
</tr>
</table>
```

Table without cellpadding:

Month	Savings
January	\$100

Table with cellpadding:

Month	Savings
January	\$100

Table without cellspacing:

Month	Savings
January	\$100

Table with cellspacing:

Month	Savings
January	\$100

<td> tag attributes

- The number of columns or rows a cell spans is defined using the **colspan** and **rowspan** attributes
- **colspan** - Specifies the number of columns a cell should span
- **rowspan** - Sets the number of rows a cell should span

NOTE: Both <td> and <tr> tag has **bgcolor** as common attribute.

Table - Example

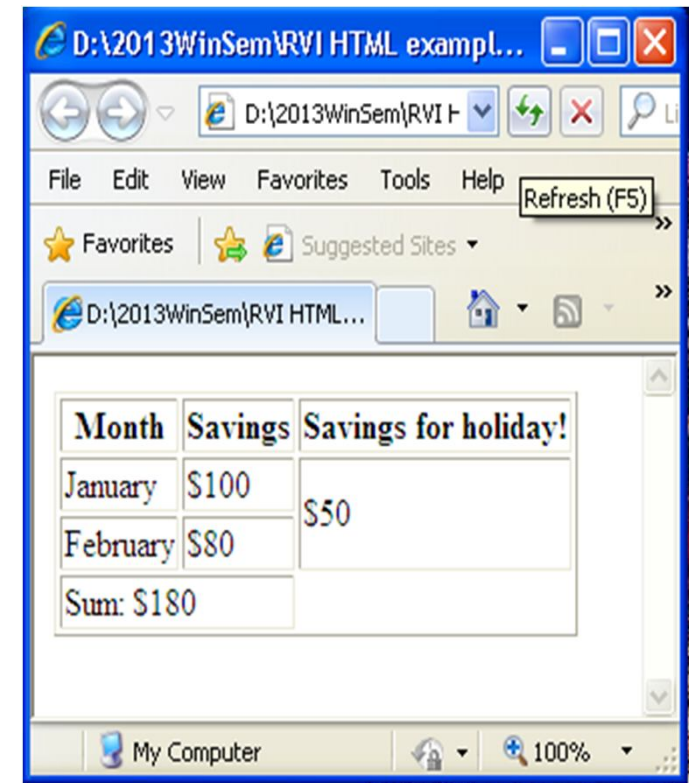
```
<table border="5" cellpadding="10" cellspacing=10  
  bgcolor="AABBCC" height=200 width=300>
```

```
<tr>  
  <th>Column 1</th>  
  <th>Column 2</th>  
  <th>Column 3</th></tr>
```

```
<tr>  
  <td rowspan="2">Row 1 Cell 1</td>  
  <td bgcolor="pink">Row 1 Cell 2</td>  
  <td>Row 1 Cell 3</td> </tr>
```

```
<tr bgcolor="red">  
  <td>Row 2 Cell 2</td><td>Row 2 Cell 3</td></tr>
```

```
<tr><td colspan="3">Row 3 Cell 1</td></tr></table>
```



<thead>, <tfoot> & <tbody>

```
<table border="1">
```

```
<thead>
```

```
<tr>
```

```
<th>Month</th>
```

```
<th>Savings</th>
```

```
</tr>
```

```
</thead>
```

```
<tfoot>
```

```
<tr>
```

```
<td>Sum</td>
```

```
<td>$180</td>
```

```
</tr>
```

```
</tfoot>
```

```
<tbody>
```

```
<tr>
```

```
<td>January</td>
```

```
<td>$100</td>
```

```
</tr>
```

```
<tr>
```

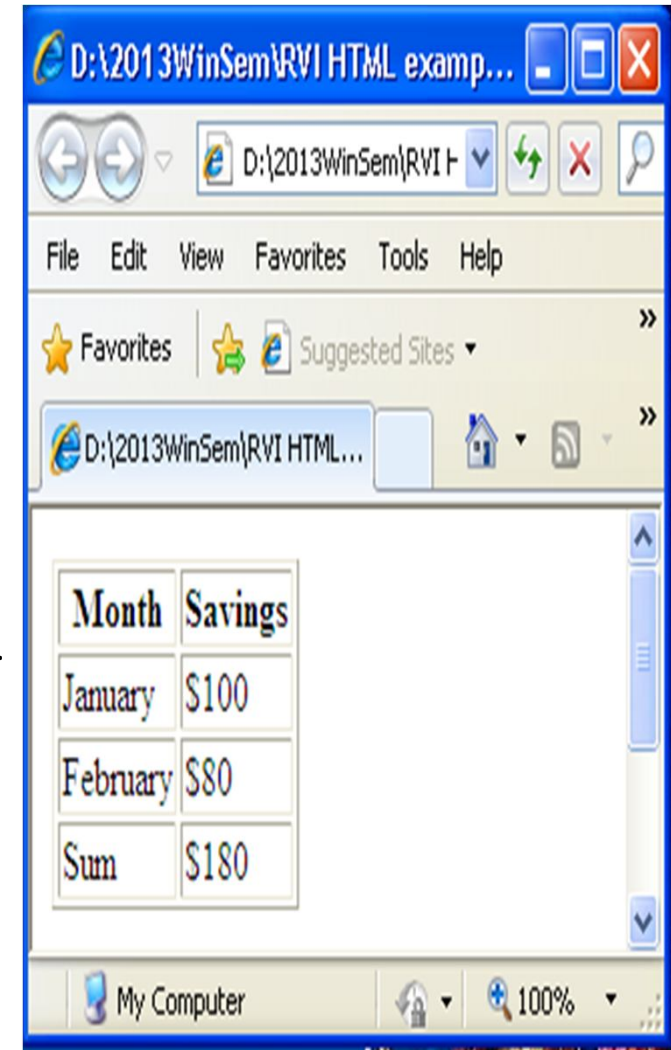
```
<td>February</td>
```

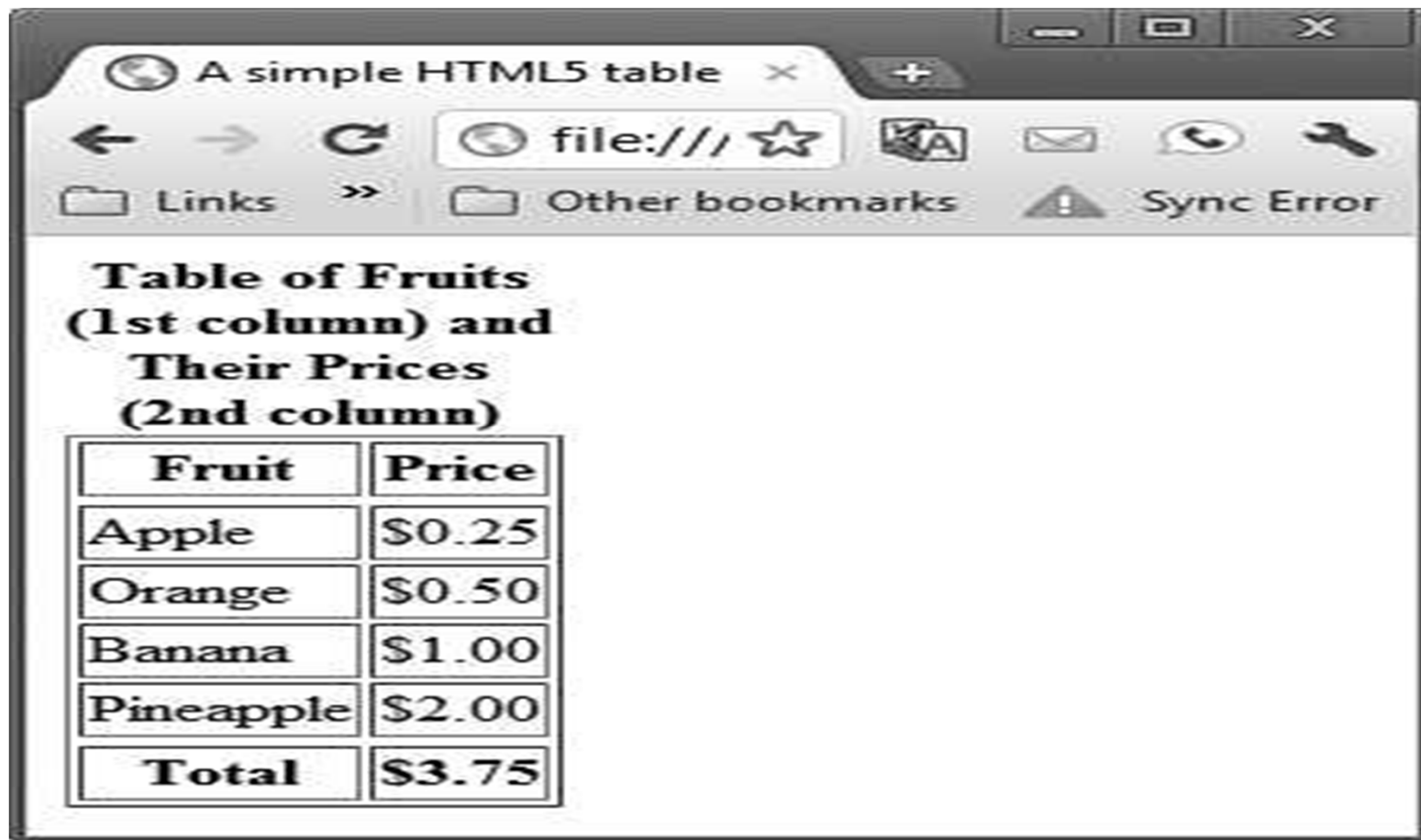
```
<td>$80</td>
```

```
</tr>
```

```
</tbody>
```

```
</table>
```





A screenshot of a web browser window titled "A simple HTML5 table". The address bar shows "file:///". The browser interface includes navigation buttons (back, forward, refresh), a search bar, and a bookmarks bar with "Links" and "Other bookmarks". A "Sync Error" message is visible in the bottom right of the browser's toolbar area.

**Table of Fruits
(1st column) and
Their Prices
(2nd column)**

Fruit	Price
Apple	\$0.25
Orange	\$0.50
Banana	\$1.00
Pineapple	\$2.00
Total	\$3.75

Tree Characteristics



John Smith & Co.

Tree

Pine

Maple

Oak

Fir

Characteristic	Average Height (feet)	55	50	50	65
	Average Width (inches)	18	26	24	28
	Typical Lifespan (years)	150	230	310	135
	Leaf Type	Long needles	Broadleaf	Split leaf	Short needles

- The end result should look like the following. Notice that the first column is aligned left and the rest are centered. Now alter the last table using shaded rows and no border...

<i>My tech stock picks</i>					
NAME	SYMBOL	CURRENT	52WK HI	52WK LO	P/E RATIO
Microsoft	MSFT	86-3/8	119-15/16	75-1/2	56.09
Cisco Systems	CSCO	72-1/8	82	24-13/16	400.69
America Online	AOL	63	95-13/16	38-15/32	350.00
Qwest Communications	Q	44-7/16	66	25-3/4	74.06
Dell Computers	DELL	53-59/64	59-11/16	31-3/8	86.97

Frame

- Frames allow for multiple ".html" documents to be displayed inside.
- Frames are most typically used to have a menu in one frame, and content in another frame. When someone clicks a link on the menu that web page is then opened on the content page.
- Here is a classic example of a basic "index" frameset with a menu on the left and content on the right. of one browser window at a time.
- Tags:
 - `<frameset>`
 - `<frame>`

```
<frameset cols="30%,*">  
<frame src="menu.html">  
<frame src="content.html"></frameset>
```

<frameset> tag

- The parent tag that defines the characteristics of this frames page. Individual frames are defined inside it.
- Attributes:
- **cols="30%, *"** - Cols(columns) defines the width that each frame will have.
 - In example we chose the menu (the 1st column) to be 30% of the total page and used a "*", which means the content (the 2nd column) will use the remaining width for itself.
- **rows="30%, *"** – defines the row height that each frame will have.

<frameset> tag attributes...

- **frameborder="no"** - To disable or enable frame borders("no")
- **framespacing="#"** -Modifies the border width, used by Internet Explorer
- **border = "0"** - To modify the thickness of frame borders.

<frame> tag

- The <frame> tag defines one particular window (frame) within a <frameset>.
- **Attributes:**
 - **src=""** -The location of the web page to load into the frame.
 - **name** - Specifies the name of a frame.
 - **noresize** – To prevent users from resizing the border of a specific frame by dragging on it.
 - **scrolling="(yes/no/auto)"** - Allow scrolling or not inside a frame.
 - **frameborder="0 or 1"** -To disable or enable frame borders.
 - **marginwidth** -Specifies the left and right margins of a frame in pixels
 - **marginheight** -Specifies the top and bottom margins of a frame in pixels.

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD HTML 4.01  
Frameset//EN" "http://www.w3.org/TR/html4/frameset.dtd">
```

```
<frameset framespacing=10 rows="20%,*">
```

```
<frame name="linktutorial" src="link.html" noresize  
scrolling="no">
```

```
<frameset framespacing=20 cols="30%,*">
```

```
<frame name="tabletutorial" src="table.html" scrolling="no"  
noresize >
```

```
<frame name="formtutorial" src="formelements.html" >
```

```
</frameset>
```

```
</frameset>
```


<iframe > tag

- define an inline frame with HTML tag **<iframe>**.
- it can appear anywhere in your document.
- defines a rectangular region within the document in which the browser can display a separate document, including scrollbars and borders.

<iframe>

- *name*,
- *frameborder*,
- *id*,
- *longdesc* → to provide a link to another page containing a long description of the contents of the frame. For example `longdesc="framedescription.htm"`
- *marginheight*,
- *marginwidth*,
- *name*,
- *scrolling*,
- *style*,
- *title*
- *noresize*

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<head> <title>HTML Iframes</title> </head> <body>
```

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

```
<iframe src="/html/menu.htm" width="555" height="200">
```

```
Sorry your browser does not support inline frames. </iframe>
```

```
<p>Document content also go here...</p> </body>
```

```
</html>
```

Div Tag

- The `<div>` tag defines a division or a section in an HTML document.
- The `<div>` tag is used to group block-elements to format them with styles.
- The `<div>` element is very often used together with CSS, to layout a web page
- **Attributes:** id, width, height, title, style
- For the purpose of this example, we have included the *style* attribute in order to color our div tag in order to bring a stronger visualization for our viewers.
- When HTML first began, web creators only had two choices. A, table layout or frame. The div element provides a 3rd alternative, since a div can contain any/every other type of html element within its beginning and ending tag.

```
<body>
<div style="color:#00FF00">
  <h3>This is a header</h3>
  <p>This is a paragraph.</p>
<h5>Content Articles</h5>
<p>This paragraph would be your content
paragraph with all of your readable material.</p>
</div>

  <div id="menu" align="right" style="color:#FF0000">Links:<a
    href="">HOME</a> | <a href="">CONTACT</a> | <a
    href="">ABOUT</a> | </div><br>
```

```
<div style="background: green">
<h5 >SEARCH LINKS</h5>
<a target="_blank" href="http://www.google.com">Google</a>
</div> </body>
```


- is an inline element and it can be used to group inline-elements in an HTML document.
- tag is used with inline elements where as the <div> tag is used with block-level elements.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<p>My mother has <span style="color:blue;font-weight:bold">blue</span> eyes  
and my father has <span style="color:darkolivegreen;font-weight:bold">dark  
green</span> eyes.</p>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

<marquee>

- An HTML marquee is a scrolling piece of text displayed either horizontally across or vertically down your webpage depending on the settings.
- **Attributes:**
 - **width**
 - **height**
 - **direction**= up ,down ,left or right
 - **behavior** – type of scrolling -> scroll, slide and alternate
 - **loop** – how many time to scroll
 - **hspace** = %
 - **vspace** = %
 - **scrollDelay**- This specifies how long to delay between each jump

```
<!DOCTYPE html>  
<html>  
<head> <title>HTML marquee Tag</title> </head>  
<body>  
<marquee>This is basic example of marquee</marquee>  
</body> </html>
```


Music and Video

Music is inserted onto a web page with the use of the *embed* tag.

- width - the width of the media player.
- height - the height of the media player
- hidden - if this value is true then the media player will not be displayed. We recommend using this attribute only if you know that your visitors will not want the option to stop the music that is playing on your web page. (Values are true/false)

```
<embed src="beethoven.mid" width="360" height="165" >
```

- autostart - choose if the media file will start automatically
- loop - sets the media file to repeat or not
- volume - set the volume of the media file. The range is 0-100.

```
<embed src="beethoven.mid" autostart="false" loop="false"  
volume="60" playcount=2>
```