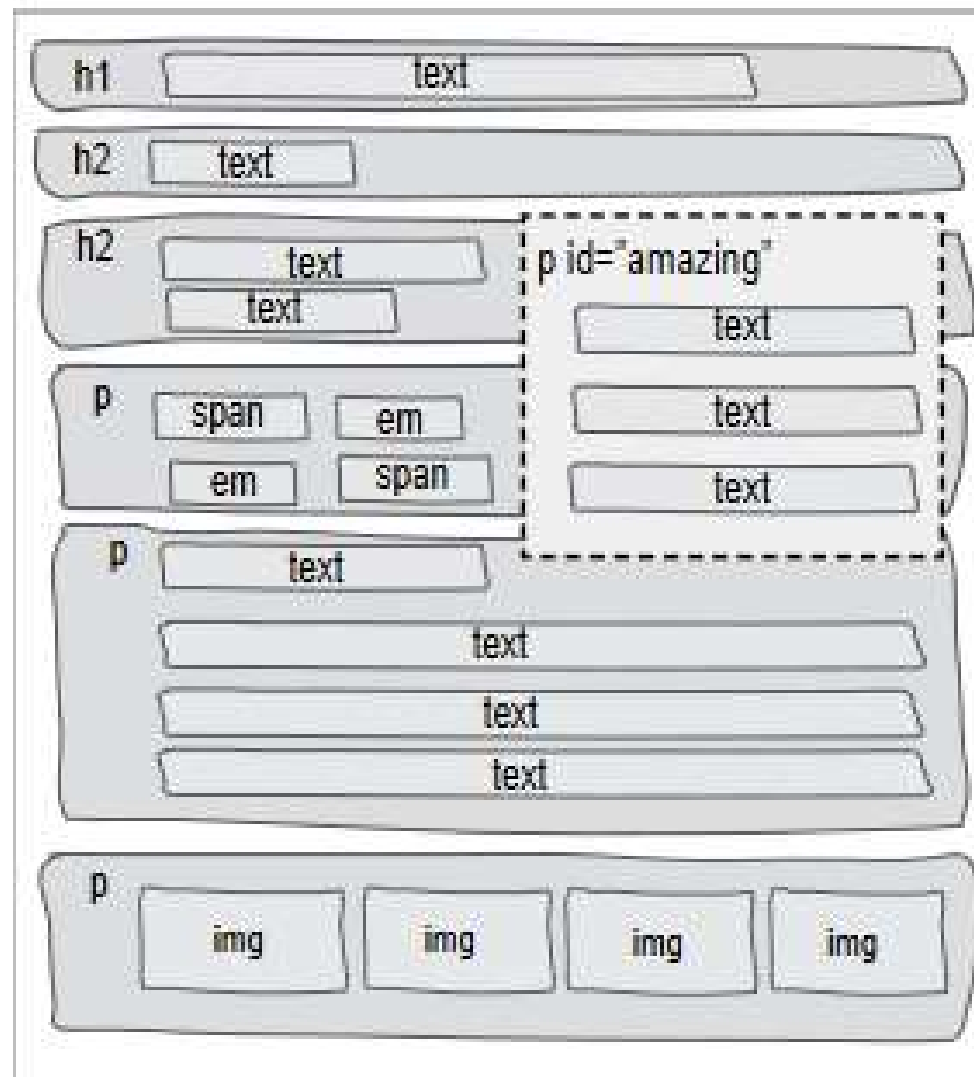


LAYOUT

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OBJECTIVES

- Block : Div, span
- classes
- iframe



HTML BLOCK

A block-level element always starts on a new line and takes up the full width available (stretches out to the left and right as far as it can).

The `<div>` element is a block-level element.

Examples of block-level elements:

<code><address></code>	<code><article></code>	<code><aside></code>	<code><blockquote></code>	<code><canvas></code>	<code><dd></code>	<code><div></code>
<code><dl></code>	<code><dt></code>	<code><fieldset></code>	<code><figcaption></code>	<code><figure></code>	<code><footer></code>	<code><form></code>
<code><h1>-<h6></code>	<code><header></code>	<code><hr></code>	<code></code>	<code><main></code>	<code><nav></code>	<code><noscript></code>
<code></code>	<code><p></code>	<code><pre></code>	<code><section></code>	<code><table></code>	<code><tfoot></code>	<code></code>
<code><video></code>						

TAG <DIV>

- The <div> element is often used as a container for other HTML elements.
- The <div> element has no required attributes, but style, class and id are common.
- When used together with CSS, the <div> element can be used to style blocks of content:

```
<div style="background-color:black;color:white;padding:20px;">
  <h2>London</h2>
  <p>London is the capital city of England. It is the most populous city in the United Kingdom,
with a metropolitan area of over 13 million inhabitants.</p>
</div>
```

SAMPLE

```
<!-- First group of tags -->
<div style="color:red">
  <h4>This is first group</h4>
  <p>Following is a list of
vegetables</p>
  <ul>
    <li>Beetroot</li>
    <li>Ginger</li>
    <li>Potato</li>
    <li>Radish</li>
  </ul>
</div>
```

```
<!-- Second group of tags -->
<div style="color:green">
  <h4>This is second group</h4>
  <p>Following is a list of fruits</p>
  <ul>
    <li>Apple</li>
    <li>Banana</li>
    <li>Mango</li>
    <li>Strawberry</li>
  </ul>
</div>
```

INLINE ELEMENTS

An inline element does not start on a new line and only takes up as much width as necessary.

This is an inline `` element inside a paragraph.

```
<span>Hello World</span>
```

Inline elements in HTML:

<code><a></code>	<code><abbr></code>	<code><acronym></code>	<code></code>	<code><bdo></code>	<code><big></code>	<code>
</code>
<code><button></code>	<code><cite></code>	<code><code></code>	<code><dfn></code>	<code></code>	<code><i></code>	<code></code>
<code><input></code>	<code><kbd></code>	<code><label></code>	<code><map></code>	<code><object></code>	<code><output></code>	<code><q></code>
<code><samp></code>	<code><script></code>	<code><select></code>	<code><small></code>	<code></code>	<code></code>	<code><sub></code>
<code><sup></code>	<code><textarea></code>	<code><time></code>	<code><tt></code>	<code><var></code>		

THE `` ELEMENT

The `` element is often used as a container for some text.

The `` element has no required attributes, but both **style** and **class** are common.

When used together with CSS, the `` element can be used to style parts of the text:

```
<h1>My <span style="color:red">Important</span> Heading</h1>
```


HTML THE CLASS ATTRIBUTE

The HTML class attribute makes it possible to define equal styles for elements with the same class name. sample :

```
<div class="cities">  
<h2>London</h2>  
<p>London is the capital of England. It is the most populous city in the United  
Kingdom, with a metropolitan area of over 13 million inhabitants.</p>  
</div>
```

CLASS CITIES:

```
<style>
div.cities {
  background-color: black;
  color: white;
  margin: 20px 0 20px 0;
  padding: 20px;
}
</style>
```

USING THE CLASS ATTRIBUTE ON INLINE ELEMENTS

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
span.note {
    font-size: 120%;
    color: red;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h1>My <span class="note">Important</span> Heading</h1>
<p>This is some <span class="note">important</span> text.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

HTML IFRAMES

- An iframe is used to display a web page within a web page.

- **Iframe Syntax**

- An HTML iframe is defined with the **<iframe>** tag:

`<iframe src="URL"></iframe>`

- The **src** attribute specifies the URL (web address) of the inline frame page.

<IFRAME> TAG

- The <iframe> tag specifies an inline frame.
- An inline frame is used to embed another document within the current HTML document.
- **Differences Between HTML 4.01 and HTML5** HTML5 has some new attributes, and some HTML 4.01 attributes are not supported in HTML5.
- **Tips and Notes:** Use CSS to style the <iframe> (even to include scrollbars).

IFRAME - SET HEIGHT AND WIDTH

- Use the **height** and **width** attributes to specify the size of the iframe.
- The attribute values are specified in pixels by default, but they can also be in percent (like "80%").

```
<iframe src="demo_iframe.htm" height="200" width="300"></iframe>
```

IFRAME - REMOVE THE BORDER

By default, an iframe has a border around it.

To remove the border, add the **style** attribute and use the CSS **border** property:

```
<iframe src="demo_iframe.htm" style="border:none;"></iframe>
```

With CSS, you can also change the size, style and color of the iframe's border:

```
<iframe src="demo_iframe.htm" style="border:2px solid grey;"></iframe>
```

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```


IFRAME - TARGET FOR A LINK

An iframe can be used as the target frame for a link.

The **target** attribute of the link must refer to the **name** attribute of the iframe:

```
<iframe src="demo_iframe.htm" name="iframe_a"></iframe>  
<p><a href="http://www.yahoo.com" target="iframe_a">Yahoo</a></p>
```