HTML

AN INTRODUCTION
TO WEB PAGE
PROGRAMMING

INTRODUCTION TO HTML

- With HTML you can create your own Web site.
- HTML stands for Hyper Text Markup Language.
- HTML is not a programming language, it is a Markup Language.
- A markup language is a set of markup tags.
- HTML uses markup tags to describe web pages.
- HTML is not case sensitive language.
- HTML documents contain HTML tags and plain text.

HTML Elements and Tags

- A tag is always enclosed in angle bracket <>like <HTML>
- HTML tags normally come in pairs like <HTML> and </HTML> i.e.

Start tag = <HTML> End tag =</HTML>

 Start and end tags are also called opening tags and closing tags



HOW TO START

- Write html code in notepad.
- Save the file with (.Html)/(.Htm) extension.
- View the page in any web browser viz.
 INTERNET EXPLORER, NETSCAPE NAVIGATOR etc.
- The purpose of a web browser (like internet explorer or firefox) is to read html documents and display them as web pages.

Code With HTML

```
<HTML>
```

<HEAD>

<TITLE>

MY FIRST PAGE

</TITLE>

</HEAD>

<BODY>

GLOBAL INFORMATION CHANNEL

</BODY>





Explain these tags

- <HTML> Describe HTML web page that is to be viewed by a web browser.
- <HEAD> This defines the header section of the page.
- <TITLE> This shows a caption in the title bar of the page.
- <BODY> This tag show contents of the web page will be displayed.



Types of HTML Tags

There are two different types of tags:->

Container Element:->

Container Tags contains start tag & end tag i.e.

<HTML>... </HTML>

Empty Element:->
Empty Tags contains start tag i.e.

Text Formatting Tags

Heading Element:->

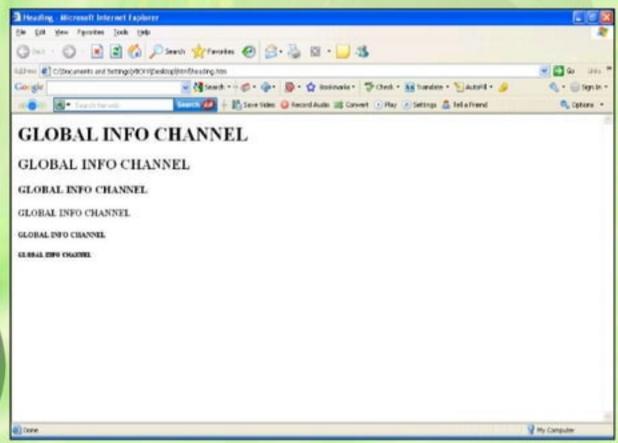
- There are six heading elements (<H1>,<H2>,<H3>,<H4>,<H5>,<H6>).
- All the six heading elements are container tag and requires a closing tag.
- <h1> will print the largest heading
- <h6> will print the smallest heading



Heading Tag Code

```
<html>
<title>heading</title>
<body>
<h1> GLOBAL INFO CHANNEL</h1>
<h2> GLOBAL INFO CHANNEL</h2>
<h3> GLOBAL INFO CHANNEL</h3>
<h4> GLOBAL INFO CHANNEL</h4>
<h5> GLOBAL INFO CHANNEL</h5>
<h6> GLOBAL INFO CHANNEL</h6>
</body>
</html>
```

Result of Heading Code





HTML Paragraph Tag

- HTML documents are divided into paragraphs.
- Paragraphs are defined with the tag i.e.
- This is a paragraph
- This is another paragraph
- This text is preformatted





Line Break & Horizontal Line Tag

- if you want a line break or a new line without starting a new paragraph Use the
br> tag.
- Defines a horizontal line use <hr>tag.
-

 information Channel

Global Information
> Channel





Text Formatting Tags

 <big> <i>> <small> <sub> <super> <ins> <tt> <u> <strike>

Defines bold text

Defines big text

Defines emphasized text

Defines italic text

Defines small text

Defines strong text

Defines subscripted text

Defines superscripted text

Defines inserted text

Defines deleted text

Defines teletype text

Defines underline text

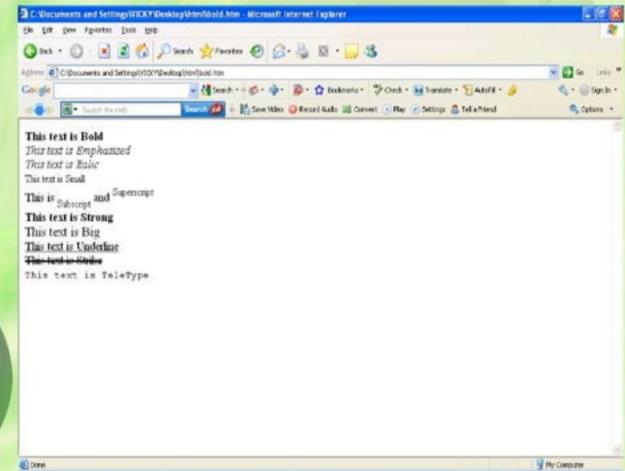
Defines strike text



Text Formatting Code

```
<html>
<head></head>
<body>
<b>This text is Bold</b>
<br><em>This text is Emphasized</em>
<br><i>This text is Italic</i>
<br><small>This text is Small</small>
<br>This is<sub> Subscript</sub> and
<sup>Superscript</sup>
<br><strong>This text is Strong</strong>
<br><big>This text is Big</big>
<br><u>This text is Underline</u>
<br><strike>This text is Strike</strike>
<br><tt>This text is Teletype</tt>
</body>
</html>
```

Result of Text Formatting Code





Font Tag

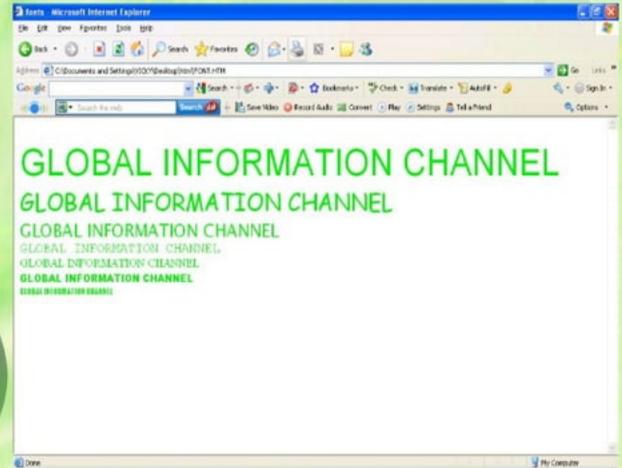
- This element is used to format the size, typeface and color of the enclosed text.
- The commonly used fonts for web pages are Arial, Comic Sans MS, Lucida Sans Unicode, Arial Black, Courier New, Times New Roman, Arial Narrow, Impact, Verdana.
- The size attribute in font tag takes values from 1 to 7.



Font Tag Code

```
<html>
<head><title> fonts</title></head>
<body>
<br><font color="green" size="7" face="Arial"> GLOBAL
INFORMATION CHANNEL </font>
<br><font color="green" size="6" face="Comic Sans MS ">
GLOBAL INFORMATION CHANNEL </font>
<br><font color="green" size="5" face="Lucida Sans Unicode">
GLOBAL INFORMATION CHANNEL </font>
<br><font color="green" size="4" face="Courier New"> GLOBAL
INFORMATION CHANNEL </font>
<br><font color="green" size="3" face="Times New Roman">
GLOBAL INFORMATION CHANNEL </font>
<br><font color="green" size="2" face="Arial Black"> GLOBAL
INFORMATION CHANNEL </font>
<br><font color="green" size="1" face="Impact"> GLOBAL
INFORMATION CHANNEL </font>
</body>
:/html>
```

Result of Font Code





Background & Text Color Tag

 The attribute bgcolor is used for changing the back ground color of the page.

```
<body bgcolor="Green" >
```

Text is use to change the color of the enclosed text.

```
<body text="White">
```





Text Alignment Tag

- It is use to alignment of the text.
 - 1.Left alignment <align="left">
 - 2.Right alignment <align="right">
 - 3.Center alignment <align="center">





Hyperlink Tag

- A hyperlink is a reference (an address) to a resource on the web.
- Hyperlinks can point to any resource on the web: an HTML page, an image, a sound file, a movie, etc.
- The HTML anchor element <a>, is used to define both hyperlinks and anchors.
- Link text
- The href attribute defines the link address.
- Visit globalinfochannel!



Result of Hyperlink Code









Image Tag

- To display an image on a page, you need to use the src attribute.
- src stands for "source". The value of the src attribute is the URL of the image you want to display on your page.
- · It is a empty tag.



Image attributes - tag

<Alt>

<Width>

<Height>

<Border>

<Hspace>

<Vspace>

<Align>

<background>

Defines an image

display an image on a page,Src stands

for "source".

Define "alternate text" for an image

Defines the width of the image

Defines the height of the image

Defines border of the image

Horizontal space of the image

Vertical space of the image

Align an image within the text

Add a background image to an HTML

page



Code & Result of the Image







<html><body>
<img src="file:///C:/WINDOWS/Zapotec.bmp"
align="left" width="48" height="48">
<img src ="file:///C:/WINDOWS/Zapotec.bmp"
align="right" width="48" height="48">
</body></html>

<HTML>
<<body>
<hr/>
<body background="file:///C:/WINDOWS/Soap %20Bubbles.bmp" text="white">

<h2> Background Image!</h2>
</BODY></HTML></br>

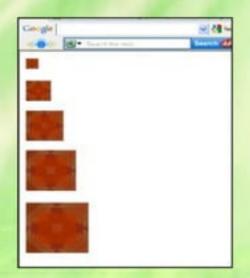
Code & Result of the Image





<html><body> An image in the text An image in the text An image in the text Note that bottom alignment is the default alignment <img src ="file:///C:/WINDOWS/Zapotec.bmp"</p> width="48" height="48"> An image before the text An image after the text </body></html>

Code & Result of the Image





<html><body>
<img src="file:///C:/WINDOWS/Zapotec.bmp"
align="bottom" width="20" height="20">
<img src ="file:///C:/WINDOWS/Zapotec.bmp"
align="middle" width="40" height="40">
<img src ="file:///C:/WINDOWS/Zapotec.bmp"
align="top" width="60" height="60">
<img src ="file:///C:/WINDOWS/Zapotec.bmp"
width="80" height="80">
<img src ="file:///C:/WINDOWS/Zapotec.bmp"
width="80" height="80">
<img src ="file:///C:/WINDOWS/Zapotec.bmp"
width="100" height="100">
</body></html>

HTML Table Tag

>

<Caption>

<colgroup>

<col>

<thead>

<Cellspacing>

used to create table

table is divided into rows

each row is divided into data cells

Headings in a table

caption to the table

Defines groups of table columns

Defines the attribute values for one or

more columns in a table

Defines a table head

Defines a table body

Defines a table footer

amount of space between table cells.

space around the edges of each cell

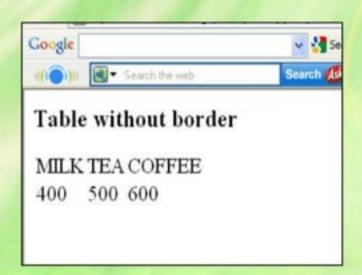
No of column working with will span

No of rows working with will span

attribute takes a number



Code & Result of the Table





<html> <body> <h3>Table without border</h3> MILK TEA COFFEE 400 500 600 </body> </html>

Header

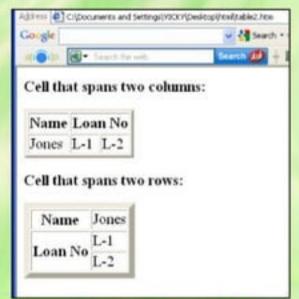




```
<html><body>
<h4>Horizontal Header:</h4>
   Name
Loan No
Amount 
 Jones
L-1
<h4>Vertical Header:</h4>
   Name
Jones 
   Loan No
L-1 
   > 
5000
```

</body></html>

Rowspan





```
<html><body>
<h4>Cell that spans two columns:</h4>
   > > 
Loan No 
 Jones
L-1
L-2  
<h4>Cell that spans two rows:</h4>
  Name
Jones
Loan No
L-1
L-2
</body></html>
```

Table Code with Caption & ColSpacing





```
<html>
<body>
<aption>My Caption</aption>
Milk
Tea
Coffee
</body>
</html>
```

Cellpadding,Image & Backcolor Code

Hayes

</body></html>

Jackson





```
<html><body>
<h3>Without cellpadding:</h3>
 Jones
Smith
 Haves
Jackson
<h4>With cellpadding:</h4>
<table border="8"
cellpadding="10"
background="file:///C:/WINDOWS/FeatherTexture.b
mp">
 Jones
Smith
```

HTML List Tag

- Lists provide methods to show item or element sequences in document content. There are three main types of lists:->
- Unordered lists:-unordered lists are bulleted.
- 2. Ordered lists: Ordered lists are numbered.
- 3. Definition lists:- Used to create a definition list



List Tags

 is an empty tag, it is used for

representing the list items

 Ordered list

 Unordered list

<DL> Defines a definition list

<DT> Defines a term (an item) in a definition

list

<DD> Defines a description of a term in a

definition list



Unordered List

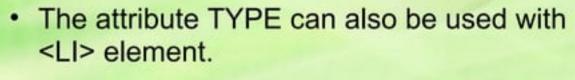
 TYPE attribute to the tag to show different bullets like:-

1.Disc

2.Circle

3.Square

.....





Unordered List





```
<html><body>
<h4>Disc bullets list:</h4>
 Jones
Smith
Hayes
Jackson
<h4>Circle bullets list:</h4>
 Jones
Simth
Haves
Jackson
<h4>Square bullets list:</h4>
ul type="square"> Jones
Smith
Hayes
Jackson
</body></html>
```

Ordered List

The TYPE attribute has the following value like:-

```
1.TYPE = "1" (Arabic numbers)
```

2.TYPE = "a" (Lowercase alphanumeric)

3.TYPE = "A" (Uppercase alphanumeric)

4.TYPE = "i" (Lowercase Roman numbers)

5.TYPE = "I" (Uppercase Roman numbers)

By default Arabic numbers are used



Google Numbered list: Jones Smith Haves 4. Jackson Letters list: A Jones B. Smith C. Haves D. Jackson Roman numbers list: I Jones II. Smith III Haves IV. Jackson



List

- <html><body>
- <h4>Numbered list:</h4>
- Jones
- Smith
- Hayes
- Jackson
- <h4>Letters list:</h4>
- type="A"> Jones
- Smith
- Hayes
- Jackson
- <h4>Roman numbers list:</h4>
- type="l"> Jones
- Smith
- Hayes
- Jackson
- </body></html>

HTML Form

- A form is an area that can contain form elements.
- Form elements are elements that allow the user to enter information in a form. like text fields, textarea fields, drop-down menus, radio buttons and checkboxes etc
- A form is defined with the <form> tag.
- The syntax:-

<form>

input elements

</form>



<form>

<input>

<text>

<textarea>

<password>

<label>

<option>

<select>



Form Tags
Defines a form for user input

Defines a form for user input used to create an input field

Creates a single line text entry field

Defines a text-area (a multi-line text input control)

Creates a single line text entry field. And the characters entered are shown as asterisks (*)

Defines a label to a control

Creates a Radio Button.

Defines a selectable list (a drop-down box)

Defines a push button attribute of the option element. select or unselect a checkbox A drop-down box is a selectable list

Code of the HTML Form

```
<html><body><form>
<h1>Create a Internet Mail Account</h1>
First Name <input type="text" name="T1" size="30">
Last Name <input type="text" name="T2" size="30">
Desired Login Name <input type="text" name="T3" size="20">
@mail.com
Password <input type="password" name="T4" size="20">
<input type="radio" checked="checked" name="sex" value="male" />
Male</br>
<input type="radio" name="sex" value="female" /> Female
Birthday <input type="text" name="T6" size="05">
<select size="1" name="D2">
<option>-Select One-</option>
<option>January</option>
<option>February</option>
<option>March</option> </select>
<input type="text" name="T7" size="10">
TypeYourself<textarea rows="4" name="S1" cols="20"></textarea>
<br><input type="submit" value="Accept" name="B1"> <input</p>
type="reset" value="Cancel" name="B2"></br> </form></body></html>
```

Result of the Form Code

