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ITC

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Lab # 04: More to HTML

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**HTML Attributes**

Below is an alphabetical list of some attributes often used in HTML

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Attribute | Description |
| alt | Specifies an alternative text for an image, when the image cannot be displayed |
| disabled | Specifies that an input element should be disabled |
| href | Specifies the URL (web address) for a link |
| id | Specifies a unique id for an element |
| src | Specifies the URL (web address) for an image |
| style | Specifies an inline CSS style for an element |
| title | Specifies extra information about an element (displayed as a tool tip) |

***1-Create a HTML program to implement <q> for Short Quotations***

The HTML <q> element defines a short quotation.

Browsers usually insert quotation marks around the <q> element

**<!DOCTYPE html>**

**<html>**

**<body>**

**<p>Browsers usually insert quotation marks around the q element.</p>**

**<p>WWF's goal is to: <q>Build a future where people live in harmony with nature.</q></p>**

**</body>**

**</html>**

***2-Create a HTML program to implement <blockquote> for Quotations***

The HTML <blockquote> element defines a section that is quoted from another source.

Browsers usually indent <blockquote> elements.

**<!DOCTYPE html>**

**<html>**

**<body>**

**<p>Browsers usually indent blockquote elements.</p>**

**<blockquote cite="http://www.worldwildlife.org/who/index.html">**

**For 50 years, WWF has been protecting the future of nature.**

**The world's leading conservation organization,**

**WWF works in 100 countries and is supported by**

**1.2 million members in the United States and**

**close to 5 million globally.**

**</blockquote>**

**</body>**

**</html>**

***3-Create a HTML program to implement <abbr> for Abbreviations***

The HTML <abbr> element defines an abbreviation or an acronym.

Marking abbreviations can give useful information to browsers, translation systems and search-engines.

**<!DOCTYPE html>**

**<html>**

**<body>**

**<p>The <abbr title="World Health Organization">WHO</abbr> was founded in 1948.</p>**

**<p>Marking up abbreviations can give useful information to browsers, translation systems and search-engines.</p>**

**</body>**

**</html>**

***4-Create a HTML program to implement <address> for Contact Information***

The HTML <address> element defines contact information (author/owner) of a document or an article.

The <address> element is usually displayed in italic. Most browsers will add a line break before and after the element

**<!DOCTYPE html>**

**<html>**

**<body>**

**<p>The HTML address element defines contact information (author/owner) of a document or article.</p>**

**<address>**

**Written by John Doe.<br>**

**Visit us at:<br>**

**Example.com<br>**

**Box 564, Disneyland<br>**

**USA**

**</address>**

**</body>**

**</html>**

***5-Create a HTML program to implement <bdo> for Bi-Directional Override***

The HTML <bdo> element defines bi-directional override.

The <bdo> element is used to override the current text direction

**<!DOCTYPE html>**

**<html>**

**<body>**

**<p>If your browser supports bi-directional override (bdo), the next line will be written from right to left (rtl):</p>**

**<bdo dir="rtl">This line will be written from right to left</bdo>**

**</body>**

**</html>**

***6-Create a HTML program to implement Comment Tags***

You can add comments to your HTML source by using the following syntax:

Notice that there is an exclamation point (!) in the opening tag, but not in the closing tag.

With comments you can place notifications and reminders in your HTML:

**<!DOCTYPE html>**

**<html>**

**<body>**

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

**<p>This is a paragraph.</p>**

**<!-- Comments are not displayed in the browser -->**

**</body>**

**</html>**

*Comments are also great for debugging HTML, because you can comment out HTML lines of code, one at a time, to search for errors:*

***7-Create a program to implement image link***

**<!DOCTYPE html>**

**<html>**

**<body>**

**<p>The image is a link. You can click on it.</p>**

**<a href="https://www.jinnah.edu/ ">**

**<img src="itc.png" alt="intro to computing " style="width:42px;height:42px;border:0">**

**</a>**

**<p>We have added "border:0" to prevent IE9 (and earlier) from displaying a border around the image.</p>**

**</body>**

**</html>**

***Defining an HTML Table***

* An HTML table is defined with the <table> tag.
* Each table row is defined with the <tr> tag.
* A table header is defined with the <th> tag.
* By default, table headings are bold and centred.
* A table data/cell is defined with the <td> tag.

**<!DOCTYPE html>**

**<html>**

**<body>**

**<table style="width:100%" border=1>**

**<tr>**

**<th>Firstname</th>**

**<th>Lastname</th>**

**<th>Age</th>**

**<tr>**

**<tr>**

**<td>Jill</td>**

**<td>Smith</td>**

**<td>50</td>**

**</tr>**

**<tr>**

**<td>Eve</td>**

**<td>Jackson</td>**

**<td>94</td>**

**</tr>**

**<tr>**

**<td>John</td>**

**<td>Doe</td>**

**<td>80</td>**

**</tr>**

**</table>**

**</body>**

**</html>**

***8-HTML Table - Cells that Span Many Columns***

To make a cell span more than one column, use the colspan attribute:

**<!DOCTYPE html>**

**<html>**

**<head>**

**</head>**

**<body>**

**<h2>Cell that spans two columns:</h2>**

**<table style="width:100%" border=2>**

**<tr>**

**<th>Name</th>**

**<th colspan="2">Telephone</th>**

**</tr>**

**<tr>**

**<td>Bill Gates</td>**

**<td>55577854</td>**

**<td>55577855</td>**

**</tr>**

**</table>**

**</body>**

**</html>**