



HTML

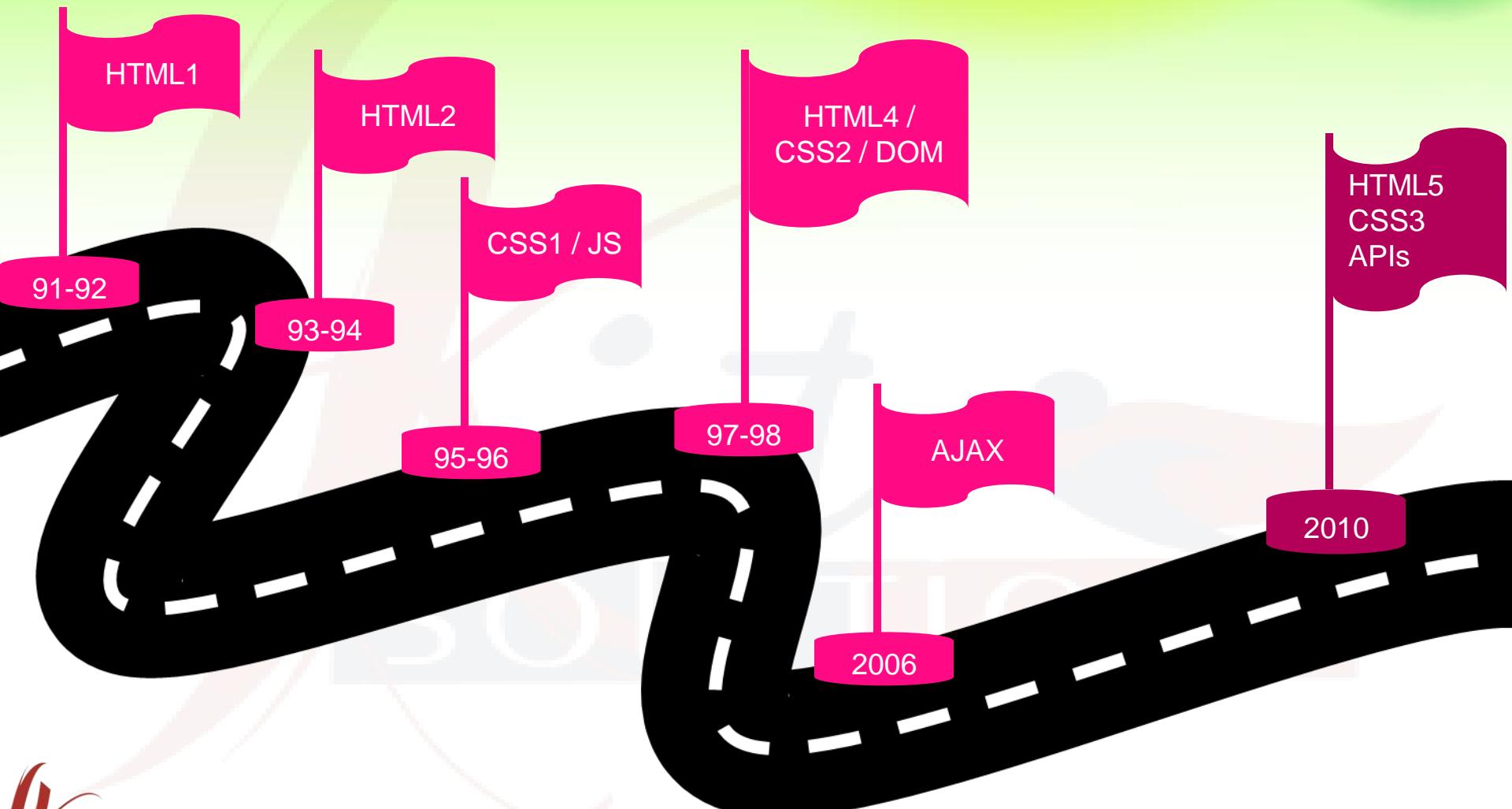
By
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HISTORY OF WEB STANDARDS



WHAT IS HTML

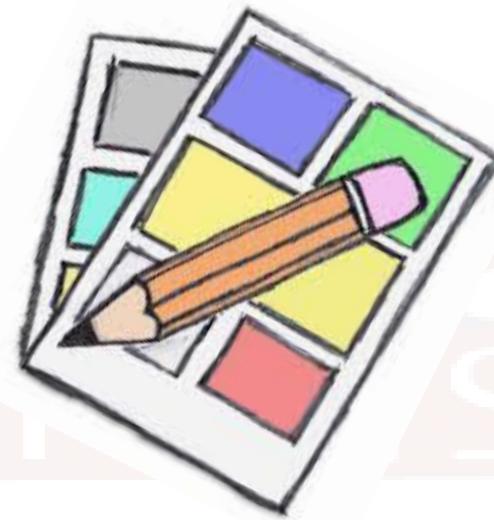
HTML stands for **HyperText Markup Language**

- ❖ **Hypertext** refers to the way in which Web pages (HTML documents) are linked together. Thus the link available on a webpage are called Hypertext.
- ❖ **Markup** means you use HTML to simply "mark up" a text document with tags that tell a Web browser how to structure it to display.
- ❖ **Language** : Every webpage we look at, is written in a language called **HTML**. We can think of HTML as the skeleton that gives every webpage structure.



CHOOSING EDITOR

- ❖ HTML files can be created with text editors
 - NotePad, NotePad ++, EditPlus
- ❖ HTML editors
 - Microsoft FrontPage
 - Macromedia Dreamweaver
 - Netscape Composer
 - Visual Studio



BROWSER

- ❖ The most popular web browsers are Google Chrome, Internet Explorer) Safari, Opera and Firefox.



HTML PAGE STRUCTURE

```
<html>
```

```
  <head>
```

```
    <title>
```

Page Title

```
    </title>
```

```
  </head>
```

```
<body>
```

```
  <h1>
```

This is heading

```
  </h1>
```

```
  <p>
```

This is paragraph

```
  </p>
```

```
  <p>
```

This is paragraph

```
  </p>
```

```
</body>
```

```
<html>
```

HTML PAGE STRUCTURE.....

- ❖ Each web page has a HEAD and a BODY.
- ❖ All web pages have required tags like these:

<HTML> {beginning of page}

<HEAD>

{Any set up instructions can go here}

</HEAD>

<BODY>

{This is main part of the page}

</BODY>

</HTML> {end of page}

<!DOCTYPE ...>

- ❖ The <!DOCTYPE> declaration must be the very first thing in your HTML document, before the <html> tag.
- ❖ The <!DOCTYPE> declaration is not an HTML tag; it is an instruction to the web browser about what version of HTML the page is written in.
- ❖ Differences Between HTML 4.01 and HTML5
 - There are three different <!DOCTYPE> declarations in HTML 4.01. In HTML5 there is only one:

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

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML>
```

THE <HEAD> SECTION

- ❖ Includes information that does not show directly on the resulting page
- ❖ Starts after <!doctype> declaration
- ❖ Begins with <head> and ends with </head>
- ❖ Contains mandatory single <title> tag
- ❖ Can contain other tags also, e.g.

```
<meta>  
<script>  
<style>  
<!-- comments -->
```

<HEAD> SECTION: <TITLE> TAG

- ❖ The <title> tags encapsulate the title of our page.
- ❖ The title is shown in top of our browser window when the page is loaded.

```
<title>HTML Session </title>
```



<HEAD> SECTION: <META> TAG

- ❖ Meta tags are used to pass information or technical data for search engines that will not be seen by the end user
- ❖ Includes Page description, keywords, author of the document, last modified and other metadata

```
<head>
<meta name="description" content="HTML
Tutorial">
<meta name="keywords"
content="HTML,CSS,XML,JavaScript">
<meta name="author" content="Sudha">
<meta http-equiv="content-type"
content="text/html; charset=UTF-8">
<meta http-equiv="refresh" content="5;
url=http://www.abc.com" />
</head>
```



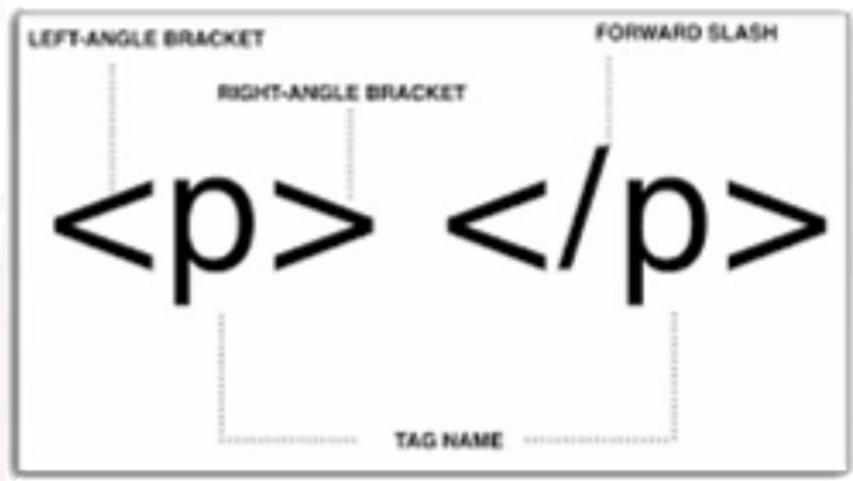
<BODY> SECTION

- ❖ The <body> section describes the viewable portion of the page
Starts after the <head> </head> section
- ❖ Begins with <body> and ends with </body>

```
<html>
  <head><title>Test page</title></head>
  <body>
    <!-- This is the Web page body -->
  </body>
</html>
```

HTML TAGS

- ❖ HTML tags are keywords (tag names) surrounded by angle brackets
- ❖ HTML tags normally come in pairs like



- ❖ The first tag in a pair is the start tag, the second tag is the end tag

HTML ELEMENTS

- ❖ HTML documents are made up by HTML elements
- ❖ An HTML element is defined by **starting tag, end tag & content** in between

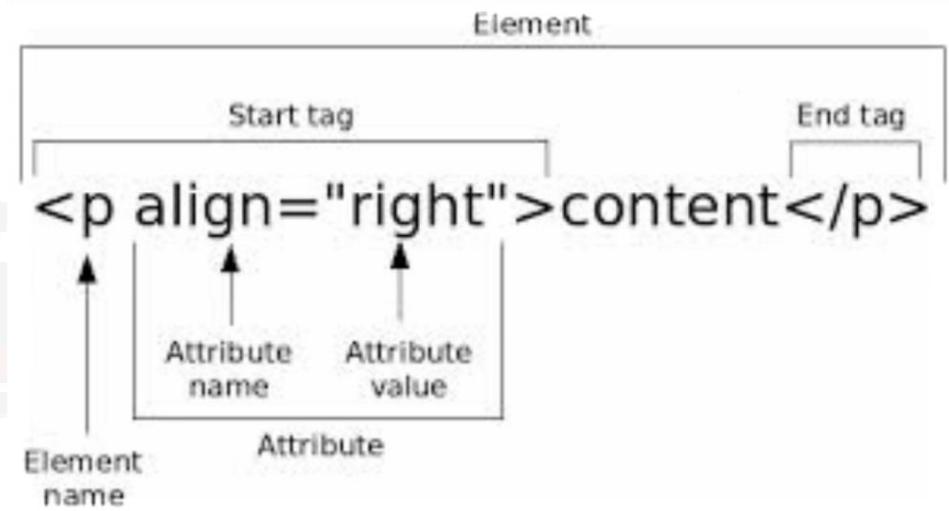
<p> - opening paragraph tag

Element Content - "Training by Sudha...."

</p> - closing tag

- ❖ A Complete HTML Element:

<p>Training by
Sudha.....</p>



HTML TAG VS. ELEMENT

- ❖ Tags are used to mark up the **Start & End** of an HTML element

```
<p>  </p>
```

- ❖ An HTML element represents some kind of structure or semantics

```
<p>Hello world</p>
```

- ❖ Example

```
<html>
<body>
<p>Hello world</p>
</body>
</html>
```

Start Tag

End Tag

```
<html>
<body>
<p>Hello world</p>
</body>
</html>
```

HTML Elements

NESTED HTML ELEMENTS

We can have one HTML element inside another HTML element

Wrong

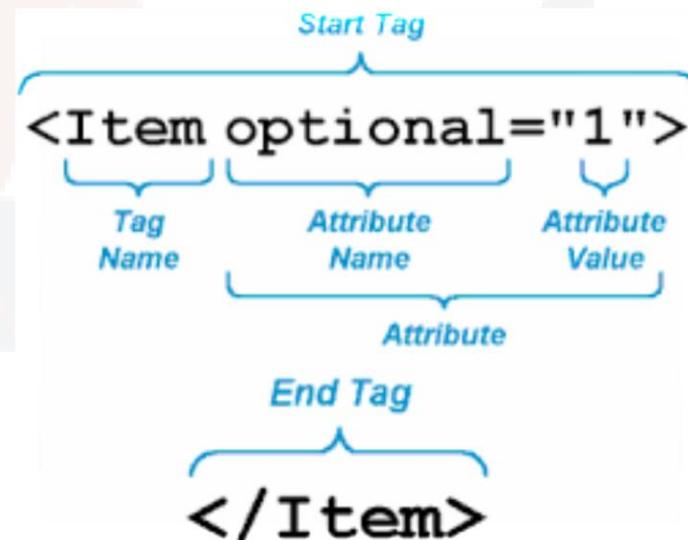
```
<strong> <em> </strong> </em>
```

```
<strong> <em> </em> </strong>
```

Correct

HTML ATTRIBUTES

- ❖ Web page customization begins with HTML attributes.
- ❖ They are like blue print schematics informing the browser how to render an HTML element.
- ❖ Provide additional information about an element
- ❖ Are always specified in the start tag
- ❖ Come in name/value pairs like: name="value"



LANG ATTRIBUTE

- ❖ The document language can be declared in the `<html>` tag.
- ❖ The language is declared in the **lang** attribute.
- ❖ Declaring a language is important for accessibility applications (screen readers) and search engines:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en-US">
<body>

<h1>My First Heading</h1>
<p>My first paragraph.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

CORE ATTRIBUTES

The 4 core attributes used on majority of HTML elements are:

- **id** - Uniquely identify any element within an HTML page

```
<p id="html">This is id attribute</p>
```

- **title** - Gives a suggested title for the element

```
<h3 title="Hello HTML!">Title Attribute</h3>
```

- **class** - Associate an element with a style sheet, and specifies the class of it

```
class="className1 className2 className3"
```

- **style** - Specify Cascading Style Sheet (CSS) rules within the element

```
<p style="font-family:arial;  
color:#FF0000;">Some text...</p>
```

HTML ATTRIBUTES - EXAMPLE

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title>The style Attribute</title>
</head>
<body>

<h3 title="Hello HTML!">Title Attribute</h3>
<p id="html">This is id attribute</p>
<p class="class1">This is class attribute</p>
<p style="font-family:arial;
color:#FF0000;">Some text...</p>

</body>
</html>
```

HTML ATTRIBUTES - EXAMPLE

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title>The style Attribute</title>
</head>
<body>

<h3 title="Hello HTML!">Title
<p id="html">This is id attribute
<p class="class1">This is class attribute
<p style="font-family:arial;
color:#FF0000;">Some text...</p>

</body>
</html>
```

Title Attribute

This is id attribute

This is class attribute

Some text...

HTML HEADINGS

- ❖ A heading in HTML is just a title or subtitle
- ❖ Headings give structure to a web page
- ❖ This structure is both visual and technical
- ❖ Headings are defined with the `<h1>` to `<h6>` tags
- ❖ `<h1>` defines the most important heading
- ❖ `<h6>` defines the last important heading

```
<h1>Heading 1</h1>
<h2>Heading 2</h2>
<h3>Heading 3</h3>
<h4>Heading 4</h4>
<h5>Heading 5</h5>
<h6>Heading 6</h6>
```

HEADINGS ARE IMPORTANT

- ❖ HTML headings provide valuable information by highlighting important topics and structure of document
- ❖ Use HTML headings for headings only
- ❖ Don't use headings to make text BIG or bold
- ❖ Search engines uses our headings to index the structure and content of our web pages
- ❖ Users skim our pages by its headings. It is important to use headings to show the document structure
- ❖ h1 headings should be main headings, followed by h2 headings, then the less important h3, and so on

Example

HTML PARAGRAPHS

- ❖ The **<p>** tag defines a paragraph.
- ❖ This tag places a blank line above and below the text of the paragraph.

```
<p>This is a paragraph</p>
<p>This is another paragraph</p>
```

- ❖ The **<pre>** tag defines preformatted text.
- ❖ The text inside a **<pre>** element is displayed in a fixed-width font (usually Courier), and it preserves both spaces and line breaks
- ❖ A pre element must have both a start tag and an end tag.

```
<pre>
  My Bonnie lies over the ocean.
```

My Bonnie lies over the sea.

Oh, bring back my Bonnie to me.

EXAMPLE

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML>
<html>
  <head><title>Headings and
paragraphs</title></head>
  <body>
    <h1>Heading 1</h1>
    <h2>Sub heading 2</h2>
    <h3>Sub heading 3</h3>

    <p>This is my first paragraph</p>
    <p>This is my second paragraph</p>

    <div style="background:skyblue">
      This is a div</div>
  </body>
</html>
```

EXAMPLE

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML>
<html>
  <head><title>Headi
paragraphs</title></
  <body>
    <h1>Heading 1</h
    <h2>Sub heading
    <h3>Sub heading
      <p>This is my fi
      <p>This is my second paragraph</p>
      <div style="background:skyblue">
        This is a div</div>
    </body>
</html>
```

Heading 1

Sub heading 2

Sub heading 3

This is my first paragraph

This is my second paragraph

This is a div

TEXT FORMATTING

- ❖ Text formatting tags modify the text between the opening tag and the closing tag

	bold
<i></i>	<i>italicized</i>
<u></u>	<u>underlined</u>
	Samples <small>superscript</small>
	Sample <small>subscript</small>
	strong
	emphasized
<pre></pre>	Preformatted text
	Deleted text – strike through
<mark>	Marked/highlighted text

[Example](#)

HTML COMMENTS

- ❖ A comment is a way to control which lines of code are to be ignored by the web browser and which lines of code to incorporate into your web page.
- ❖ The three main reasons why you may want your code to be commented out or ignored.
 - Comment out elements temporarily
 - Write notes or reminders to yourself
 - Create notes for other scripting languages like JavaScript.

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

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

```
<!-- Additional information-->
```

CONDITIONAL COMMENTS

- ❖ Conditional comments only work in Internet Explorer (IE) on Windows but they are ignored by other browsers.
- ❖ They are supported from Explorer 5 onwards.

```
<!--[if IE 8]>
    .... some HTML here ....
<![endif]-->
```

HTML LINKS

- ❖ A link is a connection from one Web resource to another.
- ❖ HTML links are actually HTML anchors constructed using anchor tags (<a>).
 - Link to a document called form.html on the same server in the same directory:
Fill Our Form
 - Link to a document called parent.html on the same server in the parent directory
Parent
 - Link to a document called cat.html on the same server in the subdirectory stuff
Catalog

HTML LINKS

- Link to an external Web site

```
<a href="http://www.devbg.org">BASD</a>
```

- Link to an e-mail address

```
<a href="mailto:Sudha@example.com?subject=Demo">  
Please post query here (by e-mail only)</a>
```

- Using an image as a link

```
<a href=" apply-now.html ">  
    
</a>
```

HTML LINKS

- Link to another location in the same document

```
<a href="#section1">Go to Introduction</a>
...
<h2 id="section1">Introduction</h2>
```

- Link to a specific location in another document

```
<a href="chapter3.html#section3.1.1">Go to
Section 3.1.1</a>
<!-- In chapter3.html -->
...
<div id="section3.1.1">
    <h3>3.1.1. Technical Background</h3>
</div>
```

LINKS - TARGET ATTRIBUTE

- The **target** attribute specifies where to open the linked document.
- This example will open the linked document in a new browser window or in a new tab:

```
<a href="form.html" target="_blank">Fill out  
form</a>
```

Target	Description
_blank	Opens the linked document in a new window or tab
_self	Opens the linked document in the same frame as it was clicked (this is default)
_parent	Opens the linked document in the parent frame

EXAMPLE

```
<a href="form.html">Fill Our Form</a> <br />
<a href="../parent.html">Parent</a> <br />
<a href="stuff/cat.html">Catalog</a> <br />
<a href="http://www.devbg.org"
target="_blank">BASD</a> <br />
<a href="mailto:Sudha@example.com?subject=Demo">
Please post query here (by e-mail only)</a>
<br />
<a href="apply-now.html"></a> <br />
<a href="../english/index.html">Switch to
English version</a> <br />
```

EXAMPLE

```
<a href="form.html">Fill Our Form</a> <br />
<a href="../parent.html">Parent</a> <br />
<a href="stuff/cat.html">Catalog</a> <br />
<a href="http://www.devbg.org"
target="_blank">BASD</a>
<a href="mailto:Sudha@example.com">
Please post query here (by e-mail only)
<br />
<a href="apply-now.html">
button.jpg" /></a> <br />
<a href="../english/index.html">
English version</a> <br />
```

[Fill Our Form](#)

[Parent](#)

[Catalog](#)

[BASD](#)

[Please post query here \(by e-mail only\)](#)

APPLY NOW

[Switch to English version](#)

EXAMPLE

- ❖ links-to-same-document.html

```
<h1>Table of Contents</h1>
<p><a href="#section1">Introduction</a><br />
<a href="#section2">Some background</A><br />
<a href="#section2.1">Project History</a><br />
...the rest of the table of contents...
<!-- The document text follows here -->
<h2 id="section1">Introduction</h2>
... Section 1 follows here ...
<h2 id="section2">Some background</h2>
... Section 2 follows here ...
<h3 id="section2.1">Project History</h3>
... Section 2.1 follows here ...
```

EXAMPLE

- ❖ links-to-same-document.html

```
<h1>Table of Contents</h1>
<p><a href="#section1">Introduction</a><br />
<a href="#section2">Some background</a><br />
<a href="#section2.1">...the rest of the
...the rest of the
<!-- The document t
<h2 id="section1">I
... Section 1 follows here ...
<h2 id="section2">S
... Section 2 follows here ...
<h3 id="section2.1">...
... Section 2.1 follows here ...
```

Table of Contents

Introduction

Some background

History Of The Project

...the rest of the table of contents...

Introduction

... Section 1 follows here ...

Some background

HTML IMAGES

- ❖ Images are defined with the `` tag.

```

```

- ❖ Image attributes:

src	Location of image file (relative or absolute)
alt	Substitute text for display (e.g. in text mode)
height	Number of pixels of the height
width	Number of pixels of the width
border	Size of border, 0 for no border

HTML IMAGES

- ❖ Alternatively, you can use width and height attributes

```

```

- ❖ Both the width, height, and style attributes are valid in the latest HTML5 standard.
- ❖ It is better to use the style attribute. It prevents styles sheets from changing the original size of images

HTML IMAGES

- ❖ Alternatively, you can use width and height attributes

```

```

- ❖ Both the width, height, and style attributes are valid in the latest HTML5 standard.

- ❖ It is better to use the style attribute. If you use style sheets from changing the original size of images

Using style
attribute



Using height
& width att



HTML TABLES

- ❖ Tables provide a means to represent tabular data
 - A table is divided into **rows and columns**: these specify cells of table
 - Cells can contain text, images, links, other tables etc.
- ❖ Tables comprised of several core tags:
 - Tables are defined with the **<table>** tag.
 - Tables are divided into table rows with the **<tr>** tag.
 - Table rows are divided into table data with the **<td>** tag.
 - A table row can also be divided into table headings with the **<th>** tag.

TABLE HEADINGS

- ❖ Table heading is defined using **<th>** tag. This tag will replace **<td>** tag, which is used to represent actual data cell
- ❖ By default, all major browsers display table headings as bold and centered

```
<table style="width:100%">
  <tr>
    <th>Heading1</th>
    <th>Heading2</th>
    <th>Heading3</th>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>Row1 col1</td>
    <td>Row1 col2</td>
    <td>Row1 Col3</td>
  </tr>
</table>
```

Heading1	Heading2	Heading3
Row1 col1	Row1 col2	Row1 Col3
Row2 col1	Row2 col2	Row2 Col3

BORDER ATTRIBUTE

- ❖ If we do not specify a border for the table, it will be displayed without borders.
- ❖ A border can be added using the **border** attribute or using CSS **border** property.

```
<table border="1">
<tr>
<td>Row 1, Column 1</td>
<td>Row 1, Column 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Row 2, Column 1</td>
<td>Row 2, Column 2</td>
</tr>
</table>
```

Row 1, Column 1	Row 1, Column 2
Row 2, Column 1	Row 2, Column 2

[Example](#)

[Example](#)

CSS BORDER PROPERTY

- ❖ A border can be added using the **border** attribute or using CSS **border property**.

```
<style>
table, th, td {
    border: 1px solid black;
}
</style>
```

```
<body>
<table>
<tr>
<td>Row 1, Column 1</td>
<td>Row 1, Column 2</td>
</tr>
</table>
</body>
```

Row 1, Column 1	Row 1, Column 2
Row 2, Column 1	Row 2, Column 2

NESTED TABLES

- ❖ Table data “cells” (`<td>`) can contain nested tables (tables within tables)

```
<table border="5" bordercolor="red">
  <tr>
    <td>First Column of Outer Table</td>
    <td>
      <table border="5" bordercolor="green">
        <tr>
          <td>First row of Inner Table</td>
        </tr>
        <tr>
          <td>Second row of Inner Table</td>
        </tr>
      </td>
    </tr>
  </table>
```

NESTED TABLES

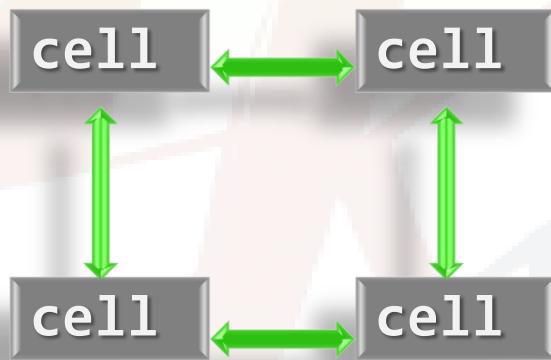
- ❖ Table data “cells” (`<td>`) can contain nested tables (tables within tables)

```
<table border="5" bordercolor="red">
  <tr>
    <td>First Column of Outer Table</td>
    <td>
      <table border="5" bordercolor="green">
        <tr>
          <td>First Column of Outer Table</td>
          <td>First row of Inner Table</td>
          <td>Second row of Inner Table</td>
        </tr>
        <tr>
          <td>Second row of Inner Table</td>
        </tr>
      </table>
    </td>
  </tr>
</table>
```

CELLPADDING & CELLSPACING

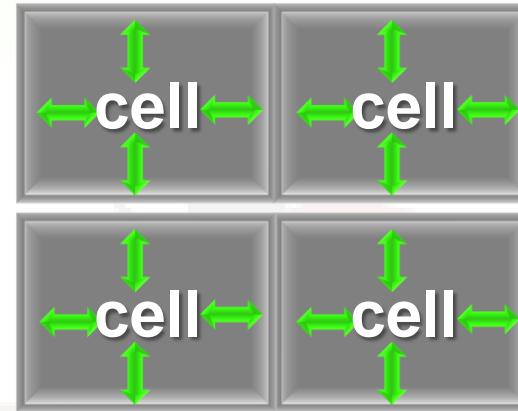
❖ Tables have two important attributes to adjust the white space in table cells

❖ cellspacing



❖ Defines the empty space between cells

❖ cellpadding



❖ Defines the empty space around the cell content

CELLPADDING & CELLSPACING

❖ Example

```
<html>
  <head><title>Table Cells</title></head>
  <body>
    <table cellspacing="15" cellpadding="0">
      <tr><td>First</td>
      <td>Second</td></tr>
    </table>
    <br/>
    <table cellspacing="0" cellpadding="10">
      <tr><td>First</td><td>Second</td>
    </table>
  </body>
</html>
```

This table has cellspacing 15 and cellpadding 0

First	Second
-------	--------

This table has cellspacing 0 and cellpadding 10

First	Second
-------	--------

COLUMN AND ROW SPAN

- ❖ Table cells have two important attributes

colspan

colspan="1"

cell[1,1]

colspan="1"

cell[1,2]

cell[2,1]

colspan="2"

rowspan

rowspan="2"

cell[1,1]

rowspan="1"

cell[1,2]

cell[2,1]

rowspan="1"

- ❖ Defines how many columns the cell occupies

- ❖ Defines how many rows the cell occupies

COLUMN AND ROW SPAN

❖ Example

```
<table border="1">
<tr>
<th>Column 1</th>
<th>Column 2</th>
<th>Column 3</th>
</tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Row 1 Cell 1</td><td>Row 1  
Cell 2</td><td>Row 1 Cell 3</td></tr>
<tr><td>Row 2 Cell 2</td><td>Row 2 Cell  
3</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Row 3 Cell 1</td></tr>
</table>
```

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3
Row 1 Cell 1	Row 1 Cell 2	Row 1 Cell 3
	Row 2 Cell 2	Row 2 Cell 3
Row 3 Cell 1		

BLOCK AND INLINE ELEMENTS

- ❖ A **block-level element** always starts on a new line and takes up the full width available
- ❖ Example of block level elements are:
 - <p>, <div>, <h1>, - <h6>, , , <dl>, <pre> etc.
- ❖ **Inline elements**, on the other hand, can appear within sentences and do not have to appear on a new line of their own.
- ❖ Example of inline elements are:
 - , , <a>, , <i>, <u>, , , <sup>, <sub>, <big>, <small>, etc.

THE <DIV> ELEMENT

- ❖ The <div> element is often used as a layout tool, because it can easily be positioned with CSS.
- ❖ Often used as a container for other HTML elements.
- ❖ It does not provide any visual change on the block but this has more meaning when it is used with CSS.

```
<div style="background-color:black; color:white;  
padding:20px;">  
  
<h2>WhatsApp</h2>  
<p>WhatsApp has recently announced, it will  
completely go free across the world </p>  
  
</div>
```

THE <DIV> ELEMENT

- ❖ The <div> element is often used as a layout tool, because it can easily be positioned with CSS.
- ❖ Often used as a container for other HTML elements.
- ❖ It does not provide any visual change on the block but this has more meaning when it is used with CSS.

```
<div style="background-color:black; color:white;  
padding:20px;">
```

```
<h2>WhatsApp</h2>
```

```
<p>WhatsApp has recently announced, it will completely go free across the world</p>
```

WhatsApp

WhatsApp has recently announced, it will completely go free across the world

```
</div>
```

THE ELEMENT

- ❖ is an **inline element** and it can be used to group elements for styling purposes
- ❖ is very much like a <div> element, but <div> is a block-level element whereas a is an inline element.

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

My Important Heading

HTML LISTS

- ❖ HTML offers web authors three ways for specifying lists of information. All lists must contain one or more list elements. Lists may contain:
 - ❖ **** - An **unordered list**. This will list items using plain bullets.
 - ❖ **** - An **ordered list**. This will use different schemes of numbers to list your items.
 - ❖ **<dl>** - A **definition list**. This arranges your items in the same way as they are arranged in a dictionary.

Unordered List:

- Item
- Item
- Item
- Item

Ordered List:

1. First item
2. Second item
3. Third item
4. Fourth item

UNORDERED HTML LISTS

- ❖ An unordered list is a collection of related items that have no special order or sequence.
- ❖ Starts with the `` tag. Each list item starts with the `` tag.

```
<ul style="list-style-type:disc">
    <li>Apple</li>
    <li>Orange</li>
    <li>Pear</li>
</ul>
```

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</ul>
```

An unordered HTML list

- Apple
- Orange
- Pear

THE STYLE ATTRIBUTE

- ❖ A style attribute can be added to an unordered list, to define the style of the marker

Style	Description
list-style-type:disc	List items will be marked with bullets (default)
list-style-type:circle	List items will be marked with circles
list-style-type:square	List items will be marked with squares
list-style-type:none	List items will not be marked

- Apple
- Orange
- Pear

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ORDERED HTML LISTS

- ❖ If we are required to put your items in a numbered list instead of bulleted then HTML ordered list will be used.
- ❖ This list is created by using `` tag.
- ❖ The numbering starts at one and is incremented by one for each successive ordered list element tagged with ``.

```
<ol>
  <li>Apple</li>
  <li>Orange</li>
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<ol>
  <li>Apple</li>
  <li>Orange</li>
  <li>Pear</li>
</ol>
```

An ordered HTML list

1. Apple
2. Orange
3. Pear

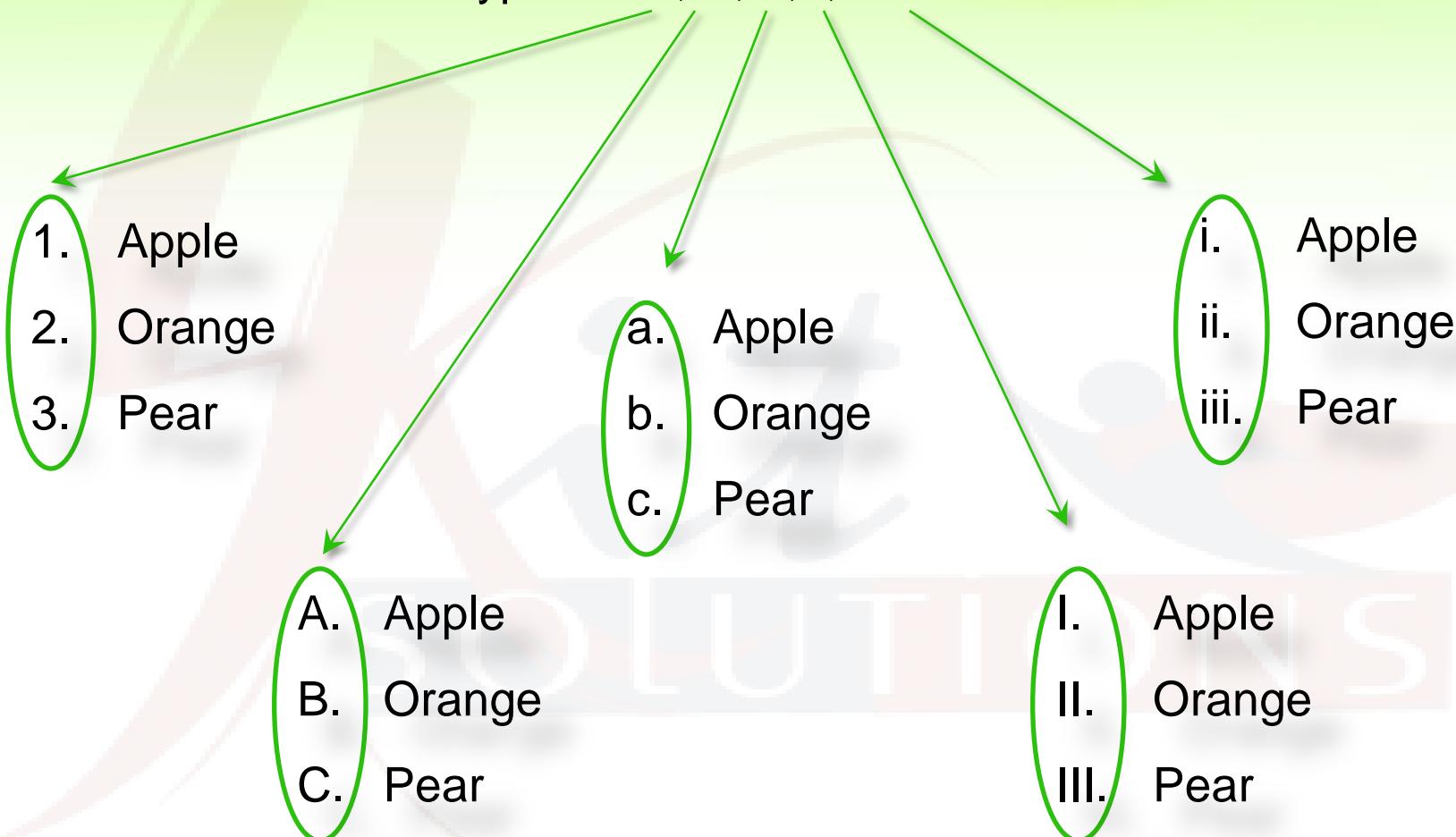
THE TYPE ATTRIBUTE

❖ A type attribute can be added to an ordered list, to define the type of the marker:

Style	Description
type="1"	List items will be numbered with numbers (default)
type="A"	List items will be numbered with uppercase letters
type="a"	List items will be numbered with lowercase letters
type="I"	List items will be numbered with uppercase roman numbers
type="i"	List items will be numbered with lowercase roman numbers

THE TYPE ATTRIBUTE

❖ Attribute values for type are 1, A, a, I, or i



ORDERED HTML LISTS

- ❖ HTML support a list style which is called definition lists where entries are listed like in a dictionary or encyclopedia.
- ❖ Definition List makes use of following three tags.

- **<dl>** - Defines the start of the list
- **<dt>** - A term
- **<dd>** - Term definition
- **</dl>** - Defines the end of the list

```
<dl>
<dt><b>HTML</b></dt>
<dd>This stands for Hyper Text Markup Language</dd>
<dt><b>HTTP</b></dt>
<dd>This stands for Hyper Text Transfer Protocol</dd>
</dl>
```

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HTML

This stands for Hyper Text Markup Language

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HTML COLORS

- ❖ Colors in HTML can be specified by the following methods:
 - **Hexadecimal colors:** A hexadecimal color is specified with: #RRGGBB, where the RR (red), GG (green) and BB (blue) hexadecimal integers specify the components of the color. All values must be between 00 and FF
 - **RGB colors:** An RGB color value is specified with: rgb(red, green, blue)
 - **Color names:** We can specify color names directly like green, blue or red.

```
<h2 style="background-color:#FFFF00">  
Color set by using HEX  
</h2>
```

```
<h2 style="background-color:rgb(255,255,0)">  
Color set by using RGB  
</h2>
```

```
<h2 style="background-color:yellow">  
Color set by using Name  
</h2>
```

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</h2>
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Color set by using RGB

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<h2 style="background-color:yellow">  
Color set by using Name  
</h2>
```

Color set by using Name

HTML CLASS ATTRIBUTE

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

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

<div class="cities">... </div>

<div class="cities">... </div>
```

HTML HEAD

- ❖ The `<head>` element is a container for **metadata** (data about data) and is placed between the `<html>` tag and the `<body>` tag.
- ❖ HTML metadata is data about the HTML document. Metadata is not displayed.
- ❖ Metadata typically define the document title, character set, styles, links, scripts, and other meta information.
- ❖ The following tags describe metadata: `<title>`, `<style>`, `<meta>`, `<link>`, `<script>`.

HTML HEAD

Style	Description
<head>	Defines information about the document
<title>	Defines the title of a document
<link>	Defines the relationship between a document and an external resource
<meta>	Defines metadata about an HTML document
<script>	Defines a client-side script
<style>	Defines style information for a document

THE HTML <TITLE> ELEMENT

- ❖ The <title> element defines the title of the document, and is required in all HTML/XHTML documents.
 - ❖ defines a title in the browser tab
 - ❖ provides a title for the page when it is added to favorites
 - ❖ displays a title for the page in search engine results

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>

<head>
    <title>Page Title</title>
</head>

<body>
The content of the document.....
</body>

</html>
```

THE HTML <META> ELEMENT

- ❖ The <meta> element is used to specify which character set is used, page description, keywords, author, and other metadata.
- ❖ Metadata is used by browsers (how to display content), by search engines (keywords), and other web services.
- ❖ Define the character set used:

```
<meta charset="UTF-8">
```

- ❖ Define a description of your web page:

```
<meta name="description" content="HTML  
tutorials">
```

- ❖ Define keywords for search engines:

```
<meta name="keywords" content="HTML, CSS, XML,  
JavaScript">
```

THE HTML <META> ELEMENT

- ❖ Define the author of a page:

```
<meta name="author" content="Sudha Agarwal">
```

REVISION

❖ Markup tags tell the web browser

- a) How to organize the page
- b) How to display the page
- c) How to display message box on the page
- d) None of these

❖ From which tag descriptive list starts

- a) <LL>
- b) <DD>
- c) <DL>
- d) <DS>

❖ How can you make an email link

- a) <mail href + "xxx@y.com">
- b)
- c)
- d) Both (b) and (c).

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REVISION

- ❖ What is the correct HTML for creating a hyperlink?
 - a) W3Schools
 - b) <a>http://www.w3schools.com
 - c) W3Schools.com
 - d) W3Schools.com

- ❖ Which HTML attribute specifies an alternate text for an image, if the image cannot be displayed?

- a) src
- b) alt
- c) longdesc
- d) title

- ❖ Which of these elements are all <table> elements?

- a) <table><tr><td>
- b) <thead><body><tr>
- c) <table><tr><tt>
- d) <table><head><tfoot>

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❖ Which tag is used to lists the items with bullets?

- a) <bullet>...</bullet>
- b) <list>...</list>
- c) ...
- d) ...

❖ Which of the following is the correct regarding meta tag in HTML?

- a) <meta> ... </meta>
- b) <meta name = " " />
- c) <metadata> ... </metadata>
- d) <metadata name = " " />

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Thank you!

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