

# HTML Notes



# HyperText Markup Language

- An HTML file is a text file containing small markup tags
- The markup tags tell the Web browser how to display the page

- 
- By convention all HTML tags begin with ‘<‘ and end with ‘>’
  
  - HTML tags can be of two types:
    - Container tags
    - Standalone tag

# Container tags

A tag is said to be a container, if it has a companion tag.

Eg. **<b>** is said to be a container tag with companion tag **</b>**

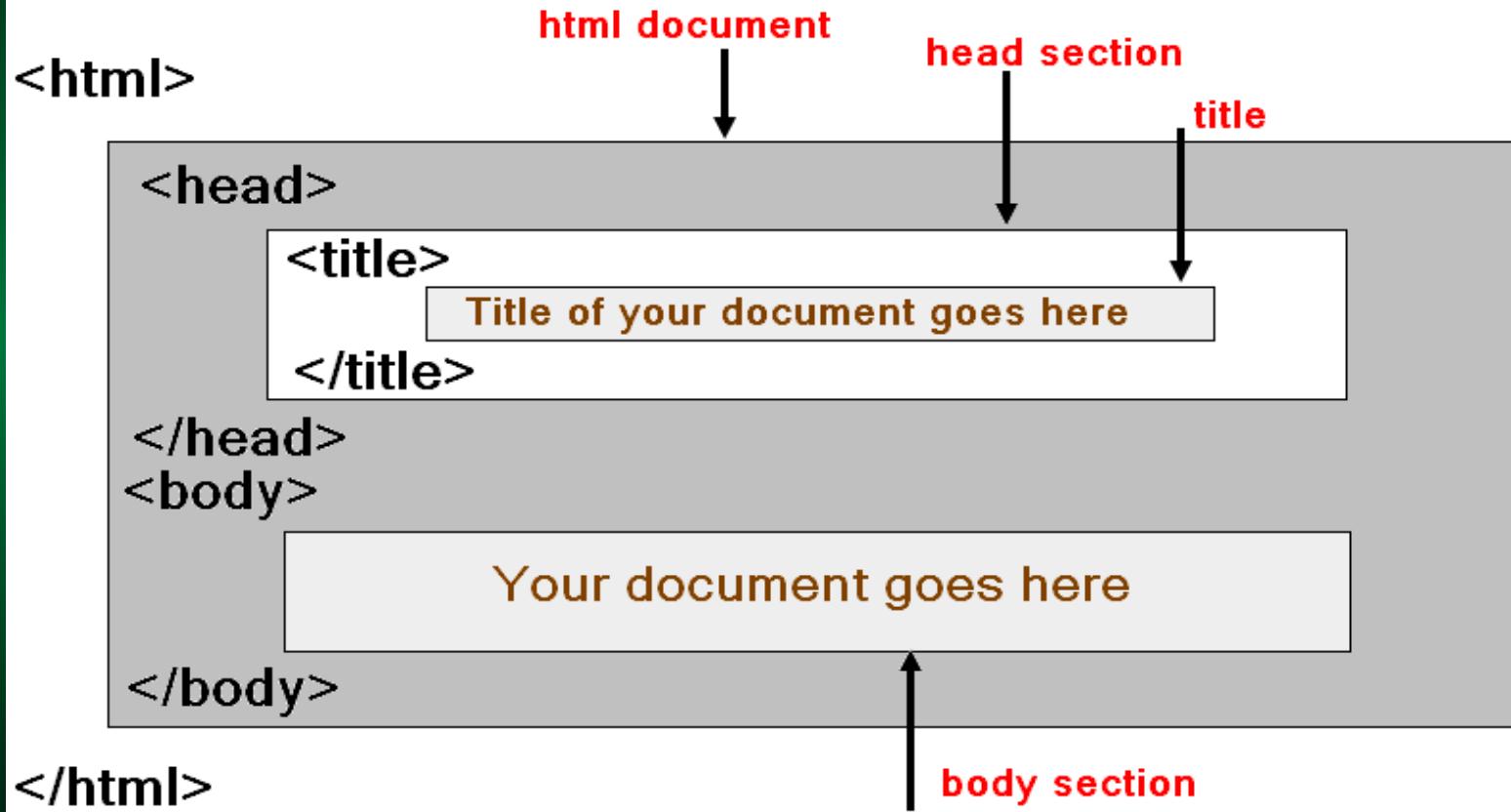
# Stand-alone tags

A tag is said to be stand-alone, if it does not have a companion tag.

Eg. <BR> is said to be a stand-alone tag.



# Structure of an HTML program



# Structure of an HTML program

```
<HTML>
```

```
<HEAD>
```

```
<TITLE>document title goes here</TITLE>
```

```
</HEAD>
```

```
<BODY>
```

Document body goes here

Different tags can be used here to format the page

```
</BODY>
```

```
</HTML>
```



# Commonly used HTML tags

- <HTML> tag
- <HEAD> tag
- <TITLE> tag
- <BODY> tag



## Attributes of <BODY> tag

- BGCOLOR- changes the default background color to specified color
- BACKGROUND- Specifies an image file that will be used as the background of the document
- TEXT- changes the body text color from its default value to the specified color

# Attributes of <BODY> tag (cont..)

✓ TITLE- Displays the title associated with the background image when the mouse pauses over that element

etc..

- <html>
- <head>
- <title>

## Body Tag With Attribute

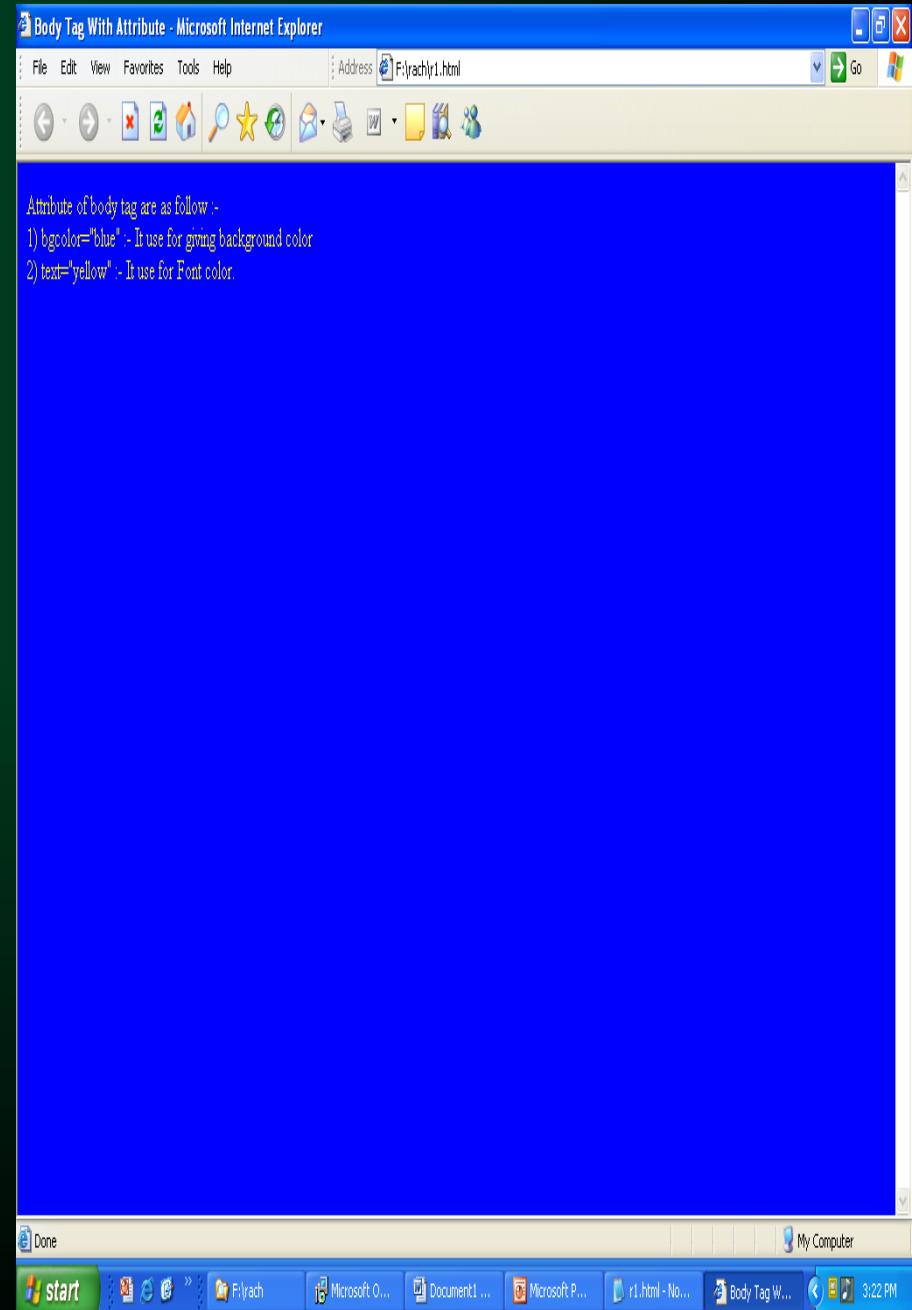
- </title>
- </head>
- <body bgcolor="Blue" text="Yellow">

Attribute of body tag are as follow :- <br>

1) bgcolor="blue" :- It use for giving background color  
<br>

2) text="yellow" :- It use for Font color.

- </body>
- </html>



- <html>
- <head>
- <title>

## Body Tag With Attribute

- </title>
- </head>

- <body background="clouds.jpg" text="blue" >

Attribute of body tag are as follow :-

<br>

1) background="clouds.jpg" :- It use for giving background Image<br>

2) text="blue" :- It use for Font color.

- </body>
- </html>



# Heading Tags



# Heading Tags

- The heading tags are used to define the levels of the headers.
- These are container tags.
- The six heading tags, written as  
`<H1>,<H2>,<H3>,<H4>,<H5>` AND  
`<H6>` indicate the highest (`<H1>`) to the lowest (`<H6>`) precedence a heading may have in the document.

- ▽ <html>
- ▽ <head>
- ▽ <title>

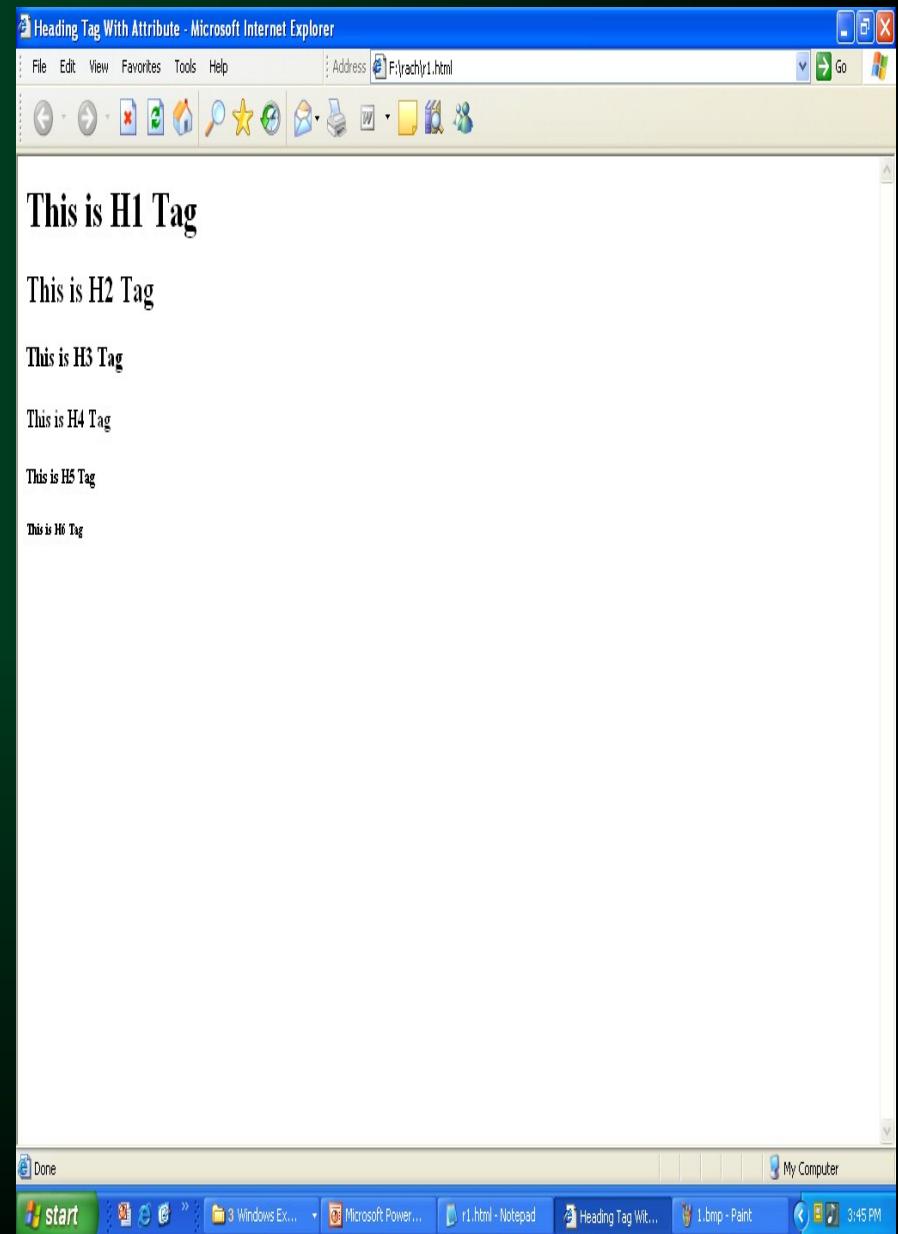
## Heading Tag With Attribute

- ▽ </title>
- ▽ </head>

- ▽ <body >

```
<h1>This is H1 Tag</h1>
<h2>This is H2 Tag</h2>
<h3>This is H3 Tag</h3>
<h4>This is H4 Tag</h4>
<h5>This is H5 Tag</h5>
<h6>This is H6 Tag</h6>
```

- ▽ </body>
- ▽ </html>





# The <COMMENT> tag

- The comments can be placed within the <COMMENT> tag.
  
- Instead of <COMMENT>, the <!-- and --> sequences are used to delimit the comments. (for browsers other than IE)



# Physical Style Tags

# Physical Style Tags

- <B>: contains text to be rendered in bold
- <I>: contains text to be rendered in italic
- <U>: contains text to be rendered with an underline
- <S>: contains text to be marked with a strike through character

- <**BIG**>: renders the text between it and its </**BIG**> ending tag one font size larger than the surrounding text.
- <**SMALL**>: renders the text between it and its </**SMALL**> ending tag one font size smaller than the surrounding text.

- <**SUB**>: contains text to be rendered as a subscript to the text that precedes it.
- <**SUP**>: contains text to be rendered as a superscript to the text that precedes it.



# The <P> tag

- ✓ The <P> tag defines a paragraph of text.  
Each paragraph starts with <P> and ends with the corresponding </P> tag.
  
- ✓ **Attributes:**
- ✓ ALIGN: provides content justification  
has values: left, center, right and  
justify

# The <BR> tag:

Standalone tag

Inserts a line break into a text flow.



# The <HR> tag:

- It is used to place horizontal line on page.

## Attributes:

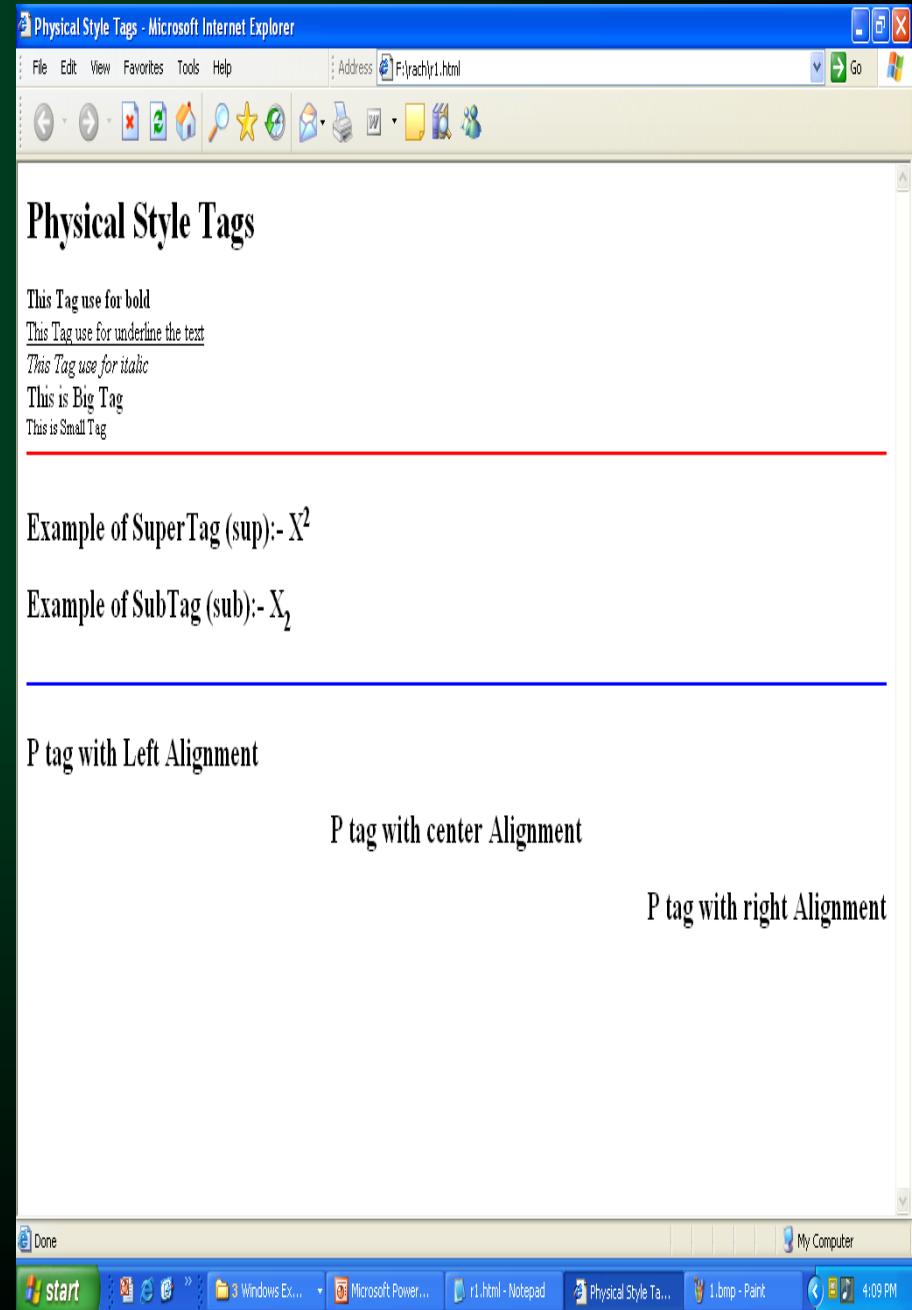
- ALIGN: aligns the line on the browser screen to left, center or right.

Default value: center

- SIZE: changes the size of the rule
- WIDTH: sets the width of the rule

- <html>
- <head>
- <title>
- Physical Style Tags
- </title>
- </head>

- <body >
- <h1>Physical Style Tags</h1>
- <b>This Tag use for bold</b><br>
- <u>This Tag use for underline the text</u><br>
- <i>This Tag use for italic</i><br>
- <big>This is Big Tag </big><br>
- <small>This is Small Tag</small><br>
- <hr color="red">
- <h2>Example of SuperTag (sup):-  
X<sup>2</sup></h2>
- <h2>Example of SubTag (sub):-  
X<sub>2</sub></h2>
- <hr color="blue">
- <h2>
- <p align="left">P tag with Left Alignment</p>
- <p align="center">P tag with center Alignment</p>
- <p align="right">P tag with right Alignment</p>
- </h2>
- </body>
- </html>



# LISTS



# LISTS

- Used to place a collection of related items
- These are of two types:
  - **Ordered Lists**
  - **Unordered Lists**



➤ **Ordered Lists:** used when the sequence of list items is important.

➤ **<OL>:** formats the contents of an ordered list.

➤ **Attributes:**

START: changes the start value of the list

TYPE: sets the numbering style to A, a, I, i, 1.

**Physical Style Tags - Microsoft Internet Explorer**

File Edit View Favorites Tools Help Address F:\rach\y1.html Go

---

**Order List without using type attribute**

After 10<sup>th</sup>

- 1. Sci
- 2. Comm
- 3.

---

**Order List with type="I"**

After 10<sup>th</sup><>

- I. Sci
- II. Comm
- III.

---

**Order List with type="i"**

After 10<sup>th</sup>

- i. Sci
- ii. Comm
- iii.

---

Done Start Windows Explorer Microsoft Power... r1.html - Notepad Physical Style Ta... 1.bmp - Paint 5:06 PM

---

**Physical Style Tags - Microsoft Internet Explorer**

File Edit View Favorites Tools Help Address F:\rach\y1.html Go

---

**Order List with type="i"**

After 10<sup>th</sup>

- i. Sci
- ii. Comm
- iii.

---

**Order List with type="A"**

After 10<sup>th</sup>

- A. Sci
- B. Comm
- C.

---

**Order List with type="a"**

After 10<sup>th</sup>

- a. Sci
- b. Comm
- c.

---

```
➤ <html><head><title>Physical Style Tags</title></head>
➤ <body >
➤ <h2>Order List without using type attribute</h2>
➤ After 10 <sup>th</sup><ol>
➤ <li>Sci<li>Comm<li>
➤ </ol>
➤ <hr color="blue">
➤ <h2>Order List with type="I"</h2>
➤ After 10 <sup>th</sup><ol type="I">
➤ <li>Sci<li>Comm<li></ol><hr color="blue">
➤ <h2>Order List with type="i"</h2>
➤ After 10 <sup>th</sup> <ol type="i">
➤ <li>Sci<li>Comm<li>
➤ </ol><hr color="blue">
➤ <h2>Order List with type="A"</h2>
➤ After 10 <sup>th</sup><ol type="A">
➤ <li>Sci<li>Comm<li>
➤ </ol><hr color="blue">
➤ <h2>Order List with type="a"</h2>
➤ After 10 <sup>th</sup><ol type="a">
➤ <li>Sci<li>Comm<li>
➤ </ol></body></html>
```



➤ **Unordered Lists:** used when related items have no special order or sequence.

➤ <UL>: defines an unordered list of items.

➤ **Attributes:**

TYPE: specifies the bullets for each unordered list item.

values: DISC, SQUARE, CIRCLE

## Physical Style Tags - Microsoft Internet Explorer

File Edit View Favorites Tools Help

Address

F:\rach\r1.html

Go



### Unorder List without using type attribute

After 10<sup>th</sup>

- Sci
  - Comm
  -
- 

### Unorder List with type="square"

After 10<sup>th</sup>

- Sci
  - Comm
  -
- 

### Unorder List with type="circle"

After 10<sup>th</sup>

- Sci
- Comm
- 

Done

My Computer

start

Windows Ex...

Microsoft Power...

r1.html - Notepad

Physical Style Ta...

1.bmp - Paint

5:17 PM

```
➤ <html>
➤   <head><title>Physical Style Tags</title></head>
➤   <body >
➤     <h2>Unorder List without using type attribute</h2>
➤     After 10 <sup>th</sup><ul>
➤       <li>Sci<li>Comm<li>
➤     </ul>

➤     <hr color="blue">
➤     <h2>Unorder List with type="square"</h2>
➤     After 10 <sup>th</sup><ul type="square">
➤       <li>Sci<li>Comm<li></ul>

➤     <hr color="blue">
➤     <h2>Unorder List with type="circle"</h2>
➤     After 10 <sup>th</sup> <ul type="circle">
➤       <li>Sci<li>Comm<li>
➤     </ul>
➤   </body>
➤ </html>
```



- <LI>: denotes an item in a list.
- <DIR>: creates a directory listing. Items in a directory list are bulleted and generally short. It is replaced by <UL> tag.
- <DL>: denotes a definition list.
- <DT>: contains a term to be defined in a definition list.



✓ <DD>: contains a terms definition.

✓ <MENU>: creates a menu listing.

- Menu list items are typically short and arranged in a single column.
- Most browsers render a menu list in the same way they render a bulleted list.
- Instead of <MENU>, <UL> is used.

## Physical Style Tags - Microsoft Internet Explorer

File Edit View Favorites Tools Help

Address F:\rach\r1.html

Go



### Example of DL , DT , DD Tag

#### E-COM

Definition of term E-COM

E-Commerce is the transaction are done on the electronic devices like your Computer.

#### M-COM

Definition of term M-COM

M-Commerce is simillar to E-Commerce here the transaction are done on the electronic devices like your Mobile phone.

Done

My Computer

start

Windows Ex...

Microsoft Power...

r1.html - Notepad

Physical Style Ta...

1.bmp - Paint

5:25 PM

- <html>
- <head><title>Physical Style Tags</title></head>
- <body >
- <h2>Example of DL , DT, DD Tag</h2>
- <DL>
- <DT>E-COM</DT>
- <DD>Definition of term E-COM<br>
- E-Commerce is the transaction are done on the electronic devices like your Computer.
- </DD>
  
- <DT>M-COM</DT>
- <DD>Definition of term M-COM<br>
- M-Commerce is simillar to E-Commerce here the transaction are done on the electronic devices like your Mobile phone.
- </DD>
- <DL>
- </body>
- </html>



# The <PRE> tag

- ✓ The <PRE> tag and its required end tag </PRE> define a segment inside which the browser renders a block of text without any formatting.
  
- ✓ Displays the text in exactly the same format as the character and line spacing format defined in source HTML document.

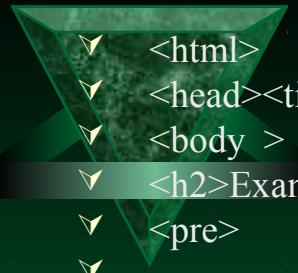


## Example of Pre Tag

```
*  
E-Commerce is the transaction are  
done on the electronic devices  
like your Computer.
```

```
*  
* * *  
* * * * *
```

```
M-Commerce is simillar  
to E-Commerce here the  
transaction are done on  
the electronic devices  
like your Mobile phone.
```



```
    <html>
    <head><title>Physical Style Tags</title></head>
    <body >
        <h2>Example of Pre Tag</h2>
        <pre>
```

\*

E-Commerce is the transaction are  
 done on the electronic devices  
 like your Computer.

\*  
\* \* \*  
\* \* \* \* \*

M-Commerce is simillar  
 to E-Commerce here the  
 transaction are done on  
 the electronic devices  
 like your Mobile phone.

```
</pre>
</body>
</html>
```

# Formatting Tags-Phrase Formatting



# Formatting Tags-Phrase Formatting

- -phrase formatting indicates the “meaning” of the text it marks up and not necessarily how the text will be rendered on the browser screen.
  
- <ACRONYM>:
  - contains text that specifies an acronym.



## ➤ <ABBR>:

➤ contains text that is an abbreviation of something. This is useful information for browsers that are not vision-based.

## ➤ <DFN>:

➤ denotes the defining instance of a term. IE displays such text in italic.



## ➤ <EM>:

- contains text to be emphasized. Mostly rendered in italic.

## ➤ <ADDRESS>:

- contains either a postal or an electronic mail address. Text marked with this tag is typically rendered in italic.



## ➤ <CITE>:

- contains the name of a source from which a passage is cited. The source's name is typically rendered in italic.

## ➤ <CODE>:

- contains chunks of computer language code. Browsers typically render such text in a fixed-width font such as Courier.



## <DEL>:

- contains text that has been deleted from the document.  
Intended for documents with multiple authors who would want to see all the content in an original draft, even though it may have been deleted by a reviewer.
  
- Attributes:
- CITE: provides the URL of a document that explains why deletion was necessary.
- DATETIME: puts a “timestamp” on the deletion.
  
- Similarly, we use <INS> - for inserted text



## ➤ <KBD>:

- contains text that represents keyboard input. Mostly rendered in a fixed-width font (such as Courier).

## ➤ <SAMP>:

- contains text that represents the literal output from a program – sometimes referred to as sample text. Most browsers render sample text in a fixed-width font.



## ➤ <VAR>:

- denotes a variable from a computer program.  
Variables are typically rendered in a fixed-width font.

## ➤ <STRONG>:

- contains text to be strongly emphasized.  
Browsers typically render strongly emphasized text in boldface.

# Block-Level Formatting Tags



# Block-Level Formatting Tags

- ✓ -usually applied to larger content than the text-level formatting tags. They define major sections of a document such as paragraphs, headings, chapters and so on.
- ✓ <BLOCKQUOTE>:
  - ✓ contains quoted text that is to be displayed intended from regular body text.

## <BR>:

Attributes:

clear : LEFT | RIGHT | ALL

tells which margin to break to when breaking beyond a floating page element, such as an image.

Left: breaks to first line in the left margin free of floating object.

Right: breaks to first clear right margin.

All: breaks to first line in which both the left and right margin are clear.

<CENTER>:

centers all text and other page components it contains.

<HR>:

Attribute: NOSHADE,Color

<H1>-<H6>

<P>

<PRE>



# Tags-Text Level Formatting



# Formatting Tags-Text Level Formatting

<BASEFONT>:

- sets base size, color and typeface properties for the body text font.
- standalone tag

**Attributes:**

COLOR - default color is black

FACE – set to a list of typefaces that the browser should use to render the text.

SIZE – indicates the size of the text.

## <FONT>:

- contains text whose font properties are to be modified.

## Attributes:

same as <BASEFONT> tag.

<FONT> is used to change font properties from the base values provided in the <BASEFONT> tag or from their default values.

Note:<FONT> changes properties specified in the <BASEFONT> tag.

## Physical Style Tags - Microsoft Internet Explorer

File Edit View Favorites Tools Help

Address F:\rach\ry1.html

Go



### **Example of Font Tag And BaseFont Tag**

font color is #998899 and size is 7 face is  
Comic Sans MS

*font color is teal and size is 9 face is Edwardian Script ITC*  
**basefont color is red and size is 5 face is Elephant**

Done

My Computer

start Paper AC-I

F:\rach (Not Respo...

Microsoft PowerPoi...

Physical Style Tags ...

r1.html - Notepad

Address

12:01 PM

```
<html>
<head><title>Physical Style Tags</title></head>
<body >
<font face="Arial Black"><h2>Example of Font Tag And
BaseFont Tag</h2> <font>
<font color="#998899" size="7" face="Comic Sans MS"> font
color is #998899 and size is 7 face is Comic Sans MS</font>
<br>
<font color="teal" size="9" face="Edwardian Script ITC"> font
color is teal and size is 9 face is Edwardian Script
ITC</font><br>

<basefont color="red" size="5" face="Elephant"> basefont color
is red and size is 5 face is Elephant
</body>
</html>
```

## <TT>:

- contains text to be rendered in a fixed-width font.
- Typically, this font is Courier or some kind of typewriter font.

Other Text Level Formatting Tags:

<B>, <BIG>, <SMALL>, <I>, <S>, <STRIKE>, <U>,  
<SUB>, <SUP>



Link < a > Tag



# Two Type Of Link

- External Link
- Internal Link



The anchor element uses the `<a>` and `</a>` tags. The anchor element is used to create both **External links** and **Internal links** (both of which are otherwise known as hyperlinks).

The anchor element takes several attributes like `href`, `title`, `target` or `name`



# External Link



# Href attribute and anchor text

- Href attribute to specify the Hyperlink Reference (that is, a reference to a link's address).
- The href attribute must point to URL and the URL should appear in quotes, like this

```
<a href="http://www.world.com"> WORLD </a>
```

In this example, the href is pointing to a Web page at the URL **http://www.world.com**

You can link to any type of file



Ex :-

```
<a href="form.html" title="form"> My Form  
</a>
```

- Whenever you link to a resource, the text enclosed within the anchor element is highlighted as a link, and serves as the anchor text that somehow introduces the resource to which you are linking. In the above ex. When the user clicks on the My Form text he is taken to another page called form.html. Title is the text that will be displayed if the user takes his mouse over the link as shown below.

## Physical Style Tags - Microsoft Internet Explorer

File Edit View Favorites Tools Help

Address F:\rach\r1.html

Go



### Example of 'a' Tag with External Link

Rachana's Information

Information of Rachana

file:///F:/rach/"rachana.html"

My Computer

start

Windows Taskbar icons

F:\rach (Not Responding)

Microsoft PowerPoint ...

Physical Style Tags - ...

r1.html - Notepad

Address 12:47 PM

➤ <html>

➤ <head><title> A Tags</title></head>

➤ <body >

➤ <h2>Example of 'a' Tag with External Link</h2>

➤ <a href="rachana.html" title="Information of Rachana"> Rachana's Information </a>

➤ </body>

➤ </html>

# Internal Link



# Name Attribute

- The name attribute allows links to be able to point to a specific part within a document
- The appropriate section of the page (where the street direction are located) can be named using this anchor element:

```
<a name="direction"> Here are directions to  
our office : </a>
```



# Name Attribute con..

- Mail link tag and adding a number sing(#)  
and the name assigned (in this are,  
directions) to the URL. If the normal URL  
for the page in **http://www.rachana.com**  
then you would specify the link for the  
direction name like this:

```
<a href="http://rachana.com/#direction">  
Direction To The Office </a>
```



# Understanding Relative URLs

- A relative URL simply drops the common part from the URL and lets the browsers automatically figure out the part that's missing. For ex. In the `http://www.rachana.com/profile.html` file, instead of specifying

```
<A HREF="http://www.rachana.com/profile.html"> profile</A>
```

Just specify the part that's different from the current page's URL  
:<a href="profile.html">Profile</a>

Whenever anyone chooses the link `profile.html`, the browser will automatically change the relative URL into the fully specified absolute URL `http://www.rachana.com/profile.html`, and correct page will be retrieved.



Linking to Different Parts of  
the same Document



## Example of 'a' Tag with Internal Link

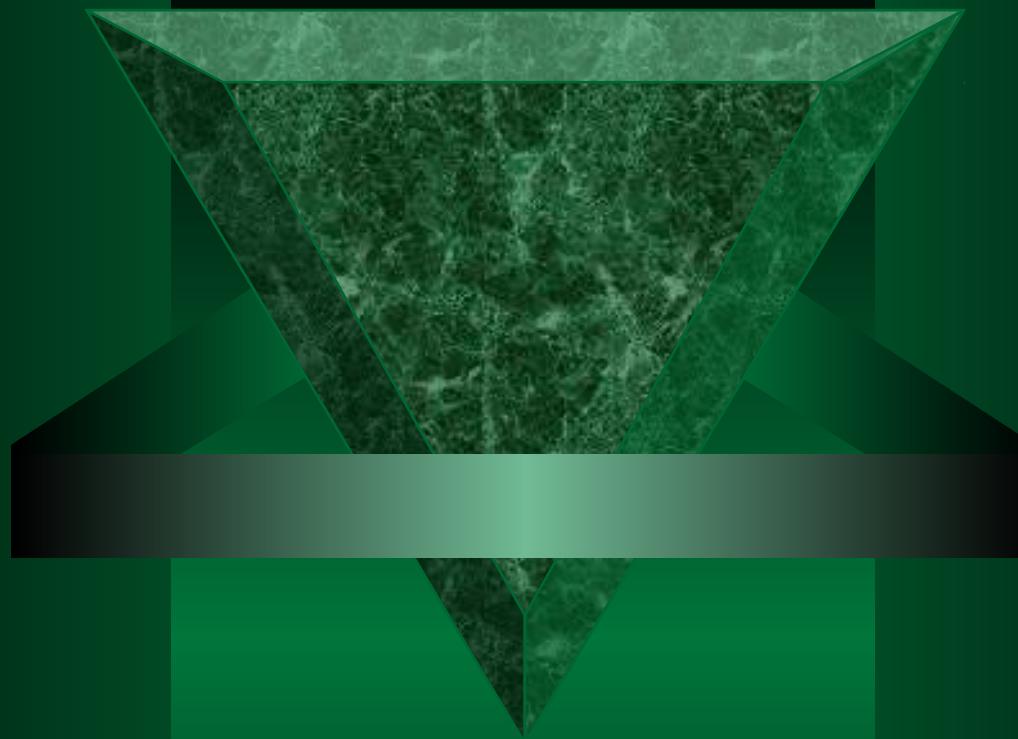
This is Top Part of the Page

^ ^ ^ ^  
^ ^ ^ ^

\*  
\*\*\*\*\*  
\*\*\*\*\*  
\*\*\*\*\*  
\*\*\*\*\*  
\*\*\*\*\*  
|||  
|||  
|||  
=====

[Goto Top](#)

[Goto Top](#top)



# Image <img> Tag

It's stand alone Tag



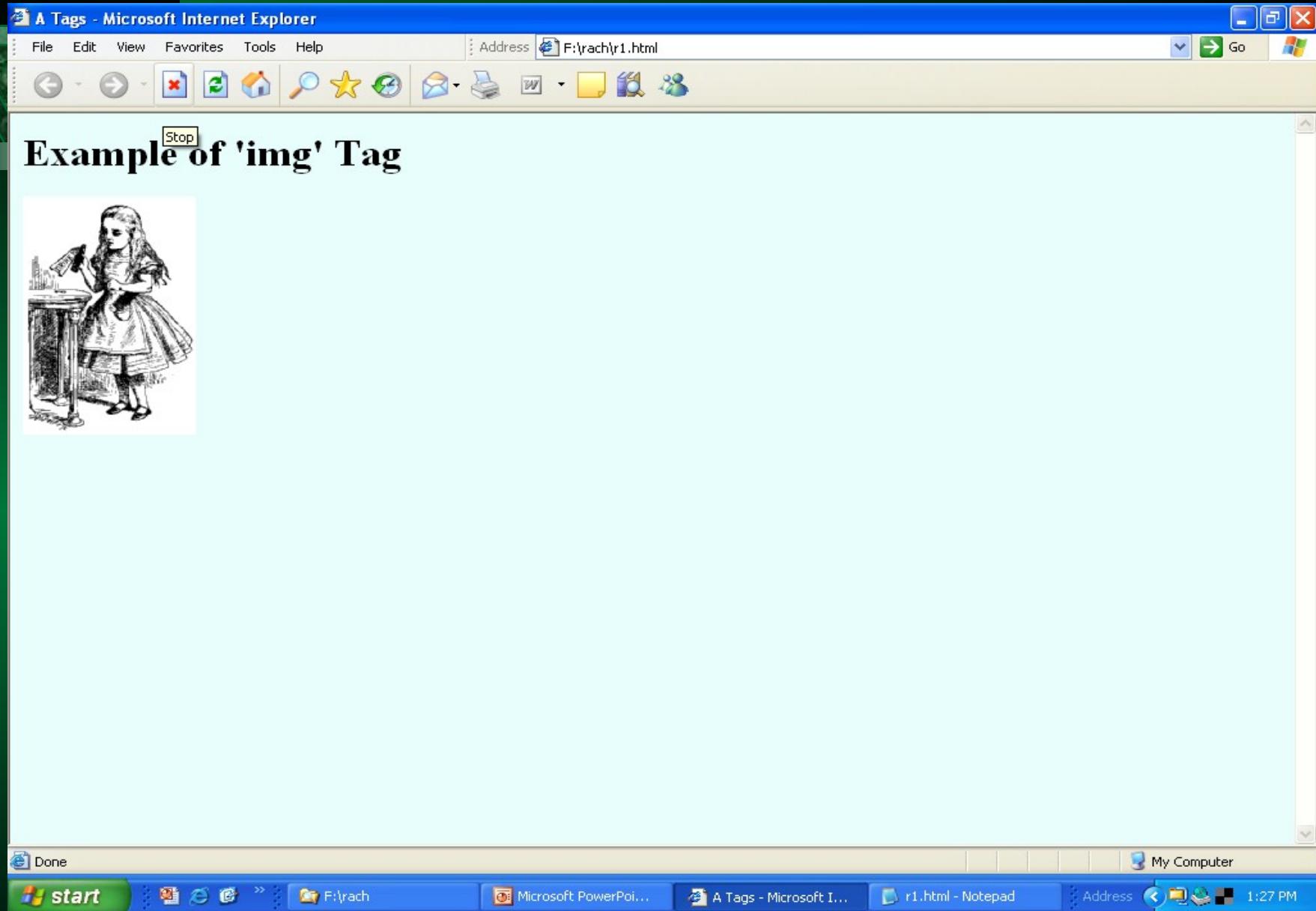
# Attributes of img Tag

- 1) Src:-** in this attribute we specified the image path with image name and extension like bmp for Bitmap image, jpg for jpeg image, gif and so on. Ex :
- 2) Alt :-** alt stand for Alternative Text if any browser that isn't displaying image, that time alternative text will be display.

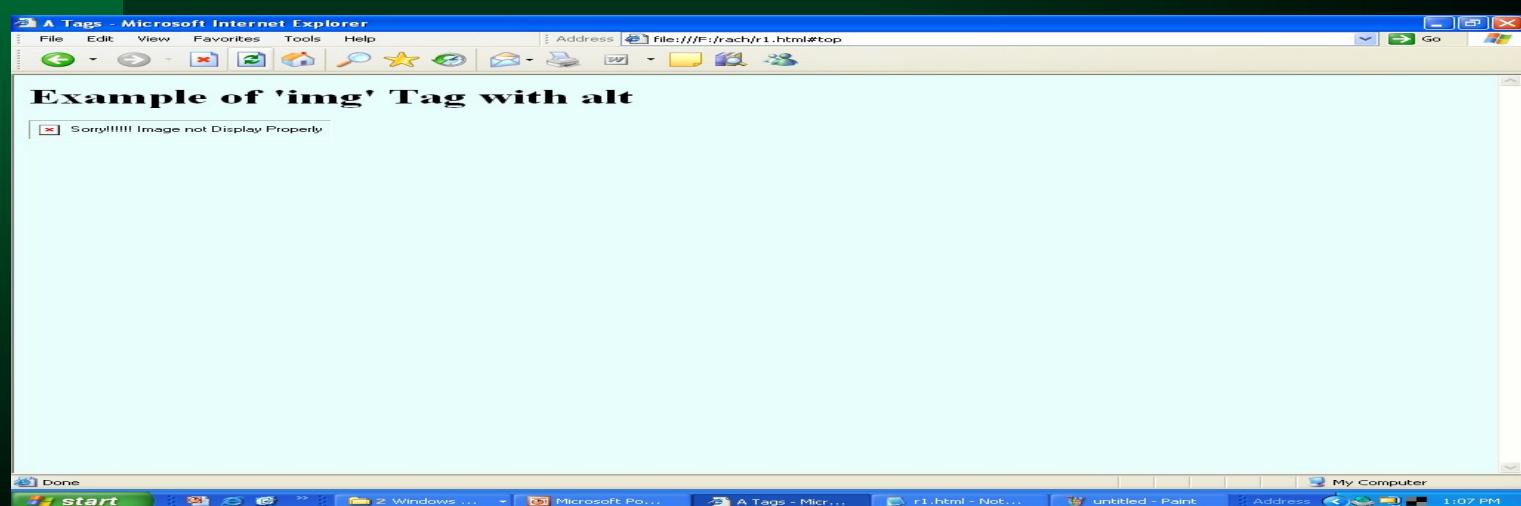
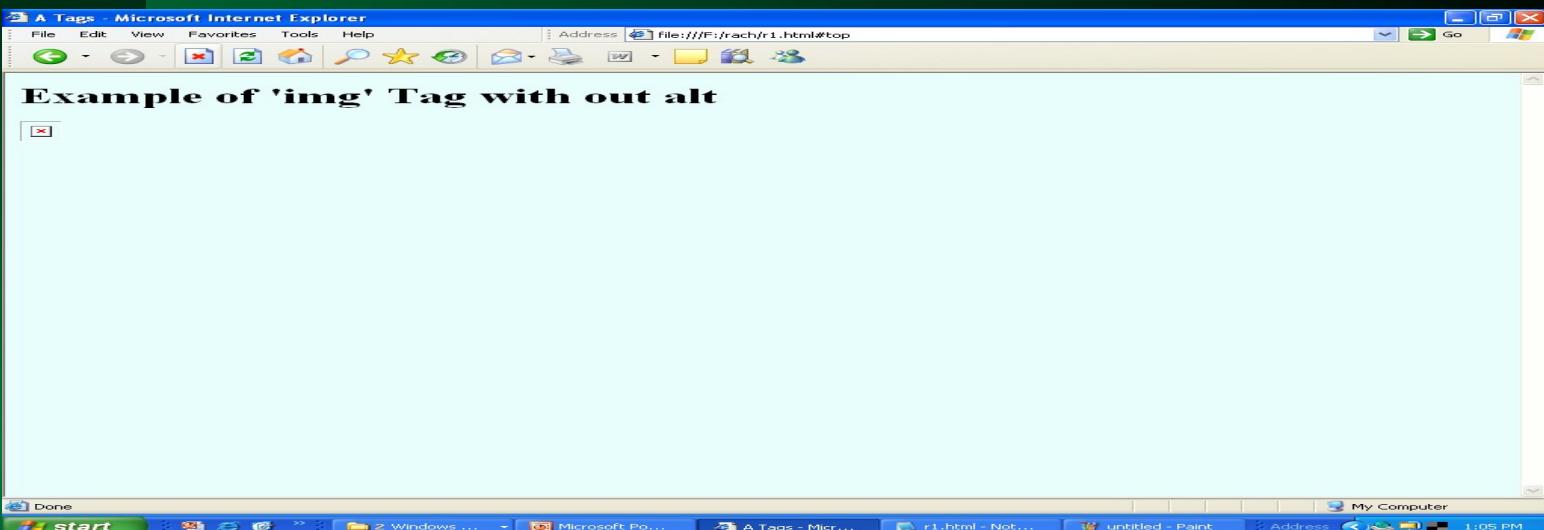


# Example of image tag

- <html>
- <head><title> A Tags</title></head>
- <body bgcolor="#E7FEFD">
- <h1>Example of 'img' Tag </h1>
- 
- </body>
- </html>



# Example of alt attribute





# Attributes of img Tag

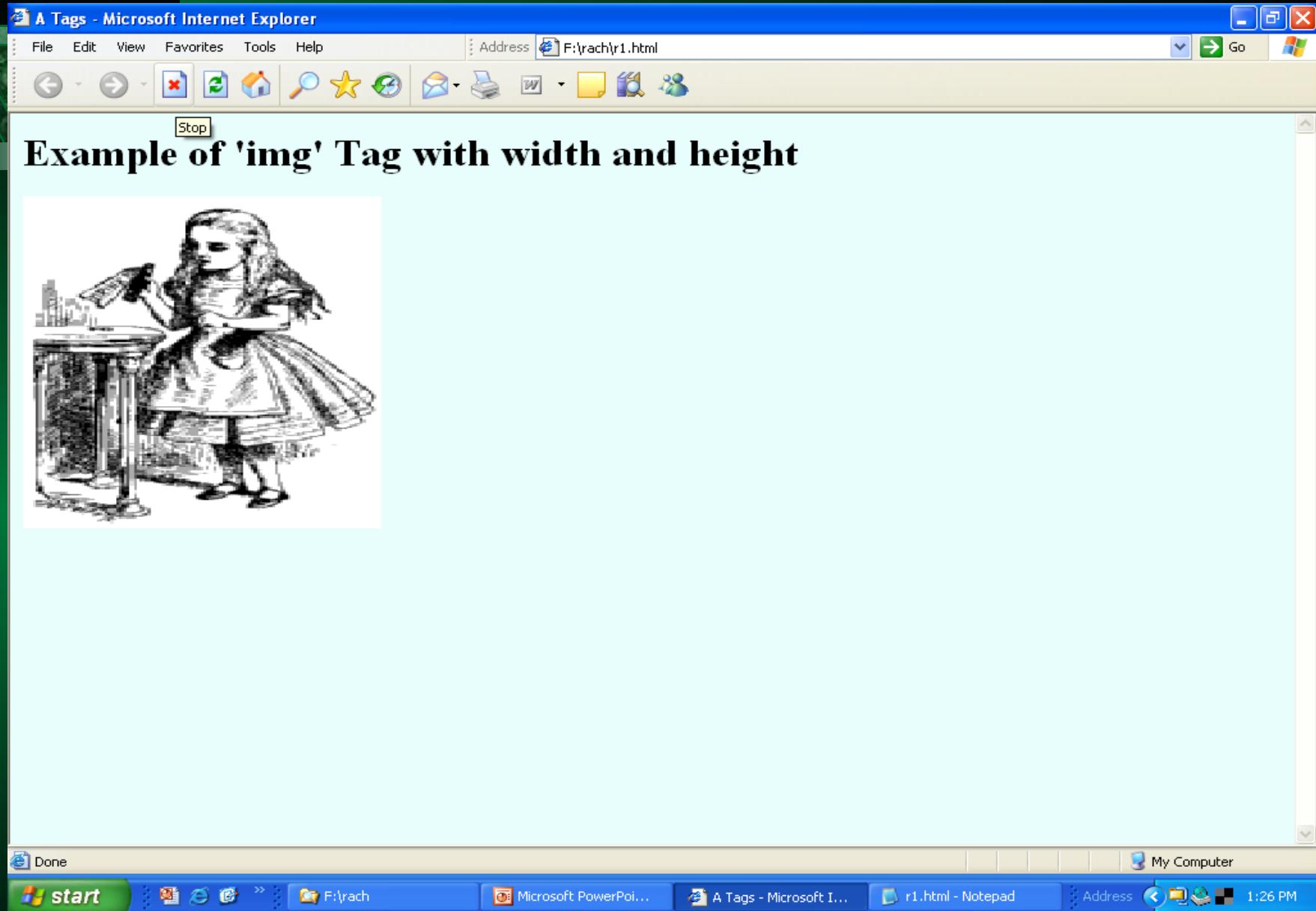
## 3) Sizing an Image :-

Two attribute are used with the <img> tag to specify an image's width and height.

The width and height attribute:

```

```





# Example Of Width and Height

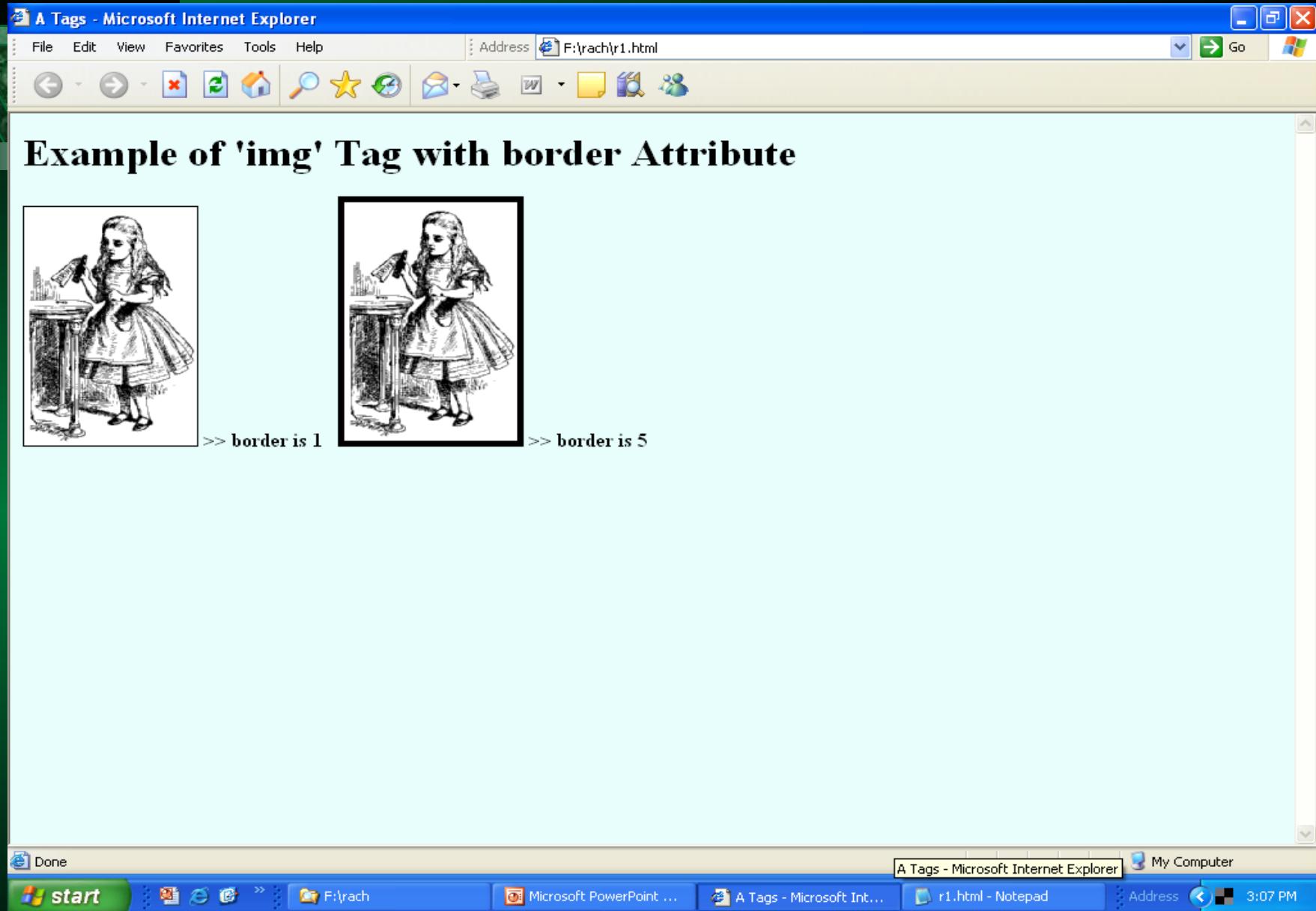
- <html>
- <head><title> A Tags</title></head>
- <body bgcolor="#E7FEFD">
- <h1>Example of 'img' Tag </h1>
- 
- </body>
- </html>



# Attributes of img Tag

## 4)Border :-

By default, no border appears around an image unless that image is a link however, you can specify a border for an image. If you use the border="1" attribute in an <img> tag ,then a thin border will appear around the image. You can specify larger values for the border attribute as well. There's no need to specify border="0" for a normal image since border do not appear by default.





# Example of border Attribute

- <html>
- <head><title> A Tags</title></head>
- <body bgcolor="#E7FEFD">
- <h1>Example of 'img' Tag with border Attribute</h1>
-   
    <b>>> border is 1
-  >>  
    border is 5</b>
- </body>
- </html>



# Attributes of img Tag

## 5) Adding white space with hspace and vspace

:-Using this we can control the amount of horizontal space with the hspace and the amount of vertical space vspace attribute

The value of the hspace attribute set the number of pixels of horizontal white space around the image (both left & right).

The value of the vspace attribute set the number of pixels of vertical white space around the image (both top & bottom).

## Example of 'img' Tag with border Attribute



>> hspace and vspace is 100



>> hspace and vspace is 10



# Example of hspace & vspace Attribute

- <html>
- <head><title> A Tags</title></head>
- <body bgcolor="#E7FEFD">
- <h1>Example of 'img' Tag with border Attribute</h1>
-  <b>>> hspace and vspace is 100
-  >> hspace and vspace is 10</b>
- </body>
- </html>



# Image Map



# What is Image Map

- Imagine if you have an image of a map of Mumbai, with many different branch offices of your company highlighted in different area. It would be nice if, depending on where the user clicks, they saw information about a specific branch-the Andheri branch if they click on Andheri, or the Borivali branch if they click on Borivali.
- That kind of image set up is called an image map. But image maps don't have to be geographic maps. you can create a custom image and divide it up into what ever geographic you like.



➤ In general, an image map is an image that contains multiple hot spots or active regions. Your readers access your pre-defined hot spots by passing the mouse pointer over an area and then clicking the mouse. Just by passing the mouse over the hot spots the browser will usually display the URL of the hot spot in the status bar.



# Understanding image Map Types

- Image maps, you must first create an image to use as a map. Next ,divide it up into regions that lead to different URLs.
- Finally, in the image tag itself, you'll include a special attribute to indicate that the image is actually an image map. for a client-side image map, use the USEMAP attribute with the name of a map element.
- Mapping of an image always start with the map name which specifies the name of the map being created.



# Area tag & attribute

- 1) **Shape** :- which specifies the shape of the map. There are three shapes Rectangles, Circle, Polygon
- 2) **Coords** :- these are the points which actually create the map on the image. These are X and Y co-ordinates of the image.

**Rectangle** has 4 co-ordinates x1,x2,y1,y2.

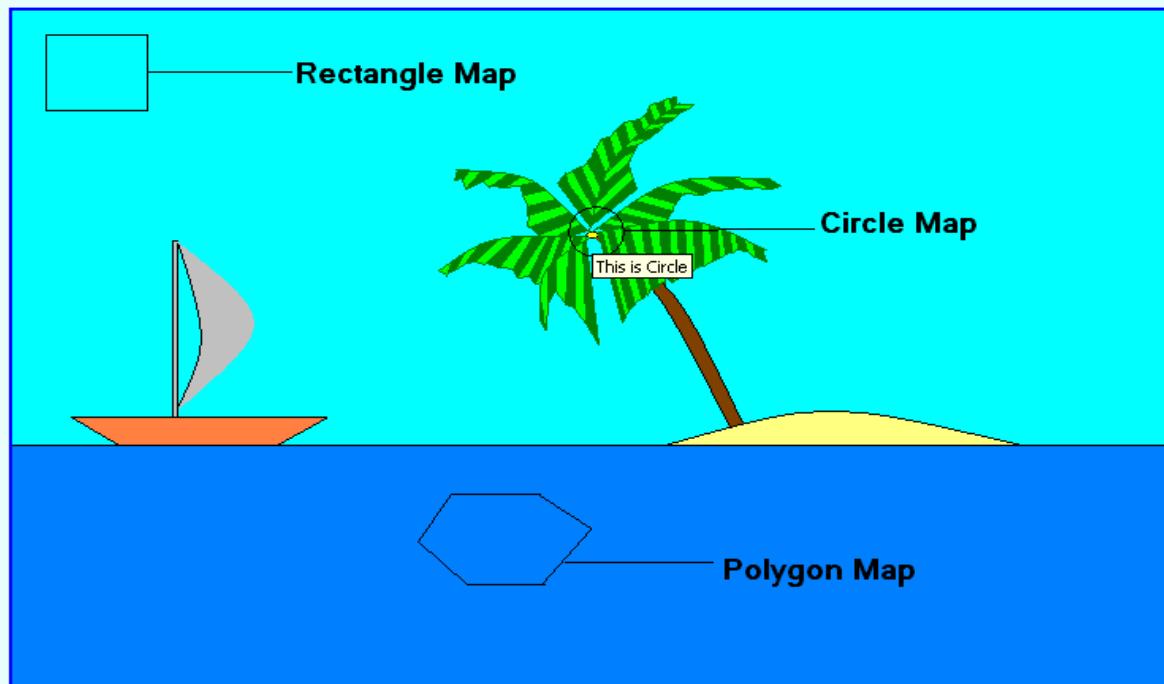
**Circle** has 3 co-ordinates x1,x2,r (r is a radius of the circle).

**Polygon**'s co-ordinates x1,y1,...xn, yn (n is the number of sides of a polygon).

- 3) **Href** :- it is the file that has to linked by creating the map.
- 4) **Alt** :- this is alternative text to be displayed on the browser.

The map is called in the img src tag by the attribute usemap. the “#” symbol is necessary put before name of the map in usemap attribute.

## Example of 'img map'

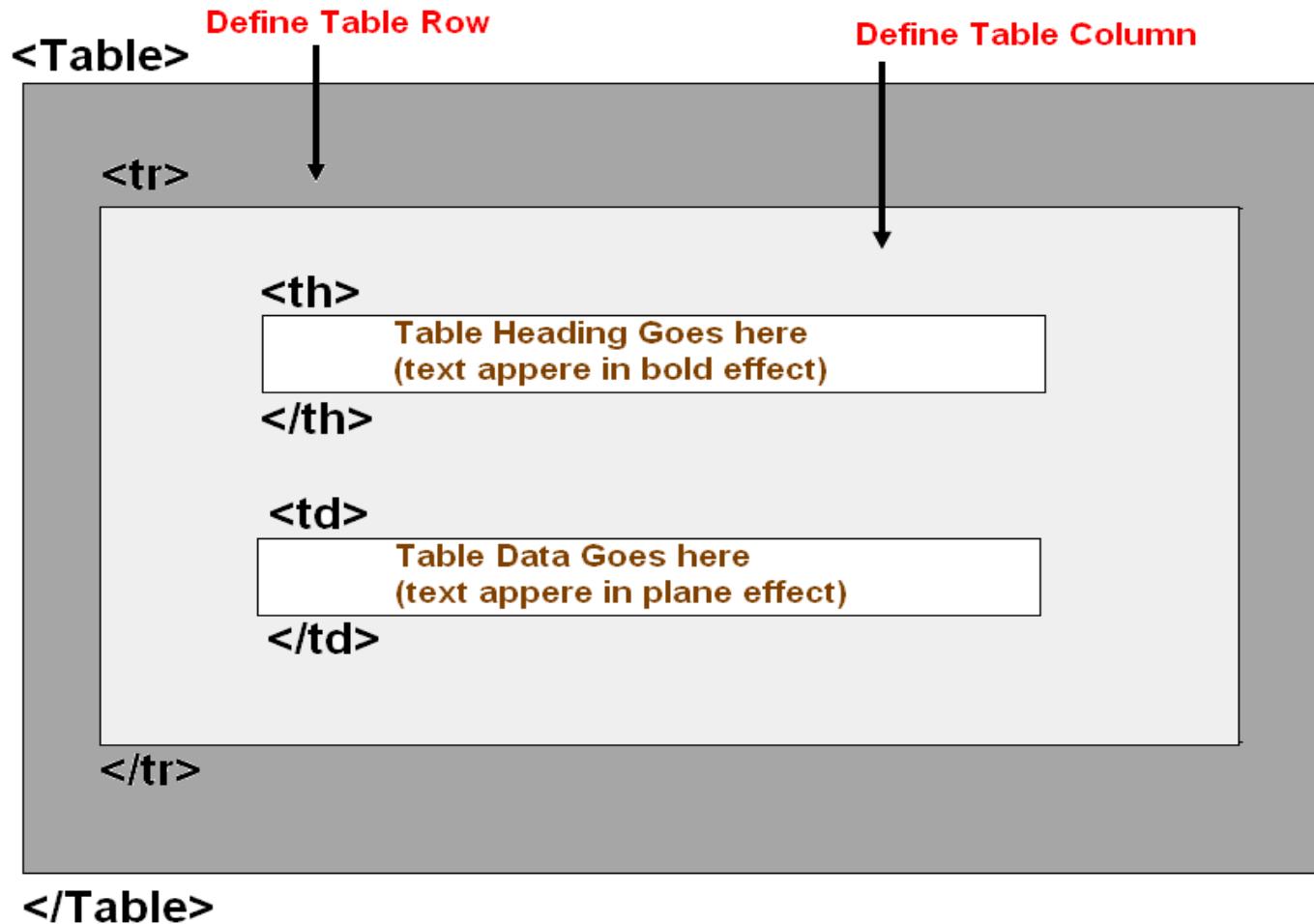


# Code for Image Map ex.

```
➤ <html>
➤   <head><title> A Tags</title></head>
➤   <body bgcolor="#E7FEFD">
➤     <h1>Example of 'img map' </h1>
➤      <b>
➤       <map name="Mymap">
➤         <area shape="rect" coords="21,16,85,67" href="" alt="This is Rectangle">
➤         <area shape="circle" coords="367,134,15" href="" alt="This is Circle">
➤         <area shape="poly" coords="276,327,334,326,366,349,334,386,288,387,257,359" href="" alt="This is Poly">
➤       </map>
➤     </body>
➤   </html>
```

# Table Tags

It's Container Tag



</Table>

Note : In this fig. only one row and two column specified. you also can add multiple Rows and column. For define row every time u should write <tr> tag and every column define u should write <th> or <td> tag.

# Table Tags

- ✓ <TABLE>: contains all HTML tags that compose a table.
- ✓ Attributes:
  - **ALIGN**: controls how the table is aligned on the page. Possible values are LEFT, CENTER and RIGHT.
  - **BORDER**: specifies the thickness of table border in pixels.
  - **BGCOLOR**: set equal to background color to use in the cells of the table.
  - **WIDTH**: specifies table width in pixels or % of browser screen width.



➤ **CELLPADDING**: controls the amount of whitespace between the contents of a cell and the edge of a cell.

➤ **CELLSPACING**: specifies how many pixels of space to leave between individual cells.

➤ **FRAME**: controls which parts of table's outer border are rendered.

Values: ABOVE, BELOW, BORDER, HSIDES, LHS, RHS, VSIDES, VOID

✓ **RULES**: controls which parts of table's inner borders are displayed.

- It can take values as:
  - ALL: displays a border between all rows & columns.
  - COLS: displays a border between all columns.
  - GROUPS: displays a border between all logical groups (as defined by <THEAD>, <TBODY>, <TFOOT>)
  - NONE: suppresses all inner borders
  - ROWS: displays a border between all rows.

✓ **<TR>**: defines a row of a table, table header, table footer or a table body

**Attributes:** same as **<THEAD>**

- **<TD>,<TH>**: defines a cell in a table.  
<TH> creates header cell whose contents will be rendered in boldface & with a centered horizontal alignment.  
<TD> creates a regular data cell whose contents are aligned left & in normal font.



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## Example of Table border Example

| Roll No | Name    |
|---------|---------|
| 1       | Rachana |
| 2       | Sangeet |

Table with border="1"

| Roll No | Name    |
|---------|---------|
| 1       | Rachana |
| 2       | Sangeet |

Table with border="7"

Done



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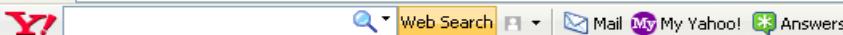
```
▽ <html><head><title> A Tags</title></head>
▽ <body bgcolor="#E7FEFD">
▽ <h1>Example of Table border Example</h1>
▽ <table border="1">
    ▽ <tr>
        ▽ <th>Roll No</th>
        ▽ <th>Name</th>
    ▽ </tr>
    ▽ <tr>
        ▽ <td>1</td>
        ▽ <td>Rachana</td>
    ▽ </tr>
    ▽ <tr>
        ▽ <td>2</td>
        ▽ <td>Sangeet</td>
    ▽ </tr>
</table><h3>Table with border="1"</h3><br><br>
▽ <table border="7">
    ▽ <tr>
        ▽ <th>Roll No</th>
        ▽ <th>Name</th>
    ▽ </tr>
    ▽ <tr>
        ▽ <td>1</td>
        ▽ <td>Rachana</td>
    ▽ </tr>
    ▽ <tr>
        ▽ <td>2</td>
        ▽ <td>Sangeet</td>
    ▽ </tr>
    ▽ Paper</tr>
    ▽ </table><h3>Table with border="7"</h3>
```

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A Tags

Add Tab



## Example of Table Cellspacing and Cellpadding attribute Example

| Roll No | Name    |
|---------|---------|
| 1       | Rachana |
| 2       | Sangeet |

Table's cellspacing="7" cellpadding="10"

Cellspacing use for increasing distance b/w 2 cell. and Cellpadding use for increases distance b/w cell edge and cell contains

Done

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start

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- <html>
- <head><title> A Tags</title></head>
- <body text="purple">
- <h1>Example of Table Cellspacing and Cellpadding attribute Example</h1>
- <table border="1" cellspacing="7" cellpadding="10">
- <tr >
- <th>Roll No</th>
- <th>Name</th>
- </tr>
- <tr >
- <td>1</td>
- <td>Rachana</td>
- </tr>
- <tr >
- <td>2</td>
- <td>Sangeet</td>
- </tr>
- </table>
- <h2>Table's cellspacing="7" cellpadding="10" <br> Cellspacing use for increasing distance b/w 2 cell. and Cellpadding use for increases distance b/w cell edge and cell contains.</h2>

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A Tags Add Tab

## Example of Table Color and Width & Height attribute Example

| Roll No | Name    |
|---------|---------|
| 1       | Rachana |
| 2       | Sangeet |

Table's width="30%" - height="20%" - bgcolor="blue"  
First Row's bgcolor="Yellow",  
First Row's Secound column bgcolor="red"

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```
<html>
  <head><title> A Tags</title></head>
  <body text="purple">
    <h1>Example of Table Color and Width & Height attribute Example</h1>
    <table border="1" bgcolor="blue" width="30%" height="20%">
      <tr bgcolor="yellow">
        <th>Roll No</th>
        <th>Name</th>
      </tr>
      <tr >
        <td>1</td>
        <td bgcolor="red">Rachana</td>
      </tr>
      <tr>
        <td>2</td>
        <td>Sangeet</td>
      </tr>
    </table>
    <h2>Table's width="30%" - height="20%" - bgcolor="blue" <br>First Row's bgcolor="Yellow", <br>First Row's Secound column bgcolor="red"</h2>
  </body></html>
```



# Spanning Table Cell with Colspan Attribute.

- Colspan : this can be used in a cell to make the cell's contents merge with another cell. You can use COLSPAN in either <th> or <td> tag cell.

- Ex. <th colspan="Number">  
<td colspan="Number">

To span two **columns**, for ex., specify colspan="2". Default value is one cell.

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## Example of Table Colspan attribute Example

| Student Details |         |
|-----------------|---------|
| Roll No         | Name    |
| 1               | Rachana |
| 2               | Sangeet |

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```
    ▾ <html>
    ▾ <head><title> A Tags</title></head>
    ▾ <body>
    ▾ <h1>Example of Table Colspan attribute Example</h1>
    ▾ <table border="1" width="30%">
        ▾ <tr>
            ▾ <th colspan="2">Student Details</th>
        ▾ </tr>
        ▾ <tr >
            ▾ <th>Roll No</th>
            ▾ <th>Name</th>
        ▾ </tr>
        ▾ <tr >
            ▾ <td>1</td>
            ▾ <td >Rachana</td>
        ▾ </tr>
        ▾ <tr>
            ▾ <td>2</td>
            ▾ <td>Sangeet</td>
        ▾ </tr>
    ▾ </table>
    ▾ </body>
    ▾ </html>
```



# Spanning Table Cell with Rowspan Attribute

- Rowspan : this can be used in a cell to make the cell's contents merge with another cell. You can use ROWSPAN in either <th> or <td> tag cell.
- Ex. <th rowspan =“Number”>  
<td rowspan =“Number”>

To span two **rows**, for ex., specify rowspan=“2”. Default value is one cell.

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## Example of Table Rowspan attribute Example

| Roll No | Name       |          |
|---------|------------|----------|
|         | First Name | Surname  |
| 1       | Rachana    | Khedekar |
| 2       | Sangeet    | Khedekar |

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```
    <html>
      <head><title> A Tags</title></head>
      <body>
        <h1>Example of Table Rowspan attribute Example</h1>
        <table border="1" width="30%">
          <tr>
            <th rowspan="2">Roll No</th>
            <th colspan="2">Name</th>
          </tr>
          <tr>
            <th>First Name</th>
            <th>Surname</th>
          </tr>
          <tr>
            <td>1</td>
            <td >Rachana</td>
            <td >Khedekar</td>
          </tr>
          <tr>
            <td>2</td>
            <td>Sangeet</td>
            <td >Khedekar</td>
          </tr>
        
```

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A Tags Add Tab

## Example of Nested Table

| Name    |           |          |
|---------|-----------|----------|
| Roll No | Fust Name | Surname  |
| 1       | Rachana   | Khedekar |
| 2       | Sangeet   | Khedekar |

| Name    |           |          |
|---------|-----------|----------|
| Roll No | Fust Name | Surname  |
| 1       | Rachana   | Khedekar |
| 2       | Sangeet   | Khedekar |

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```
▽ <html><head><title> A Tags</title></head>
▽ <body><h1>Example of Nested Table </h1>
▽ <table border="5" cellspacing="5" cellpadding="15">
▽ <tr><th>
▽ <table border="1" width="30%" bgcolor="yellow">
▽   <tr >
▽     <th rowspan="2">Roll No</th>           <th colspan="2">Name</th>
▽   </tr>
▽   <tr >
▽     <th>First Name</th>                  <th>Surname</th>
▽   </tr>
▽   <tr >
▽     <td>1</td>                         <td >Rachana</td>          <td >Khedekar</td>
▽   </tr>
▽   <tr >
▽     <td>2</td>                         <td>Sangeet</td>          <td >Khedekar</td>
▽   </tr>
▽ </table>
▽ </th>
▽ <th><table border="1" width="30%" bgcolor="green">
▽
▽   <tr >
▽     <th rowspan="2">Roll No</th>           <th colspan="2">Name</th>
▽   </tr>
▽   <tr >
▽     <th>First Name</th>                  <th>Surname</th>
▽   </tr>
▽   <tr >
▽     <td>1</td>                         <td >Rachana</td>          <td >Khedekar</td>
▽   </tr>
▽ Paper AC-I
```

# Tags used with <TABLE> tag

- <CAPTION>: specifies a caption for a table.

**Attributes:**

ALIGN: values are TOP, LEFT, BOTTOM, RIGHT

- <THEAD>: defines the header section of a table

**Attributes:**

ALIGN: controls the horizontal alignment within the cells of table header. values are LEFT, RIGHT, CENTER, JUSTIFY.



**VALIGN**: controls the vertical alignment in the header cells. values are TOP, MIDDLE, BOTTOM or BASELINE.

- ✓ <TFOOT>: defines the footer section of a table  
**Attributes:** same as <THEAD>
  
- ✓ <TBODY>: defines the body section of a table  
**Attributes:** same as <THEAD>



Form Tag

Container Tag

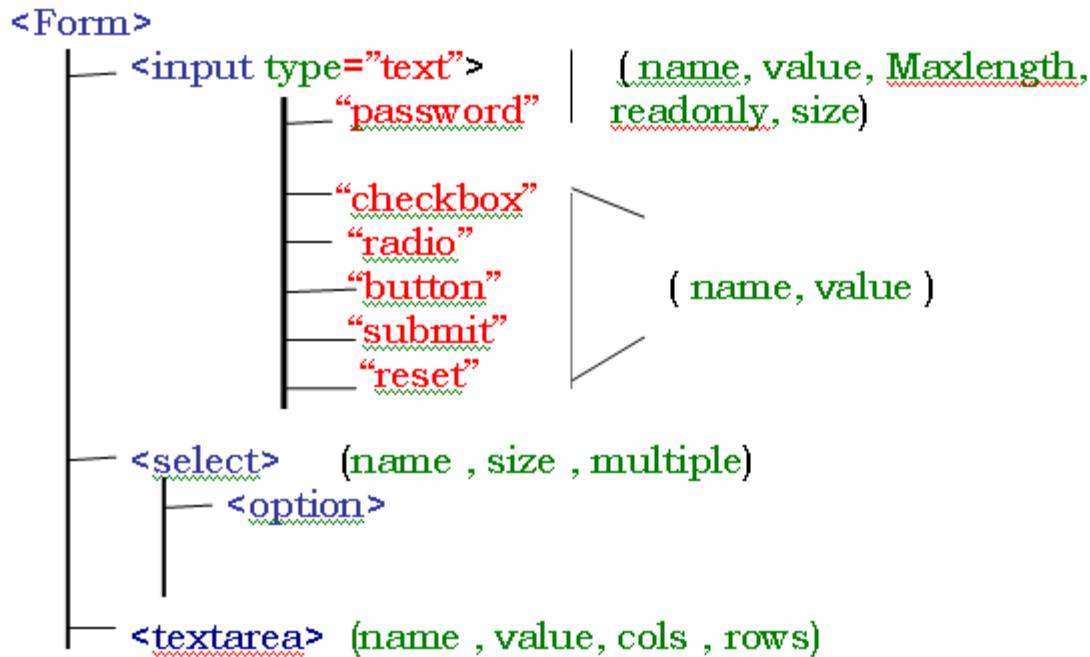


# Form Tag

- A form is simply a collection of fields of information. These fields of information come in many different varieties, such as text boxes, radio button, combo box and other element.
- HTML is only responsible for a few specific roles with forms. The rest of the job is handled by the browser, the Web sever and a custom program that you must ensure is in place and working correctly.

# Here's how the tasks are broken down :-

- HTML element are used with in the form element to create and name the from controls, format their appearance and behavior and determine default values.
- An attribute in the form element tells the browser and web server what program will process the form information.
- The browser displays the form and allows a surfer to fill it out, collects the information, and sends it to the Web Server.
- Web sever sends the information to the indicated program.
- The specific program processes the form information (& usually display a new Web page when it's done)



Note :- Blue for Tag Name  
Green for Attribute  
Red for Values

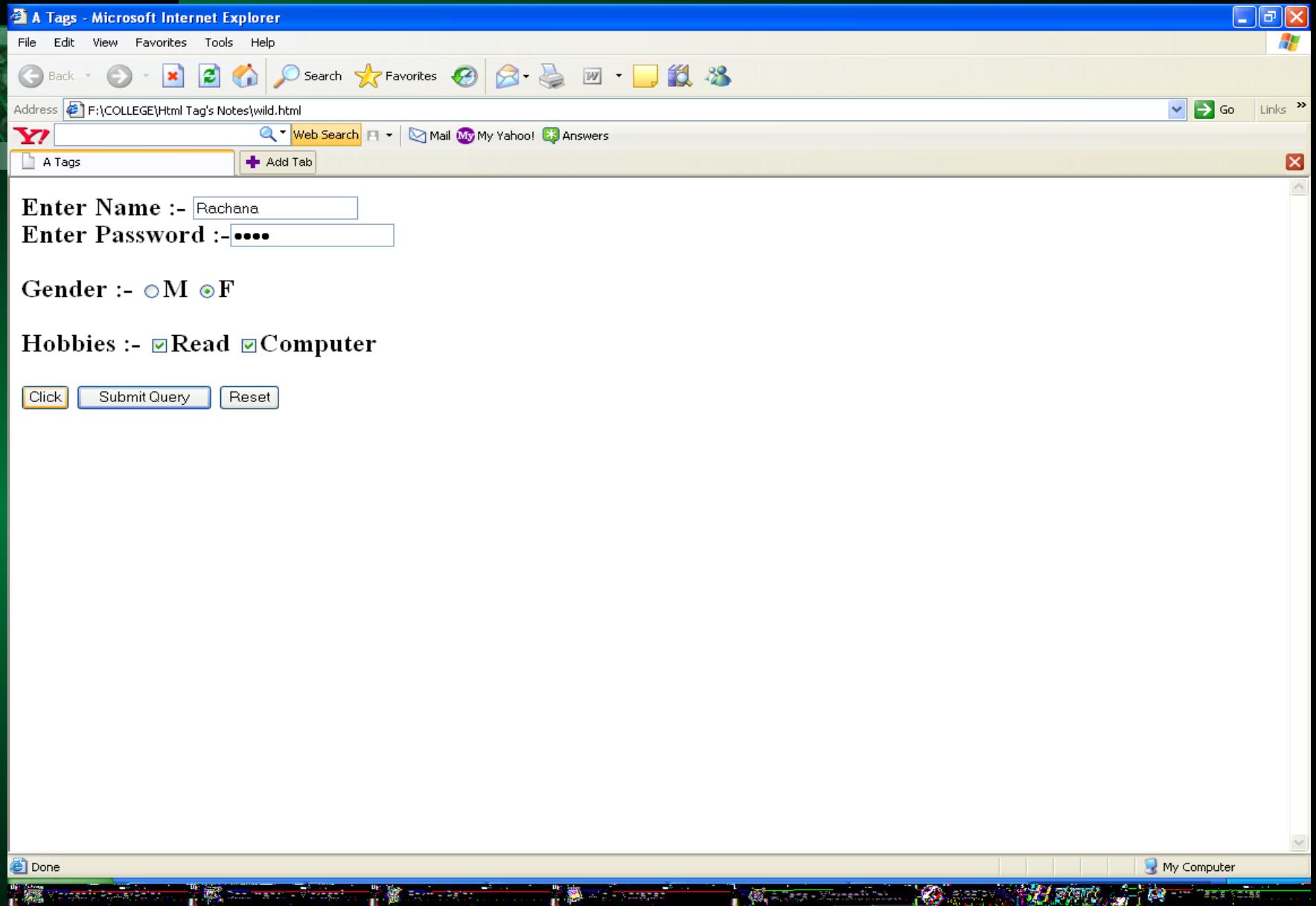


# Form Element and its Attribute

- The form element is a block level element that creates a form area. The form element's `<form></form>` tag contain the form's controls along with other text and html element. Even though you cannot nest a form inside another forms.

# Using Method and Action Attribute

- There are 2 commonly used values for the METHOD attribute: ie GET and POST. The default value is GET. GET value added information in address part but POST is hide the information in address bar.
- Action :- it take value of other page. After sending information to web server this page is called.



```
    ▼ <html>
    ▼ <head><title> A Tags</title></head>
    ▼ <body>
        ▼ <h2>
        ▼ <form name="f1" method="post" action="thanku.asp">
        ▼ Enter Name :- <input type="text" name="t1" maxLength="8"><br>
        ▼ Enter Password :-<input type="password" name="p1"
          maxLength="4"><br><br>
        ▼ Gender :- <input type="radio" name="r1">M
          <input type="radio" name="r1">F<br><br>
        ▼ Hobbies :- <input type="checkbox" name="c1">Read
          <input type="checkbox" name="c2">Computer<br><br>
        ▼ <input type="button" value="Click">
        ▼ <input type="Submit" >
        ▼ <input type="Reset" >
        ▼ </form>
        ▼ </h2>
        ▼ </body>
    ▼ </html>
```

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**Single selection :**

11  
11  
12  
**13**  
14

**Multiple Selection as a list box**

11  
12  
13  
**14**

**With size attribute**

11  
12

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```
    ▼ <html><head><title> A Tags</title></head>
    ▼ <body><h2>
    ▼ <form name="f1" method="post" action="thanku.asp">
        ▼ Single selection : <select name="s1">
            ▼ <option>11
            ▼ <option>12
            ▼ <option>13
            ▼ <option>14
            ▼ </select><br><br>
        ▼ Multiple Selection as a list box <select name="s2" multiple>
            ▼ <option>11
            ▼ <option>12
            ▼ <option>13
            ▼ <option>14
            ▼ </select><br><br>
        ▼ With size attribute <select name="s2" size="2">
            ▼ <option>11
            ▼ <option>12
            ▼ <option>13
            ▼ <option>14
    ▼ </select></form></h2></body></html>
```



# Frameset Tag

## Container Tag



# Frameset Tags

➤ **<FRAMESET>: container tag**

divides the browser window into frames.

## Attributes:

FRAMESET can take the ROWS or COLS attribute, but not both at the same time. The BORDERCOLOR attribute can set the color of a frame's border.

NOTE: <FRAMESET> only breaks up the screen into multiple regions. We need to use the <FRAME> tag to populate each frame with content.



# Frames

- With frames, one can display more than one HTML document in the same browser window. Each HTML document is called a frame, and each frame is independent of the others.
- The disadvantages of using frames are:
  - The web developer must keep track of more HTML documents
  - It is difficult to print the entire page

# <FRAME>: standalone tag.

Places content into a frame.

## Attributes:

- FRAMEBORDER: setting it to ‘1’ turns on the frame’s borders; setting it to ‘0’ turns them off.
- SRC: tells the browser the URL of the HTML file to load into the frame. It is a required attribute of the <FRAME> tag.
- MARGINHEIGHT: specifies the size (in pixels) of the top margin of the frame.
- MARGINWIDTH: specifies the size (in pixels) of the left margin of the frame.

✓ NAME: gives the frame a unique name so it can be targeted by other tags.

✓ NORESIZE: suppresses the user's ability to drag and drop a frame border in a new location.

✓ SCROLLING:

- controls presence of scrollbars on the frame.
- Setting it to YES makes the browser always put scrollbars on the frame,
- Setting it to NO suppresses the scrollbars.
- Setting it to AUTO enables the browser to decide if scrollbars are needed.

## ✓ <NOFRAMES>: container tag.

- Provides an alternative layout for browsers that cannot process frames.
- It is valid only between <FRAMESET> and </FRAMESET> tags.

## ✓ <IFRAME>: container tag.

Places a floating frame on a page. Floating frames are best described as “frames that one can place like images”.

### Attributes:

WIDTH: specifies the width of the floating frame in pixels.



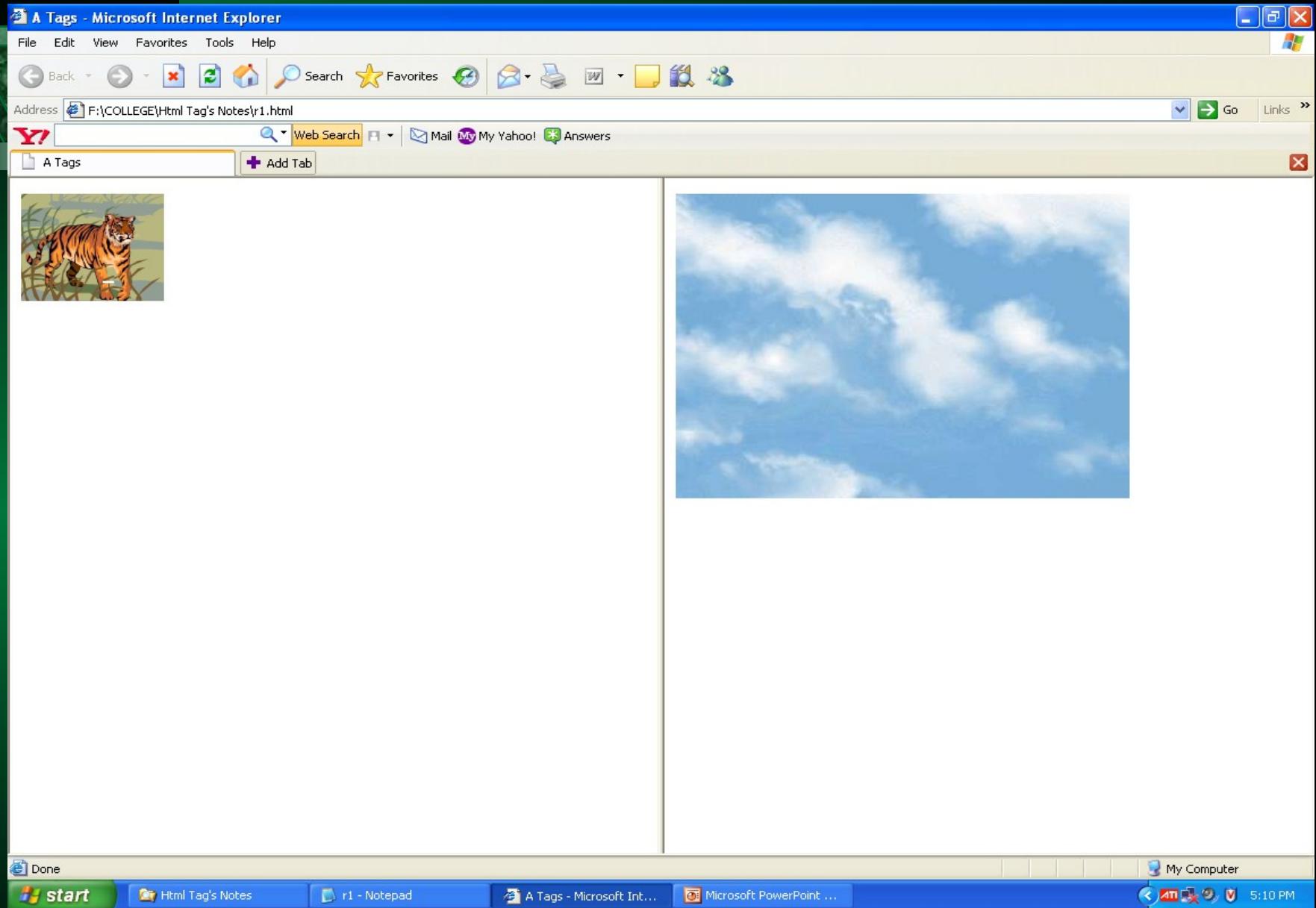
ALIGN: values can be TOP, MIDDLE, BOTTOM, LEFT, or RIGHT.

Top, Middle & Bottom make text appear next to frame.  
Left or Right floats the frame in the left or right margin

HEIGHT: specifies the height of the floating frame in pixels.

➤ Others are:

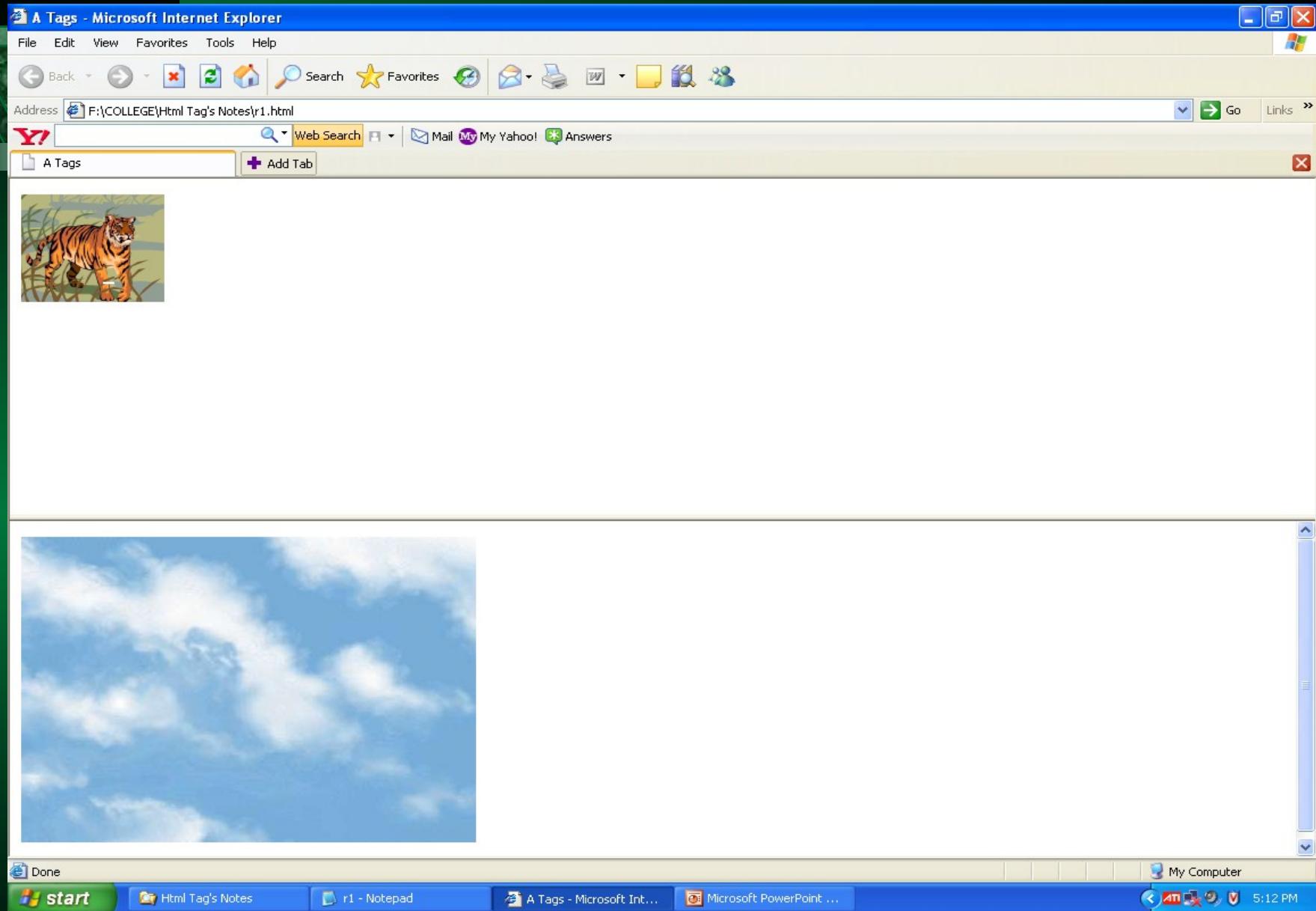
FRAMEBORDER, MARGINHEIGHT,  
MARGINWIDTH, NAME, SCROLLING, SRC





# Example of Vertical Frameset

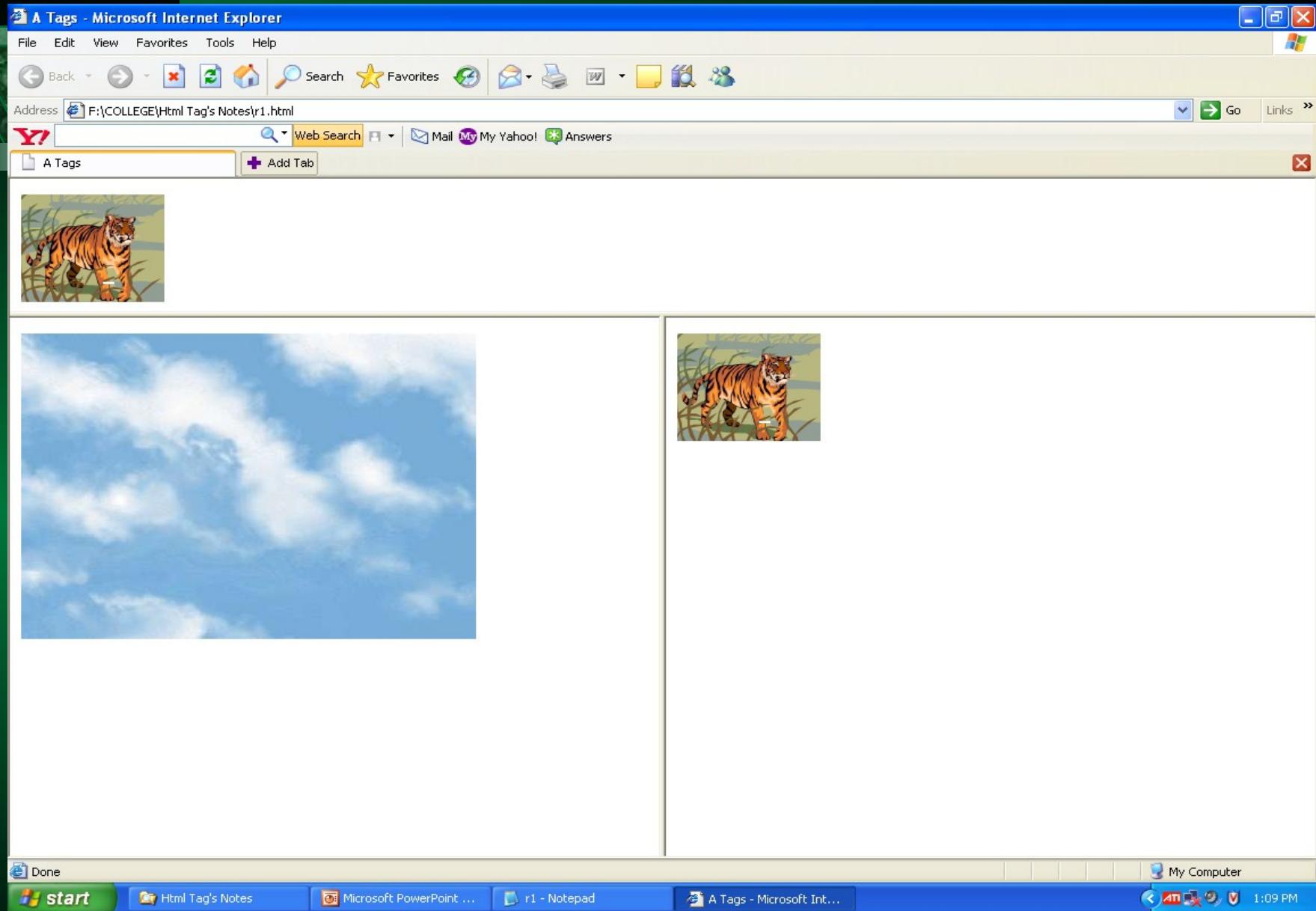
- <html>
- <head><title> A Tags</title></head>
- <frameset cols="50%,50%">
- <frame src="Image.html">
- <frame src="wild.html">
- </frameset>
- </html>





# Example of Horizontal Frameset

- <html>
- <head><title> A Tags</title></head>
- <frameset rows="50%,50%">
- <frame src="Image.html">
- <frame src="wild.html">
- </frameset>
- </html>





# Ex. Of Nested Frameset

- <html>
- <head><title> A Tags</title></head>
- <frameset rows="20%,80%">
- <frame src="Image.html“ scrolling="no">
- <frameset cols="50%,50%">
- <frame src="wild.html">
- <frame src="Image.html">
- </frameset>
- </frameset>
- </html>

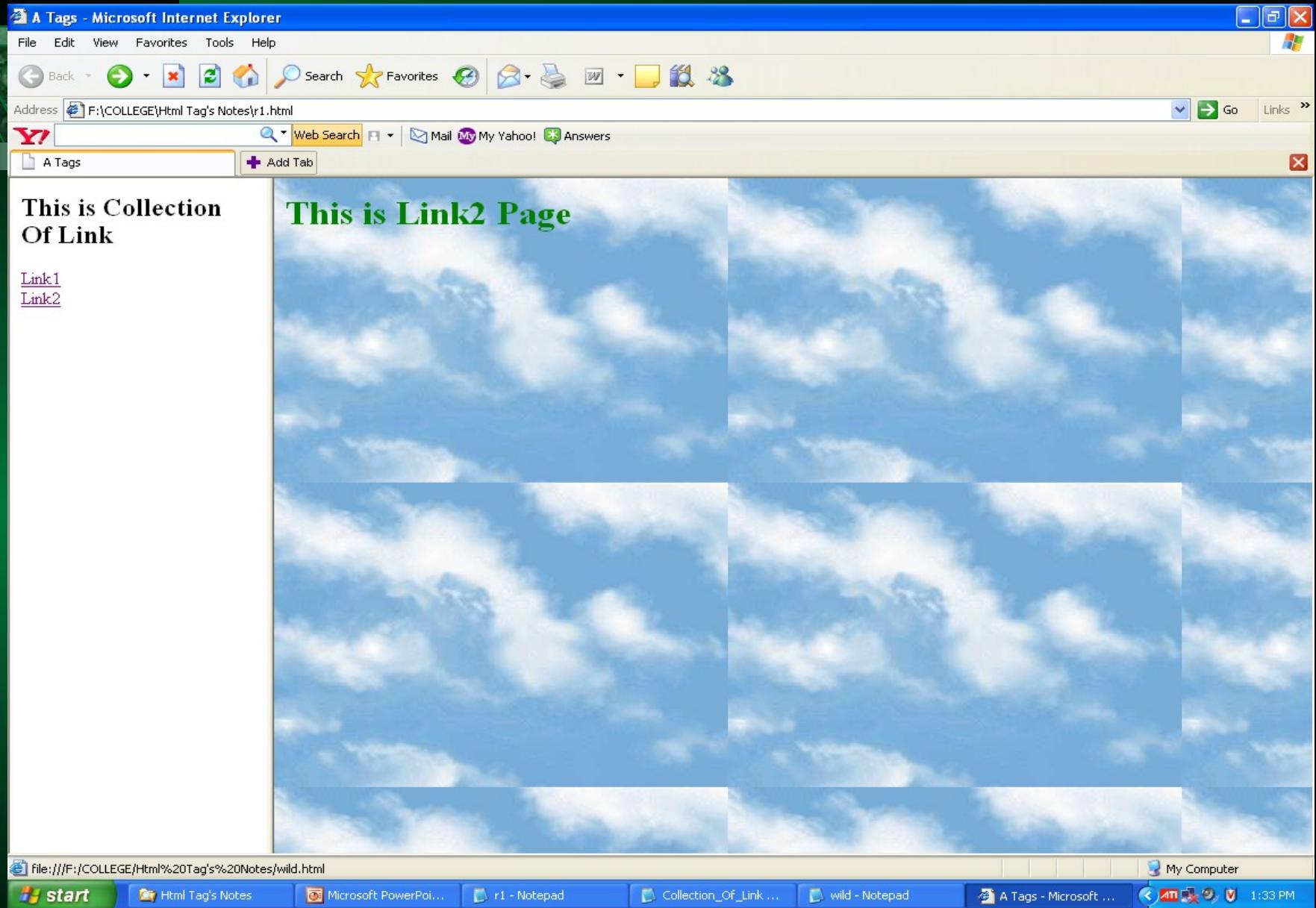


Ex. Of Targeting Frames With The  
NAME Attribute. (Navigation Of  
Multiple Frame )



# List of HTML Page

- 1) Link1.html :- This page contains of Information of Link1
- 2) Link2.html :- This page contains of Information of Link2
- 3) Collection\_of\_Link.html :- It hold all links.
- 4) Main.html :- This page contains Frameset to hold all pages.





# Code For Link1.html Page

- <html>
- <head><title> A Tags</title></head>
- <body background="clouds.jpg" text="green">
- <h1>This is Link1 Page</h1>
  
- </body>
- </html>



# Code For Link2.html Page

- <html>
- <head><title> A Tags</title></head>
- <body background="clouds.jpg" text="green">
- <h1>This is Link2 Page</h1>
  
- </body>
- </html>



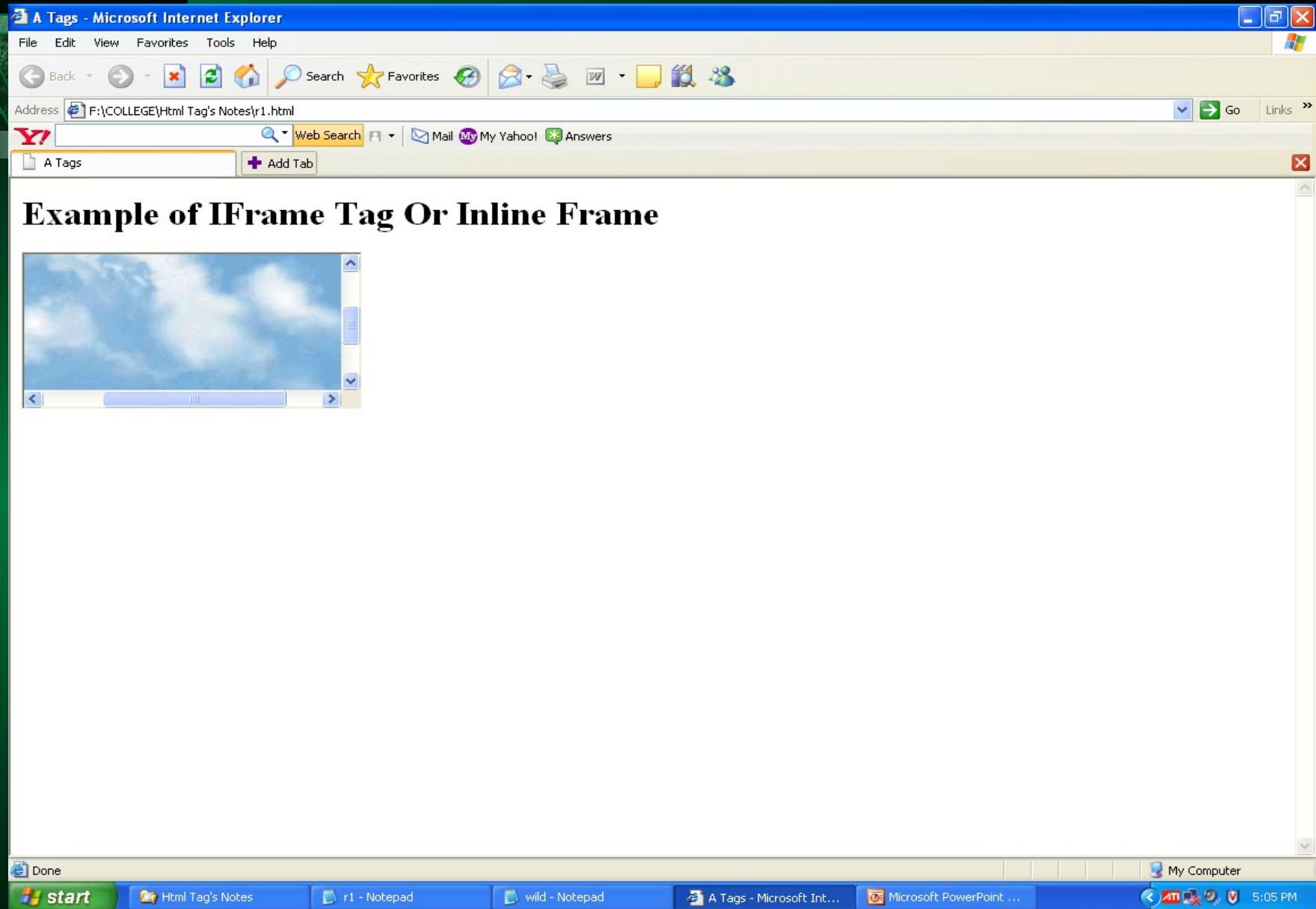
# Code For CollectionLink.html Page

- <html>
- <head><title> A Tags</title></head>
- <body>
- <h2>This is Collection Of Link</h2>
- <a href="Image.html" target="F1">Link1</a><br>
- <a href="wild.html" target="F2">Link2</a>
- </body>
- </html>



# Code For Main.html Page

- <html>
- <head><title> A Tags</title></head>
- <frameset cols="20%,80%">
- <frame src="Collection\_Of\_Link.html" scrolling="no" name="F1">
- <frame src="wild.html" name="F2">
- </frameset>
- </html>





# Example of Inline Frame

- <html>
- <head><title> A Tags</title></head>
- <body>
- <h1>Example of IFrame Tag Or Inline Frame</h1>
- <iframe src="wild.html"> </iframe>
- </body>
- </html>



# Meta Element

- The meta element used to present document's meta-information (that is, information about document itself)
- Meta element consist of <meta> tag
- The meta tag comes into picture when the information of document is to be present, while search engine when search made the document is searched by going through the meta tag declared in the document.



# Attributes of meta tag

- Name & content :- indicating authorship. For Ex :-<meta name="Author" content="Ram Nath">  
Indicating copyright. For Ex:<meta name="copyright" content="© 2010 XYZ pvt. ltd">
- Increasing search hits with Description and Keywords. It's used to help search engines list describe your page. Ex:<meta name="keywords" content="software, computer, hardware, database">