
HTML pt. 2

Lists

HTML provides a rich set of tools that help you organize content into formatted lists.

HTML defines three kinds of lists:

- Bulleted, or unordered lists, typically
- labeled with bullets or some other symbol.
- Numbered, or ordered lists, typically labeled with numbers.

- Definition lists are indented lists without any numb er or symbol in front of each item.

Unordered Lists

- An unordered list in HTML is a collection of related items that have no special order or sequence.
- The most common unordered list you'll find on the Web is a collection of hyperlinks to other documents.
- The bulleted list is called an unordered list. It opens with the <UL> tag and closes with </UL>.
- It looks just like an ordered list, except that bullets appear at each <LI> tag instead of numbers.

Example:

<UL>

<LI> Home

<LI> About Us

<LI> Contact Us

</UL>

There are browsers that allows you to explicitly choose which type of bullet to use for any level by using the TYPE attribute.

You have the choice of three bullet types: Disc (default), Circle , Square, like:

<UL TYPE="disc">,

<UL TYPE="circle">, or

< UL TYPE="square"> instead of <UL>.

Ordered Lists

- It is used when the sequence of the list items is important. Items in this list are numbered automatically by the browser.

- Ordered lists also called as numbered lists are surrounded by the <OL>...</OL> tags (OL stands for Ordered List)

- Each item within the list begins with the <LI> (List Item) tag.

Example:

<OL>

<LI> Algebra

<LI> English

<LI> Physical Education

</OL>

Ordered Lists

START Attribute

This attribute uses the <OL> tag to let you change a beginning value.

TYPE attribute can also be used with the

<OL> tag to change the numbering style itself.

Below are the different numbering style to choose from:

TYPE	Numbering Style
1	Arabic numbers
a	Lower alpha
A	Upper alpha
i	Lower roman
I	Upper roman

Definition Lists

A list that is indented without any number or symbol in front of each item.

The list of terms and their meanings is called a definition list.

It starts with the <DL> tag and ends with </DL>.

The <DT> tag goes in front of each term to be defined, with a <DD> tag in front of each

definition.

Line breaks and indentation appear automatically.

Example:

```
<DL>
        <DT>  HTML          </DT>
        <DD> HYPERTEXT MARKUP LANGUAGE      </DD>
</DL>
```

Nesting List

This creates a list within a list - done by inserting a UL, OL, etc ., inside a list item (LI).

```
<UL TYPE="SQUARE">
        <LI>List item...</LI>
        <LI>List item...</LI>
                <OL TYPE="i" START="3">
                        <LI>List item 1...</LI>
                        <LI>List item 2...</LI>
                </OL>
        </LI>
        <LI>List item...</LI>
</UL>
```

Images

- Inline images are indicated in HTML using the <IMG> tag and has no closing tag required. It has different attributes that allow different ways of presenting and handling inline images.

- The most important attribute to the <IMG> tag is SRC indicating the filename or URL of the image you want to include, in quotes.

Images

Example:

For a JPG file named image.jpg in the same directory as this file, use

<IMG SRC="image.jpg">

For an image file one directory up from the current directory, use

<IMG SRC="../image.jpg">

Image Attributes

WIDTH: is the width of the image in pixels.

HEIGHT: is the height of the image in pixels.

BORDER: is for a border around the image, specified in pixels.

Image Attributes

HSPACE: is for Horizontal Space on both sides of the image specified in pixels.

A setting of 5 will put five pixels of invisible space on both sides of the image.

VSPACE: is for Vertical Space on the top and bottom of the image specified in pixels.

A setting of 5 will put five pixels of invisible space above and below the image.

Paths

- These are the addresses of a computer or the address of a document or file to be included in the Web page.

- absolute path - is one where the complete path is specified.

- relative path - specifies a location that is relative to the current location of the file containing the link.

Links

- Links give the location and filename of a document.

- They are said to be "following a link” thus the term hyperlink.

There are three major types of links: Internal Links ,Local Links, and External Links

Links

- Things needed in creating a link:

The name of the file (or the URL of the file) you want to link to.

- It uses the <A>….</A> tags stands for anchor. Use href attribute to create a hypertext link, or hyperlink.
- HREF attribute, short for "Hypertext REFerence.” is used to specify the name or URL of the file where this link points.

Relative Path

Relative path point to files based on their locations relative to the current file.

The simplest relative path name is no path name at all.

If linking to another document that's in the same directory

Type in the file name of the new document in place of the full URL.

Example, to link to a document named

myfile.html, use

<A href="myfile.html">

To link to documents or files in a subdirectory

Specify the path and file name relative to the current document. Example, to link to a document called resume.html in a subdirectory named my_webpage, use

<A href="mywebpage/resume.html">

Absolute Path

Use your Web browser to locate the document you want to link.

Make a note of the URL of the document you want to link to from the address bar.

Creating a link to another web page requires absolute path names.

http://www.facebook.com

Locate the place in your HTML document where you want to insert the hypertext link. Type <A HREF=", followed by the URL of the document you want to link to. Then close the tag by typing ">.

<A href=http://www.facebook.com>

Internal Links

Links can also be created inside large documents to simplify navigation using anchors.

Anchors are special places inside documents that can be linked to. Links can then jump to those special places inside the page as opposed to jumping just to the top of the page.

Anchors a recreated in much the same way, but instead of using the HREF attribute in the< A> tag, you use the NAME attribute. The NAME attribute takes a keyword (or words) that will be used to name that anchor.

Putting Links on Images

To use image as link, place IMG tag inside the opening and closing parts of <A> tags, that image then serves as a clickable hot spot for

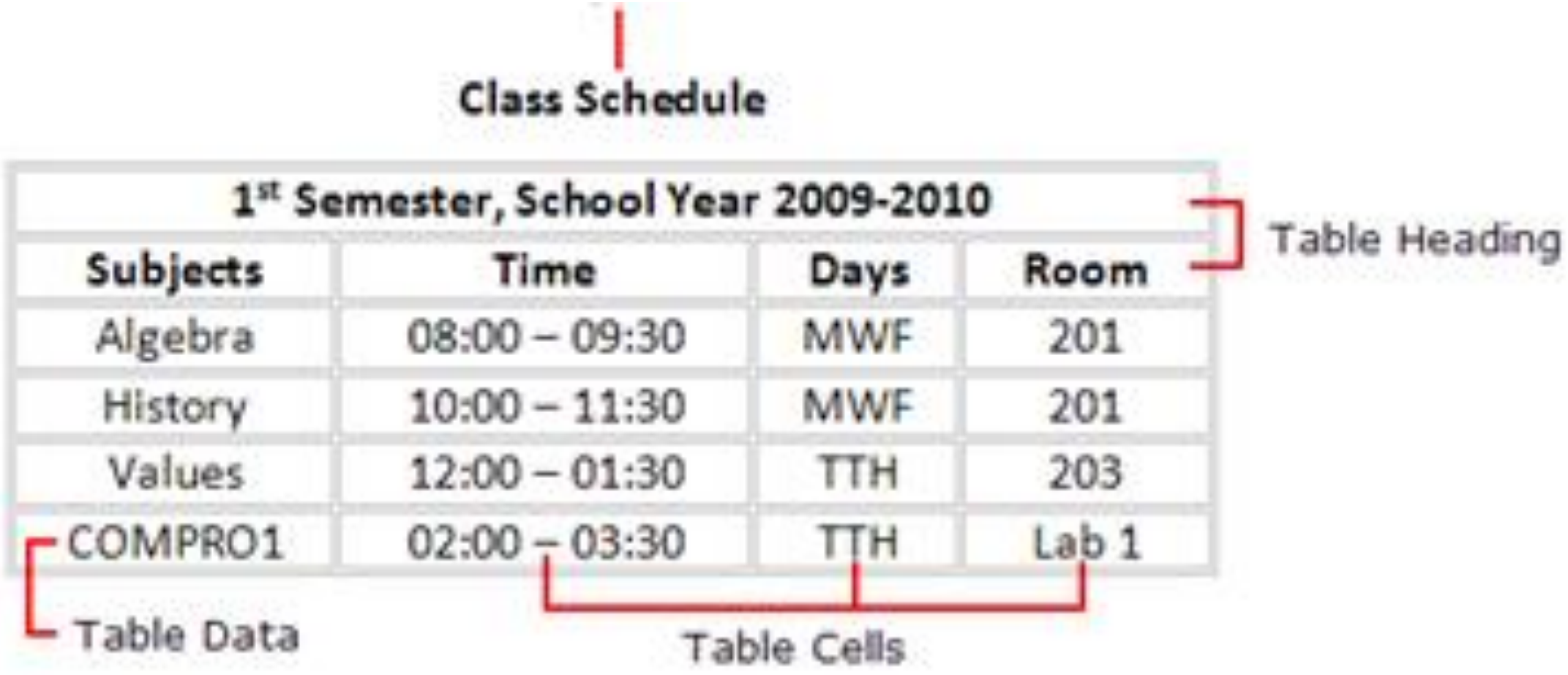
the link itself:

<A HREF="index.html"><IMG SRC="logo.gif"></A>

Tables

Tables are an advanced HTML construct that allows you to arrange text, images, and other HTML content into rows and columns with or without borders.

Aside from using tables in presenting data in a tabular form, it can also be used to layout and control pages over placement of various HTML elements on a page.



Parts of a Table

To create a table in HTML, use the <TABLE>...</TABLE> tags, which will contain the code for a caption and then the contents of the table itself.

The Table element has four sub-elements;

Table Row <TR>…</TR>

Table Header <TH>…</TH>

Table Data <TD>…</TD>

Caption <CAPTION>…</CAPTION>

Empty Cell

An empty cell is a cell that has nothing in it. To create an empty cell, just define a cell with a

<TH> or <TD> tag with nothing inside it:

<TR>

<TD></TD>

<TD>10</TD>

<TD>20</TD>

</TR>

If you want to force a truly empty cell, you can add a line break in that cell by itself with no other text:

<TR>

<TD>
</TD>

<TD>10</TD>

<TD>20</TD>

</TR>

Table Caption

This allows you to specify a line of text that will appear centered above or below the table that act like a title for the table.

The <CAPTION> tag goes inside the <TABLE> tag just before the table rows, and it contains the title of the table and closed with </CAPTION> tag.

Cell Alignment

- HTML tables give you several options for aligning the data within your cells both horizontally and vertically.
- Horizontal alignment (ALIGN attribute) defines whether the data within a cell is aligned with the left cell margin (LEFT), the right cell margin (RIGHT), or centered within the two (CENTER).
- Vertical alignment (VALIGN attribute) defines the vertical alignment of the data within the cell, meaning whether the data is flush with the top of the cell (TOP), flush with the bottom of the cell (BOTTOM), or vertically centered within the cell (MIDDLE).

```
<TH COLSPAN=2>Gender</TH>
```

Gender	
Male	Female
15	23

```
<TH ROWSPAN=2>Gender</TH>
```

Gender	Male	Female
	15	23

Frames

With frames, it is possible to create Web pages that look and feel entirely different from other Web pages-pages that have tables of tables, banners, footnotes, and sidebars, just to name a few common features that frames can provide.

Frames also changes what a "page" means to the browser and to the reader.

Frames is a single screen consists of a number of separate HTML documents that interact with each other.

<FRAMESET> tag

The frame definition document is the page that contains the layout of each frame and the names of the HTML documents that will fill that frame.

Use the < FRAMESET> tag to create a frame definition document. When used in an HTML document, the

<FRAMESET> tag replaces the <BODY> tag, as shown below:

<FRAMESET>

your frame definition goes here.

</FRAMESET>

A frameset is the set of frames defined by the <FRAMESET> tags in the frame definition document.

COLS Attribute

If a <FRAMESET> tag is defined, you must include one of two attributes as part of the tag definition. The COLS attribute, which takes the following form:

FRAMESET COLS="column width, column width, ...">

The COLS attribute tells the browser to split the screen into a number of vertical frames whose widths are defined by column width values separated by commas.

Define the width of each frame in one of three ways: explicitly in pixels, as a percentage of the total width of the <FRAMESET>, or with an asterisk (*).

ROWS Attribute

This attribute works the same as the COLS attribute, except that it splits the screen into horizontal frames rather than vertical ones.

For example, to split the screen into two

equal-height frames, you could write either of the following:

```
<FRAMESET ROWS="50%,50%"></FRAMESET>
```

```
<FRAMESET ROWS="*, *"></FRAMESET>
```

Other Frameset Attributes

FRAMEBORDER: Controls whether all frames within the frameset display border (acting as divider between frame edges). Possible values 0, 1, YES, NO. A setting of zero will create a borderless frame .

FRAMESPACING: This attribute is specified in pixels. If you go to borderless frames you will need to set this value to zero as well, or you will have a gap between your frames where the border used to be.

BORDER: Frames display a 3-D borders by

default. To adjust the default thickness of the border, assign a different value to the border

attribute. Only the outermost frame set element of a system of nested framesets responds to the border attitude setting. This is set when the FRAMEBORDER attitude is enabled.

BORDERCOLOR: This attribute allows you to

choose a color for your border. This attribute is rarely used.

<FRAME> tag

This element defines a single frame within a frameset. There will be a FRAME element for each division created by the FRAMESET element.

After you have you r basic frameset laid out, you need to associate an HTML document with each frame. To do this, you use the

<FRAME> tag, which takes the following form:

<FRAME SRC="document URL"> </FRAME>

<FRAME> Attributes

SRC: Required, as it provides the URL for the page that will be displayed in the frame .

NAME: Required for frames that will allow targeting by other HTML documents.

Works in conjunction with the TARGET attribute of the <A>, <AREA>, <BASE>, and <FORM>

tags. All names must begin with an alphanumeric value and not the underscore character. The exception is the special target names illustrated later in this topic.

MARGINWIDTH: It is an optional attribute stated in pixels that determines horizontal space between the <FRAME> contents and the frame's borders.

MARGINHEIGHT: An optional attribute stated in pixels that determines vertical space

between the <FRAME> contents and the frame's borders.

NORESIZE: An optional attribute which prevents viewers from resizing the frame.

SCROLLING: A <FRAME> attribute that displays a scroll bar/s in the frame.

Targets

Specify the TARGET attribute when creating links for use in a frames environment.

TARGET attribute uses the NAME attribute of the

FRAME element.

This attribute takes the following form:

TARGET="window_name"

Special Targets

There are 4 special target names that cannot be assigned by the NAME attribute of the

<FRAME> tag.

Each of these reserved names serves a

special function when used with the TARGET

attribute.

TARGET="_top"

TARGET="_blank"

TARGET="_self"

TARGET="_parent"

Forms

The biggest tool to allow your readers to communicate with you via the Web.

Creating a form usually involves two independent steps:

create the layout for the form itself and then write a script program on the server side (called a script or program) to process the information you get back from a form.

<FORM> Tag

<FORM>..</FORM> tags are used to create a form.

Inside these tags are each of the individual form elements plus any other HTML content to create a layout for that form (paragraphs, headings, tables, and so on).

The opening tag of the FORM element usually includes two attributes: METHOD and ACTION

FORM Attributes

NAME attribute is used to name form according to their use.

METHOD attribute identifies how the information will be processed:

POST method - the browser sends the data in two steps:

the browser contacts the form-

processing server specified in the

ACTION attribute,

when contact is made, it sends the data to the server in a separate transmission.

GET method - contacts the form-

processing server and sends the form data in a single transmission step:

the browser appends the data to the form's action URL, separated by the question mark (?) character.

ACTION attribute is a pointer to the script that processes the form on the server side.

The ACTION can be indicated by a relative

path or by a full URL to a script on your server or somewhere else.

A typical <FORM> tag with the ACTION attribute looks like this:

<FORM ACTION="http://www.yehey.com/cgi- bin/update"> ... </FORM>

Input Element

<INPUT> tag creates the data entry fields on an HTML form.

INPUT element has ten different types of fields: Text boxes, Password boxes, Checkboxes,

Option (Radio) buttons, Submit, Reset, File,

Hidden and Image.

Input Element Attributes

TYPE attribute identifies the type of INPUT to use - text, password, checkbox, radio, submit, reset, file, hidden, image, and button.

NAME attribute sets the name for the element.

VALUE sets the value for an input field.

SIZE attribute sets how wide a text field should be.

MAXLENGTH the maximum number of characters for text or password fields

CHECKED attribute specifies that the control or TYPE is initially checked; only applies to CHECKBOX and RADIO type of INPUT.

SRC attribute specifies the URL of an image in

IMAGE TYPE of INPUT.

META Element

META element is used to identify property of a document.

it helps search engines categorize information correctly.

can be defined after the <TITLE> element of a web document. Also defined in the HEAD element mostly for animation side.

<META NAME=”value” CONTENT=”value”>

Uses of the Meta Element

Its attributes also explains their uses.

KEYWORDS

used to define keywords that a search engine may use to improve the quality of search results.

<META NAME=”KEYWORDS”

CONTENT=”product name, service name, company name, country, province/state, industry, etc.”>

DESCRIPTION

used to provide a concise description of the Web page’s document.

<META NAME=”DESCRIPTION”

CONTENT=”This is my company’s web site. The site contains information on our products and services.”>

LANGUAGE

instructs the search engines on the natural language that the page will be written.

<META NAME=”LANGUAGE” CONTENT=”en, fr, ca”>

Sounds

Depending on the browser that the client is using, either of the two tags are being used to add a background sound on a page: EMBED element or the BGSOUND element.

EMBED

<EMBED>…</EMBED> tag is used to place

audio in a web page.

has the following attributes:

SRC,CONTROLS,AUTOSTART,HIDDEN,LOOP,VOLUME,HEIGHT,and WIDTH

<EMBED SRC=”Clip.wav” CONTROLS=”Console” AUTOSTART=”false’ HIDDEN=”false” LOOP=”true” VOLUME=”50”></EMBED>

BGSound

<BGSOUND>…</BGSOUND> tag is used to

place background audio in a page.

has the following the following attributes:

SRC,LOOP,DELAY,and TITLE

<BGSOUND SRC=”Clip.wav” LOOP=”2” DELAY=”5” TITLE=”Clip Sound”>

HTML Animation Elements

<MARQUEE>…</MARQUEE> tag is used to display a scrolling text/s.

BLINK is an HTML element that adds animation in web pages.

Embedding Objects

< EMBED ...> tag puts a browser plug-in in the page. It gives the location of a data file that the plug-in should handle.

<EMBED SRC="bouncingball.avi" WIDTH=”500” HEIGHT=”300”></EMBED>

Common attributes

SRC WIDTH HEGHT

Optional attributes

LOOP BANNER SPEEDs

Plug ins

Plug-ins are programs that allow embedded

objects to be played or viewed inline as opposed to downloaded and played or viewed externally to the browser.

Common use of plug-ins is for playing various forms of multimedia files inline on Web pages.

<OBJECT> Element

<OBJECT>…</OBJECT> tag provides a single generic way of including multimedia and other embedded objects into a Web page.

OBJECT has the ability to include various forms of media files (MPEG, audio files,

Shockwave/Director files) as well as run able programs such as Java applets or ActiveX controls.

Web Page Design Considerations

- Screen Resolution
- Color Depth
- Document Size vs. Download Time
- Page Layout

  An HTML page starts in the top left corner and grows to the right with no fixed boundary, and grows down with no fixed boundary. This means a page can be infinitely long and wide.