Setting Link Colors:

You can set colors of your links, active links and visited links using link, alink and vlink attributes of <body> tag

<html>

<head>

<title>Hyperlink Example</title>

</head>

<body id="gg" link="blue" alink="green" vlink="#FF0000">

<p><a href="https://www.google.com/">google.com</a></p>

<p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/">youtube.com</a></p>

</body>

</html>

Download Links:

You can create text link to make your PDF, or DOC or ZIP files downloadable. This is very simple; you just need to give complete URL

of the downloadable file

<html>

<head>

<title>Hyperlink Example</title>

</head>

<a href="https://www.google.com/page.pdf">Download PDF File</a>

</body>

</html>

HTML – IMAGE LINKS:

<html>

<head>

<title>Image Hyperlink Example</title>

</head>

<body>

<p>Click following link</p>

<a href="https://www.google.com/" target="\_self">

<img src="pexels-photo-2913125.webp" alt="test image" width="150"

height="100" border="0"/>

</a>

</body>

</html>

HTML Email Tag:

HTML <a> tag provides you option to specify an email address to send an email. While using <a> tag as an email tag, you will use mailto: email address along with href attribute. Following is the syntax of using mailto instead of using http.

<a href= "mailto: abc@example.com">Send Email</a>

Default Settings:

<a href="mailto:abc@example.com?subject=Feedback&body=Message">

Send Feedback

</a>

HTML – FRAMES:

HTML frames are used to divide your browser window into multiple sections where each section can load a separate HTML document. A collection of frames in the browser window is known as a frameset. The window is divided into frames in a similar way the tables are

organized: into rows and columns.

Disadvantages of Frames:

1) Some smaller devices cannot cope with frames often because their screen is not big enough to be divided up.

2) Sometimes your page will be displayed differently on different computers due to different screen resolution.

3) The browser's back button might not work as the user hopes.

There are still few browsers that do not support frame technology.

Creating Frames

To use frames on a page we use <frameset> tag instead of <body> tag. The <frameset> tag defines, how to divide the window into frames. The rows attribute of <frameset> tag defines horizontal frames and cols attribute defines vertical frames. Each frame is indicated by <frame> tag and it defines which HTML document shall open into the frame.

<html>

<head>

<title>HTML Frames</title>

</head>

<frameset rows="10%,80%,10%">

<frame name="top" src="/html/top\_frame.htm" />

<frame name="main" src="/html/main\_frame.htm" />

<frame name="bottom" src="/html/bottom\_frame.htm" />

<noframes>

<body>

Your browser does not support frames.

</body>

</noframes>

</frameset>

</html>

<html>

<head>

<title>HTML Frames</title>

</head>

<frameset cols="25%,50%,25%">

<frame name="left" src="/html/top\_frame.htm" />

<frame name="center" src="/html/main\_frame.htm" />

<frame name="right" src="/html/bottom\_frame.htm" />

<noframes>

<body>

Your browser does not support frames.

</body>

</noframes>

</frameset>

</html>

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<title>HTML Frames Example</title>

</head>

<frameset rows="20%, 80%">

<frame src="pexels-photo-2913125.webp" name="header">

<frameset cols="30%, 70%">

<frame src="pexels-photo-2913125.webp" name="menu">

<frame src="pexels-photo-2913125.webp" name="content">

</frameset>

</frameset>

</html>

The <frameset> Tag Attributes:

Following are important attributes of the <frameset> tag:

1) cols:

The cols attribute is used within a <frameset> tag to define the width and arrangement of frames in a frameset with multiple columns. It specifies the width of each column as a comma-separated list of values. The values can be specified in pixels, percentage, or relative units. For example, cols="25%, 75%" divides the frameset into two columns, with the first column occupying 25% of the width and the second column taking up 75%.

2) rows:

The rows attribute is similar to cols, but it is used to define the height and arrangement of frames in a frameset with multiple rows. It specifies the height of each row as a comma-separated list of values, which can be specified in pixels, percentage, or relative units. For instance, rows="50%, 50%" divides the frameset into two rows, with each row occupying 50% of the height.

3) border:

The border attribute is used within a <frameset> tag to specify the width of the border around each frame in the frameset. It accepts a numerical value to define the width in pixels. For example, border="1" sets a border width of 1 pixel for each frame in the frameset.

4) frameborder:

The frameborder attribute is used within a <frame> or <iframe> tag to determine whether or not to display a border around the frame. It accepts a boolean value, either "0" or "1". When set to "0", no border is displayed, while setting it to "1" displays a border. For example, <frame frameborder="0"> will hide the frame border.

5) framespacing:

The framespacing attribute is used within a <frameset> tag to specify the amount of space (in pixels) to be reserved between frames in a frameset. It defines the space between adjacent frames horizontally and vertically. For example, framespacing="10" adds a 10-pixel gap between frames.

The <frame> Tag Attributes:

1) src:

This attribute is used to give the file name that should be loaded in the frame. Its value can be any URL. For example, src="/html/top\_frame.htm" will load an HTML file available in html

directory.

2) name:

This attribute allows you to give a name to a frame. It is used to indicate which frame a document should be loaded into. This is especially important when you want to create links in one frame that load pages into an another frame, in which case the second frame needs a name to identify itself as the target of the link.

3) frameborder:

This attribute specifies whether or not the borders of that frame are

shown; it overrides the value given in the frameborder attribute on the

<frameset> tag if one is given, and this can take values either 1 (yes)

or 0 (no).

4) marginwidth:

This attribute allows you to specify the width of the space between the

left and right of the frame's borders and the frame's content. The value

is given in pixels. For example marginwidth="10".

5) marginheight:

This attribute allows you to specify the height of the space between the

top and bottom of the frame's borders and its contents. The value is

given in pixels. For example marginheight="10".

6) noresize:

By default, you can resize any frame by clicking and dragging on the

borders of a frame. The noresize attribute prevents a user from being

able to resize the frame. For example noresize="noresize".

7) scrolling:

This attribute controls the appearance of the scrollbars that appear on

the frame. This takes values either "yes", "no" or "auto". For example

scrolling="no" means it should not have scroll bars.

8) longdesc

This attribute allows you to provide a link to another page containing a

long description of the contents of the frame. For example

longdesc="framedescription.htm"

Frame's name and target attributes:

<html>

<head>

<title>HTML Target Frames</title>

</head>

<frameset cols="200, \*">

<frame src="/html/menu.htm" name="menu\_page" />

<frame src="/html/main.htm" name="main\_page" />

<noframes>

<body>

Your browser does not support frames.

</body>

</noframes>

</frameset>

</html>

<html>

<body bgcolor="#4a7d49">

<a href="http://www.google.com" target="main\_page">Google</a>

<br /><br />

<a href="http://www.microsoft.com" target="main\_page">Microsoft</a>

<br /><br />

<a href="http://news.bbc.co.uk" target="main\_page">BBC News</a>

</body>

</html>

\_self -- Loads the page into the current frame.

\_blank -- Loads a page into a new browser window.opening a new window.

\_parent -- Loads the page into the parent window, which in the case of a single frameset is the main browser window.

\_top -- Loads the page into the browser window, replacing any current frames.

targetframe -- Loads the page into a named targetframe

HTML – IFRAMES:

<html>

<head>

<title>HTML Iframes</title>

</head>

<body>

<p>Document content goes here...</p>

<iframe src="/html/menu.htm" width="555" height="200">

Sorry your browser does not support inline frames.

</iframe>

<p>Document content also go here...</p>

</body>

</html>

The <Iframe> Tag Attributes:

src -- This attribute is used to give the file name that should be loaded in the frame. Its value can be any URL. src="/html/top\_frame.htm" will load an HTML file available in html

directory.

name -- This attribute allows you to give a name to a frame. It is used to indicate which frame a document should be loaded into. This is especially important when you want to create links in one frame that load pages into an another frame, in which case the second frame needs a name to identify itself as the target of the link.

frameborder -- This attribute specifies whether or not the borders of that frame are

shown; it overrides the value given in the frameborder attribute on the

<frameset> tag if one is given, and this can take values either 1 (yes)

or 0 (no).

marginwidth -- This attribute allows you to specify the width of the space between the

left and right of the frame's borders and the frame's content. The value

is given in pixels. marginwidth="10".

marginheight -- This attribute allows you to specify the height of the space between the top and bottom of the frame's borders and its contents. The value is given in pixels. For example marginheight="10".

noresize -- By default, you can resize any frame by clicking and dragging on the borders of a frame. The noresize attribute prevents a user from being able to resize the frame. For example noresize="noresize".

scrolling -- This attribute controls the appearance of the scrollbars that appear on the frame. This takes values either "yes", "no" or "auto". For example scrolling="no" means it should not have scroll bars.

longdesc -- This attribute allows you to provide a link to another page containing a long description of the contents of the frame. For example

longdesc="framedescription.htm"

HTML – BLOCKS:

All the HTML elements can be categorized into two categories (a) Block Level

Elements (b)Inline Elements.

Block Elements:

Block elements appear on the screen as if they have a line break before and after them.

For example, the <p>, <h1>, <h2>, <h3>, <h4>, <h5>, <h6>, <ul>, <ol>, <dl>, <pre>, <hr />, <blockquote>, and <address> elements are all block level elements. They all start on their own new line, and anything that follows them appears on its own new line.

Inline Elements:

Inline elements, on the other hand, can appear within sentences and do not have to appear

on a new line of their own. The <b>, <i>, <u>, <em>, <strong>, <sup>, <sub>, <big>, <small>, <li>, <ins>, <del>, <code>, <cite>, <dfn>, <kbd>, and <var> elements are all inline elements.

Grouping HTML Elements:

There are two important tags which we use very frequently to group various other HTML

tags (i) <div> tag and (ii) <span> tag

i) The<div> tag:

This is the very important block level tag which plays a big role in grouping various other HTML tags and applying CSS on group of elements. Even now <div> tag can be used to create webpage layout where we define different parts (Left, Right, Top etc.) of the page using <div> tag. This tag does not provide any visual change on the block but this has more meaning when it is used with CSS.

<html>

<head>

<title>HTML div Tag</title>

</head>

<body>

<!-- First group of tags -->

<div style="color:red">

<h4>This is first group</h4>

<p>Following is a list of vegetables</p>

<ul>

<li>Beetroot</li>

<li>Ginger</li>

<li>Potato</li>

<li>Radish</li>

</ul>

</div>

<!-- Second group of tags -->

<div style="color:green">

<h4>This is second group</h4>

<p>Following is a list of fruits</p>

<ul>

<li>Apple</li>

<li>Banana</li>

<li>Mango</li>

<li>Strawberry</li>

</ul>

</div>

</body>

</html>

The <span> tag:

The HTML <span> is an inline element and it can be used to group inline-elements in an HTML document. This tag also does not provide any visual change on the block but has more meaning when it is used with CSS.

The difference between the <span> tag and the <div> tag is that the <span> tag is used with inline elements whereas the <div> tag is used with block-level elements.

<html>

<head>

<title>HTML span Tag</title>

</head>

<body>

<p>This is <span style="color:red">red</span> and this is <span

style="color:green">green</span></p>

</body>

</html>