

HTML Continued..

Tags and Attributes

Lists

Lists are used to organize items in the browser window:

Unordered list: Bulleted list (most popular), list items with no particular order

Ordered list: Numbered list

Definition List

Ordered Lists

- Ordered lists are a list of numbered items.
- To create an ordered list, type:

``

`` This is step one.

`` This is step two.

`` This is step three.

``

Here's how it would look on the Web:

- 1. This is step one.**
- 2. This is step two.**
- 3. This is step three.**

More Ordered Lists....

- The TYPE=x attribute allows you to change the the kind of symbol that appears in the list.
 - A is for capital letters
 - a is for lowercase letters
 - I is for capital roman numerals
 - i is for lowercase roman numerals

Unordered Lists

- An unordered list is a list of bulleted items
- To create an unordered list, type:

 First item in list

 Second item in
list

 Third item in list

Here's how it would look on the Web:

- **First item in list**
- **Second item in list**
- **Third item in list**

More Unordered Lists...

- The TYPE=shape attribute allows you to change the type of bullet that appears
 - *circle* corresponds to an empty round bullet
 - *square* corresponds to a square bullet
 - *disc* corresponds to a solid round bullet; this is the default value

Definition List

- A description list, with terms and descriptions:
- `<dl>`
 - `<dt>Coffee</dt>`
 - `<dd>Black hot drink</dd>`
 - `<dt>Milk</dt>`
 - `<dd>White cold drink</dd>``</dl>`

EXAMPLE

<OL TYPE="i">

 List item ...

 List item ...

<P> text</P>

<OL TYPE="i" START="5">

 List item now starts from 5
...

i. List item ...

ii. List item ...

text

v. List item now starts
from 5 ...

Nested List

```
<OL TYPE =“I”>  
<LI> List item 1 ...</LI>  
<LI> List item 2 ..</LI>  
  <ol type = "a">  
    <li> 1.1  
    <li> 1.2  
  </ol>  
<LI> List item 3 ..</LI>  
</OL>
```

```
List item 1 ...  
List item 2 ..  
  1.1  
  1.2  
List item 3 ..
```

Horizontal Rule <HR>

- The <HR> element causes the browser to display a horizontal line (rule) in your document.
- <HR> does not use a closing tag, </HR>.

Attribute	Description	Default Value
SIZE	Height of the rule in pixels	2 pixels
WIDTH	Width of the rule in pixels or percentage of screen width	100%
NOSHADE	Draw the rule with a flat look instead of a 3D look	Not set (3D look)
ALIGN	Aligns the line (Left, Center, Right)	Center
COLOR	Sets a color for the rule (IE 3.0 or later)	Not set

Inserting Images

- Type ``, where `image.JPG` indicates the location of the image file
- The `WIDTH=n` and `HEIGHT=n` attributes can be used to adjust the size of an image
- The attribute `BORDER=n` can be used to add a border `n` pixels thick around the image

Alternate Text

- Some browsers don't support images. In this case, the ALT attribute can be used to create text that appears instead of the image.
- Example:
**

...

- **Image File (SRC:source):** This value will be a URL (location of the image)
- **Alternate Text (ALT):** This is a text field that describes an image when the image cannot be displayed.
- **Alignment (ALIGN):** This allows you to align the image on your page.
- **Width (WIDTH):** is the width of the image in pixels.
- **Height (HEIGHT):** is the height of the image in pixels.
- **Border (BORDER):** is for a border around the image, specified in pixels.
- **HSPACE:** is for Horizontal Space on both sides of the image specified in pixels. A setting of 5 will put 5 pixels of invisible space on both sides of the image.
- **VSPACE:** is for Vertical Space on top and bottom of the image specified in pixels. A setting of 5 will put 5 pixels of invisible space above and below the image.

Links

- A link lets you move from one page to another, play movies and sound, send email, download files, and more....
- A link has three parts: a **destination**, a **label**, and a **target**
- To create a link type
` label `

Anatomy of a Link

* label *

- In the above link, “page.html” is the destination. The destination specifies the address of the Web page or file the user will access when he/she clicks on the link.
- The label is the text that will appear underlined or highlighted on the page

Changing the Color of Links

- The LINK, VLINK, and ALINK attributes can be inserted in the <BODY> tag to define the color of a link
 - **LINK** defines the color of links that have not been visited
 - **VLINK** defines the color of links that have already been visited
 - **ALINK** defines the color of a link when a user clicks on it

Using Links to Send Email

- To create a link to an email address, type

*** MAIL ME***

Anchors

- Anchors enable a user to jump to a specific place on a Web site
- Two steps are necessary to create an anchor. First you must create the anchor itself. Then you must create a link to the anchor from another point in the document.

Anchors

- To create the anchor itself, type
`label`
at the point in the Web page where you want the user to jump to
- To create the link, type
`label`
at the point in the text where you want the link to appear

Example: Anchor

Table of Contents

[Introduction](#)
[Chapter One](#)
[Chapter Two](#)

Introduction

(Text for Introduction)

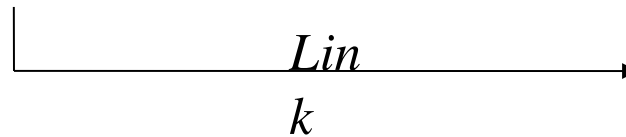
Chapter 1

(Text for Chapter 1)

Chapter 2

(Text for Chapter 2)

`Chapter Two
`



`Chapter 2 `

Anchor →

Internal Links/ Bookmarks

- HTML bookmarks are used to allow readers to jump to specific parts of a Web page

- First, create a bookmark with the id attribute:

`<h2 id="tips">Useful Tips Section</h2>`

- Then, add a link to the bookmark, from within the same page:

`Visit the Useful Tips Section`

- Or, add a link to the bookmark from another page:

`Visit the Useful Tips
Section`

Image as Hyperlink

**

**

**

Scrolling text using the <marquee> tag

```
<html>
```

```
<head><title> scrolling  
text</title></head>
```

```
<marquee><font
```

```
face="sand">Welcome to my website!
```

```
Be sure to visit again ! </font>
```

```
</marquee>
```