

Internet Programming

Lecture 3

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Agenda

- ▶ HTML Quotation and Citation Elements
- ▶ HTML Comments
- ▶ HTML Links
- ▶ Unordered HTML List
- ▶ Ordered HTML List

HTML Quotation and Citation Elements

1. HTML <q> for Short Quotations

- The HTML <q> element defines a short quotation.
- Browsers usually insert quotation marks around the <q> element.

Example

```
<p>WWF's goal is to: <q>Build a future where people live in harmony with nature.</q></p>
```

Example 1 : Try to make a quotation as shown in the following example

Browsers usually insert quotation marks around the q element.

WWF's goal is to: "Build a future where people live in harmony with nature."

Example 1 solution

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<p>Browsers usually insert quotation marks around the q element.</p>

<p>WWF's goal is to: <q>Build a future where people live in harmony with
nature.</q></p>

</body>
</html>
```

2. HTML <blockquote> for Quotations

- The HTML <blockquote> element defines a section that is quoted from another source.

Example

```
<p>Here is a quote from WWF's website:</p>  
<blockquote cite="http://www.worldwildlife.org/who/index.html">  
For 50 years, WWF has been protecting the future of nature.  
The world's leading conservation organization,  
WWF works in 100 countries and is supported by  
1.2 million members in the United States and  
close to 5 million globally.  
</blockquote>
```

Example 2: Try to display a section that is quoted from another source.

Browsers usually indent blockquote elements.

For nearly 60 years, WWF has been protecting the future of nature. The world's leading conservation organization, WWF works in 100 countries and is supported by more than one million members in the United States and close to five million globally.

Example 2 solution

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<p>Browsers usually indent blockquote elements.</p>

<blockquote cite="http://www.worldwildlife.org/who/index.html">
For nearly 60 years, WWF has been protecting the future of nature. The world's
leading conservation organization, WWF works in 100 countries and is supported
by more than one million members in the United States and close to five million
globally.
</blockquote>

</body>
</html>
```

HTML <abbr> for Abbreviations

- The HTML <abbr> element defines an abbreviation or an acronym.
- Marking abbreviations can give useful information to browsers, translation systems and search-engines.

Example

```
<p>The <abbr title="World Health Organization">WHO</abbr> was founded in 1948.</p>
```

Example 3: Make abbreviation for World Health Organization as WHO using the suitable tag

The `WHO` was founded in 1948.

Marking up abbreviations can give useful information to browsers, translation systems and search-engines.

Example 3 solution

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<p>The <abbr title="World Health Organization">WHO</abbr> was founded in 1948.
</p>

<p>Marking up abbreviations can give useful information to browsers,
translation systems and search-engines.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

HTML <address> for Contact Information

- The HTML <address> element defines contact information (author/owner) of a document or an article.
- The <address> element is usually displayed in italic. Most browsers will add a line break before and after the element.

Example

```
<address>  
Written by John Doe.<br>  
Visit us at:<br>  
Example.com<br>  
Box 564, Disneyland<br>  
USA  
</address>
```

Example 4: Display contact information of a document

The HTML address element defines contact information (author/owner) of a document or article.

Written by John Doe.

Visit us at:

Example.com

Box 564, Disneyland

USA

Example 4 solution

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<p>The HTML address element defines contact information (author/owner) of a document or article.</p>
```

```
<address>
```

```
Written by John Doe.<br>
```

```
Visit us at:<br>
```

```
Example.com<br>
```

```
Box 564, Disneyland<br>
```

```
USA
```

```
</address>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

HTML <cite> for Work Title

- The HTML <cite> element defines the title of a work.
- Browsers usually display <cite> elements in italic.

Example

```
<p><cite>The Scream</cite> by Edvard Munch. Painted in 1893.</p>
```


Example 5: Display contact information of a document

The HTML cite element defines the title of a work.

Browsers usually display cite elements in italic.



The Scream by Edvard Munch. Painted in 1893.

Example 5 solution

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<p>The HTML cite element defines the title of a work.</p>
<p>Browsers usually display cite elements in italic.</p>


<p><cite>The Scream</cite> by Edvard Munch. Painted in 1893.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

HTML Comment Tags

- Comment tags are used to insert comments in the HTML source code.
- You can add comments to your HTML source by using the following syntax

```
<!-- Write your comments here -->
```

- Notice that there is an exclamation point (!) in the opening tag, but not in the closing tag.
- **Note:** Comments are not displayed by the browser, but they can help document your HTML source code.
- **With comments you can place notifications and reminders in your HTML**

Example

```
<!-- This is a comment -->  
  
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>  
  
<!-- Remember to add more information here -->
```

- The HTML code is displayed as shown in the browser

This is a paragraph.

HTML Link

- Links are found in nearly all web pages. Links allow users to click their way from page to page.
 - HTML links are hyperlinks.
 - You can click on a link and jump to another document.
 - When you move the mouse over a link, the mouse arrow will turn into a little hand.

Note: A link does not have to be text. It can be an image or any other HTML element.

HTML Links - Syntax

- Hyperlinks are defined with the HTML `<a>` tag

```
<a href="url">Link text</a>
```

Example 6: Add a link to your web page

HTML Links

[Visit our HTML tutorial](#)

Example 6 :Solution

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<h2>HTML Links</h2>
<p><a href="https://www.google.com/html/">Visit our HTML tutorial</a></p>

</body>
</html>
```

HTML Lists

HTML List Example

An Unordered List:

- Item
- Item
- Item
- Item

An Ordered List:

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

Unordered HTML List

- An unordered list starts with the `` tag. Each list item starts with the `` tag.
- The list items will be marked with bullets (small black circles) by default:

Example

```
<ul>  
  <li>Coffee</li>  
  <li>Tea</li>  
  <li>Milk</li>  
</ul>
```

Example 7: Write a unordered list for a café to choose a favorite drink

An unordered HTML list

- Coffee
- Tea
- Milk

Example 7 :Solution

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<h2>An unordered HTML list</h2>

<ul>
  <li>Coffee</li>
  <li>Tea</li>
  <li>Milk</li>
</ul>

</body>
</html>
```

Unordered HTML List - Choose List Item Marker

- The CSS list-style-type property is used to define the style of the list item marker.

Value	Description
disc	Sets the list item marker to a bullet (default)
circle	Sets the list item marker to a circle
square	Sets the list item marker to a square
none	The list items will not be marked

Example 8: Write a unordered list for a café to choose a favorite drink using Disc Bullets.

Unordered List with Disc Bullets

- Coffee
- Tea
- Milk

Example 8 :Solution

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<h2>Unordered List with Disc Bullets</h2>

<ul style="list-style-type:disc;">
  <li>Coffee</li>
  <li>Tea</li>
  <li>Milk</li>
</ul>

</body>
</html>
```


Example 9: Write a unordered list for a café to choose a favorite drink using circle Bullets.

Unordered List with Circle Bullets

- Coffee
- Tea
- Milk

Example 9 :Solution

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<h2>Unordered List with Circle Bullets</h2>

<ul style="list-style-type:circle;">
  <li>Coffee</li>
  <li>Tea</li>
  <li>Milk</li>
</ul>

</body>
</html>
```

Example 10: Write a unordered list for a café to choose a favorite drink using square Bullets.

Unordered List with Square Bullets

- Coffee
- Tea
- Milk

Example 10 :Solution

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<h2>Unordered List with Square Bullets</h2>

<ul style="list-style-type:square;">
  <li>Coffee</li>
  <li>Tea</li>
  <li>Milk</li>
</ul>

</body>
</html>
```

Example 11: Write a unordered list for a café to choose a favorite drink using square Bullets.

Unordered List without Bullets

Coffee
Tea
Milk

Example 11 :Solution

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<h2>Unordered List without Bullets</h2>

<ul style="list-style-type:none;">
  <li>Coffee</li>
  <li>Tea</li>
  <li>Milk</li>
</ul>

</body>
</html>
```

Ordered HTML List

- An ordered list starts with the `` tag. Each list item starts with the `` tag.
- The list items will be marked with numbers by default

Example

```
<ol>  
  <li>Coffee</li>  
  <li>Tea</li>  
  <li>Milk</li>  
</ol>
```

Example 12: Write an ordered list for a café to choose a favorite drink .

An ordered HTML list

1. Coffee
2. Tea
3. Milk

Example 12 :Solution

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<h2>An ordered HTML list</h2>

<ol>
  <li>Coffee</li>
  <li>Tea</li>
  <li>Milk</li>
</ol>

</body>
</html>
```

Ordered HTML List - The Type Attribute

- The type attribute of the tag, defines the type of the list item marker

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

Numbers

Example 13: Write an ordered list using numbers for a café to choose a favorite drink.

Ordered List with Numbers

1. Coffee
2. Tea
3. Milk

Example 13 :Solution

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<h2>Ordered List with Numbers</h2>

<ol type="1">
  <li>Coffee</li>
  <li>Tea</li>
  <li>Milk</li>
</ol>

</body>
</html>
```

Uppercase Letters

Example 14: Write an ordered list using uppercase for a café to choose a favorite drink.

Ordered List with Letters

- A. Coffee
- B. Tea
- C. Milk

Example 14 :Solution

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<h2>Ordered List with Letters</h2>

<ol type="A">
  <li>Coffee</li>
  <li>Tea</li>
  <li>Milk</li>
</ol>

</body>
</html>
```

Lowercase Letters

Example 15 Write an ordered list using lowercase for a café to choose a favorite drink.

Ordered List with Lowercase Letters

- a. Coffee
- b. Tea
- c. Milk

Example 15 :Solution

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<h2>Ordered List with Lowercase Letters</h2>

<ol type="a">
  <li>Coffee</li>
  <li>Tea</li>
  <li>Milk</li>
</ol>

</body>
</html>
```


Uppercase Roman Numbers

Example 16 Write an ordered list using Uppercase Roman Numbers for a café to choose a favorite drink.

Ordered List with Roman Numbers

- I. Coffee
- II. Tea
- III. Milk

Example 16 :Solution

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<h2>Ordered List with Roman Numbers</h2>

<ol type="I">
  <li>Coffee</li>
  <li>Tea</li>
  <li>Milk</li>
</ol>

</body>
</html>
```

Lowercase Roman Numbers

Example 17 Write an ordered list using Lowercase Roman Numbers for a café to choose a favorite drink.

Ordered List with Lowercase Roman Numbers

- i. Coffee
- ii. Tea
- iii. Milk

Example 17 :Solution

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<h2>Ordered List with Lowercase Roman Numbers</h2>

<ol type="i">
  <li>Coffee</li>
  <li>Tea</li>
  <li>Milk</li>
</ol>

</body>
</html>
```

The background features abstract, overlapping green geometric shapes, primarily triangles and polygons, in various shades of green, creating a modern and dynamic visual effect.

Thank you