**DAY 2-HTML (List, Formatting & Phrases)**

https://lh6.googleusercontent.com/pzfkpYzj_xNKuCIRaMdGOcJRGHimowNa5u7Ned4rI9rrL8AGediPxVgoTzYM65B3F7T2wKnzzs4NN42aMrsGf_ZZvSDkx9V2RHZ5SJ6YjjldEA7E9x9SwUSXZmLWBKV9rfHuNRbkG3bXpFexSg

**Refresh Yesterday’s Class-10 Minutes**

1. Add the line of code that this html file is missing.

<!DOCTYPE html>  
<html>  
<head>  
<title>Page Title</title>  
</head>  
<h1>My First Heading</h1>  
<p>My first paragraph.</p>  
</body>  
</html>

1. Which of the following shows the right way to add an image to your page?
2. <image src="ComputingKids.png">
3. <img src=ComputingKids.png>
4. <img src="ComputingKids.png">
5. <img src="ComputingKids.html">
6. Which of the following shows the right way to add a link to your page?
7. <a href="Home.html">Home</a>
8. <a href=Home.html>Home</a>
9. <a href="Home.html"></a>
10. <a href="Home">Home</a>

**Lecture about Lists-20 Minutes**

**Unordered List**

* An unordered list starts with the **<ul>** tag. Each list item starts with the **<li>** tag.
* The list items will be marked with bullets (small black circles) by default:

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

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

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

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 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 |

**Ordered List**

* An ordered list starts with the **<ol>** tag. Each list item starts with the **<li>** tag.
* The list items will be marked with numbers by default:

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

* The **type** attribute of the <ol> tag, defines the type of the list item marker:

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

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 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 |

**Description List**

* HTML also supports description lists.
* A description list is a list of terms, with a description of each term.
* The **<dl>** tag defines the description list, the **<dt>** tag defines the term (name), and the **<dd>** tag describes each term:

<dl>  
  <dt>Coffee</dt>  
  <dd>- black hot drink</dd>  
  <dt>Milk</dt>  
  <dd>- white cold drink</dd>  
</dl>

**Activity based on above lecture-30 Minutes**

**Unordered HTML List**

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<body>

<h2>An unordered HTML list</h2>

<ul style="list-style-type:disc">

<li>Coffee</li>

<li>Tea</li>

<li>Milk</li>

</ul>

</body>

</html>

* Also try CSS **list-style-type** with circle, square and none.

## Ordered HTML List

<!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>

* Also try **type**=”A”,”a”,”I”,”i”.

## HTML Description Lists

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<body>

<h2>A Description List</h2>

<dl>

<dt>Coffee</dt>

<dd>- black hot drink</dd>

<dt>Milk</dt>

<dd>- white cold drink</dd>

</dl>

</body>

</html>

**Lecture+Activity-20 Minutes**

## The Poem Problem & The HTML <pre> Element

## The Poem Problem

This poem will display on a single line:

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<body>

<p>In HTML, spaces and new lines are ignored:</p>

<p>

My Bonnie lies over the ocean.

My Bonnie lies over the sea.

My Bonnie lies over the ocean.

Oh, bring back my Bonnie to me.

</p>

</body>

</html>

## The HTML <pre> Element

The HTML <pre> element defines preformatted text.

The text inside a <pre> element is displayed in a fixed-width font (usually Courier), and it preserves both spaces and line breaks

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<body>

<p>The pre tag preserves both spaces and line breaks:</p>

<pre>

My Bonnie lies over the ocean.

My Bonnie lies over the sea.

My Bonnie lies over the ocean.

Oh, bring back my Bonnie to me.

</pre>

</body>

</html>

**Lecture-20Minutes**

**HTML Formatting**

* Bold Text **<b>...</b>** element, is displayed in bold
* Italic Text **<i>...</i>** element is displayed in italicized
* Underlined Text **<u>...</u>** element, is displayed with underline
* Strike Text **<strike>...</strike>** element is displayed with strikethrough, which is a thin line through the text
* Superscript Text **<sup>...</sup>** element is written in superscript; the font size used is the same size as the characters surrounding it but is displayed half a character's height above the other characters.
* Subscript Text **<sub>...</sub>** element is written in subscript; the font size used is the same as the characters surrounding it, but is displayed half a character's height beneath the other characters.
* Inserted Text **<ins>...</ins>** element is displayed as inserted text.
* Deleted Text **<del>...</del>**element, is displayed as deleted text.
* Larger Text **<big>...</big>** element is displayed one font size larger than the rest of the text surrounding it.
* Smaller Text **<small>...</small>** element is displayed one font size smaller than the rest of the text surrounding it.
* Grouping Content**-<div>** and **<span>**elements

The **<div>** and **<span>** elements allow you to group together several elements to create sections or subsections of a page.

For example, you might want to put all the footnotes on a page within a <div> element to indicate that all of the elements within that <div> element relate to the footnotes. You might then attach a style to this <div> element so that they appear using a special set of style rules.

<div id="content" align="left" bgcolor="white">

<h5>Content Articles</h5>

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

</div>

The <span> element, on the other hand, can be used to group inline elements only. So, if you have a part of a sentence or paragraph which you want to group together, you could use the <span> element as follows

<body>

<p>This is the example of <span style="color:green">span tag</span> and the <span style="color:red">div tag</span> alongwith CSS</p>

</body>

**HTML Phrase Tags**

* Emphasized Text **<em>...</em>** element is displayed as emphasized text.
* Marked Text **<mark>...</mark>** element, is displayed as marked with yellow ink.
* Strong Text **<strong>...</strong>** element is displayed as important text.
* Text Abbreviation

You can abbreviate a text by putting it inside opening **<abbr>** and closing **</abbr>** tags. If present, the title attribute must contain this full description and nothing else.

* Acronym Element **<acronym>** element allows you to indicate that the text between <acronym> and </acronym> tags is an acronym.
* Text Direction **<bdo>...</bdo>** element stands for Bi-Directional Override and it is used to override the current text direction.
* Quoting Text

Text inside a **<blockquote>...</blockquote>** element is usually indented from the left and right edges of the surrounding text, and sometimes uses an italicized font.

* Short Quotation **<q>...</q>** element is used when you want to add a double quote within a sentence.
* Address Text **<address>...</address>** element is used to contain any address.

**Activity based on above lecture-1Hr**

**HTML Formatting**

<!DOCTYPE html>

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<body>

<p>The following word uses a <b>bold</b> typeface.</p>

<p>The following word uses a <i>italicized</i> typeface.</p>

<p>The following word uses a <u>underlined</u> typeface.</p>

<p>The following word uses a <strike>strikethrough</strike>typeface.</p>

<p>The following word uses a <sup>superscript</sup> typeface.</p>

<p>The following word uses a <sub>subscript</sub> typeface.</p>

<p>I want to drink <del>cola</del> <ins>wine</ins></p>

<p>I want to drink <del>cola</del> <ins>wine</ins></p>

<p>The following word uses a <big>big</big> typeface.</p>

<p>The following word uses a <small>small</small> typeface.</p>

</body>

</html>

## Grouping Content-<div> and <span> elements

## -<div> elements

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<title>Div Tag Example</title>

</head>

<body>

<div id="menu" align="middle" >

<a href="Home.html">HOME</a> |

<a href="Contact.html">CONTACT</a> |

<a href="About.html">ABOUT</a>

</div>

<div id="content" align="left" bgcolor="white">

<h5>Content Articles</h5>

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

</div>

</body>

</html>

**<span>** **elements**

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<title>Span Tag Example</title>

</head>

<body>

<p>This is the example of <span style="color:green">span tag</span> and the <span style="color:red">div tag</span> alongwith CSS</p>

</body>

</html>

**HTML Phrase Tags**

<html>

<body>

<p>The following word uses a <em>emphasized</em> typeface.</p>

<p>The following word has been <mark>marked</mark> with yellow</p>

<p>The following word uses a <strong>strong</strong> typeface.</p>

<p>My best friend's name is <abbr title="Siddharth">Sid</abbr>.</p>

<p>This chapter covers marking up text in <acronym>XHTML</acronym>.</p>

<p>This text will go left to right.</p>

<p><bdo dir="rtl">This text will go right to left.</bdo></p>

<blockquote>XHTML 1.0 is the first Recommendation for XHTML, following on from earlier work on HTML 4.01, HTML 4.0, HTML 3.2 and HTML 2.0.</blockquote>

<p>Amit is in Spain, <q>I think I am wrong</q>.</p>

<address>Bothell,WA,98021</address>

</body>

</html>