HTML programming using lists, tables, frames and hyperlinks.

Lists

Lists are a great way to provide information in a structured and easy-to-read format.
There are two types of lists :

1. **Number List (Order List):** An order list is used when the sequence of list items is important.

2. **Bullet List (Unorder List):** An unorder list is a collection of related items that have no special order or sequence or series. Therefore tags use to create lists are given below.

Tag:

Description: Specify the list item.

Tag:

Description: The <ol> tag formats the contents of an ordered list with numbers. Hence the number starts with 1. It is increment by one for each successive order list item tag with

Attributes: Type = a / A / i / I / 1 Set the numbering style to a , A , i , I,1 default is 1
start = "A" Specifies the number or letter which in the list should start.

Example:

\<html\>

\<body bgcolor= "pink"\>

\<font face = "Arial" size= "6" color = "green"\>

\<u\>

List of Cities....

\</u\>

\</font\>

\<ol type = "A" start = "A"\>

\<li\> Mumbai

\<li\> Delhi

\<li\> Kolkata

\<li\> Nagpur

\</ol\>

\</body\>

\</html\>

Tag:\<ul\> \</ul\>

Description: \<ul\> tag defines the unordered list of items

Attributes: Type = disc / square / circle Specifies the bullet type.

Example:

\<html\>

\<body bgcolor= "sky blue" text ="yellow"\>

\<font face = "Arial"

size="6" color= "orange"\>

\<i\>\<u\>\<b\>

List of Fruits

\</i\>\</u\>\</b\>

\<ul type = "circle"\>

\<li\> Apple

\<li\> Pinapple

\<li\> Mango

\<li\> Guava

</body>

</html>

Tables

A table is a two-dimensional matrix, consisting of rows and columns. HTML tables are intend to display data in the columns on a web page.Thus the Tables contain information such
as text, images, forms, hyperlinks, etc.
Tags use to create the table are given below.

Tag: <table> </table>

Description: Create a table

Attributes: Border=number Draws an outline around the table rows and cells of width equal to the number. By default, the table has no border number =0. Width=number Defines the width of the table.
Hence, Cellspacing=number Set the amount of cell space between table cells. Thus, the default value is 2
Cellpadding=number Sets the amount of cell space, in a number of pixels between the cell border and its contents. The default value is 2
Cellpadding=number Sets the amount of cell space, in a number of pixels between the cell border and its contents. However, Default is 2
Bgcolor="#rrggbb" sets background color of the table Bordercolor="#rrggbb" sets border color of the table align=left | right | center
Aligns the table. Since the default alignment is left frame=void | above | below | hsides | lhs | rhs | vsides | box | border

Therefore, the browser where to draw borders around the table

Tag: <tr> </tr>

Description: Creates a row in the table

Tag: <th> </th>

Description : Cells are insert in a row of the table for heading

Tag: <td> </td>

Description: Data cells are insert in a row of the table

<**html**>

<**title**>

<**head**>Table

</**head**></**title**>

<**body**>

<**table** border = 2 cellspacing = 4 cellpadding = 4 bordercolordark = "red" bordercolorlight = "blue" align = "center">

<**caption**> List of Books </**caption**>

<**tr**>

<**th** rowspan = 2 align = "center"> Item No </**th**>

<**th** rowspan = 2 align = "center"> Item Name </**th**>

<**th** align = "center" colspan = 2> Price </**th**>

</**tr**>

<**tr**>

<**th** align = "center"> Rs. </**th**>

<**th** align = "center"> Paise </**th**>

</**tr**>

<**tr**>

<**td** align = "center"> 1 </**td**>

<**td** align = "center"> Programming in C++ </**td**>

<**td** align = "center"> 500 </**td**>

<**td** align = "center"> 50 </**td**>

</**tr**>

<**tr**>

<**td** align = "center"> 2 </**td**>

<**td** align = "center"> Programming in Java </**td**>

<**td** align = "center"> 345 </**td**>

<**td** align = "center"> 00 </**td**>

</**tr**>

</**table**>

</**body**>

</**html**>

Frames

By Using frames, we can divide the display screen into multiple scrolling sections, each of which
can display a different web page on it.Therefore It allows multiple HTML documents to be seen concurrently
Tags use to add frames are given below.

Tag: <frameset> </frameset>

Description: Splits browser screen into frames.

Attributes: Rows=number helps in dividing the browser screen into horizontal sections or frames. Cols=number divides the screen display into vertical sections or frames. Hence, The numbers write in rows and columns attribute can be given as absolute numbers or percentage value or an asterisk(*) can be used to indicate the remaining space.

Example:

<html>

<frameset rows = "20%,

30%, *">

</html>

Tag:<frame> </frame>

Description: used to define a single frame in a <frameset>

Attributes: name=text Assigns a name to the frame no resize Prevents the users from resizing the frame. src=url Specifies the location of the initial HTML Document to be display by the frame.
Although bordercolor="#rrggbb" or color name Sets the color for frame's borders

Example :

<html>

<frameset rows = "50%, *">

<frameset cols = "50%, *">

<frame src = "success.html" name = "frm1">

<frame src = welcome.html" name = "frm2">

</frameset>

<frame src = "failure.html" name = "frm3">

</frameset>

</html>

Hyperlinks

Hyperlink is a specialized feature of HTML. Instead of clicking through sequentially
organized pages, a hypertext user clicks especially highlighted text called 'hyperlink'.Therefore, hyperlinks
are technically known as anchors. Thus, They are usually visible in blue underlines.
Tags use to add hyperlinks lists are given below.

Tag: <a>

Description: Add an anchor or hyperlink.

Attributes: href=url Specifies the URL of the target page.

Example:

<**html**>

<**body**>

<**A**

HREF="http://www.google.com">Click

here to visit google</**A**>

</**BODY**>

</**html**>