DISCUSSION OF BASIC HTML TAGS

What is HTML?

- Hyper Text Markup Language
- Language used to design a layout
- To specify hyperlinks
- A document may contain- text, images, etc.
- HTML is not case sensitive
- HTML programming is done through notepad or any text editor
- The file is saved as .htm or .html

What HTML is made up of?

- TAGS
- ATTRIBUTES
- ✓ All HTML TAGS are contained in angle brackets < > Eg. <head> , <h1> , ,
- ✓ TAG is a coded HTML command to display a part of a webpage.
- ✓ Attribute is a special word used inside a TAG to specify additional information to TAG such as color, alignment etc
- ✓ HTML tags come in pairs

HTML Document Structure

Every HTML document has the following structure:

```
<html>
<head>
<title> Title of page is written here</title>
</head>
<body>
Html TAGS which define the page
</body>
</html>
```

TAGS

• <html>....</html> IDENTIFIES THE AS AN HTML DOCUMENT.

• HTML DOCUMENT BEGINS WITH <html>
AND ENDS WITH </html>

• <head>....</head> CONTAINSTHE INFORMATION OF DOCUMENT

TAGS

- <title>....</title>
- CONTAINSTHE DOCUMENT TITLE WHICH IS DISPLAYED IN THE BROWSERS TITLE BAR
- <body>....</body>
 CONTAINS ALL TAGS, ATTRIBUTES & INFORMATION
 TO BE DISPLAYED IN THE WEB PAGE.
-
<body>TAG IS ENTERED BELOW THE CLOSING
- </head>TAG AND ABOVE THE CLOSING OF
- <html>TAG

HTML writing tools

- Need a text editor
- Notepad, frontpage, etc.

Viewing HTML

HTML document can be viewed in a browser like IE, Firefox, Opera, Safari etc.

Container Elements

- These require starting and ending tags.
- These are paired tags.

Empty Elements

• These require starting tag.

HEADINGS

Six levels of headings are available.

```
<h1 ...> text </h1> -- largest of the six
<h2 ...> text </h2>
<h3 ...> text </h3>
<h4 ...> text </h4>
<h5 ...> text </h5>
<h6 ...> text </h6> -- smallest of the six
```

PARAGRAPH

- defines a paragraph
- Add align="position" (left, center, right)
- But is optional
- PARAGRAPH ALIGNMENTS

LINE BREAKS

$$<$$
br $>$

CENTRETAG

```
<center>...</center>
```

Text Formatting Tags

```
<font color="red" size="2" face="Times Roman">
This is the text of line one </font>

<font color="green" size="4" face="Arial">
Line two contains this text </font>

<font color="blue" size="6" face="Courier"
The third line has this additional text </font>
```


diockquote> Defines a long quotation </blockquote>

To display a horizontal line:

```
<hr size="4" width="50%">
<hr size="4" noshade>
```

<PRE> Preformatted Text

- Defines preformatted text
- It preserves both spaces and line breaks

```
 if (a < b) {
    a++;
    b = c * d;
}
else {
    a--;
    b = (b-1)/2;
}
</pre>
```

Ordered Lists:

- List of items are marked with numbers
- An ordered lists start with the tag
- Each list item start with the tag

Ordered Lists:

```
    type="1">

 Item one 
 Item two 
 <ol type="I" >
  Sublist item one 
  Sublist item two 

    type="i">

   Sub-sublist item one 
   Sub-sublist item two 
  </_{0}|>
```

UnOrdered Lists:

- List of items are marked with bullets
- An ordered lists start with the tag
- Each list item start with the tag
- Type Attribute can have the value:

```
type="circle"
type="square"
type="disc"
```

Unordered Lists:

```
ul type="disc">
 <li> One </li>
 <li>Two </li>
 ul type="circle">
  Three 
  <li>> Four </li>
  ul type="square">
    <li>> Five </li>
    <li> \leli> \leli>
```

Definition Lists:

- List of terms and Explanation of terms
- Definition lists start with the <DL> tag
- Definition list term starts with <DT> tag
- Each definition list definition starts with <DD> tag

Definition Lists:

```
<dl>
<dl>
<dt> coffee </dt>
<dd> black hot drink </dd>
<dd> milk </dd>
<dd> white cold drink </dd>
</dl>
```

Formatting tags

```
<br/>
<b>bold</b><br/>
<i>i>italic</i><br/>
<u>underlined</u><br/>
subscripts: f<sub>0</sub> + f<sub>1</sub><br/>
superscripts: x<sup>2</sup> + y<sup>2</sup><br/>
<strike>strike through</strike><br/>
<b><i>bold italic</i></b><br/>
<font color="gray">gray</font><br/>
<br/>
<force>
```

Bold Italic

 $\frac{\text{Underlined}}{\text{Subscripts: } f_0 + f_1}$ $\text{Superscripts: } x^2 + y^2$

Strike Through Bold Italic

Gray

Images

- To display image in a document use tag
- To display image we need SRC attribute (source)
- Value of SRC attribute is the URL of the image
- ALT attribute define an "alternate text" for an image(if the browser can't load images)
- WIDTH, HEIGHT may be in units of pixels or percentage of page or frame
 - width="357"
 - height="50%"

Example:

```
<img src="dolphin.jpg" align="left" width="150" height="150"
alt="dolphin dead!">
```

<A> Anchors (HyperLinks)

• Link to an absolute URL:

If you get spam, contact microsoft to report the problem.

• Link to a relative URL:

See these references concerning our fine products.

Link to a section within a URL:

Amazon provided a reference for our company.

Naming a Section

<h2> our references </h2>

URL (Uniform Resource Locator) is used to address a document on World Wide Web.

HYPERLINKS

```
<br/><bdy>
<h3>welcome to <a href="http://www.manipal.edu"><bdy>
<strong>manipal institute of technology</strong></a>
</h3>
</body>
```

Welcome to Manipal Institute of Technology

Tables

- table tag
- <aption> optional table title
- table row
- table column header
- table data element

Tables

```
<caption>table caption</caption>
heading1heading2
row1 col1 datarow1 col2 data
row2 col1 datarow2 col2 data
row3 col1 datarow3 col2 data
```

Element Attributes

- align=position -- left, center, right for table
- border=number -- width in pixels of border (including any cell spacing, default 0)
- cellspacing=number -- spacing in pixels between cells, default about 3
- cellpadding=*number* -- space in pixels between cell border and table element, default about 1
- width=number[%]-- width in pixels or percentage of page/frame width
- bgcolor=*color* -- background color of table, also valid
- for $\langle tr \rangle$, $\langle th \rangle$, and $\langle td \rangle$

TABLES

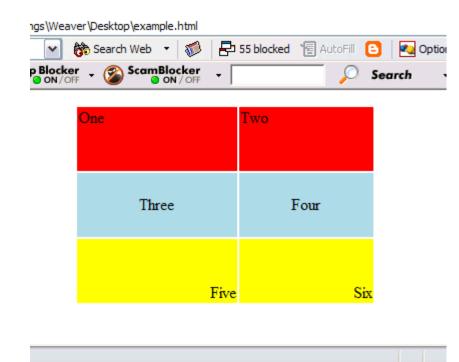
• cellspacing=10

• cellpadding=10



<TR> Table Row Attributes

Valid for the table row:
align -- left, center, right
valign -- top, middle, bottom
bgcolor -- background color



<TD> Table Cell Attributes

```
colspan -- how many columns this cell occupies
rowspan – how many rows this cell occupies
a
b
>
c
```

Valid for the table cell:

- Used to select different kind of user input.
- Forms is an area that contain form elements
- Form elements are elements that allow to enter information in a form
- Defined by < FORM> tag
- Action attribute defines the name of the file to which the contents are sent

• INPUT Tag:

Type of input is specified with TYPE attribute.

• Text Fields:

Used when we want to type numbers or text.

<input type="text" name="first name">

• Radio Buttons:

Used when we want user to select one of a limited number of choices.

• Check Boxes:

Used when we want user to select one or more options of a limited number of choices.

• Submit Button:

When user clicks on submit button, the content of the form is send to the server.

```
<html>
<head>
</head>
<body>
<form>
First name: <input type="text" name="firstname" /><br>
Last name: <input type="text" name="lastname" /><br>
Password: <input type="password" name="pwd" /><br>
<input type="radio" name="gender" value="male" /> Male<br/>br>
<input type="radio" name="gender" value="female" /> Female<br/>
<input type="checkbox" name="vehicle" value="Car" /> I have <br/>br>a car <br/>br>
Username: <input type="text" name="user" />
<input type="submit" value="Submit" /></form>
</body>
</html>
```

<textarea rows="10" cols="30"> Deifnes a text area<textarea>

• <SELECT> Defines a selectable list of items.

```
<select name="cars">
<option value="alto"> ALTO </option>
<option value="santro"> SANTRO </option>
...
</select>
```

END OF LECTURE