



NextGen



Web

Session: 3

Introduction to the Web



Objectives

- Explain the Heading tag
- Explain the different tags related to formatting
- Explain monospaced font, preformatted text, and block quotation
- Describe the different types of lists
- Explain the procedure to change the background color and image



Introduction

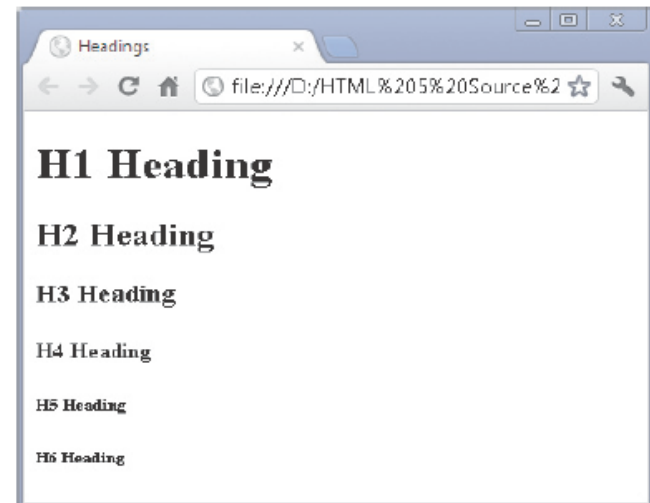
- Text content of Web page forms an important part of a Web site.
- Text must be attractive, easy to read, and should be short and crisp.
- Text formatting options such as bold, italics, superscript, subscript, and so on must be applied to attract the user attention.
- Background color and image of the Web page can be specified using HTML.



Headings

- Defines heading for contents such as text and images.
- Specifies the hierarchical structure of a Web page by grouping the contents.
- HTML defines six levels of heading ranging from H1 to H6.
 - **H1** is the top level, displayed with largest font size
 - **H6** is the lowest-level, displayed with smallest font size

```
<h1> H1 Heading </h1>
<h2> H2 Heading </h2>
<h3> H3 Heading </h3>
<h4> H4 Heading </h4>
<h5> H5 Heading </h5>
<h6> H6 Heading </h6>
```





HGROUP

- HGROUP is the new element defined in HTML5
- Used to group a set of H1 to H6 elements
- Used for multiple level sub headings that can be subheadings, alternative titles, taglines ...
- Used to create a document outline



Formatting

1/2

```
<b> ... </b>  
<i> ... </i>  
<small> ... </small>  
<u> ... </u>
```

- Determine the appearance of the content in browser. For example, text may appear in bold or underlined ...
- Make an HTML page more readable and presentable.
- Be applied by using container formatting elements.
- Commonly used formatting elements:
 - **B** element displays text in bold.
 - **I** element displays text in italics.
 - **SMALL** element makes the text appear smaller.
 - **U** element underlines the text.

Common Formatting Elements

This is an example of **bold** and small text.
The is an example of *italic* text.
The is an example of underline text.



```
<del> ... </del>  
<ins> ... </ins>  
<strong> ... </strong>  
<sub> ... </sub>  
<sup> ... </sup>
```

- Some more formatting elements such as:
 - **DEL** element encloses deleted text
 - **INS** element encloses inserted text
 - **STRONG** element emphasizes the text
 - **SUB** element displays a text as subscript
 - **SUP** element displays a text as superscript

Updating, Emphasizing, and Shifting Text

This is an example of ~~deleted~~ inserted text.

The is an example of **Strong** text.

The is an example of _{subscript} text.

The is an example of ^{superscript} text.



Monospaced & Preformatted Text

1-2

- Monospaced font allows the same amount of horizontal space between fonts irrespective of font size, shape, and type.
- Monospaced fonts are used for programming code snippets, instruction texts, and ASCII characters.
- `<pre>` tag:
 - is used for preformatted text content.
 - applies a fixed-font width to the text content.
 - allows you to copy-paste the content along with the formatting from the source.



Monospaced & Preformatted Text

1-2

- Following table lists some of the predefined tags:

Tag	Description
	Used for emphasized text
<dfn>	Used for definition term
<code>	Used for computer code
<samp>	Used for sample output from a computer program
<cite>	Used for citation



Formatting a Block Quotation

- To define a long quotation or block quotation, `<blockquote>` tags are used.
- `<blockquote>` tag indents the quotation in browsers.

`<h3>Blockquote Demo</h3>`

`<blockquote>`

“When one door closes, another opens; but we often look so long and so regretfully upon the closed door that we do not see the one which has opened for us.” -Alexander Graham Bell

`</blockquote>`

Blockquote Demo

“When one door closes, another opens; but we often look so long and so regretfully upon the closed door that we do not see the one which has opened for us.”
-Alexander Graham Bell



Lists

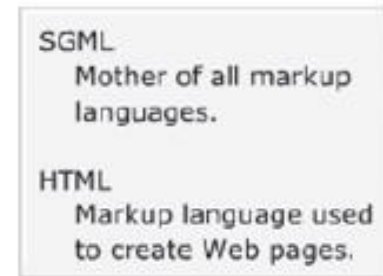
- Is a collection of items
- Can contain paragraphs, images, links, and other lists
- Can be organized in sequential or nonsequential manner
- Displays a list of related items



Ordered List



Unordered List



Definition List



Ordered Lists 1-2

- List is displayed using a numbered or alphabetic bullet

`...`

Ordered list

`...`

List item within an ordered list

```
<h2>Days in a Week:</h2>
```

```
<ol>
```

```
  <li> Sunday </li>
```

```
  <li> Monday </li>
```

```
  <li> Tuesday </li>
```

```
  <li> Wednesday </li>
```

```
  <li> Thursday </li>
```

```
  <li> Friday </li>
```

```
  <li> Saturday </li>
```

```
</ol>
```

Days in Week

1. Sunday
2. Monday
3. Tuesday
4. Wednesday
5. Thursday
6. Friday
7. Saturday



Ordered Lists 2-2

- Following table lists some of the different numbering styles

Property's Value	Example
decimal	1, 2, 3...
lower-alpha	a, b, c...
upper-alpha	A, B, C...
lower-roman	i, ii, iii...
upper-roman	I, II, III...

- **list-style-type** property is used to specify a numbering style for the ordered list.
- It is the property of the style attribute, which is specified with the `` tags.



Unordered Lists

1/2

```
<ul>...</ul>
```

Unordered list

```
<li>...</li>
```

List item within an unordered list

- Items are arranged in random order
- There are three types of bullets defined for the unordered lists: Disc, Square, Circle . Default value is Disc

```
<h3> Features of EasyPad </h3>
```

```
<ul>
```

```
<li> Opens many files at a time </li>
```

```
<li> Unlimited undo and redo </li>
```

```
<li> Reads and writes both
```

```
Windows and Unix files </li>
```

```
</ul>
```

Features of EasyPad

- Opens many files at a time
- Unlimited undo and redo
- Reads and writes both Windows and Unix files



Unordered Lists

2/2

```
<h3> Wild Animals </h3>
<ul style="list-style-type: circle">
  <li> Lion </li>
  <li> Tiger </li>
  <li> Leopard </li>
  <li> Wolf </li>
</ul>
```

Wild Animals

- Lion
- Tiger
- Leopard
- Wolf



Definition List 1/2

```
<dl>...</dl>
```

A description list

```
<dt>...</dt>
```

A name, such as a term or label

```
<dd>...</dd>
```

A value, such as a description or definition

- Refers to a collection of terms with their corresponding descriptions
- Appears with the term indented on the left followed by description on the right or on next line
- Elements required to create a definition list are as follows:
 - DL** - Specifies that the definition list will be created.
 - DT** - Specifies the term to be defined or described.
 - DD** - Specifies the definition or description of the term.



Definition List 2/2

`<h3> Types of Nouns </h3>`

`<dl>`

`<dt> Common Noun: </dt>`

`<dd> It is a name of an object in general, such as pencil,
pen, paper, and so on. </dd>`

`<dt> Proper Noun: </dt>`

`<dd> It is the unique name of a person or a place. </dd>`

`</dl>`

Types of Nouns

Common Noun:

It is a name of an object in general, such as pencil,
pen, paper, and so on.

Proper Noun:

It is the unique name of a person or a place.



Background & Foreground colors 1-2

- **Background** properties specify the background color and image for the Web pages.
- **Background** property is a shorthand property that specifies all the background properties in just one declaration.
- **bgcolor** attribute specifies the background color of a document.

`<body bgcolor="color_name|hex_number|rgb_number">`

where,

color_name - background color with a color name (such as "red")

hex_number - background color with a hex code (such as "#FF0000")

rgb_number - background color with an rgb code (such as "rgb(255,0,0)")



Background, Foreground color 2-2

- Another way to specify a background color for a Web page is by using the `style="background-color: color"` attribute.
- This attribute must be added to the `style` attribute of the `<body>` tag.
- The foreground color can be specified by using the `style="color: color"` attribute.
- Example:

```
<body style="background-color: navy; color: yellow">
```



Background Image File

- Allows to insert an image as the background on a Web page
- Should choose images with lighter shades
- Should choose an image that blends well and looks like a single image even after tiling
- However, background images are not recommended as the color may hide the text



Summary

- The heading elements define headings for contents such as text and images.
- The hgroup element is used to group titles and their subtitles.
- Monospaced fonts are used for programming code scripts, instruction texts, and ASCII characters.
- The `<pre>` tag is used to apply preformatted text content to a Web page.
- To define a long quotation or block quotation, the `<blockquote>` tag can be used.
- A list is a collection of items, which might be organized in a sequential or nonsequential manner. HTML supports three types of lists namely, ordered, unordered, and definition.
- HTML provides background properties that specify the background color and image for the Web pages.