

WEB DESIGN AND MULTIMEDIA

UNIT-1

BASIC HTML

CONTENTS

1.1 HISTORY OF HTML

1.2 INTRODUCTION TO HTML

1.3 STRUCTURE OF HTML DOCUMENT

CE: 1.1 WHAT IS HTML AND IT'S HISTORY

- HTML is a language, which makes it possible to present information on the Internet. What you see when you view a page on the Internet is your browser's interpretation of HTML.
- HTML was invented in 1989 by a scientist called Tim Berners-Lee.
- **HTML is the "mother tongue" of your browser.**
- To see the HTML code of a page on the Internet, simply click "View" in the top menu of your browser and choose "Source".

CE: 1.2 INTRODUCTION TO HTML

What does H-T-M-L stands for?

- HTML is an abbreviation of “HyperText Mark-up Language”.
- World Wide Web(WWW) is a collection of pages maintained on the Internet using a technique that is called Hyper-Text.
- Mark-up is what you do with the text. You are marking up the text the same way you do in a text editing program with headings, bullets and bold text and so on.
- Language is what HTML is. It uses many English words.

CE: 1.2 INTRODUCTION TO HTML

(CONTI...)

What can I use HTML for?

- The entire World Wide Web, used every day by millions for shopping, research, banking and other applications is based on a simple text-based markup language that is easy to learn and use.
- HTML is a markup language, a structured language that lets you identify common sections of a Web page such as headings, paragraphs and lists with markup tags that define each section.
- Web pages are simply text documents that use HTML to tell the browser how to display each document section.

CE: 1.2 INTRODUCTION TO HTML (CONTI...)

What is needed?

- You have a "browser". A browser is the program that makes it possible to browse and open websites.

- It is not important which browser you use. Following are some list of browsers.
 - ❖ -Mosaic
 - ❖ -Netscape Navigator and Netscape Communicator
 - ❖ -Internet Explorer
 - ❖ -Opera
 - ❖ -Mozilla Navigator
 - ❖ -Mozilla Firefox
 - ❖ -Google Chrome

CE: 1.2 INTRODUCTION TO HTML

(CONTI...)

Which editor can be used?

- You have heard programs such as Microsoft FrontPage, Macromedia Dreamweaver or even Microsoft Word, which can - or claim that they can
 - create websites for you.
- Instead, you can use a simple text editor also.

CE: 1.3 STRUCTURE OF A BASIC WEB PAGE

- An HTML file includes the text that the user sees in the browser.

- Contents within HTML markup elements the user cannot see that identify document sections and elements.

CE: 1.3 STRUCTURE OF A BASIC WEB PAGE (CONTI...)

<html>

<head>

<title>.....</title>

</head>

<body>

.....

.....

</body>

</html>

DEMONSTRATION :

Title Element

Head Section

Body Section

```
Prac-1 - Notepad
File Edit Format View Help
<html>
  <head>
    <title> This is my title : First Example </title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <H1>This is my heading : What is HTML ? </h1>
    <p> In today's Web, people shop, trade stocks, watch videos, share
      photos, play games, communicate via social networks, interact using live chat and
      video, and much more. They perform all of these activities using Web pages, text
      documents that Web browsers interpret and display. They all must be
      created using some form of the Hypertext Markup Language (HTML).</p>
  </body>
</html>
```

Meta Element

Heading & paragraph text the user sees in the browser



DEMONSTRATION (CONTI...):

- All tags are begins with <> Brackets and End with </>(Angle Brackets).
- The opening <html> tag and its closing </html> tag at the end of the page are the root element of the document.
- A root element is the container element for all other elements in the document.
- The head section is the container for all of the descriptive information about the document, including the document title, coding standards, links to external style sheets, and scripting code for interaction.
- None of the content in the head section appears in the browser window.

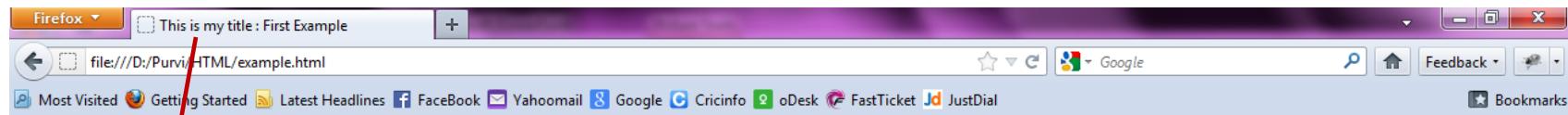
CE: <TITLE> SECTION

- The head section contains the important <title> element. This element contains the title of the document, which shows in the title bar of the browser.
- Document titles should clearly describe the page, contain key terms, and be understandable out of their Web site context.
- For example, “Home Page” as a title is meaningless outside of the context of its related content.
- The contents of <title> is a primary source of information for search engines and is often the first text users see in a list of search results.

CE: <BODY> SECTION

- The body section includes the content that the user sees in the browser window.
- For example, document headings are marked with one of a variety of heading tags, such as `<h1>`,`<h2>`....`<h6>`, signifying a top-level up to last-level heading.
- Paragraph content is marked with the `<p>` element.

CE: HTML IN THE BROWSER



Title

Heading

Paragraph



CE: WHAT WILL BE OUTPUT

- The browser interprets the HTML markup elements and displays the results, hiding the actual markup from the user.
- The user sees only the text “This is my heading : What is HTML?” formatted as a level-one heading and the paragraph text formatted as a paragraph.
- Each HTML element contains basic display information to organize and present contents in the browser, such as heading elements that are displayed in a bolder and larger font than paragraph elements.
- Notice also that the title is displayed in the title bar of the browser.

Browser

Title

Heading

Firefox  Uka Tarsadia University, Bardoli

utu.ac.in

Most Visited Getting Started Latest Headlines Facebook YahooMail Google Cricinfo oDesk FastTicket JustDial A-Z Site Index | Contact Us | Site Map | Web Mail | LMS (Staff)

Feedback Bookmarks

Body Section

UKA TARSADIA university
Imparting Knowledge. Awakening Wisdom. Transforming Lives



News

Established under Gujarat Private University(Amendment) Act No. 25 - 2011
Government of Gujarat and approved under section 22 of UGC Act 1956

Sophisticated Instrumentation

Welcome to Uka Tarsadia University, Bardoli

Bardoli Pradesh Kelavani Mandal is a group of devoted veterans in the field of education. It was established in 1960 with the objective of imparting higher education to the tribal and rural areas surrounding Bardoli.

During the last five decades, Bardoli Pradesh Kelavani Mandal has proved its merit by successfully running many under graduate and post-graduate courses. Today, BPKM continues with tradition of training young minds and finding solutions to addressing challenges of the future.

Bardoli has acquired an important place in the history of India. It has a rare distinction of nurturing many pioneers in social, agricultural, educational and industrial fields. It is a sought-after destination by the followers of Mahatma Gandhiji and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.

The Bardoli Satyagraha was initiated and spearheaded by Sardar Patel and lead to the ignition of mass agitation across the entire state of Gujarat and in different parts of the country against steep tax hike by the British Government in 1927. It was the immense strength and sacrifices of 87000 peasants with their families under the leadership of Sardar Patel, who generated the unified fighting

NEW Vacancy at College of Physiotherapy
NEW Vacancy at Engineering Faculty
NEW Vacancy at Computer Science Faculty
NEW Sophisticated Instrumentation
NEW Ph.D. Guide list VII

Merit

NEW Admission counseling in Integrated M.Sc.(IT)

UGC

NEW UGC Information
NEW Placement Link - UGC

Jobs

NEW Administrative Jobs
NEW Teaching Jobs

Admission 2013-14

NEW Admission Open at UTU

12:36 PM
7/8/2013

CE: OTHER TAGS

- The following are some more tags.

<!....	>	Comments
 		Line Break
<pre> </pre>		Preformatted text
 		Bold face
<u> <u>		Underline
<I> </I>		Italics
<tt> </tt>		Typewriter font

CLASS WORK

- Create a web page which shows the basic information in two or three lines about your college. Give it Proper title and Headings also.

INTERNATIONAL CERTIFICATION QUESTIONS

1. **<title>** is always written between **<head>** tags.

 - A. **<body>.....</body>**
 - B. **<a>.....**
 - C. **<head>.....</head>**
 - D. **<p>.....</p>**

Ans: C

INTERNATIONAL CERTIFICATION QUESTIONS

2. The data written between the <title> can be written maximum in 80 characters.

- A. 40**
- B. 60**
- C. 80**
- D. 256**

Ans: C

INTERNATIONAL CERTIFICATION QUESTIONS

3. Tags are always written in _____ brackets.

- A. []
- B. ()
- C. < >
- D. { }

Ans: C

INTERNATIONAL CERTIFICATION QUESTIONS

4. _____ sign is used to indicate end of the effect of the tag.

- A. \
- B. /
- C. #
- D. @

Ans: B

INTERNATIONAL CERTIFICATION QUESTIONS

5. HTML is a Programing Language .

- A. Programing Language**
- B. Web browser**
- C. Text editor**
- D. Application program**

Ans: A

INDUSTRY INTERVIEW QUESTIONS

- 1. What is HTML?**

- 2. Which type of language is HTML?**

- 3. Do we required any special software to use HTML?**

HOME WORK

- 1. Why we use HTML? Explain in detail. [2]**
- 2. Explain the general layout of HTML documents. [5]**
- 3. Explain each section of HTML documents with example. [5]**

PRACTICAL QUESTION :

Using all the tags listed in slides,create a well designed web page which shows the information about your friends.

example: (Heading)

(first friend name)

about your first friend.

(Second Friend name)

about second friend.

Create another web page as per your choice and use all the tags.

WEB DESIGN AND MULTIMEDIA

UNIT-1

**BASIC HTML
(LECTURE-2)**

CONTENTS

1.4 ANCHOR TAG AND HYPER LINKS

CE: 1.4 ANCHOR TAG

HyperLink

- Anchor tag defines a hyperlink, which is used to link from one page to another.
- A hyperlink (or link) is a word, group of words, or image that you can click on, to jump to another document.
- When you move the cursor over a link on a Web page, the arrow will turn into a little hand.
- This text is also called as **Hot Text**.
- A Hot text is created using an *anchor tag* that is `<a>...`.

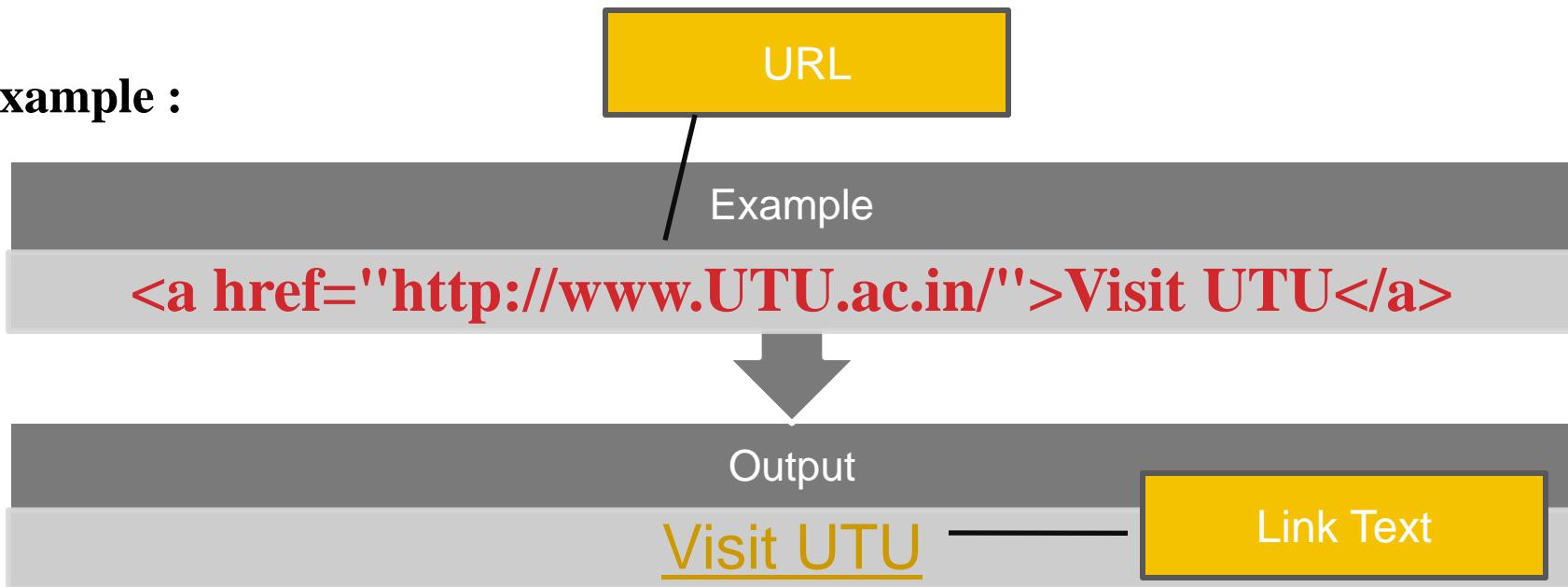
CE: SYNTAX

- Syntax of anchor tag :

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

- **Href** is an attribute of anchor tag. This specifies the destination of a link.
- **Href** stands for Hypertext Reference.

Example :



CE: EXAMPLE OF ANCHOR TAG

- Suppose if we have to access any local file then you have to specify a file name in href attribute.
- Example: File Name is :Hlink.html

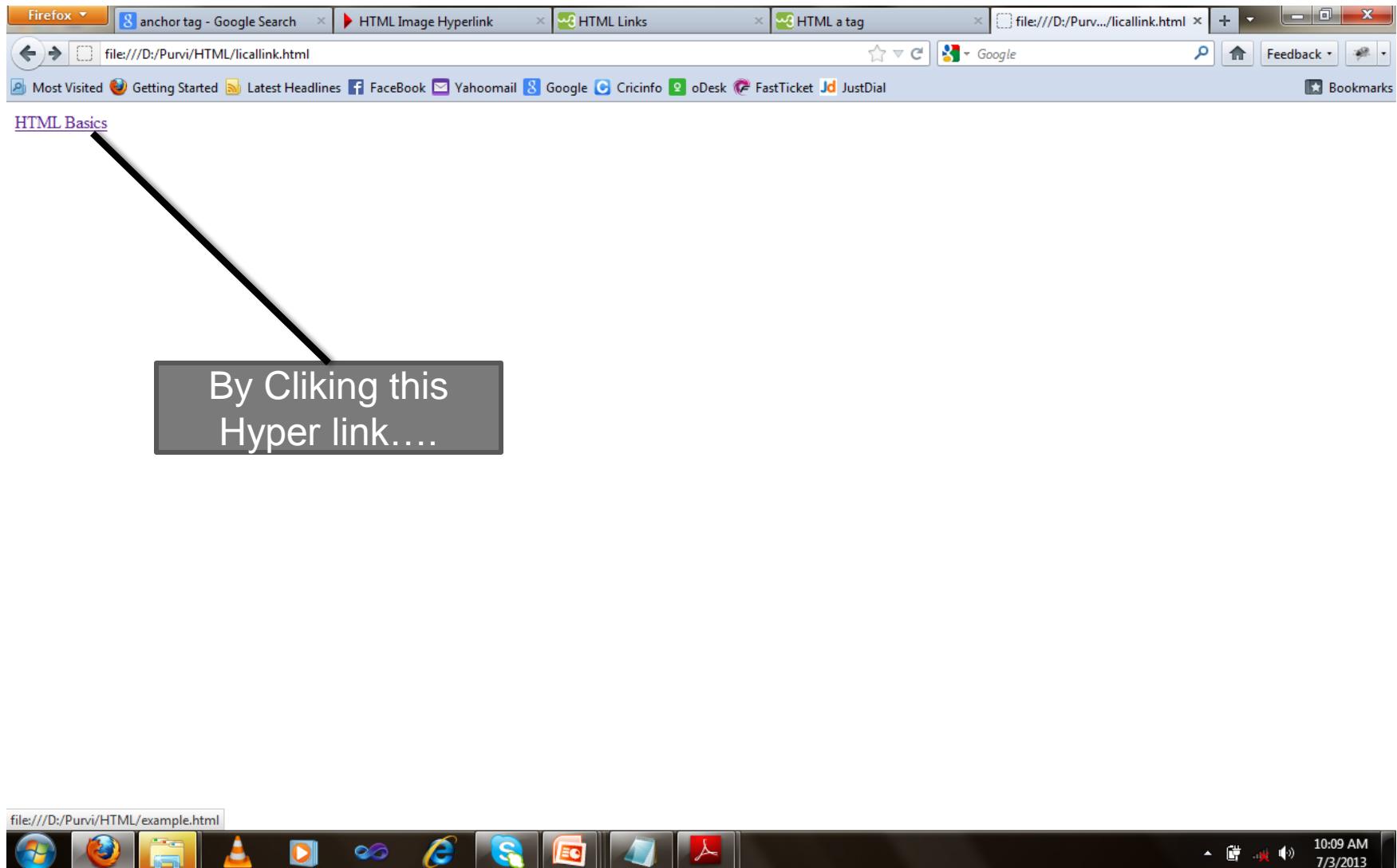
```
<html>
  <body>
    <a href=example.html>HTML Basics</a>
  </body>
</html>
```

DEMONSTRATION

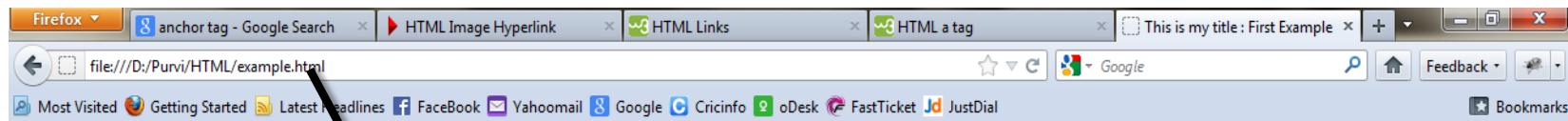
File Name : Example.html

```
<html>
  <head>
    <title> This is my title : First Example </title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <H1> This is my heading : What is HTML ? </h1>
    <p> In today's Web, people shop, trade stocks, watch videos, share
      photos, play games, communicate via social networks, interact using live
      chat and video, and much more. They perform all of these activities
      using Web pages, text documents that Web browsers interpret and
      display. They all must be created using some form of the Hypertext
      Markup Language (HTML).</p>
  </body>
</html>
```

OUTPUT: OPEN THE FILE HLINK.HTML



OUTPUT: (CONTI...) AFTER CLICKING ON HYPERLINK...



This is my heading : What is HTML ?

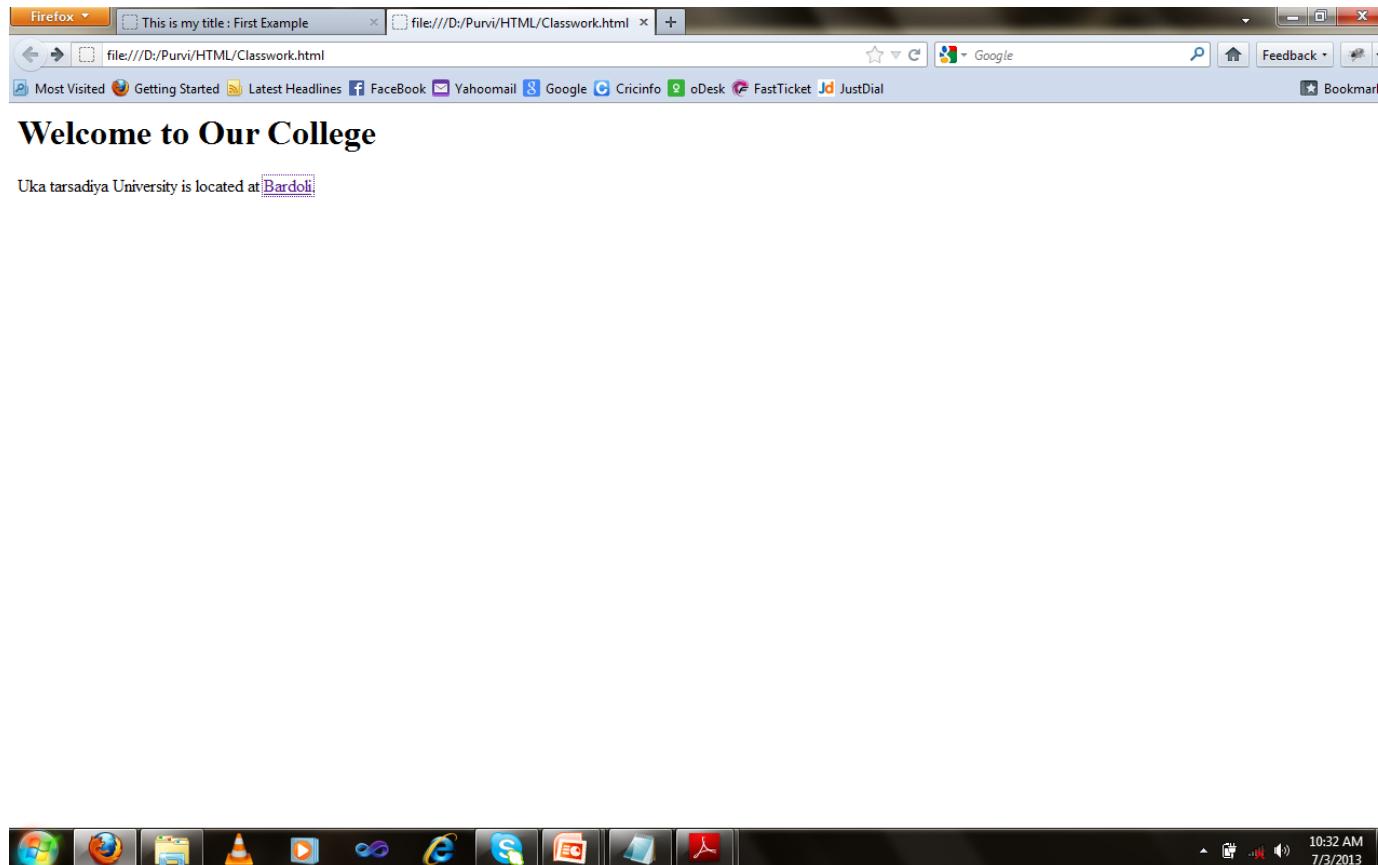
In today's Web, people shop, trade stocks, watch videos, share photos, play games, communicate via social networks, interact using live chat and video, and much more. They perform all of these activities using Web pages, text documents that Web browsers interpret and display. They all must be created using some form of the Hypertext Markup Language (HTML).

You will redirect here:
Example.html



CLASSWORK

- Create an HTML code which will generate the following output and by clicking on Hyperlink the page should be redirected to **Address.html**.



CE: ATTRIBUTES OF ANCHOR TAG

➤ There are three attribute of Anchor tag.:

- 1) Href
- 2) Target
- 3) Name

CE: TARGET ATTRIBUTE

- We can specify target window for the address defined in "href attribute", this is done by using "target" attribute.
- A target attribute has following possible values:

VALUES	USE
<u>_top</u>	Opens linked url in same window using full body.
<u>_self</u>	Opens linked url in same frame from which it is clicked. (its a default)
<u>_blank</u>	Opens linked url in new window.
<u>_parent</u>	Opens linked url in parent window/frameset.
framename	We can also specify a framename in which linked url to be opened.

DEMONSTRATION

```
<a href=example.html target='_blank'>Click here</a>
```

- Check what output will display in browser.
- Also test other values of target attribute.

CE: NAME ATTRIBUTE (ANCHOR TAG)

- The name attribute allows an anchor tag to point specific place on a web page.

- You can link from the bottom of a long page to the top of the page, or link from an item in a Table of Contents to the corresponding item where it appears on the page.

CE: NAME ATTRIBUE (CONTI...)

➤ Example:

```
<a name=comp></a>
```

- In this case an identification called “comp” has been defined using anchor tag.
- This is called identification of a location.
- You can also use id in place of name. Both works the same.

DEMONSTRATION: NAME ATTRIBUTE (CONTI...)

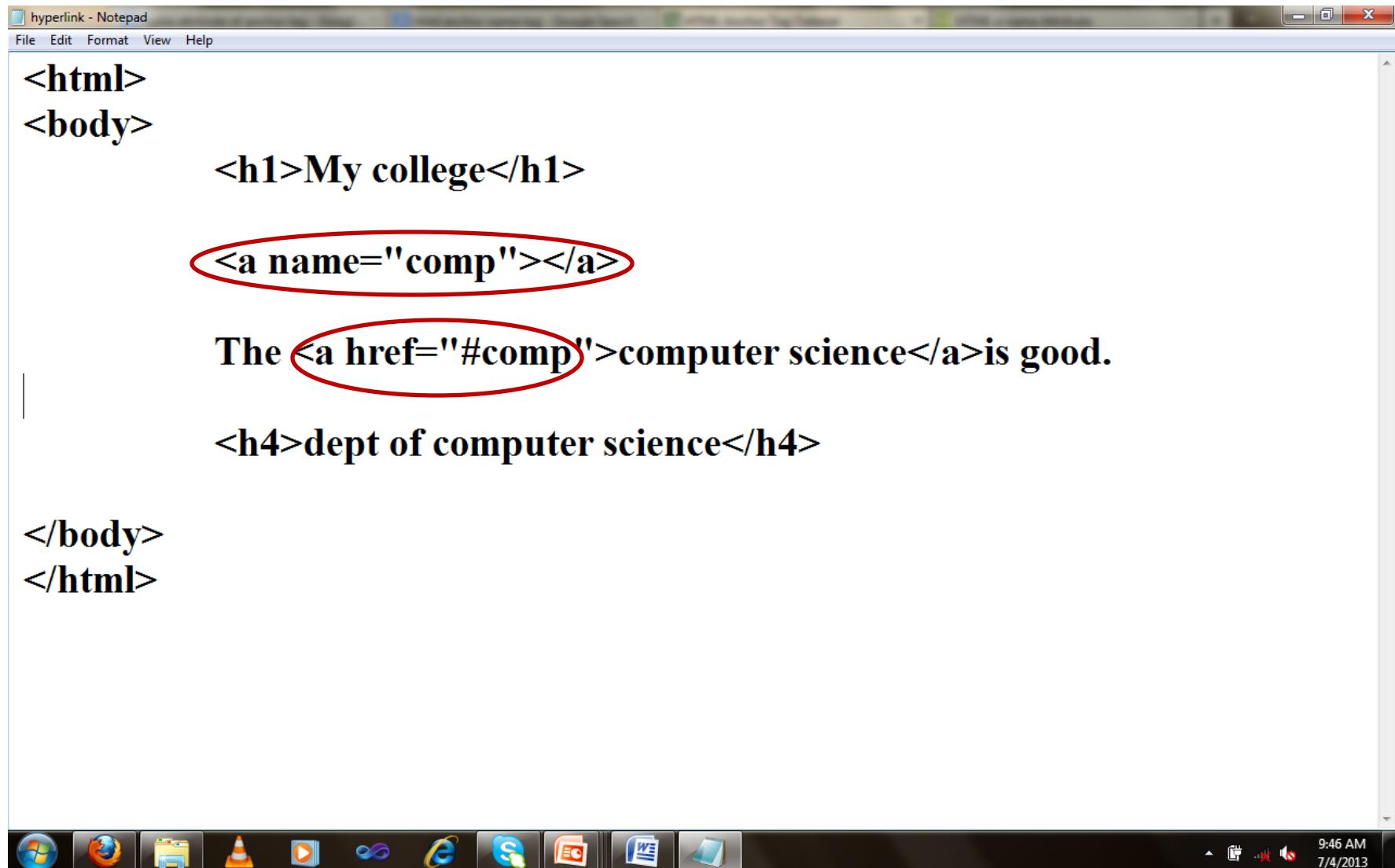
➤ Now,

`Computer Science`

➤ When the hot text Computer Science is clicked, the cursor jumps to the location with the identification.

DEMONSTRATION

```
hyperlink - Notepad
File Edit Format View Help
<html>
<body>
    <h1>My college</h1>
    <a name="comp"></a>
    The <a href="#comp">computer science</a>is good.
    <h4>dept of computer science</h4>
</body>
</html>
```



CLASS WORK

- Check the output for previous code.

INTERNATIONAL CERTIFICATION QUESTIONS

1. To create Hyperlink we need to have active Internet connection.

- A. True**
- B. False**

Ans: B

INTERNATIONAL CERTIFICATION QUESTIONS

2. Find the error from following code.

```
<html>
  <body>
    <a href="Address">Address.html</a>
  </body>
</html>
```

Solution:

```
<html>
  <body>
    <a href="Address.html">Address</a>
  </body>
</html>
```

INTERNATIONAL CERTIFICATION QUESTIONS

3. You can create Hyperlink on a word only. Is this true?

- A. True**
- B. False**

Ans: B

INTERNATIONAL CERTIFICATION QUESTIONS

4. What is the full form of HREF?

- A. Hypertext Reference**
- B. Hypertext Redirect**
- C. Hypertext Redirect Edit File**
- D. Hypertext Reference File**

Ans: A

INTERNATIONAL CERTIFICATION QUESTIONS

5. Which attribute is used to identify the location within a web page?

Ans: HREF

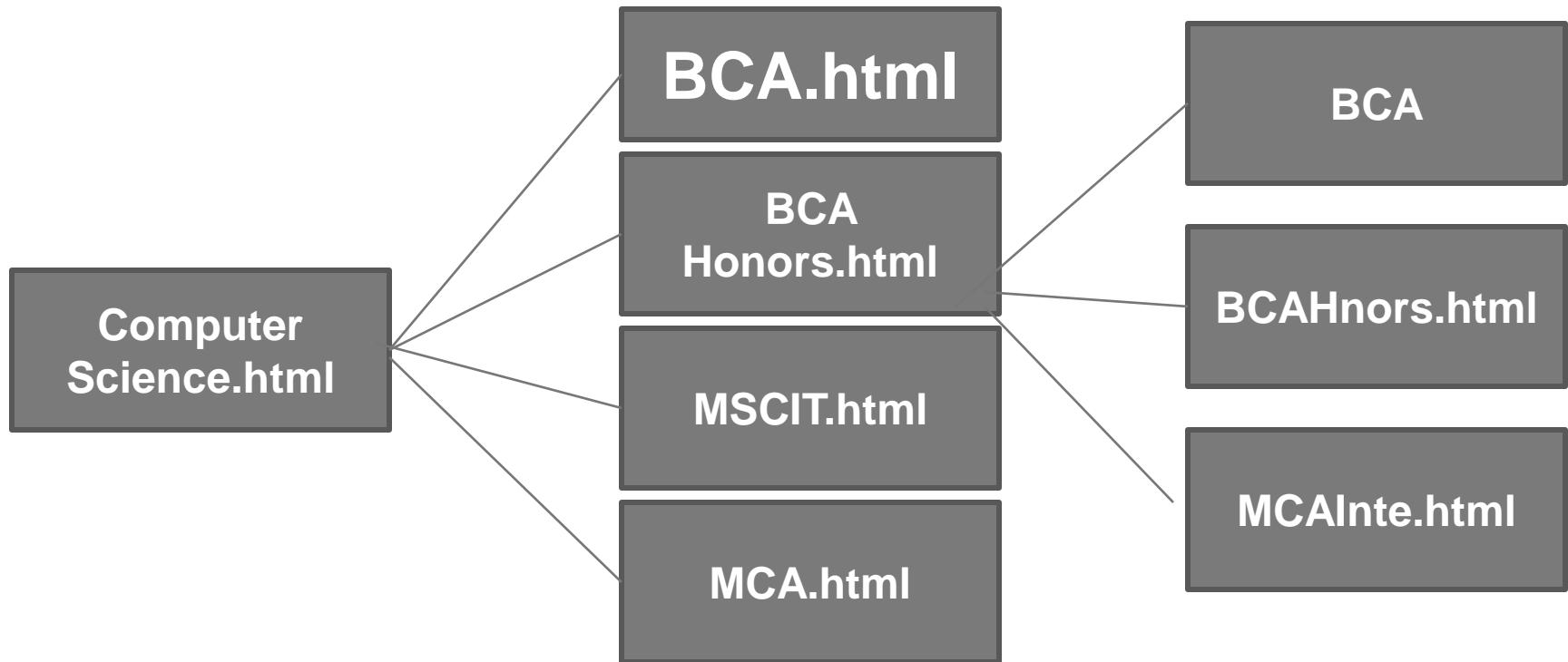
HOME WORK

- 1. What is the use of target attribute? Explain all values. [02]**
- 2. Explain the attribute HREF with an example. [03]**
- 3. How can you identify a particular location in web page? Explain with example. [03]**
- 4. Why we use Anchor Tag ? Explain in detail. [05]**

PRACTICAL QUESTION:

- **Create a paragraph about Computer Science.**
- **Mention the departments in it with hyper links.**
- **By clicking on that particular department, you should see the information about that department.**
- **Follow the figure to create an hierarchy.**

PRACTICAL QUESTION:



Unit -1 (Lecture 3)

Head and Body Sections

1.6 Header Section

1.7 Title

1.8 Prologue

1.9 Links

1.10 Colorful Web Page

CE :1.6 Header Section

- Following are some important components of the header section.
 1. Title
 2. Prologue
 3. Links
- **(1.7)We already discuss about Title section.**

CE :1.8 Prologue

- A prologue is only a comment that can tell about the HTML version.
- We can use **<!doctype>** for prologue.
- The **<!DOCTYPE>** declaration is not an HTML tag; it is an instruction to the web browser about what version of HTML the page is written in.
- Example : **<! Doctype HTML 3.0>**

CE :1.9 Links

- The link tag can be used for the following purposes:
 - To inform the browser of the previous Document.
 - To inform the browser for the Next Document.
 - To link the banner.
 - To inform the location of base document.

CE :Attributes of Link tag

1. **Href :** (URL)Specifies the location of the linked document.

2. **Rel :** Describes the relationship that keeps the current document with the destination resource.

CE :REL Attribute

- It has Following values :

Values	Meaning
Next	Cliking on Browsers NEXT button,you will see linked document.
Previous	Cliking on Browsers PREVIOUS button,you will see linked document.
Home	Cliking on Browsers HOME button,you will see linked document.
Banner	Cliking on Banner of your HTML document,you will see linked document.

CE :1.10 Colorful Web Page

- A web page also made colorful by using three attributes in the <body> tag.
 - Backgroung Design
 - Background color
 - Text color

CE :Background Design

- Background of web page can be design using any picture in bmp format, gif format or jpeg format.

- Example :

```
<body background=mnail.jpeg>
```

- Check the output for this attribute.

CE :Colors

- Any color is a combination of three basic colors RGB.
 - Red
 - Green
 - Blue
- In html each of the above colors has a degree from **00 to FF in hexadecimal.**
- So each basic color has 256 degree.

Demonstration :

- So,

#FF0000 - RED Color

#00FF00 - GREEN Color

#0000FF - BLUE Color

You can create the combination of RGB colors

#FFFFFF - White Color

CE :Background Color

- Background color of the web page can be done by using **bgcolor** attribute of the body tag.
- Example :

```
<body bgcolor="FF00FF">
```

- Check the output for this code. And also apply other color combinations in background.

CE :Text Color

- You can set text color by using text attribute in body tag.
- Example:

```
<body text="FF0000">
```

Class work

- Create a colorfull web page.text color should be in white color and background color should be in black color.
- Create a web page in which set one image in background and set the text color contrast to any image color.

CE : Link Colors

- You can also color to the Hot Text in web pages using following three attributes.
 1. Link - Link that is not yet visited
 2. Alink - Link that is now we are going to visit
 3. Vlink - Visited Link
- Example:

```
<body link="#AAAA00" vlink="#AA00AA"  
alink="#00AAAA">
```

INDUSTRY INTERVIEW QUESTIONS

- 1. Bgcolor is an attribute of which color?**

- 2. To Set an image in the background of webpage which tag will you use?**

- 3. To set black color, Which hexadecimale code you have to write?**

- 4. To set the color of your text which attribute you need to use in <body>?**

- 5. By using which attribute, you can set the color of visited hyperlink?**

- 6. What is the use of <!Doctype> in HTML?**

Home Work

- 1. Explain the <head>.....</head> with example. [02]**

- 2. Explain <link> with its attribute REL and HREF. [03]**

- 3. Explain the various attribute of <body> tag. [05]**

Practical Question :

1. Create an HTML Code to design following web page.
 - Background Image
 - Text color = red
 - By clicking the previous button of web browser, the page “example.html” should be display.

Unit -1 (Lecture 4)

Designing the Body Section

1.11 Heading Printing

1.12 Aligning the Headings

1.13 Horizontal Rule

1.14 Paragraph

CE : 1.11 Heading Printing

- We can print Headings using one of the six tags.

- <h1>

BCA

- <h2>

BCA

- <h3>

BCA

- <h4>

BCA

- <h5>

BCA

- <h6>

BCA

CE : 1.12 Aligning the headings

- We can also align the heading to the left, right or center. Following are four types of Alignments:
 1. Left
 2. Right
 3. Center
 4. Justify
- This is done by including the align information in the head tag.2

Demonstration:

```
<h1 align=center>BCA HONORS </h1>
```

- Check The Output and apply all the alignment to headings.

CE : 1.13 Horizontal Rule

- A horizontal rule can be created using the `<hr>` tag.
- Example :

```
<h1>Dept of Computer Science</h1>
```

```
<hr>
```

```
<h1>BCA Honors</h1>
```

CE : Output

Dept of Computer Science

BCA Honors

CE : Attributes of <HR>

Attributes	Use	Values
Size	To define Thickness of Line	Any Integer value
Width	To define Widht of line in a window	In percentage (1 to 100%)
Align	To set the alignment of line	Left,right,center
Src	To fill any image in wider line	.jpeg,.bmp,.gif file

Demonstration:

```
<h1 align=center>Alignment</h1>
<hr size=20 align=center width=25% src=mnali.jpeg>
<h2> MCA</h2>
```

- Check the output for this code.

Class Work:

- Write a paragraph or your self.Layout is like :

Heading

paragraph

CE : 1.14 Paragraph

- For Paragraph we used <p>....</p> tag.
- We also give alignment to the paragraph using following attribute:
 - Left
 - Right
 - Center
 - Justify

CE : Binding Spaces using “ ”

- used for two purposes :
 1. Keep elements together
 2. Create multiple spaces
- This is called a **no-break space**.

CE : 1. Keep elements together :

If you want to write **These are the results :**

Source

**These are the Results **

:



These are the results:

Result

CE : 2.Create multiple spaces :

Source

This space will collapse, But these
nbsp; are nbsp; shown.



This space will collapse, But these are shown.

Result

INDUSTRY INTERVIEW QUESTIONS

- 1. How many types of alignments you can give to your headings?**

- 2. How can you set the horizontal line in your web page?**

- 3. What is the use of ?**

- 4. In HTML, To print x₂y, how you write the code?**

- 5. What is the use of
 tag?**

- 6. What is the use of <pre> tag?**

Home Work:

1. Explain the alignment of headings with suitable example. [03]

2. Which tag is used to draw the horizontal line in web page?
Explain with its all attributes. [05]

Practical Question :

- Write an HTML code to display the following output.

Department Of Computer Science

(Write a Paragraph here about your department)

Unit -1 (Lecture 5)

Designing the Body Section

1.15 Tab Settings

CE : 1.15 Tab Settings

- For Example:



Practical Question :

- How Will You write the code to do the given output in HTML?

CE : Formatting Characters

- In Web Page, the characters can be made bold, italics, etc by using some HTML tags.
- There are two methods of formatting characters.
 1. Logical Style
 2. Physical Style

CE : 1. Logical Style Tags

Tag	Meaning
.....	Normally rendered in italics style.
....	Normally rendered in bold style.
<dfn>....</dfn>	Defining instance of the enclosed term.
<code>...</code>	Extracts of program code.
<samp>....</samp>	Sample outputs from program,scripts,etc.
<kbd>...</kbd>	Text to be typed by the user.
<var>....</var>	Variables or arguments to commands.
<cite>....</cite>	Reference to other sources.

Class Work

- Create an HTML file and test all the tags explained in previous table.

CE : 2.Physical Styles Format

- Physical Style format tags explicitly informs the browser how the characters must be shown that is bold, italics, etc.

CE : 1. Physical Style Tags

Tag	Meaning
.....	Bold Face
<I>....</I>	Italics
<tt>....</tt>	Teletype or monospaced font
<u>...</u>	Underline
<strike>....</strike>	Strikethrough
_{...}	Subscript
^{....}	Superscript
<big>....</big>	Larger Font size
<small>.....</small>	Smaller font sizee

Class Work

- Create an HTML code to show “Computer Scince” in each physical style format.

CE : _{.....} :

- This tag is used to create subscript.
- For Example:

SubScript

H_2O

$H₂O$

SuperScript

X^2Y

$X²Y$

Class Work

- Write a code to generate following Output.

$$P_{\text{new}} = P_{\text{old}} - y^{\text{acos}}$$

CE : Font Tag

- tag is used to specify,
 - Font Face
 - Font Size
 - Font Color

CE : Attributes

Attribute	Meaning	Example
Face	Type of the font	BCA
Size	Size of font	BCA Or BCA
Color	Color of font	

CE : Attributes (Conti...)

- In the second example of **Size attribute** has the value **+3**.
- It means that The size of font is :
Current size + 3.
- Suppose the Font's current size is **12** then the font will appear in size **15**.

CE : BaseFont tag

- The `<basefont>` tag specifies a default font-color, font-size, or font-family for all the text in a document.
- It has **No End Tag** like `</basefont>`.
- `<basefont>` have all the attributes that are of `` tag that is **FACE,SIZE,COLOR**.
- But, the `<basefont>` tag is only supported in Internet Explorer 9, and earlier versions.

Class Work

<pre>.....</pre>

- Check the output for the following code and write what is the use of <pre>....</pre> tag.
- <pre>

Text in a pre element is displayed in a fixed-width font, and it preserves both spaces and line breaks

</pre>

INDUSTRY INTERVIEW QUESTIONS

- 1. To create larger font size which tag is used?**

- 2. To create underline which tag is used?**

- 3. What is the use of ... ?**

- 4. What is the result you can see by using <pre> tag?**

- 5. List the attributes of ?**

- 6. Give a difference between and <basefont>.**

Home Work:

1. List out the physical style of formatting to characters. – (2)

2. Explain tag with example. – (5)

Practical Question :

- Create an HTML Code to generate following output.

(Arial) [Uka Tarsadiya University,*Bardoli*
Address :]

In Monospace font

Unit -1 (Lecture 6)

1.16 Images and Pictures

CE : 1.16 Images and Pictures :

- In a web page,it is strongly recommended that a number of relevant pictures must be inserted.
- A picture or image in the web page can be inserted using the **** tag.

CE : Attributes of image :

Attribute	Meaning	Value
Src	source of the picture	Source (Path)
Height	Height of the picture	In pixel
Width	Weight of the picture	In pixel
Align	Alignment of the picture	Left,right,middle,top,text top,abs middle,baseline or bottom
Alt	Alternate text,if image can not be display.	Text
Border	Border of an Image	In pixel (1 to 10)

Demonstration:

```
<img src =“mnali.jpeg” height=150 width=200 >
```

Source or Location of the
image

Class Work :

- Create an HTML code which display an image.
 - Height = 300
 - Width = 300
 - Align = text top
 - Alt = “sorry,can not be display”
 - Border = 5

CE : Low resolution image :

- The browser takes some time to load the high resolution image.
- It is possible to show alternate image of low resolution until the high resolution image will be loaded.
- This is done using the **lowsrc** attribute of tag.

Demonstration :

Image is loading in
browser

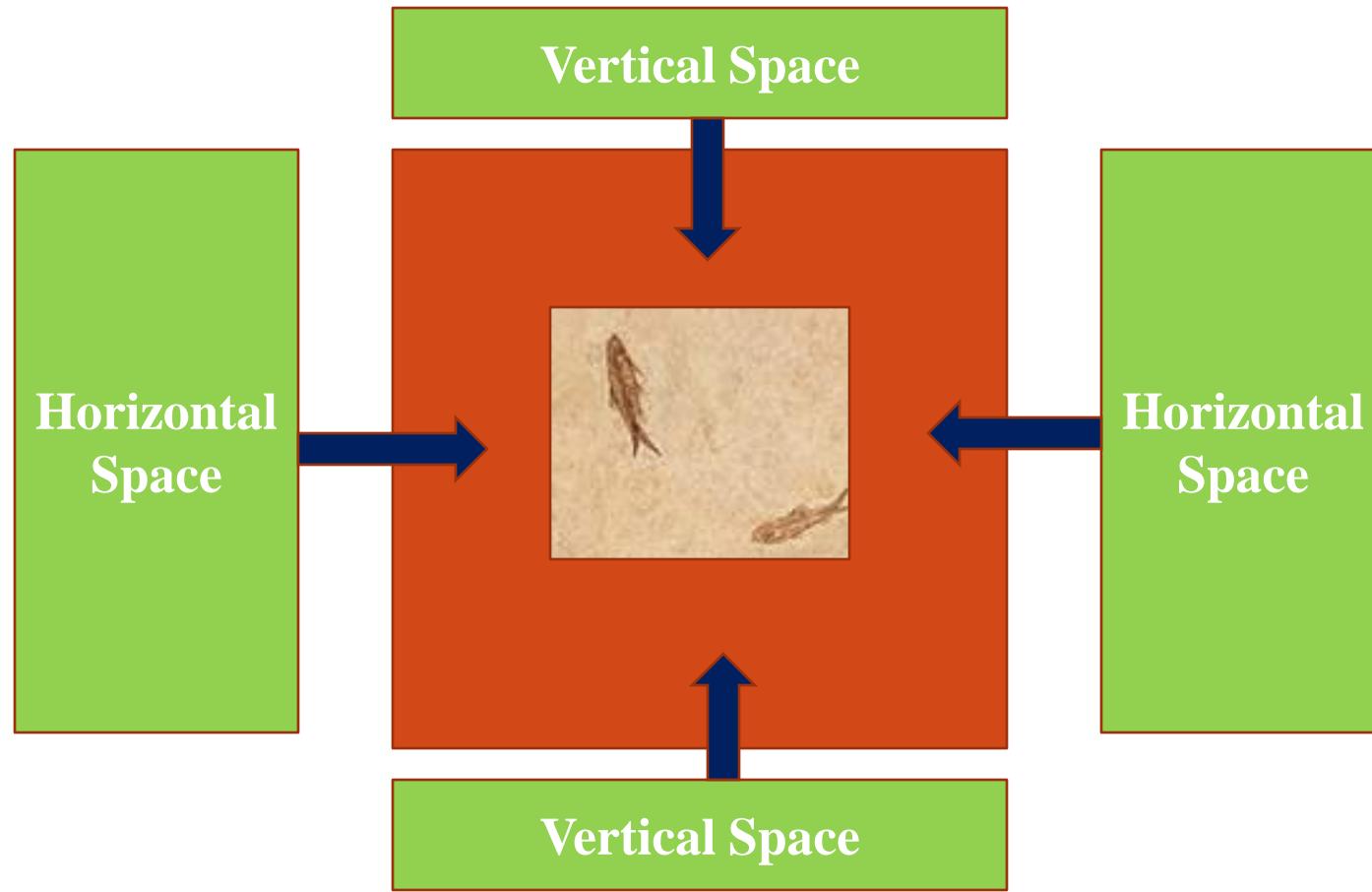
```
<img src = “Pic.jpeg” lowsrc = “PicLow.gif” >
```

Image will be displayed
until Pic.jpeg is not fully
loaded.

CE : Adding Space Around the Image

- It is possible to leave some space around the picture.
- By using the following attributes:
 - Vspace – Vertical space (top and bottom of image).
 - Hspace – Horizontal space (left and right of image).

Demonstration



Class work :

- Add the space vertically =40 and horizontally = 30 in your previous calss work image.

INDUSTRY INTERVIEW QUESTIONS

1. To specify alternate text, which attribute you need to use in tag?
2. What is use of border attribute?
3. Write a code to set image at the middle of web page.
4. To leave a space from top and bottom of any image, which attribute you need to use?
5. What is the maximum thickness of any border?

INDUSTRY INTERVIEW QUESTIONS

6. What is the use of alt in <image>?
7. If I set align = baseline in <image>, then what it mean?
8. What is the use of vspace attribute?

Home Work:

1. Explain tag with src attribute. -----
(3)

2. Explain HSPACE and VSPACE with example. ---(2)

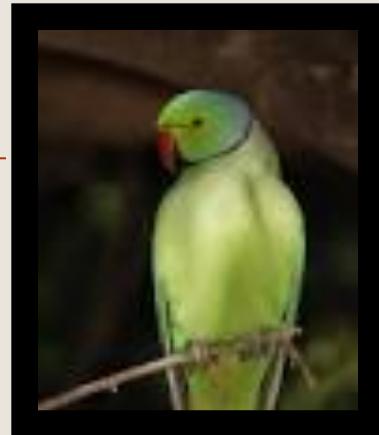
3. How can you set the border of an image?Explain -(2)

Practical Question :

- Write an HTML code to generate the following output.

Parrot

Specify
Border



.....about the given figure write a paragraph here.....

Unit -1 (Lecture 7)

1.17 Embedding PNG Format Images

CE : Image file Formats :

- *Bmp* - Bit map file
- *Gif* - Graphics Interchange Format
- *Jpeg* - Joint Photographic Expert Group Format
- *Png* - Portable Network Graphics.

CE : 1.17 Embedding PNG Format Images

- A PNG file is an image file, much like a JPEG or GIF.
- JPEGs and GIFs compress the image, means ignores the quality.
- PNG images are uncompressed, leading to higher-resolution displays.
- To display a PNG image file on your Web site, embed it in your HTML code.

Demonstration

- Whenever we want to display PNG format file in the browser,we must use **<embed>** tag instead of **** tag.
- Example :

```
<embed src =“elephant.png” height=125  
width=90>
```

CE : Image Map :

- an image map is **one image** with multiple "clickable" areas. You can say it **Hot Spot**.
- Example : See the Figure in Next slide.

CE : Image Hot Spot Example :



CE : Image map :

- To create a hot spot we must have to use
 - <map> - **name** Attribute
 - <area> - Rect (Rectangle)
Circle
Poly (Polygon)
- <map> tag has *name* attribute Which is referenced within the tag as the *usemap* attribute.

Demonstration :

```
  
  
<map name="india">  
  
    <area shape="rect" coords="0,0,82,126" href="Gujrat.htm" >  
    <area shape="circle" coords="90,58,3" href="UP.htm" >  
    <area shape="circle" coords="124,58,8" href="HP.htm" >  
  
</map>
```

CE : <Area> Tag:

- Area has an attribute **Shape** and **coords**.



Shape	Values	Example
Rect	Four corners co-ordinate of Rectangle	coords="0,0,82,126"
Circle	(Center x,Center Y,Radius)	coords="90,58,3"
Poly	(x,y) coordinates of polygons corner points.	Coords="100,10,15 0,50,110,75,50,40,1 00,10"

INDUSTRY INTERVIEW QUESTIONS

1. Give a full form of PNG.
2. Hot Spot means what?
3. Which tags are used to define the Hot Spot ?
4. What coordinates should be pass to create circuler Hot Spot ?

INDUSTRY INTERVIEW QUESTIONS

5. Which attribute are used to define the area of Hot Spots?
6. What value should you pass in *usemap* attribute of an ?
7. <map> is used for what?

Home Work :

1. Explain <map> and <area> tag with example....(5)
2. What is the difference between **hot spot** and **hot text** ?....(2)
3. If I want to create a *polygon area* then how you will give the co-ordinates?giveexample with figure(3)

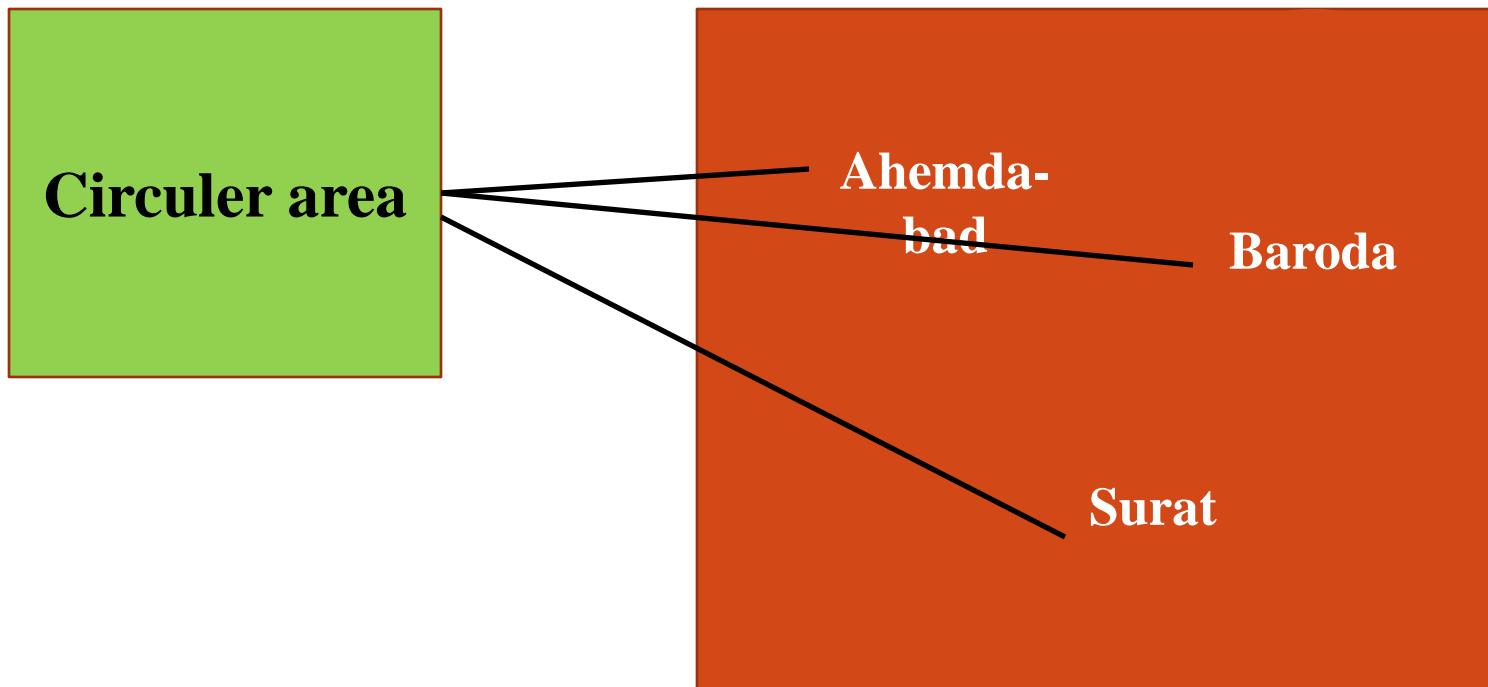
Practical Question :

1. Create an HTML code to print the information about **Essar Pvt. Ltd.**
 - Follow the figure given in next slide.
 - Create a Hot Spot image. By clicking on the particular area, You should get the address of that city's branch.

Practical Question :

Essar Pvt. Ltd.

Our Branches



Unit -1 (Lecture 8)

Ordered and Unodered Lists

1.18 Lists

1.19 Unordered Lists

1.20 Headings in a List

1.21 Odered List

CE : 1.18 Lists

- When we want to a list of items, There are two methods.

Odered List

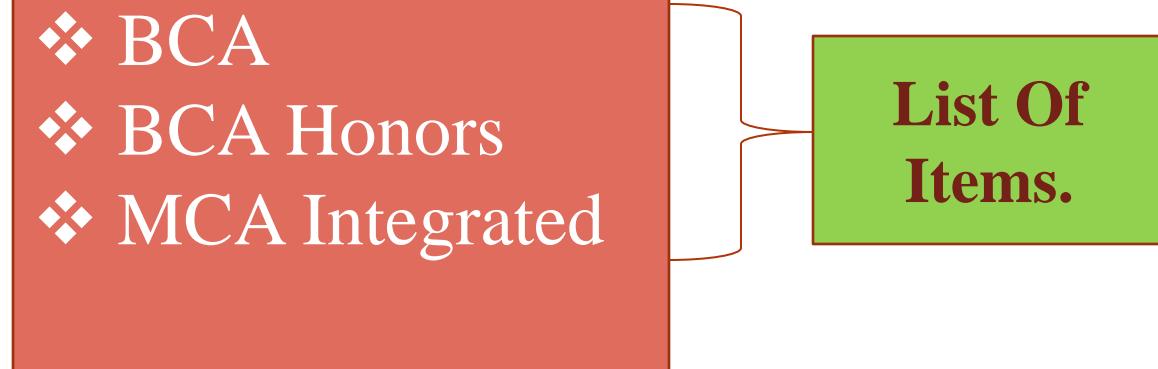
1. BCA
2. BCA Honors
3. MCA Integrated

Unodered List

- ❖ BCA
- ❖ BCA Honors
- ❖ MCA Integrated

CE : 1.19 Unodered List :

- An Unodered List is represented by the **** and **** Tag.
- And the *List of items* is given in **** tag.



CE : Syntax :

```
<UL>
    <LI> .....</LI>
    <LI>.....</LI>
    .....
    .....
    .....
</UL>
```

List Of Items are listed
between and

Demostration of :

```
<html>
<body>
    <UL>
        <LI> BCA </LI>
        <LI> BCA Honors </LI>
        <LI> MCA Integrated </LI>
    </UL>
</body>
</html>
```

Class Work :

- Write a code to Create an Unodered List as shown in following output :

- Web Designing
- Communication Skill
- Logic Development

CE : Bullets In a List :

- In an Unodered List,every listed items has a **bullet**.
- The Bullet can be any one of the following symbol.
 - **Disc**
 - **Circle**
 - **Square**

CE : Bullets (Cont..) :

- To use any of the given bullet in your list, You have to use **TYPE** attribute in **** tag.
- For example,
<UL type= circle>
- If we don't want have any bullets, we can use the *plain* attribute in **** Tag.

<UL PLAIN>

Class Work :

- Write a code to create following unodered list.

Animals

- Elephant
- Lion
- Dog

CE : 1.20 Headings in a List :

- To insert any intermediate Headings in a list,we can use <LH> tag.

Animals

- Cat
- Hourse

Birds

- Sparrow
- Parrot

CE : <LH> :

- Example :

<LH> Animal

 Cat

 Hourse

<LH> Birds

 Sparrow

 Parrot

INDUSTRY INTERVIEW QUESTIONS

1. How can you change the style of bullets?
2. is used for what?
3. Give the difference between and ?
4. List out the attributes of ?
5. To set the Headings of list,which tag is used?

Home Work :

1. Explain all the types of bullets used in unordered list with example.(5)
2. Explain the use of and <LH> tag with example.....(3)
3. What is the use of src attribute in tag ?
Explain with example(2)

Practical Question :

- Create an HTML code to print following output.

Web Design & Multimedia

Chapter-1 Intro to HTML

- History of HTML
- HTML Documents

Chapter – 2 Table Handling

- Tables
- Table Creation
- Width of Tables and Cells.

Unit -1 (Lecture 9)

Ordered and Unodered Lists

- 1.21 Ordered List**
- 1.22 Nested List**

CE : 1.21 Ordered List :

- List which appear with numbers are called *Ordered List.*
- In HTML code for an ordered list is similar to unodered list.
- But, Ordered List created using tag.

Demonstration :

```
<html>
<body>
    <OL>
        <LI> BCA </LI>
        <LI> BCA Honors </LI>
        <LI> MCA Integrated </LI>
    </OL>
</body>
</html>
```

Class Work :

- Create a HTML code to generate the following output.

- 1. Web Designing**
- 2. Communication Skill**
- 3. Logic Development**

CE : Attributes of Ordered List :

- It has two Attributes :

1. Start

2. Type

CE : 1. START Attribute :

- In an ordered list, the numbers begin from 1.
- It is possible to start number from any desired integer.
- For Example, suppose we want to start number with 5, then

<OL START = 5>

- This will start the numbering from 5, 6,

CE : 2.Type Attribute :

- Instead of numerals,we can have letters A,B,C...or a,b,c.Or roman letters also in the ordered list.
- This is specified by the TYPE attribute in the tag.

CE : Symbol Table

Symbol	Meaning
1	Numbers
A	Upper case letters A,B,C,....
a	Lower case letters a,b,c....
I	Upper case Roman numerals I,II,III....etc
i	Lower case Roman numerals i,ii,iii....etc

Demonstration :

<OL TYPE = A >

 BCA

 BCA Honors

- A. BCA
- B. BCA Honors

CE : 1.22 Nested List :

- It is possible to create one type of list within another type of list.
- These are called *Nested List*.

Demostration :

- I. Department of Computer Science
 1. Full Time Course
 - A. MSC.IT
 - B. MCA
 2. Evening Course
 - A. BCA
 - B. BCA Honors

Class work :

- Create an HTML code to display the following output.

1. Computer Science
 - A. BCA
 - B. BCA Honors
2. Pharmacy
 - I. B.Pharm
 - II. M.Pharm

International Certification Questions

1. <TD> element is used to make columns in a row.
- A. <TD>
 - B. <TH>
 - C. <TR>
 - D. <TC>

Ans: A

Industry Interview Questions

1. List appears with numerals is called ____?
2. What is the difference Unordered and ordered list?
3. If you want to start your numbering from 4 in your list, how you will write the tag?
4. List the attributes of .
5. Is there only numbers you can specify your list? yes or no? How?

Home Work:

1. Explain the type attribute with all its possible values with example.....(5)

2. Is it possible to create nesting of lists? How? Give an example.....(5)

Practical Question :

- Write an HTML document to print the following.

My Favorites

1. Books

- Five point some one
- 3 mistakes of my life

2. Movies

- Kuchh Kuchh Hota Hai
 - i. Shahrukh khan
 - ii. Kajol
 - iii. Rani mukrjee

Unit -1 (Lecture 10)

Table Handling

1.23 Tables

1.24 Table Creation in HTML

1.25 Width of the Table and Cells

1.26 Column Specification

CE : 1.23 Tables

- Tables are means of displaying information in a concise and precise form.
- Instead of writing several pages of explanation,a table can effectively give all neccesary information.

Demonstration :

Attendance

Course	Absent	Present	Total
BCA	05	55	60
MCA	07	53	60
MSC IT	02	58	60

CE : Componenets :

- Tables have following three components.
 1. Table Caption
 2. Table heading row
 3. Rows and columns
- “**Attendance**” is the **caption** of table.

CE : 2 .Heading Row :

- The table heading row is the title for the columns.

Course	Absent	Present	Total
--------	--------	---------	-------

CE : 3. Rows an columns

- Rows :

Row-1	BCA	05	55	60
Row-2	MCA	07	53	60
Row-3	MSC IT	02	58	60

Demonstration

- Columns :

Column-1	Column-2	Column-3	Column-4
Course	Absent	Present	Total
BCA	05	55	60
MCA	07	53	60
MSC IT	02	58	60

CE : 1.24 Table Creation in HTML :

- To create a table in HTML, Following tags you need to use.
- <table>.....</table> : For beginning of table.
- <caption>.....</caption> : For Table caption
- <tr></tr> : Table Row
- <th></th> : Table Heading
- <td>.....</td> : Table Data

CE : Table Creation in HTML

- The first row of the table is the ***heading row***.
- To create Each entry in heading row was given with **<th> *table head tag***.
- The entries in the other rows are called ***table data***, entered with the **<td>** tag.
- Each row must begin with the **<tr>** tag.

CE : The General Table Syntax :

```
<table>
  <tr>
    <td> First Cell </td>
    <td> Second Cell </td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td> Third Cell </td>
    <td> Fourth Cell </td>
  </tr>
</table>
```

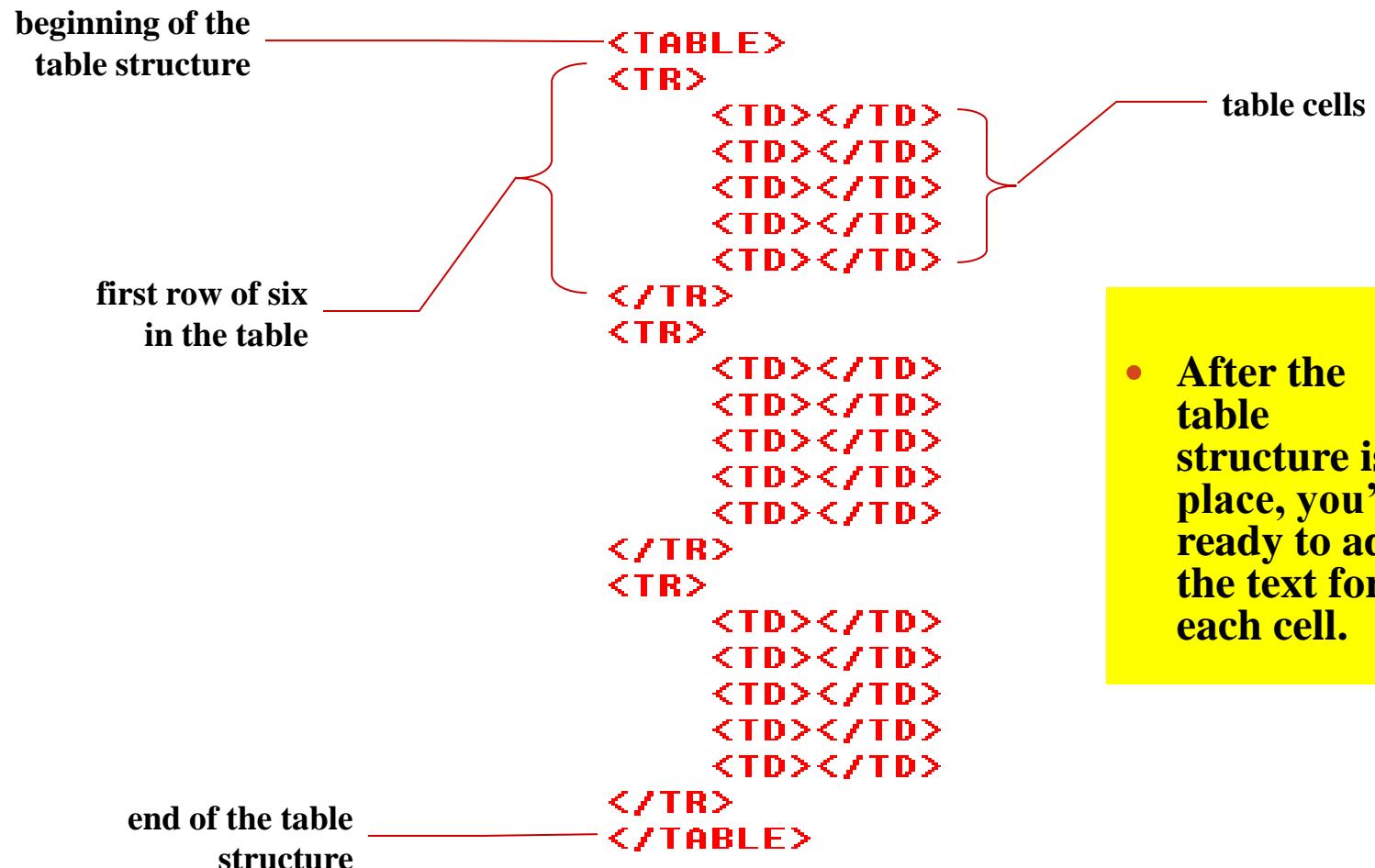
two rows

First Cell	Second Cell
Third Cell	Fourth Cell

CE : Table

- HTML does not provide a tag for table columns.
- In the original HTML specifications, the number of columns is determined by how many cells are inserted within each row.
 - for example, if you have four **<td>** tags in each table row, that table has four columns
- Later versions of HTML provide increased support for controlling the appearance of table columns.

CE : Structure of Table :



- After the table structure is in place, you're ready to add the text for each cell.

Demostration :

Text in cells formatted with the **<th>** tag is bold.

Group	Runner	Time	Origin
Men	1. Peter Teagan	2:12:34	San Antonio, Texas
Men	2. Kyle Wills	2:13:05	Billings, Montana
Men	3. Jason Wu	2:14:28	Cutler, Colorado
Women	1. Laura Blake	2:28:21	Park City, Colorado
Women	2. Kathy Lasker	2:30:11	Chicago, Illinois
Women	3. Lisa Peterson	2:31:14	Seattle, Washington

```
<table>
  <tr>
    <th>Group</th>
    <th>Runner</th>
    <th>Time</th>
    <th>Origin</th>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>Men</td>
    <td>1. Peter Teagan</td>
    <td>2:12:34</td>
    <td>San Antonio, Texas</td>
  </tr>
```

Class Work :

- Create an **attendance Table** we have seen in the topic Example Table.

CE : Table Borders:

- By default, browsers display tables without table borders.
- A table border can be added using the border attribute to the **<table>** tag.
- The syntax for creating a table border is:
 - **<table border=“value”>**
 - **value** is the width of the border in pixels
- The **size** attribute is optional; if you don’t specify a size, the browser creates a table border 1 pixel wide.

CE : Table with different Border Values

This figure shows the effect on a table's border when the border size is varied.

A B

C D

0 pixels

A	B
C	D

1 pixel

A	B
C	D

5 pixels

A	B
C	D

10 pixels

CE : 1.25 Width of the Table and Cells

- We measures the width in any one of the following units. We will use **UNITS** attribute in <Table> tag.
 - ***Em*** : On *em* is 50 percent of the width of Character M in the usual font size.
 - ***Pixels*** : in VGA mode resolution the screen has 640 x 480 pixels.
 - ***Relative*** : this unit specifies the percentage of the window as the width.

Class Work :

<Table border UNITS=en width=60>

<Table border UNITS=pixels width=60>

<Table border=5 UNITS=relative width=75%>

- Check the output for the given code.

CE : 1.26 Column Specification :

- The data in each cell is aligned left by default.
- We can define the following alignment for each cell.
 - Left alignment
 - Right alignment
 - Center alignment
 - Decimal alignment
- You can set alignment for the cell by using COLSPEC (Column Specification) attribute of <table>tag.

Demonstration :

```
<table border units=en COLSPEC =“L10 L10 R30 C20  
R30 C20 R30>
```

- The first “L10” defines that the data in the first column is *left aligned* and has width *10 en units*.

International Certification Questions

1. <TH> element is used to mention the heading of the row in the table.

- A. <TD>
- B. <TH>
- C. <TR>
- D. <TC>

Ans: B

International Certification Questions

2. <TD> element is used to make columns in a row.

- A. <TD>
- B. <TH>
- C. <TR>
- D. <TC>

Ans: A

Industry Interview Questions

1. What are the components of <Table>?
2. Why we use COLSPEC ?
3. What is caption in a Table?
4. What is the default border size of table?
5. The Table data entry are giving using which tag?

Home Work:

1. What is Table? Explain the general layout of how to create it in HTML ?.....(5)
2. Explain the Three components of Table.....(3)
3. Explain Column Specification with an Example....(3)
4. Explain Border Attribute with example.....(2)

Practical Questions:

- Write an HTML code to print following table.

PUR_NO	PROD_CODE	PROD_NAME	COM_NAME	PUR_QTY	PUR_AMOUNT
1	PR003	IPOD	PHILIPS	20	60000
2	PR001	T.V.	SONY	15	450000
3	PR007	LAPTOP	H.P.	6	240000
4	PR005	MOBILE	NOKIA	100	300000
5	PR002	DVD PLAYER	LG	10	30000
6	PR006	SOUND SYSTEM	CREATIVE	8	40000

Unit -1 (Lecture 11)

Table Handling

1.27 Cells Spanning Multiple Rows/Columns

1.28 Coloring Cells

CE : 1.27 Cells Spanning Rows and Columns:

- To merge several cells into one, you need to create a **spanning cell**.
- A spanning cell is a cell that occupies more than one row or column in a table.
- Spanning cells are created by inserting the **rowspan** and **colspan** attribute in a **<td>** or **<th>** tag.

CE : Syntax

- The syntax for these attributes is:

rowspan="value" colspan="value"

- *value* is the number of rows or columns that the cell spans in the table

Demonstration of Spanning Cells :

Today's Opinion Poll Question		Political Party		
"Do you favor or oppose increasing the minimum wage?"	Favor	Democrat	Republican	Independent
	Oppose	70%	35%	55%
	Unsure	25%	60%	30%
		5%	5%	15%

This cell spans two columns and two rows

This cell spans three rows

this cell spans three columns

CE: A Table Structure with a Row-Spanning Cell

four table cells in the first row

only three table cells are required for the second and third rows

```
<table>
  <tr>
    <td rowspan="3">1: This cell spans three rows</td>
    <td>2</td>
    <td>3</td>
    <td>4</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>5</td>
    <td>6</td>
    <td>7</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>8</td>
    <td>9</td>
    <td>10</td>
  </tr>
</table>
```

1: This cell spans three rows	2	3	4
	5	6	7
	8	9	10

resulting table

Demonstration of Spanning Cells (Rows):

```
<TR>
  <TD BGCOLOR=YELLOW ROWSPAN=2>Gargoyle Judge</TD>
  <TD WIDTH=60>48222</TD>
  <TD>Bust</TD>
  <TD>Interior Plaster</TD>
  <TD ALIGN=RIGHT WIDTH=50>$140</TD>
</TR>
<TR>
  <TD WIDTH=60>48223</TD>
  <TD>Bust</TD>
  <TD>Gothic Stone</TD>
  <TD ALIGN=RIGHT WIDTH=50>$155</TD>
</TR>
</TABLE>
```

Here is a sample of our products

Name	Item #	Type	Finish	Price
Bacchus	48059	Wall Mount	Interior Plaster	\$95
Praying Gargoyle	48159	Garden Figure	Gothic Stone	\$125
Gargoyle Judge	48222	Bust	Interior Plaster	\$140
	48223	Bust	Gothic Stone	\$155

Demonstration of Spanning Cells (Column):

```
<TABLE BORDER=10 CELLSPACING=0 CELLPADDING=4 ALIGN=CENTER WIDTH=550  
BGCOLOR=WHITE>  
<CAPTION ALIGN=TOP>Here is a sample of our products</CAPTION>  
<TR BGCOLOR="#33CC66">  
    <TH>Name</TH>  
    <TH WIDTH=60>Item #</TH>  
    <TH COLSPAN=2>Type and Finish</TH>  
    <TH WIDTH=50>Price</TH>  
</TR>
```

Here is a sample of our products

Name	Item #	Type and Finish	Price
Bacchus	48059	Wall Mount	Interior Plaster \$95
Praying Gargoyle	48159	Garden Figure	Gothic Stone \$125
Gargoyle Judge	48222	Bust	Interior Plaster \$140
	48223	Bust	Gothic Stone \$155

CE : Aligning the Contents of a Table :

- By default, cell text is placed in the middle of the cell, aligned with the cell's left edge.
 - By using the **align** and **valign** attributes, you can specify the text's horizontal and vertical placement in <td> tag.
 - To align the text for a single column, you must apply the align attribute to every cell in that column.
-
- Align = **left, right, center**
 - Valign = **top, middle, bottom**

CE : Values of the Align and Valign Attributes:

align="left"
valign="top"

align="left"
valign="middle"

align="left"
valign="bottom"

align="center"
valign="top"

align="center"
valign="middle"

align="center"
valign="bottom"

align="right"
valign="top"

align="right"
valign="middle"

align="right"
valign="bottom"

Class work:

- Create an HTML code to print the table as given below.

Roll No	Name	Course
1	Pinal	BCA
2	Nirali	BCA Honors
3	Vandna	MCA

CE : 1.28 Coloring Cells :

- Table elements support the **bgcolor** attribute.
- To specify a background color for
 - all of the cells in a table,
 - all of the cells in a row,
 - Or for individual cells.

Demonstration

- By adding the `bgcolor` attribute to either the `<table>`, `<tr>`, `<td>`, or `<th>` tags as follows:

```
<table bgcolor=“color”>  
  <tr bgcolor=“color”>  
    <td bgcolor=“color”>  
      <th bgcolor=“color”>
```

- ***color*** is either a color name or hexadecimal color value.

Demonstration

<td bgcolor="lightblue">

<tr bgcolor="yellow">

<table bgcolor = "White">

Race Results			
	Runner	Time	Origin
Men	1. Peter Teagan	2:12:34	San Antonio, Texas
	2. Kyle Wills	2:13:05	Billings, Montana
	3. Jason Wu	2:14:28	Cutler, Colorado
Women	1. Laura Blake	2:28:21	Park City, Colorado
	2. Kathy Lasker	2:30:11	Chicago, Illinois
	3. Lisa Peterson	2:31:14	Seattle, Washington

<td bgcolor="lightgreen">

International Certification Questions

1. Choose the correct HTML tag to left-align the content of a cell.

- A. **<td left>**
- B. **<td leftalign>**
- C. **<td valign="left">**
- D. **<td align="left">**

Ans: D

International Certification Questions

2. Is it possible to insert a table within another table?
- A. Yes, but there must be exactly 2 rows and 2 columns in first table.
 - B. Yes, table can be inserted into cell of another table.
 - C. Yes, but there must be no border in second table.
 - D. No, it's not possible.

Ans: B

International Certification Questions

3. Which of the following is an attribute of <table> tag?

- A. SRC
- B. LINK
- C. CELLPADDING
- D. BOLD

Ans: C

Industry Interview Questions

1. What is cells Spanning?
2. If you want to span two columns then,<table colspan=2>. Is this true? Why?
3. Rowspan is attribute of which tag?
4. Align is an attribute of which tag?
5. To apply the background of particular table in black, What code line you have to write?
6. Which attribute used to set the alignment of text in table?

Home Work:

1. Bgcolor is used for what and with which tags? [03]
2. What is colspan and rowspan in table? Explain with example. [05]
3. Explain the use of align and valign with example.[05]

Practical Question

1. Write an HTML code to print following table.

	average		other category
	height	weight	
males	1.9	0.003	yyy
females	1.7	0.002	xxx

Practical Question

2. Write an HTML code to print following table.

1	2		
	4	5	6
3	7	8	
	9		10