

IT WORKSHOP I



HTML 2

10-Jan-23



Topics

- Hyperlinks
- Tables
- Frameset



HTML Hyperlink

- The <a> tag defines a **hyperlink**, which is used **to link from one page to another**.
- Hyperlinks allow visitors to **navigate between Websites** by clicking on words, phrases, and images.
- This tag is called **anchor tag** and anything between the opening <a> tag and the closing tag becomes **part of the link** and a user can click that part to reach to the linked document.

LinkText

- The href attribute specifies the destination address of the link.

3



HTML Hyperlink

```
<html>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<p>Click any of the following links</p>
```

```
<a href="http://www.google.com">LINK</a>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

Click any of the following links

[LINK](#)

4



HTML Hyperlink

target Attribute

- A link has three parts: a destination, a label, and a target
- This attribute is used to specify the location where linked document is opened.

Value	Description
<code>_blank</code>	Opens the linked document in a new window or tab.
<code>_self</code>	Opens the linked document in the same frame

`_top` and `_parent`???

5



Absolute URLs vs. Relative URLs

- **Absolute URL**
- If the link location in the href attribute is full address usually link to external websites
 - `IIIT K`
 - `Google`
- **Relative URL**
- The link location in href attribute local link (same website) represented with respect to the current page.
 - `Next Page`
 - `Forgot Password`

6



HTML Hyperlink

```
<html>
<body>
<p>Click any of the following links</p>
<a href="http://www.google.com">LINK</a> <br>
<a href="head.html" target="_blank">Opens in New</a><br>
<a href="c:\link\link.html" target="_self">Opens in Self</a>
</body>
</html>
```

7



HyperLink Colors

- By default, links will appear as follows in all browsers,
 - An unvisited link is underlined and blue
 - A visited link is underlined and purple
 - An active link is underlined and red
- The LINK, VLINK, and ALINK attributes can be inserted in the <Body> tag to define the color of a link
 - LINK defines the color of links that have not been visited
 - VLINK defines the color of links that have already been visited
 - ALINK defines the color of a link when a user clicks on it

8

HTML Hyperlink

```
<body vlink="green" link="purple" alink="aqua">
```

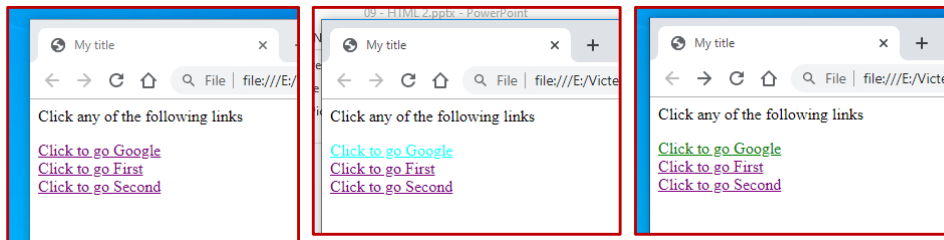
```
<p>Click any of the following links</p>
```

```
<a href="http://www.google.com">Click to go Google</a>
```

```
<a href="first.html">Click to go First</a>
```

```
<a href="test/second.html">Click to go Second</a>
```

```
</body>
```



9

Use an Image as a Link

- To use an image as a link, just put the `` tag inside the `<a>` tag.

```
<a href="text.htm">
```

```
  
```

```
</a>
```

10

HTML Tables

- Tables represent tabular data
 - A table consists of one or several rows
 - Each row has one or more columns
- The HTML tables allow web authors to arrange data like text, images, links, other tables, etc. into rows and columns of cells.
- The HTML tables are created using the **<table>** tag
- The **<tr>** tag is used to create table rows and **<td>** tag is used to create data cells.
- Table heading can be defined using **<th>** tag.
- **<td>** tag, which is used to represent actual data cell.

11

HTML Tables

- **<td>** tag, which is used to represent actual data cell.
- The content of **<td>** are regular and left aligned by default
- **<th>** tag are centred and bold by default.

```
<table border = "1">
  <tr>
    <th>Student Name</th>
    <th>Mark</th>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>Raj</td>
    <td>75</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>Abi</td>
    <td>86</td>
  </tr>
</table>
```

Student Name	Mark
Raj	75
Abi	86

12



Attributes

- The **BORDER="n"** attribute allows you to add a border 'n' pixels thick around the table
- To make a solid border color, use the **BORDERCOLOR="color"** attribute
- **WIDTH = "n"** attribute in the <TABLE> and <TD> tags can be used to add extra spaces
- There are two ways to center a table
 - Type <TABLE **ALIGN="CENTER"**>
 - Enclose the <TABLE> tags in opening and closing <CENTER> tags

13



Attributes

- Aligning Cell Content
 - By default, a cell's content are aligned horizontally to the left and vertically in the middle.
 - Use **VALIGN="direction"** to change the vertical alignment, where "direction" is top, middle, bottom, or baseline
 - Use **ALIGN="direction"** to change the horizontal alignment where "direction" is left, center, or right
- The **caption** tag will serve as a title or explanation for the table and it shows up at the top of the table.

<caption>This is the caption</caption>

14



Cellpadding and Cellspacing

- **cellspacing** attribute defines space between table cells
- **cellpadding** represents the space between cell borders and the content of the cell.

```
<table cellpadding="10" cellspacing="10" >
```

15



Colspan and Rowspan

- **colspan** attribute merge two or more columns into a single column.
- **rowspan** merge two or more rows.

16

Colspan and Rowspan

```
<table border = "1">
  <tr>
    <td>Name</td>
    <td colspan="2" >Marks</td>
    <td>Rank</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>Abindra</td>
    <td>86</td>
    <td>65</td>
    <td>3</td>
  </tr>
</table>
```

Name	Marks		Rank
Abindra	86	65	3

17

Colspan and Rowspan

```
<table border = "1">
  <tr>
    <td rowspan="2">Name</td>
    <td>Marks</td>
    <td>Rank</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>86</td>
    <td>3</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>Rahim</td>
    <td>86</td>
    <td>3</td>
  </tr>
</table>
```

Name	Marks	Rank
	86	3
Rahim	86	3

18

Colspan and Rowspan

```
<table border = "1">
  <tr>
    <td ??????>Name</td>
    <td>Marks</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>86</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>Rahim</td>
    <td>86</td>
    <td>3</td>
  </tr>
</table>
```

Name		Marks
		86
Rahim	86	3

19

Colspan and Rowspan

```
<table border = "1">
  <tr>
    <td colspan="2" rowspan="2">Name</td>
    <td>Marks</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>86</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>Rahim</td>
    <td>86</td>
    <td>3</td>
  </tr>
</table>
```

Name		Marks
		86
Rahim	86	3

20

Table Content

- Table cells may contain many different ordinary HTML containers, making them **quite versatile** as aids in layout and design.
- Including:
 - Images
 - Hypertext Links
 - Lengthy Text
 - Lists
 - Other tables

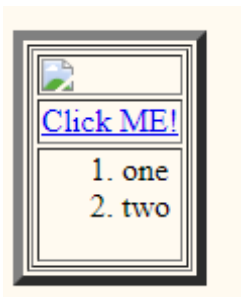
21

Table Content

```

<table border="5">
<tr> <td>
<table border="1">
<tr> <td> <img src = "somepicture.jpg"></td></tr>
<tr> <td><a href = "targetURL">Click ME!</td></tr>
<tr> <td><ol><li>one</li><li>two</li></ol></td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
</table>

```



22

Dividing Table into Column Groups

```
<table border=2>
  <tr>
    <th>Data 1</th>
    <th bgcolor="yellow">Data 2</th>
    <th bgcolor="blue">Data 3</th>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>Calcutta</td>
    <td bgcolor="yellow">Orange</td>
    <td bgcolor="blue">Carrot</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>Robots</td>
    <td bgcolor="yellow">Jazz</td>
    <td bgcolor="blue">Jazz</td>
  </tr>
</table>
```

Data 1	Data 2	Data 3
Calcutta	Orange	Carrot
Robots	Jazz	Jazz

23

Dividing Table into Column Groups

```
<table border=2>

  <colgroup>
    <col>
    <col bgcolor="yellow">
    <col bgcolor="blue">
  </colgroup>

  <tr>
    <th>Data 1</th>  <th>Data 2</th>
    <th>Data 3</th>  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>Calcutta</td>  <td>Orange</td>
    <td>Carrot</td>  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>Robots</td>  <td>Jazz</td>
    <td>Jazz</td>  </tr>
</table>
```

Data 1	Data 2	Data 3
Calcutta	Orange	Carrot
Robots	Jazz	Jazz

24

Dividing Table into Column Groups

```
<table border=2 bgcolor="aqua">
  <colgroup>
    <col>
      <col bgcolor="yellow">
      <col bgcolor="blue">
    </colgroup>
  <tr>
    <th>Data 1</th>
    <th>Data 2</th>
    <th>Data 3</th>
  </tr>
  <tr bgcolor="red">
    <td>Calcutta</td>
    <td>Orange</td>
    <td bgcolor="pink">Carrot</td>
  </tr>
</table>
```

Data 1	Data 2	Data 3
Calcutta	Orange	Carrot

25

HTML Frames

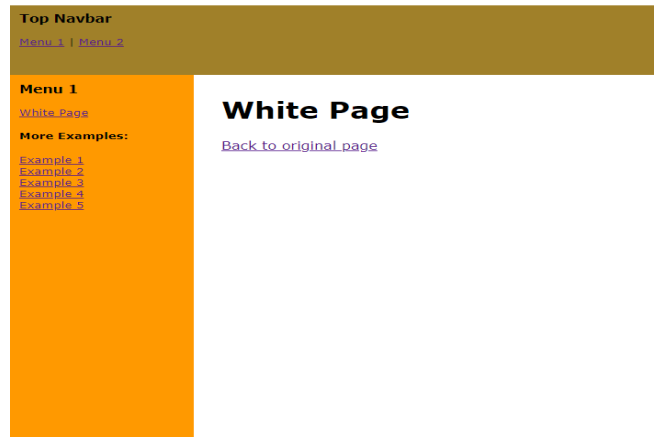
- HTML frames are used to divide your browser window into multiple sections where each section can load a separate HTML document.
- A collection of frames in the browser window is known as a frameset.
- The window is divided into frames.
 - **<frameset>** tag used to divide the window into frames.
- The **rows** attribute of **<frameset>** tag defines horizontal frames and **cols** attribute defines vertical frames.
- Each frame is indicated by **<frame>** tag and it defines which HTML document shall open into the frame.

26

HTML Frames

- Visit this sample Page,

https://www.quackit.com/html/templates/frames/frames_example_3.html



27

Frames Syntax

- Syntax:

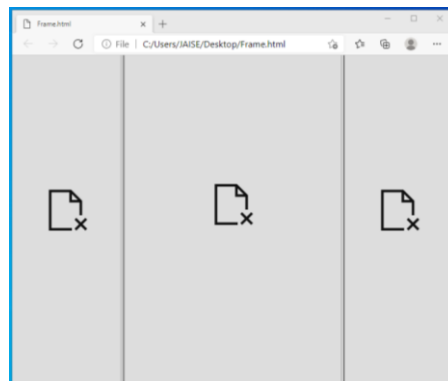
```
<frameset [cols="%,%"] [rows="%,%"]>
```

```
<frame src="one.html">
```

```
<frame src="two.html"> .....
```

```
</frameset>
```

```
<html>
<frameset cols="25%,50%,25%">
  <frame src="list.htm">
  <frame src="head.html">
  <frame src="img.htm">
</frameset>
</html>
```



28



Frames Attributes

- Attributes of Frameset tag
 - cols, rows, border, frameborder
- Attributes of Frame tag
 - src, name, frameborder, marginwidth, marginheight, noresize
- If a user is using any old browser or any browser, which does not support frames then **<noframes>** element should be displayed to the user.

```
<frameset cols = "200, *">
  <frame src = "one.html">   <frame src = "two.html">
  <noframes>
  <body>Your browser does not support frames.</body>
</noframes>
</frameset>
```

29



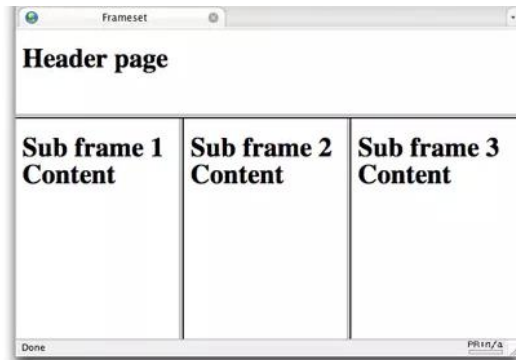
Frames division

- **Absolute values** in pixels
 - to create three vertical frames, use cols = "200, 500, 100"
- **A percentage** of the browser window
 - to create three vertical frames, use cols = "20%, 70%, 10%"
- Using a **wildcard symbol**
 - to create three vertical frames, use cols = "10%, *, 20%"
- As **relative widths** of the browser window
 - to create three vertical frames, use cols = "1*, 2*, 3*"

30

Nested Frames

- How to create a Frameset within a Frame.



31

Nested Frames

- How to create a Frameset within a Frame.

```
<frameset rows="100,*">

  <frame src="header.html"/>

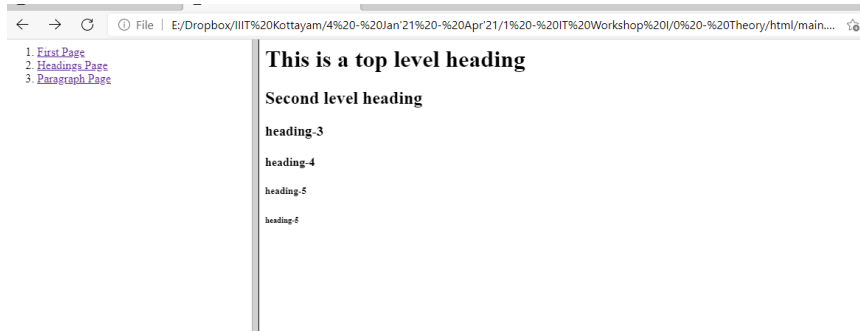
  <frameset cols="33%,33%,*">Nested frameset
    <frame src="subframe1.html"/>
    <frame src="subframe2.html"/>
    <frame src="subframe3.html"/>
  </frameset>

</frameset>
```

32

name and target attributes

- One of the most popular uses of frames is to place navigation bars in one frame and then load main pages into a separate frame.



33

name and target attributes

- 3 separate html pages as [first.html](#), [heading.html](#) and [paragraph.html](#)
- A new html page [main.html](#) with only frame outlay.
 - Two frames
 - First frame **name** "[naviframe](#)" and **src**="[navi.html](#)"
 - Second frame **name** "[contentframe](#)"
- Create new html page to display ordered list of menu name it as "[navi.html](#)"
 - Create list of hyperlinks with **href** to 3 html pages with target **attribute** referring the name "[contentframe](#)"

34



Disadvantages of Frames

- Some smaller devices cannot cope with frames often because their screen is not big enough to be divided up.
- Sometimes your page will be displayed differently on different computers due to different screen resolution.
- Bookmarks only bookmark the top level pages
- The browser's back button might not work as the user hopes.
- The use of too many frames can put a high workload on the server.
- There are still few browsers that do not support frame technology.

35



Demo??

eBook Navigation Demo!!!

36



End