

Character HTML Entities

- Some characters are reserved in HTML.
- It is not possible to use the less than (<) or greater than (>) signs in your text, because the browser will mix them with tags.
- To **display reserved characters**, use character entities in the HTML source code.
- A character entity looks like this:

&entity_name; or **&#entity_number;**

Special Characters Entities

Result	Description	Entity Name	Entity Number
	non-breaking space	 	
<	less than	<	<
>	greater than	>	>
&	ampersand	&	&
¢	cent	¢	¢
£	pound	£	£
¥	yen	¥	¥
€	euro	€	€
§	section	§	§
©	copyright	©	©
®	registered trademark	®	®
™	trademark	™	™

Symbol	Description	Character entity reference
<i>HTML5 character entities</i>		
&	ampersand	&
'	apostrophe	'
>	greater-than	>
<	less-than	<
"	quote	"
<i>Other common character entities</i>		
non-breaking space		
©	copyright	©
—	em dash	—
–	en dash	–
¼	fraction 1/4	¼
½	fraction 1/2	½
¾	fraction 3/4	¾
...	horizontal ellipsis	…
®	registered trademark	®
§	section	§
™	trademark	™

Hyper Link

- A hyperlink (or link) is a word, group of words, or image that you can click on to jump to another document.
- Use the `<a>` tags to define the start and ending of an anchor.
- Syntax:

`Link text`

`Visit W3Schools`

- ❑ **Internal** - Links to anchors on the current page.
- ❑ **Local** - Links to other pages within your site.
- ❑ **Global** - Links to outside of your site.

Anchor <a> Attribute

- **href** attribute defines reference that the link refers to. Basically this is where the user will be taken if they wish to click this link.
- **target** attribute defines whether to open the page in a separate window, or to open the link in the current browser window.
- ✓ **target**="_blank" → Opens new page in a new browser window
- ✓ **target**="_self" → Loads the new page in current window
- ✓ **target**="_parent" → Loads new page into the current browser window, cancelling all frames(parent freame)
- ✓ **target**="_top" → Loads new page into in the full body of the window
- ✓ **target**="frameName" → Opens the linked document in a named frame
- ✓ `< a href="http://www.mail.vit.ac.in" target="_blank"> VIT Email `

Anchor Attribute

- The name attribute specifies the name of an anchor.

`Useful Tips Section`

- Create a link to the "Useful Tips Section" inside the same document:

`Visit the Useful Tips Section`

- Or, create a link to the "Useful Tips Section" from another page:

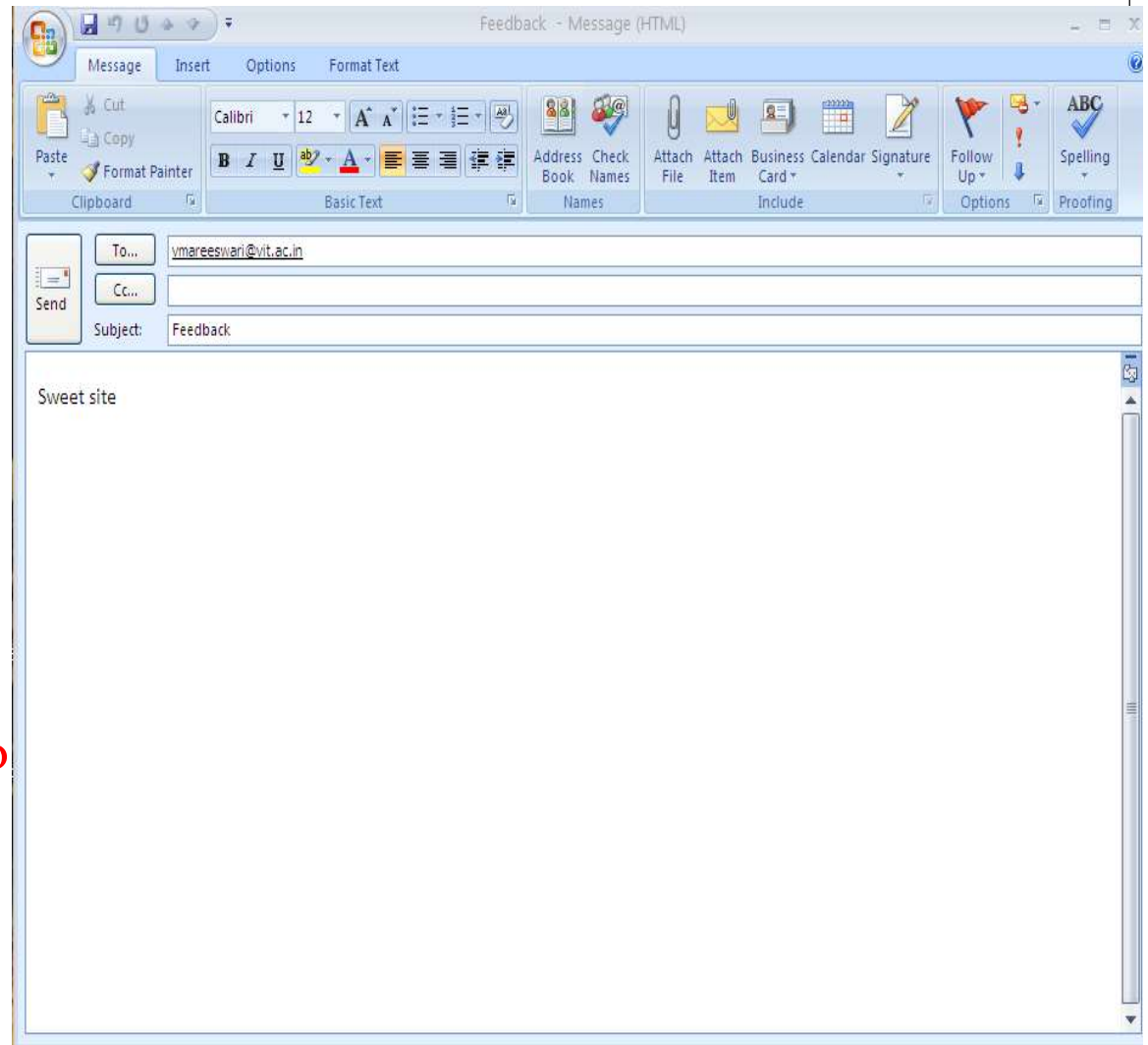
`
Visit the Useful Tips Section`

- Named anchors are often used to create "table of contents" at the beginning of a large document. Each chapter within the document is given a named anchor, and links to each of these anchors are put at the top of the document.

Email Link

- Creating an email link is simple. If you want somebody to mail you about your site a good way to do it is place an email link with a subject already in place for them.

```
<a href="mailto:rvijayan@vit.ac.in?subject=Feedback&body= Sweet site"> Send Mail</a>
```



Folder Link

- With HTML, absolute pathnames begin with a slash (/) and are followed by a sequence of folders beginning with the highest level folder and proceeding to the folder that contains the file.

`Unit I
Material`

`Course
Information`

`<a href="ftp://192.168.4.76/lab/SWE312 IWP Lab/Basics
of HTML.pdf"> Lab Material`

Default Link

- Use the `<base>` tag in the *head* element to set a default URL for all links on a page to go to. It's always a good idea to set a base tag just incase your links become bugged somewhere down the line. Usually set your base to your home page.

`<head>`

`<base href="http://www.vit.ac.in/">`

`</head>`

`LINK`

List

- There are 3 different types of lists. A `` tag starts an ordered list, `` for unordered lists, and `<dl>` for definition lists. Use the *type* and *start* attributes to fine tune your lists accordingly.
 1. `` - unordered list; *bullets*
 2. `` - ordered list; *numbers*
 3. `<dl>` - definition list; *dictionary*

 tag attributes

- **type** attribute- Specifies the kind of marker to use in the list (such as A,a,I,1,i)
- **start** attribute — Specifies the start value of an ordered list

- **Value** attribute - Specifies the value of a list item. The following list items will increment from that number (only for lists)

Ordered (Numbered) Lists

Use the `` tag to begin an ordered list. Place the `` (list item) tag between your opening `` and closing `` tags to create list items

```
<OL TYPE="1" START=6>
  <LI> Item one </LI>
  <LI> Item two </LI>
  <OL TYPE="I" >
    <LI> Sublist item one </LI>
    <LI> Sublist item two </LI>
    <OL TYPE="i">
      <LI> Sub-sublist item one </LI>
      <LI> Sub-sublist item two </LI>
    </OL>
  </OL>
</OL>
```

```
<ol type="a">
<ol type="A">
```

6. Item one
7. Item two
 - I. Sublist item one
 - II. Sublist item two
 - i. Sub-sublist item one
 - ii. Sub-sublist item two

Unordered (Bulleted) Lists

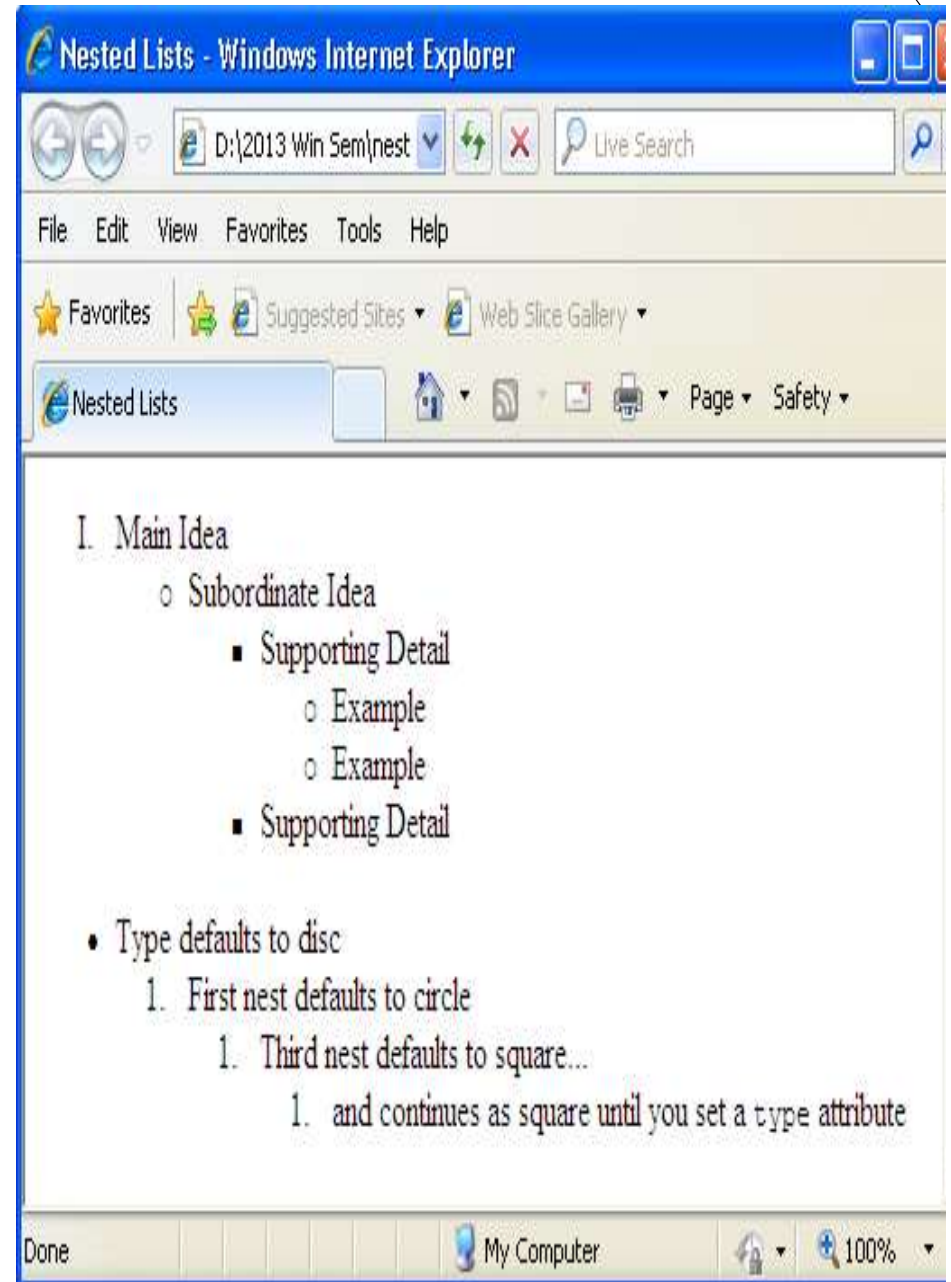
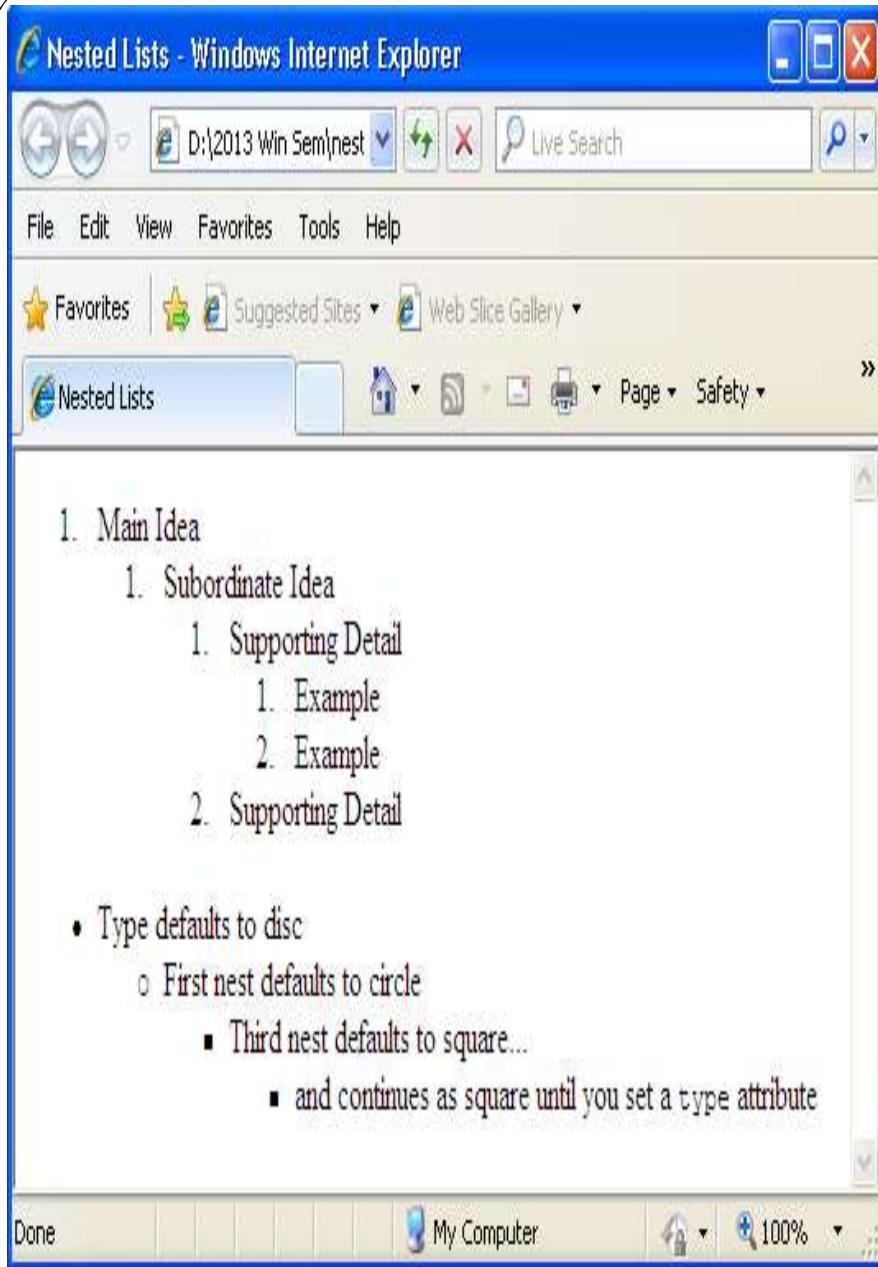
Create a bulleted list with the `` tag. The bullet itself comes in three flavors: **square**, **disc**, and **circle**. The default bullet displayed by most web browsers is the traditional full disc.

```
<UL TYPE="disc">  
  <LI> One </LI>  
  <LI> Two </LI>  
  <UL TYPE="circle">  
    <LI> Three </LI>  
    <LI> Four </LI>  
  <UL TYPE="square">  
    <LI> Five </LI>  
    <LI> Six </LI>  
  </UL>  
</UL>  
</UL>
```

- One
- Two
 - Three
 - Four
 - Five
 - Six

Nested List

1. In the body of an HTML document, begin the parent list by entering an `` or `` tag.
2. Define an appropriate type attribute.
3. Move to the next line, indent, and insert list items for your primary topics using `` and `` tags.
4. End the parent list with a closing `` or `` tag.
5. Beneath a list item, nest a child list whose items represent subcategories of the parent list item above it.
6. Set an appropriate type attribute for this list's `` or `` tag also.



Definition List

- A definition list is a list of items, with a description of each item.
- The `<dl>` tag defines a definition list.
- The `<dl>` tag is used in conjunction with `<dt>` (defines the item in the list) and `<dd>` (describes the item in the list)

`<dl>`

`<dt>Coffee</dt>`

`<dd>black hot drink</dd>`

`<dt>Milk</dt>`

`<dd>white cold drink</dd>`

`</dl>`

Coffee

black hot drink

Milk

white cold drink

Definition list (<dl>)

- The `<dl>` tag defines a definition list.
- The `<dl>` tag is used in conjunction with `<dt>` (defines the item in the list) and `<dd>` (describes the item in the list).

`<dl>`

`<dt>The Ordered List</dt>`

`<dd>Created using the OL element. This list should contain information where order should be emphasized.</dd>`

`<dt>The Unordered List</dt>`

`<dd>Created using the UL element. This list should be used to express a series of significant points`

`</dd>`

`<dt>The Definition List</dt>`

`<dd>Create using the DL element. This list should be used to define a list of terms.</dd>`

`</dl>`

Can I use several elements at the same time?

- You can easily use several elements at the same time as long as you **avoid overlapping elements**. This is best illustrated by an example:

Example:

- If you want to emphasise small text, it must be done like this:

`<small>Emphasised small text</small>`

- And NOT like this:

`<small>Emphasised small text</small>`

- The difference is that in the first example, we closed the tag we first opened last. This way we avoid confusing both ourselves and the browser.

Creating Tables

- A table is divided into **rows** (with the `<tr>` tag), and **each row** is divided into **data cells** (with the `<td>` tag)
- Within a table element are the `<tr>` (table rows) and `<td>` (table columns) tags.
- A table cell is defined by `<td>` and `</td>`.
- To place headers at the top of your columns, use the `<th>` tag.

Tag	Description
<u><code><table></code></u>	Defines a table
<u><code><th></code></u>	Defines a header cell in a table
<u><code><tr></code></u>	Defines a row in a table
<u><code><td></code></u>	Defines a cell in a table
<u><code><caption></code></u>	Defines a table caption
<u><code><colgroup></code></u>	Specifies a group of one or more columns in a table for formatting
<u><code><col></code></u>	Specifies column properties for each column within a <code><colgroup></code> element
<u><code><thead></code></u>	Groups the header content in a table
<u><code><tbody></code></u>	Groups the body content in a table
<u><code><tfoot></code></u>	Groups the footer content in a table

Table tag attributes

- **bgcolor** attribute- *rgb(x,x,x) or #xxxxxx or colorname*
- **align** attribute- *left ,center and right.*
- **border** attribute— *1 or “number“*
- **bordercolor** attribute- *rgb(x,x,x) or #xxxxxx or colorname*
- **cellpadding** attribute-Specifies the space in *pixels* between the cell wall and the cell content
- **cellspacing** attribute-Specifies the space *in pixels* between cells.
- **width** – *in pixels%* Specifies the width of a table
- **summary** - Specifies a summary of the content of a table

Simple example

```
<html>
<body>
<table align=center border="1"
  bgcolor="yellow" bordercolor="red"
  width=50>
<caption>Monthly savings</caption>
<tr>
  <th>ISBN</th>
  <th>Title</th>
  <th>Price</th>
</tr>
<tr>
  <td>3476896</td>
  <td>My first HTML</td>
  <td>$53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
  <td>5869207</td>
  <td>My first CSS</td>
  <td>$49</td>
</tr>
</table>
</body>
</html>
```



Cell padding and cell spacing

```
<table align=center border="1"
  cellpadding="10">
<tr>
  <th>Month</th>
  <th>Savings</th>
</tr>
<tr>
  <td>January</td>
  <td>$ 100</td>
</tr>
</table>
```

```
<table border="10"
  cellspacing="10">
<tr>
  <th>Month</th>
  <th>Savings</th>
</tr>
<tr>
  <td>January</td>
  <td>$ 100</td>
</tr>
</table>
```

Table without cellpadding:

Month	Savings
January	\$100

Table with cellpadding:

Month	Savings
January	\$100

Table without cellspacing:

Month	Savings
January	\$100

Table with cellspacing:

Month	Savings
January	\$100

<td> tag attributes

- The number of columns or rows a cell spans is defined using the **colspan** and **rowspan** attributes
- **colspan** - Specifies the number of columns a cell should span
- **rowspan** - Sets the number of rows a cell should span

NOTE: Both <td> and <tr> tag has *bgcolor* as common attribute.

Table - Example

```
<table border="5" cellpadding="10" cellspacing=10  
  bgcolor="AABBCC" height=200 width=300>
```

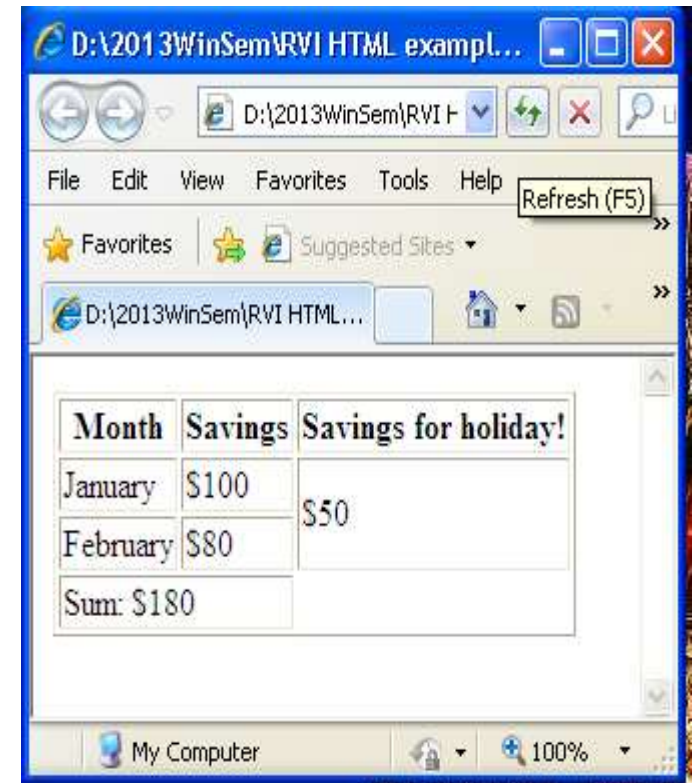
```
<tr>  
  <th>Column 1</th>  
  <th>Column 2</th>  
  <th>Column 3</th></tr>
```

```
<tr>  
  <td rowspan="2">Row 1 Cell 1</td>  
  <td bgcolor="pink">Row 1 Cell 2</td>  
  <td>Row 1 Cell 3</td> </tr>
```

```
<tr bgcolor="red">
```

```
<td>Row 2 Cell 2</td><td>Row 2 Cell 3</td></tr>
```

```
<tr><td colspan="3">Row 3 Cell 1</td></tr></table>
```



<thead>, <tfoot> & <tbody>

```
<table border="1">
```

```
<thead>
```

```
<tr>
```

```
<th>Month</th>
```

```
<th>Savings</th>
```

```
</tr>
```

```
</thead>
```

```
<tfoot>
```

```
<tr>
```

```
<td>Sum</td>
```

```
<td>$180</td>
```

```
</tr>
```

```
</tfoot>
```

```
<tbody>
```

```
<tr>
```

```
<td>January</td>
```

```
<td>$100</td>
```

```
</tr>
```

```
<tr>
```

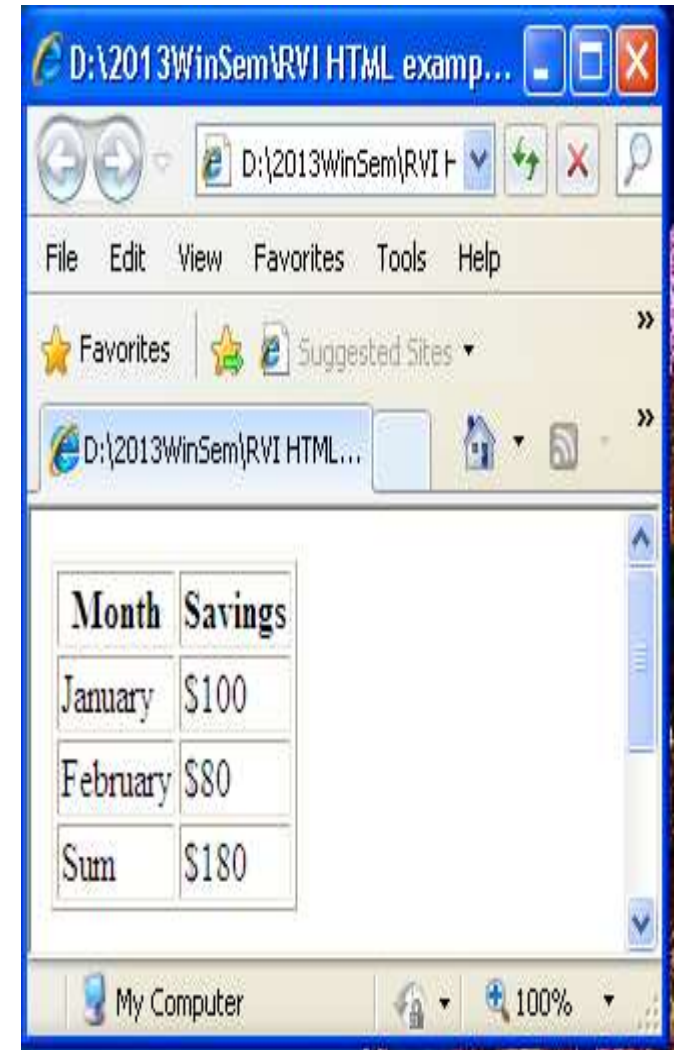
```
<td>February</td>
```

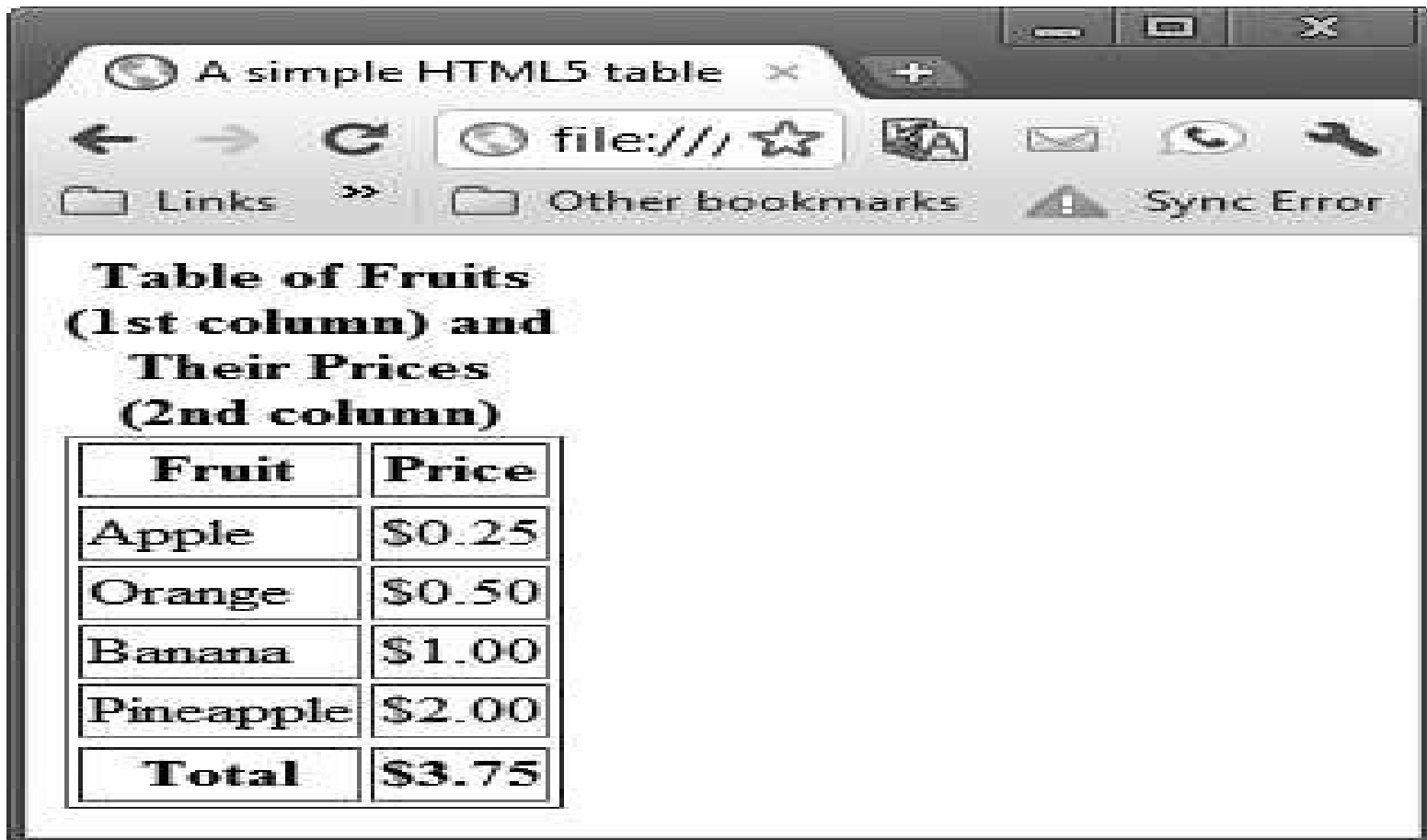
```
<td>$80</td>
```

```
</tr>
```

```
</tbody>
```

```
</table>
```





Tree Characteristics



John Smith & Co.

Tree

Pine

Maple

Oak

Fir

Characteristic	Average Height (feet)	35	50	50	65
	Average Width (inches)	18	26	24	28
	Typical Lifespan (years)	150	230	310	135
	Leaf Type	Long needles	Broadleaf	Split leaf	Short needles

- The end result should look like the following. Notice that the first column is aligned left and the rest are centered. Now alter the last table using shaded rows and no border...

<i>My tech stock picks</i>					
NAME	SYMBOL	CURRENT	52WK HI	52WK LO	P/E RATIO
Microsoft	MSFT	86-3/8	119-15/16	75-1/2	56.09
Cisco Systems	CSCO	72-1/8	82	24-13/16	400.69
America Online	AOL	63	95-13/16	38-15/32	350.00
Qwest Communications	Q	44-7/16	66	25-3/4	74.06
Dell Computers	DELL	53-59/64	59-11/16	31-3/8	86.97