

# Image

- In HTML, images are defined with the `<img>` tag. It is empty, which means that it contains attributes only, and has no closing tag.
- The value of the `src` (source) attribute is the URL of the image you want to display.
- The *alt* attribute specifies alternate text to be displayed if for some reason the browser cannot find the image, or if a user has image files disabled.
- To define the height and width of the image, use the *height* and *width* attributes.
- Use the `align` attributes to place images within your body, tables, or sections.
- ``
- **Tips:** Jpeg images have an unlimited color wheel, and have a high compression rate downsizing your load times and saving hard drive space. Its best to use Jpegs for photo galleries, or artwork. Gif images are best used for banners, clip art, and buttons.

# 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	&nbsp;	&#160;
<	less than	&lt;	&#60;
>	greater than	&gt;	&#62;
&	ampersand	&amp;	&#38;
¢	cent	&cent;	&#162;
£	pound	&pound;	&#163;
¥	yen	&yen;	&#165;
€	euro	&euro;	&#8364;
§	section	&sect;	&#167;
©	copyright	&copy;	&#169;
®	registered trademark	&reg;	&#174;
™	trademark	&trade;	&#8482;

Symbol	Description	Character entity reference
<i>HTML5 character entities</i>		
&	ampersand	&amp;
'	apostrophe	&apos;
>	greater-than	&gt;
<	less-than	&lt;
"	quote	&quot;
<i>Other common character entities</i>		
non-breaking space		&nbsp;
©	copyright	&copy;
—	em dash	&mdash;
–	en dash	&ndash;
¼	fraction 1/4	&frac14;
½	fraction 1/2	&frac12;
¾	fraction 3/4	&frac34;
...	horizontal ellipsis	&hellip;
®	registered trademark	&reg;
§	section	&sect;
™	trademark	&trade;

# 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></a>` tags to define the start and ending of an anchor.
- Syntax:

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

`<a href="http://www.w3schools.com/">Visit W3Schools</a>`

- ❑ **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 </a>`

# Anchor Attribute

- The name attribute specifies the name of an anchor.

`<a id="tips">Useful Tips Section</a>`

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

`<a href="#tips">Visit the Useful Tips Section</a>`

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

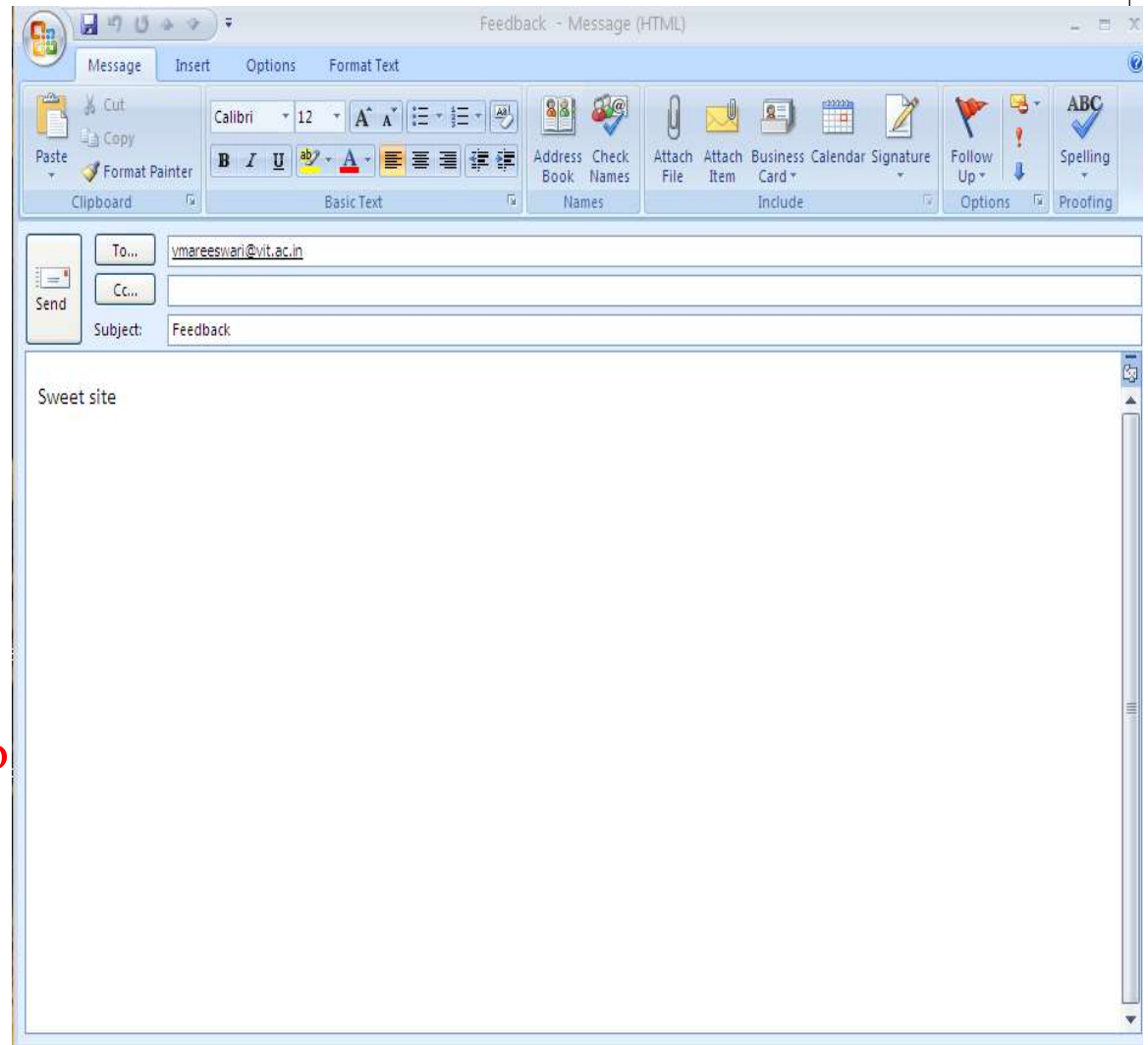
`<a href="http://www.w3schools.com/html_links.htm#tips">  
Visit the Useful Tips Section</a>`

- 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.

`<a href="d:/IWP/Material/Unit I.pptx">Unit I  
Material</a>`

`<a href="http://www.mwu.edu/course/info.html">Course  
Information</a>`

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

# 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>`

`<a href="home.asp">LINK</a>`

# List

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

## <ol> 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

### <li>

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

# Ordered (Numbered) Lists

Use the `<ol>` tag to begin an ordered list. Place the `<li>` (list item) tag between your opening `<ol>` and closing `</ol>` 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

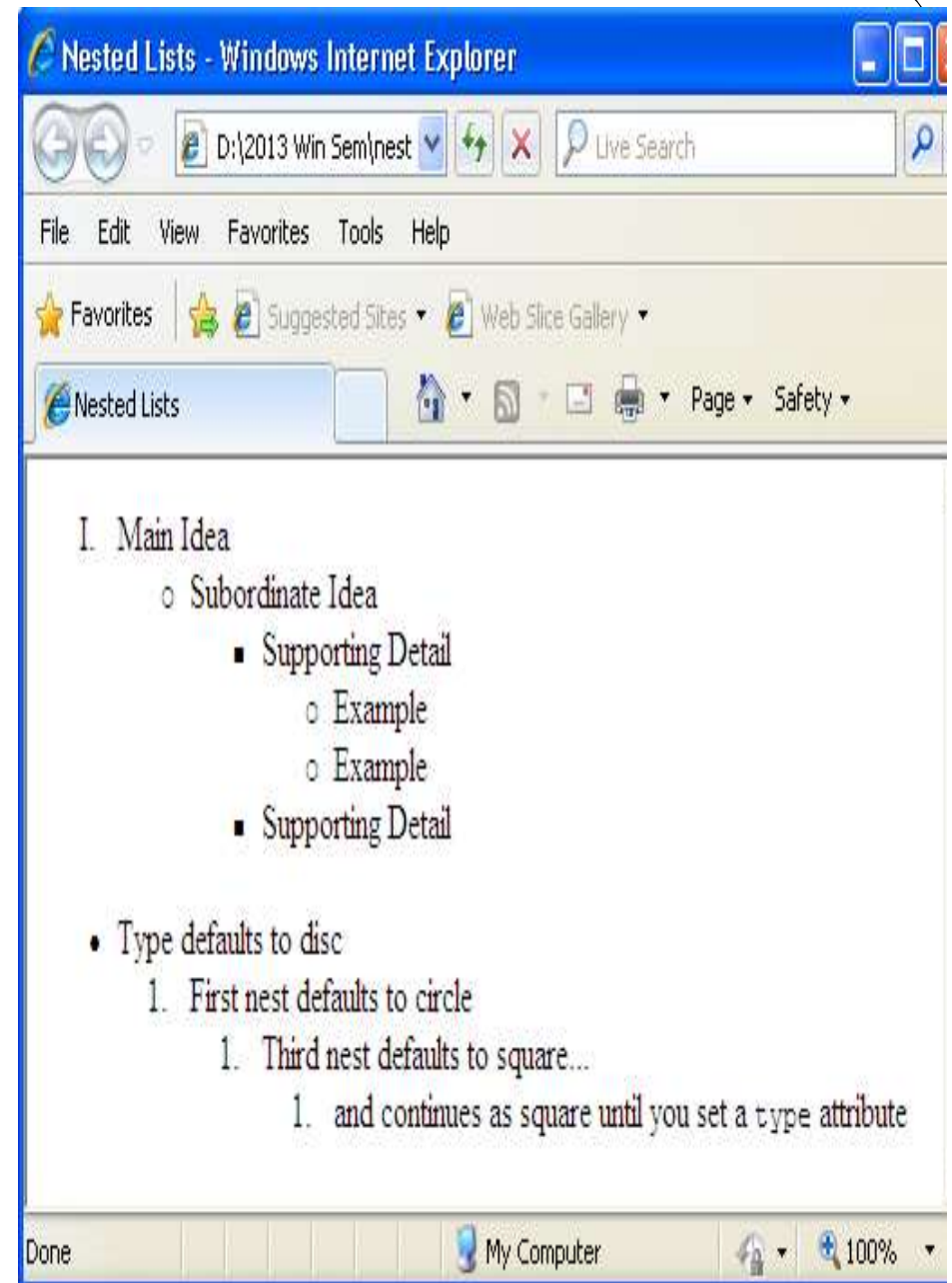
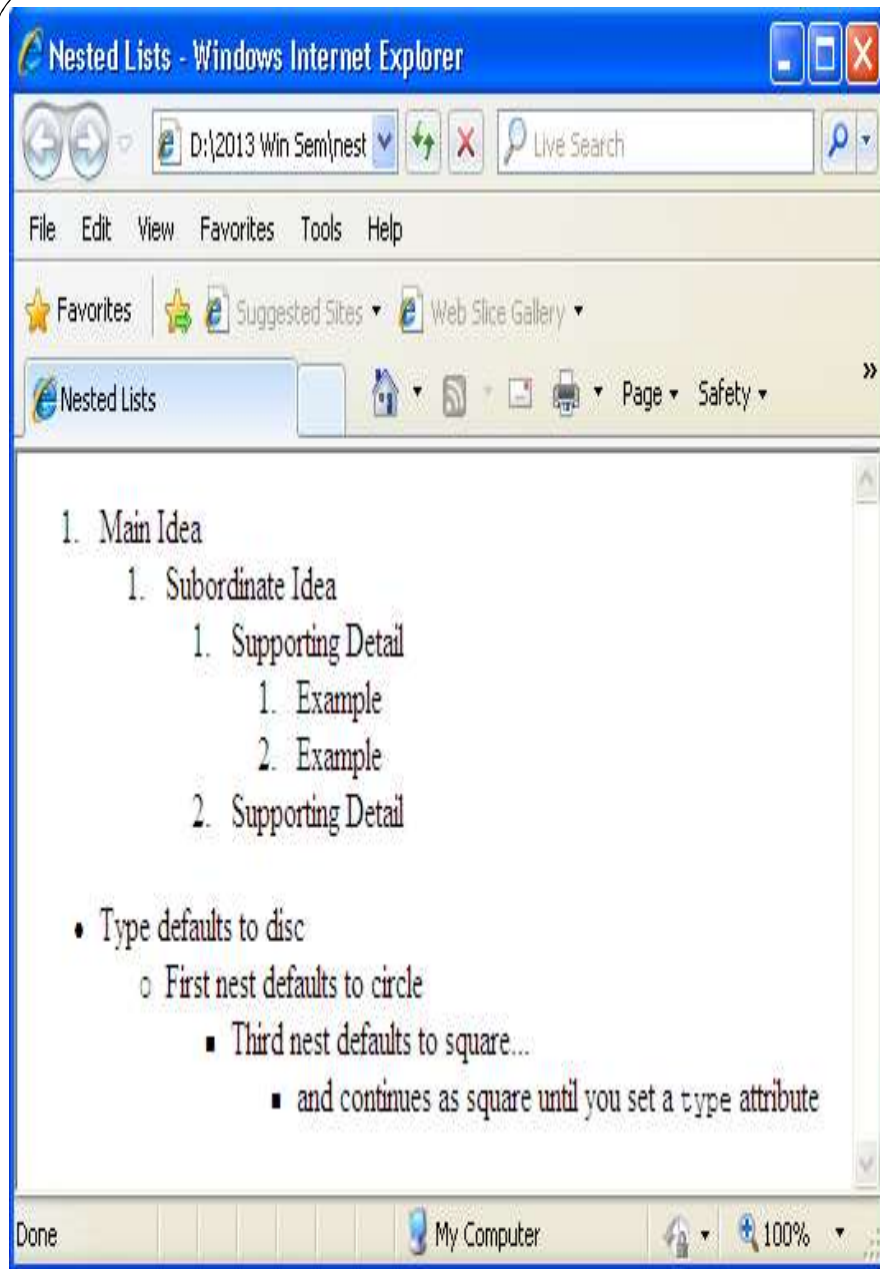
Create a bulleted list with the `<ul>` tag. The bullet itself comes in three flavors: **square**, **disc**, and **circle**. The default bullet displayed by most web browsers is the traditional full disc.

```
<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 `<ol>` or `<ul>` tag.
2. Define an appropriate type attribute.
3. Move to the next line, indent, and insert list items for your primary topics using `<li>` and `</li>` tags.
4. End the parent list with a closing `</ol>` or `</ul>` 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 `<ol>` or `<ul>` 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:

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

- And NOT like this:

`<em><small>Emphasised small text</em></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.