Introduction to HTML Chittaranian Pradhan

Web Technology 1

Introduction to HTML

Meta Tag Text Formatting

Lists

HTMI

Tables Frames

IFrame

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- HTML (HyperText Markup Language) is the language for creating web pages and other information that can be displayed in a web browser
- HTML documents are written using HTML tags embedded in angular brackets. W3C (World Wide Web Consortium) has defined the HTML tags
- A Web Page is a web document with .htm or .html extension
- A Web browser is a specific software program required to display Web pages

<HTML> Hello world! </HTMI >



Text Formatting

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1.2

- Header contains important information about the page
- Title is the small text that will appear in title bar of viewer's browser
- Body is the part in which the web page content are entered
- Eachembedded tag has both opening and closing tags
- Standalone tags don't have closing tags

```
<HTML>
```

<HEAD>

<TITLE>My company web page</TITLE>

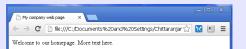
</HEAD>

<BODY>

Welcome to our homepage. More text here.

</BODY>

</HTML>



Meta Tag

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HTML Comments

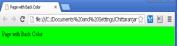
HTML comment starts with <!- - and ends with - ->

HTML Background

- BGCOLOR is used to set the background color. It can be set using specific color or 6-digit hexadecimal color code
- BACKGROUND is used to set the background image

<HTML>
<HEAD>
<TITLE>Page with Back Color</TITLE>
</HEAD>
<BODY BGCOLOR="#00FF00">
Page with Back Color
</BODY>
</HTML>

<HTML>
<HEAD>
<TITLE>Page with background image</TITLE>
</HEAD>
<BODY BACKGROUND="Blue.jpg">
Page with background image.
</BODY>
</HTML>





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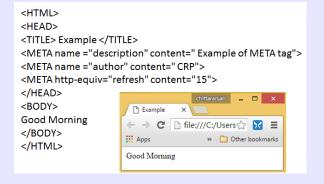
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- It provides metadata about the document. Metadata will not be displayed on the page
- These are used to specify page description, keywords, author of the document, last modified etc
- It always go inside the <HEAD> tag



Meta Tag

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1.5

- Bold, Italic, Underline
- When you use nested tags you must be sure that they do not overlap each other. They must be nested exactly
- superscript: <sup> and subscript: <sub>

<HTML>
<HEAD>
<TITLE>Example</TITLE>
</HEAD>
<BODY>
<BOThis text is bold

<I>>While this one is Italic</I>

<U>and this text is underlined</U>

<I>>Look at this, this is both bold and italic</I></BODY>
</HTML>



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<HTMI> <HFAD> <TITLE>Example</TITLE> </HEAD> <BODY> 4This text is bold
 7This text is bold
 This text is in ARIAL font
 This text is in IMPACT font
 This text is in red color.
 This text is in green color.
 <I> How is this? </I> </BODY> </HTML> Example 4This text is bold 7This text is bold This text is in ARIAL font This text is in IMPACT font

> This text is in red color. This text is in green color. How is this ?

Text Formatting...

Heading

There are 6 levels of headings h1 through h6. h1 has the largest and h6 has the smallest font size

Paragraph

Paragraph: <P>

is used to insert a space

```
<HTML>
<HEAD>
<TITLE>Example</TITLE>
</HEAD>
<BODY>
<P ALIGN="left">You can align text in left.</P>
<P ALIGN="center">You can align text in center.</P>
<P ALIGN="right">You can align text in right.</P>
</BODY>
</HTML>
```



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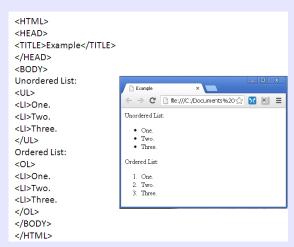
Lists

List is a collection of one or more items

Unordered List: type: disc, circle, square

Ordered List: type: 1, A, a, i, I

start: 4, C



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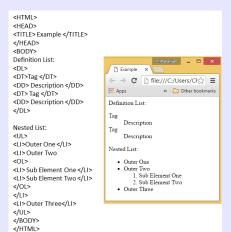
Frames

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Lists

Definition List: list items consist of two parts: a term and its description

Nested List: Nested lists may be used to display sub-elements of an item. Any of the three types of lists may be nested in another



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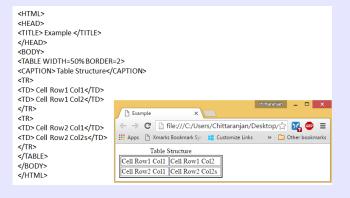
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Tables Frames

Border value indicates the thickness of the outermost table boundary in pixels

Caption describes the title of table data



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ALIGN: Left, Right, Center VALIGN: Top, Bottom

<HTML> <HEAD> <TITLE>Example</TITLE> </HEAD> <BODY> <TABLE WIDTH=50% HEIGHT=100 BORDER=3> <TR> <TD ALIGN=LEFT VALIGN=TOP>TOP LEFT</TD> <TD ALIGN=RIGHT VALIGN=TOP>TOP RIGHT</TD> </TR> <TR> <TD ALIGN=LEFT VALIGN=BOTTOM>BOTTOM LEFT</TD> <TD ALIGN=RIGHT VALIGN=BOTTOM>BOTTOM RIGHT</TD> </TR> </TABLE> </BODY> Example | </HTML> TOP LEFT TOP RIGHT BOTTOM LEFT BOTTOM RIGHT

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Tables

Table Header helps to understand the meaning of data in a row/column

```
<HTML>
<HEAD>
<TITLE>Example</TITLE>
</HEAD>
<BODY>
<TABLE width="300" BGCOLOR="#66CCFF" Align="center">
<CAPTION Align="Top"><b> Caption Example</b></CAPTION>
<TR BGCOLOR="pink">
<TH>Col1</TH>
<TH>Col2</TH>
</TR>
                            Example |
<TR>
                                   ☐ file:///C:/Documents%20and%20Settings/Ch ☆ 🔀 🔣 🗉
<TD width="50%">A</TD>
<TD width="50%">B</TD>
                                              Caption Example
</TR>
                                           Coll
                                                         Col2
<TR>
                                                   D
<TD width="50%">C</TD>
<TD width="50%">D</TD>
</TR>
</TABLE>
</BODY>
</HTML>
```

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Cellpadding is the amount of space between the edges of the cell and cell content. Cellspacing is the amount of space between the cell borders

```
<HTMI>
<HFAD>
<TITLE> Table </TITLE>
</HEAD>
<BODY>
<TABLE BORDER=2 CELLPADDING=20 CELLSPACING=10>
<TR>
<TD> Content1 </TD>
<TD> Content2 </TD>
                         Table X
</TR>
                        <TR>
                       Apps
                                   » Other bookmarks
<TD> Content3 </TD>
<TD> Content4 </TD>
                           Content1
                                    Content2
</TR>
</TABLE>
                           Content3
                                     Content4
</BODY>
</HTML>
```

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Rowspan indicates the number of rows a cell spans while Colspan indicates the number of columns a cell spans

<HTML> <HEAD> <TITLE> Example </TITLE> </HEAD> P Exam: X <BODY> ← → C file:///C:/User:< <TABLE BORDER=1> Apps » Other bookmarks <CAPTION> Marks</CAPTION> <TR> Marks <TH ROWSPAN=2> Name</TH> Marks Name <TH COLSPAN=2> Marks</TH> DSA WT </TR> Rachit 76 85 <TR> Vishal 88 92 <TH> DSA</TH> <TH> WT</TH> </TR> <TD> Rachit</TD><TD>76</TD><TD>85</TD> </TR> <TR> <TD> Vishal</TD><TD>88</TD><TD>92</TD> </TR> </TABLE> </BODY> </HTML>

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Frames

A web page may be divided into several blocks called *frames*. Each frame may display a separate web page Frames are used to have the menu in one frame and the content in another frame

> <HTML> <HFAD> <TITLE>Example</TITLE> </HEAD> <FRAMESET COLS="40%,*"> <FRAME SRC="Blue.jpg" SCROLLING="No"> <FRAME SRC="test.jpg"> </FRAMESET> </HTML> Example



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<FRAMESET> defines the characteristics of the frames such. as number of frames to be created, orientation, width, height Nested frames are possible

> <HTML> <HEAD> <TITLE>Example</TITLE> </HEAD> <FRAMESET ROWS="50%,50%"> <FRAME SRC="http://www.microsoft.com"> <FRAME SRC="test.ipg"> </FRAMESET> </HTML> Example ← → C hle:///C:/Documents%20☆ 🔀 🖹 🗏 P Microsoft

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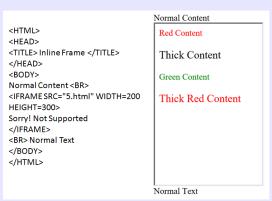
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IFrame

- IFrame tag can appear anywhere in the document
- It defines a rectangular region within the document in which the browser can display a separate document
- It is used to embed another document within the current HTML document



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