

# HTML – Hyper Text Markup Language

# Lists

## Objectives

Create an unordered list.

Create an ordered list.

Create a defined list.

Nest Lists.

# Unordered Lists

## Unordered Lists

- Unordered lists, are enclosed between the `<UL >` and `</UL >` tag.
- Each item starts with the `<LI>` tag .
- The attribute that can be specified with `<UL>` tag is  
TYPE= DISC will give a solid round black  
TYPE= SQUARE will give a solid square black bullet  
TYPE= CIRCLE will give a circle black bullet

## UnOrdered Lists - Bullets appear

- `<UL>` `</UL>` tag
- `<LI>` tag
- TYPE attributes specifies the type of bullet
- TYPE = "disc" | "circle" | "square"

```
<UL TYPE = "disc">  
  <LI> Item 1  
  <LI> Item 2  
  <LI> Item 3  
</UL>
```

O/P :

- Item 1
- Item 2
- Item 3

# Ordered Lists

An Ordered list starts with a <OL> tag and ends with a </OL> tag.

Each list item starts with the tag <LI>

The attribute that can be set with <OL> are:

TYPE - Controls the numbering scheme to be used

TYPE= "1" will give counting numbers (1, 2, 3....)

TYPE= "A" will give uppercase letters (A, B, C....)

TYPE= "a" will give lowercase letters (a, b, c....)

TYPE= "I" will give uppercase Roman numerals (I, II, III.....)

TYPE= "i" will give lowercase Roman numerals (i, ii, iii,.....)

START - Alters the numbering sequence. Can be set to any value

VALUE - Can be set with the <LI >tag to changes the numbering sequence in the middle of an ordered list.

- **Ordered Lists - serial numbers appear**
  - <OL> </OL> tag
  - <LI> tag
  - TYPE attribute controls the numbering scheme
    - TYPE = 1 | A | a | I | i

```
<OL TYPE = "1">  
  <LI> Item 1  
  <LI> Item 2  
  <LI> Item 3  
</OL>
```

O/P : 1. Item 1  
      2. Item 2  
      3. Item 3

e.g.: <OL TYPE = "1" START =5>

<LI> Item 1

<LI VALUE =3> Item 2

<LI> Item 3

<OL>

O/P:

**5. Item 1**

**3. Item 2**

**4. Item 3**

# A definition list

A definition list is not a list of items.

This is a list of terms and explanation of the terms.

A definition list is a list of terms paired with associated definitions- in other words, a glossary.

Definition list are enclosed with in **<dl> and </dl>**

<dt> - Definition term.

<dd> - Data definition.

## Definition List - defines a definition list

<DL> </DL> tag

<DT> - Definition Term

<DD> - Definition Data

```
<dl>
  <dt>Java</dt>
  <dd>An Object Oriented Language</dd>
  <dt>HTML</dt>
  <dd>A Markup Language</dd>
</dl>
```

O/P:      Java  
            An Object Oriented Language  
            HTML  
            A Markup Language

## Nested lists.

e.g.,

```
<ul>
```

```
  <li>Coffee</li>
```

```
  <li>Tea
```

```
    <ul>
```

```
      <li>Black tea</li>
```

```
      <li>Green tea</li>
```

```
    </ul>
```

```
  </li>
```

```
  <li>Milk</li>
```

```
</ul>
```

Write an HTML code to display the following output:

## **SAFETY TIPS FOR CANOEISTS**

- b. Be able to swim
- c. Wear a life jacket at all times
- d. Don't stand up or move around. If canoe tips,
  - o Hang on to the canoe
  - o Use the canoe for support
  - IV. Be careful
  - V. Do not look around
  - o Swim to shore
- e. Don't overexert yourself
- f. Use a bow light at night



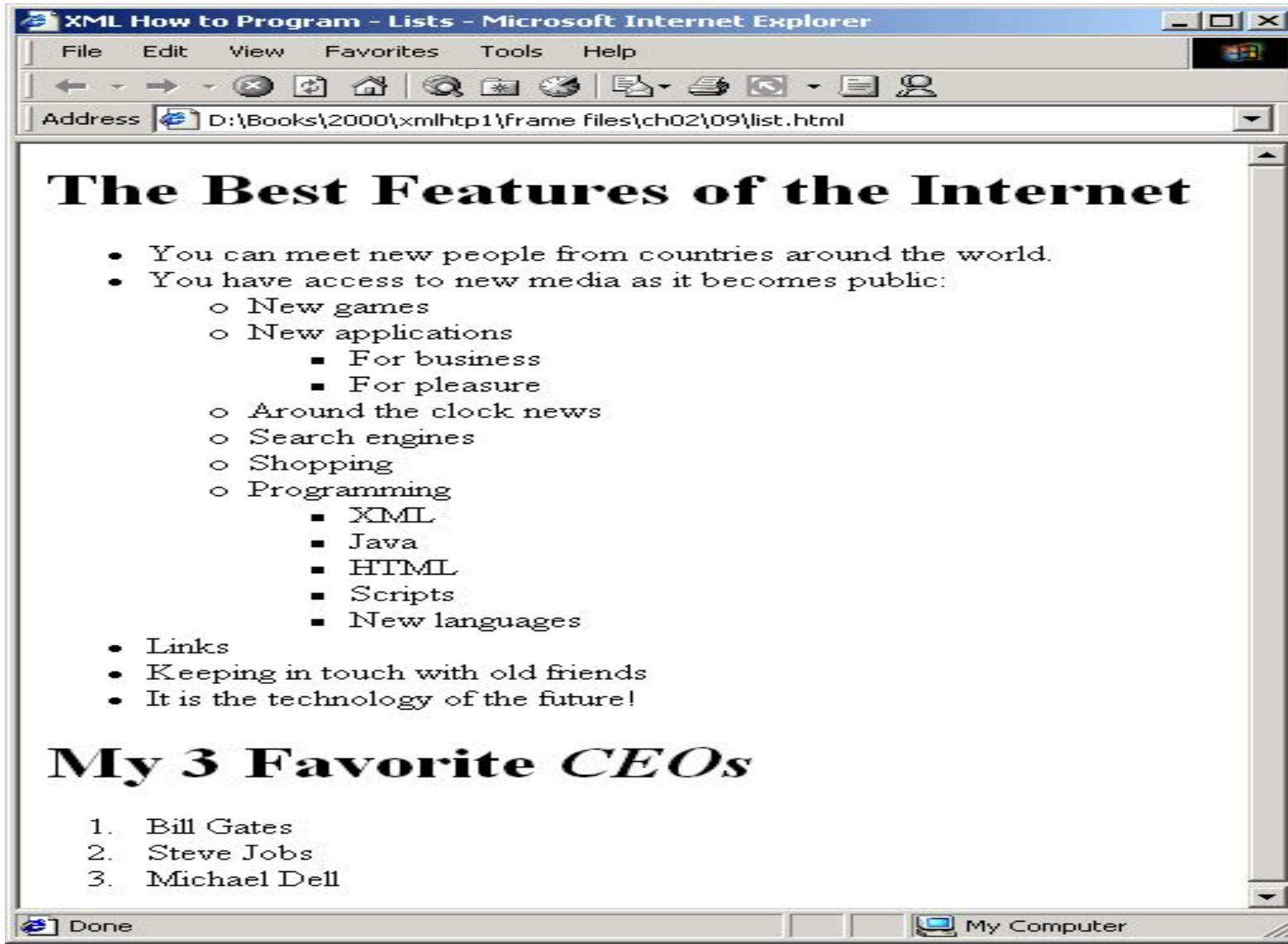
# Assignment

1. Write a code for below output.

- Microsoft
  - Windows
  - Office
    - Microsoft Word
    - Microsoft Excel
- Adobe
  - Pagemaker
    - Nersion 7.0

Q:2 Write Code

# Output



# Images

# Images

**<IMG>** This element defines a graphic image on the page.

**Image File (SRC:source):** This value will be a URL (location of the image) E.g. <http://www.domain.com/dir/file.ext> or /dir/file.txt.

**Alternate Text (ALT):** This is a text field that describes an image or acts as a label. It is displayed when they position the cursor over a graphic image.

**Alignment (ALIGN):** This allows you to align the image on your page.

# Images

**Width (WIDTH):** is the width of the image in pixels.

**Height (HEIGHT):** is the height of the image in pixels.

**Border (BORDER):** is for a border around the image, specified in pixels.

**HSPACE:** is for Horizontal Space on both sides of the image specified in pixels. A setting of 5 will put 5 pixels of invisible space on both sides of the image.

**VSPACE:** is for Vertical Space on top and bottom of the image specified in pixels. A setting of 5 will put 5 pixels of invisible space above and below the image.

# Some Examples on images

- 1) `<IMG SRC="jordan.gif" border=4>`
- 2) `<IMG SRC=" jordan.gif" width="60" height="60">`
- 3) `<IMG SRC="jordan.gif" ALT="This is a text that goes with the image">`
- 4) `<IMG SRC=" jordan.gif " Hspace="30" Vspace="10" border=20>`
- 5) `< IMG SRC =" jordan.gif" align="left">`

# Tables

## Objectives:

- Insert a table.

- Explain a table's attributes.

- Edit a table.

- Add a table header.

# Tables

The `<TABLE></TABLE>` element has four sub-elements:

Table Row `<TR></TR>`.

Table Header `<TH></TH>`.

Table Data `<TD></TD>`.

Caption `<CAPTION></CAPTION>`.

The table row elements usually contain table header elements or table data elements.



# Tables

- Display data in a tabular format.
- Helps in positioning the contents of the page in a more structured way.
- `<TABLE> ..... </TABLE>` : define a table
- Some attributes
  - `ALIGN` = `LEFT` | `RIGHT` | `CENTER`
  - `BORDER` = `n` (Number of Pixels )
  - `BGColor` = "color" | "#rrggbb"
  - `cellspacing` = `n` (Number of Pixels )
  - `cellpadding` = `n` (Number of Pixels )
  - `width` = % Of Parent | `n` (pixels)

# Tables Attributes

**BGColor:** Some browsers support background colors in a table.

**Width:** you can specify the table width as an absolute number of pixels or a percentage of the document width. You can set the width for the table cells as well.

**Border:** You can choose a numerical value for the border width, which specifies the border in pixels.

**CellSpacing:** Cell Spacing represents the space between cells and is specified in pixels.

**CellPadding:** Cell Padding is the space between the cell border and the cell contents and is specified in pixels.

**Align:** tables can have left, right, or center alignment.

**Background:** Background Image, will be titled in IE3.0 and above.

**BorderColor, BorderColorDark**

```
<TABLE BORDER=1>      <!-- start of table definition -->
<CAPTION> caption contents </CAPTION>  <!--caption definition -->

<TR>                  <!-- start of header row definition -->
    <TH> first header cell contents </TH>
    <TH> last header cell contents </TH>

</TR>                  <!-- end of header row definition -->
<TR>                  <!-- start of first row definition -->
    <TD> first row, first cell contents </TD>
    <TD> first row, last cell contents </TD>

</TR>                  <!-- end of first row definition -->
<TR>                  <!-- start of last row definition -->
    <TD> last row, first cell contents </TD>
    <TD> last row, last cell contents </TD>

</TR>                  <!-- end of last row definition -->
</TABLE>               <!-- end of table definition -->
```

# Tables

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

```
<tr>
```

```
<th> Column 1 header </th>
```

```
<th> Column 2 header </th>
```

```
</tr>
```

```
<tr>
```

```
<td> Row1, Col1 </td>
```

```
<td> Row1, Col2 </td>
```

```
</tr>
```

```
<tr>
```

```
<td> Row2, Col1 </td>
```

```
<td> Row2, Col2 </td>
```

```
</tr>
```

```
</table>
```

Column 1 Header	Column 2 Header
Row1, Col1	Row1, Col2
Row2, Col1	Row2, Col2

# Table Caption

A table caption allows you to specify a line of text that will appear centered above or below the table.

**<TABLE BORDER=1 CELLPADDING=2>**

**<CAPTION ALIGN="BOTTOM"> Label For My Table </CAPTION>**

The Caption element has one attribute ALIGN that can be either TOP (Above the table) or BOTTOM (below the table).

# Table Data and Table Header Attributes

- **Colspan:** Specifies how many cell columns of the table this cell should span.
- **Rowspan:** Specifies how many cell rows of the table this cell should span.
- **Align:** cell data can have left, right, or center alignment.
- **Valign:** cell data can have top, middle, or bottom alignment.
- **Width:** you can specify the width as an absolute number of pixels or a percentage of the document width.
- **Height:** You can specify the height as an absolute number of pixels or a percentage of the document height.

## Table Data and Table Header Attributes

<Table border=1 cellpadding =2>

<tr> <th> Column 1 Header</th> <th> Column 2 Header</th> </tr>

<tr> <td colspan=2> Row 1 Col 1</td> </tr>

<tr> <td rowspan=2>Row 2 Col 1</td>

<td> Row 2 Col2</td> </tr>

<tr> <td> Row 3 Col2</td> </tr>

</table>

Column 1 Header	Column 2 Header
Row 1 Col 1	
Row 2 Col 1	Row 2 Col 2
	Row 3 Col 2

This cell spans 2 columns!		Cell
This cell spans 3 rows!!	Cell	Cell
	Cell	Cell
	Cell	Cell

```

<TABLE WIDTH="100%" BORDER=1 BGCOLOR=gray>
  <TR ALIGN=CENTER >
    <TD COLSPAN=2>This cell spans 2 columns!</TD>
    <TD> Cell </TD></TR>
  <TR ALIGN=CENTER >
    <TD ROWSPAN=3>This cell spans 3 rows!!</TD>
    <TD> Cell </TD>
    <TD> Cell </TD></TR>
  <TR ALIGN=CENTER >
    <TD> Cell </TD>
    <TD> Cell </TD></TR>
  <TR ALIGN=CENTER >
    <TD> Cell </TD>
    <TD> Cell </TD>
  </TR>
</TABLE>

```



Student List

Firstname	Lastname	Age
Arif	Khan	23
Shahid	Wani	21

```
<table border=1>
<caption>Student List</caption>
  <tr>
    <th>Firstname</th>
    <th>Lastname</th>
    <th>Age</th>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>Arif</td>
    <td>Khan</td>
    <td>23</td>
  </tr>

  <tr>
    <td>Shahid</td>
    <td>Wani</td>
    <td>21</td>
  </tr>
</table>
```