Web development UI

HTML Contents.

- In this module following topics will be discussed.
  - Elements.
  - Attributes.
  - Headings.
  - Paragraphs.
  - Formatting.
  - Links.
  - CSS
  - Images
  - Tables

HTML Contents.

- Lists
- Blocks
- Layout.
- Forms.
- Iframes.

HTML- Introduction

- HTML Stands for Hyper Text Markup Language.
- It will use set of built in tags.
- HTML code will have the file extension as .html.
- HTML is used to write User Interface for Web Development programs.
-

Writing HTML code.

- Any text editor can be used to write HTML code.
- It should have the extension of .HTML.
- Notepad, NotePad++, Visual Studio, Eclipse can also be used to develop HTML code.
- WebStorm from JetBrains also can be used for developing HTML, CSS, Java Script, Jquery code easily.

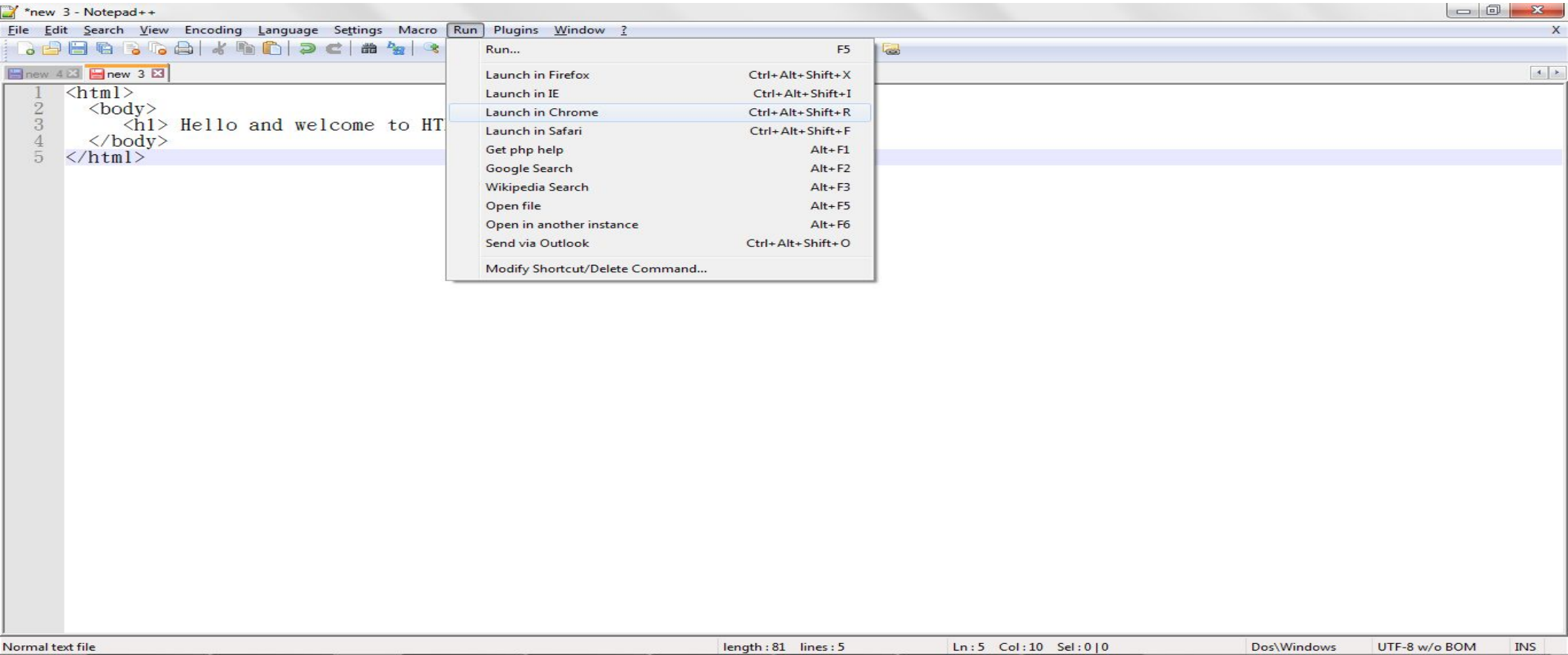
Best free editor.

- Notepad++ is a free editor and it is very good for HTML development.
- You can download Notepad++ from the following web site.
  - http://notepad-plus-plus.org/download/v6.6.9.html
- Install Notepad++.
- Type the following code:

```
<html>
  <body>
    <h1> Hello and welcome to HTML </h1>
  </body>
```

Run the programs in Notepad++

- Run the HTML code in the following manner.
  - Click on Run menu and click on Launch IE/Chrome/Safari etc., based on the browser installed on your system.
  - Save the file with .html as the extension.



Output of this program.

Hello and welcome to HTML

HTML Elements.

- HTML documents are developed using HTML Elements.
- HTML Elements have the start tag and end tag and the content in between.
- The format is:
    - <tag> Data </tag>
- Here the tag is HTML tag and the data has to be in-between the tag. For example:
    - <h1> Welcome to HTML! </h1>

Here h1 is a header tag. <h1> is start of the header tag and </h1> is the end of the header tag. Welcome to HTML is the data and it will be displayed on the screen.

- HTML Elements are not case sensitive.

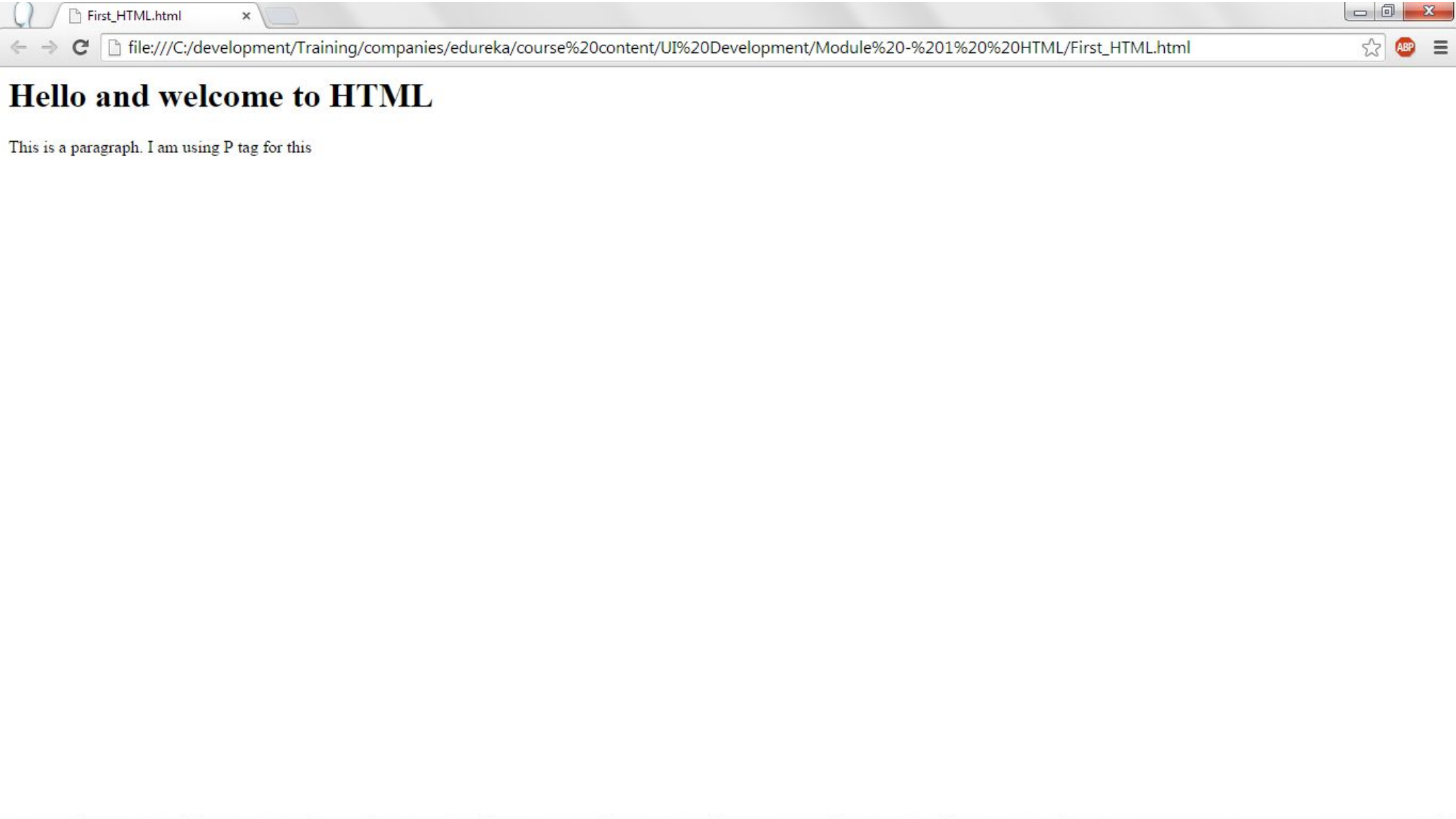
Nesting of elements.

- An element can be inside another element which is called as Nesting of Elements.
- P is the tag for displaying paragraphs in HTML.
- H1 tag and P tag can be used inside a body tag in HTML. Body tag defines the body of the HTML document.

HTML code for nesting elements.

```
<html>
 <body>
    <h1> Hello and welcome to HTML </h1>
  <p>  This is a paragraph.  I am using P tag for
   this </p>
  </body>
</html>
```

Output of the code.



HTML Attributes.

- HTML Elements can have attributes.
- Attributes specify additional information about the HTML Elements.
- Attributes are specified in the start tag of the HTML element.
- Attributes are always specified in key value pair. For example : Width=200. Here Width is the key and 200 is the value.

HTML Attributes.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <body>
    <h2 title="This is Example of attribute on h2 tag.">Put the mouse over any text and get the tooltip</h2>
    <p title="This is Example of attribute on p tag">Put the mouse over any text and get the tooltip.</p>
  </body>
</html>
```

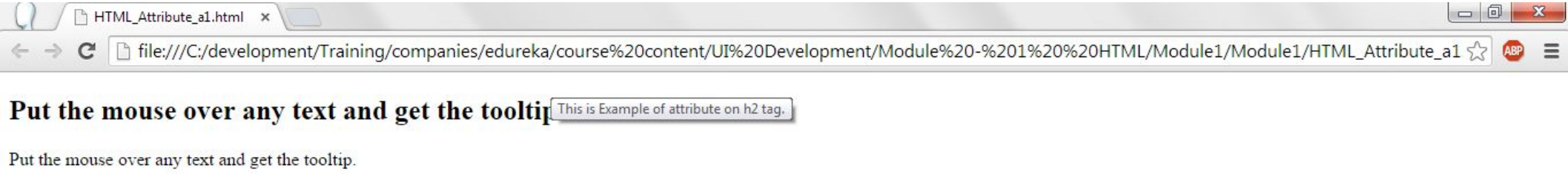
HTML Attributes.

<!DOCTYPE html> defines that the HTML code is using the standard way of web site development. If this tag is not mentioned then browser works on quirks mode, which is a non-standard way of Web site layout managment. HTML and CSS were not rendered properly in quircks mode, hence standard mode is opted by specifying !DOCTYPE tag.

HTML Attributes.

- Title attibute is used for both H1 tag and P tag.
- Title attribute will display the given title when the user moves the cursor on the element.
  - Note : Moving the cursor on the element is called as Hovering.
- When the mouse cursor is moved on H1 tag then Example of H1 tag is displayed as the tootip.
- When hovered on P1 tag then example of p1 title is displayed as the tooltip.

HTML title attribute – output.



HTML src attribute.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
   <body>
<img src="HTML_attribute_1.jpg"/>
<p>example of src attribute</p>
   </body>
</html>
```

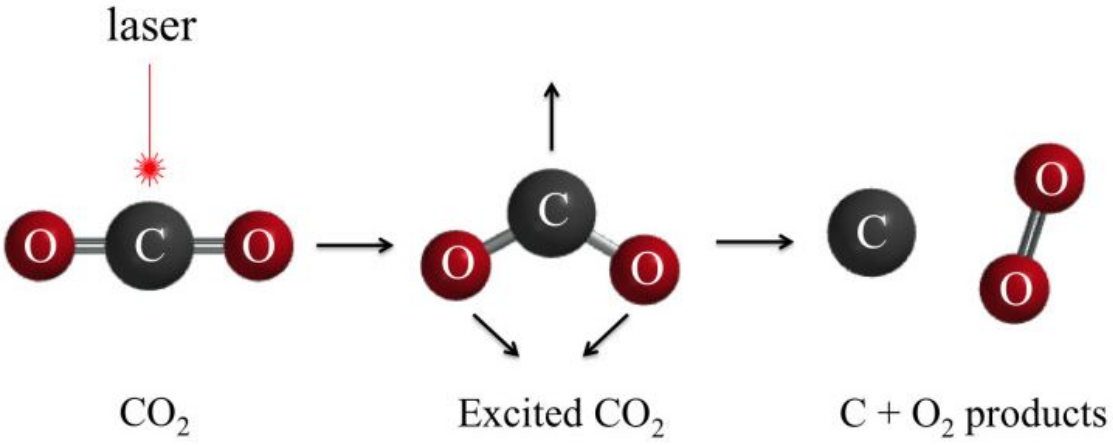
HTML src attribute.

- In the img is an element and src is the attribute.
- Src specifies the location and the file name of the image.
- Here end tag </img> is not used. If there is no data in between the start tag and end tag then the start tag can be closed using /> symbol. As in.
  - <img src=”image.jpg”/>

HTML src attribute – output.

HTML_Attribute_a2.html

file:///C:/development/Training/companies/edureka/course%20content/UI%20Development/Module%20-%201%20%20HTML/Module1/Module1/HTML_Attribute_a2



example of src attribute

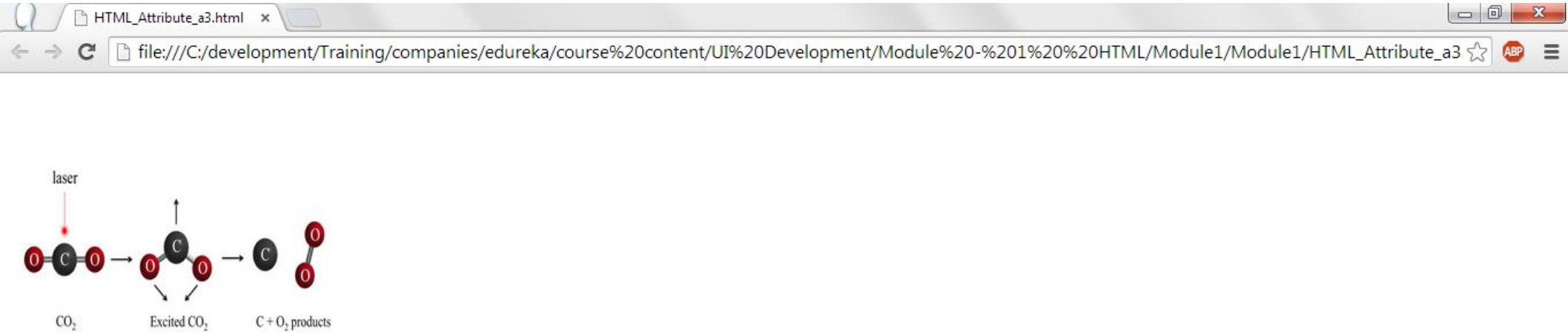
HTML Attributes – height and width.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <body>
<img src="HTML_attribute_1.jpg" height="300"
  width="300"/>
<p>example of height,width attribute</p>
  </body>
</html>
```

HTML Attributes – height and width.

- Along with src attribute, height and width attribute is also specified.
- Height and width are specified in pixels.
- In the code height is specified as 300 pixes and width is specified as 300 pixes. Hence, the image fits in 300 x 300 pixes.
- P tag is used to write paragraph.

HTML Attributes – height and width – output.

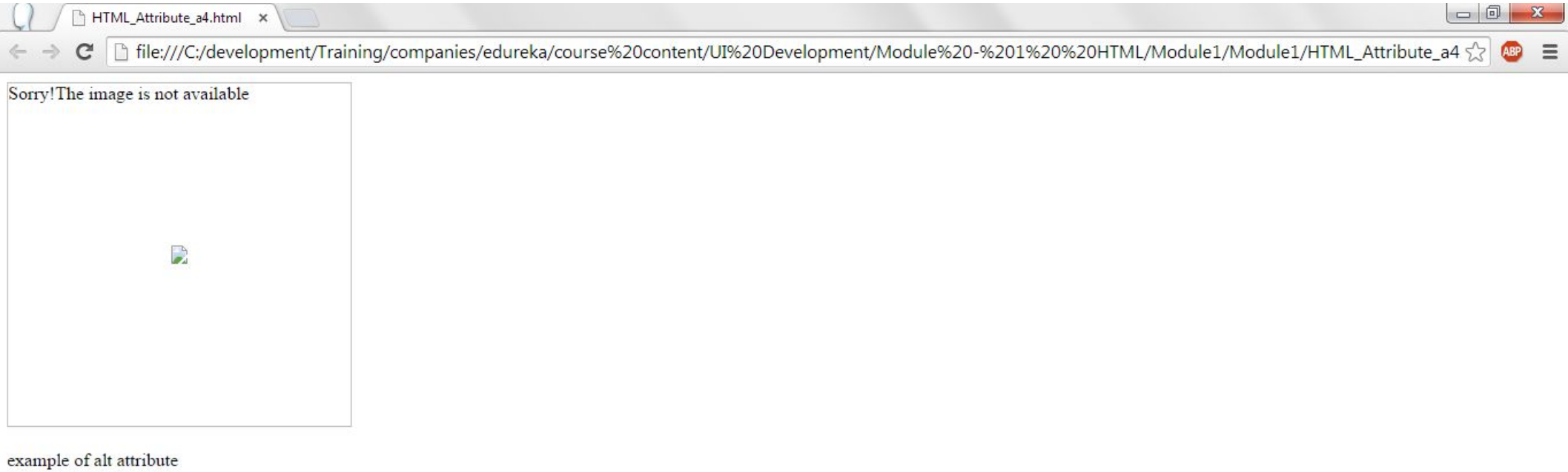


HTML alt attribute.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <body>
        <img src="a.jpg" height="300" width="300" alt="Sorry!The image is not
available"/>
        <p>example of alt attribute</p>
  </body>
</html>
```

- Alt message will be displayed when the image is not able to display. It could be due to image is not found or very slow net connection etc.,
- If a.jpg is not available for the HTML code, **Sorry! The image is not available message** is displayed to the user.

HTML alt attribute – output.

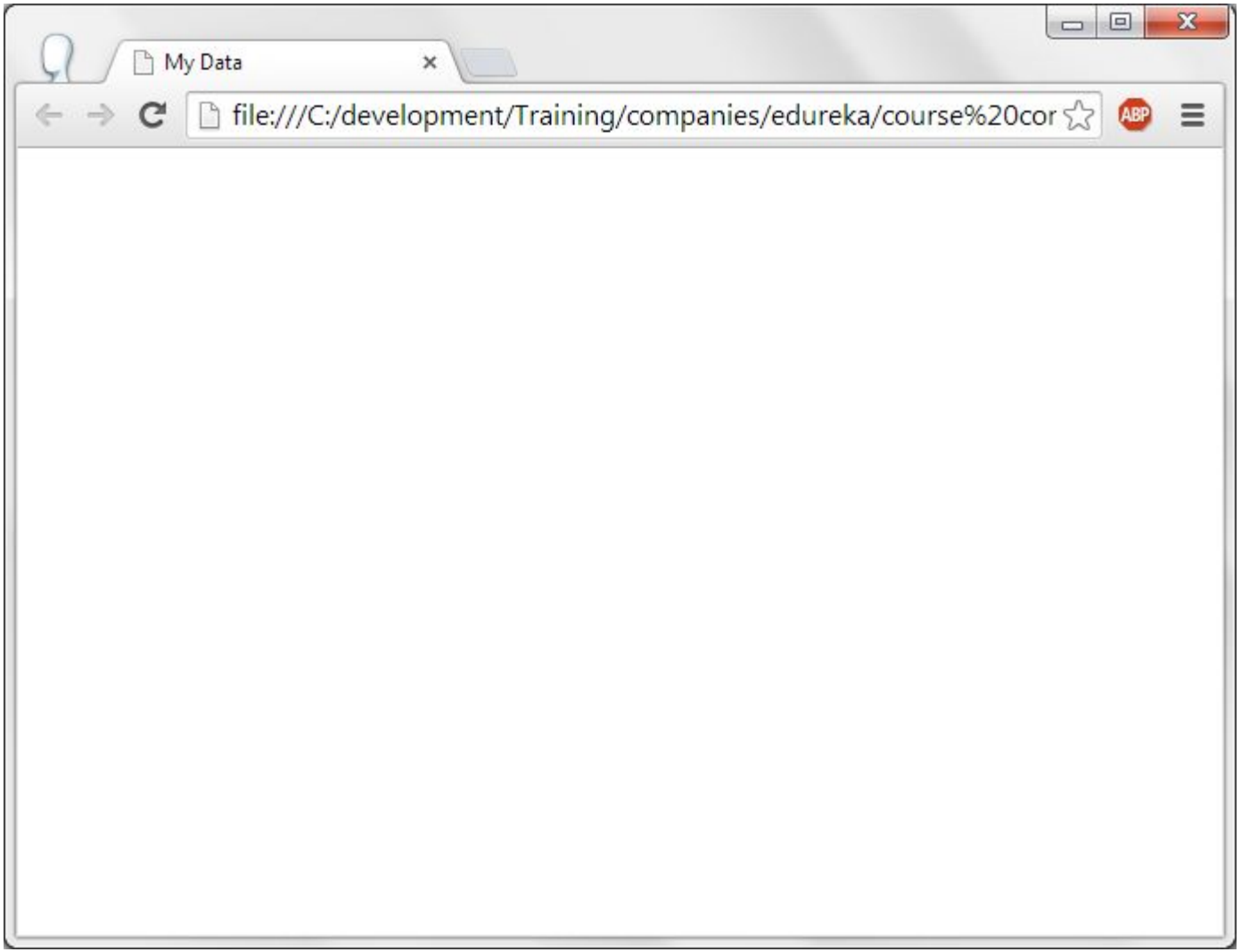


HTML Header.

```
<html>
<head>
<title>My Data
</title>
</head>
<body>

</body>
</html>
```

- Head tag is the container for all the header elements of the HTML document.
- Title tag is used to display the title for the html page. Here My Data will be displayed as the title for the web page.
- Along with title, following tags can be specified in the header tag.
  - Style – For specifying CSS styles.
  - Script – For writing the java script or Jquery script.
  - Link – For linking an external stylesheet.
- All these tags, you will learn in upcoming modules.

HTML Header - output



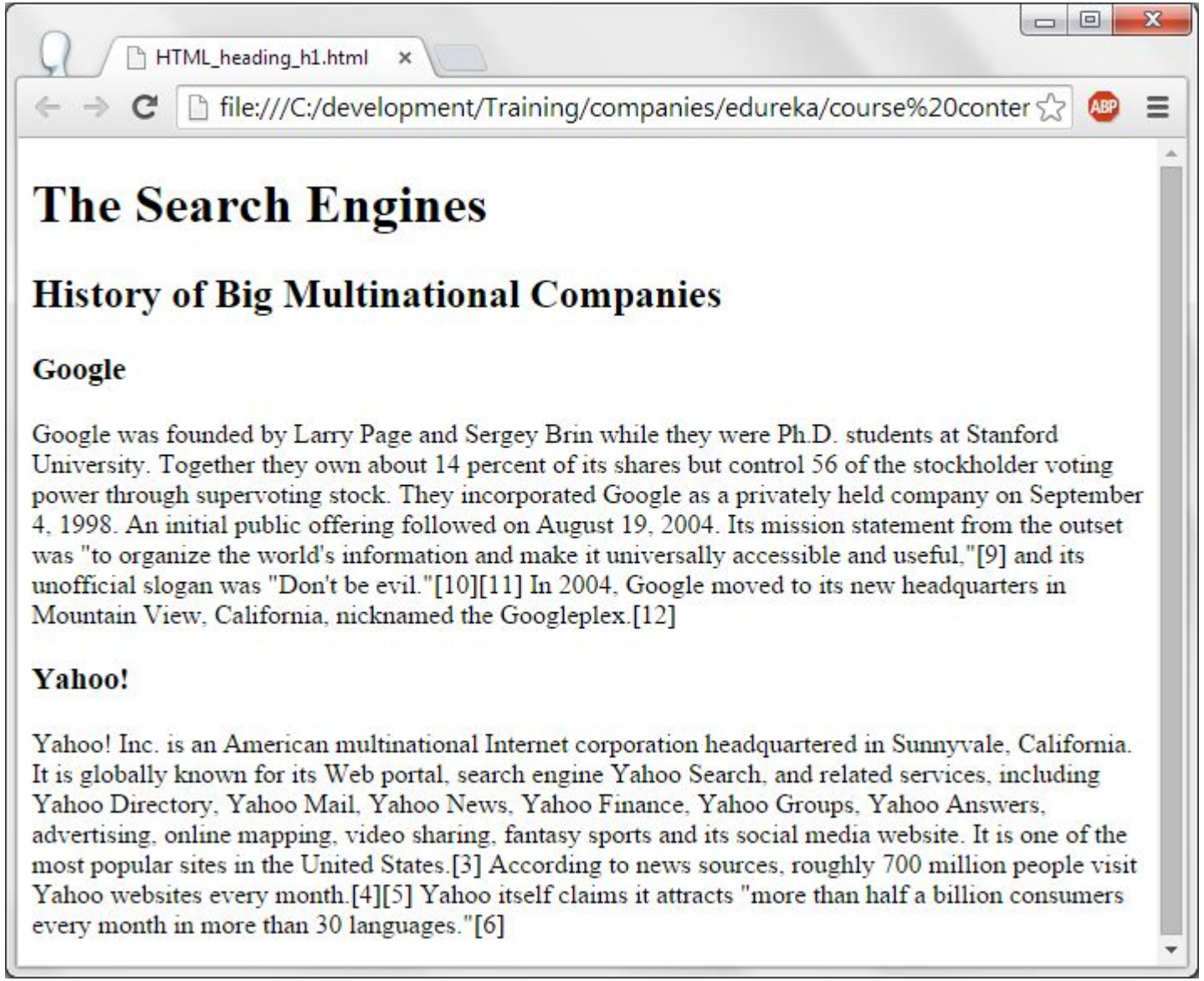
HTML Headers.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

  <body>

<h1>The Search Engines</h1>

<h2>History of Big Multinational Companies</h2>

<h3>Google</h3>

<p>Google was founded by Larry Page and Sergey Brin while they were Ph.D. students at Stanford
    University. Together they own about 14 percent of its shares but control 56 of the stockholder voting
    power through supervoting stock. They incorporated Google as a privately held company on September
    4, 1998. An initial public offering followed on August 19, 2004. Its mission statement from the outset
    was "to organize the world's information and make it universally accessible and useful,"[9] and its
    unofficial slogan was "Don't be evil."[10][11] In 2004, Google moved to its new headquarters in
    Mountain View, California, nicknamed the Googleplex.[12]</p>

<h3>Yahoo!</h3>

<p>Yahoo! Inc. is an American multinational Internet corporation headquartered in Sunnyvale, California. It
    is globally known for its Web portal, search engine Yahoo Search, and related services, including
    Yahoo Directory, Yahoo Mail, Yahoo News, Yahoo Finance, Yahoo Groups, Yahoo Answers, advertising,
    online mapping, video sharing, fantasy sports and its social media website. It is one of the most popular
    sites in the United States.[3] According to news sources, roughly 700 million people visit Yahoo
    websites every month.[4][5] Yahoo itself claims it attracts "more than half a billion consumers every
    month in more than 30 languages."[6]</p>
```

HTML Headers.

- H1 to H6 can be used as HTML header tags.
- H1 is header 1 and H2 is header 2 and so on.
- H1 is displays header in bigger size, H2 displays the header in lesser size when compared H1 and it continues till H6.
-

HTML Headers – Output.



HTML Header

```
<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

  <body>

<h1>The Search Engines</h1>

<hr/>

<h2>History of Big Multinational Companies</h2>

<hr/>

<h3>Google</h3>

<p>Google was founded by Larry Page and Sergey Brin while they were Ph.D. students at Stanford University. Together they own
    about 14 percent of its shares but control 56 of the stockholder voting power through supervoting stock. They incorporated
    Google as a privately held company on September 4, 1998. An initial public offering followed on August 19, 2004. Its mission
    statement from the outset was "to organize the world's information and make it universally accessible and useful,"[9] and its
    unofficial slogan was "Don't be evil."[10][11] In 2004, Google moved to its new headquarters in Mountain View, California,
    nicknamed the Googleplex.[12]</p>

<hr/>

<h3>Yahoo!</h3>

<p>Yahoo! Inc. is an American multinational Internet corporation headquartered in Sunnyvale, California. It is globally known for its
    Web portal, search engine Yahoo Search, and related services, including Yahoo Directory, Yahoo Mail, Yahoo News, Yahoo
    Finance, Yahoo Groups, Yahoo Answers, advertising, online mapping, video sharing, fantasy sports and its social media website.
    It is one of the most popular sites in the United States.[3] According to news sources, roughly 700 million people visit Yahoo
    websites every month.[4][5] Yahoo itself claims it attracts "more than half a billion consumers every month in more than 30
    languages."[6]</p>
```

HTML Header

In this code, HR tag is used to display horizontal line as show below.

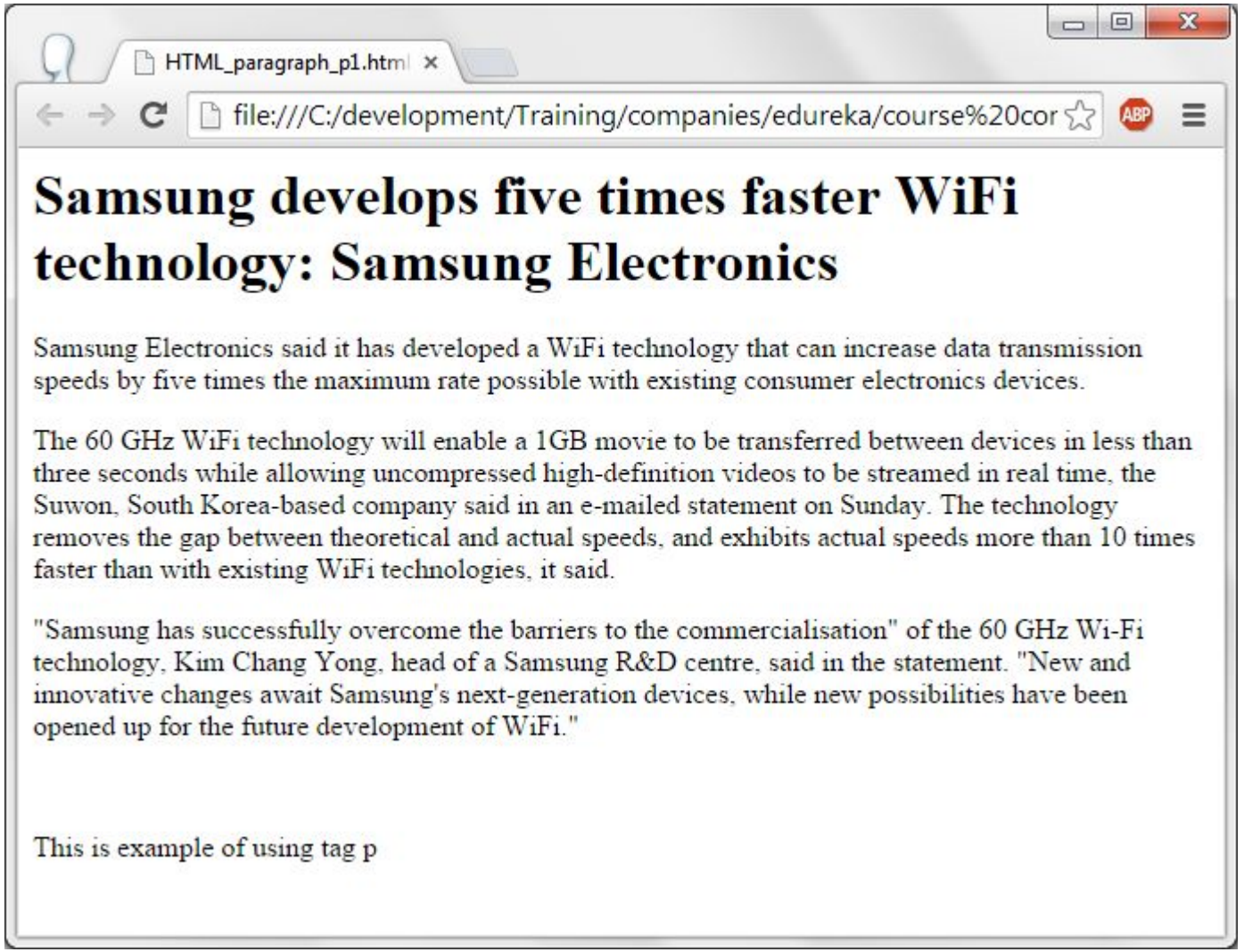
HTML Paragraphs.

```
<html>

<body>

<h1>Samsung develops five times faster WiFi technology: Samsung Electronics</h1>

<p> Samsung Electronics said it has developed a WiFi technology that can increase data transmission speeds by
    five times the maximum rate possible with existing consumer electronics devices.</p>

<p>The 60 GHz WiFi technology will enable a 1GB movie to be transferred between devices in less than three
    seconds while allowing uncompressed high-definition videos to be streamed in real time, the Suwon, South
    Korea-based company said in an e-mailed statement on Sunday. The technology removes the gap between
    theoretical and actual speeds, and exhibits actual speeds more than 10 times faster than with existing WiFi
    technologies, it said.</p>

<p>

"Samsung has successfully overcome the barriers to the commercialisation" of the 60 GHz Wi-Fi technology, Kim
    Chang Yong, head of a Samsung R&D centre, said in the statement. "New and innovative changes await
    Samsung's next-generation devices, while new possibilities have been opened up for the future development
    of WiFi."

</p>

<br/>

<p>This is example of using tag p </p>

</body>

</html>
```

HTML Paragraphs.

- P tag is used to define the paragraphs.
- Multiple P tags can be used to define the many paragraphs in the HTML code.
- P end tag </P> : After displaying Paragraph it inserts a blank line in the browser window.
-
 is a break line tag. This tag is used to insert a blank line in the browser window.

HTML Paragraphs.



HTML Paragraphs with <pre> tag.

<html>

<body>

<pre>

RESUME

EDUCATION:

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA City, State College of Design May 2011

Bachelor of Science in Graphic Design

Cumulative GPA 3.93, Dean’s List

Twin cities Iron Range Scholarship

WORK EXPERIENCE:

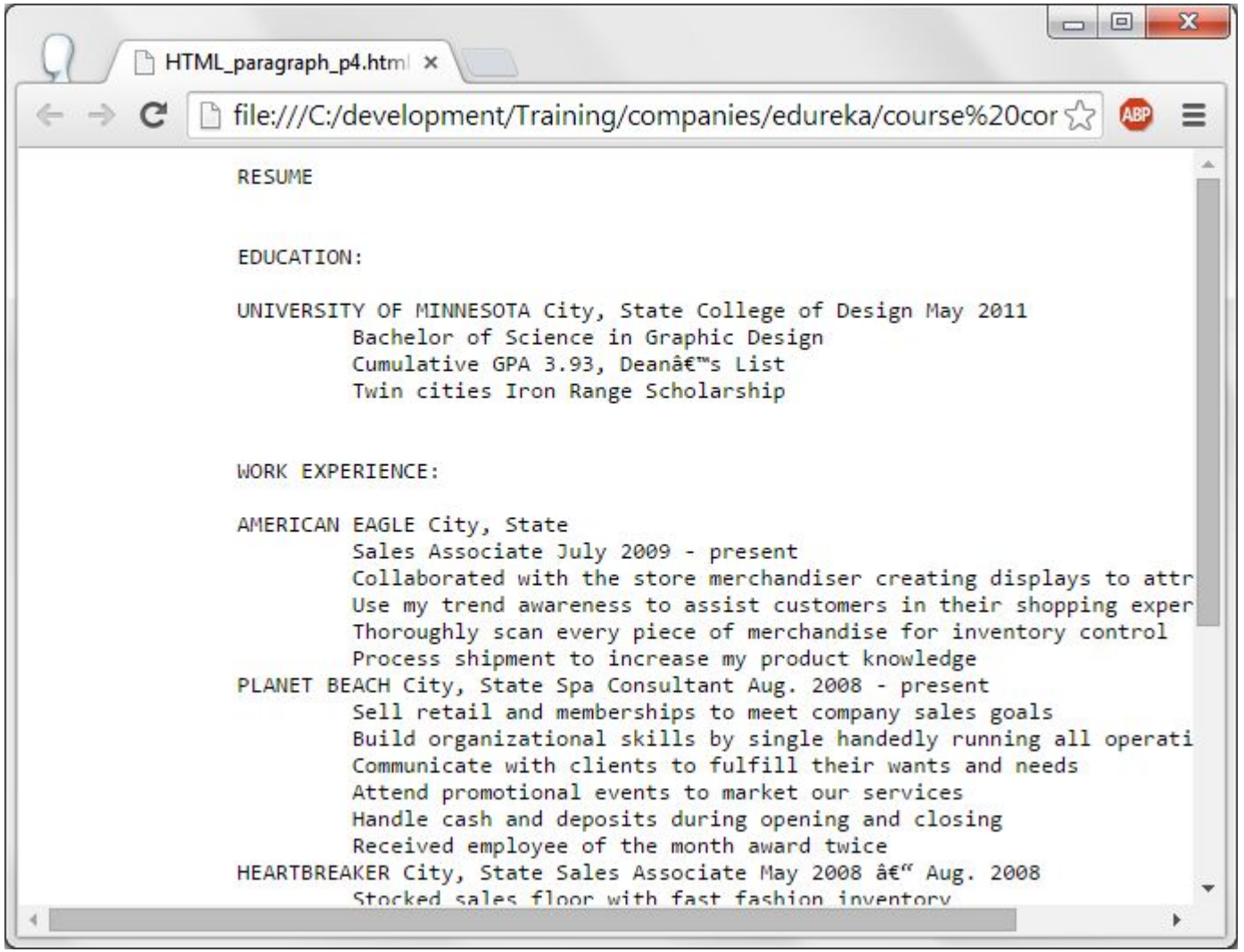
AMERICAN EAGLE City, State

Sales Associate July 2009 - present

HTML Paragraphs with <pre> tag.

- In this code <pre> tag is used.
- This tag displays the pre formatted text as defined in the HTML code.
- At times it is required to display the Web page in the pre defined format, in this scenario, <pre> tag can be used.

HTML Paragraphs with <pre> tag.



Formatting.

Some of the tags which can be used for Formatting are:

<b> - For bold.

 - Emphasized bold

<i> - Italics.

 - Emphasized text. Displays in italics but emphasized more.

<mark> - Highlights the text like a highlighter.

<del> - Displays the text and strikes out.

<ins> - Inserted text. Displays text and underlines it as in word doc.

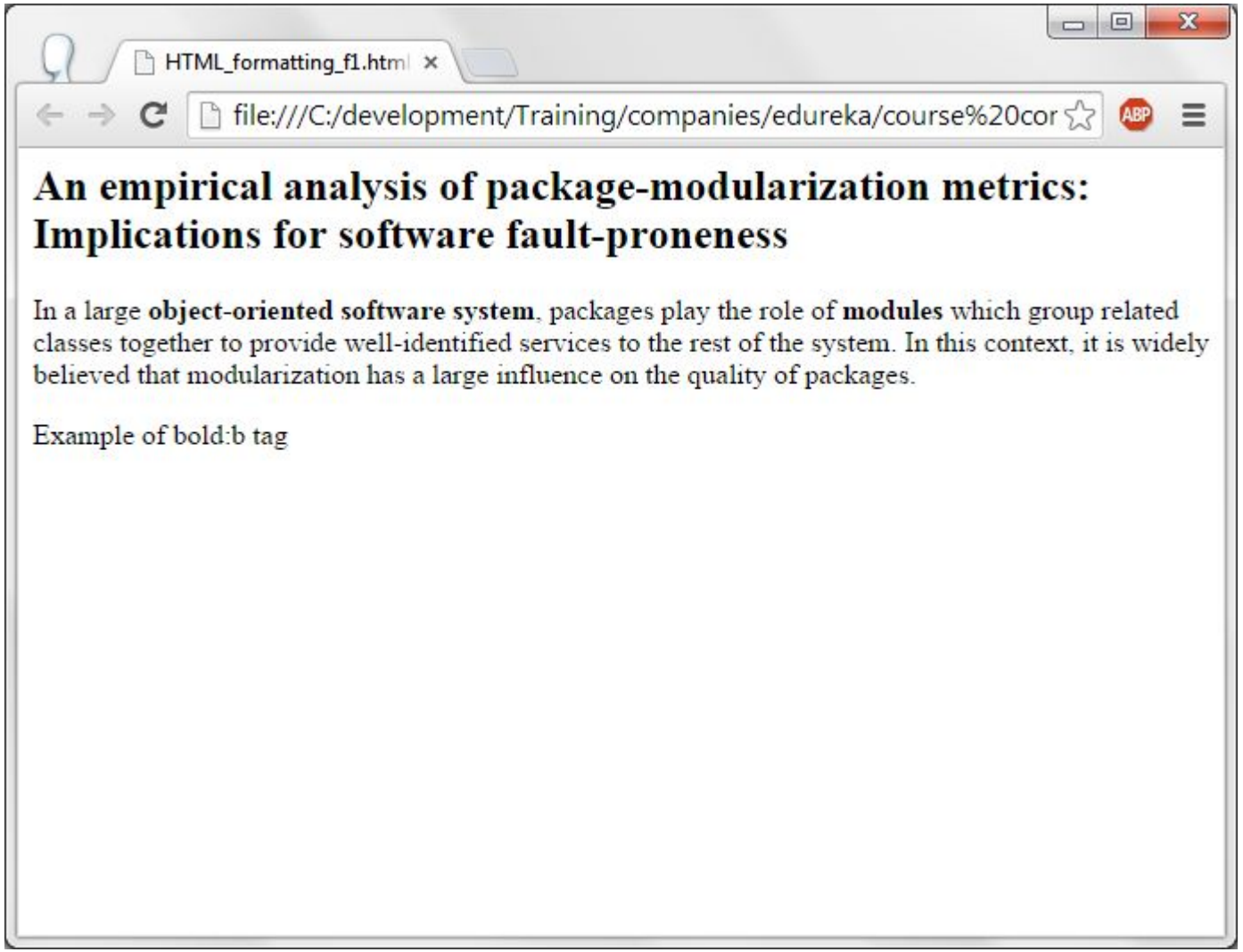
<sub> - Displays text in Subscript.

<sup> - Displays text in Superscript format.

HTML – Formatting.

```
<html>

<body>

<h2>An empirical analysis of package-modularization metrics: Implications for
    software fault-proneness </h2>

<p>

In a large <b>object-oriented software system</b>, packages play the role of
    <b>modules</b> which group related classes together to provide
    well-identified services to the rest of the system. In this context, it is widely
    believed that modularization has a large influence on the quality of packages.

</p>

<p>Example of bold:b tag</p>

</p>

</body>

</html>
```

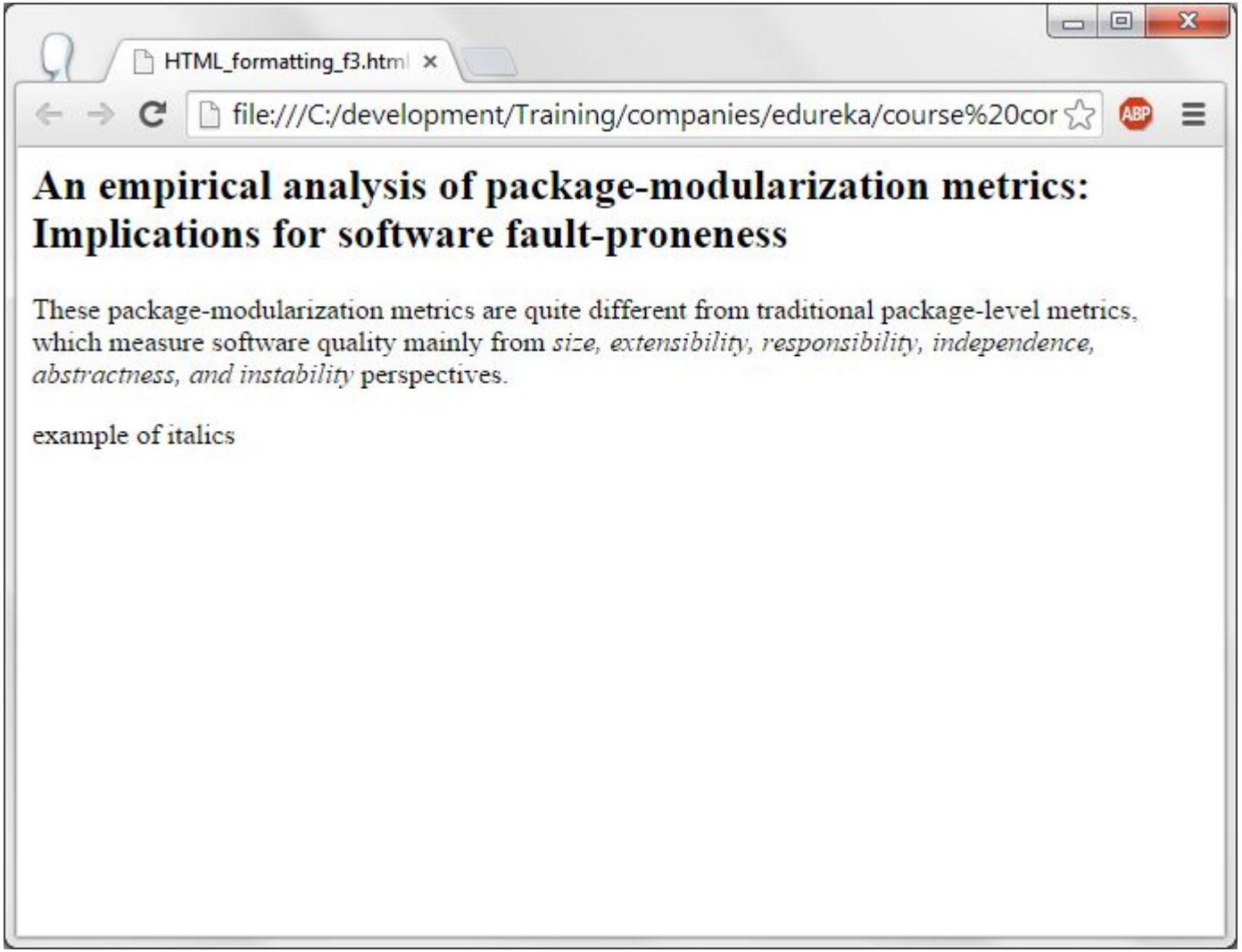
HTML Formatting – Bold.



HTML Formatting – Italics.

```
<html>

<body>

<h2>An empirical analysis of package-modularization metrics: Implications for
    software fault-proneness </h2>

<p>

 These package-modularization metrics are quite different from traditional
    package-level metrics, which measure software quality mainly from <i>size,
    extensibility, responsibility, independence, abstractness, and instability</i>
    perspectives.

</p>

<p>example of italics</i>

</body>

</html>
```

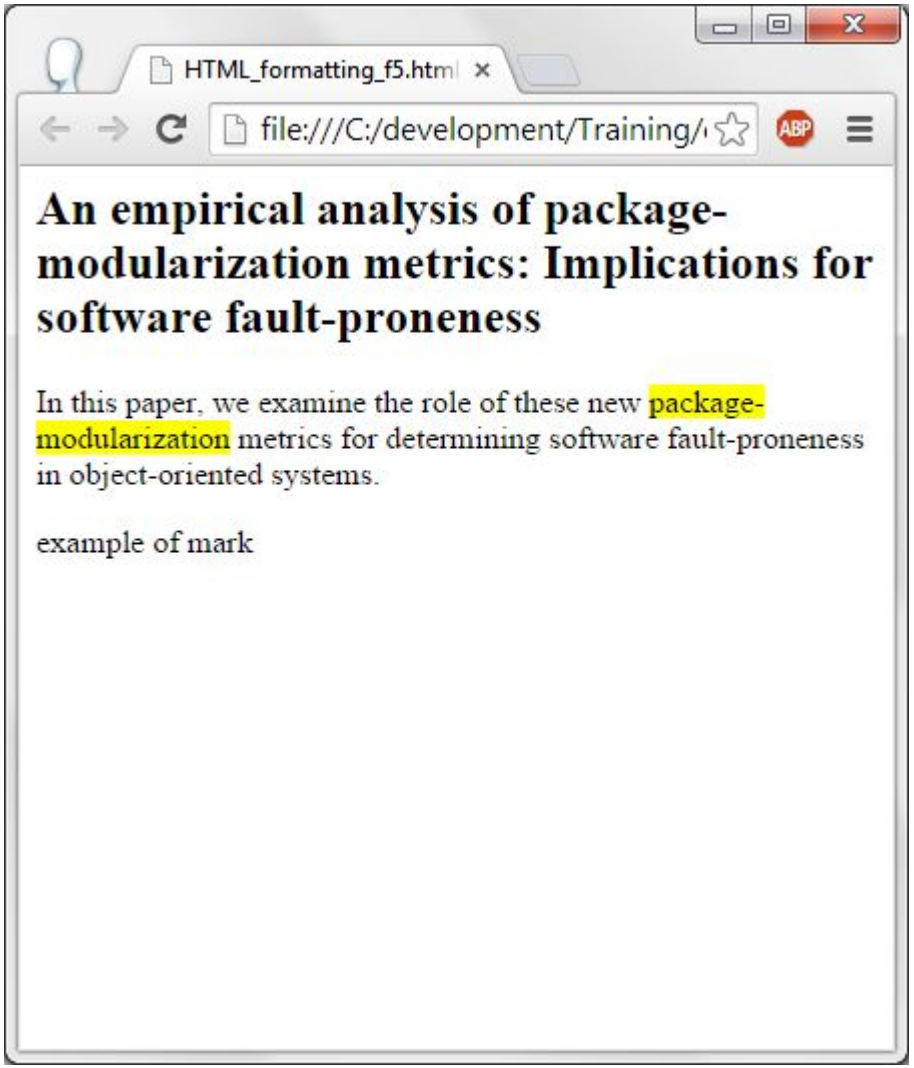
HTML Formatting – Italics - Output.

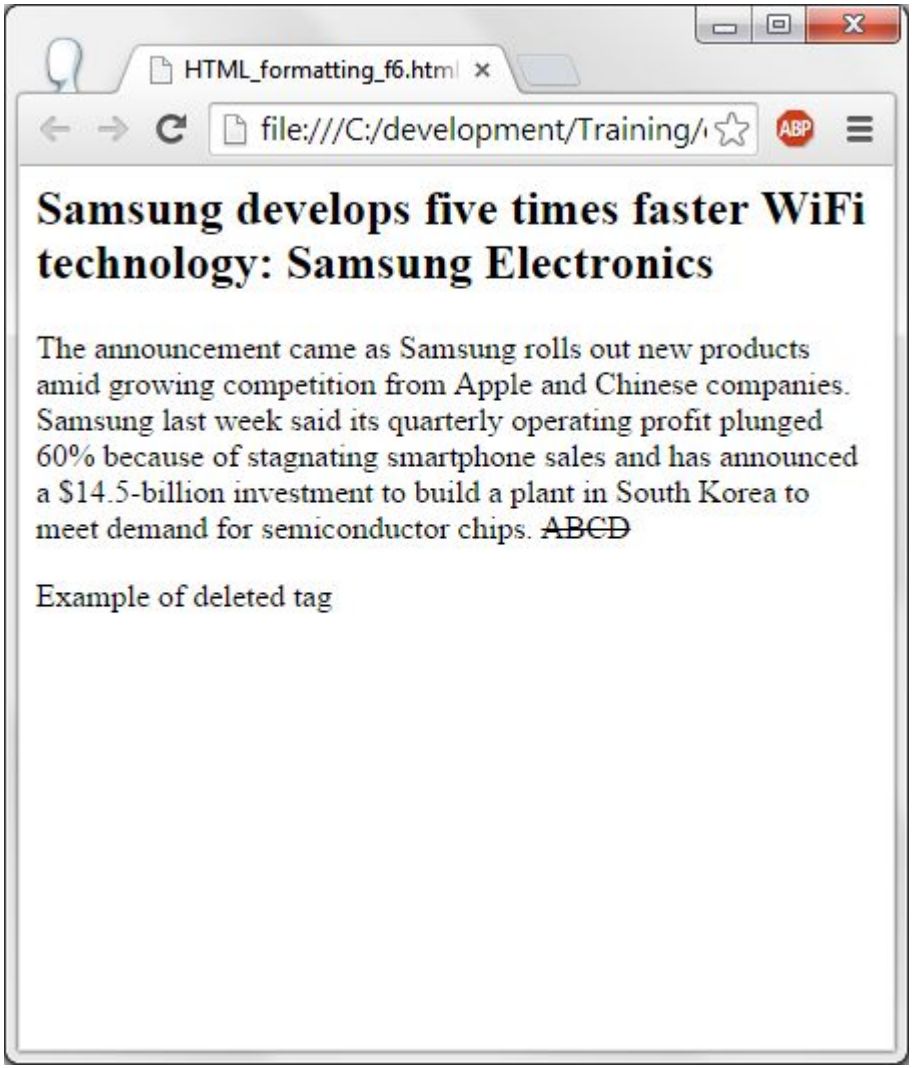


HTML Formatting – Mark and Delete

```
<html><body>

<h2>An empirical analysis of package-modularization metrics: Implications for software
    fault-proneness </h2>

<p>

 In this paper, we examine the role of these new <mark>package-modularization</mark> metrics
    for determining software fault-proneness in object-oriented systems.<p>example of mark</i>

</body>

</html>

**********************************************************************************************

<html><body>

<h2>Samsung develops five times faster WiFi technology: Samsung Electronics</h2>

<p>

 The announcement came as Samsung rolls out new products amid growing competition from Apple and
    Chinese companies.<del>ABCD</del></p>

<p>Example of deleted tag</p>

  </body>

</html>
```

Output for mark and delete.





HTML Links.

- HTML links are hyperlinks.
- <a> tag is used for specifying links. <a> stands for anchor.
- <a href="http://www.yahoo.com/html/">Yahoo</a>
- Here Yahoo is the hyperlink and when clicked on this hyperlink, it opens a site yahoo.com in the browser.
- As part of href, html files, asp/jsp files, web site links can be specified.

Hyperlinks.

```
<html><body>
<a href="HTML_formatting_f9.html">Click me to redirect to other page</a>
<p>Example of link tag</p>
 </body></html>
```

Message click me to redirect to another page is displayed as hyperlink. When this hyperlink is clicked then it open HTML_formatting_f9.html.

Hyperlinks – Output.

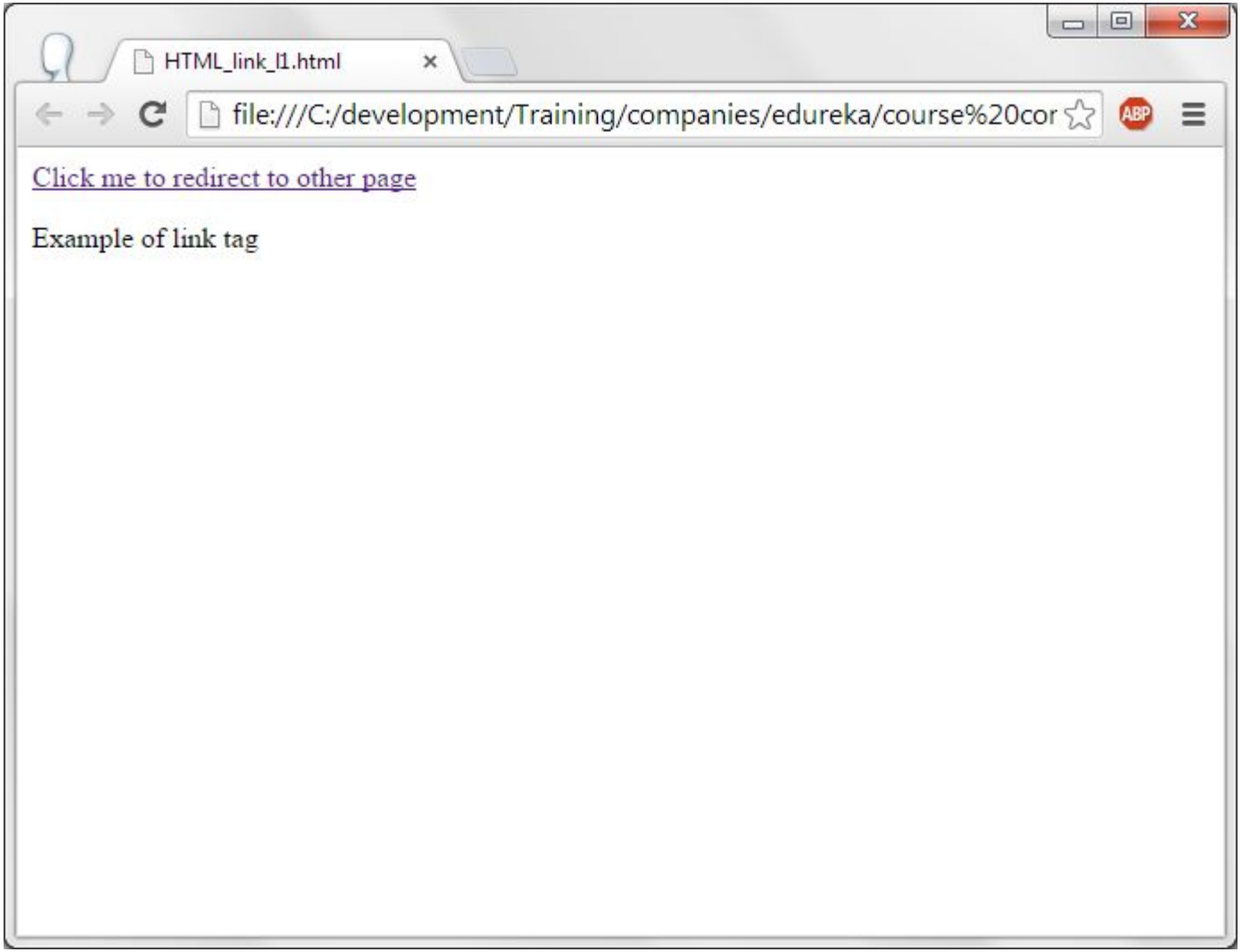
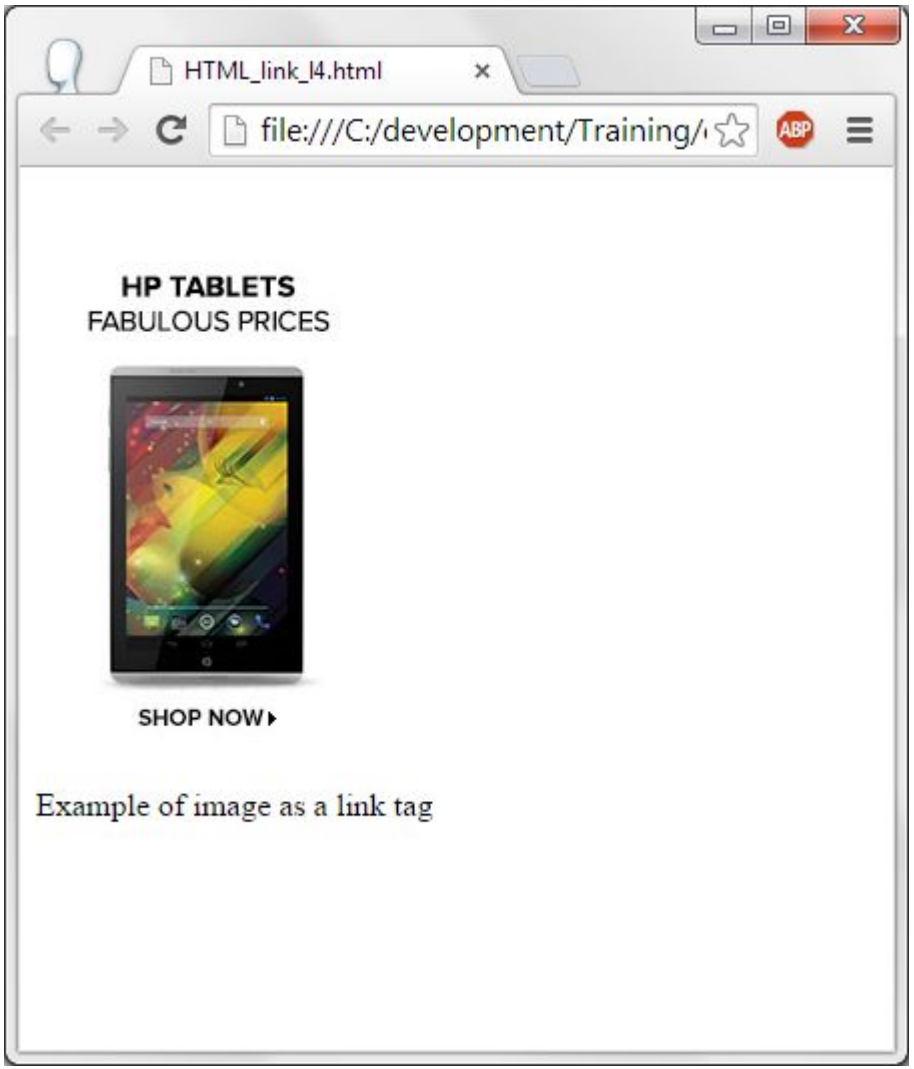


Image Hyperlinks .

```
<html> <body>

<a
    href="http://www.flipkart.com/moto-g-2nd-gen/p/itmdygz8gqk2w3xp?pid=MOBDYGZ6SHNB7RFC&otracker=from-search&srno=t
    _1&query=Moto+G&ref=9822d825-123d-450d-bbee-436e8dc1b8d1"><img src="HTML_link_4.jpg" /></a>

<p>Example of image as a link  tag</p> </body>

</html>
```

- Here the image is displayed rather than text using img src and when the image is clicked it opens the link given in href.

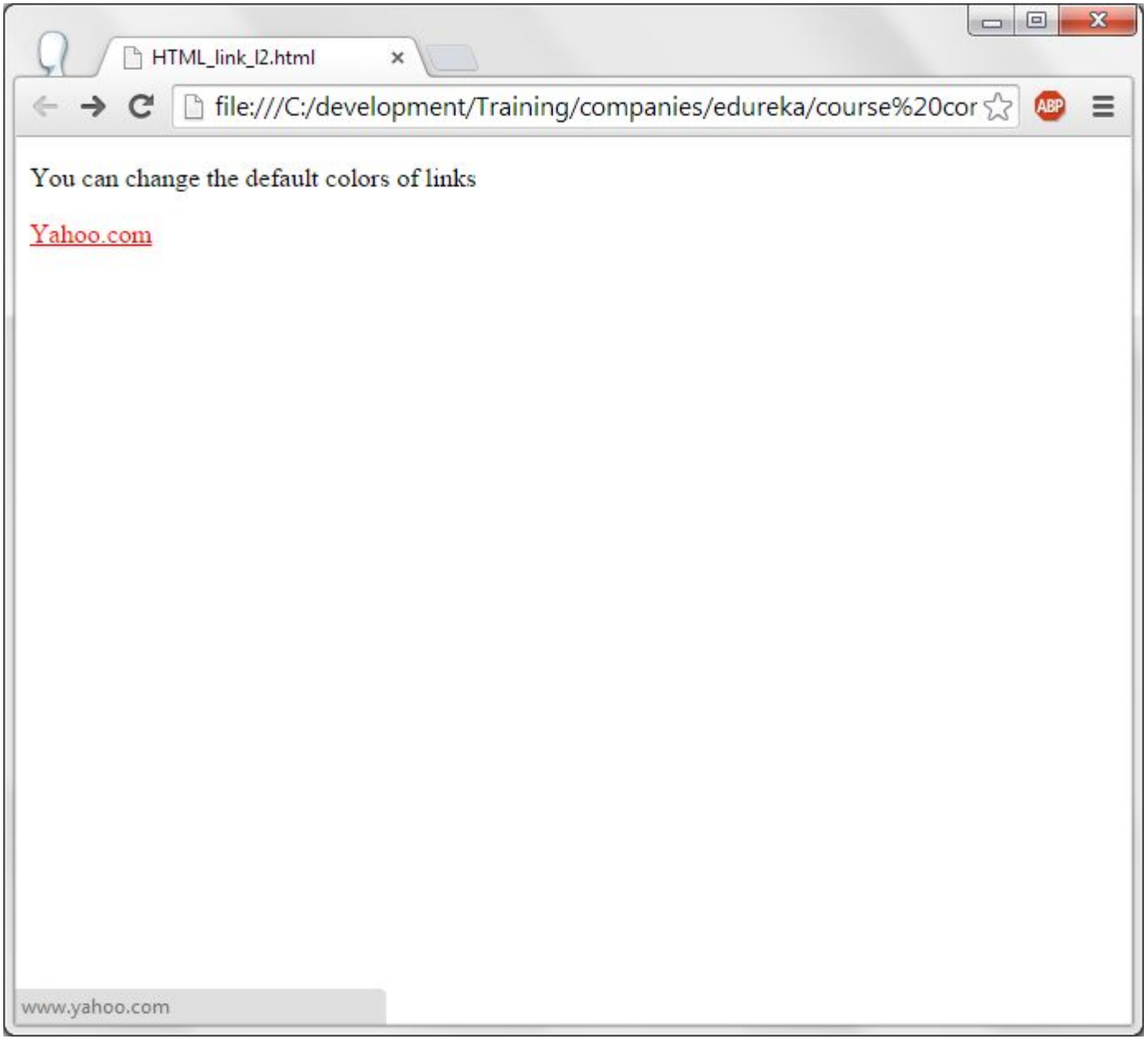
Image Hyperlinks – Output.



Changing colors of the hyperlinks.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
a:link    {color:#0000ff;  }
a:visited {color:#000000;  }
a:hover   {color:#00ff00;  }
a:active  {color:#ff0000;  }
</style>
</head>
<body>
<p>You can change the default colors of links</p>
<a href="http://www.yahoo.com" target="_blank">Yahoo.com</a>
</body></html>
```

Output.


HTML_link_l2.html
file:///C:/development/Training/companies/edureka/course%20cor
You can change the default colors of links
Yahoo.com
www.yahoo.com

Colors in hyperlink.

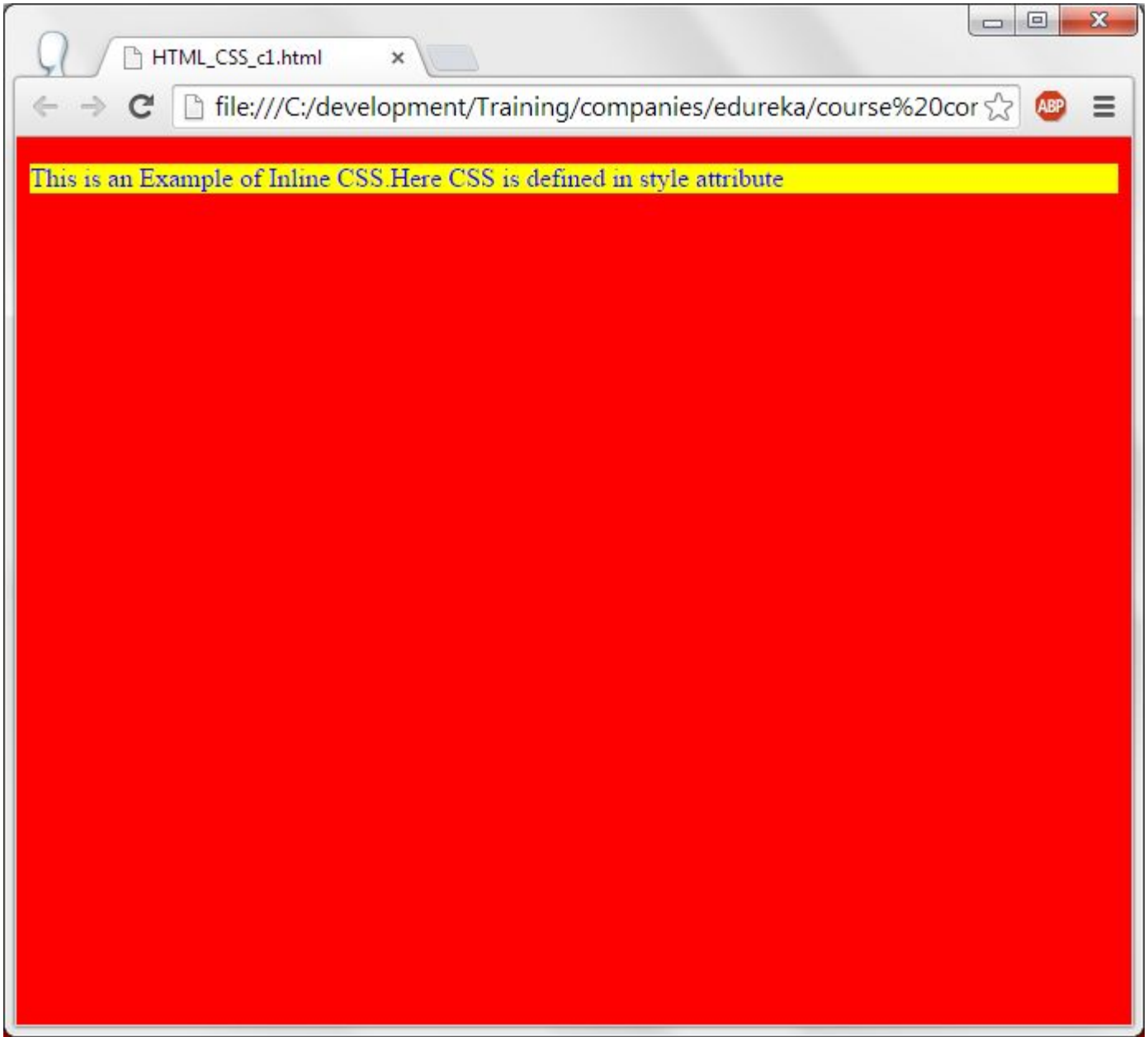
- <style> tag is used to specify the style of the web page.
- You will learn more about it in CSS (Module – 3 to Module – 5).
  - Link --> unvisited link.
  - Visted --> When the link is visited.
  - Hover --> When the mouse cursor is placed on the element.
  - Active --> When the hyperlink is clicked, link becomes active.

Specifying style for HTML Elements.

```
<!DOCTYPE html><html>
<style>
body{
 background-color:red;}
</style><body>
<p style="color:blue;background:yellow;">This is an Example of Inline CSS.Here CSS is defined in style attribute</p>
</body></html>
```

- Here the text This is an example of Inline CSS is displayed using P tag. Color of the text is blue and the background color of the text is yellow. Setting the background color of the page in red color in Style tag. Style for all the elements of the body tag can be specified in body{}

Output.

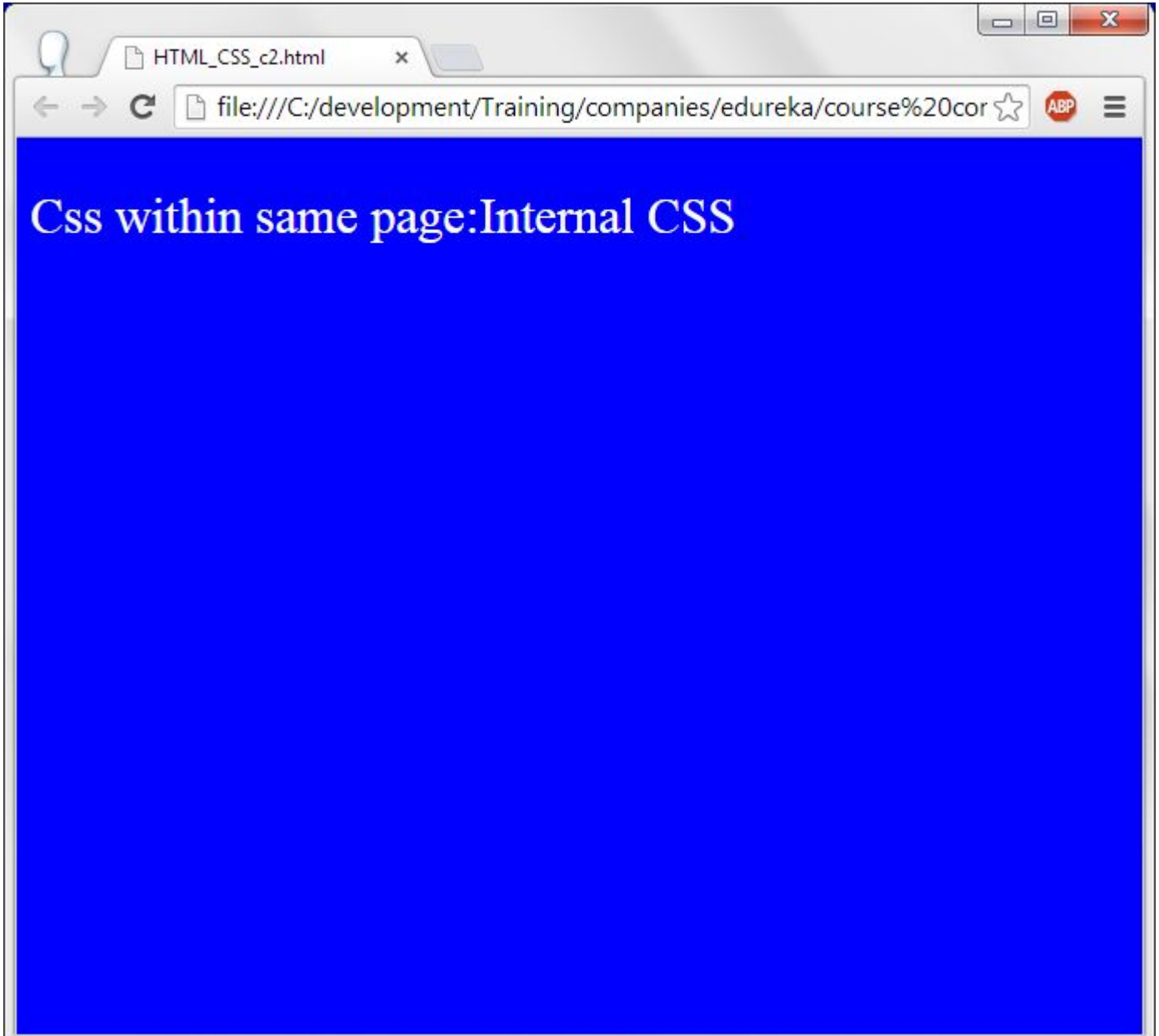

HTML_CSS_c1.html
file:///C:/development/Training/companies/edureka/course%20cor
This is an Example of Inline CSS.Here CSS is defined in style attribute

Style for HTML code.

```
<!DOCTYPE html><html>
<head>
  <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="mystyle.css">
  <style>
body {background-color:blue;}
p    {color:white;font-size:30px}
</style></head><body>
<p>Css within same page:Internal CSS</p>
</body>
</html>
```

- In continuation of the previous code, paragraph color and font-size is also specified in style tag and color of the body's background is changed from red to blue.

Output.


HTML_CSS_c2.html
file:///C:/development/Training/companies/edureka/course%20cor
Css within same page:Internal CSS

Linking with an external page.

```
<!DOCTYPE html><html>
<head>
  <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="HTML_CSS_c3.css">
</head>
<body>
<p>External Css:CSS file attached to this page</p>
</body>
</html>
```

Css file

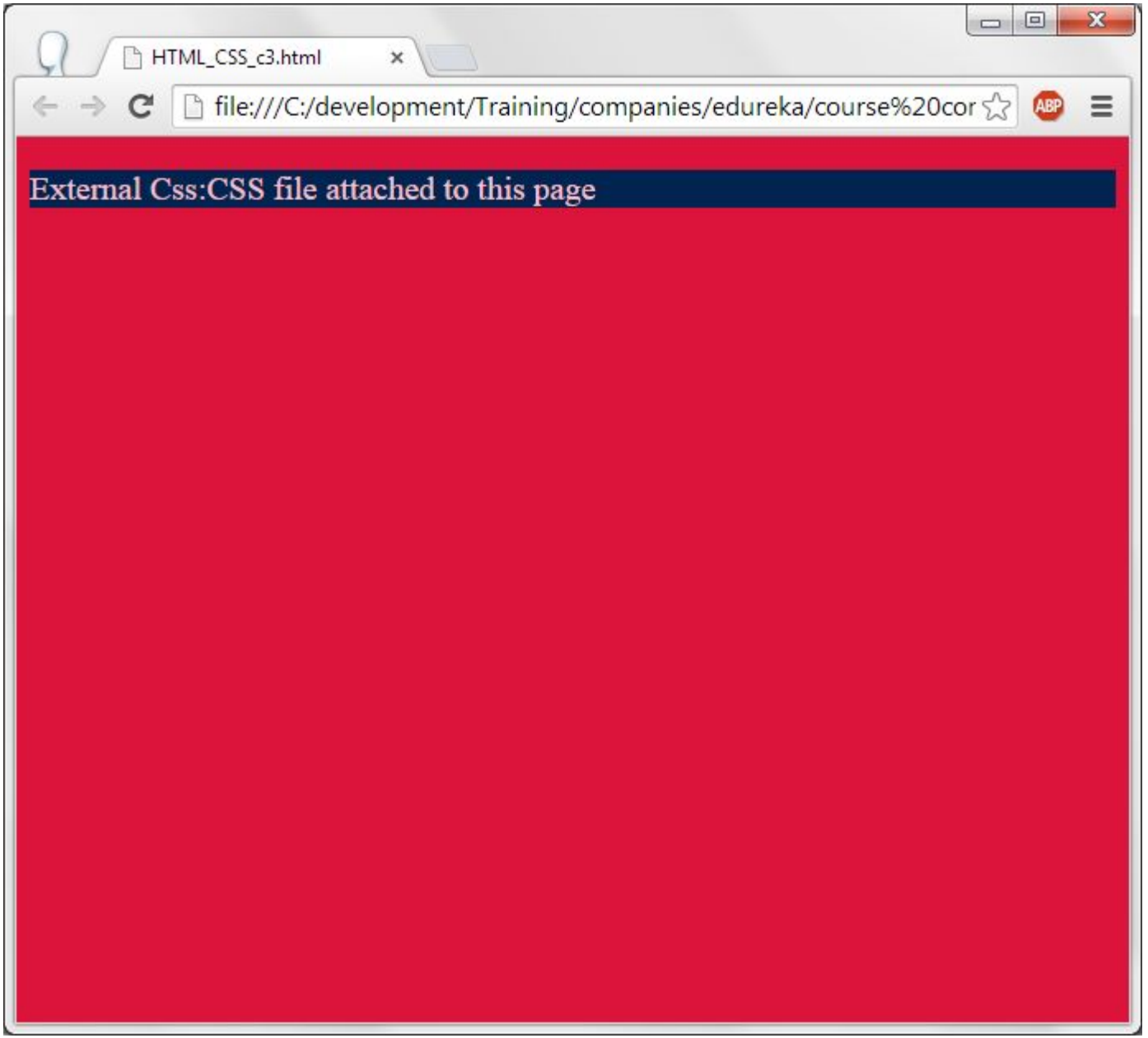
****

```
body{
  background-color : #DC143C;}
p{
background:#012450;
color:pink;
font-size:20px;}
```

Linking external css file.

- Link tag refers to the external css file.
- Rel – specifies the relationship between current web page and external document. Here we are referring to a stylesheet.
- Type – Specifies the type of the linked document. It is text/css.
- Href – specifies the name of the css file.

Output.


HTML_CSS_c3.html
file:///C:/development/Training/companies/edureka/course%20cor
External Css:CSS file attached to this page

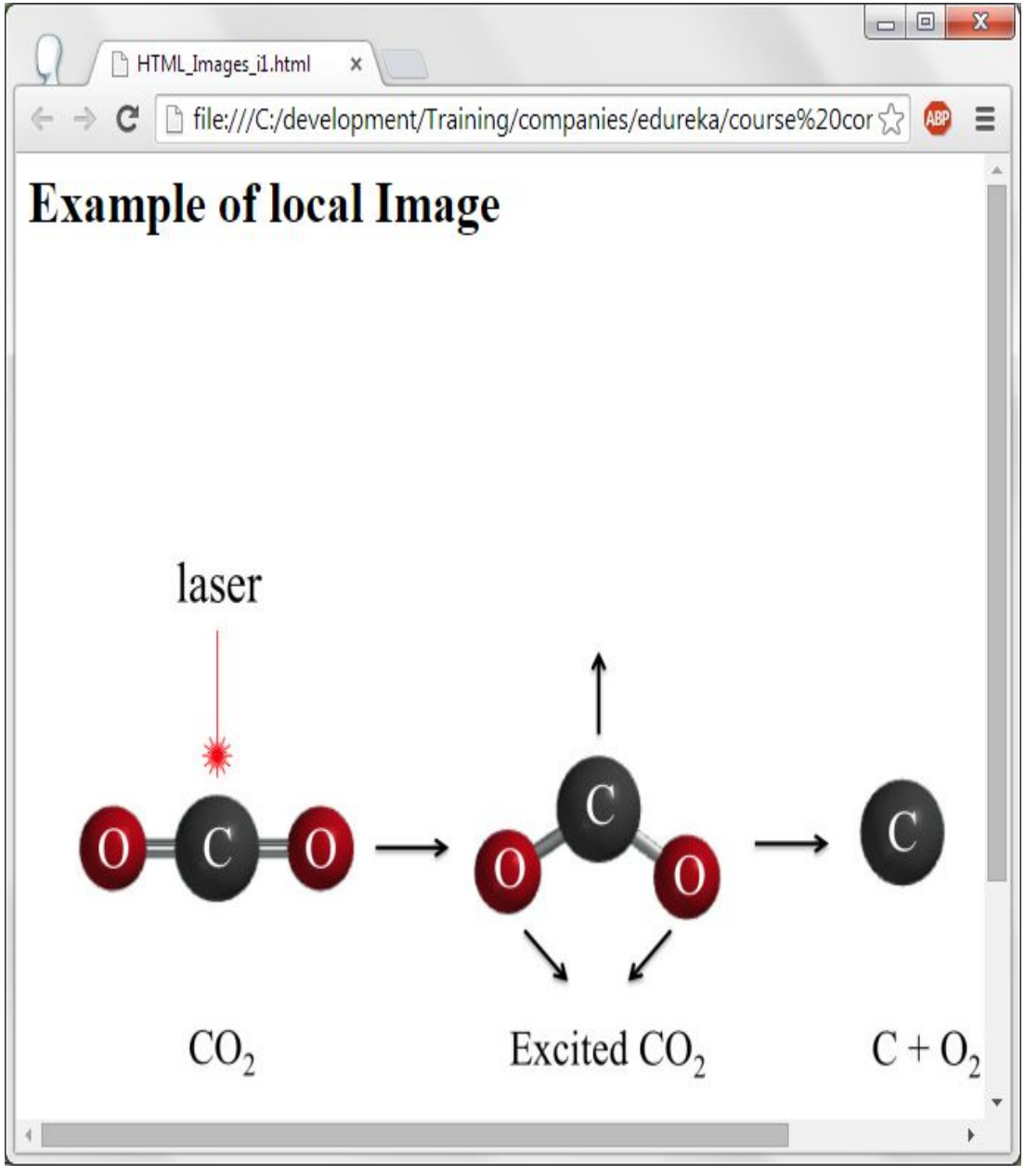
Images.

```
<html>

<body>

<h1>Example of local
    Image</h1>

<img
    src="HTML_images_i1.jpg"/>

</body>

</html>
```

```
<html>

<body>

<h1>Example of moving Image or GIF
    Image</h1>

<img src="HTML_images_i4.gif"/>

</body>

</html>
```

In these program jpg and gif images are displayed using <img> tag and src attribute.

Output.


HTML_Images_i1.html
file:///C:/development/Training/companies/edureka/course%20cor
Example of local Image
laser
O C O
O C O
C
CO_2
Excited CO_2
$C + O_2$

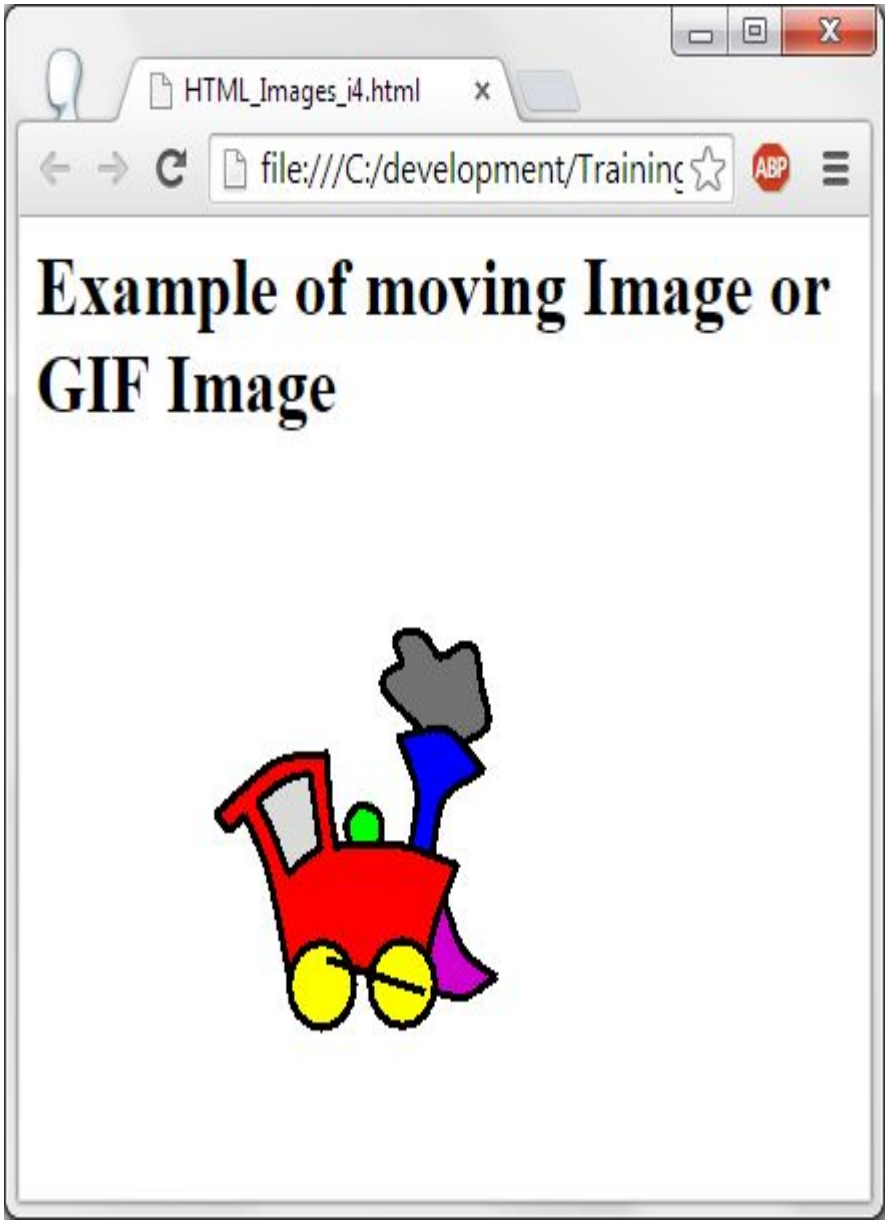

HTML_Images_i4.html
file:///C:/development/Training
Example of moving Image or GIF Image

Image maps.

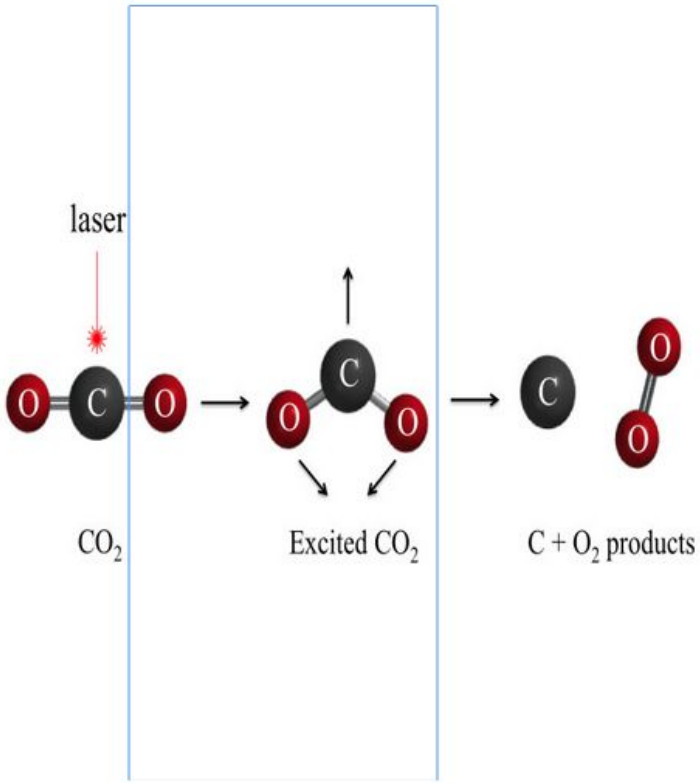
```
<html>

<body>

<h1>htmlExample of Image as a map</h1>

<img src="HTML_images_i1.jpg" style="width:500px;height:500px"
    usemap="#chemicalmap"/>

<map name="chemicalmap">

  <area shape="rect" coords="0,0,100,500"    href="HTML_formatting_f9.html">

  <area shape="rect" coords="101,0,300,500" href="HTML_formatting_f8.html">

  <area shape="rect" coords="301,0,500,500" href="HTML_formatting_f7.html">

</map>

</body>

</html>
```

Output of image maps.

HTML_Images_i6.html

file:///C:/development/Training/companies/edureka/course%20content/UI%20Development/Module%20-%201%20%20HTML/Module1/Module1/HTML_Images_i6.ht

Example of Image as a map



file:///C:/development/Training/companies/edureka/course content/UI Development/Module - 1 HTML/Module1/Module1/HTML_formatting_f8.html

Image maps.

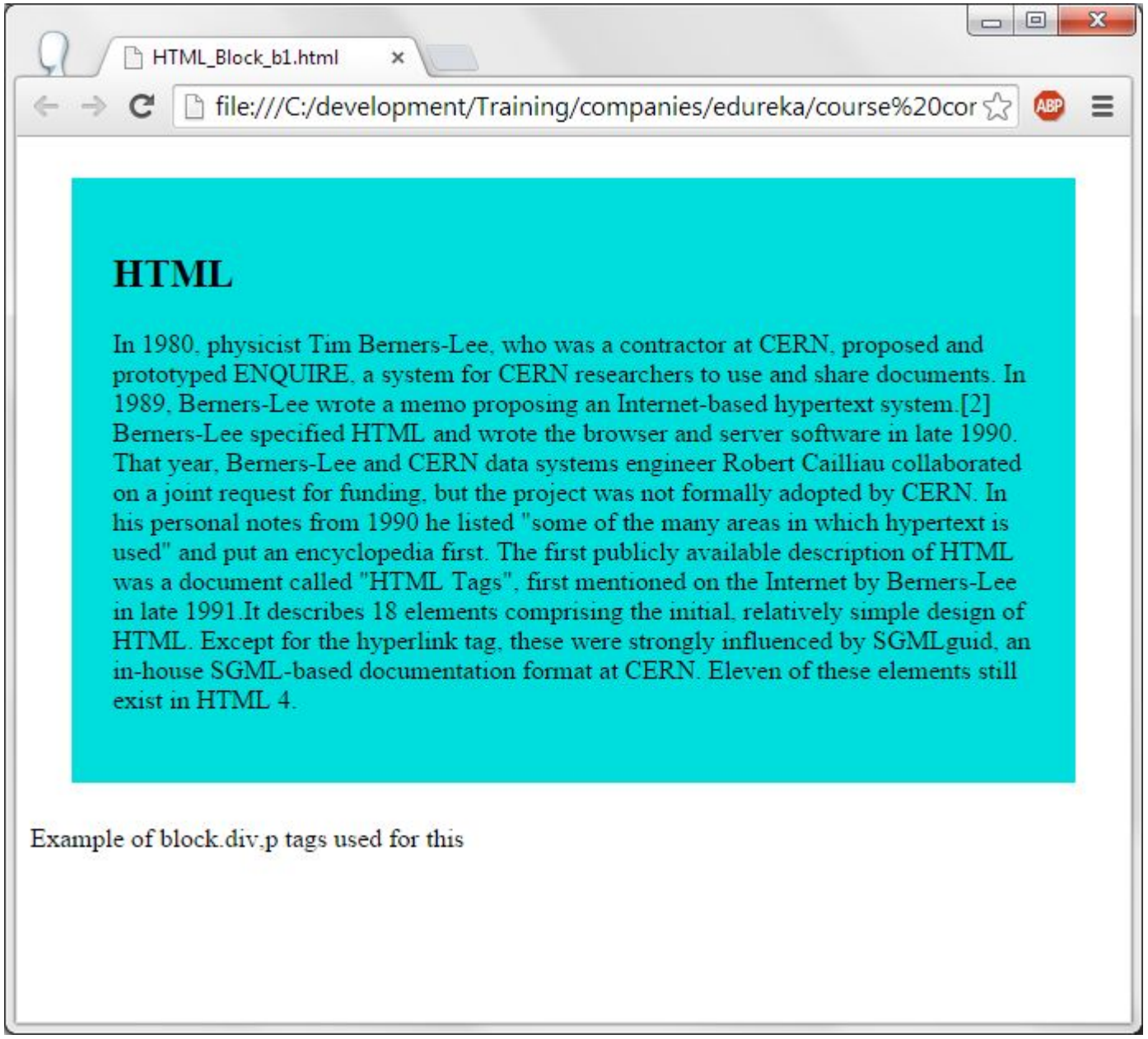
- Image map can be used to devide an image into multiple hyperlinks by specifying the co-ordinates.
- Co-ordinates should be specified in coords attribute. Co-ordinates specify square of left, top right, bottom. From left top to Right bottom a rectangle is formed and it is taken as one map. When any location in this map is clicked then specified html file is executed.

Blocks.

Many elements can be placed in one block using Div tag. Style for the entire block can be specified using style attribute in the div tag.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>   <body>

    <div style="background-color:#00dddd; color:black; margin:25px; padding:25px;">

      <h2>HTML</h2>

      <p>

        In 1980, physicist Tim Berners-Lee, who was a contractor at CERN, proposed and prototyped ENQUIRE, a system for CERN researchers to use and share documents. In 1989, Berners-Lee wrote a memo proposing an Internet-based hypertext system.

        The first publicly available description of HTML was a document called "HTML Tags", first mentioned on the Internet by Berners-Lee in late 1991.

      </p>

    </div>

    <p>Example of block.div,p tags used for this</p>

  </body></html>
```

Output.

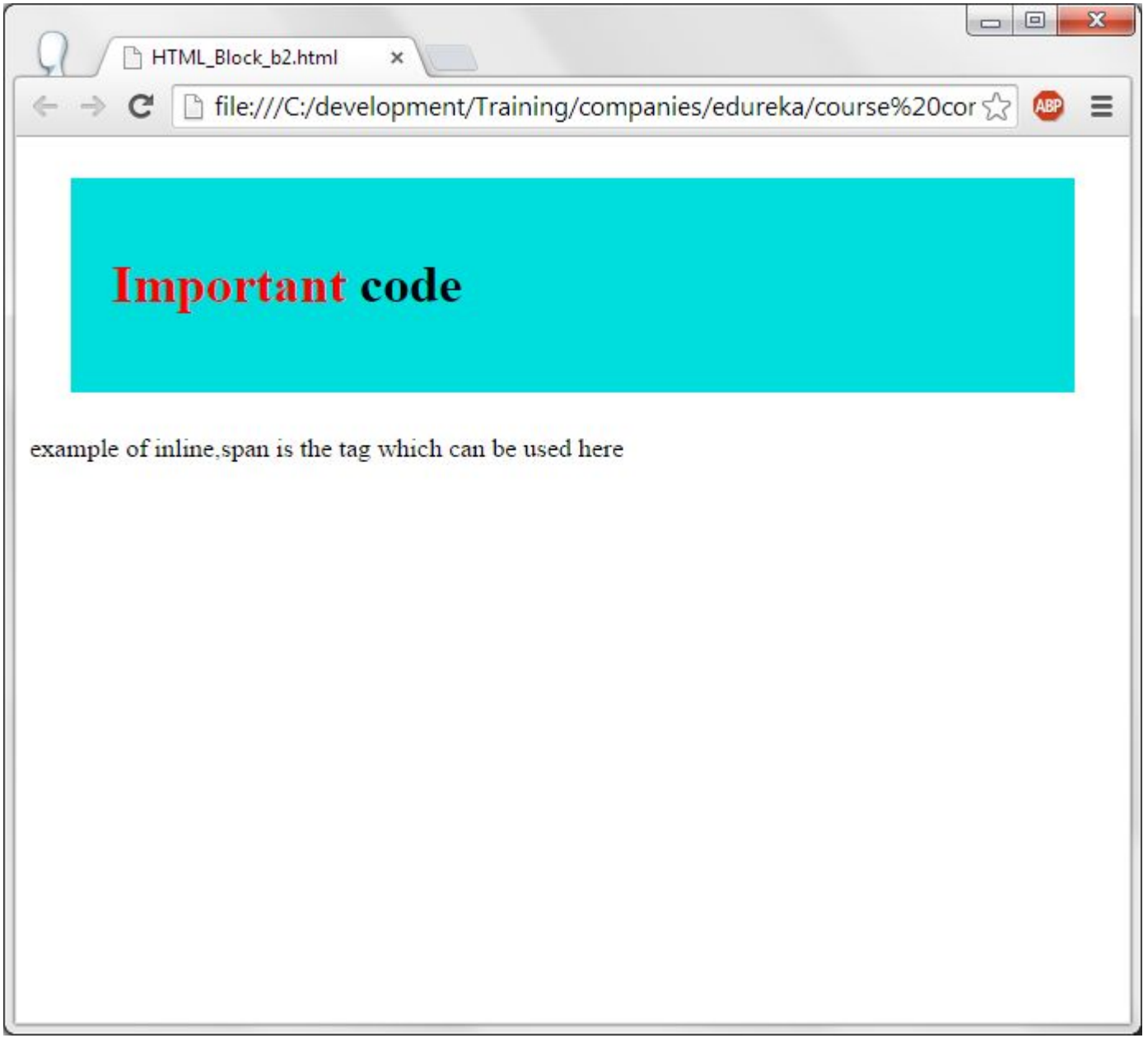

HTML_Block_b1.html
file:///C:/development/Training/companies/edureka/course%20cor
HTML
In 1980, physicist Tim Berners-Lee, who was a contractor at CERN, proposed and prototyped ENQUIRE, a system for CERN researchers to use and share documents. In 1989, Berners-Lee wrote a memo proposing an Internet-based hypertext system.[2] Berners-Lee specified HTML and wrote the browser and server software in late 1990. That year, Berners-Lee and CERN data systems engineer Robert Cailliau collaborated on a joint request for funding, but the project was not formally adopted by CERN. In his personal notes from 1990 he listed "some of the many areas in which hypertext is used" and put an encyclopedia first. The first publicly available description of HTML was a document called "HTML Tags", first mentioned on the Internet by Berners-Lee in late 1991.It describes 18 elements comprising the initial, relatively simple design of HTML. Except for the hyperlink tag, these were strongly influenced by SGMLguid, an in-house SGML-based documentation format at CERN. Eleven of these elements still exist in HTML 4.
Example of block.div,p tags used for this

Blocks.

- In the below given code, bolor-color, color of the text, margin and padding are specified as part of the div element. Div has Header. It can contain one or more elements. Span is used to specify the style for part of the text to displayed either in header or P or the tags which displays text.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <body>

    <div style="background-color:#00dddd; color:black; margin:25px; padding:25px;">
      <h1><span style="color:red">Important</span> code</h1>
    </div>
  <p>example of inline,span is the tag which can be used here</p>
  </body>
</html>
```

Output.


HTML_Block_b2.html
file:///C:/development/Training/companies/edureka/course%20cor
Important code
example of inline,span is the tag which can be used here

Tables

Table tag is used to write the tables in HTML.

<tr> is used to define the table row.

<td> is used to specify the table data. If we need 3 columns in a row then 3 <td> tags has to be specified.

<th> is used to specify the table header.

<row span=n> combines n rows.

<col span=n> combines n columns.

Table code.

```
<html>
<body>
<h1>Example of HTML table with border attribute</h1>
<table style="width:50%" border="1px">
<tr>
<td>Football</td>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cricket</td>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hocky</td>
<td>India</td>
```

Style attribute of table specifies the style for the table items like tr, td and th tag. As style, width=50% is given which is 50% of the window and border=”1px which specifies border for the window is 1px. Size of the border can be increased based on the requirement.

<tr> defines a row and football, Germany and 12 are added as columns in the first row. Another <tr> starts another row in the table and added Cricket, Australi and 12 as the 3 columns in the second row.

Output.

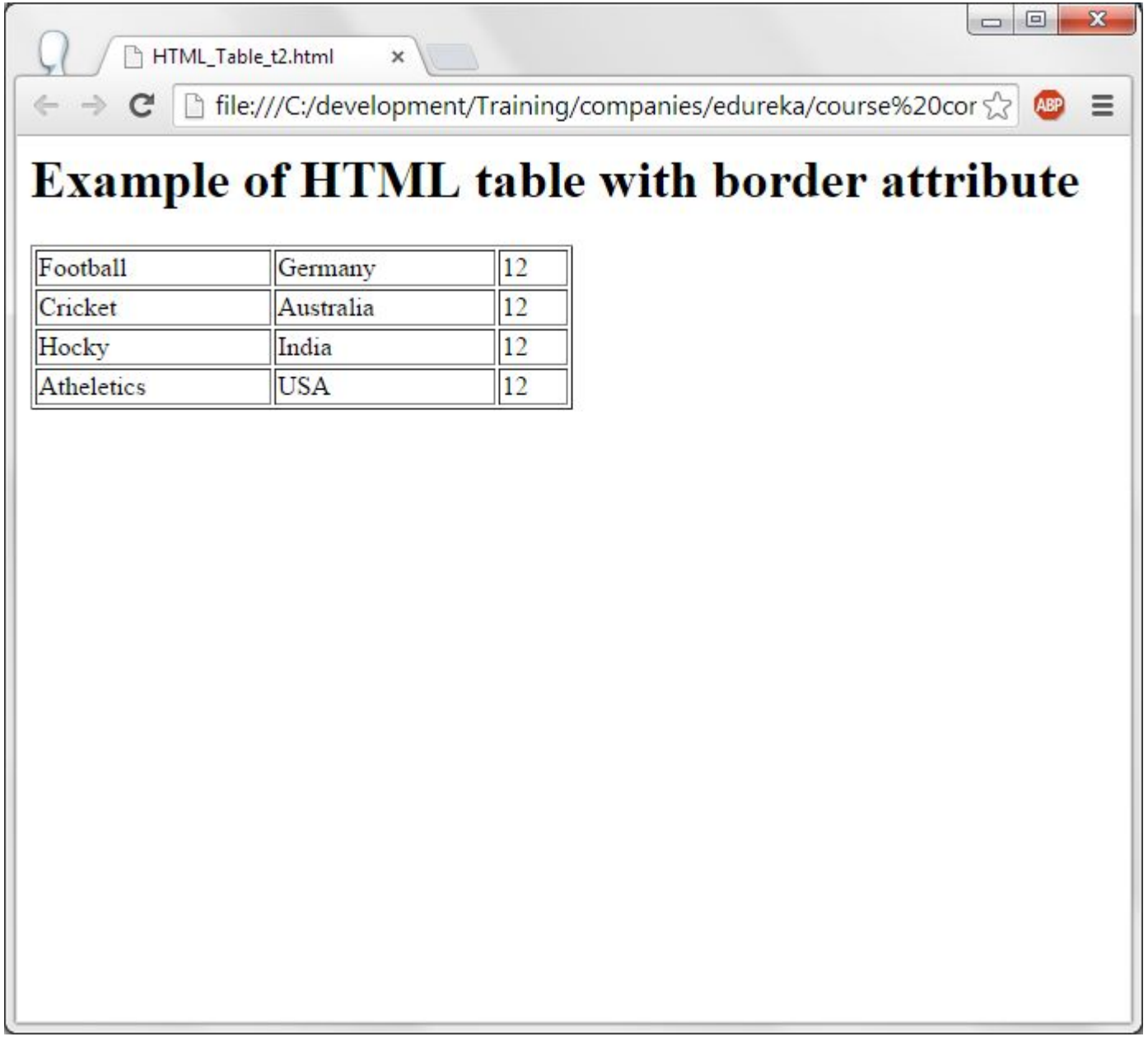

HTML_Table_t2.html
file:///C:/development/Training/companies/edureka/course%20cor
Example of HTML table with border attribute
Football
Germany
12
Cricket
Australia
12
Hocky
India
12
Atheletics
USA
12

Table with header styles.

```
<html>

<head>

<style>

th

{

  background-color:green;

  color:white;


}

table, th, td {

    border: 1px solid green;

border-collapse: collapse;

text-align:left;

}




</style>

</head>
```

Table with header styles.

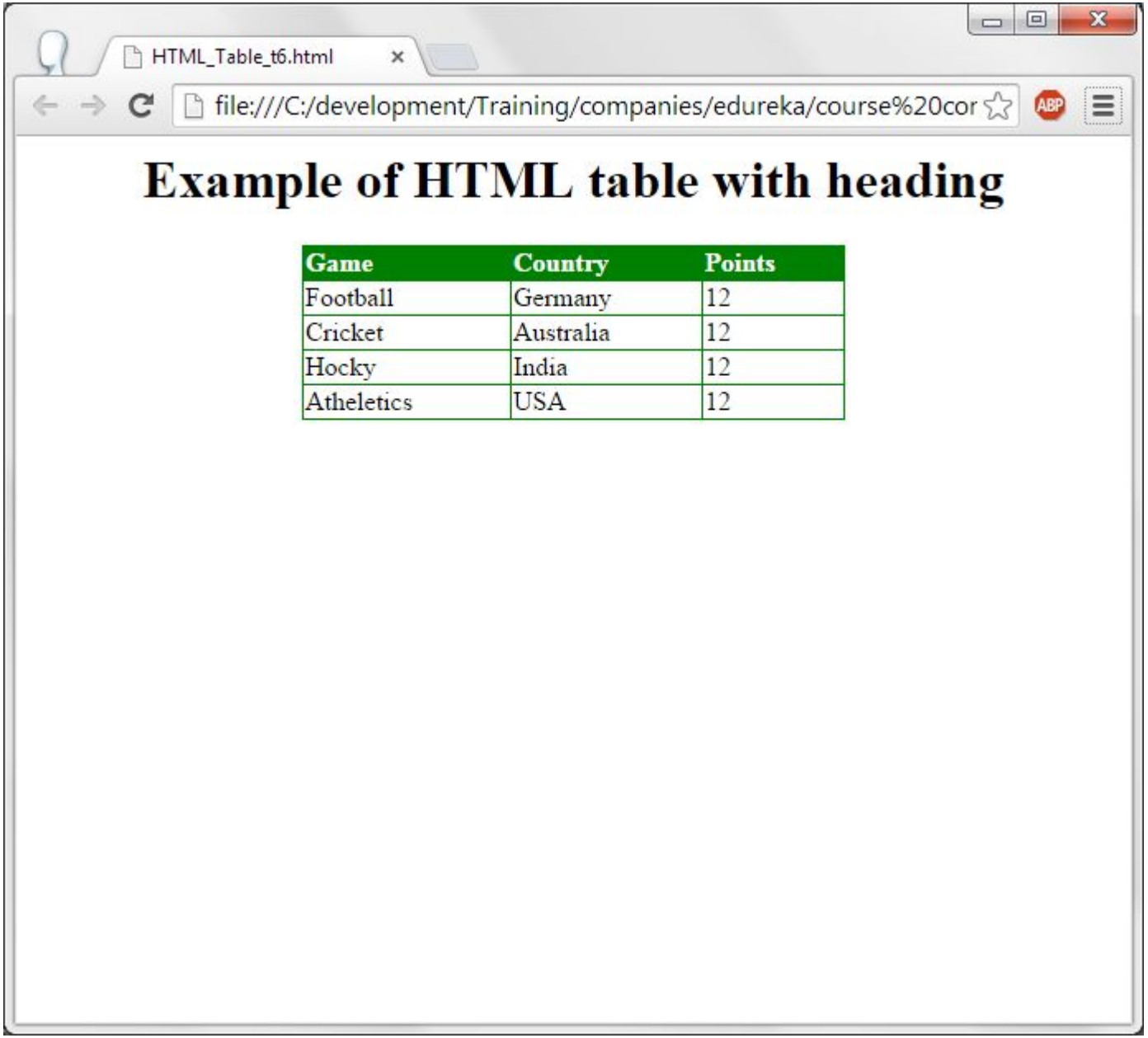
```
th{
  background-color:green;
  color:white;}
```

Specifies table header's background color is green and foreground color is white.

```
table, th, td {
    border: 1px solid green;
border-collapse: collapse;
text-align:left;
}
```

This is for table, th and td tags : Border is displayed in green color. Border-collapse: collapse will make a single border rather than border for all the elements of the table. Text-align:left aligns the text of the table.

Output.


HTML_Table_t6.html
file:///C:/development/Training/companies/edureka/course%20cor
Example of HTML table with heading
Game
Country
Points
Football
Germany
12
Cricket
Australia
12
Hocky
India
12
Atheletics
USA
12

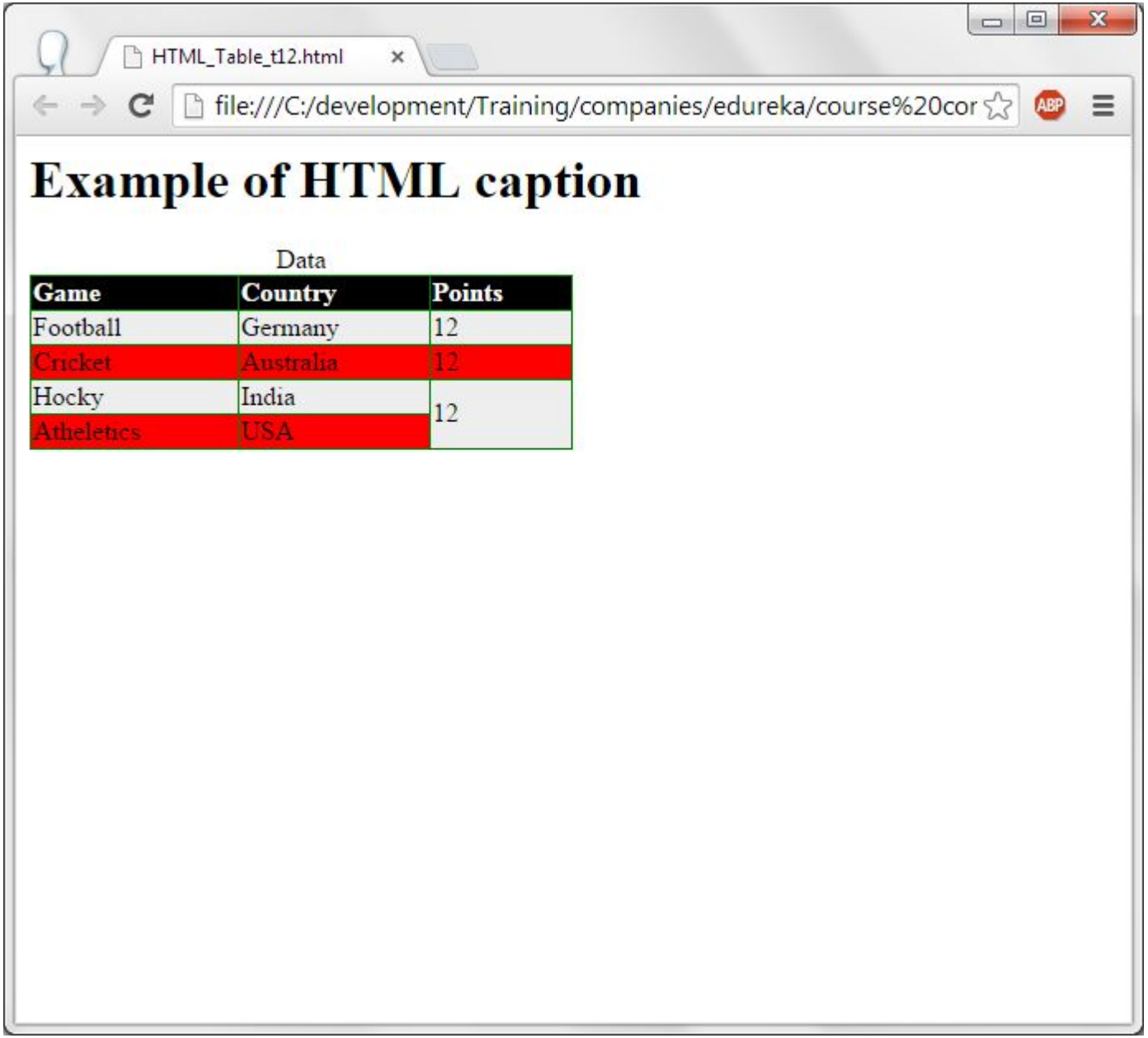
Row span in tables.

```
<html><head><style>
table, th, td {
    border: 1px solid green;
border-collapse: collapse;}
th,td {
text-align: left;}
table tr:nth-child(even) {
    background-color: #eee;}
table tr:nth-child(odd) {
   background-color:#fff;}
table th {
    background-color: black;
    color: white;}</style>
</head>
<body>
<h1>Example of HTML caption</h1>
<table style="width:50%" >
<caption>Data</caption>
```

Row span in tables.

- table tr:nth-child(even) specifies all the even rows of the table. table tr:nth-child(odd) specifies the odd rows of the table. For both the rows, background color is specified.
- Rowspan="2" combines 2 rows and displays the data for the two rows.
- Caption tag specifies the caption for the table and it is written on top of the table and at the center of the table.

Output


HTML_Table_t12.html
file:///C:/development/Training/companies/edureka/course%20cor
Example of HTML caption
Data
Game
Country
Points
Football
Germany
12
Cricket
Australia
12
Hocky
India
12
Atheletics
USA

Lists

List can be ordered list and unordered list.

Ordered list can be specified using <ol> tag. All the list items of the ordered list index will be displayed in the order like 1, 2, 3, 4 or A, B, C, D or i, ii, iii, iv etc.,

Un-ordered list can be specified using <ul> tag. Un-ordered list will display a symbol or icon infront of the list items. It does not specifiy any ordered numbers or alphabets infront of the list items.

<li> tag is used to specify the list item.

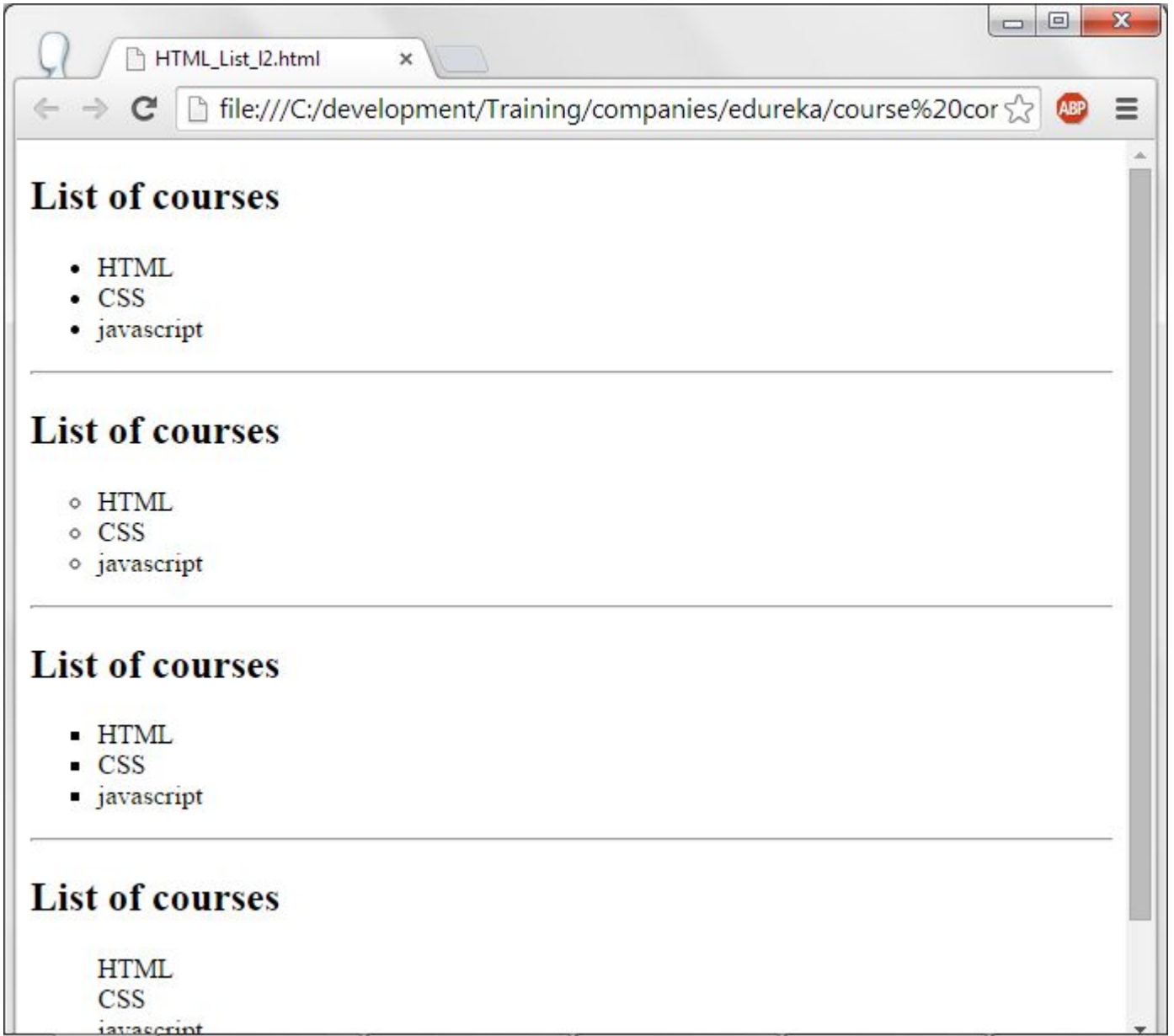
For unordered lsit : disc, circle, square and none can be used for list-style-type attribute to display the icons infront of the list data. If the disc is given as the list item symbol then all the list items of the un-ordered list will have small filled circle as the icon/symbol infront of each list item.

For ordered list : 1, A, a, I, i can be specified for type. If 1 is given as the type then the list displays 1, 2,3,4 etc. If the type is A then A, B, C, D is displayed for the list items.

Un-ordered list.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <body>

    <h2>List of courses</h2>
    <ul style="list-style-type:disc">
      <li>HTML</li>
      <li>CSS</li>
      <li>javascript</li>
    </ul>
    <hr/>
    <h2>List of courses</h2>
    <ul style="list-style-type:circle">
      <li>HTML</li>
      <li>CSS</li>
      <li>javascript</li>
    </ul>
    <hr/>
```

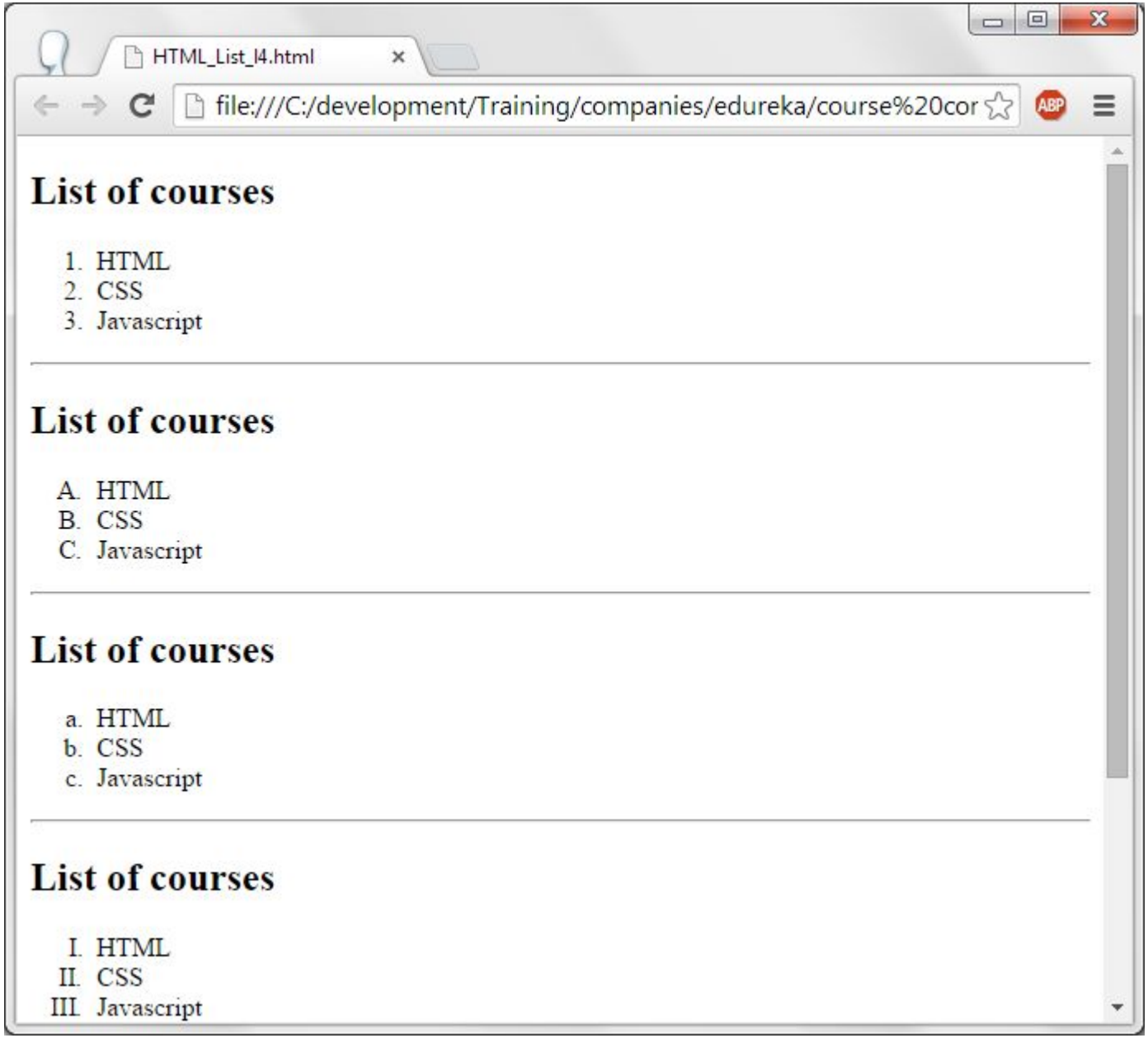
Output.


HTML_List_l2.html
file:///C:/development/Training/companies/edureka/course%20cor
List of courses
HTML
CSS
javascript
List of courses
HTML
CSS
javascript
List of courses
HTML
CSS
javascript
List of courses
HTML
CSS

Ordered list.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <body>
     <h2>List of courses</h2>
    <ol type="1">
      <li>HTML</li>
      <li>CSS</li>
      <li>Javascript</li>
    </ol>
    <hr/>
    <h2>List of courses</h2>
    <ol type="A">
      <li>HTML</li>
      <li>CSS</li>
      <li>Javascript</li>
    </ol>
    <hr/>
    <h2>List of courses</h2>
```

Output.


HTML_List_l4.html
file:///C:/development/Training/companies/edureka/course%20cor
List of courses
1. HTML
2. CSS
3. Javascript
List of courses
A. HTML
B. CSS
C. Javascript
List of courses
a. HTML
b. CSS
c. Javascript
List of courses
I. HTML
II. CSS
III. Javascript

Layout.

A web site or web page can be displayed by dividing it into multiple sections. It will have

(a) Header

(b) Left menu items or anchors.

(c) Text to be displayed as the page.

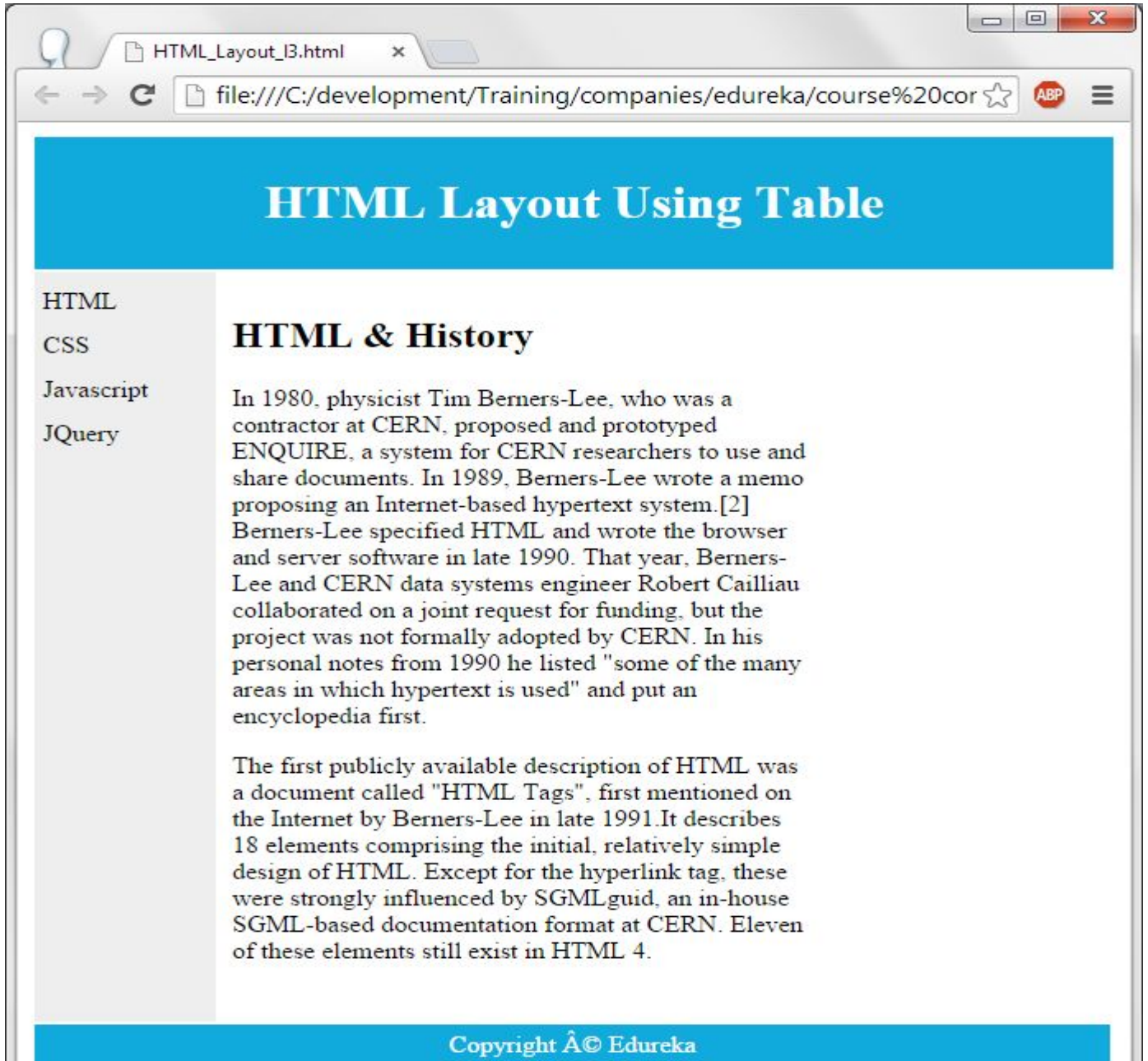
(d) Footer.

All these items can be made using div section and style for each section can be specified in style tag.

Layout.

```
OCTYPE html>
ml>
ead>
<style>
  #header {
  backg
nd-color:#11aadd;
  color:white;
  text-align:center;
  padding:5px;
  }
  #nav {        line-height:30px;
  background-color:#eeeeee;
  height:500px;
  width:100px;
  float:left;
  padding:5px;
  }
  #section {
  width:350px;
  float:left;
  padding:10px;
  }
  #footer {
```

Output.


HTML_Layout_l3.html
file:///C:/development/Training/companies/edureka/course%20cor
HTML Layout Using Table
HTML
CSS
Javascript
JQuery
HTML & History
In 1980, physicist Tim Berners-Lee, who was a contractor at CERN, proposed and prototyped ENQUIRE, a system for CERN researchers to use and share documents. In 1989, Berners-Lee wrote a memo proposing an Internet-based hypertext system.[2] Berners-Lee specified HTML and wrote the browser and server software in late 1990. That year, Berners-Lee and CERN data systems engineer Robert Cailliau collaborated on a joint request for funding, but the project was not formally adopted by CERN. In his personal notes from 1990 he listed "some of the many areas in which hypertext is used" and put an encyclopedia first.
The first publicly available description of HTML was a document called "HTML Tags", first mentioned on the Internet by Berners-Lee in late 1991.It describes 18 elements comprising the initial, relatively simple design of HTML. Except for the hyperlink tag, these were strongly influenced by SGMLguid, an in-house SGML-based documentation format at CERN. Eleven of these elements still exist in HTML 4.
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Forms.

- Forms are used to send the data to the server.
- Form elements will have Radio buttons, Check boxes, text areas, push buttons, drop down boxes, list boxes etc..,
- <form> tag is used to write forms.
- <input> for input. Type attribute will specify the type of the input. More details about the attribute are given below:
  - **text** --> for text boxes.
  - Button --> For push buttons.
  - Radio --> For radio buttons.
  - Checkbox --> For checkboxes.
  - Submit --> For Submit button. When this button is pressed, data will be sent to the server.

Forms.

```
<html>
<body>
<form method="POST">
Your Name:<input type="text" name="t1" placeholder="Your Name"/>
</form>
<p>Example of Textbox</p>
</body>
</html>
```

```
<html>
<body>
<form method="POST">
Your Password:<input type="Password" name="p1" placeholder="Your Password"/>
</form>
<p>Example of Password</p>
</body>
</html>
```

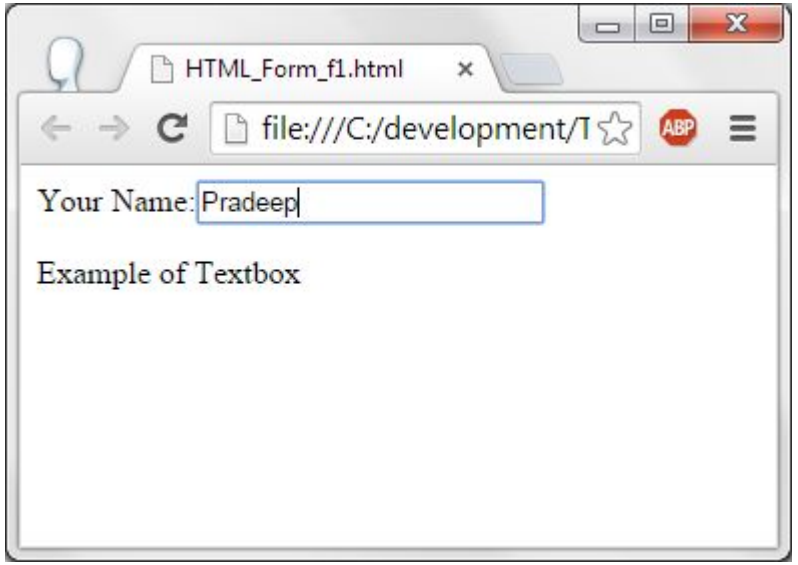
```
<html>
<body>
<form method="POST">
Gender:<input type="radio" name="r1" value="Male">Male</input>
<input type="radio" name="r1" value="Female">Female</input>
</form>
<p>Example of radio button</p>
</body>
</html>
```

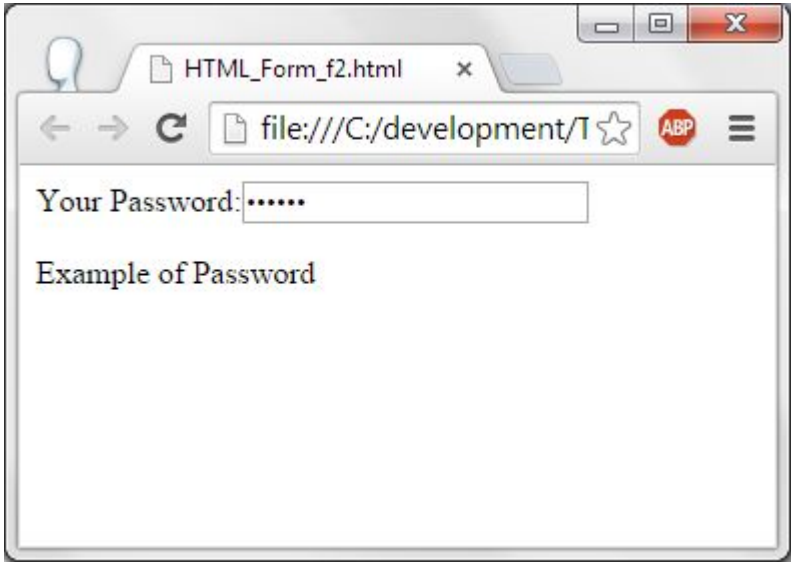
```
<html><body>
<form method="POST">
Skill:<input type="checkbox" name="c1" value="C">C</input>
<input type="checkbox" name="c2" value="C++">C++</input>
<input type="checkbox" name="c3" value="JAVA">JAVA</input>
<input type="checkbox" name="c4" value=".NET">.NET</input>
</form>
<p>Example of checkbox</p>
</body></html>
```

Forms

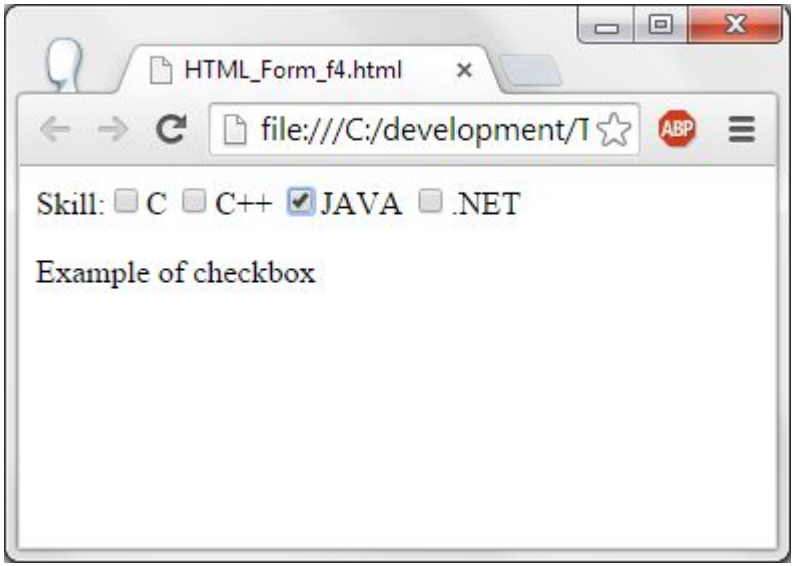
- In the first example, text is used as the type which displays text box.
- If the type is password then the typed text in the text box will be shown as “*”
- Radio and Checkbox are used as types of forms to display Radio buttons and checkboxes.
- Method=”post” says that entered data will not be seen as part of URL. “GET” also can be used as the option to transferring data from form/browser to the server. In this scenario, form data will be added to the URL.

Output.


HTML_Form_f1.html
file:///C:/development/T
Your Name: Pradeep
Example of Textbox

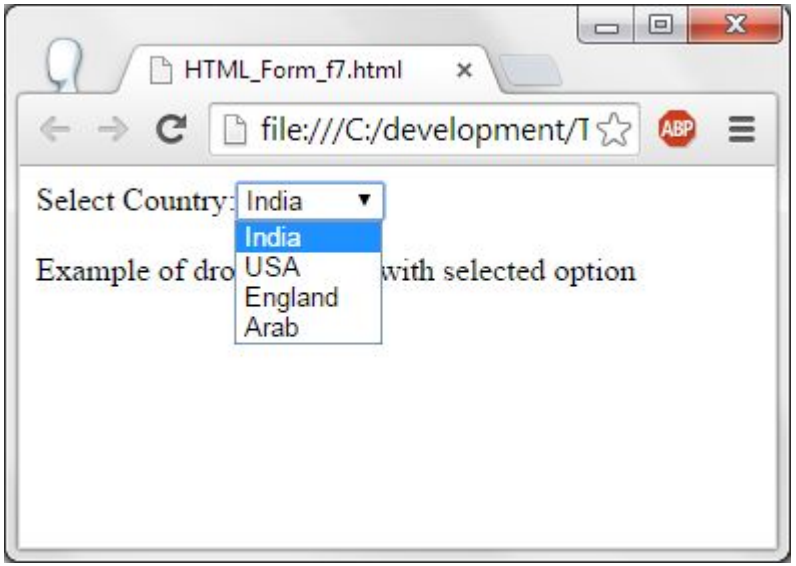

HTML_Form_f2.html
file:///C:/development/T
Your Password: ••••••
Example of Password

HTML_Form_f3.html
file:///C:/development/T
Gender: Male Female
Example of radio button


HTML_Form_f4.html
file:///C:/development/T
Skill: C C++ JAVA .NET
Example of checkbox

Form – Drop down list.

```
<html>

<body>

<form method="POST">

Select Country:<select name="Country">

<option value="India">India</option>

<option value="USA" selected>USA</option>

<option value="England">England</option>

<option value="Arab">Arab</option>

</select>

</form>

<p>Example of dropdown list with selected option</p>

</body>

</html>
```



Option specifies data. Value is the sent to the server when the data of the option is selected.

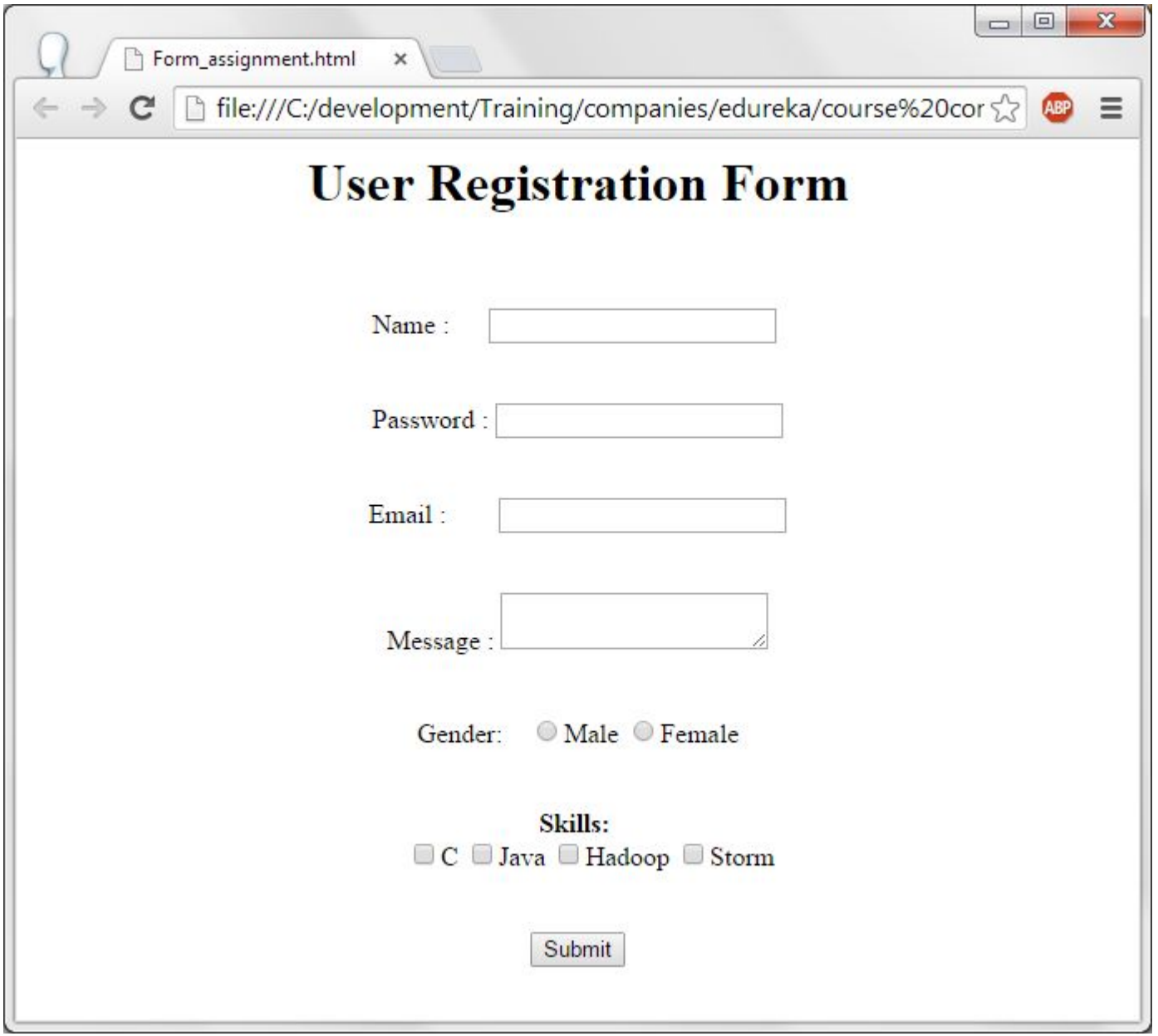
Form dropdown.

- In form, method of sending the data from client to server is post, i.e., it will sent as part of the client body rather than client URL.
- Select Country text will be displayed on browser. Name of this control is country. In CSS, Java Script this name can be used to get the data or perform some operation like changing style etc.,
- Option data will be displayed to the user on browser. Value is the one which is sent to the server when the Option data is selected. Selected attribute specifies which list data is selected by default.

Form

```
<html> <body>  <center>
 <h1> User Registration Form </h1><br/><br/>
  <form method="GET">
     Name :      <input type="text" id="name" /> <br/><br/><br/>
  Password :  <input type="password" id="name" /><br/><br/><br/>
  Email :  <input type="email" id="mail"/><br/><br/><br/>
  Message : <textarea id="msg" class="textbox"></textarea><br/><br/><br/>

   <input type="radio" name="sex" value="male">Male
      <input type="radio" name="sex" value="female">Female<br/><br/><br/>
  <input type="checkbox" name="skill" value="C">C
      <input type="checkbox" name="skill" value="Java">Java
      <input type="checkbox" name="skill" value="Hadoop">Hadoop
      <input type="checkbox" name="skill" value="Storm">Storm  <br/><br/><br/>

   <input type="submit" value="Submit" >
   </center>
```

Output.


Form_assignment.html
file:///C:/development/Training/companies/edureka/course%20cor
User Registration Form
Name :
Password :
Email :
Message :
Gender: Male Female
Skills:
C Java Hadoop Storm
Submit

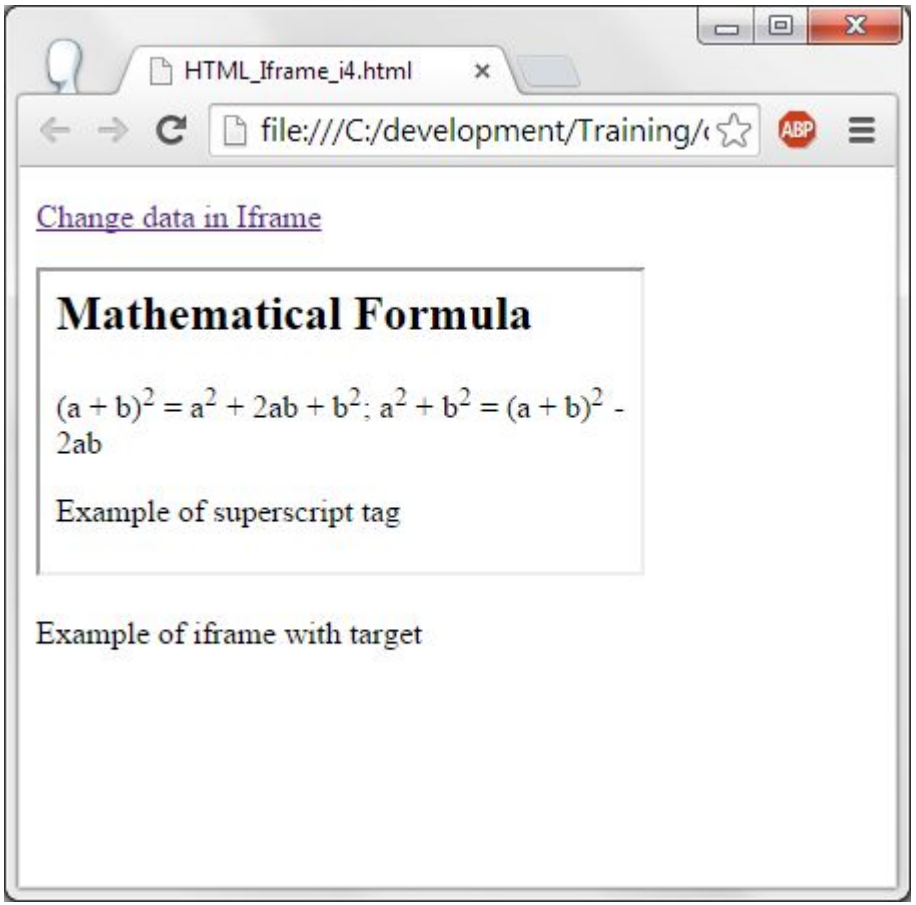
Iframes.

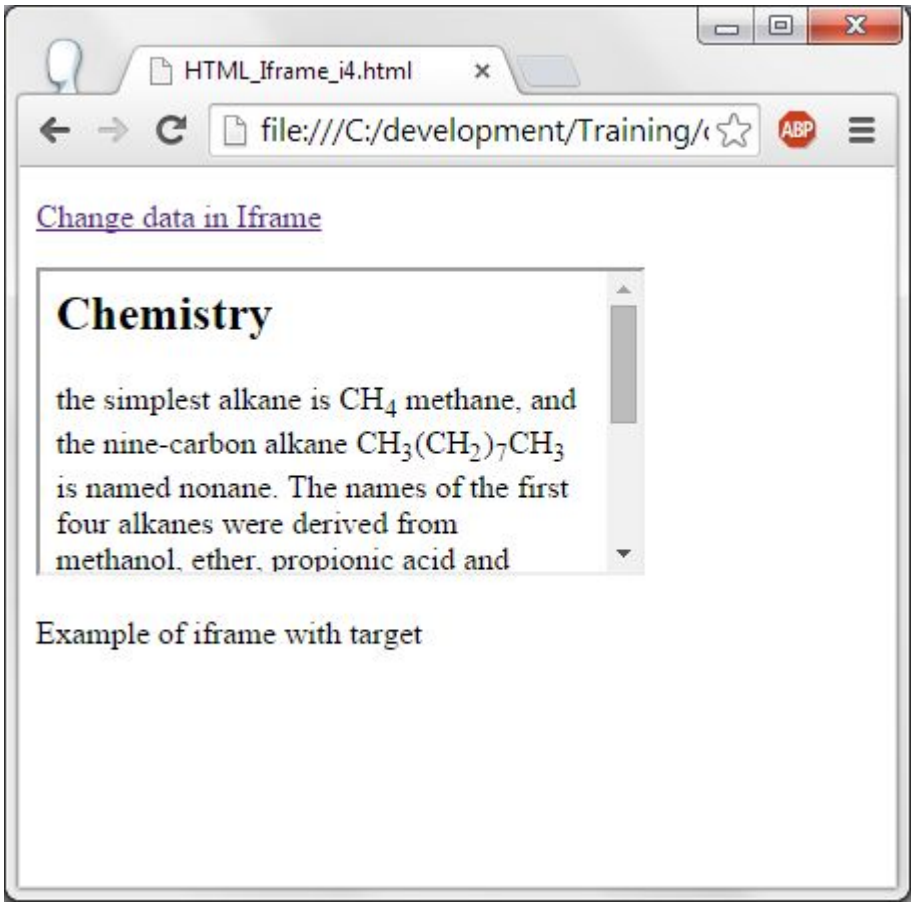
- Iframes are used to display web site or web page with in another web page.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html><body>
<p><a href="HTML_formatting_f8.html" target="Iframe1">Change data in Iframe</a></p>
<iframe src="HTML_formatting_f9.html" name="Iframe1"></iframe>
<p>Example of iframe with target</p>
</body></html>
```

- In this example, Iframe is defined with <Iframe> tag and name of the iframe is given as iframe1. An hyperlink is given above the iframe “Change data in Iframe. When this hyperlink is clicked, html code will be placed in iframe with the name iframe1.

Output.


HTML_Iframe_i4.html
file:///C:/development/Training/
Change data in Iframe
Mathematical Formula
$(a + b)^2 = a^2 + 2ab + b^2$; $a^2 + b^2 = (a + b)^2 - 2ab$
Example of superscript tag
Example of iframe with target


HTML_Iframe_i4.html
file:///C:/development/Training/
Change data in Iframe
Chemistry
the simplest alkane is CH_4 methane, and the nine-carbon alkane $CH_3(CH_2)_7CH_3$ is named nonane. The names of the first four alkanes were derived from methanol, ether, propionic acid and
Example of iframe with target

Color format.

Please combine the color format from these sites and place it in this presentation.

http://www.tutorialspoint.com/html/html_colors.htm

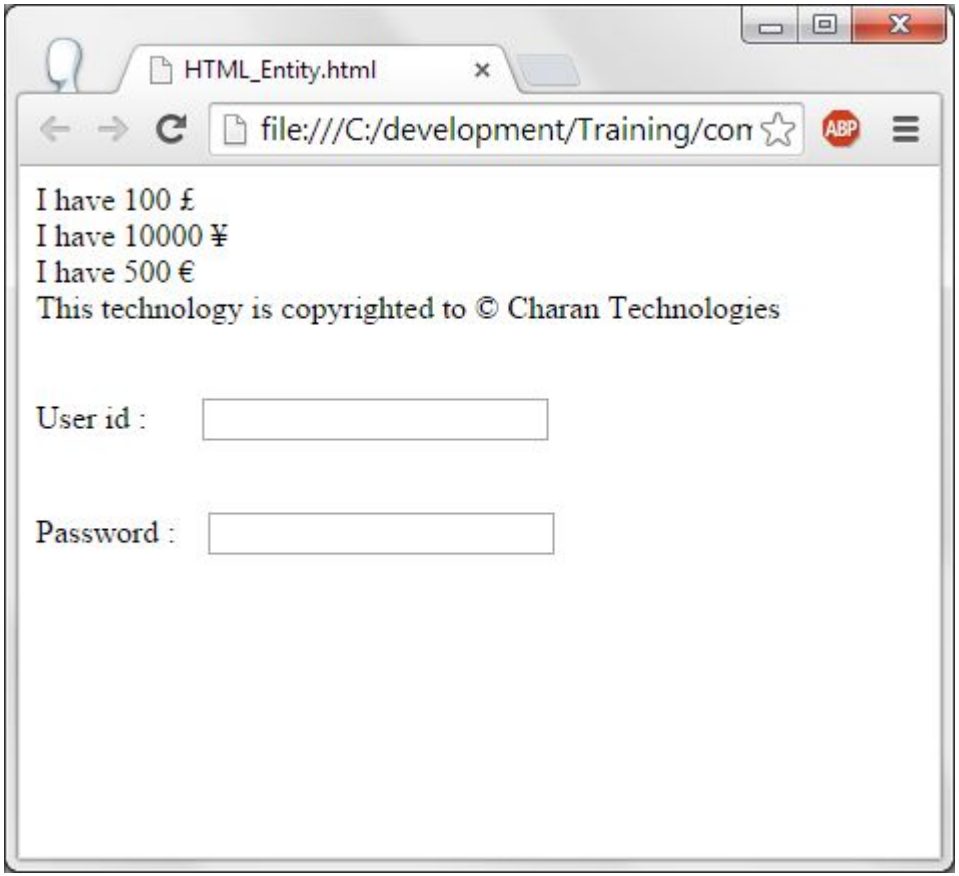
http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colornames.asp

Entities.

- Resererved characters and special symbols can be written using HTML entities.
- Some of the HTML entities are
  -   – Non breaking space.
  - &lt - <
  - &gt - >
  - &amp - &
  - &pound – £ (For poung symbol).
  - &yen - ¥ (For yen symbol).
  - &euro - € (For euro Symbol)
  - &copy - © (For copy right symbol).

Entities.

```
<html>

<body>


 I have 100 &pound <br/>

 I have 10000 &yen <br/>

 I have 500 &euro <br/>


 This technology is copyrighted to &copy Charan Technologies <br/><br/><br/>


 User id :       <Input type="text"
       name="user_name"/><br/><br/><br/>

 Password :     <Input type="password" name="pwd"/>


</body>

</html>
```

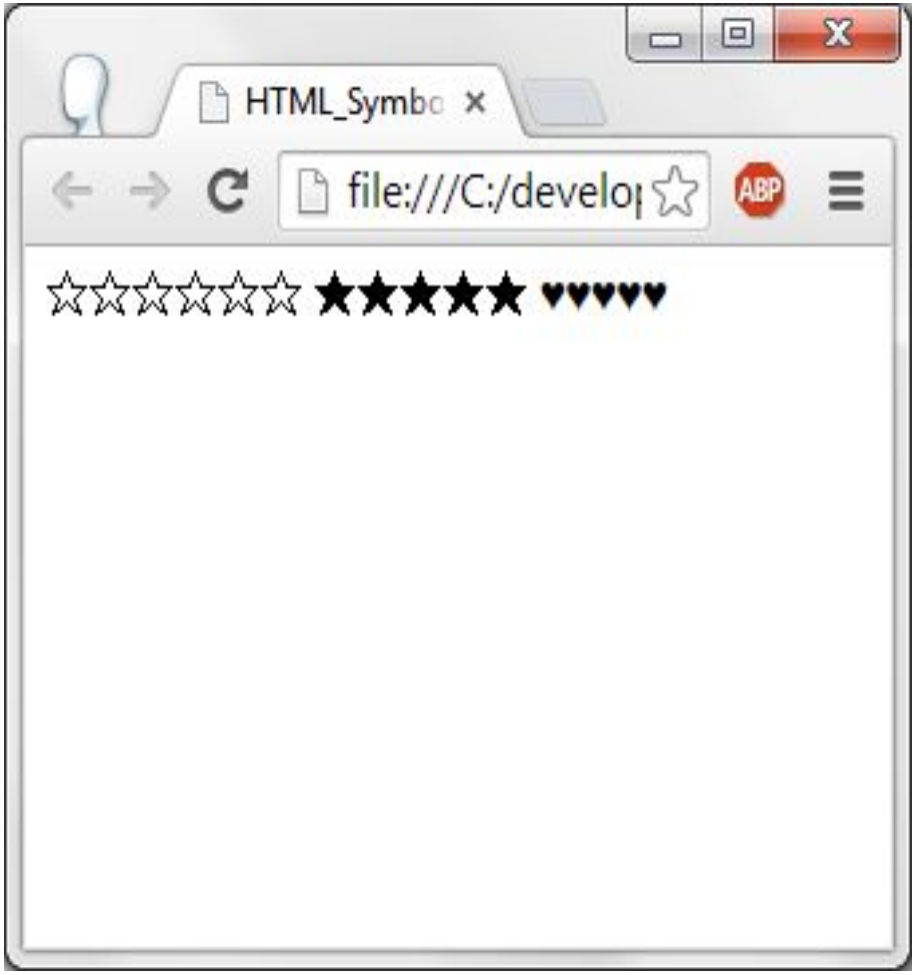


Symbols.

Some of the mathematical, greek letter and other symbols are not given in the keyboard. HTML provides them either in entities or in decimal values.

```
<html><body>

  &#9734;&#9734;&#9734;&#9734;&#9734;&#9734;

 &#x2605;&#x2605;&#x2605;&#x2605;&#x2605;

&#9829;&#9829;&#9829;&#9829;&#9829;

</body></html>
```

Here &#9734 is used to display white star as shown in the browser's output.



Symbols.

Please make this table...

Some Mathematical Symbols Supported by HTML

Char	Number	Entity	Description
∀	∀	∀	FOR ALL
∂	∂	∂	PARTIAL DIFFERENTIAL
∃	∃	∃	THERE EXISTS
∅	∅	∅	EMPTY SETS
∇	∇	∇	NABLA
∈	∈	∈	ELEMENT OF
∉	∉	∉	NOT AN ELEMENT OF
∋	∋	∋	CONTAINS AS MEMBER
∏	∏	∏	N-ARY PRODUCT
∑	∑	∑	N-ARY SUMMATION

Some Other Entities Supported by HTML

Char	Number	Entity	Description
©	©	©	COPYRIGHT SIGN
®	®	®	REGISTERED SIGN
€	€	€	EURO SIGN
™	™	™	TRADEMARK
←	←	←	LEFTWARDS ARROW
↑	↑	↑	UPWARDS ARROW
→	→	→	RIGHTWARDS ARROW
↓	↓	↓	DOWNWARDS ARROW
♠	♠	♠	BLACK SPADE

Character Set.

- ASCII charset has characters between A – Z, 0 – 9 and some symbols.
- ANSI (American National Standards Institute) – It supports 256 different characters codes.
- ISO-8859-1 – Is the default character set in HTML4 and this character set also supports 256 different characters codes
- UTF-8 covers allmost all the characters and symbols available in the world.

- In HTML, Character set can be specified as given below:

```
<meta charset="UTF-8">
```