

UNIT III: Core Concepts of HTML

- 3.1 Creating Ordered & Unordered List
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3.1 Creating Ordered & Unordered List

HTML Lists are used to specify lists of information.

All lists may contain one or more list elements.

Ordered List or Numbered List

The ordered HTML lists, all the list items are marked with numbers by default. It is known as numbered list also.

The ordered list starts with `` tag and the list items start with `` tag.

Syntax

```
<ol>
```

```
<li>Record 1</li>
```

```
</ol>
```

Ex.

```
<ol>
```

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

```
<li>Tea</li>
```

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

```
</ol>
```

Attribute of Ordered List

Type - Specifies the kind of marker to use in the list

type="1" The list items will be numbered with numbers (default)

type="A" The list items will be numbered with uppercase letters

type="a" The list items will be numbered with lowercase letters

type="I" The list items will be numbered with uppercase roman numbers

type="i" The list items will be numbered with lowercase roman numbers

Start - Specifies the start value of an ordered list

Reversed - Specifies that the list order should be reversed

```
<ol type="I" start="60" reversed >
```

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

```
<li>Tea</li>
```

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

```
</ol>
```

Unordered List or Bulleted List

HTML Unordered list, all the list items are marked with bullets. It is also known as bulleted list

HTML Unordered List or Bulleted List displays elements in bulleted format.

We can use unordered list where we do not need to display items in any particular order.

The Unordered list starts with `` tag and list items start with the `` tag.

Syntax

```
<ul>
```

```
<li>Record 1</li>
```

```
</ul>
```

Ex.

```
<ul>
```

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

```
<li>Hot Tea</li>
```

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

```
</ul>
```

Attributes of Unordered List

Type - This attribute sets the bullet style for the list.

"disc" - This is the default style. In this style, the list items are marked with bullets. It is filled circle.

"circle" - the list items are marked with circles. It is unfilled circle.

"square" - the list items are marked with squares. It is filled Square.

```
<ul type="circle">
```

```
<li>HTML</li>
```

```
<li>Java</li>
```

```
<li>JavaScript</li>
```

```
<li>SQL</li>
```

```
</ul>
```

3.2 Creating Anchor Tag

An anchor tag is a HTML element that creates a link to a target URL.

The link can wrap around text, images, or as buttons, so that users can interact with it and visit the link's destination.

An unvisited link is underlined and blue.

A visited link is underlined and purple.

An active link is underlined and red.

HTML links are hyperlinks.

You can click on a link and jump to another document.

When you move the mouse over a link, the mouse arrow will turn into a little hand.

Syntax

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

Ex.

```
<a href="index.html">GO TO Home</a>
```

Anchor Tag Attributes

href –

To create a hyperlink, the destination (address) of the document must be known. A hyperlink can link to pages on your own domain, to other websites, or to a file

Ex. `Google Home`

Name/ID

The name attribute of the anchor tag can be used to enable users to “jump” to a specific point on a page (jump marker, anchor). This is especially useful with large pages or subdivisions.

Use Name or id attribute in tag to switch within the page using anchor tag.

Ex. `<a name/id = "Content">`

For Creating Inner Page Link use href attribute and value start with # and id/name value.

Ex. `Content`

Target

The target attribute specifies how the destination page or the target document should be opened.

target=" _blank " is used for the opening of the target page in a new tab.

Ex. `My Home`

Title

The title attribute gives users an important indication as to where they will be directed to when they click on a link.

If the user hovers with the mouse over a link reference the title text, which was defined in the attribute, will be displayed.

Ex. `Content`

3.3 Using frame in HTML

HTML frames are used to divide your browser window into multiple sections where each section can load a separate HTML document independently.

A collection of frames in the browser window is known as a frameset.

The window is divided into frames in a similar way the tables are organized: into rows and columns.

1. Creating a Frameset

To form a frameset, start by using the `<frameset>` element. Within the `<frameset>`, specify rows and columns by employing the `<frame>` element.

Ex. `<frameset></frameset>`

`<frameset>` Tag Attribute

1. Cols

The `cols` attribute specifies the number of columns (vertical frames) in the frameset.

For each vertical frame, the width can be set in two ways:

a. Pixels

For absolute width, the width is set in pixels, such as 100px or 200px.

b. Percentage

For relative width, the width is set as a percentage of the browser window, such as 25%, 50%, or 100%.

Ex. `<frameset cols="25%, 50%, 25%">`

2. Rows

The rows attribute specifies the number of rows (horizontal frames) in the frameset tag.

Ex. `<frameset rows="25%, 50%, 25 %">`

3. Border

The border attribute of the `<frameset>` tag specifies the width of the border around each frame.

It is specified in pixels, and its default value is 2. This attribute is used to give visual separation between frames.

Ex. `<frameset cols="25%, 50%, 25%" border="4">`

4. Frameborder

The frameborder attribute of the `<frameset>` tag specifies whether a border should be shown around each frame.

It is a boolean value, which means it can either be set to true or false.

If frameborder is set to "1" or "yes", then a border will be shown around each frame. If frameborder is set to "0" or "no", then no border will be shown.

Ex. `<frameset cols="25%, 50%, 25%" frameborder="0">`

5. Framespacing

The framespacing attribute of the `<frameset>` tag specifies the amount of space in pixels between each frame in the frameset.

The default value of framespacing is 0, which means that there is no space between frames.

This attribute is used to give visual separation between frames.

Ex. `<frameset cols="25%, 50%, 25%" framespacing="10">`

2. Using iframes

The iframes provide a way to embed external content within a webpage.

Syntax <iframe></iframe>

Attributes of iframes

Src -Specifies the address of the document to embed in the <iframe>

Ex. <iframe src="/default.asp"> </iframe>

Width - Specifies the width of an <iframe>. Default width is 300 pixels

Ex. <iframe src="/default.asp" width="100%"> </iframe>

Height - Specifies the height of an <iframe>. Default height is 150 pixels.

Ex. <iframe src="/default.asp" width="100%" height="300"> </iframe>

We can display linked pages in iframes also

Ex.

```
<body>
```

```
  <a href="/html/html_iframes.htm" target="Iframe"> Home</a>
```

```
  <iframe
```

```
    style="background-color: skyblue;"
```

```
    name="Iframe" width="500" height="300">
```

```
</iframe>
```

3.4 Creating Table in HTML

3.5 Creating Form Input and validation