

INTRODUCTION

TO HTML

```
<html>
  <head>
    <title>Title of page</title>
  </head>
  <body> This is my first homepage.
    <b>This text is bold
  </b>
  </body>
</html>
```

- Save the file as "mypage.htm".
- Start your Internet browser.
- Select "Open" (or "Open Page") in the File menu of your browser.

- A dialog box will appear. Select "Browse" (or "Choose File") and locate the HTML file you just created - "mypage.htm" - select it and click "Open".
- Now you should see an address in the dialog box, for example "C:\MyDocuments\mypage.htm". Click OK, and the browser will display the page.
- The first tag in your HTML document is <html>. This tag tells your browser that this is the start of an HTML document. The last tag in your document is </html>. This tag tells your browser that this is the end of the HTML document.

The text between the <head> tag and the </head> tag is header information. Header information is not displayed in the browser window.

- The text between the <title> tags is the title of your document. The title is displayed in your browser's caption.
- The text between the <body> tags is the text that will be displayed in your browser.
- The text between the <b> and </b> tags will be displayed in a bold font.

## HTM or HTML Extension?

When you save an HTML file, you can use either the .htm or the .html extension.

# HTML Tags

- HTML tags are used to mark-up HTML **elements**
- HTML tags are surrounded by the **two characters < and >**
- The surrounding characters are called **angle brackets**
- HTML tags normally **come in pairs** like `<b>` and `</b>`
- The first tag in a pair is the **start tag**, the second tag is the **end tag**
- The text between the start and end tags is the **element content**
- HTML tags are **not case sensitive**, `<b>` means the same as `<B>`

This is an HTML element:

- `<b>`This text is bold`</b>`The HTML element starts with a **start tag**: `<b>`

- The **content** of the HTML element is: This text is bold

- The HTML element ends with an **end tag**: `</b>`

- The purpose of the `<b>` tag is to define an HTML element that should be displayed as bold.

- This is also an HTML element:

- `<body>` This is my first homepage

- `<b>`This text is bold`</b>`

- `</body>`

- This HTML element starts with the start tag `<body>`, and ends with the end tag `</body>`.

- The purpose of the `<body>` tag is to define the HTML element that contains the body of the HTML document.

## Tag Attributes

Tags can have attributes. Attributes can provide additional information about the HTML elements on your page.

- With an added `bgcolor` attribute, you can tell the browser that the background color of your page should be red, like this: `<body bgcolor="red">`.

- This tag defines an HTML table: `<table>`. With an added `border` attribute, you can tell the browser that the table should have no borders: `<table border="0">`

- Attributes always come in name/value pairs like this: `name="value"`. Attributes are always added to the start tag of an HTML element.

```
<html>  
<body>
```

```
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>
```

```
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>
```

```
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>
```

```
<p>Paragraph elements are defined by the p tag.</p>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

## Headings:

- Headings are defined with the <h1> to <h6> tags.
- <h1> defines the largest heading.
- <h6> defines the smallest heading.

- <h1>This is a heading</h1>
- <h2>This is a heading</h2>
- <h3>This is a heading</h3>
- <h4>This is a heading</h4>
- <h5>This is a heading</h5>
- <h6>This is a heading</h6>

•HTML automatically adds an extra blank line before and after a heading.

## **Paragraphs:**

- Paragraphs are defined with the <p> tag.
- <p>This is a paragraph</p>
- <p>This is another paragraph</p>

•HTML automatically adds an extra blank line before and after a paragraph.

## Line Breaks:

- The `<br>` tag is used when you want to end a line, but don't want to start a new paragraph.
  - The `<br>` tag forces a line break wherever you place it.  
`<p>This   
 is a para  
graph with line breaks</p>`
- The `<br>` tag is an empty tag. It has no closing tag.

## Comments in HTML:

- The comment tag is used to insert a comment in the HTML source code.
  - A comment will be ignored by the browser. You can use comments to explain your code, which can help you when you edit the source code at a later date.
- `<!-- This is a comment -->`Note that you need an exclamation point after the opening bracket, but not before the closing bracket.

# EXAMPLE ON PARAGRAPHS

```
<html>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<p>
```

This paragraph  
contains a lot of lines  
in the source code,  
but the browser  
ignores it.

```
</p>
```

```
<p>
```

This paragraph  
contains a lot of spaces  
in the source code,  
but the browser  
ignores it.

```
<p>
```

The number of lines in a paragraph depends on the size of your browser window. If you resize the browser window, the number of lines in this paragraph will change.

```
</p>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

## EXAMPLE ON LINE BREAKS

```
<html>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<p>
```

To break lines in a paragraph, use the br tag.

```
</p>
```

```
</body>
```

## EXAMPLES WITH HEADINGS:

```
<html>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<h1>This is heading 1</h1>
```

```
<h2>This is heading 2</h2>
```

```
<h3>This is heading 3</h3>
```

```
<h4>This is heading 4</h4>
```

```
<h5>This is heading 5</h5>
```

```
<h6>This is heading 6</h6>
```

```
<p>Use heading tags only for headings. Don't use them  
just to make something bold. Use other tags for that.</p>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

## EXAMPLE OF CENTRED HEADING:

```
<html>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<h1 align="center">This is heading 1</h1>
```

```
<p>The heading above is aligned to the center of this page.
```

```
The heading above is aligned to the center of this page. The
```

```
heading above is aligned to the center of this page.</p>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

# INSERT A HORIZONTAL RULE

```
<html>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<p>The hr tag defines a horizontal rule:</p>
```

```
<hr>
```

```
<p>This is a paragraph</p>
```

```
<hr>
```

```
<p>This is a paragraph</p>
```

```
<hr>
```

```
<p>This is a paragraph</p>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

## INSERT A COLOURED BACKGROUND

```
<html>
<body bgcolor="yellow">
<h2>Look: Colored Background!</h2>
</body>
</html>
```

## FORMAT TEXT

```
<html>
<body>

<b>This text is bold</b>

<br>
```

**<strong>**

**This text is strong**

**</strong>**

**<br>**

**<big>**

**This text is big**

**</big>**

**<br>**

**<em>**

**This text is emphasized**

**</em>**

**<br>**

`<i>`

**This text is italic**

`</i>`

`<br>`

`<small>`

**This text is small**

`</small>`

`<br>`

**This text contains**

`<sub>`

**subscript**

`</sub>`

`<br>`

**This text contains**

**<sup>**

**superscript**

**</sup>**

**</body>**

**</html>**

**PREFORMAT TEXT**

**<html>**

**<body>**

**<pre>**

**This is**

**preformatted text.**

**It preserves     both spaces**

**and line breaks.**

**</pre>**

<p>The pre tag is good for displaying computer code:</p>

```
<pre>
for i = 1 to 10
  print i
next i
</pre>
```

```
</body>
</html>
```

## ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

```
<html>
<body>
```

```
<abbr title="United Nations">UN</abbr>
```

```
<br>
```

```
<acronym title="World Wide Web">WWW</acronym>
```

**<p>The title attribute is used to show the spelled-out version when holding the mouse pointer over the acronym or abbreviation.</p>**

**<p>This only works for the acronym element in IE 5.</p>**

**<p>This works for both the abbr and acronym element in Netscape 6.2.</p>**

**</body>**

**</html>**

## QUOTATIONS

<html>

<body>

Here comes a long quotation:

<blockquote>

This is a long quotation. This is a long quotation.

</blockquote>

Here comes a short quotation:

<q>

This is a short quotation

</q>

**<p>**

**With the block quote element, the browser inserts line breaks and margins, but the q element does not render as anything special.**

**</p>**

**</body>**

**</html>**

## Character Entities:

Some characters have a special meaning in HTML, like the less than sign (<) that defines the start of an HTML tag.

A character entity has three parts: an ampersand (&), an entity name or a # and an entity number, and finally a semicolon (;).

To display a less than sign in an HTML document we must write: &lt; or &#60;

The advantage of using a name instead of a number is that a name is easier to remember.

The disadvantage is that not all browsers support the newest entity names, while the support for entity numbers is very good in almost all browsers.

Note that the entities are case sensitive.

# Create a HyperLink

```
<html>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<p>
```

```
<a href="lastpage.htm">
```

```
This text</a> is a link to a page on  
this Web site.
```

```
</p>
```

```
<p>
```

```
<a href="http://www.microsoft.com/">
```

```
This text</a> is a link to a page on  
the World Wide Web.
```

```
</p>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

## AN IMAGE AS A LINK:

```
<html>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<p>
```

You can also use an image as a link:

```
<a href="lastpage.htm">
```

```

```

```
</a>
```

```
</p>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

# The Anchor Tag and the Href Attribute

- **HTML uses the `<a>` (anchor) tag to create a link to another document.**
- An anchor can point to any resource on the Web: an HTML page, an image, a sound file, a movie, etc.
- The syntax of creating an anchor:
- `<a href="url">Text to be displayed</a>`
- The `<a>` tag is used to create an anchor to link from
- The href attribute is used to address the document to link to
- and the words between the open and close of the anchor tag will be displayed as a hyperlink.

**This anchor defines a link to GMIT:**

- **`<a href="http://www.gmit.ie/">Welcome to GMIT!</a>`**

- **The line above will look like this in a browser**

**Welcome to GMIT**

**The Target Attribute**

- **With the target attribute, you can define where the linked document will be opened.**

- **The line below will open the document in a new browser window:**

**`<a href="http://www.gmit.ie/"  
target="_blank">Welcome to GMIT!</a>`**

## **The Anchor Tag and the Name Attribute:**

**The name attribute is used to create a named anchor.**

**When using named anchors we can create links that can jump directly into a specific section on a page, instead of letting the user scroll around to find what he/she is looking for.**

**`<a name="label">Text to be displayed</a>`The name attribute is used to create a named anchor. The name of the anchor can be any text you care to use.**

**The line below defines a named anchor:**

**`<a name="tips">Useful Tips Section</a>`You should notice that a named anchor is not displayed in a special way.**

**Create Links on the same page:**

```
html>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<p>
```

```
<a href="#C4">See also Chapter 4.</a>
```

```
</p>
```

```
<h2>Chapter 1</h2>
```

```
<p>This chapter explains ba bla bla</p>
```

```
<h2>Chapter 2</h2>
```

```
<p>This chapter explains ba bla bla</p>
```

```
<h2>Chapter 3</h2>
```

```
<p>This chapter explains ba bla bla</p>
```

```
<h2><a name="C4">Chapter 4</a></h2>
```

```
<p>This chapter explains ba bla bla</p>
```

```
<h2>Chapter 5</h2>
```

```
<p>This chapter explains ba bla bla</p>
```

```
<h2>Chapter 6</h2>
```

```
<p>This chapter explains ba bla bla</p>
```

```
<h2>Chapter 7</h2>
```

```
<p>This chapter explains ba bla bla</p>
```

```
<</body>
```

```
</html>
```

**Send mail to:**

**<html>**

**<body>**

**<p>**

**This is a mail link:**

**<a**

**href="mailto:someone@microsoft.com?subject=Hello%20again'**

**>**

**Send Mail</a>**

**</p>**

**<p>**

**<b>Note:</b> Spaces between words should be replaced by %20 to <b>ensure</b> that the browser will display your text properly**

**</p>**

**</body>**

**</html>**

## The Image Tag and the Src Attribute :

In HTML, images are defined with the `<img>` tag.

The `<img>` tag is empty, which means that it contains attributes only and it has no closing tag.

To display an image on a page, you need to use the `src` attribute. `Src` stands for "source". The value of the `src` attribute is the URL of the image you want to display on your page.

The syntax of defining an image:

``The URL points to the location where the image is stored.

Find an image “\*.gif” or “\*.jpg”

E.g <http://www.gmit.ie/images/building.gif>.

The browser puts the image where the image tag occurs in the document. If you put an image tag between two paragraphs, the browser shows the first paragraph, then the image, and then the second paragraph.

## **The Alt Attribute**

The alt attribute is used to define an "alternate text" for an image. The value of the alt attribute is an author-defined text:

```
img src="boat.gif" alt="Big Boat">
```

The "alt" attribute tells the reader what he or she is missing on a page if the browser can't load images. The browser will then display the alternate text instead of the image.

It is a good practice to include the "alt" attribute for each image on a page, to improve the display and usefulness of your document for people who have text-only browsers.

## **BACKGROUND IMAGE:**

```
</html>  
<body background="background.jpg">  
  
<h3>Look: A background image!</h3>  
  
<p>Both gif and jpg files can be used as HTML backgrounds.</p>  
  
<p>If the image is smaller than the page, the image will repeat  
itself.</p>  
  
</body>  
</html>
```

## ALIGNING IMAGES:

```
<html>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<p>
```

```
  An image
```

```
  
```

```
  In the text
```

```
</p>
```

```
<p>
```

```
  An image
```

```
  
```

```
  In the text
```

```
</p>
```

**<p>**

**An image**

**<img src = "hackanm.gif"  
align="top" width="48" height="48">**

**in the text**

**</p>**

**<p>Note that bottom alignment is the default alignment</p>**

**<p>**

**An image**

**<img src = "hackanm.gif"  
width="48" height="48">**

**in the text**

**</p>**

```
<p>  
<img src = "hackanm.gif"  
width="48" height="48">  
An image before the text  
</p>
```

```
<p>  
An image after the text  
<img src = "hackanm.gif"  
width="48" height="48">  
</p>
```

```
</body>  
</html>
```

## CHANGE IMAGE SIZE:

```
<html>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<p>
```

```

```

```
</p>
```

```
<p>
```

```

```

```
</p>
```

```
<p>
```

```

```

```
</p>
```

**<p>**

**You can make a picture larger or smaller changing the values in the "height" and "width" attributes of the img tag.**

**</p>**

**</body>**

**</html>**

**DISPLAY ALTERNATE TEXT FOR AN IMAGE:**

**<html>**

**<body>**

****

**<p>**

**Text-only browsers cannot display images and will only display the text that is specified in the "alt" attribute for the image. Here, the "alt"-text is "Go Left".</p>**

**<p>**

**Note that if you hold the mouse pointer over the image, most browsers will display the "alt"-text.**

**</p>**

**</body>**

**</html>**

## **MAKE A HYPERLINK OF AN IMAGE:**

```
<html>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<p>
```

**You can also use an image as a link:**

```
<a href="lastpage.htm">
```

```
  
```

```
</a>
```

```
</p>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html
```

# Tables

- Tables are defined with the `<table>` tag.
- A table is divided into rows (with the `<tr>` tag), and each row is divided into data cells (with the `<td>` tag).
- The letters `td` stands for "table data," which is the content of a data cell. A data cell can contain text, images, lists, paragraphs, forms, horizontal rules, tables, etc.

```
<table border="1">  
<tr> <td>row 1, cell 1</td>  
  <td>row 1, cell 2</td> </tr>  
<tr> <td>row 2, cell 1</td>  
<td>row 2, cell 2</td> </tr> </table>
```

## Tables and the Border Attribute

- If you do not specify a border attribute the table will be displayed without any borders.

- To display a table with borders, you will have to use the border attribute:

```
<table border="1">  
  <tr> <td>Row 1, cell 1</td>  
  <td>Row 1, cell 2</td>  
</tr> </table>
```

## Headings in a Table

- Headings in a table are defined with the <th> tag.

```
<table border="1">  
  <tr> <th>Heading</th>  
<th>Another Heading</th> </tr>
```

```
<tr> <td>row 1, cell 1</td>  
  <td>row 1, cell 2</td> </tr>  
<tr> <td>row 2, cell 1</td>  
  <td>row 2, cell 2</td> </tr> </table>
```

## Empty Cells in a Table

- Table cells with no content are not displayed very well in most browsers.

```
<table border="1">  
  <tr> <td>row 1, cell 1</td>  
  <td>row 1, cell 2</td> </tr>  
  <tr> <td>row 2, cell 1</td>  
  <td></td> </tr> </table>
```

- To avoid this, add a non-breaking space (&nbsp;) to empty data cells, to make the borders visible:

```
<table border="1">  
  <tr> <td>row 1, cell 1</td>  
  <td>row 1, cell 2</td> </tr>  
<tr> <td>row 2, cell 1</td>  
  <td>&nbsp;</td> </tr> </table>
```

## TABLE WITH A CAPTION:

```
html>  
<body>
```

```
<h4>
```

This table has a caption,  
and a thick border:

```
</h4>
```

```
<table border="6">
<caption>My Caption</caption>
<tr>
  <td>100</td>
  <td>200</td>
  <td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
  <td>400</td>
  <td>500</td>
  <td>600</td>
</tr>
</table>

</body>
</html>
```

## **ADD A BACKGROUND COLOUR/IMAGE TO A TABLE:**

```
<html>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<h4>A background color:</h4>
```

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

```
bgcolor="red">
```

```
<tr>
```

```
  <td>First</td>
```

```
  <td>Row</td>
```

```
</tr>
```

```
<tr>
```

```
  <td>Second</td>
```

```
  <td>Row</td>
```

```
</tr>
```

```
</table>
```

**<h4>A background image:</h4>**

**<table border="1"  
background="bgdesert.jpg">**

**<tr>**

**<td>First</td>**

**<td>Row</td>**

**</tr>**

**<tr>**

**<td>Second</td>**

**<td>Row</td>**

**</tr>**

**</table>**

**</body>**

**</html>**

# ADD AN IMAGE /BACKGROUND COLOUR TO A CELL:

```
<html>
<body>
<h4>Cell backgrounds:</h4>
<table border="1">
<tr>
<td bgcolor="red">First</td>
<td>Row</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td
background="bgdesert.jpg">
Second</td>
<td>Row</td>
</tr>
</table>
</body>
</html>
```

## CREATE AN IMAGE MAP:

```
<html>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<p>
```

Click on one of the planets to watch it closer:

```
</p>
```

```

```

```
<map id="planetmap" name="planetmap">
```

```
<area shape="rect"  
coords="0,0,82,126"  
alt="Sun"  
href="sun.htm">
```

```
area shape="circle"
coords="90,58,3"
alt="Mercury"
ref="mercur.htm">
```

```
area shape="circle"
coords="124,58,8"
alt="Venus"
ref="venus.htm">
```

```
</map>
```

```
<p>
```

**Note:** We use both an **id** and a **name** attribute in the map tag because some versions of Netscape don't understand the id attribute.

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

## Unordered Lists

- An unordered list is a list of items. The list items are marked with bullets (typically small black circles).
- An unordered list starts with the `<ul>` tag. Each list item starts with the `<li>` tag.

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

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

- Here is how it looks in a browser:

Coffee

Milk

## Ordered Lists

- An ordered list is also a list of items. The list items are marked with numbers.

An ordered list starts with the `<ol>` tag. Each list item starts with the `<li>` tag.

```
<ol>  
<li>Coffee</li>  
<li>Milk</li>  
</ol>
```

Here is how it looks in a browser:

```
1. Coffee  
2. Milk
```

Inside a list item you can put paragraphs, line breaks, images, links, other lists, etc.

# ORDERED LIST EXAMPLE:

```
<html>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<h4>Numbered list:</h4>
```

```
<ol>
```

```
<li>Apples</li>
```

```
<li>Bananas</li>
```

```
<li>Lemons</li>
```

```
<li>Oranges</li>
```

```
</ol>
```

```
<h4>Letters list:</h4>
```

```
<ol type="A">
```

```
<li>Apples</li>
```

```
<li>Bananas</li>
```

```
<li>Lemons</li>
```

```
<li>Oranges</li>
```

```
</ol>
```

#### **<h4>Lowercase letters list:</h4>**

**<ol type="a">**

**<li>Apples</li>**

**<li>Bananas</li>**

**<li>Lemons</li>**

**<li>Oranges</li>**

**</ol>**

#### **<h4>Roman numbers list:</h4>**

**<ol type="I">**

**<li>Apples</li>**

**<li>Bananas</li>**

**<li>Lemons</li>**

**<li>Oranges</li>**

**</ol>**

**<h4>Lowercase Roman numbers list:</h4>**

**<ol type="i">**

**<li>Apples</li>**

**<li>Bananas</li>**

**<li>Lemons</li>**

**<li>Oranges</li>**

**</ol>**

**</body>**

**</html>**

## **Backgrounds**

The <body> tag has two attributes where you can specify backgrounds. The background can be a color or an image.

### **Bgcolor**

The bgcolor attribute specifies a background-color for an HTML page. The value of this attribute can be a hexadecimal number, an RGB value, or a color name:

```
<body bgcolor="#000000">
```

```
<body bgcolor="rgb(0,0,0)">
```

```
<body bgcolor="black">
```

The lines above all set the background-color to black.

### **Background**

The background attribute specifies a background-image for an HTML page.

The value of this attribute is the URL of the image you want to use.

If the image is smaller than the browser window, the image will repeat itself until it fills the entire browser window.

```
<body background="clouds.gif">
```

```
<body background="http://www.gmit.com/clouds.gif">
```

The URL can be relative (as in the first line above) or absolute (as in the second line above).

**SET A BACKGROUND COLOUR:**

```
<html>
```

```
<body bgcolor="red">
```

```
<p>
```

This is a paragraph. This is a paragraph. This is a paragraph. This is a paragraph. This is a paragraph.

```
</p>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

SET TEXT COLOUR:

```
<html>
```

```
<body bgcolor="red" text="yellow">
```

```
<p>
```

This is a paragraph. This is a paragraph. This is a paragraph. This is a paragraph. This is a paragraph.

```
</p>
```

```
<p>
```

This is another paragraph. This is another paragraph. This is another paragraph. This is another paragraph.

```
</p>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

# Frames

- With frames, you can display more than one HTML document in the same browser window.
- Each HTML document is called a frame, and each frame is independent of the others.

The disadvantages of using frames are:

- The web developer must keep track of more HTML documents
- It is difficult to print the entire page

## The Frameset Tag

- The `<frameset>` tag defines how to divide the window into frames
- Each frameset defines a set of rows **or** columns

The values of the rows/columns indicate the amount of screen area each row/column will occupy

## The Frame Tag

- The <frame> tag defines what HTML document to put into each frame
- In the example below we have a frameset with two columns. The first column is set to 25% of the width of the browser window. The second column is set to 75% of the width of the browser window.
- The HTML document "frame\_a.htm" is put into the first column, and the HTML document "frame\_b.htm" is put into the second column:

```
<frameset cols="25%,75%">  <frame  
src="frame_a.htm">  <frame src="frame_b.htm"> </frameset>
```

### Useful Tips

- If a frame has visible borders, the user can resize it by dragging the border. To prevent a user from doing this, you can add noresize="noresize" to the <frame> tag.

- Add the `<noframes>` tag for browsers that do not support frames.
- Important:** You cannot use the `<body></body>` tags together with the `<frameset></frameset>` tags!
- However, if you add a `<noframes>` tag containing some text for browsers that do not support frames, you will have to enclose the text in `<body></body>` tags! See how it is done in the first example below.

## **EXAMPLES: VERTICAL FRAMESET**

```
<html>
<frameset cols="25%,50%,25%">
  <frame src="frame_a.htm">
  <frame src="frame_b.htm">
  <frame src="frame_c.htm">
</frameset>
</html>
```

## HORIZONTAL FRAMESET:

```
<html>
```

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

```
<frame src="frame_a.htm">
```

```
<frame src="frame_b.htm">
```

```
<frame src="frame_c.htm">
```

```
</frameset>
```

```
</html>
```

## HOW TO USE THE NOFRAMES TAG:

```
<html>
```

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

```
<frame src="frame_a.htm">
```

```
<frame src="frame_b.htm">
```

```
<frame src="frame_c.htm">
```

```
<noframes>
```

```
<body>Your browser does not handle frames!</body>
```

```
</noframes>
```

```
</frameset>
```

```
</html>
```

## MIXED FRAMES:

```
<html>
```

```
<frameset rows="50%,50%">
```

```
<frame src="frame_a.htm">
```

```
<frameset cols="25%,75%">
```

```
<frame src="frame_b.htm">
```

```
<frame src="frame_c.htm">
```

```
</frameset>
```

```
</frameset>
```

```
</html>
```

# USE THE NORESIZE TAG

```
<html>
```

```
<frameset rows="50%,50% ">
```

```
<frame noresize="noresize" src="frame_a.htm">
```

```
<frameset cols="25%,75% ">
```

```
<frame noresize="noresize" src="frame_b.htm">
```

```
<frame noresize="noresize" src="frame_c.htm">
```

```
</frameset>
```

```
</frameset>
```

```
</html>
```

## HTML Layout - Using Tables

- One very common practice with HTML, is to use HTML tables to format the layout of an HTML page. A part of this page is formatted with two columns, like a newspaper page.
- An HTML `<table>` is used to divide a part of this Web page into two columns. The trick is to use a table without borders, and maybe a little extra cell-padding.
- No matter how much text you add to this page, it will stay inside its column borders.

### EXAMPLE

```
<html>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<table border="0" width="100%" cellpadding="10">
```

```
<tr>
```

```
<td width="50%" valign="top">
```

This is some text. This is some text. This is some text. This is some text. This is some text.

```
</td>
```

```
<td width="50%" valign="top">
```

Another text. Another text. Another text. Another text. Another text. Another text. Another text.

```
</td>
```

```
</tr>
```

```
</table>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

## HTML FONTS:

- The <font> tag in HTML is deprecated. It is supposed to be removed in a future version of HTML.
- You should try to avoid it, and use styles instead.

## EXAMPLES : USING FONT TAG

```
<html>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<p><font size="2" face="Verdana">
```

This is a paragraph.

```
</font></p>
```

```
<p><font size="5" face="Times">
```

This is another paragraph.

```
</font></p>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

## EXAMPLES : USING STYLES

### EXAMPLE 1: USING FONTS

```
<html>  
<body>  
<h1 style="font-family:verdana">A heading</h1>  
<p style="font-family:courier">A paragraph</p>  
</body>  
</html>
```

### EXAMPLE 2: SET THE FONT SIZE

```
<html>  
<body>  
<h1 style="font-size:150%">A heading</h1>  
<p style="font-size:80%">A paragraph</p>  
</body>  
</html>
```

### EXAMPLE 3: SET THE FONT COLOUR

```
<html>
<body>
<h1 style="color:blue">A heading</h1>
<p style="color:red">A paragraph</p>
</body>
</html>
```

### EXAMPLE 4: SET THE FONT SIZE AND COLOUR OF TEXT

```
<html>
<body>
<p style="font-family:verdana;font-size:80%;color:green">
This is a paragraph with some text in it. This is a paragraph with
some text in it. This is a paragraph with some text in it. This is a
paragraph with some text in it.
</p>
</body>
</html>
```

## **The Head Element**

The head element contains general information, also called meta-information, about a document.

Meta means "information about".

You can say that meta-data means information about data, or meta-information means information about information.

## **Information Inside the Head Element**

The elements inside the head element should not be displayed by a browser.

According to the HTML standard, only a few tags are legal inside the head section. These are: `<base>`, `<link>`, `<meta>`, `<title>`, `<style>`, and `<script>`.

Look at the following illegal construct:

```
<head> <p>This is some text</p> </head>
```

- In this case the browser has two options:
- Display the text because it is inside a paragraph element
- Hide the text because it is inside a head element
- If you put an HTML element like `<h1>` or `<p>` inside a head element like this, most browsers will display it, even if it is illegal.

## Head Tags

### TagDescription

`<head>` Defines information about the document

`<title>` Defines the document title

`<base>` Defines a base URL for all the links on a page

`<link>` Defines a resource reference

`<meta>` Defines meta information

EXAMPLE: The title of a document

```
<html>
```

```
<head>
```

```
<title>The title is not displayed</title>
```

```
</head>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<p>This text is displayed</p>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

# HTML META

## **The Meta Element**

- The head element contains general information (meta-information) about a document.

HTML also includes a meta element that goes inside the head element. The purpose of the meta element is to provide meta-information about the document.

- Most often the meta element is used to provide information that is relevant to browsers or search engines like describing the content of your document

## EXAMPLE USING META TAG

```
<html>
```

```
<head>
```

```
<meta name="author"  
content="Jan Egil Refsnes">
```

```
<meta name="revised"  
content="Jan Egil Refsnes,6/10/99">
```

```
<meta name="generator"  
content="Microsoft FrontPage 4.0">
```

```
</head>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<p>
```

The meta attributes of this document identify the author and the editor software.

```
</p>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

## EXAMPLE REDIRECTION

```
<html>
```

```
<head>
```

```
<meta http-equiv="Refresh"  
content="5;url=http://www.gmit.ie">
```

```
</head>
```

<body>

<p>

Sorry! We have moved! The new URL is: <a  
ref="http://www.gmit.ie">http://www.gmit.ie</a>

</p>

<p>

You will be redirected to the new address in five seconds.

</p>

<p>

If you see this message for more than 5 seconds, please click on the  
link above!

</p>

</body>

</html>

## HTML URLs:

### •Uniform Resource Locators

Something called a Uniform Resource Locator (URL) is used to address a document (or other data) on the World Wide Web. A full Web address like this: <http://www.gmit.ie/html/lastpage.htm> follows these syntax rules:

### •**scheme://host.domain:port/path/filename**

The **scheme** is defining the **type** of Internet service. The most common type is **http**. The **domain** is defining the Internet **domain name** like w3schools.com.

•The **host** is defining the domain host. If omitted, the default host for http is **www**.

•The **:port** is defining the **port number** at the host. The port number is normally omitted. The default port number for http is **80**.

•The **path** is defining a **path** (a sub directory) at the server. If the path is omitted, the resource (the document) must be located at the

- The **filename** is defining the name of a document. The default filename might be default.asp, or index.html or something else depending on the settings of the Web server.