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Bachelor of Computer Applications

(For Students with Speech and Hearing Impairment)

Course: Internet and its applications
Unit -5

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Ordered Lists

- ▶ Ordered lists are a list of numbered items.
- ▶ To create an ordered list, type:

`<OL>`

`<LI>` This is step one.

`<LI>` This is step two.

`<LI>` This is step three.

`</OL>`

Here's how it would look on the Web:

- 1. This is step one.**
- 2. This is step two.**
- 3. This is step three.**

More Ordered Lists....

- ▶ The TYPE=x attribute allows you to change the kind of symbol that appears in the list.
 - ▶ A is for capital letters
 - ▶ a is for lowercase letters
 - ▶ I is for capital roman numerals
 - ▶ i is for lowercase roman numerals

Unordered Lists

- ▶ An unordered list is a list of bulleted items
- ▶ To create an unordered list, type:

`<UL>`

`<LI>` First item in list

`<LI>` Second item in list

`<LI>` Third item in list

`</UL>`

Here's how it would look on the Web:

- **First item in list**
- **Second item in list**
- **Third item in list**

More Unordered Lists...

- ▶ The TYPE=shape attribute allows you to change the type of bullet that appears
 - ▶ *circle* corresponds to an empty round bullet
 - ▶ *square* corresponds to a square bullet
 - ▶ *disc* corresponds to a solid round bullet; this is the default value

Creating Radio Buttons

- ▶ To create a radio button, type `<INPUT TYPE="radio" NAME="name" VALUE="data">Label`, where “data” is the text that will be sent to the server if the button is checked and “Label” is the text that identifies the button to the user

- ▶ Example

`<B> Size: </B>`

`<INPUT TYPE="radio" NAME="Size" VALUE="Large">Large`

`<INPUT TYPE="radio" NAME="Size" VALUE="Medium">Medium`

`<INPUT TYPE="radio" NAME="Size" VALUE="Small">Small`

Creating Checkboxes

- ▶ To create a checkbox, type `<INPUT TYPE="checkbox" NAME="name" VALUE="value">Label`
- ▶ If you give a group of radio buttons or checkboxes the same name, the user will only be able to select one button or box at a time
 - ▶ Example

`<B> Color: </B>`

`<INPUT TYPE="checkbox" NAME="Color" VALUE="Red">Red`

`<INPUT TYPE="checkbox" NAME="Color" VALUE="Navy">Navy`

`<INPUT TYPE="checkbox" NAME="Color" VALUE="Black">Black`

Creating Drop-down Menus

- ▶ To create a drop-down menu, type `<SELECT NAME="name" SIZE=n MULTIPLE>`
- ▶ Then type `<OPTION VALUE= "value">Label`
- ▶ In this case the `SIZE` attribute specifies the height of the menu in lines and `MULTIPLE` allows users to select more than one menu option

▶ Examples

```
<B>WHICH IS FAVOURITE FRUIT:</B><SELECT>
```

```
<OPTION VALUE="MANGOES">MANGOES
```

```
<OPTION VALUE="PAPAYA">PAPAYA
```

```
<OPTION VALUE="GUAVA">GUAVA
```

```
<OPTION VALUE="BANANA"> BANANA
```

```
<OPTION VALUE="PINEAPPLE">PINEAPPLE
```

```
</SELECT>
```

Creating a Submit Button

- ▶ To create a submit button, type `<INPUT TYPE="submit">`
- ▶ If you would like the button to say something other than submit, use the `VALUE` attribute
- ▶ For example, `<INPUT TYPE="submit" VALUE="Buy Now!">` would create a button that says “Buy Now!”

Creating a Reset Button

- ▶ To create a reset button, type `<INPUT TYPE="reset">`
- ▶ The `VALUE` attribute can be used in the same way to change the text that appears on the button

Tables

- ▶ Tables can be used to display rows and columns of data, create multi-column text, captions for images, and sidebars
- ▶ The `<TABLE>` tag is used to create a table; the `<TR>` tag defines the beginning of a row while the `<TD>` tag defines the beginning of a cell

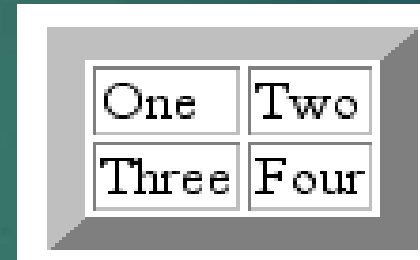
Adding a Border

- ▶ The `BORDER=n` attribute allows you to add a border `n` pixels thick around the table
- ▶ To make a solid border color, use the `BORDERCOLOR="color"` attribute
- ▶ To make a shaded colored border, use `BORDERCOLORDARK= "color"` and `BORDERCOLORLIGHT= "color"`

Creating Simple Table

```
<TABLE BORDER=10>  
  <TR>  
    <TD>One</TD>  
    <TD>Two</TD>  
  </TR>  
  <TR>  
    <TD>Three</TD>  
    <TD>Four</TD>  
  </TR>  
</TABLE>
```

► Here's how it would look on the Web:



One	Two
Three	Four

Adjusting the Width

- ▶ When a Web browser displays a table, it often adds extra space. To eliminate this space use the WIDTH =n attribute in the <TABLE> and <TD> tags
- ▶ Keep in mind - a cell cannot be smaller than its contents, and if you make a table wider than the browser window, users will not be able to see parts of it.

Centering a Table

- ▶ There are two ways to center a table
 - ▶ Type `<TABLE ALIGN=CENTER>`
 - ▶ Enclose the `<TABLE>` tags in opening and closing `<CENTER>` tags

Wrapping Text around a Table

- ▶ It is possible to wrap text around a table. This technique is often used to keep images and captions together within an article.
- ▶ To wrap text around a table, type `<TABLE ALIGN = LEFT>` to align the table to the left while the text flows to the right.
- ▶ Create the table using the `<TR>`, `<TD>`, and `</TABLE>` tags as you normally would

Adding Space around a Table

- ▶ To add space around a table, use the HSPACE=n and VSPACE=n attributes in the <TABLE> tag

- ▶ Example:

<TABLE HSPACE=20 VSPACE=20>

Spanning Cells Across Columns and Rows

- ▶ It is often necessary to span one cell across many columns and Rows. For example, you would use this technique to span a headline across the columns of a newspaper article.

- ▶ Columns

- ▶ To span a cell across many columns, type `<TD COLSPAN=n>`, where n is the number of columns to be spanned

- ▶ Rows

- ▶ To span a cell across many rows, type `<TD ROWSPAN=n>`, where n is the number of rows

Aligning Cell Content

- ▶ By default, a cell's content are aligned horizontally to the left and vertically in the middle.
- ▶ Use `VALIGN=direction` to change the vertical alignment, where “direction” is top, middle, bottom, or baseline
- ▶ Use `ALIGN=direction` to change the horizontal alignment where “direction” is left, center, or right

Controlling Cell Spacing

- ▶ Cell spacing is the space *between* cells while cell padding is the space *around* the contents of a cell
- ▶ To control both types of spacing, use the CELLSPACING =n and CELLPADDING=n attributes in the <TABLE> tag

Nesting Tables

- ▶ Create the inner table
- ▶ Create the outer table and determine which cell of the outer table will hold the inner table
- ▶ Test both tables separately to make sure they work
- ▶ Copy the inner table into the cell of the outer table
- ▶ Don't nest too many tables. If you find yourself doing that, find an easier way to lay out your Web page

Changing a Cell's Color

- ▶ To change a cell's color, add the `BGCOLOR="color"` attribute to the `<TD>` tag

- ▶ Example:

```
<TD BGCOLOR="blue">
```

Dividing Your Table into Column Groups

- ▶ You can divide your table into two kinds of column groups: structural and non-structural.
- ▶ Structural column groups control where dividing lines are drawn; Non-structural groups do not
- ▶ Both let you format an entire column of cells at once

Column Groups

- ▶ To create structural column groups, type `<COLGROUP SPAN=n>` after the `<TABLE>` tag, where `n` is the number of columns in the group
- ▶ To create non-structural column groups, type `<COL SPAN=n>`, where `n` is the number of columns in the group

Dividing Table into Horizontal Sections

- ▶ You can also create a horizontal section consisting of one or more rows. This allows you to format the rows all at once
- ▶ To create a horizontal section, type `<THEAD>`, `<TBODY>`, or `<TFOOT>` before the first `<TR>` tag of the section
- ▶ Netscape does not support these tags

Controlling Line Breaks

- ▶ Unless you specify otherwise a browser will divide the lines in a cell as it sees fit.
- ▶ The NOWRAP attribute placed within the <TD> tag forces the browser to keep all the text in a cell on one line
- ▶ Example:
 - ▶ <TD NOWRAP>Washington, D.C.



▶ Thank You