

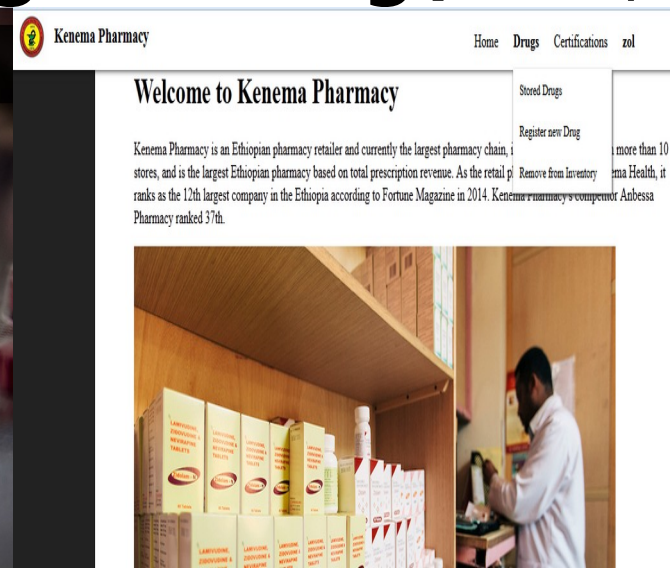
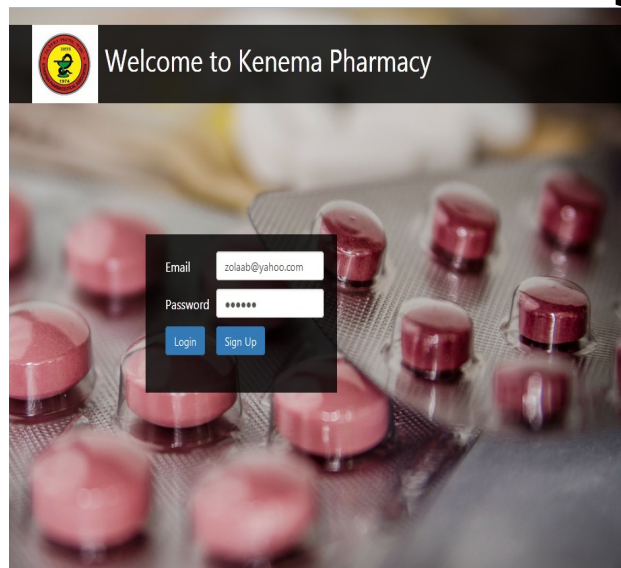
Lab Outline

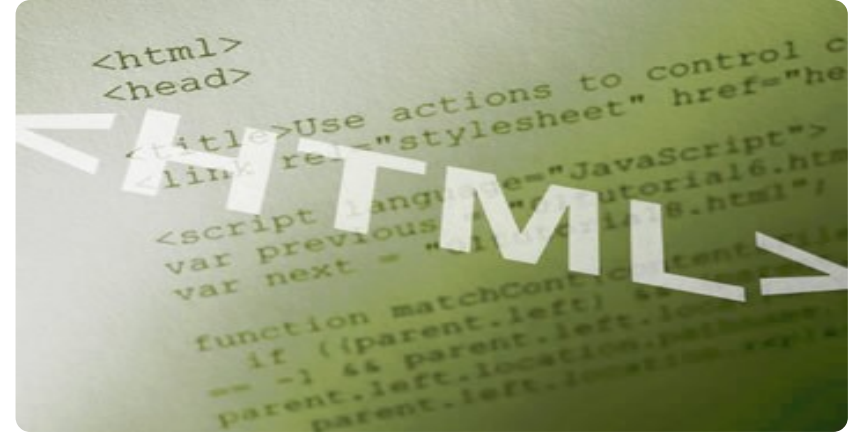
❖ Introduction to Web & HTML..... part 1 (2 lab)

❖ CSS..... *Mid Exam* part 2 (2lab)

❖ JavaScript..... part 3 (3 lab)

❖ Server Side Programming(PHP).... Part 4 (2 lab)

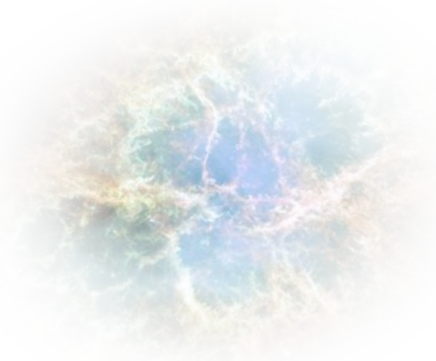




Lab Part1

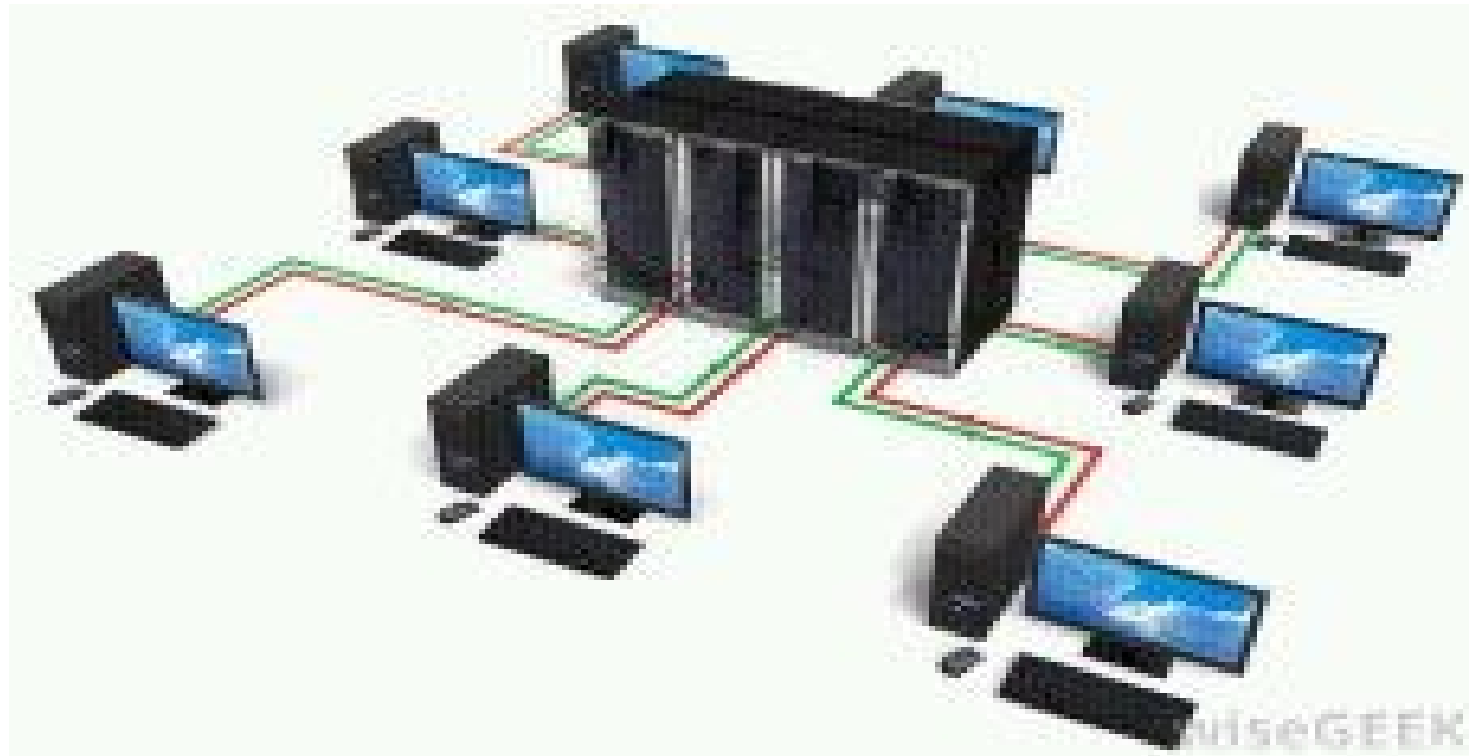
Introduction to Web & HTML

id	NAME	DATE	NUMBER	ALPHA	SUBSTR
0	abc	04/01/1994	367	abcdeghijklm	abc
1	abc	25/04/1994	382	abcdeghijklm	abc
2	abc	13/03/1991	64	abcde	abc
3	abc	12/05/1983	189	abcde	abcde
4	abc	09/09/2005	351	abcde	abcde
5	abc	15/08/1995	300	abcde	abcde
6	abc	25/09/2004	300	abcde	abcde



What is *Web*?

- A complex system of interconnected elements!!!!

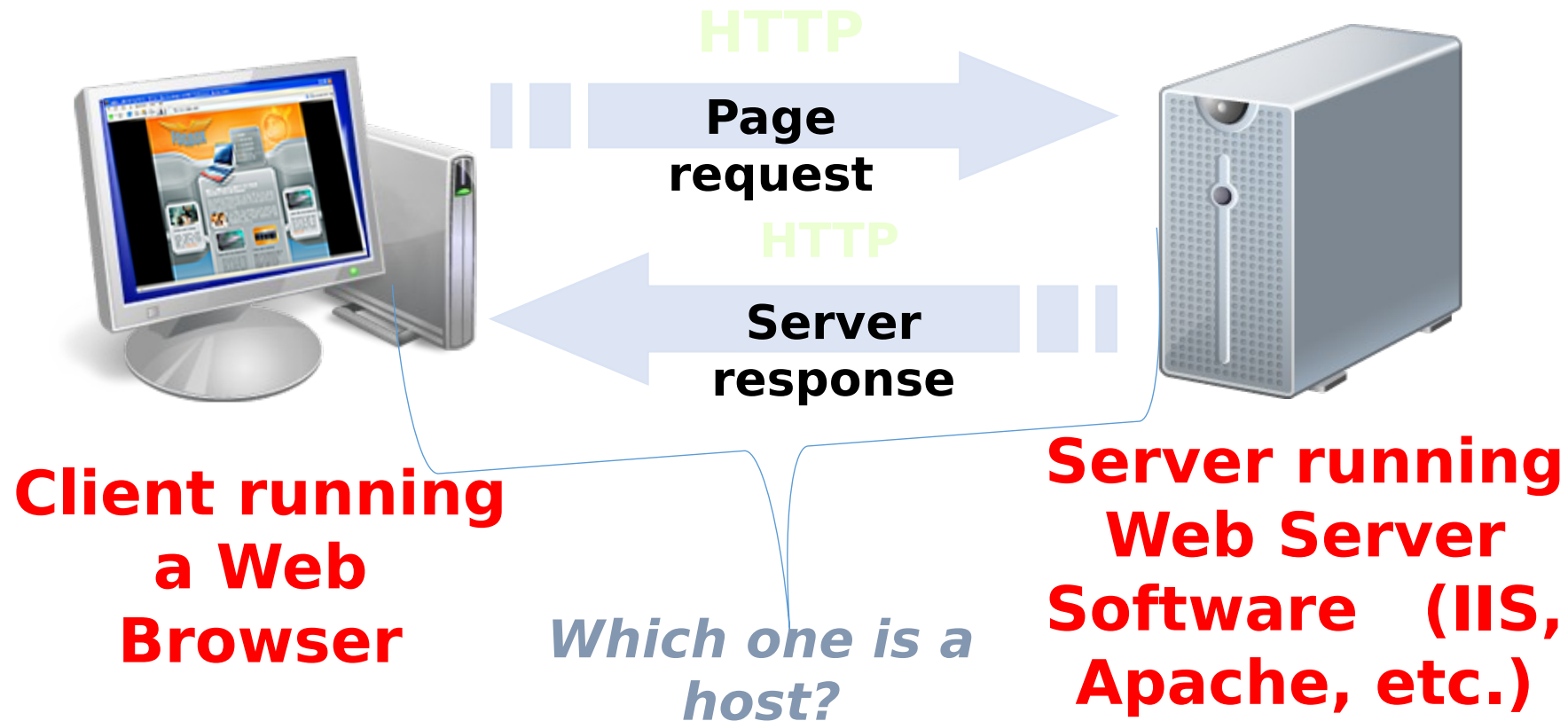


What is a *www(world wide web)*?

- Is basically a system of *internet servers* that support specially *formatted documents*.
- The documents are formatted in a markup language called HTML(Hyper Text Markup Language) .
- There are several web browsers that make it easy to access the world wide web popular ones are *Fire Fox* and *IE(internet explorer)*.

How the Web Works?

- WWW use classical client / server architecture
 - HTTP is text-based request-response protocol



How the Web Works?

- What is a Browser?
- A Computer program with a graphical user interface for displaying HTML files used to navigate the world wide web.
- Eg:- IE ,Fire Fox.....

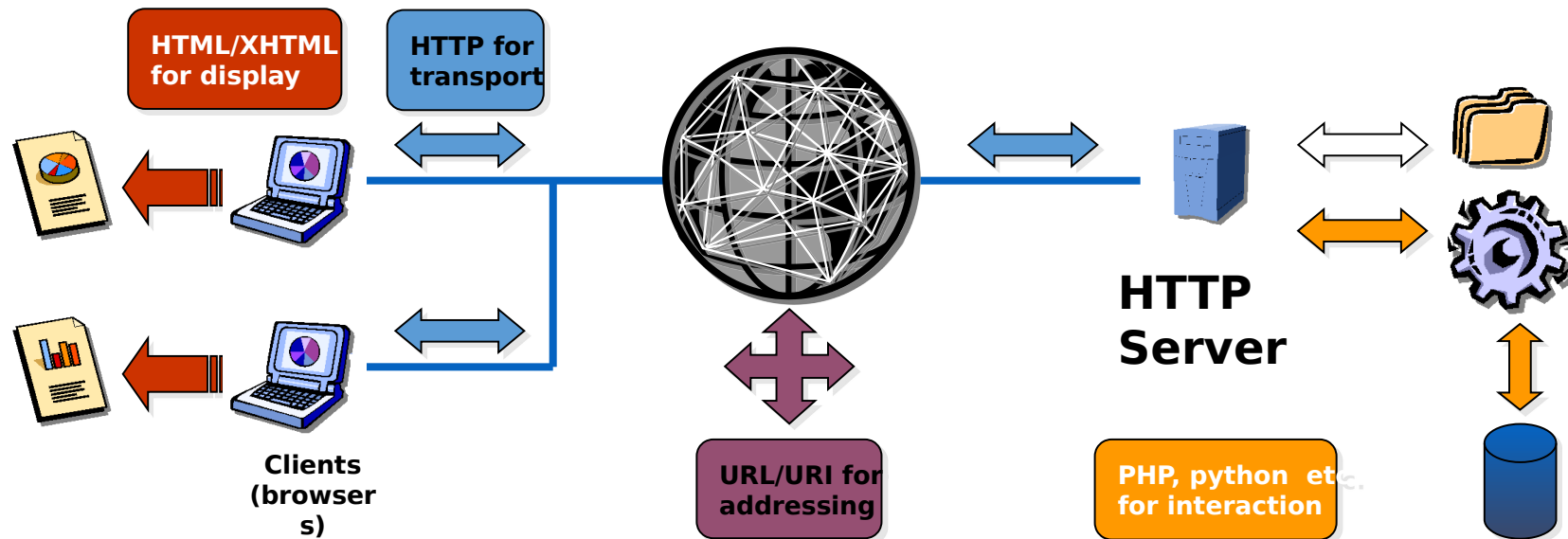
How the Web Works?

- What is a Web Server?
- Is a program that uses HTTP(Hypertext transfer protocol) to serve the files that form web pages to users, in response to their requests. which are forwarded by their computers HTTP clients.
- Dedicated computers and appliances may be referred to as web servers as well.

How the Web Works?

- When a user enters a URL into a browser eg:-GOOGLe.COM this request is passed to a domain name server.
- The DNS returns an ip address for the server that hosts the website(eg :-68.178.157.132)
- The browser requests the page from the web server using the ip address specified by the DNS.
- The web server returns the page to the ip address specified by the browser requesting the page.
- The browser collects all the information and displays to your computer in the form of WEB PAGE.

Web overview

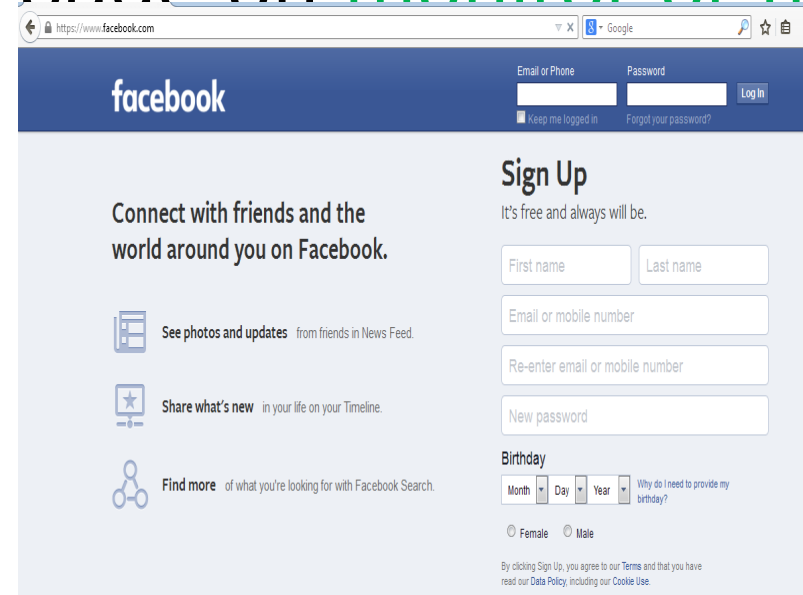


What is a Web Page?

- **Web pages** are text files containing HTML
- **HTML** – Hyper Text Markup Language
 - A notation for describing
 - **document structure** (semantic markup)
 - **formatting** (presentation markup)
 - Looks (looked?) like:
 - A Microsoft Word document
- The markup tags provide information about the page content structure

What is HTML?

- HTML is a language for describing web pages.
- Web is a complex system of interconnected elements.
- Web page is a web document that is suitable for the world wide web and web browser.
- Web browser displays a web page on monitor or mobile



What is HTML?

- HTML stands for **H**yper **T**ext **M**arkup **L**anguage
- HTML is not a programming language, it is a **markup language**
- A markup language is a set of **markup tags**
- HTML uses **markup tags** to describe web pages

HTML Tags

- HTML markup tags are usually called HTML tags
- HTML tags are keywords surrounded by **angle brackets** like `<html>`
- 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**
- Start and end tags are also called **opening tags** and **closing tags**

HTML Documents = Web Pages

- HTML documents **describe web pages**
- HTML documents **contain HTML tags** and plain text
- HTML documents are also **called web pages**
- The purpose of a web browser (like Internet Explorer or Firefox) is to read HTML documents and display them as web pages. **The browser does not display the HTML tags, but uses the tags to interpret the content of the page:**

Choosing Text Editor

There are many different programs that you can use to create web documents.

HTML Editors enable users to create documents quickly and easily by pushing a few buttons. Instead of entering all of the HTML codes by hand.

These programs will generate the HTML Source Code for you.

HTML Editors are excellent tools for experienced web developers; however; it is important that you learn and understand the HTML language so that you can edit code and fix “bugs” in your pages.

!!!!!!For this Course, we will use NotePad++.

Creating HTML Pages

- An HTML file must have an `.htm` or `.html` file extension
- HTML files can be created with text editors:
 - NotePad, NotePad ++, PSPad
- Or HTML editors (WYSIWYG Editors):
 - Microsoft FrontPage
 - Macromedia Dreamweaver
 - Netscape Composer
 - Microsoft Word
 - Visual Studio

Cont...

- Follow the 4 steps below to create your first web page with Notepad.

1. Open notepad++

2. Write Some HTML

3. Save the HTML Page

- Name the file "index.htm" or any other name ending with htm.

4. View HTML Page in Your Browser

HTML Structure

- HTML is comprised of “elements” and “tags”
 - Begins with `<html>` and ends with `</html>`
- Elements (tags) are nested one inside another:

```
<html> <head></head> <body></body> </html>
```
- Tags have attributes:

```

```
- HTML describes structure using two main sections: `<head>` and `<body>`

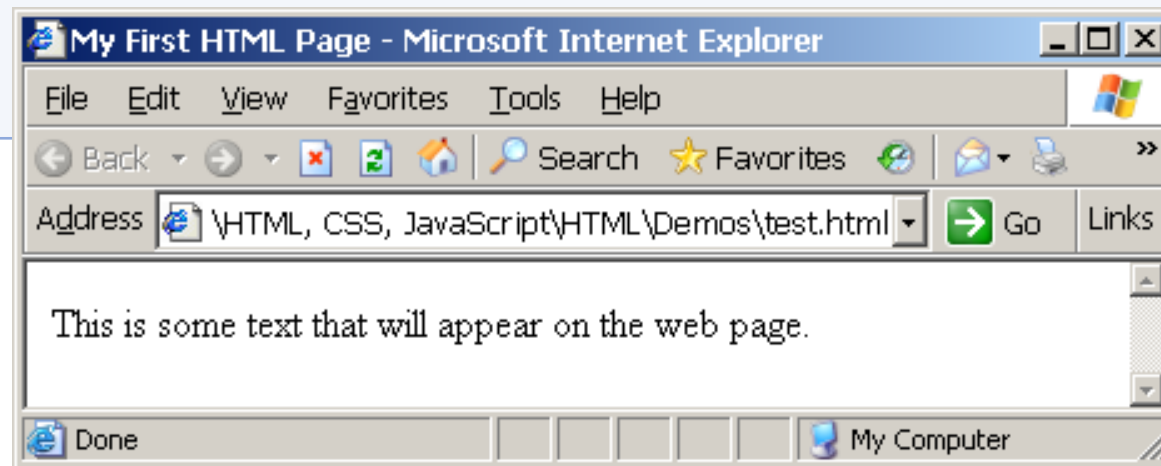
HTML Code Formatting

- The HTML source code should be formatted to increase readability and facilitate debugging.
 - Every block element should start on a new line.
 - Every nested (block) element should be indented.
 - Browsers ignore multiple whitespaces in the page source, so formatting is harmless.
- For performance reasons, formatting can be sacrificed

First HTML Page

test.html

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML>
<html>
  <head>
    <title>My First HTML Page</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <p>This is some text...</p>
  </body>
</html>
```



First HTML Page: Tags

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML>
<html>
  <head>
    <title>My First HTML Page</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <p>This is some text...</p>
  </body>
</html>
```

A diagram showing a snippet of HTML code. A brown speech bubble with the text "Opening tag" points to the opening tag of the <title> element. Another brown speech bubble with the text "Closing tag" points to the closing tag of the <p> element. The code is displayed in a light blue box with a thin blue border.

Opening tag

Closing tag

An HTML element consists of an opening tag, a closing tag and the content inside.

First HTML Page: Header



```
<!DOCTYPE HTML>
<html>
  <head>
    <title>My First HTML Page</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <p>This is some text...</p>
  </body>
</html>
```

First HTML Page: Body

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML>
<html>
  <head>
    <title>My First HTML Page</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <p>This is some text...</p>
  </body>
</html>
```

**HTML
body**

Cont...

- HTML Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>  
<html>  
  <head>  
    <title>Page Title</title>  
  </head>  
  <body>  
  
    <h1>My First Heading</h1>  
    <p>My first paragraph.</p>  
  
  </body>  
</html>
```

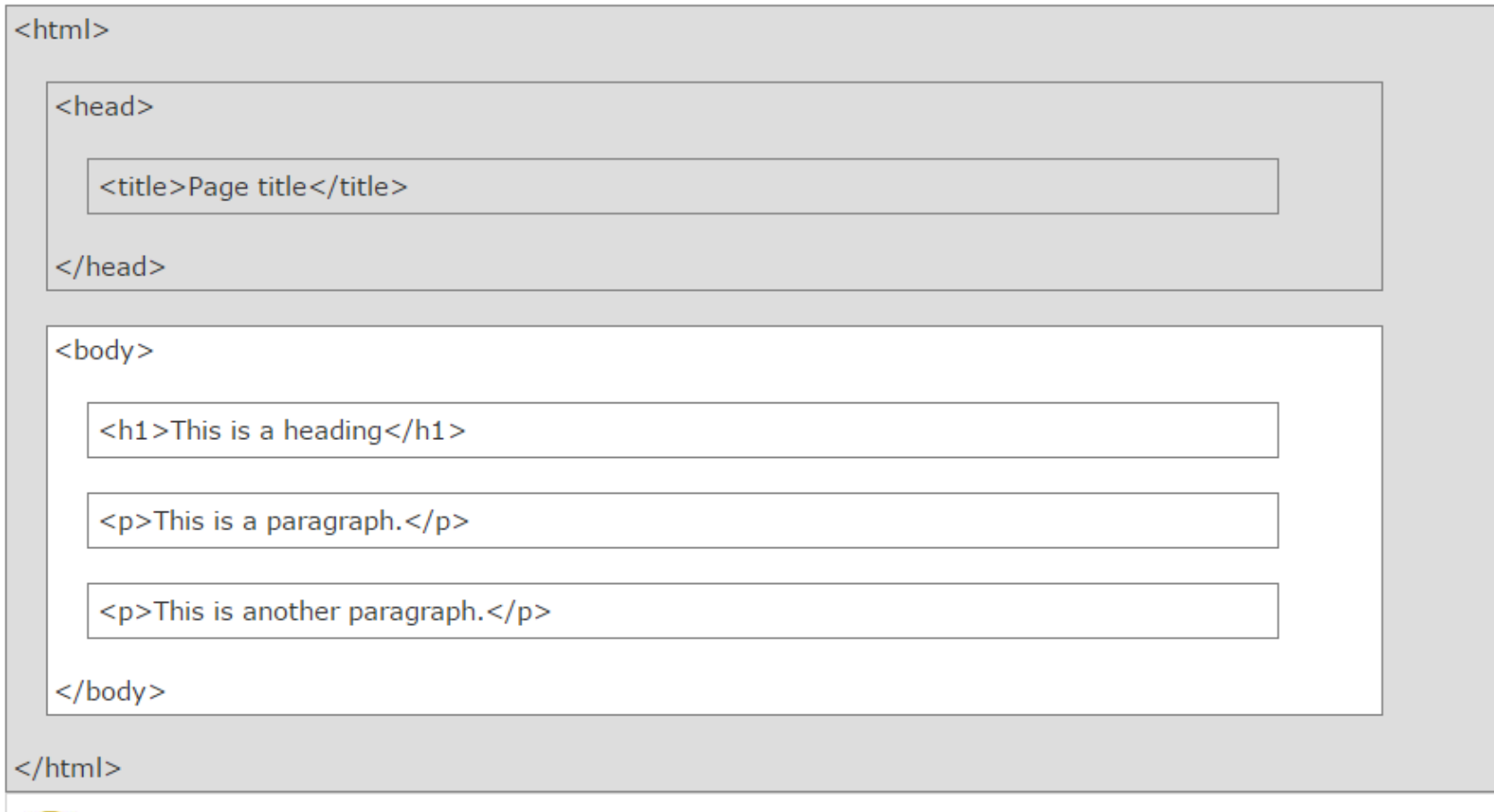
Cont...

- Example Explained
 - The **DOCTYPE** declaration defines the document type to be HTML
 - The text between **<html>** and **</html>** describes an HTML document
 - The text between **<head>** and **</head>** provides information about the document
 - The text between **<title>** and **</title>** provides a title for the document

Cont...

- The text between **<body>** and **</body>** describes the visible page content
- The text between **<h1>** and **</h1>** describes a heading
- The text between **<p>** and **</p>** describes a paragraph

HTML Page Structure



HTML Versions

Version	Year
HTML	1991
HTML 2.0	1995
HTML 3.2	1997
HTML 4.01	1999
XHTML	2000
HTML5	2014

HTML Elements

- HTML documents are defined by HTML elements.
- An HTML element **is everything from the start tag to the end tag**
- `<tagname>content</tagname>`
- The start tag is often called the **opening tag**. The end tag is often called the **closing tag**.
- Ex:-
- The **element content** is everything between the start and the end tag
- Some HTML elements have **empty content** Empty elements are **closed in the start tag**
- Most HTML elements can have **attributes**



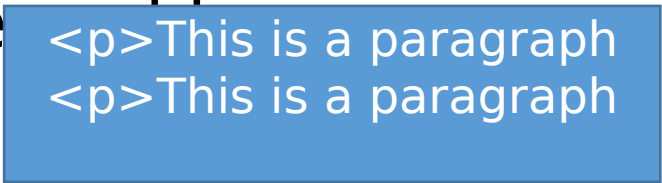
```
<p>.....</p>
```

HTML Elements

```
<html>  
  
<body>  
<p>This is my first  
paragraph.</p>  
</body>  
  
</html>
```

- The example above contains how many elements?

HTML Elements

- **Don't Forget the End Tag**
- Some HTML elements might display correctly even if you forget the end tag.

- The example above works in most browsers, because the closing tag is considered optional.
- **Never rely on this. Many HTML elements will produce unexpected results and/or errors if you forget the end tag .**

Empty HTML Elements

- HTML elements with no content are called empty elements.
- `<br>` is an empty element without a closing tag (the `<br>` tag defines a line break).
- **HTML Tip: Use Lowercase Tags**
- HTML tags are not case sensitive: `<P>` means the same as `<p>`.

HTML Attributes

- HTML elements can have **attributes**
- Attributes provide **additional information** about an element
- Attributes are always specified in **the start tag**
- Attributes come in name="value"

```
<p align="left" >am in lab  
4!!!</p>
```

- Ex:- **align is the attribute in p(paragraph) element!!!!**
- **Always Quote Attribute Values**
- Attribute values should always be enclosed in quotes.
- Double style quotes are the most common, but single style quotes are also allowed.



So from now on
we will learn
about important
HTML elements
with their
attributes!!!!

The HTML `<head>` Element

- The HTML **`<head>`** element has nothing to do with HTML headings.
- The HTML `<head>` element contains **meta data**. Meta data are not displayed.
- The HTML `<head>` element is placed between the `<html>` tag and the `<body>` tag:
- **Meta Elements**
- The HTML **`<style>`** element is used to define internal CSS style sheets.
- The HTML **`<link>`** element is used to define external CSS style sheets.

The Body Element

- The **BODY** element of a web page is an important element in regards to the **page's appearance**. Here are the attributes of the **BODY** tag to control all the levels:
- **TEXT**=**"yellow"** to change the color of **all the text** on the page (**full page text color**.)
- **Bgcolor**=**"blue"** to change the back ground color.
- **Background**=**"hi.jpg"**

!!!!This element contains attributes about the page's background color, the background image, as well as the text colors.

Background Color

It is very common to see web pages with their background color set to white or some other colors.

To set your document's background color, you need to edit the `<BODY>` element by adding the `BGCOLOR` attribute. The following example will display a document with a background color:

```
<BODY BGCOLOR="blue"></BODY>
```

TEXT Color

The TEXT attribute is used to control the color of all the normal text in the document. The default color for text is black. The TEXT attribute would be added as follows:

<BODY BGCOLOR="white" TEXT="red"></BODY>

In this example the document's page color is white and the text would be red

Exercise

- Add an image background to the following html script with a red text color?

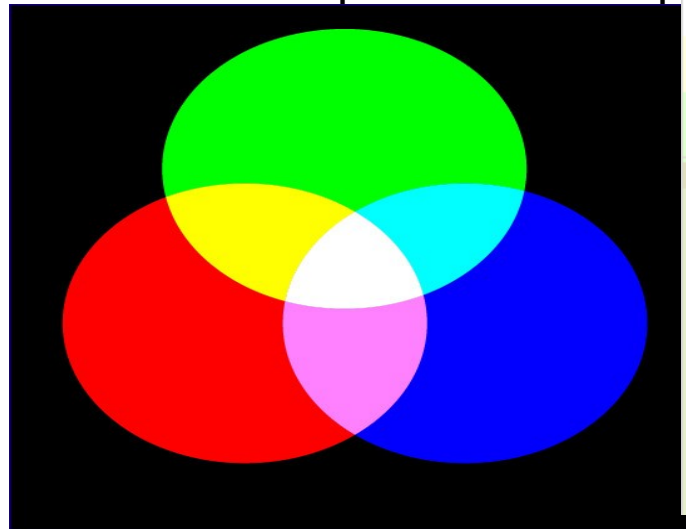
```
<html>
<head><title>background</
title></head>
<body>
<p>hi there!!!!</p>
</body>
</html>
```

Solution

- `<html>`
- `<head><title>background</title></head>`
- `<body background="tt.jpg" text="red">`
- `<p>hi there!!!!</p>`
- `</body>`
- `</html>`

HTML Colors

- Colors are displayed combining RED, GREEN, and BLUE light.
- HTML colors are defined using a hexadecimal notation (HEX) for the combination of **Red, Green, and Blue** color values (RGB).
- The lowest value that can be given to one of the light sources is 0 (in HEX: 00). The highest value is 255 (in HEX: FF).
- HEX values are specified as 3 pairs of two-digit numbers **starting with a # sign**



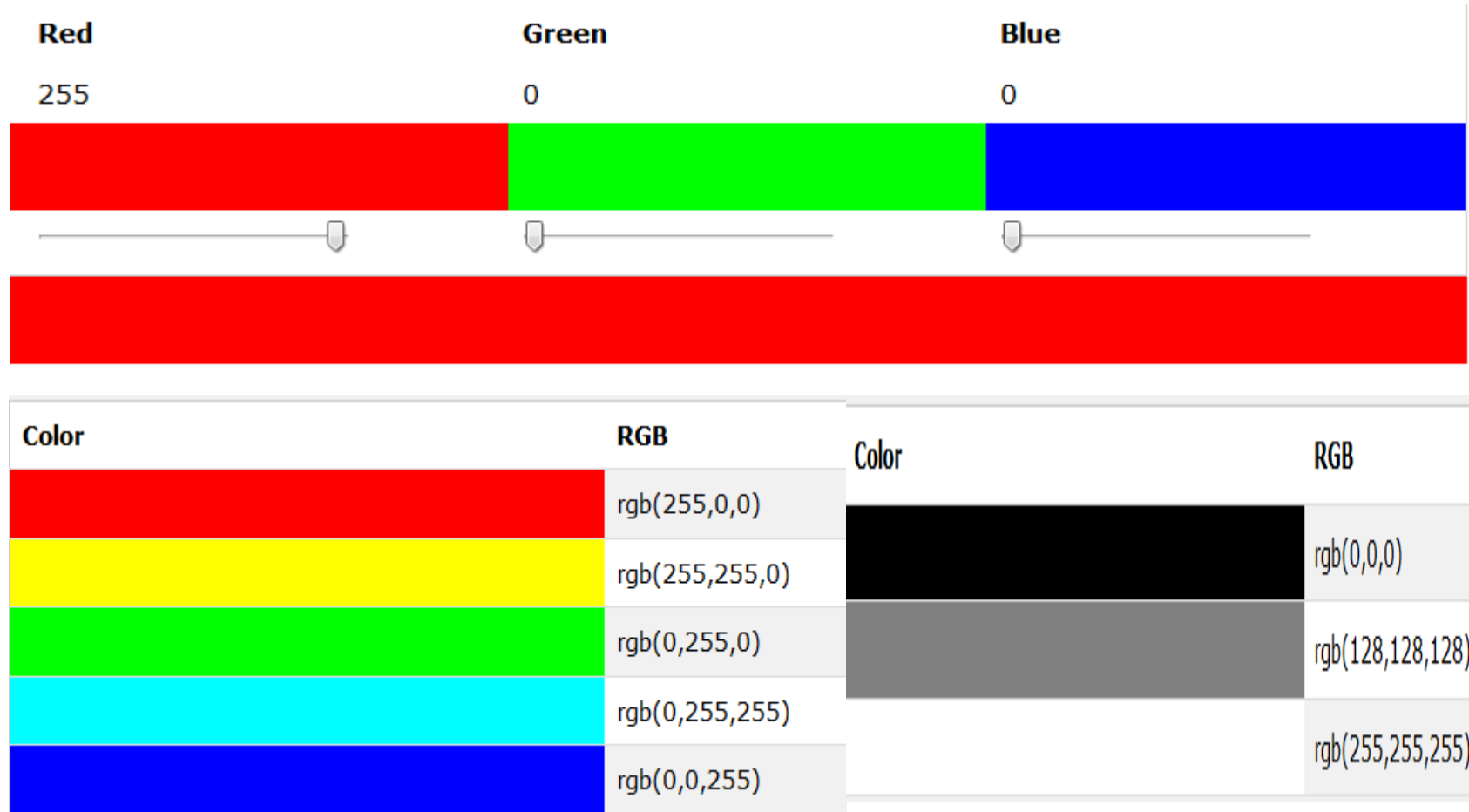
Color Values

Color	Color HEX	Color RGB
	#000000	rgb(0,0,0)
	#FF0000	rgb(255,0,0)
	#00FF00	rgb(0,255,0)
	#0000FF	rgb(0,0,255)
	#FFFF00	rgb(255,255,0)
	#00FFFF	rgb(0,255,255)
	#FF00FF	rgb(255,0,255)
	#C0C0C0	rgb(192,192,192)
	#FFFFFF	rgb(255,255,255)

RGB (Red, Green, Blue)

- With HTML, RGB color values can be specified using this formula: `rgb(red, green, blue)`
- Each parameter (red, green, and blue) defines the intensity of the color between 0 and 255.
- For example, `rgb(255,0,0)` is displayed as red, because red is set to its highest value (255) and the others are set to 0. Experiment by mixing the RGB values below:

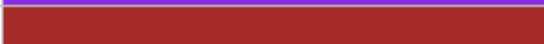
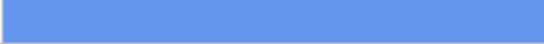
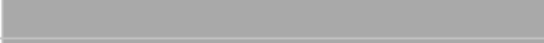
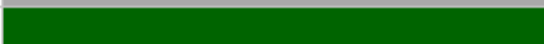
RGB (Red, Green, Blue)



Hexadecimal Colors

- With HTML, RGB values can also be specified using hexadecimal color values in the form: #RRGGBB, where RR (red), GG (green) and BB (blue) are hexadecimal values between 00 and FF (same as decimal 0-255).
- For example, #FF0000 is displayed as red, because red is set to its highest value (FF) and the others are set to the lowest value (00).

Color	HEX
	#FF0000
	#FFFF00
	#00FF00
	#00FFFF
	#0000FF

<u>Bisque</u>	<u>#FFE4C4</u>		<u>Shades</u>	<u>Mix</u>
<u>Black</u>	<u>#000000</u>		<u>Shades</u>	<u>Mix</u>
<u>BlanchedAlmond</u>	<u>#FFEBCD</u>		<u>Shades</u>	<u>Mix</u>
<u>Blue</u>	<u>#0000FF</u>		<u>Shades</u>	<u>Mix</u>
<u>BlueViolet</u>	<u>#8A2BE2</u>		<u>Shades</u>	<u>Mix</u>
<u>Brown</u>	<u>#A52A2A</u>		<u>Shades</u>	<u>Mix</u>
<u>BurlyWood</u>	<u>#DEB887</u>		<u>Shades</u>	<u>Mix</u>
<u>CadetBlue</u>	<u>#5F9EA0</u>		<u>Shades</u>	<u>Mix</u>
<u>Chartreuse</u>	<u>#7FFF00</u>		<u>Shades</u>	<u>Mix</u>
<u>Chocolate</u>	<u>#D2691E</u>		<u>Shades</u>	<u>Mix</u>
<u>Coral</u>	<u>#FF7F50</u>		<u>Shades</u>	<u>Mix</u>
<u>CornflowerBlue</u>	<u>#6495ED</u>		<u>Shades</u>	<u>Mix</u>
<u>Cornsilk</u>	<u>#FFF8DC</u>		<u>Shades</u>	<u>Mix</u>
<u>Crimson</u>	<u>#DC143C</u>		<u>Shades</u>	<u>Mix</u>
<u>Cyan</u>	<u>#00FFFF</u>		<u>Shades</u>	<u>Mix</u>
<u>DarkBlue</u>	<u>#00008B</u>		<u>Shades</u>	<u>Mix</u>
<u>DarkCyan</u>	<u>#008B8B</u>		<u>Shades</u>	<u>Mix</u>
<u>DarkGoldenRod</u>	<u>#B8860B</u>		<u>Shades</u>	<u>Mix</u>
<u>DarkGray</u>	<u>#A9A9A9</u>		<u>Shades</u>	<u>Mix</u>
<u>DarkGrey</u>	<u>#A9A9A9</u>		<u>Shades</u>	<u>Mix</u>
<u>DarkGreen</u>	<u>#006400</u>		<u>Shades</u>	<u>Mix</u>
<u>DarkKhaki</u>	<u>#BDB76B</u>		<u>Shades</u>	<u>Mix</u>
<u>DarkMagenta</u>	<u>#8B008B</u>		<u>Shades</u>	<u>Mix</u>
<u>DarkOliveGreen</u>	<u>#556B2F</u>		<u>Shades</u>	<u>Mix</u>
<u>Darkorange</u>	<u>#FF8C00</u>		<u>Shades</u>	<u>Mix</u>
<u>DarkOrchid</u>	<u>#9932CC</u>		<u>Shades</u>	<u>Mix</u>

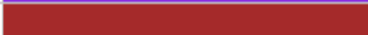
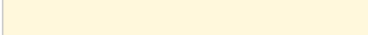
CSS supports
[140 standard color names](http://www.vgdesign.com/color.htm)
 (256 x 256).

[http://www.vgdesign.com/color.h](http://www.vgdesign.com/color.htm)

Exercise

- Use The color codes to change the background of the script below?

```
<html>
<head><title>background</
title></head>
<body >
<p>hi there!!!!</p>
</body>
</html>
```

Bisque	#FFE4C4		Shades	Mix
Black	#000000		Shades	Mix
BlanchedAlmond	#FFEBCD		Shades	Mix
Blue	#0000FF		Shades	Mix
BlueViolet	#8A2BE2		Shades	Mix
Brown	#A52A2A		Shades	Mix
BurlyWood	#DEB887		Shades	Mix
CadetBlue	#5F9EA0		Shades	Mix
Chartreuse	#7FFF00		Shades	Mix
Chocolate	#D2691E		Shades	Mix
Coral	#FF7F50		Shades	Mix
CornflowerBlue	#6495ED		Shades	Mix
Cornsilk	#FFF8DC		Shades	Mix
Crimson	#DC143C		Shades	Mix
Cyan	#00FFFF		Shades	Mix
DarkBlue	#00008B		Shades	Mix
DarkCyan	#008B8B		Shades	Mix
DarkGoldenRod	#B8860B		Shades	Mix

HTML Headings

- Headings are important in HTML documents.
- Headings are defined with the `<h1>` to `<h6>` tags.
- `<h1>` defines the most important heading. `<h6>` defines the least important heading.
- Use HTML headings for headings only. Don't use headings to make text **BIG** or **bold**.

```
<html>
<head><title>headings</title></head>
<body>
<h1>This is a heading</h1>
<h2>This is a heading</h2>
<h3>This is a heading</h3>
</body>
</html>
```

Example of use of Heading

 UNIVERSITY OF HAWAI'I AT MĀNOA LIBRARY

Home | Research Tools | Personal Services | About the Library

Ask Us | Find Books & Media | Your Account |

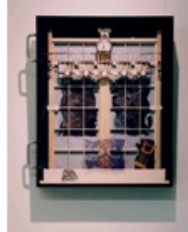
Library Exhibits

Exhibits on themes or events of interest to the community are regularly displayed at Hamilton and Sinclair Libraries with the goal of informing our users about the resources at the University of Hawai'i at Manoa libraries. The Exhibits Committee coordinates and facilitates displays in Hamilton and Sinclair Libraries according to the [Exhibits Policy](#). Exhibits are accepted on well-thought out themes, preferably scholarly in nature. Anyone interested in providing an exhibit may complete the [Request to Display in Library](#) form. Floor plans for the [Phase II Gallery](#) and the [Bridge Gallery](#) display the layout and dimensions for each gallery.

For upcoming exhibits at Hamilton Library please view the [Main Exhibits Calendar](#). In addition to the main exhibits, visit the department display cases in Asia Collection, Science and Technology, and Special Collections.

Featured Current Exhibits

February 2007


Ross Togashi Photo Exhibit


Special Collections:
Postcard Exhibit


Bridge Exhibit: Paradise Lost and Saved

Exercise

- Add a heading 1 to the paragraph with the text "London".
- Write an HTML script that displays the following?

```
<body>  
<p>London is the  
capital city of England.  
It is the most populous  
city in the United  
Kingdom, with a  
metropolitan area of  
over 13 million  
inhabitants.</p>  
</body>  
</html>
```

Heading 1

Heading 2

Heading 3

Heading 4

Heading 5

Heading 6

Solution

```
<html>
<body>

<h1>London</h1>

<p>London is the capital city of
England. It is the most populous
city in the United Kingdom, with a
metropolitan area of over 13
million inhabitants.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

```
<HTML>
<HEAD>
<TITLE> Example Page</TITLE>
</HEAD>
<BODY>
<H1> Heading 1 </H1>
<H2> Heading 2 </H2>
<H3> Heading 3 </H3>
<H4> Heading 4 </H4>
<H5> Heading 5 </H5>
<H6> Heading 6 </H6>
</BODY>
</HTML>
```

Exercise

- Mark up the following text with appropriate tags:
 "Universal Studios" is the most important content.
 "Jurassic Park" is the next most important content.
 "About" is of lesser importance than Jurassic Park.
 "Help" is just a paragraph.

Solution

```
<html>
<body>

<h1>Universal Studios
Presents</h1>

<h2>Jurassic Park</h2>

<h3>About</h3>

<p>Help</p>

</body>
</html>
```

Paragraphs, <P> </P>

- Paragraphs allow you to add text to a document in such a way that it will automatically **adjust the end of line to suite the window size of the browser** in which it is being displayed. Each line of text will stretch the entire length of the window.

```
<HTML><HEAD>
<TITLE> Example Page</TITLE>
</HEAD>
<BODY></H1> Heading 1 </H1>
<P> Paragraph 1, ....</P>
<H2> Heading 2 </H2>
<P> Paragraph 2, ....</P>
<H3> Heading 3 </H3>
<P> Paragraph 3, ....</P>
<H4> Heading 4 </H4>
<P> Paragraph 4, ....</P>
<H5> Heading 5 </H5>
<P> Paragraph 5, ....</P>
```

Heading 1

Paragraph 1,....

Heading 2

Paragraph 2,....

Heading 3

Paragraph 3,....

Heading 4

Paragraph 4,....

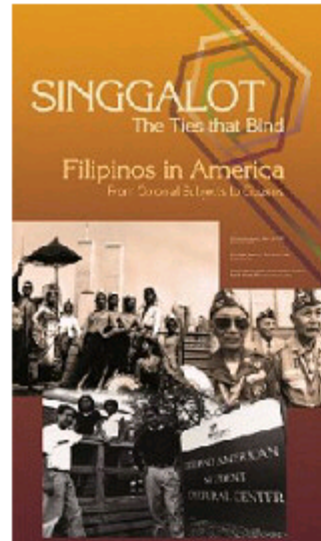
Heading 5

Paragraph 5,....

Paragraph example

Filipinos in Hawaii: The First Hundred Years

Singgalot: The Ties That Bind - Filipinos in America, From Colonial Subjects to Citizens



P Hamilton Library celebrates the centennial of Filipino immigration to Hawai'i with an exhibit of plantation photographs and documents, to accompany "Singgalot (Ties That Bind) - Filipinos in America, From Colonial Subjects to Citizens," an exhibit curated by a UHM professor and designed by a UHM student. Opens Monday, December 4, 2006.
On display through January, 2007

P On December 20, 1906, fifteen men recruited in the Philippines by the Hawaii Sugar Planters' Association arrived in Honolulu on the ship, SS Doric. The two exhibits currently on display are part of the centennial celebration of Filipino immigration to the United States.

P The display in the cases titled, "Filipinos in Hawaii: The First Hundred Years," presents digitally photographed documents from the Hawaii Sugar Planters' Association Plantation Archives held in the Hawaiian Collection. These documents provide snapshots of the life of the sakada during the period of 1906 to the 1930's, when plantation labor immigration from the Philippines was at its peak.

Break,

Line breaks allow you to decide where the text will break on a line or continue to the end of the window.

A
 is an empty Element, meaning that it may contain attributes but it does not contain content.

```
<HTML>
<HEAD>
<TITLE> Example Page</TITLE>
</HEAD>
<BODY>
<H1> Heading 1 </H1>
<P>Paragraph 1, <BR>
Line 2 <BR> Line 3 <BR>....
</P>
</BODY>
</HTML>
```

nt does not have a closing

Heading 1

Paragraph 1,....

Line 2

Line 3

....

Exercise

- Fix the display of the poem below. Display the poem over 4 lines

```
<html>
<body>

<p>
My Bonnie lies over the ocean.
My Bonnie lies over the sea.
My Bonnie lies over the ocean.
Oh, bring back my Bonnie to me.
</p>

</body>
</html>
```

Solution

```
<html>
<body>

<p>
My Bonnie lies over the
ocean.<br>
My Bonnie lies over the
sea.<br>
My Bonnie lies over the
ocean.<br>
Oh, bring back my Bonnie
to me.
</p>

</body>
</html>
```

Horizontal Rule, <HR>

The <HR> element causes the browser to display a horizontal line (rule) in your document.

!!!!!!

```
<HTML>
<HEAD>
<TITLE> Example Page</TITLE>
</HEAD>
<BODY>
<H1> Heading 1 </H1>
<P>Paragraph 1, <BR>
Line 2 <BR>
<HR>Line 3 <BR>
</P>
</BODY>
</HTML>
```

closing tag, </HR>.

Heading 1

Paragraph 1,
Line 2



—
Line 3

Horizontal Rule, <HR>

Attribute	Description	Default Value
SIZE	Height of the rule in pixels	2 pixels
WIDTH	Width of the rule in pixels or percentage of screen width	100%
ALIGN	Aligns the line (Left, Center, Right)	Center
COLOR	Sets a color for the rule (IE 3.0 or later)	Not set

Exercise

- Add blue horizontal line at the end of the poem you created earlier.
- align="left" size="10" color="blue" width="50%"

```
<body>
<p>
My Bonnie lies over the
ocean.<br>
My Bonnie lies over the
sea.<br>
My Bonnie lies over the
ocean.<br>
Oh, bring back my Bonnie
to me.
</p>
```

My Bonnie lies over the ocean.
My Bonnie lies over the sea.
My Bonnie lies over the ocean.
Oh, bring back my Bonnie to me.

solution

```
<p>  
My Bonnie lies over the  
ocean.<br>  
My Bonnie lies over the  
sea.<br>  
My Bonnie lies over the  
ocean.<br>  
Oh, bring back my Bonnie to  
me.  
</p>  
<hr align="left" size="10"  
color="blue" width="50%">
```

HTML Formatting Elements

- HTML uses elements like `<b>` and `<i>` for formatting output, like **bold** or *italic* text.
- Formatting elements were designed to display special **types of text**:
 - Bold text
 - Important text
 - Italic text
 - Emphasized text
 - Marked text
 - Strong

HTML Formatting Elements

HTML Text Formatting Tags

Tag	Description
<u></u>	Defines bold text
<u><big></u>	Defines big text
<u></u>	Defines emphasized text
<u><i></u>	Defines italic text
<u><small></u>	Defines small text
<u></u>	Defines strong text
<u><sub></u>	Defines subscripted text
<u><sup></u>	Defines superscripted text
<u><ins></u>	Defines inserted text
<u><del></u>	Defines deleted text

Cont...

- Browsers display `<strong>` as `<b>`, and `<em>` as `<i>`.
- However, there is a difference in the meaning of these tags: `<b>` and `<i>` defines bold and italic text
- but `<strong>` and `<em>` means that the text is "important".

Cont...

- The HTML **<del>** element defines **deleted** (removed) of text.
- The HTML **<sub>** element defines **subscripted** text
- The HTML **<sup>** element defines **superscripted** text.

Exercise

- Add extra importance to the word "degradation" in the paragraph below?

```
.  
<html>  
<body>  
  
<h1>What Does WWF  
Do?</h1>  
  
<p>WWF's mission is to stop  
the degradation of our planet's  
natural environment.</p>  
  
</body>  
</html>
```

Solution

```
<html>
<body>

<h1>What Does WWF Do?</h1>

<p>WWF's mission is to stop the
<strong>degradation</strong>
of our planet's natural
environment.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

Exercise

- Emphasize the word "metropolitan" in the text below.

```
<html>
<body>

<h1>Tokyo</h1>

<p>Tokyo is the capital of
Japan, the center of the
Greater Tokyo Area, and the
most populous metropolitan
area in the world.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

Solution

```
<html>
<body>

<h1>Tokyo</h1>

<p>Tokyo is the capital of Japan,
the center of the Greater Tokyo
Area, and the most populous
<em>metropolitan</em> area
in the world.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

Exercise

- Apply subscript formatting to the number "2" in the text below.

```
<html>
<body>

<p>H2O is the scientific term
for water.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

Solution

```
<html>
<body>

<p>H<sub>2</sub>O
is the scientific term for
water.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

Exercise

- Add a line through (strikeout) the letters "blue" in the text below

```
<html>
<body>

<p>My favorite color is
blue red.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

Solution

```
<html>
<body>

<p>My favorite color is
<del>blue</del>
red.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

Review exercise

Hilco is the best!!!!!!

i am a **student** of hilco!!!

This is the second header!!

this is the *second* paragraph

this ia a review exercise.h²o

HTML Citations, Quotations, and Definition Tags

Tag	Description
<u><abbr></u>	Defines an abbreviation
<u><acronym></u>	Defines an acronym
<u><address></u>	Defines contact information for the author/owner of a document
<u><bdo></u>	Defines the text direction
<u><blockquote></u>	Defines a long quotation
<u><q></u>	Defines a short quotation
<u><cite></u>	Defines a citation
<u><dfn></u>	Defines a definition term

Exercise

Use an HTML element to add quotation marks around the letters "cool"

```
<html>  
<body>  
  
<p>I am so cool.</p>  
  
</body>  
</html>
```

Solution

```
<html>
<body>

<p>I am so
<q>cool</q>.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

Exercise

- The letters "WHO" in the text below is an abbreviation of "World Health Organization". Use an HTML element to provide the specified abbreviation of "WHO".

```
<html>
<body>

<p>The WHO was founded
in 1948.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

Solution

```
<html>
<body>

<p>The <abbr
title="World Health
Organization">WHO</abb
r> was founded in
1948.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

HTML Special Characters

Symbol Name	HTML Entity	Symbol
Copyright Sign	©	©
Registered Trademark Sign	®	®
Trademark Sign	™	™
Less Than	<	<
Greater Than	>	>
Ampersand	&	&
Non-breaking Space	 	
Em Dash	—	—
Quotation Mark	"	"
Euro	€	€
British Pound	£	£
Japanese Yen	¥	¥

Font element and attributes

** Two sizes bigger**

The size attribute can be set as an absolute value from 1 to 7 or as a relative value using the "+" or "-" sign. Normal text size is 3 (from -2 to +4).

** Bold **

<I> *Italic* </I>

<U> Underline </U>

Color = "#RRGGBB" The COLOR attribute of the FONT element. E.g., **this text has color**

Exercise

- Make the text "What a beautiful day!" red ,Bold, size 15.?

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

What a beautiful
day!

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

solution

```
<html>
```

```
<body>
```

```
What a <font  
color="red"  
size="+15"><u>bea  
utiful
```

```
</u></font>day!
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

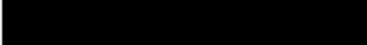
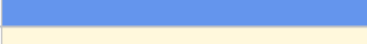
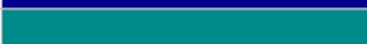
Exercise

- Use the html color codes to color the following paragraph

```
<html>
<body>

<p>I am a
student of hilco
school of
technology and
science</p>

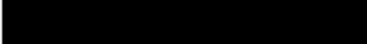
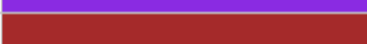
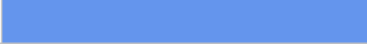
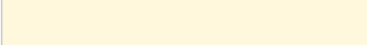
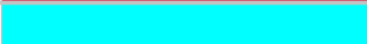
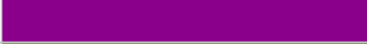
</body>
</html>
```

Bisque	#FFE4C4		Shades	Mix
Black	#000000		Shades	Mix
BlanchedAlmond	#FFEBCD		Shades	Mix
Blue	#0000FF		Shades	Mix
BlueViolet	#8A2BE2		Shades	Mix
Brown	#A52A2A		Shades	Mix
BurlyWood	#DEB887		Shades	Mix
CadetBlue	#5F9EA0		Shades	Mix
Chartreuse	#7FFF00		Shades	Mix
Chocolate	#D2691E		Shades	Mix
Coral	#FF7F50		Shades	Mix
CornflowerBlue	#6495ED		Shades	Mix
Cornsilk	#FFF8DC		Shades	Mix
Crimson	#DC143C		Shades	Mix
Cyan	#00FFFF		Shades	Mix
DarkBlue	#00008B		Shades	Mix
DarkCyan	#008B8B		Shades	Mix
DarkGoldenRod	#B8860B		Shades	Mix
DarkGray	#A9A9A9		Shades	Mix

solution

```
<html>
<body>
<p><font
color="#00FFFF">I
am a student of hilco
school of technology
and
science</font></p>

</body>
</html>
```

Bisque	#FFE4C4		Shades	Mix
Black	#000000		Shades	Mix
BlanchedAlmond	#FFEBCD		Shades	Mix
Blue	#0000FF		Shades	Mix
BlueViolet	#8A2BE2		Shades	Mix
Brown	#A52A2A		Shades	Mix
BurlyWood	#DEB887		Shades	Mix
CadetBlue	#5F9EA0		Shades	Mix
Chartreuse	#7FFF00		Shades	Mix
Chocolate	#D2691E		Shades	Mix
Coral	#FF7F50		Shades	Mix
CornflowerBlue	#6495ED		Shades	Mix
Cornsilk	#FFF8DC		Shades	Mix
Crimson	#DC143C		Shades	Mix
Cyan	#00FFFF		Shades	Mix
DarkBlue	#00008B		Shades	Mix
DarkCyan	#008B8B		Shades	Mix
DarkGoldenRod	#B8860B		Shades	Mix
DarkGray	#A9A9A9		Shades	Mix
DarkGrey	#A9A9A9		Shades	Mix
DarkGreen	#006400		Shades	Mix
DarkKhaki	#BDB76B		Shades	Mix
DarkMagenta	#8B008B		Shades	Mix
DarkOliveGreen	#556B2F		Shades	Mix
Darkorange	#FF8C00		Shades	Mix
DarkOrchid	#9932CC		Shades	Mix

HTML Comments: <!-- --> Tag

- Comments can exist anywhere between the tags
- Comments start with **<!--** and end with **-->**

```
<!-- Telerik Logo (a JPG file) -->  
  
<!-- Hyperlink to the web site -->  
<a href="http://telerik.com/">Telerik</a>  
<!-- Show the news table -->  
<table class="newstable">  
...
```

Alignment

Some elements have attributes for alignment (ALIGN)
e.g. **Headings, Paragraphs and Horizontal Rules.**

The Three alignment values are : LEFT, RIGHT, CENTER.

<CENTER></CENTER> Will center elements.

- ex:-<p align="left">hi there</p>

HTML Lists

- The most common HTML lists are ordered and unordered lists:

HTML Lists

An ordered list: 1. The first list item 2. The second list item 3. The third list item	An unordered list: • List item • List item • List item
---	---

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- Karen Peacock PIALA award
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- Browse by Subject
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In Hamilton
Near the Reference Desk

Html lists

HTML Unordered Lists

An unordered list starts with the `<ul>` tag. Each list item starts with the `<li>` tag.

The list items are marked with bullets (typically small black circles).

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

How the HTML code above looks in a browser:

- Coffee
- Milk

HTML Ordered Lists

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

The list items are marked with numbers.

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

How the HTML code above looks in a browser:

1. Coffee
2. Milk

Exercise

- Add a list item with the text "Coffee, tea, milk" inside `<ul>`

```
<html>
<body>

<ul>
</ul>

</body>
</html>
```

Solution

```
</html>  
<body>  
  
<ul>  
  
<li>Coffee</li>  
>  
</ul>  
  
</body>  
</html>
```

'Type' attribute

- "TYPE" attribute changes the bullets types.
- EX:-<UL TYPE="square">
- Unordered list has three types : **disc(default), circle, square**
- **For ordered "**

TYPE	Numbering Styles	
1	Arabic numbers	1,2,3, ...
a	Lower alpha	a, b, c, ...
A	Upper alpha	A, B, C, ...
i	Lower roman	i, ii, iii, ...

Exercise

- Change the list below to display letters instead of numbers.

```
<html>
<body>

<ol>
  <li>Coffee</li>
  <li>Tea</li>
  <li>Milk</li>
</ol>

</body>
</html>
```

Solution

```
<html>
<body>

<ol type="A">
  <li>Coffee</li>
  <li>Tea</li>
  <li>Milk</li>
</ol>

</body>
</html>
```

Nesting Lists

- You can nest lists by inserting a UL, OL, etc., inside a

EXample

```
<UL TYPE = "square">
```

```
<LI> List item ...</LI>
```

```
<LI> List item ...
```

```
<OL TYPE="i" START="3">
```

```
<LI> List item ...</LI>
```

```
<LI> List item ...</LI>
```

```
<LI> List item ...</LI>
```

```
<LI> List item ...</LI>
```

```
<LI> List item ...</LI>
```

```
</OL>
```

```
</LI>
```

```
<LI> List item ...</LI>
```

```
</UL>
```

■ List item ...

■ List item ...

iii. List item ...

iv. List item ...

v. List item ...

vi. List item ...

vii. List item ...

■ List item ...

Exercise

SAFETY TIPS FOR CANOEISTS

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

Solution

```
ALIGN="CENTER">SAFETY  
TIPS FOR  
CANOEISTS</H1>
```

```
<OL TYPE="a"  
START="2">
```

```
<LI>Be able to swim </LI>
```

```
<LI>Wear a life jacket at all  
times </LI>
```

```
<LI>Don't stand up or move  
around. If canoe tips,
```

```
<UL>
```

```
<LI>Hang on to the canoe
```

```
</LI>
```

```
<LI>Use the canoe for support  
and </LI>
```

```
<LI>Swim to shore
```

```
</UL> </LI>
```

```
<LI>Don't overexert  
yourself </LI>
```

```
<LI>Use a bow light at  
night </LI>
```

```
</OL>
```

Definition lists: <dl> tag

- Create definition lists using **<dl>**
 - Pairs of text and associated definition; text is in **<dt>** tag, definition in **<dd>** tag

<dl>

<dt>HTML</dt>

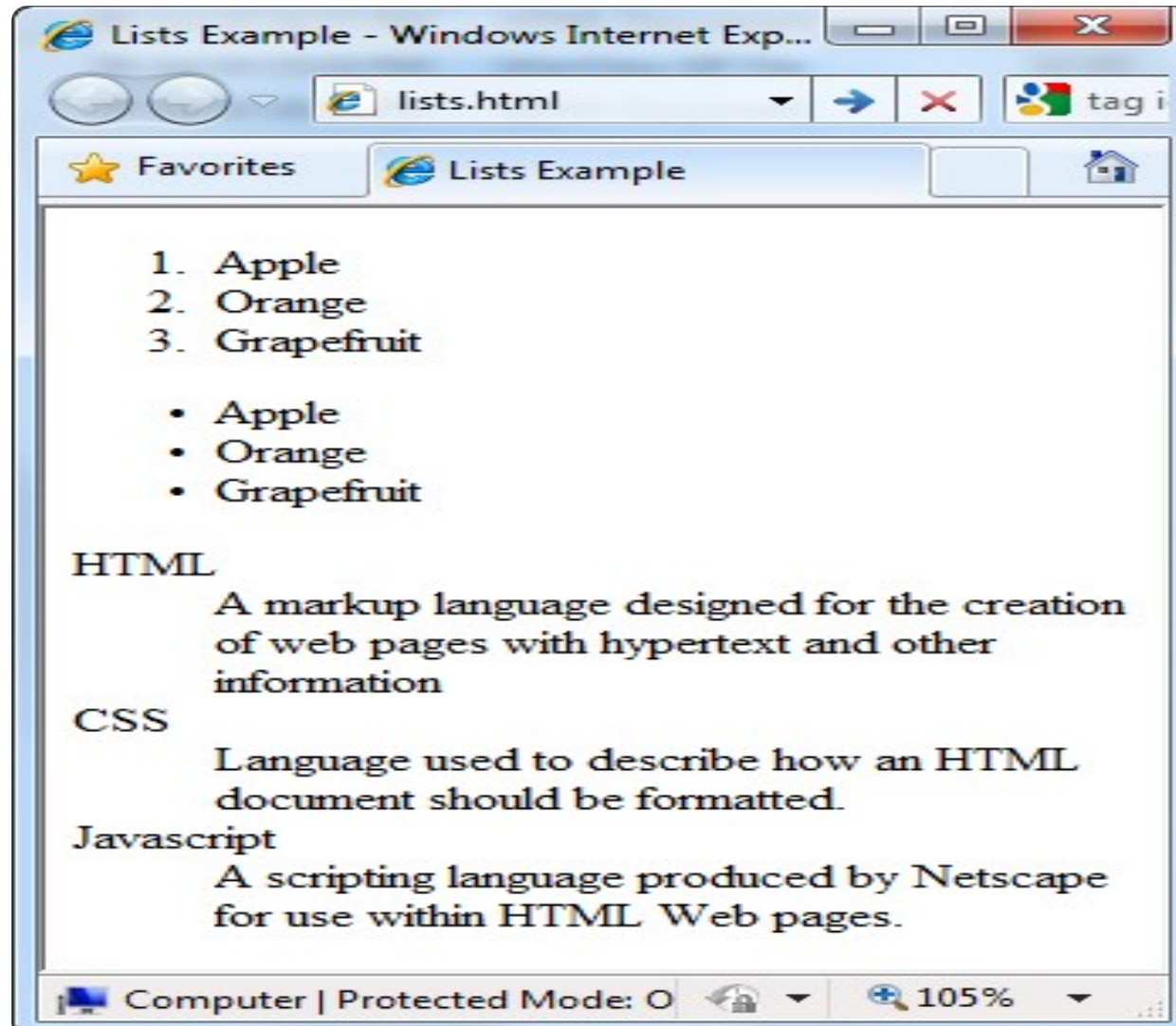
<dd>A markup language ...</dd>

<dt>CSS</dt>

- Renders **<dt>Language used to ...</dd>**
- Definition **</dl>** is indented

Summary on Lists exercise

- Create the following List



Solution

```
<ol type="1">
  <li>Apple</li>
  <li>Orange</li>
  <li>Grapefruit</li>
</ol>

<ul type="disc">
  <li>Apple</li>
  <li>Orange</li>
  <li>Grapefruit</li>
</ul>

<dl>
  <dt>HTML</dt>
  <dd>A markup lang...</dd>
</dl>
```

Image

**** This element defines a graphic image on the page.

Image File (SRC:source): This value will be a URL (location of the image) E.g.

<http://www.domain.com/dir/file.ext> or /dir/file.txt.

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

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

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

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

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

Exercise

- Double the size of the image below.

```
<html>
<body>



</body>
</html>
```

Solution

```
<html>
<body>



</body>
</html>
```

Html Tables

- The `<TABLE></TABLE>` element has four sub-elements:
- Table Row `<TR></TR>`.
- Table Header `<TH></TH>`.
- Table Data `<TD></TD>`.

Caption `<CAPTION></CAPTION>`.

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

Html Tables

```
<table border="1">  
<tr>  
  <th> Column 1 header  
</th>  
  <th> Column 2 header  
</th>  
</tr>  
<tr>  
  <td> Row1, Col1 </td>  
  <td> Row1, Col2 </td>  
</tr>  
<tr>  
  <td> Row2, Col1 </td>  
  <td> Row2, Col2 </td>  
</tr>  
</table>
```

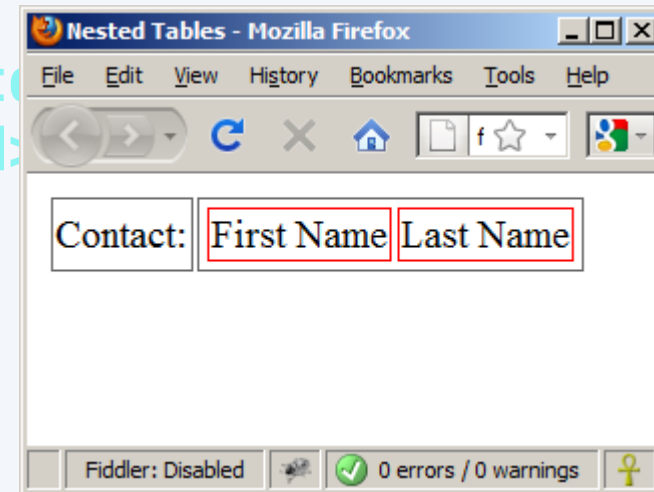
Column 1 Header	Column 2 Header
Row1, Col1	Row1, Col2
Row2, Col1	Row2, Col2

Nested Tables

- Table data “cells” (`<td>`) can contain nested tables (tables within tables):

```
<table>
  <tr>
    <td>Contact:</td>
    <td>
      <table>
        <tr>
          <td>First Name</td>
          <td>Last Name</td>
        </tr>
      </table>
    </td>
  </tr>
</table>
```

nested-
tables.html



Exercises

- Create the following table?

name	age						
saba	<table><tr><td>20</td><td>40</td><td>50</td></tr><tr><td>60</td><td>400</td><td>500</td></tr></table>	20	40	50	60	400	500
20	40	50					
60	400	500					

Solution

```
<body>
<table border="5" width="50%" height="50%">
<tr>
<td bgcolor="green" >
name
</td>
<td bgcolor="yellow">
age
</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td bgcolor="red">
saba
</td>
<td>
<table border="6" width="30%"
align="center"><tr><td>20</td><td>40</td><td>
50</td></tr><tr><td>60</td><td>400</
td><td>500</td></tr></table>
</td>
</tr>
</table>
</body>
```

Table Attributes

BGColor: Some browsers support background colors in a table.

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

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

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

Table Attributes

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

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

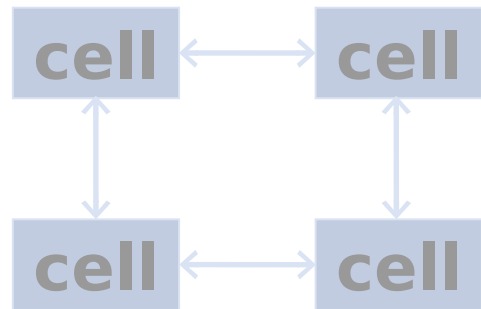
Background: Background Image, will be titled in IE3.0 and above.

BorderColor,

Cell Spacing and Padding

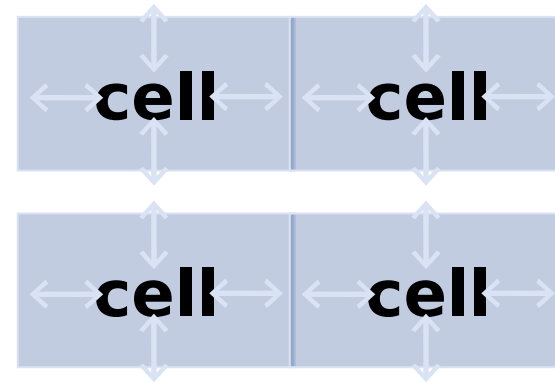
- Tables have two important attributes:

- ♦ **cellspacing**



- ♦ **Defines the empty space between cells**

- ♦ **cellpadding**



- ♦ **Defines the empty space around the cell content**

Cell Spacing and Padding - Example (2)

table-

```
<html>
<head><title>Table Cells</title></head>
<body>
  <table cellpadding="15" cellspacing="0">
    <tr><td>First</td>
    <td>Second</td></tr>
  </table>
  <br/>
  <table cellpadding="0" cellspacing="15">
    <tr><td>First</td>
    <td>Second</td></tr>
  </table>
</body>
</html>
```

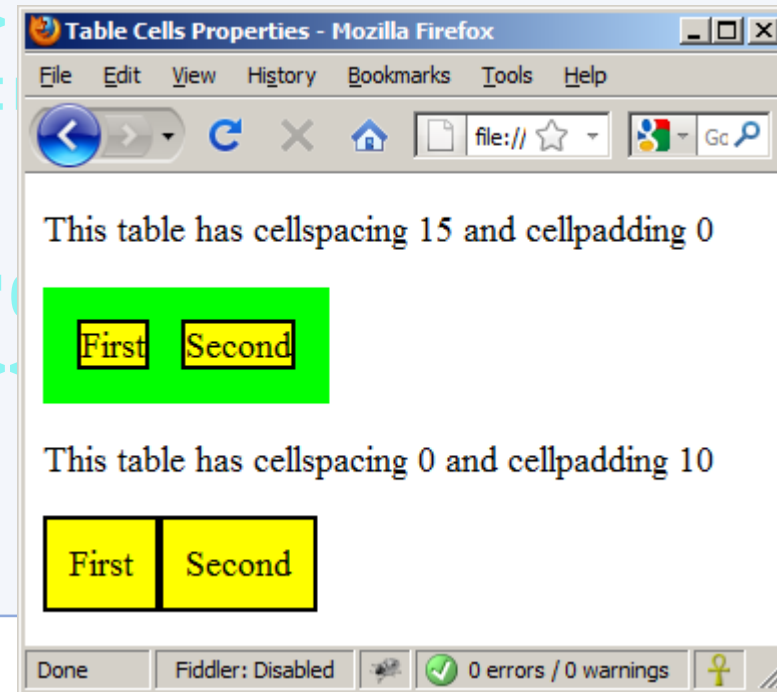


Table Caption

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

<TABLE BORDER=1 CELLPADDING=2>

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

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

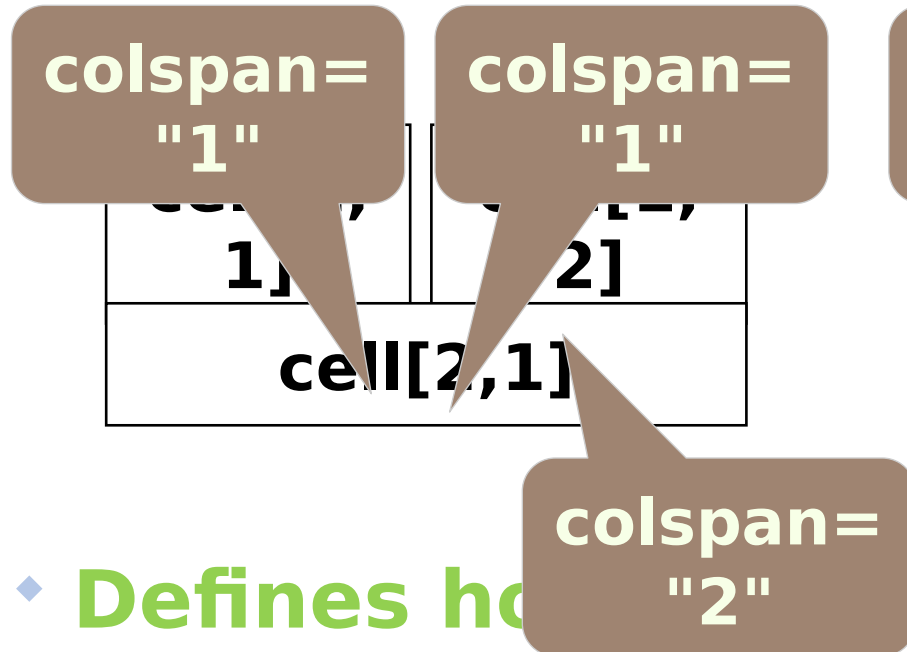
Table Data and Table Header Attributes

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

Column and Row Span

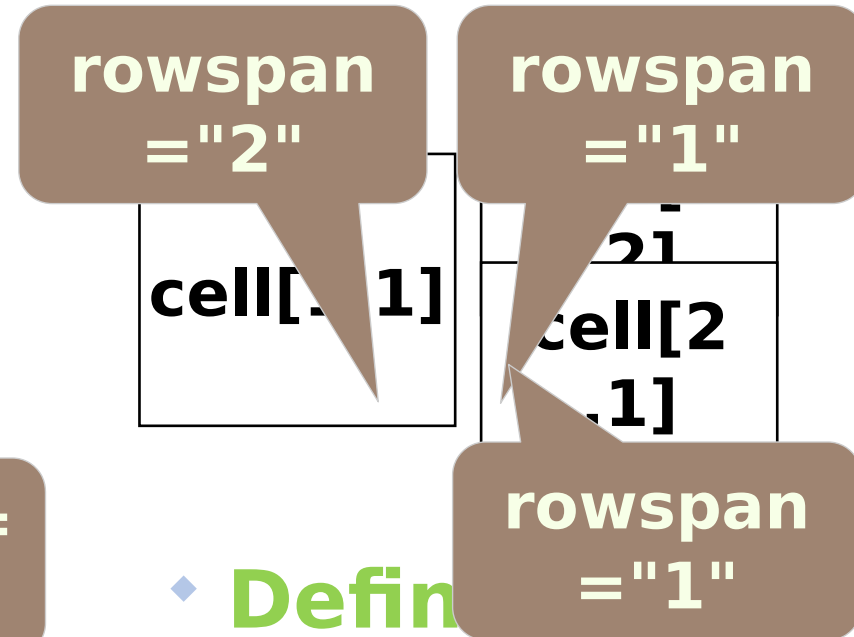
- Table cells have two important attributes:

♦ **colspan**



- ♦ **Defines how many columns the cell occupies**

♦ **rowspan**



- ♦ **Defines how many rows the cell occupies**

Column and Row Span -

table-colspan-rowspan.html

```
<table cellpadding="0">
  <tr class="1"><td>Cell[1,1]</td>
    <td colspan="2">Cell[2,1]</td></tr>
  <tr class="2"><td>Cell[1,2]</td>
    <td rowspan="2">Cell[2,2]</td>
    <td>Cell[3,2]</td></tr>
  <tr class="3">
    <td>Cell[1,3]</td>
    <td>Cell[2,3]</td></tr>
</table>
```

Cell[1,1]	Cell[2,1]	
Cell[1,2]	Cell[2,2]	Cell[3,2]
Cell[1,3]		Cell[2,3]

Basic Table Code

```
<TABLE border="1"
width=50%>
<CAPTION> <h1>Spare
Parts </h1> </Caption>
<TR>
<TH>Stock Number</TH>
<TH>Description</TH><TH>List
Price</TH>
</TR>
<TR>
<TD
bgcolor=red>3476-AB</TD>
<TD>76mm Socket</TD>
<TD>45.00</TD>
</TR>
<TR>
<TD>3478-AB</TD>
<TD><font color=blue>76mm
Socket</font> </TD>
<TD>47.50</TD>
</TR>
<TR>
<TD>3480-AB</TD>
<TD>80mm Socket</TD>
<TD>50.00</TD>
</TR>
```

Spare Parts

Stock Number	Description	List Price
3476-AB	76mm Socket	45.00
3478-AB	78mm Socket	47.50
3480-AB	80mm Socket	50.00

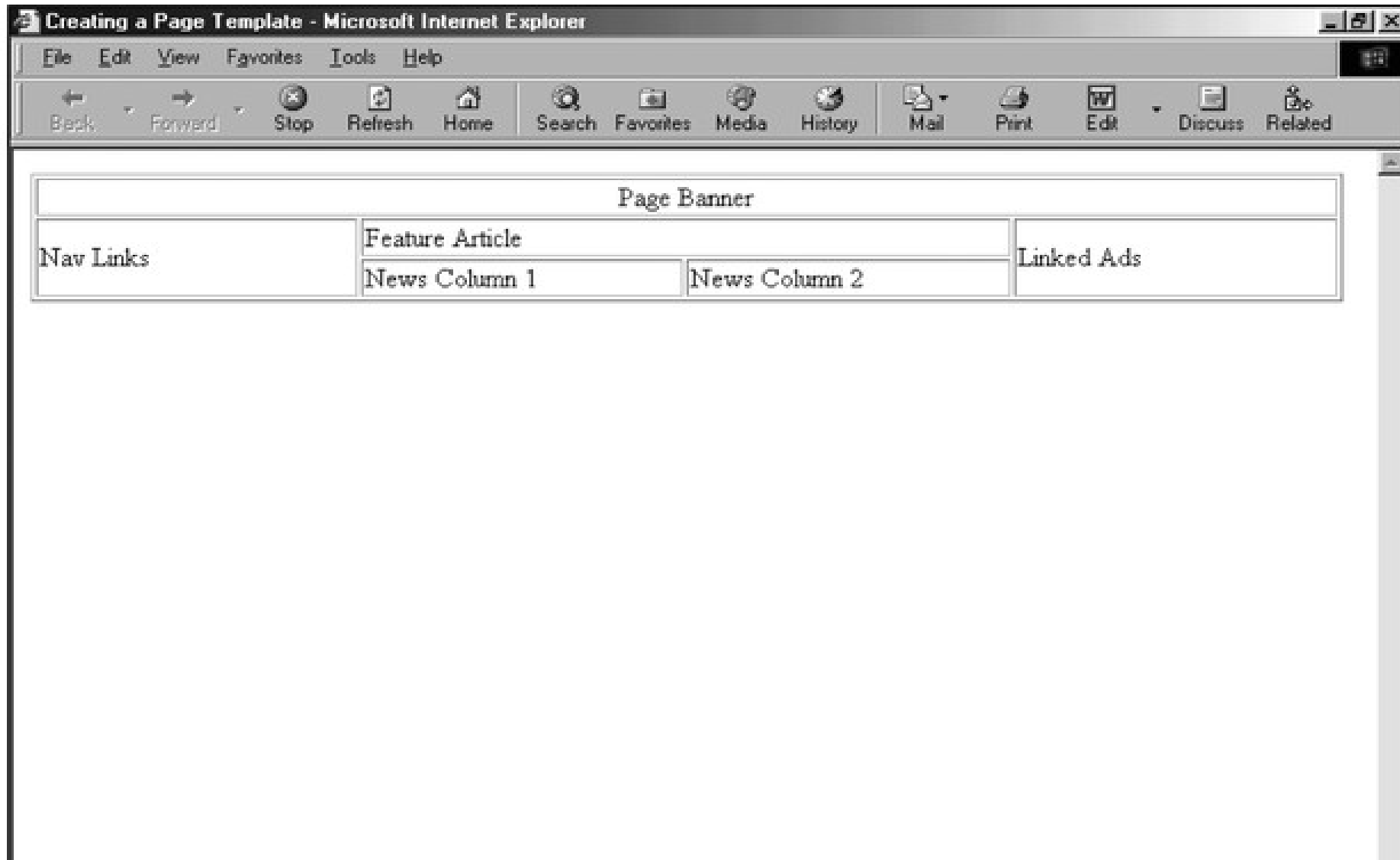
Exercise

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

Solution

```
<Table border=1  
cellpadding =2>  
<tr> <th> Column 1  
Header</th> <th>  
Column 2 Header</th>  
</tr>  
<tr> <td colspan=2>  
Row 1 Col 1</td> </tr>  
<tr> <td  
rowspan=2>Row 2 Col  
1</td>  
<td> Row 2 Col2</td>  
</tr>  
<tr> <td> Row 3  
Col2</td> </tr>  
</table>
```

Exercise



Solution

```
<TABLE BORDER
width="750">
<TR> <TD
colspan="4"
align="center">Pag
e
Banner</TD></TR>

<TR> <TD
rowspan="2"
width="25%">Nav
Links</TD><TD
colspan="2">Featur
e Article</TD> <TD
rowspan="2"
width="25%">Linke
d Ads</TD></TR>

<TR><TD
width="25%">News
Column 1 </TD> <TD
width="25%">N
```



Exersise Create the Following Table

This is an assigment Table Caption

sales		
a. Arat kilo b. bambis c. bole	5000\$	- PIASA - gulele - mexico
	10000\$	

HTML Links

- HTML links are hyperlinks.
- A hyperlink is a text or an image you can click on, and jump to another document.
- In HTML, links are defined with the `<a>` tag:

Cont...

- `<a href="url">link text</a>`
- The **href** attribute specifies the destination address (<http://www.google.com/html/>)
- The **link text** is the visible part
- The link text does not have to be text. It can be an HTML image or any other HTML element.
- Ex:-
- `<a href="www.google.com">Click here to go to google home page</a>`
- `<a href="table2.html"></a>`

Cont...

- The **target** attribute specifies where to open the linked document.
- Example
 - `<a href="http://www.google.com/" target="_blank">Visit Google!</a>`

Cont...

Target Value	Description
<code>_blank</code>	Opens the linked document in a new window or tab
<code>_self</code>	Opens the linked document in the same frame as it was clicked (this is default)
<code>_parent</code>	Opens the linked document in the parent frame
<code>_top</code>	Opens the linked document in the full body of the window
<code>framename</code>	Opens the linked document in a named frame

Exercise

- Create a link that connects to yahoo home page?
- Create a link that connects to another page, you created inside your folder?

Solution

```
<html>
<body>

<a
href="http://www.ya
hoo.com" >Click
here to go to yahoos
home page</a>

</body>
</html>
```

```
<html>
<body>

<a
href="anotherpage.ht
ml" >Click here to go
another page</a>

</body>
</html>
```

Internal Links

Internal Links : Links can also be created inside large documents to simplify navigation. Today's world wants to be able to get the information quickly. Internal links can help you meet these goals.

Select some text at a place in the document that you would like to create a link to, then add an anchor to link to like this:

```
<A NAME="bookmark_name"></A>
```

The Name attribute of an anchor element specifies a location in the document that we link to shortly. All NAME attributes in a document must be unique.

Next select the text that you would like to create as a link to the location created above.

```
<A HREF="#bookmark_name">Go To Book Mark</A>
```

- Or, create a link to the "Useful Tips Section" from another page:

```
<a href="http://www.w3schools.com/html_links.htm#tips">  
Visit the Useful Tips Section</a>
```

Exercise

- Create a link that will link to the title London?
- Create a link from another page that will link to the title london.

```
<body>
<h1align="center">Lond
on</h>
<p>London is the capital
city of England. It is the
most populous city in the
United Kingdom, with a
metropolitan area of over
13 million
inhabitants.</p>
</body>
</html>
```

Solution

```
<html>
<body>
<h1 align="center"><a
name="london">London</a></h1>
<p>London is the capital city of England. It is
the most populous city in the United
Kingdom,<br> with a metropolitan area of
over 13 million inhabitants.</p>
<a href="#london">see about london</a>
</body>
</html>
```

```
<a href="table.html#london">Read About london from
another page</a>
```

HTML5 provides a new standard for media content:

Tag	Description
<audio>	For multimedia content, sounds, music or other audio streams
<video>	For video content, such as a movie clip or other video streams
<source>	For media resources for media elements, defined inside video or audio elements
<embed>	For embedded content, such as a plug-in

HTML5 Video

• Video on the Web

- Until now, there has **never been a standard** for showing video on a web page.
- Today, most videos are shown through a plugin (like flash). However, not all browsers have the same plugins.
- HTML5 specifies a standard way to include video with the video element.

Video Formats

Currently, there are 3 supported video formats for the video element:

Format	IE	Firefox	Opera	Chrome	Safari
Ogg	No	3.5+	10.5+	5.0+	No
MPEG 4	No	No	No	5.0+	3.0+
WebM	No	No	10.6+	6.0+	No

- Ogg = Ogg files with Theora video codec and Vorbis audio codec
- MPEG4 = MPEG 4 files with H.264 video codec and AAC audio codec
- WebM = WebM files with VP8 video codec and Vorbis audio codec

How it Works

Example

```
<video width="320" height="240" controls="controls">
  <source src="movie.ogv" type="video/ogg" />
  <source src="movie.mp4" type="video/mp4" />
  <source src="movie.webm" type="video/webm" />
  Your browser does not support the video tag.
</video>
```

The control attribute is for adding play, pause, and

Internet Explorer

Internet Explorer 8 does not support the video element. In IE 9, there will be support for video element using MPEG4.

All <video> Attributes

Attribute	Value	Description
audio	muted	Defining the default state of the the audio. Currently, only "muted" is allowed
autoplay	autoplay	If present, then the video will start playing as soon as it is ready
controls	controls	If present, controls will be displayed, such as a play button
height	<i>pixels</i>	Sets the height of the video player
loop	loop	If present, the video will start over again, every time it is finished
poster	<i>url</i>	Specifies the URL of an image representing the video
preload	preload	If present, the video will be loaded at page load, and ready to run. Ignored if "autoplay" is present
src	<i>url</i>	The URL of the video to play
width	<i>pixels</i>	Sets the width of the video player

HTML5 Audio

- HTML5 provides a standard for playing audio
Audio on the Web

Until now, there has never been a standard for playing audio on a web page.

Today, most audio are played through a plugin (like flash). However, not all browsers have the same plugins.

HTML5 specifies a standard way to include audio, with the audio element.

The audio element can play sound files, or an audio stream.

Audio Formats

Currently, there are 3 supported formats for the audio element:

Format	IE 8	Firefox 3.5	Opera 10.5	Chrome 3.0	Safari 3.0
Ogg Vorbis	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
MP3	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
Wav	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes

How it Works

Example

```
<audio controls="controls">
  <source src="song.ogg" type="audio/ogg" />
  <source src="song.mp3" type="audio/mpeg" />
  Your browser does not support the audio element.
</audio>
```

Internet Explorer

Internet Explorer 8 does not support the audio element. In IE 9, there will be support for audio element.

All <audio> Attributes

Attribute	Value	Description
autoplay	autoplay	Specifies that the audio will start playing as soon as it is ready.
controls	controls	Specifies that controls will be displayed, such as a play button.
loop	loop	Specifies that the audio will start playing again (looping) when it reaches the end
preload	preload	Specifies that the audio will be loaded at page load, and ready to run. Ignored if autoplay is present.
src	<i>url</i>	Specifies the URL of the audio to play