

HTML - Formatting text, Creating Tables, List and Links

Learning Objectives:

The students will learn the following:

- How to formatting text contents of an HTML document with variety of tags and attributes.
- How to create and manipulate tables in HTML.
- How to create different types of List.
- What is Link and how to create internal and external links.



In the previous section you learn how to create a web page with basic elements. In this section, you are going to learn about how to format the text such making bold, italic, underline, changing font style, font size, font color and more. Formatting text is very important as well as interesting task in creating web pages. Formatting is purely based on your imagination and creativity.

11.1 Text Formatting Tags of HTML

In the previous chapter you learnt how to create a web page with basic elements. In this section, you are going to learn about how to format the text such as making bold, italic, underline, changing font style, font size, font color and more. Formatting text is very important as well as interesting task in creating web pages. Formatting is purely based on your imagination and creativity.

11.1.1 Bold, Italics, Underline

****, **<i>**, **<u>** are the tags to make the text as bold, italic and underline. These are all container tags. You know well about container tags. All container tags required a closing tag. These tags are otherwise known as “Physical Style” tags.

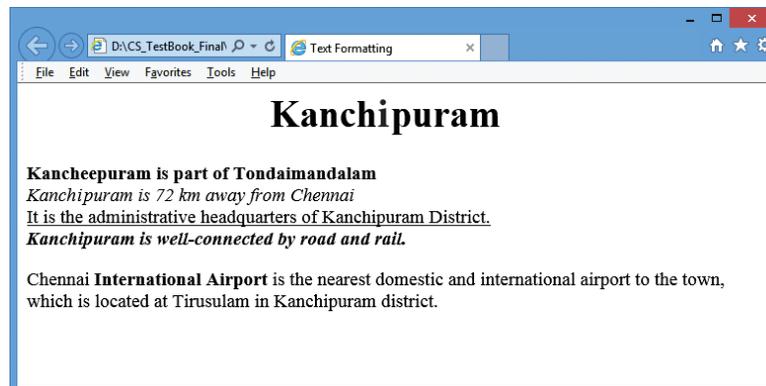
Table 11.1 Physical Style Tags

| Opening Tag | Closing Tag | Description |
|-------------------|--------------------|--|
| | | Text will be bold |
| <i> | </i> | Text will be italics |
| <u> | </u> | Text will be Underlined |
| <tt> | </tt> | Text will be old type writer style i.e. fixed width font |

Illustration 11.1 Text Formatting

```
<html>
<head>
  <title> Text Formatting </title>
</head>
<body>
  <h1 align = center> Kancheepuram </h1>
  <b> Kanchipuram is part of Tondaimandalam </b> <br>
  <i> Kanchipuram is 72 km away from Chennai </i> <br>
  <u> It is the administrative headquarters of Kancheepuram District. </u>
<br>
  <b><i> Kanchipuram is well-connected by road and rail. </i> </b>
  <p> Chennai <b> International Airport </b> is the nearest domestic and
  international airport to the town, which is located at Tirusulam in Kanchipuram
  district. </p>
</body>
</html>
```

Output will be:



11.1.2 and tags

In addition to bold and italic tags i.e. and <i>, HTML provides , tags to make the text as bold and italics. These tags are container tags.

 Important text

The tag is a phrase tag. It is used to define important text. This tag displays the text as bold.

 - Emphasized text

The tag is used to emphasize the text. That means, when you use this tag, the text will be in italics.

Visually these two tags display the contents as very similar as and <i> respectively. But, technically the meaning of and is “Important” not just bold and italics.



Illustration 11.2 Usage of and tags

```
<html>
  <head>
    <title> Additional Text Formatting Tags </title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <strong> Welcome to Tamilnadu </strong> <br>
    <em> Welcome to Tamilnadu </em>
  </body>
</html>
```

11.1.3 <big> and <small> tags

The <big> tag is used to define the text bigger in size than the normal size. It is often used to call attention a text.

The <small> tag is used to define the text smaller than the current size.

These two tags are container tags.

Illustration 11.3 Usage of <big> and <small>

```
<html>
<head>
<title> Small and Big tags </title>
</head>
<body>
  Govenment of Tamilnadu <br>
  <big> Madurai Corporation welcomes you </big> <br>
  <small> Thank you! Visit again </small>
</body>
</html>
```

11.1.4 Highlighting text

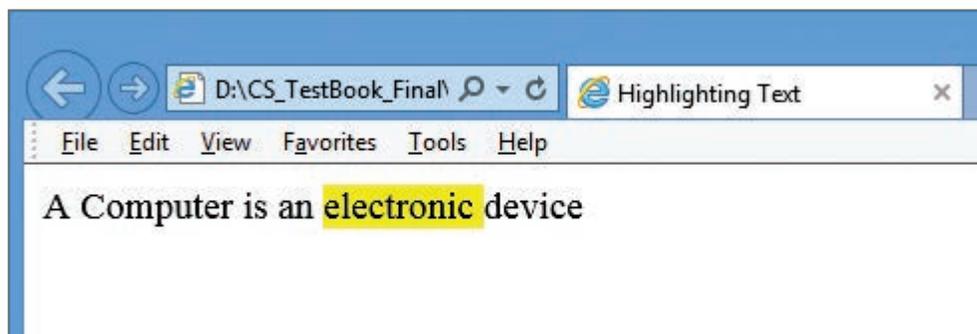
Highlighting is an important formatting feature is used to call attention to the reader. The <mark> tag is used to highlight the text in HTML. This is also a container tag. Whatever the text given between <mark> and </mark> will be displayed as highlighting with default color (mostly yellow).



Illustration 11.4 Usage of <mark>

```
<html>
<head>
<title> Highlighting text </title>
</head>
<body>
    A Computer is an <mark> electronic </mark> device
</body>
</html>
```

Output will be:



11.1.5 Subscript and Superscript

A Subscript is a way to display a character or a number below the normal line of type. For example: The scientific notation for water is H₂O. It should be written as H₂O. Here, 2 is appearing below the normal line. This is called subscript.

A Superscript is also a way to show a character or a number above the normal line of type. For example: The familiar algebra equation “a plus b the whole square” should be written as (a+b)². Here, the square value 2 is appearing above the normal line. This is called superscript.

Usually, the subscript and the superscript character or number is smaller than the rest of the text.

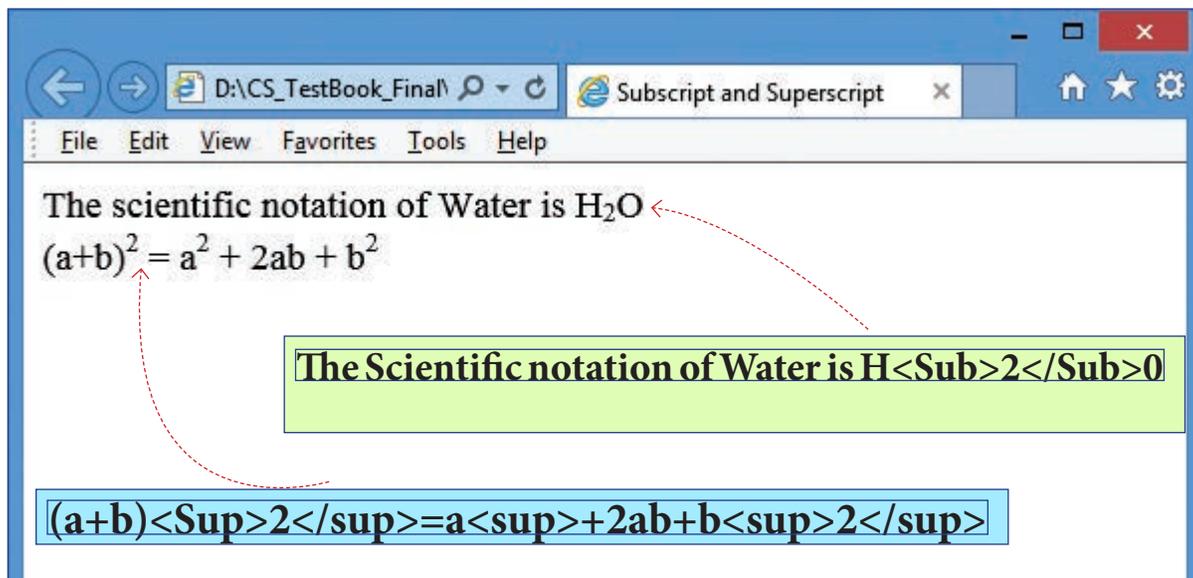
In HTML, the <sub> and <sup> tags are used to create subscript and superscripts respectively. As like as other formatting tags, this is also a container tag.

The text or number given between _{and} will be displayed as subscript. Same as subscript, the text or number given between ^{and} will be displayed as superscript.

Illustration: 11.5 Usage of <sub> and <sup>

```
<html>
<head>
<title> Subscript and Superscript </title>
</head>
<body>
    The scientific notation of Water is H<sub>2</sub>O <br>
    (a+b)<sup>2</sup> = a<sup>2</sup> + 2ab + b<sup>2</sup>
</body>
</html>
```

The output will be:



11.1.6 Inserting and Deleting

The text what you see on browser cannot delete or insert. But you can show a text as deleted or inserted. and <ins> tags are used to markup a segment of text as deleted or inserted respectively. These two tags are container tags.

The text what you specify between and will be displayed as strike through. The text you specify between <ins> and </ins> will be shown as underlined.

Illustration: 11.6 Usage of and <ins>

```
<html>
<head>
<title> Inserting and Deleting text </title>
</head>
<body>
    I am coming from <del> Madras</del> <ins> Chennai </ins>
</body>
</html>
```

11.1.7 Strike through:

To display a text as wrong text, the <s> tag can be used to show the text as strike through style. The <s> and tags are display the text in similar way. This is also a container tag. The text you specify between <s> and </s> will be display in strike through style.

11.1.8 Comparison of tags:

A few tags do the same things you have learned so far. For example, and , <i> and , <u> and <ins> and so on. These tags may be shows the same output, but the usage of tags are varying. The following table shows the usage of this kind of tags.

Table: 11.2

| Tag | Usage | Tag | Usage | Final Output |
|-----|--------------------------------|----------|-----------------------------|----------------|
| | To show the text in bold | | To show important text | Bold |
| <i> | To show the text as italics | | To Call attention | Italics |
| <u> | To show the text as underlined | <ins> | To insert a text | Underline |
| <s> | To show the wrong text | | To replaced or deleted text | Strike through |

While writing HTML document, you should use the appropriate tags according to its usage. If you want show a text as underlined use <u> instead of <ins>.

11.1.9 The Center Tag

Paragraphs can be centered with Align attribute with <p> tag. But for non-paragraph text contents can be centered with <center> tag. The <center> tag is used to centralize a segment of text. It is a container tag. That means, what you type between <center> and </center> will be displayed in the center of the browser.

Illustration 11.7 Center the text

```
<html>
  <head>
    <title> Center the text </title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <h1 align = center> Thiruvallur </h1>
    <center> Thiruvallur was originally known as Thiruvallur which specifies the
    sleeping position of the holy lord <b> "Balaji" <b>, in the
    <b> <u> Veeraragava swamy temple of Thiruvallur. </b> </u> </center>
  </body>
</html>
```

Output will be



11.2 Changing font style, size and color

The **** tag is used to change the style, size and color of text. It is also a container tag. It is generally used for changing the appearance of a short segment of text. Before using ****, you should have the knowledge about fonts.

A font is a named set of certain style of character and number. Each font looks different from other fonts. Generally some fonts are used for specific purpose. For example, Times New Roman is a style of font usually used for preparing office documents. Arial is another font style which is used for publishing work. Variety of fonts available in internet at free of cost.

Generally, a browser shows the contents as default system font setting. Every system has different font setting with another system.

The general form of tag with attributes:

```
<font face= "font_name" size=value color=color_name / color_code>
```

Text to be displayed

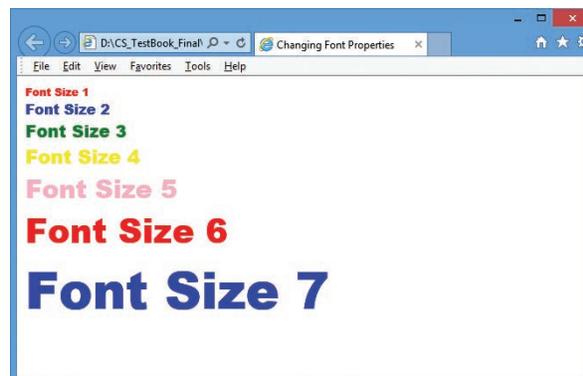
```
</font>
```

- The **face** is an attribute to set different font style. The name of a font has multiple words it should be specified within double quote.
- The size attribute is used to set size of the text. The size can have an absolute value from 1 to 7. These predefined sizes are known as virtual size. Each virtual size is successively 20% larger than the previous one.
- The color attribute is used to set the color to the text. As you learnt earlier color name or color code in hexadecimal may be used.

Illustration 11.8 HTML code to change font properties

```
<html>
<head>
<title> Changing Font Properties </title>
</head>
<body>
  <font face="Arial Black" size=1 color=red> Font Size 1 </font> <br>
  <font face="Arial Black" size=2 color=blue> Font Size 2 </font> <br>
  <font face="Arial Black" size=3 color=green> Font Size 3 </font> <br>
  <font face="Arial Black" size=4 color=yellow> Font Size 4 </font> <br>
  <font face="Arial Black" size=5 color=pink> Font Size 5 </font> <br>
  <font face="Arial Black" size=6 color=red> Font Size 6 </font> <br>
  <font face="Arial Black" size=7 color=blue> Font Size 7 </font> <br>
</body>
</html>
```

The output will be:



Note: The tag is not supported by HTML5.

Multiple fonts with face attribute:

As you learnt already, the face attribute of font tag is used to change font style of a segment of text. In face attribute, you can assign more than one font-name at a time within double quotes with comma. For example,

```
<font face = "Bookman old style1, Broadway1, Forte, Arial">
```

Welcome to HTML

``

Browser first tries to find out whether the font-name in the list is supported or not. If the first font is not supported by the browser, then it displays the text in second font, otherwise it will display next one. If no font in the list is supported, then the browser display the in the default font.

In the above code, consider the font names “Bookman old style1” and “Broadway1” are not supported by any browser. (Because, the names has been changed). So, the text “Welcome to HTML” will be displayed in “Forte” style. If your browser not supported “Forte” font, the text will be displayed in “Arial” font, otherwise the browser shows the text as in default font setting. In the case of Internet explorer, the “Times New Roman” is the default font to display the contents.

11.3 Section Break

The `<hr>` (Horizontal Rules) tag, which is known as “Thematic Breaks” separate sections of an HTML document visually. It produces a horizontal line spread across the width of the browser. This is an empty tag, which means the tag has no closing tag.

Illustration 11.9 An HTML code to demonstrate Horizontal rules tag - `<hr>`

```
<html>
  <head>
    <title> Horizontal Tag </title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <h1 align=center> Tamil Language </h1>
    <font face = "Arial Black" size = 5 color="Red">
    Tamil is a Dravidian language predominantly spoken by the Tamil people of
    </font>
    <hr>
    <font face = "Copperplate Gothic Bold" size = 6 color="Blue">
      India, Sri Lanka, Singapore, Malaysia, Mauritius and South Africa
    </font>
    <hr>
    <font face = "Verdana" size = 6 color="Green">
      Tamil is an official language of India (Tamilnadu and Puducherry),
      Sri Lanka and Singapore.
    </font>
  </body>
</html>
```

The output will be:



Attributes of <hr> tag

The <hr> tag having four attributes viz. **size**, **width**, **noshade** and **color**. These attributes are used to set size, width, 3D appearance and color to the horizontal line respectively.

The general syntax of <hr> tag with attributes:

```
<hr size=value width=value noshade, color=color_name/code>
```

Size:

Thickness of the horizontal line can be changed with size attribute. The size is given in terms of pixels. A pixel is one of the tiny dots that make up the display on computer. Generally, 72 pixels equal to an inch. Pixel is usually referred as points. For example: The code <hr size = 72> display a horizontal line with 1 inch thickness. The default size is 3 pixels.

Width:

The width attribute specifies the horizontal width of the rule line. The default rule is drawn across the full width of the browser. The value of the width attribute may be the exact width of the rule in pixel or a certain percentage. Usually, the value of the width is specified as percentage. 100% is the default width.

For example:

```
<hr width = 50%> display an half of a horizontal rule line on the browser window.
```

Noshade:

The default view of a horizontal rule line is 3D. So, no need to specify the term “noshade” as an attribute with <hr> tag. If you specify the attribute “noshade” turn off 3D view, turns on 2D view. Noshade is a Boolean type attribute.

Color:

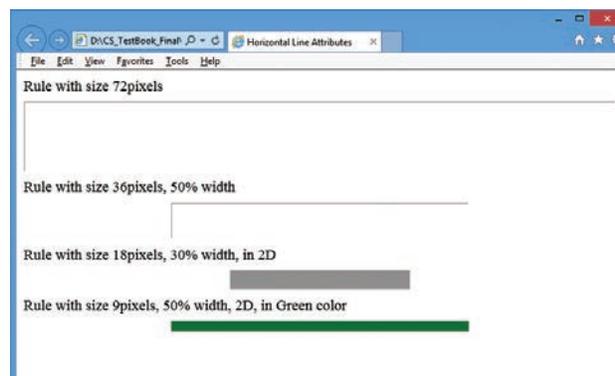
The horizontal line is displayed in gray color by default. The color attribute is used to change the default color to a desired color. As you have learnt already, the value of color can either be a color name or a color code.

Note: All attributes of `<hr>` tag are not supported by HTML5

Illustration 11.10: An HTML code to demonstrate Horizontal rules with Attributes.

```
<html>
<head>
  <title> Horizontal Line Attributes </title>
</head>
<body>
  Rule with size 72pixels
  <hr size = 72>
  Rule with size 36pixels, 50% width
  <hr size = 36 width=50%>
  Rule with size 18pixels, 30% width, in 2D
  <hr size = 18 width=30% noshade>
  Rule with size 9pixels, 50% width, 2D, in Green color
  <hr size = 9 width = 50% noshade color=Green>
</body>
</html>
```

The output will be



11.4 Tables in HTML

Table is a grid of rows and columns. Remember, what you learnt about tables in OpenOffice Writer. Creating a table in HTML is not as easy as creating one in OpenOffice Writer. Tables were officially introduced with HTML 3.2. Tables are useful for the general display of tabular data. Representing a table in HTML is heavy on tags.

11.4.1 Tags to create table elements

There are five core tags are used to create a table in HTML. They are,

- **<table>** tag is used to create a table.
- **<tr>** tag defines table rows
- **<th>** tag defined table columns
- **<td>** tag is used to specify the data in a cell
- **<caption>** tag defines title for the table
- Apart from these five core tags, **<tbody>**, **<thead>** and **<tfoot>** tags are also used to define and control whole sections of table. All the above tags are container tags.

11.4.2 Creating Table

With the following illustration, you can learn how to create a table in HTML.

Illustration 11.11: An HTML code to Table tags

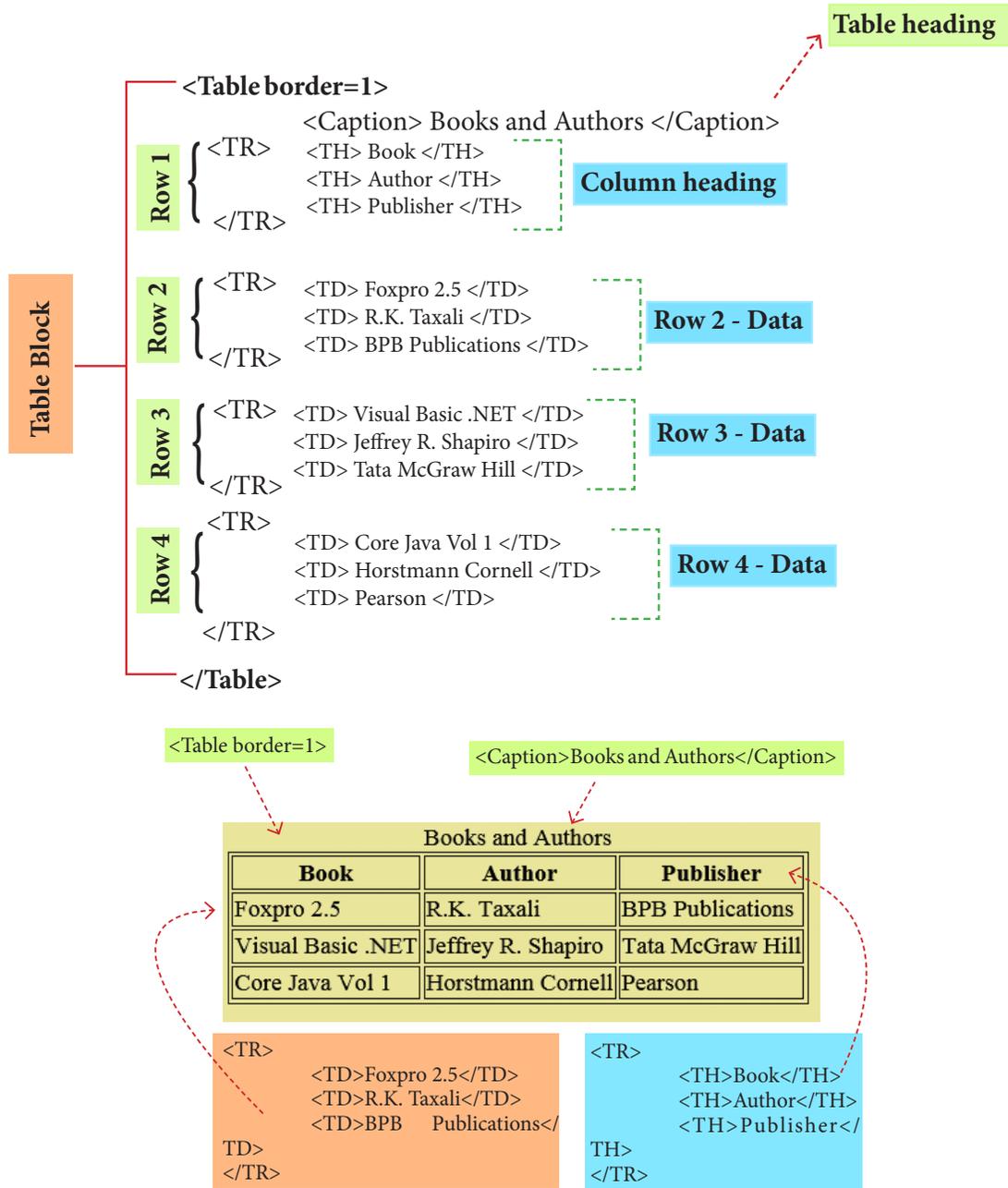
```
<html>
<head>
  <title> Creating Table </title>
</head>
<body bgcolor="PaleGoldenRod">
  <Table border=1>
  <Caption> Books and Authors </Caption>
  <TR>
    <TH> Book </TH>
    <TH> Author </TH>
    <TH> Publisher </TH>
  </TR>
  <TR>
    <TD> Foxpro 2.5 </TD>
    <TD> R.K. Taxali </TD>
    <TD> BPB Publications </TD>
  </TR>
  <TR>
    <TD> Visual Basic .NET </TD>
    <TD> Jeffrey R. Shapiro </TD>
    <TD> Tata McGraw Hill </TD>
  </TR>
  <TR>
    <TD> Core Java Vol 1 </TD>
    <TD> Horstmann Cornell </TD>
    <TD> Pearson </TD>
  </TR>
</Table>
</body>
</html>
```

In the above HTML code, the **<Table border=1>** tag creates a table structure with border. The code **<Caption> Books and Authors </Caption>** display the text specified between **<Caption>** as title to the table.

The above code contains four set of <tr> blocks. First block of <tr> creates a table row with three column headings with the help of <th> tag. When you use <th> tag, the column heading were aligned center and text becomes bold by default.

Rest of the <tr> blocks display the contents what you specify within <td> tags. All the tags used with table were container tags. So, each and every tag should be closed with their closing tag. The following Figure is more useful to understand the same code given above.

The output will be:



11.4.3 Attributes of table

The <table> is a container tag. There are several attributes to improve the layout of the table. They are listed below:

1. Cellspacing

It is used to set the space between cells in a table. The value should be in pixels

2. Cellpadding

It is used to set the space between the contents of a cell and its border. the value should be in pixels.

3. Border:

Border attribute with <table> tag is used to specify the thickness of the border lines around the table. The value of the border attribute should be a non zero value in pixels. If its value is zero, HTML displays the table without border. The default value is Zero in most the browsers.

4. Bordercolor:

It is used to apply the colour to the border lines.

5. Align:

It is used to set the position of the table within the browser window. Left is the default position. Right or center may be the value of align attribute.

6. Bgcolor

It is used to apply background colour to the table.

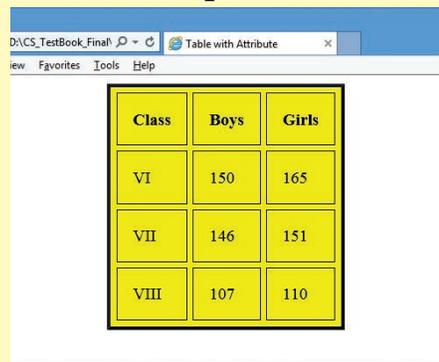
7. Height and Width

These two attributes are used to specify the height and width of a table in terms of pixels or percentage.

Illustration 11.12: An HTML code to demonstrate the attributes of Table

```
<html>
<head>
<title> Table with Attribute </title>
</head>
<body>
<table cellspacing=5 cellpadding=15 border=4 bordercolor=blue align=center
bgcolor=yellow>
<TR>
    <TH> Class </TH>
    <TH> Boys </TH>
    <TH> Girls </TH>
</TR>
<TR>
    <TD> VI </TD>
    <TD> 150 </TD>
    <TD> 165 </TD>
</TR>
<TR>
    <TD> VII </TD>
    <TD> 146 </TD>
    <TD> 151 </TD>
</TR>
<TR>
    <TD> VIII </TD>
    <TD> 107 </TD>
    <TD> 110 </TD>
</TR>
</table>
</body>
</html>
```

The output will be:



| Class | Boys | Girls |
|-------|------|-------|
| VI | 150 | 165 |
| VII | 146 | 151 |
| VIII | 107 | 110 |

Attributes of <TD>, <TH> and <TR> tags:

1. Align

Used to specify the horizontal alignment of content within a cell. Left is the default alignment. Possible values are Right and Center.

2. VAlign

Used to specify the vertical alignment of the contents within a cell. Bottom is the default alignment. Possible values are Top and Middle

3. Width

Used to specify the width of a cell in terms of pixels or percentage.

4. Bgcolor and Background

Bgcolor attribute is used to apply a particular colour to the background of a cell.

Background attribute is used to apply an image or picture as background of a cell.

5. Rowspan and Colspan

Rowspan attribute is used to merge two or more cells in a row as a single cell.

Colspan attribute is used to merge to two or more cells in a column as a single cell.

Illustration 11.13: An HTML code to demonstrate the attributes of <td>, <th> and <tr> tags.

```
<html>
<head>
<title> Attributes of td, tr and th tags </title>
</head>
<body>
<table border align=center>
<Caption> Govt. Hr. Sec. School, Mullai Nagar, Thiruvallur
<tr>
<th colspan=6> Boys and Girls Strength during 2016-17 and 2017-18 </th>
</tr>
<tr align=center>
<th rowspan=2> Class </th>
<th rowspan=2> Group </th>
<th colspan=2 bgcolor=silver> 2016 - 17 </th>
<th colspan=2 bgcolor=gray> 2017 - 18 </th>
</tr>
<tr>
```

```

<th bgcolor=yellow> Boys </th>
<th bgcolor=pink> Girls </th>
<th bgcolor=yellow> Boys </th>
<th bgcolor=pink> Girls </th>
</tr>
<tr align=center>
<th rowspan=2> XI </th>
<th> Science </th>
<td> 75 </td>
<td> 82 </td>
<td> 65</td>
<td> 96 </td>
</tr>
<tr align=center>
<th rowspan=2> Commerce </th>
<td> 125 </td>
<td> 147 </td>
<td> 118 </td>
<td> 163 </td>
</tr>
<tr align=center>
<th rowspan=2> XII </th>
<th> Science </th>
<td> 86</td>
<td> 97 </td>
<td> 71</td>
<td> 106 </td>
</tr>
<tr align=center>
<th rowspan=2> Commerce </th>
<td> 145 </td>
<td> 186 </td>
<td> 130 </td>
<td> 198 </td>
</tr>
</table>
</body>
</html>

```

The output will be:

| Govt. Hr. Sec. School, Mullai Nagar, Thiruvallur | | | | | |
|--|----------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|
| Boys and Girls Strength during 2016-17 and 2017-18 | | | | | |
| Class | Group | 2016 - 17 | | 2017 - 18 | |
| | | Boys | Girls | Boys | Girls |
| XI | Science | 75 | 82 | 65 | 96 |
| | Commerce | 125 | 147 | 118 | 163 |
| XII | Science | 86 | 97 | 71 | 106 |
| | Commerce | 145 | 186 | 130 | 198 |

Lists in HTML

HTML supports three types of lists viz. numbered, unnumbered and definition. These lists are called as Ordered List, Unordered List and Definition List respectively.

1. Numbered List / Ordered List

Numbered list is created within the tag pair ` ` tag. The tag `` is used to present the list item in the list. Ordered list displays items in a numerical or alphabetical order. Both `` and `` tags are container tags. But the usual the practice, closing tag `` never be used.

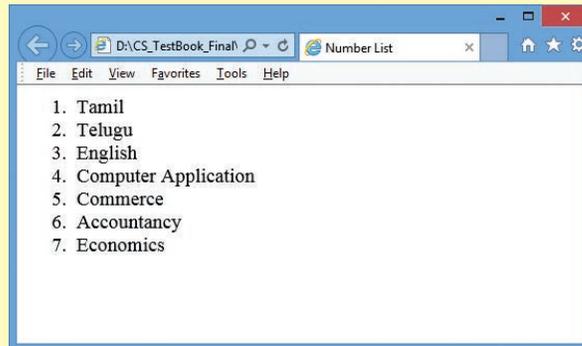
Illustration 11.14: An HTML code to demonstrate Numbered list

```

<html>
<head>
<title> Number List </title>
</head>
<body>
<OL>
  <LI> Tamil
  <LI> Telugu
  <LI> English
  <LI> Computer Application
  <LI> Commerce
  <LI> Accountancy
  <LI> Economics
</OL>
</body>
</html>

```

The output will be:



Attributes of Ordered List:

There are two attributes can be used to customize ordered list, they are

- (1) **Type** - changing numbering style
- (2) **Start** - changing numbering order.

Type – is used to change the number style. The default number style is standard Arabic numerals (1,2,3,.....).

Table: 11.3

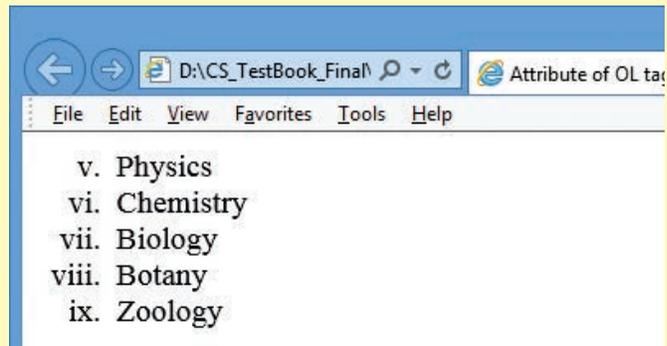
| Type value | Numbering style |
|------------|--|
| 1 | Standard Arabic Numerals 1,2,3,4,..... |
| a | Lowercase letters a, b, c, d, |
| A | Uppercase letter A, B, C, D |
| i | Lowercase Roman numerals i, ii, iii, iv, v |
| I | Uppercase Roman numerals I, II, III, IV, V |

Start – is used to specify the number of letter with which start the list. The default starting point is 1. The value of the start attribute should be a decimal number, regardless of the numbering style being used.

Illustration 11.15: An HTML code to demonstrate attribute of OL tag

```
<html>
<head>
<title> Attribute of OL tag </title>
</head>
<body>
  <OL type=i start=5>
    <LI> Physics
    <LI> Chemistry
    <LI> Biology
    <LI> Botany
    <LI> Zoology
  </OL>
</body>
</html>
```

The output will be:



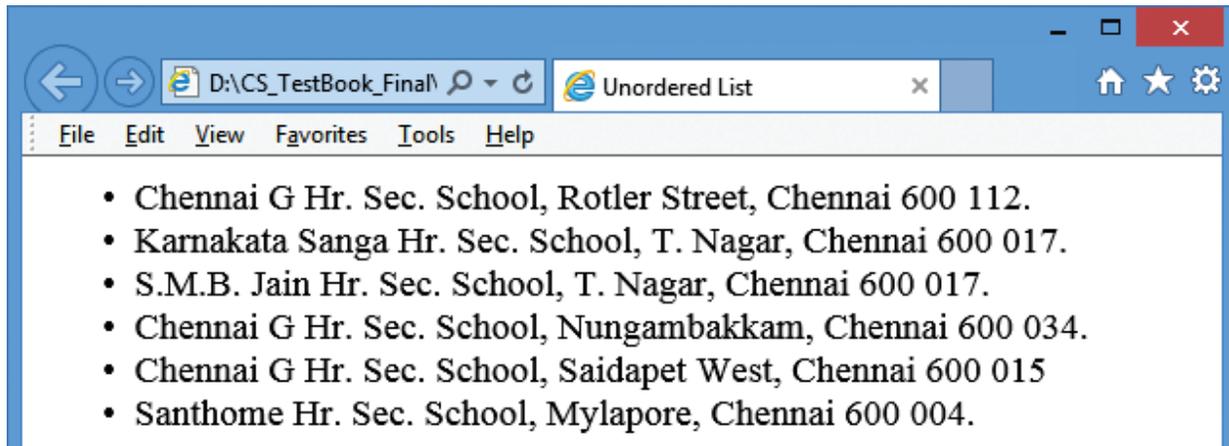
2. Un-numbered List / Unordered List

Unordered lists are often referred as bulleted lists. Instead of numbers, each element in the list has prefixed with a special bullet symbol. Unordered list is surrounded within `` `` tags. As discussed above, each list element is defined by `` tag.

Illustration 11.16: An HTML code to demonstrate Unordered list

```
<html>
<head>
<title> Unordered List </title>
</head>
<body>
  <UL>
    <LI> Chennai G Hr. Sec. School, Rotler Street, Chennai 600 112.
    <LI> Karnakata Sanga Hr. Sec. School, T. Nagar, Chennai 600 017.
    <LI> S.M.B. Jain Hr. Sec. School, T. Nagar, Chennai 600 017.
    <LI> Chennai G Hr. Sec. School, Nungambakkam, Chennai 600 034.
    <LI> Chennai G Hr. Sec. School, Saidapet West, Chennai 600 015
    <LI> Santhome Hr. Sec. School, Mylapore, Chennai 600 004.
  </UL>
</body>
</html>
```

The output will be:



Attribute of Unordered List:

Like ordered list, **type** attribute is used to customize bullet style for the list of elements. By default, a solid circle is used as bullets.

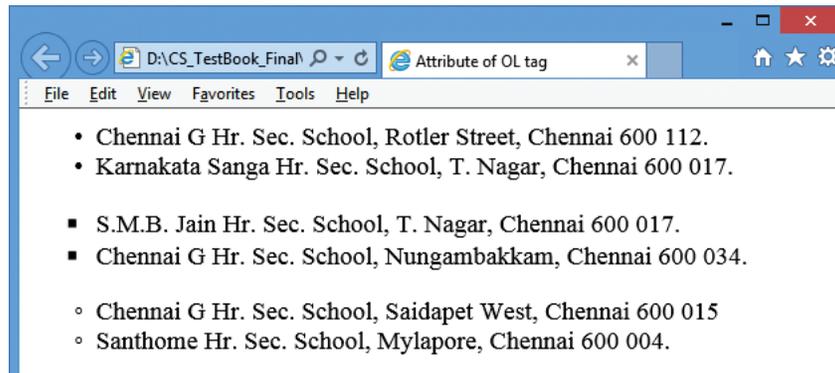
Table: 11.4

| Type value | Numbering style |
|------------|----------------------|
| Disc | • A solid circle |
| Square | ■ A solid square |
| Circle | ○ An unfilled circle |

Illustration 11.17: An HTML code to demonstrate Unordered list

```
<html>
<head>
<title> Attribute of UL tag </title>
</head>
<body>
  <UL>
    <LI> Chennai G Hr. Sec. School, Rotler Street, Chennai 600 112.
    <LI> Karnakata Sanga Hr. Sec. School, T. Nagar, Chennai 600 017.
  </UL>
  <UL type=square>
    <LI> S.M.B. Jain Hr. Sec. School, T. Nagar, Chennai 600 017.
    <LI> Chennai G Hr. Sec. School, Nungambakkam, Chennai 600 034.
  </UL>
  <UL type=circle>
    <LI> Chennai G Hr. Sec. School, Saidapet West, Chennai 600 015
    <LI> Santhome Hr. Sec. School, Mylapore, Chennai 600 004.
  </UL>
</body>
</html>
```

The output will be:



3. Definition List

Definition list is different from other two types of list. No bullet or number is provided for the list items. In this list type, the list element has two parts.

- (1) A definition term
- (2) The definition description

Definition list is surrounded within `<DL> </DL>` tags.

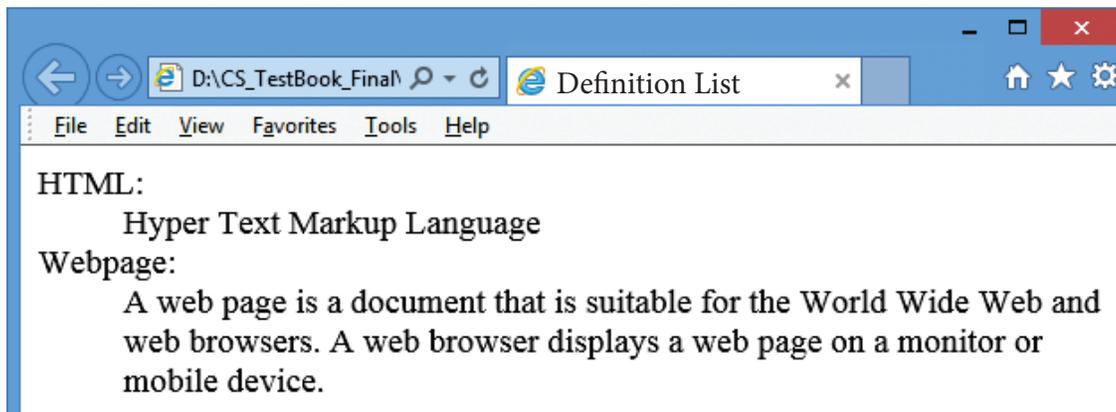
Definition term is presented in between `<DT> </DT>` tag and

Definition description should be surrounded within `<DD> </DD>` tag.

Illustration 11.18: An HTML code to demonstrate Definition list

```
<html>
<head>
<title> Definition List </title>
</head>
<body>
  <DL>
    <DT> HTML: </DT>
    <DD> Hyper Text Markup Language </DD>
    <DT> Webpage:
  <DD> A web page is a document that is suitable for the World Wide Web and
  web browsers. A web browser displays a web page on a monitor or mobile device.
  </DD>
  </DL>
</body>
</html>
```

The output will be:



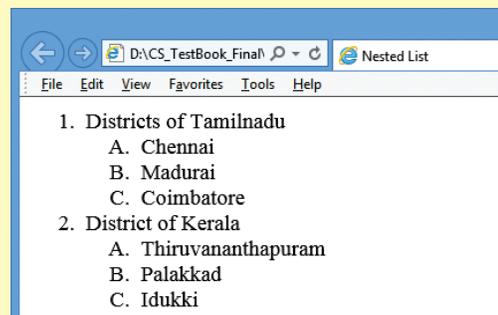
Nested Lists:

A list block can be defined inside another list is called as nested list.

Illustration 11.19: An HTML code to demonstrate Nested lists

```
<html>
<head>
<title> Nested List </title>
</head>
<body>
<OL>
  <LI> Districts of Tamilnadu
  <UL type=A>
    <LI> Chennai
    <LI> Madurai
    <LI> Coimbatore
  </UL>
  <LI> District of Kerala
  <UL type=A>
    <LI> Thiruvananthapuram
    <LI> Palakkad
    <LI> Idukki
  </UL>
</OL>
</body>
</html>
```

The output will be:



Links:

Link is an important feature of HTML to connect web resources. Link in HTML is used to create hyperlinks to web content. Web content may be an HTML document or an external webpage or any multimedia content such as an image, video, audio, animation etc., or even a part of the current document.



There are two important things needs to create a link in HTML,

- (1) The name of the file or URL to which you want to link
- (2) The text that will serve as the clickable link.

The anchor tag `<A>` is used to create links along with `HREF` attribute. `HREF` is abbreviated as “Hypertext Reference”.

Structure of an anchor tag with href:

` Text – Clickable link `

Example:

`SCERT`

The above link code creates the target of the hyperlink to the website `http://tncert.org/index.html`. At the time the user clicks the link, the browser opens the home page of the URL.

Internal Links:

Creating a link to a particular section of the same document is known as Internal Link. To create an internal like, the attribute `Name` is used along with `<A>` tag. The `Name` attribute of `<A>` tag establish the link to the content within the document.

Illustration 11.20: An HTML code to demonstrate Internal Linking:

```

<html>
<head>
<title> South India </title>
</head>
<body>
<h1 align = center> South India </h1>
<p> South India is the area encompassing the Indian states of
<A href = #AP> Andhra Pradesh, </A>
<A href = #KR> Karnataka, </A>
<A href = #KL> Kerala, </A>
<A href = #TN> Tamil Nadu </A> and Telangana as well as the union territories of
Lakshadweep, Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Puducherry, occupying 19% of India's
area (635,780 km2 or 245,480 sq mi). </p>
<A Name = AP><B> Andhra Pradesh </B> </A>
<p> Andhra Pradesh is one of the 29 states of India. Situated in the south-east of the country,
it is the eighth-largest state in India. The largest city in Andhra Pradesh is Visakhapatnam.
</p>
<A Name = KR> <B> Karnataka </B> </A>

```



```
<p> Karnataka is a state in the south western region of India. It was formed on 1 November 1956, with the passage of the States Reorganisation Act. Originally known as the State of Mysore, it was renamed Karnataka in 1973. The capital and largest city is Bangalore (Bengaluru). </p>
```

```
<A Name = KL> <B> Kerala </B> </A>
```

```
<p> Kerala is a state in South India on the Malabar Coast. It was formed on 1 November 1956 following the States Reorganisation Act by combining Malayalam-speaking regions. It is divided into 14 districts with the capital being Thiruvananthapuram.</p>
```

```
<A Name = TN> <B> Tamilnadu </B> </A>
```

```
<p> Tamil Nadu literally 'The Land of Tamils' or 'Tamil Country' is one of the 29 states of India. Its capital and largest city is Chennai (formerly known as Madras). </p>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

| HTML Link Colors | |
|------------------|--|
| | A link will appear in all browsers by default as in the following colour: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• An unvisited link is underlined and blue• A visited link is underlined and purple• An active link is underlined and red We can change the default colours, by using CSS will be discussed later. |

External Link:

Establish link with an external web page in known as external linking. It is made possible by providing the URL of the external file in the HREF attribute of <A> tag of the current page.

Illustration 11.21: An HTML code to demonstrate Linking with an external website/webpage

```
<html>
<head>
<title> Links </title>
</head>
<body>
  <h1 align=center>
    Welcome to <br>
    <A href = "http://www.tnscert.org">
    State Council of Educational Research and Training, Tamilnadu </A>
  </h1>
</body>
</html>
```

Illustration 11.22: An HTML code to demonstrate Linking with multiple pages:
<! Master.htm >

```
<html>
<head>
<title> Linking two pages </title>
</head>
<body>
  <h2> Applications of OpenOffice </h2>
  <ul>
    <LI> <A href=writer.htm> OpenOffice Writer </A>
    <LI> <A href=calc.htm> OpenOffice Calc </A>
    <LI> <A href=impress.htm> OpenOffice Impress </A>
  </ul>
</body>
</html>
```

<! Writer.htm>

```
<html>
<head>
<title> OpenOffice Writer </title>
</head>
<body>
<h2> OpenOffice Writer </h2>
<p> Writer has everything you would expect from a modern, fully equipped word
processor. </p>
<p> It is simple enough for a quick memo, yet powerful enough to create complete
books with contents, diagrams, indexes, etc. You're free to concentrate on your ideas
while Writer makes them look great. </p>
<A href=master.htm> Back to Home </A>
</body>
</html>
```



<! calc.htm>

```
<html>
<head>
<title> OpenOffice Calc </title>
</head>
<body>
<h2> OpenOffice Calc </h2>
<p> Calc is the spreadsheet application you've always wanted.
Newcomers find it intuitive and easy to learn; professional data miners and number
crunchers will appreciate the comprehensive range of advanced functions. </p>
<p> DataPilot is an advanced technology that makes it easy to pull in raw data from
corporate databases; cross-tabulate, summarize, and convert it into meaningful
information. </p>
<A href=master.htm> Back to Home </A>
</body>
</html>
```

<! Impress.htm>

```
<html>
<head>
<title> OpenOffice Impress</title>
</head>
<body>
<h2> OpenOffice Impress </h2>
<p> Impress is a truly outstanding tool for creating effective multimedia presentations.
Your presentations will stand out with 2D and 3D clip art, special effects, animation,
and high-impact drawing tools.</p>
<A href=master.htm> Back to Home </A>
</body>
</html>
```



Points to Remember:

- ``, `<i>`, `<u>` are the tags to make the text as bold, italic and underline. These tags are otherwise known as “Physical Style” tags.
- Highlighting is an important formatting feature is used to call attention to the reader. The `<mark>` tag is used to highlight the text in HTML.
- The `<sub>` and `<sup>` tags are used to create subscript and superscripts respectively.
- The `` tag is used to change the style, size and color of text.
- A font is a named set of certain style of character and number.
- The `<hr>` (Horizontal Rules) tag, which is known as “Thematic Breaks” separate sections of an HTML document visually.
- Table is grid of rows and columns.
- The tables were officially introduced with HTML 3.2.
- There are five core tags are used to create a table in HTML.
- HTML supports three types of lists viz. numbered, unnumbered and definition. These lists are called as Ordered List, Unordered List and Definition List respectively.
- Link is an important feature of HTML to connect web resources. Link in HTML is used to create hyperlinks to web content.
- Hyperlinks are considered either Internal or External links depends on their target.

Workshop:

1. Write an HTML code for a webpage of your school with the following specifications:
 - o A heading followed by a paragraph about your school in 10 lines using text formatting tags and attributes.
 - o Include an ordered list with the subjects taught your school.
2. Write an HTML code for a webpage of your district with the following details and features:
 - o A heading followed by a paragraph of 15 sentences about the district using text formatting tags and attributes.
 - o A list of the tourist places in the district. (Use Unordered list)
3. Write an HTML code to show the following table in a webpage:

| Students studying Computer Subjects | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|-----------------|-------------------|------------------|
| SN | School | No. of Students | | |
| | | Comp. Science | Comp. Application | Comp. Technology |
| 1 | Govt. HSS, M.K.B. Nagar, Chennai 39 | 25 | 62 | -- |
| 2 | Chennai G HSS, M.H. Road, Chennai 11 | 123 | 141 | 87 |
| 3 | Dr. GMTTV HSS, Amman Koil St., Chennai 79 | 45 | 76 | 23 |
| 4 | Chennai G HSS, Rotler St, Chennai 112 | 18 | 63 | 43 |
| 5 | Chennai B HSS, G.Koil St., Chennai 84 | 31 | 52 | 15 |



4. Write HTML codes to create four web pages about Population of Tamilnadu with the following description.
 - o In main page write about “Population” (Refer XI Economics text book, Page No: 228-229. Para 11.5) and create list with the following terms:
 - o “Density”, “Urbanisation” and “Sex ratio”.
 - o Write separate pages for “Density”, “Urbanisation” and “Sex ratio” (For contents, refer XI Economics text book, Page No: 229. Para 11.5.1, 11.5.2 and 11.5.3).
 - o In main page, create link with respective pages to the list items.

Evaluation



Part – I

Choose the correct answer

1. Which of the following tags are called as physical style tags?

| | |
|-----------------------|--------------------|
| (A) <html>, , | (B) , , <u> |
| (C) <A>, , <i> | (D) , <i>, <u> |

2. Which feature is used to call attention to the reader?

| | | | |
|---------------|----------|-------------|---------------|
| (A) Highlight | (B) Bold | (C) Italics | (D) Underline |
|---------------|----------|-------------|---------------|

3. The tags <sub> and <sup> used for:

| | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| (A) Subject and Super | (B) Subscript and Super |
| (C) Subject and Superscript | (D) Subscript and Superscript |

4. A named set of certain style of character and number is:

| | | | |
|-----------|---------------|----------|----------|
| (A) Style | (B) Character | (C) Font | (D) List |
|-----------|---------------|----------|----------|

5. Pick odd one from the list

| | | | |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| (A) <tr> | (B) <th> | (C) <dh> | (D) <td> |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|

6. Match the following:

| | | | |
|-----------|---|----------------|--------------|
| (a) tfoot | - | (1) Order list | |
| (b) start | - | (2) Hyperlink | |
| (c) href | - | (3) Highlight | |
| (d) mark | - | (4) Table | |
| (a) | | (b) | (c) (d) |



- | | | | |
|-----|---|---|-----|
| (A) | 4 | 1 | 2 3 |
| (B) | 1 | 4 | 3 2 |
| (C) | 4 | 3 | 2 1 |
| (D) | 1 | 2 | 4 3 |

7. Definition list has how many parts?

- (A) 5 (B) 4 (C) 3 (D) 2



8. A list block can be defined inside another list is:

- (A) Inner List (B) Nested List (C) Outer List (D) Listing List

9. Read the following statement and choose the correct statement(s):

(I) Link in HTML is used to create hyperlinks to web content.

(II) HREF is abbreviated as Hypertext Markup File

- (A) I is correct (B) II is correct
 (C) I and II is correct (D) Both are wrong

10. To create internal link, which of the following attribute should be used?

- (A) link (B) name (C) local (D) Inter

Part - II

Very Short Answers

- Write a short note on (i) (ii)
- What is the use of <mark> tag?
- Write the following equation as HTML notation:

$$Pd = 2s - Q^2$$
- Write about any two attributes of font tag.
- What is thematic break?
- What is pixel?
- What are the types of list in HTML?
- How will you define numbered list?

Part-III

Short Answers

1. Write an HTML code to display the following text in exactly the same way as given below.
I am studying Computer Science Application.
2. Briefly explain the attributes of <hr> tag.
3. What are the core tags used to create table in HTML?
4. Write an HTML code to provide hyperlink to <https://www.w3schools.com>
5. Difference between and tags.
6. Write HTML code to produce the following table:

| | |
|---|---|
| A | B |
| | C |

Part-IV

Explain in Detail

1. Write an HTML code the show the following text:

| |
|--|
| <p>MODERN ATOMIC THEORY</p> <p>The findings of modern atomic theory are given as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• An atom is the smallest particle which takes part in chemical reaction.• An atom is considered to be a divisible particle.• The atoms of the same element may not be similar in all respects. eg: Isotopes (^{35}Cl, ^{37}Cl)• The atoms of different elements may be similar in some respects. eg. Isobars (^{40}Ar, ^{40}Ca) |
|--|

2. Explain the attributes used with <table> tag in HTML.
3. Explain the types of list with suitable HTML code.
4. What is Link and explain the types of links.
5. Write HTML code to create the following table:

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| A | B | | | |
| | C | D | E | G |
| | F | | | |

GLOSSARY

| | | |
|------------------------|---|---|
| <i>Text Formatting</i> | – | <i>Showing text with different style and colour.</i> |
| <i>Font</i> | – | <i>Named set of certain style of character and numbers.</i> |
| <i>Table</i> | – | <i>A Structure of rows and columns or grid of cells.</i> |
| <i>Cell</i> | – | <i>An individual box in a table.</i> |
| <i>Border</i> | – | <i>A line surrounded by cells.</i> |
| <i>Column</i> | – | <i>Vertical structure of a table.</i> |
| <i>Row</i> | – | <i>Horizontal structure of a table.</i> |
| <i>Ordered List</i> | – | <i>Indents lists having numbers or letters in front of every list item.</i> |
| <i>Unordered List</i> | – | <i>Indents lists having a bullet symbol in front of every list item.</i> |
| <i>Definition List</i> | – | <i>Lists showing definition terms and definition descriptions.</i> |
| <i>Link</i> | – | <i>Make connection with a part of content of same document or an external document.</i> |
| <i>Hyperlink</i> | – | <i>A link from a hypertext document.</i> |
| <i>Internal Link</i> | – | <i>Connecting with another part of the same document.</i> |
| <i>Local Link</i> | – | <i>Internal Link</i> |
| <i>External Link</i> | – | <i>Connection with another hypertext document.</i> |

References:

1. Mastering HTML, CSS & JavaScript Web Publishing – Laura Lemay, Rafe Colburn, Jennifer Kyrnin – BPB Publications.
2. Informatics Practices, A text book for CBSE class XII – Sumita Arora – Dhanpat Rai & Co.
3. Computer Application (Commerce) – Text book of XII – Department of Education – SCERT, Kerala.
4. <https://www.w3schools.com/html/default.asp>