

Fairly advanced HTML

Even more on lists

To specify the list marker displayed by the browser, you can use **list-style-type: *type***

list-style-type	Marker (s)
disc	●
circle	○
square	□
decimal	1, 2, 3, 4, ...
decimal-leading-zero	01, 02, 03, 04, ...
lower-roman	i, ii, iii, iv, ...
upper-roman	I, II, III, IV, ...
lower-alpha	a, b, c, d, ...
upper-alpha	A, B, C, D, ...
none	no marker displayed

Even more on lists

To specify the indentation of long list items, use **list-style-position: *position***, where ***position*** can be either **outside** (which is the default), or **inside**, which does not indent the text running on a second line of an item.

Even more on tables

- The **<caption>** tag works only with tables; the tag must be placed within the table structure.
- The syntax for creating a table caption is

<caption align="*alignment*">Caption Text</caption>

where ***alignment*** indicates the caption's placement and can have a value of ***bottom*** which centers the caption below the table, ***top*** or ***center***, which center the caption above the table, and ***left*** or ***right***, which place the caption above the table to the left or right.

Even more on tables

- With the **frame** and **rules** attributes, you can control how borders and gridlines are applied to the table.
- The **frame** attribute allows you to determine which sides of the table will have borders. The syntax for that is:

<table frame="*type*"> ... </table>

where ***type*** is one of the types on the next slide.

Even more on tables

A	B	C
D	E	F
G	H	I

frame="box"

A	B	C
D	E	F
G	H	I

frame="above"

A	B	C
D	E	F
G	H	I

frame="below"

A	B	C
D	E	F
G	H	I

frame="hsides"

A	B	C
D	E	F
G	H	I

frame="lhs"

A	B	C
D	E	F
G	H	I

frame="rhs"

A	B	C
D	E	F
G	H	I

frame="vsides"

A	B	C
D	E	F
G	H	I

frame="void"

Even more on tables

The **rules** attribute lets you control how the table gridlines are drawn. The syntax for that is `<table rules="type"> ... </table>` where *type* is one of the following:

A	B	C
D	E	F
G	H	I

rules="all"

A	B	C
D	E	F
G	H	I

rules="rows"

A	B	C
D	E	F
G	H	I

rules="cols"

A	B	C
D	E	F
G	H	I

rules="none"

Links within pages

To create a link to a specific location in another file, enter the code

```
<a href="file#id">content</a>
```

where **file** is the name of the HTML file and **id** is the id of an element marked within that file.

Linking to an email address

- Many Web sites use e-mail to allow users to communicate with a site's owner (or a sales representative, technical support staff, etc.)
- You can turn an e-mail address into a hypertext link, so that when a user clicks on the link, the browser starts an e-mail program and automatically inserts the address into the "To" field of a new outgoing message.

Linking to an email address

- The **mailto** protocol also allows you to add information to the e-mail, including the subject line and the text of the message

mailto:address?header1=value1&header2=value2& ...

- To preserve information about blank spaces, URLs use **escape characters** (not the same as the special characters we looked at before).
- `mailto:brimkov@cs.fredonia.edu?Subject=Test&Body=This%20is%20a%20test%20message`

Escape characters

Escape Character Code	Character	Escape Character Code	Character
%20	space	%5B	[
%0D%0A	new line	%5D]
%3C	<	%60	`
%3E	>	%3B	;
%23	#	%2F	/
%25	%	%3F	?
%7B	{	%3A	:
%7D	}	%40	@
%7C		%3D	=
%5C	\	%26	&
%5E	^	%24	\$
%7E	~		

Some new HTML elements

- The **address** element indicates contact information. Most browsers display an address element in italicized font, and some browsers right-justify or indent addresses. This is a two-sided tag.
- The **sup** element makes superscript text, the **sub** element makes subscript text. Both are two-sided.
- **<hr>** places a horizontal line across the web page. This is a one-sided tag.
- The **blockquote** element is used to enclose an extended quotation, which indents it from the left and right and usually justifies it.

Preformatted text

- The (two-sided) **<pre>** tag creates preformatted text and retains any spaces or line breaks indicated in the HTML file.
- Preformatted text is text formatted in ways that HTML would not otherwise recognize.
- The **<pre>** tag displays text using a fixed-width font (like courier).
- By using the **<pre>** tag, a text table can be displayed, and the columns will retain their alignment.

Preformatted text

```
<p>
Park City native, <b>Laura Blake</b>, won the 27<sup>th</sup> Front Range Marathon
over an elite field of the best long distance runners in the country. Laura's
time of 2 hr. 28 min. 21 sec. was only 2 minutes off the women's course record
set last year by Sarah Rawlings. Kathy Lasker and Lisa Peterson finished second
and third, respectively. Laura's victory came on the heels of her performance at
the NCAA Track and Field Championships, in which she placed second running for
Colorado State.
</p>
```

```
<pre>
Group      Runner              Time              Origin
=====
Men         1. Peter Teagan     2:12:34          San Antonio, Texas
Men         2. Kyle Wills       2:13:05          Billings, Montana
Men         3. Jason Wu         2:14:28          Cutler, Colorado

Women      1. Laura Blake      2:28:21          Park City, Colorado
Women      2. Kathy Lasker     2:30:11          Chicago, Illinois
Women      3. Lisa Peterson    2:31:14          Seattle, Washington
</pre>
```

```
<p>
In an exciting race, <b>Peter Teagan</b> of San Antonio, Texas, used a finishing
kick to win the men's marathon for the second straight year, in a time of
2 hr. 12 min. 34 sec. Ahead for much of the race, Kyle Wills of Billings, Montana,
finished second, when he could not match Teagan's finishing pace. Jason Wu of
Cutler, Colorado, placed third in a very competitive field.
</p>
```

Hotspots

- HTML allows you to divide an image into different **hotspots**, each linked to a different destination.
- To define these hotspots, you create an **image map** that matches a specified region of the inline image to a specific destination.

Hotspots

Define a hotspot using its **location** in the image and its **shape**. Syntax of the hotspot element:

```
<area shape="shape" coords="coordinates"  
href="url" alt="text">
```

Where you fill in values for the *shape*, *coordinates*, *url*, and *alt*.

Hotspots

Two points define a **rectangular hotspot**:

```
<area shape="rect" coords="200,50,500,250"  
href="article1.html">
```

- The ***coordinates*** are entered as a series of four numbers separated by commas.
- HTML expects that the first two numbers represent the coordinates for the upper-left corner of the rectangle, and the second two numbers indicate the location of the lower-right corner.

Hotspots

- A **circular hotspot** is defined by the location of its center and its radius:

```
<area shape="circle" coords="300,150,50"  
href="article2.html">
```

- The center of this circle is at (300, 150), and it has a radius of 50 pixels.

Hotspots

- To create a polygonal hotspot, you enter the coordinates for each vertex in the polygon.
- **`<area shape="polygon" coords="13,60,13,270,370,270,370,225,230,225,230,60" href="article3.html">`**

Hotspots

Once you have created these, you can group them with the **map** element:

```
<map name="myMap">
```

```
<area shape="shape1" coords="coordinates1"  
href="url1" alt="text1">
```

```
<area shape="shape2" coords="coordinates2"  
href="url2" alt="text2">
```

```
</map>
```

Hotspots

Then, add the **usemap** attribute to the image you are modifying to implement the hotspots:

```

```

Splash screen

A **splash screen** is a web page containing an interesting animation or graphics that introduces a website. It usually only has one link on it – which goes to the main page of your website – and it usually doesn't have any links leading to it.