

HTML: Lecture 3



Oct 2023 - Hero Muhamad Sulaiman- Salahaddin University

1

Outline

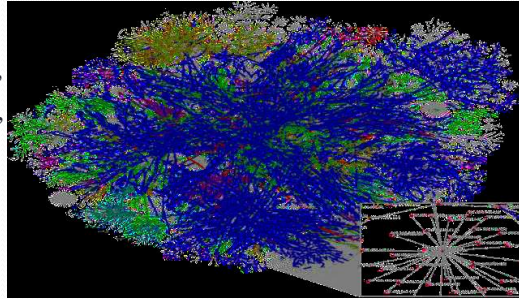
- Internet.
- WWW.
- URL.
- HTML Links.
- Styling methods.
- Style Attribute.
- Background Colors
- Style Attribute

Oct 2023 - Hero Muhamad Sulaiman- Salahaddin University

2

Internet

- The Internet is a worldwide collection of computer networks, cooperating with each other to exchange data using a common software standard. Through telephone wires and satellite links, Internet users can share information in a variety of forms.
- An Internet user has access to a wide variety of services:
 - Electronic mail,
 - File transfer ,
 - Vast information resources,
 - Interest group membership,
 - Multimedia displays,
 - Real-time broadcasting.



Oct 2023 - Hero Muhamad Sulaiman- Salahaddin University

3

WWW

- WWW stands for the **World Wide Web** and its most often called the Web.
- The Web is a global set of documents, images and other resources, logically interrelated by hyperlinks and referenced with Uniform Resource Identifiers (URIs).
- Web is only one of hundreds of services used on the Internet.
- All the computers use a communication standard called HTTP.

Oct 2023 - Hero Muhamad Sulaiman- Salahaddin University

4

URL

- URL stands for Uniform Resource Locator.
- A URL is a formatted text string used by Web browsers, email clients and other software to identify a network resource on the Internet.
- Network resources are files that can be plain Web pages, other text documents, graphics, or programs.
- A URL is another Term for a web address.
- It is a four-part addressing scheme.

Structure of a URL

^{protocol}
<http://www.centralpenn.edu/library/index.html>
_{server address} ^{pathname} _{filename}

URL

- A URL can be composed of words, such as "w3schools.com", or an Internet Protocol (IP) address: 192.68.20.50.
- Most people enter the name of the website when surfing, because names are easier to remember than numbers.
- Web browsers request pages from web servers by using a URL.
- When you click on a link in an HTML page, an underlying <a> tag points to an address on the world wide web.
- A Uniform Resource Locator (URL) is used to address a document (or other data) on the world wide web.

HTML Links



- HTML uses the `<a>` anchor tag to create a link to another document or web page.
- The Anchor Tag and the **href** Attribute
- An anchor can point to any resource on the Web: an HTML page, an image, a sound file, a movie, etc.
- The syntax of creating an anchor:
 - `Text to be displayed (hyper text) `
 - EX: ` Visit Our Site`
- The `<a>` tag is used to create an anchor to link from, the href attribute is used to tell the address of the document or page we are linking to, and the words between the open and close of the anchor tag will be displayed as a hyperlink.

HTML Links

- **HTML Links**
- This Code Would Display
 - `Google!`
- **The Target Attribute**
 - The target attribute specifies where to open the linked document.
 - The target attribute can have one the following values:
 - `_self` : Default. Opens the document in the same window/tab as it was clicked
 - `_blank`: Opens the document in a new window or tab
 - `_parent`: Opens the document in the parent frame
 - `_top`: Opens the document in the full body of the window

Email Links

➤ Email Links

- To create an email link, you will use mailto: plus your email address.
- `...` Creates a mailto link
- Ex. Here is a link to my email account :
- ` Email Me `
- To add a subject for the email message, you would add `?subject=` after the email address. For example:
`Email Me`

Styling Methods

- There are three ways of inserting a style sheet:

1. Inline style:-

e.g: `<p style="color:sienna; margin-left:20px">This is a paragraph.</p>`

2. Internal Style Sheet:-

```
<head>
<style>
hr {
color:sienna;}
p {margin-left:20px;}
body {background-image:url("images/back40.gif");}
</style>
</head>
```

Styling Methods

➤ There are three ways of inserting a style sheet:

3. External Style Sheet:-

e.g:

```
<head>
<link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="mystyle.css">
</head>
```

Style Attribute

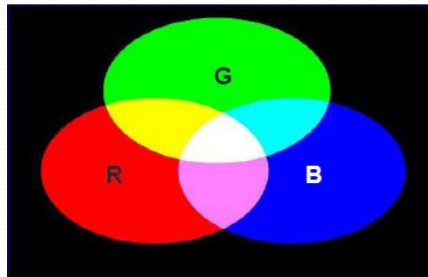
- The style attribute specifies an inline style for an element.
- The style attribute will override any style set globally, e.g. styles specified in the <style> tag or in an external style sheet.
- The HTML **style** attribute has the following syntax:
 - `<tagname style="property:value;">`
- The **property** is a CSS property. The **value** is a CSS value.

HTML background Colors

There are following three different methods to set colors in your web page:

- 1. Color names:** You can specify color names directly like green, blue or red.

e.g.1 : setting background color `<body bgcolor="lime">`



Main colors

HTML background Colors

- 2. Hex codes:** The hex color code is a 6 or 3 digit (short-form) hexadecimal (base 16) value. The most common way to specify a color in design is via the hex color code value. There are 16,777,216 colors to choose from.

- In this format, each 2-digit section of the code represents the amount, in sequence, of red, green or blue that forms the color.
- For example, a RGB value with 00 as the first two digits "00ffff" or "0ff" has no red in the color. While "ff00ff" or "f0f" has no green in the color and "ffff00" or "ff0" has no blue in the color

e.g.1 : setting background color as cyan color `<body bgcolor="#00ffff">`

Colors Hexa Code

1. WHITE	1. #FFFFFF
2. BLACK	2. #000000
3. RED	3. #FF0000
4. GREEN	4. #00FF00
5. BLUE	5. #0000FF
6. MAGENTA	6. #FF00FF
7. CYAN	7. #00FFFF
8. YELLOW	8. #FFFF00
9. AQUAMARINE	9. #70DB93
10. BAKER'S CHOCOLATE	10. #5C3317
11. VIOLET	11. #9F5F9F
12. BRASS	12. #B5A642
13. COPPER	13. #B87333
14. PINK	14. #FF6EC7
15. ORANGE	15. #FF7F00

Oct 2023 - Hero Muhamad Sulaiman- Salahaddin University

15

HTML background Colors

- 3. Color decimal or percentage values:** RGB is an acronym which stands for Red, Green, and Blue. Each value ranges from 0 to 255. It is represented as a three-dimensional coordinate i.e. (R,G,B).

e.g. 1: Setting background color as blue

```
<body bgcolor="rgb(0,0, 255)">
```

Oct 2023 - Hero Muhamad Sulaiman- Salahaddin University

16

All three formats of 16 basic colors

Color Name	RGB Triplet	Hexadecimal	Color Name	RGB Triplet	Hexadecimal
Aqua	(0,255,255)	00FFFF	Navy	(0,0,128)	000080
Black	(0,0,0)	000000	Olive	(128,128,0)	808000
Blue	(0,0,255)	0000FF	Purple	(128,0,128)	800080
Fuchsia	(255,0,255)	FF00FF	Red	(255,0,0)	FF0000
Gray	(128,128,128)	808080	Silver	(192,192,192)	C0C0C0
Green	(0,128,0)	008000	Teal	(0,128,128)	008080
Lime	(0,255,0)	00FF00	White	(255,255,255)	FFFFFF
Maroon	(128,0,0)	800000	Yellow	(255,255,0)	FFFF00

Style Attribute

- The CSS properties are as follows:
 - *background-color* for background color
 - *color* for text color
 - *font-family* for text font type
 - *font-size* for text size
 - *text-align* for text alignment

- Example:

```
<h1 style="color:blue ; text-align:center" >This is a header</h1>
```

```
<p style="color:green" >This is a paragraph.</p>
```

Summary

- ✓ Internet.
- ✓ WWW.
- ✓ URL.
- ✓ HTML Links.
- ✓ Styling methods.
- ✓ Style Attribute.
- ✓ Background Colors.
- ✓ Style Attribute.

References

- Smith, B. E. 2009. *Creating Web Pages For Dummies*, 9th ed. Wiley Publishing, Inc., Indianapolis: Indiana.
- Deitel, H. M. and Deitel, P. J. 2008, *Internet and World Wide Web How to Program*, 4th Ed 1424 pp, Paperback; Publisher: Prentice Hall; 4th Ed. (September 5, 2007); ISBN-10: 0-131-75242-1; ISBN-13: 978-0131752429.
- Refsnes, H. et.al. 2010, *Learn HTML and CSS*, Wiley Publishing, Inc., Indianapolis, Indiana
- Meyer, E., *Cascading Style Sheets (CSS): The Definitive Guide*, 3rd Ed., O'Reilly, 2006.
- Zakas, N. C. 2009. *Professional JavaScript® for Web Developers*, 2nd Edition. Wiley Publishing, Inc., Indianapolis: Indiana
- www.w3schools.com
- www.tutorialspoint.com