

Dayanand Science College Latur
BSC FY

Theory: Paper No. II

Course Code: OCS-102

Designing of Web Pages Using HTML

Unit-II

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2.1 HTML:

- HTML stands for Hyper Text Markup Language.
- An HTML file consists of various markup tags that actually tell the browser about how to display the page.
- HTML document may contain scripting language code as well like JavaScript, VBScript etc.
- It is necessary for an HTML file to save with .htm or .html as a file extension.
- In order to create a simple HTML file, you are just required to use any simple text editor like notepad etc.

Rules and Guidelines

HTML does have Following rules,

1. HTML Is Not Case Sensitive

```
<B>Welcome</B>  
<B> Welcome </b>  
<b> Welcome </B>  
<b> Welcome </b>
```

2. Attribute Values May Be Case Sensitive

The actual attribute values in some tags may be case sensitive, particularly where URLs are concerned. So `` and `<imgsrc="TEST.GIF">` do not necessarily reference the same image. When referenced from a UNIX-based Web server, where filenames are case sensitive, test.gif and TEST.GIF would be two different files, whereas on a Windows Web server, where filenames are not case sensitive, they would reference the same file.

3. HTML Is Sensitive to a Single Whitespace Character

Any white space between characters displays as a single space. This includes all tabs, line breaks, and carriage returns. Consider this markup:

```
<strong> w h i t e s p a c e</strong><br>  
<strong> w h i t e s p a c e </strong><br>  
<strong> w h i t e  
s p a c e </strong><br>
```

All the spaces, tabs and returns are collapsed to a single element

Whitespace
Whitespace
Whitespace

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4. Elements Should Have Close Tags Unless Empty

Under traditional HTML, some elements have optional close tags. For example, both of the paragraphs here are allowed, although the second one is better:

`<p>This isn't closed`

`<p>This is</p>`

However, given the content model, the close of the top paragraph can be inferred since its content model doesn't allow for another `<p>` tag to occur within it.

5. Elements Should Nest

A simple rule states that tags should nest, not cross; thus

`<i>is in error as tags cross</i>`

Where as

`<i>is not since tags nest</i>`

and thus is syntactically correct. To be a well-formed mark-up, proper nesting is mandatory.

6. Browsers Ignore Unknown Attributes and Elements

For better or worse, keep in mind that browsers will ignore unknown elements and attributes; so,

`<bogus>this text will display on screen</bogus>` and mark-up such as

`<p id="myPara" obviously bad attribute="TRUE">will also render fine.</p>`

7. Attributes Should Be Quoted

Under traditional HTML as well as under HTML5, simple attribute values do not need to be quoted. If the attribute contains only alphanumeric content, dashes, and periods, then the quotes can safely be removed; so,

``

Would work fine in most browsers and would validate. However, the lack of quotes can lead to trouble, especially when scripting is involved. Quotes should be used under transitional mark-up forms and are required under strict forms like XHTML; so,

``

Would be the correct form of the tag.

2.2 Basic elements

- Following are the Basic Elements of HTML

➤ HTML

➤ HEAD

➤ TITLE

➤ BODY

1. HTML

- The source code of a web page is basically constructed using HTML tags which are a series of standardized keywords and abbreviations defined in the official Hypertext Mark-up Language specification.

- HTML is a publishing language that all computers may potentially understand and immediately interpret as the initializing and formatting instructions that go into the making of a web page. Each keyword or abbreviation in HTML is known as an 'element' and each HTML element is enclosed in angle brackets like this... `< >` This 'angle bracket/ HTML element' assembly is known as an HTML 'tag' and all HTML elements have at least a start tag and a majority of them also have an end tag.

- The start tag of an HTML always takes this format: `<HTML>` The end tag differs slightly by incorporating a slash (`'/'`) and always takes this format: `</HTML>`

- The angle brackets `< >` enclosing HTML elements keep them hidden behind the scenes of a web page. The elements do not appear on the actual web page itself but rather they only act as a means to instruct your web browser how to display that which appears between the start tag and the end tag.

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Structure Of HTML

Structure of HTML Document

```
<HTML>
<HEAD>
  <TITLE> MY FIRST WEB PAGE </TITLE>
</HEAD>

  <BODY>
-----
-----
  </BODY>
</HTML>
```

2. HEAD

The information in the head element of an **HTML** document is very important because it is used to describe or augment the content of the document. The element acts like the front matter or cover page of a document. It includes the information about the page that is useful for visual styling, defining interactivity, setting the page title, and providing other useful information that describes or controls the document. **<HEAD>** tag defines the header area of page, which is not displayed within the page itself in the browser. In the **<HEAD>** section we have to write **<TITLE>** tag. **The <Head> tag ends with </Head>**

3. TITLE

A single **<Title>** element is required in the head element and is used to set the text that most browsers display in their title bar. The value Within a title is also used in a browser's history system, recorded when the page is bookmarked, and consulted by search engine robots to help determine page meaning. In short, it is pretty important to have a syntactically correct, descriptive, and appropriate page title. Thus, given

```
<title>Simple HTML Title Example</title>
```

When a title is not specified, most browsers display the URL path or filename instead.

4. BODY

After the head section, the body of a document is delimited by **<body>** and **</body>**. Only one body element can appear per document. Within the body of a Web document is a variety of types of elements.

For example, block level elements define structural content blocks such as paragraphs

```
<p> This is the Example of Paragraph </p>
```

```
<h1>This is the example of headings </h1>.
```

Attributes of the **<BODY>** Tag:

We can define appearance of document. These attributes let us declare background and foreground colors of our page's text and links as well as a background Image.

BGCOLOR: It indicates background color of the document or web page shown in the browser,

Example: `<body bgcolor= "Gray">`

```
<body bgcolor= "#FF0000">
```

BACKGROUND: This attribute is used to specify the filename with its path which is displayed as a background for our web page in web browser

Example: `< body background= "Image1.jpeg">`

LINK: This attribute is used to indicate the color of hyperlink text used in the document. The document is not already visited by the browser.

Example: `<Body Link= "RED">`

ALINK: Alink attribute is used to indicate the color of hypertext which has been activated or selected by the user.

Example: `<Body Alink= "Magenta">`

VLINK: Vlink indicates the color of Hypertext within the document which corresponds to document already visited by the browser.

Example: `<Body Vlink= "Maroon">`

TEXT: The Text attribute indicate the color of the normal text in the document of the web browser.

Example: `<Body Text= "Teal">`

LEFTMARGIN: It specifies the width in pixels of a margin of white space from the left side of the document.

Example: `<Body Left margin= "20">`

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TOPMARGIN: It specifies the width in pixels of a margin of white space from the Top edge of the document

Example: <Body Top margin= "20">

SCROLL: This attribute indicate whether scrolling is possible or not in the document. If we set its value to YES then scrolling is possible and if we set its value to NO then scrolling is not possible.

Example: <Body Scroll= "NO">

2.3 Lists

There are 3 different types of lists. A tag starts an ordered list, for unordered lists, and <DL> for definition lists. Ordered and unordered lists are used in an identical manner except that user numbers ordered list elements. User may present those numbers in a variety of ways. Unordered list items are not numbered. Both types of lists are made up of sequences of list items defined by the LI element (whose end tag may be omitted).

a) Ordered Lists:- The ordered list is started by using tag. The list is specified within and tag as follows:

```
<OL>
```

```
<LI>First Element
```

```
<LI>Second Element
```

```
<LI>Third Element
```

```
</OL>
```

The following attributes are used with tag:

TYPE= "A"

The user can specify the type of numbering to be used in the ordered lists. You can use the type attribute to specify the type of numbering/lettering system to be used in the ordered list. The types are:

1 ->Arabic numbers (Default).

A-> uppercase alphabets.

a ->lowercase alphabets.

I-> uppercase Roman numbers.

i ->lowercase Roman numbers.

START = "101"

The start attribute specifies the starting number in the list. You can start the list from any number.

Example:

```
<OL TYPE="I" START= "101">
```

```
<LI> First Element
```

```
<LI> Second Element
```

```
<LI> Third Element
```

```
</OL>
```

b) Unordered Lists:- The unordered list is started by using tag. The list is specified within and tag as follows:

```
<UL>
```

```
<LI>First Element
```

```
<LI>Second Element
```

```
<LI>Third Element
```

```
</UL>
```

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The following attributes are used with tag: TYPE= "Circle"

The user can specify the type of lists to be used in the unordered lists. You can use the type attribute to specify the type of symbols to be used in the unordered list.

The types are:

- Disc (Default)
- Circle
- Square

Example:-

```
<OL TYPE= "Square">
```

```
<LI>First Element
```

```
<LI>Second Element
```

```
<LI>Third Element
```

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c) Definition Lists:- The Definition list is another form of list supported by html. In this the definitions are specified one after the other. The Definition list is created using <DL> tags. The definitions are enclosed in <DL> and </DL> tags. In these tags the Definition Terms are written in <DT> and </DT> while Definition Data (Description) is written in <DD> and </DD> tags.

Example:-

```
<DL>
<DT>Web Browsers</DT>
<DD> Web Browsers are application software used for accessing Internet.
</DD>
<DT>HTML</DT>
<DD> Hypertext Markup Language</DD>
<DT>HTTP</DT>
<DD> Hypertext Transfer Protocol</DD>
</DL>
```

2.4 Linking HTML pages

LINKING HTML PAGES

- The real power of the Internet lies in its ability of creating hyperlinks. Hyperlink information can be in any form-text, graphics, audio or video.
- These hypertext links, are usually visible as blue underlines and are technically known as anchors.
- You can change the hypertext link color to any color of your choice either while creating the page or by customizing settings in your Web browser.
- Most browsers have options for customizing the hyperlink color.
- Browsers like Internet Explorer and Netscape Navigator by default show blue as the hyperlink color.
- We will cover changing hyperlink color using HTML in the next chapter. In this chapter you will learn to include hyperlinks into a Web page.

Creating Links in HTML Page

Creating a link or hyperlink from your page is a very simple task. All you need is

- The name or the URL of the file to which you want to create a hyperlink.
(In the earlier chapters we have already discussed the addressing scheme known as URLs {Uniform Resource Locators} which direct us to the hyperlinks on the web.)
- The text that will serve as the hyperlink.

The Link Tag

- To create a hyperlink you will use the <A>..... anchor tag. The <A> tag is mainly used for creating links to other Web pages or within the same Web page .
- All the text that you give within the opening and closing tag is visible as an underlined hyperlink text to the user.
- The <A> tag requires a **HREF** attribute, which specifies the target URL it should follow when the link is clicked on.
- Figure 4.1 shows the tag for creating a hyperlink and fig. 4.2 shows a simple linked page.

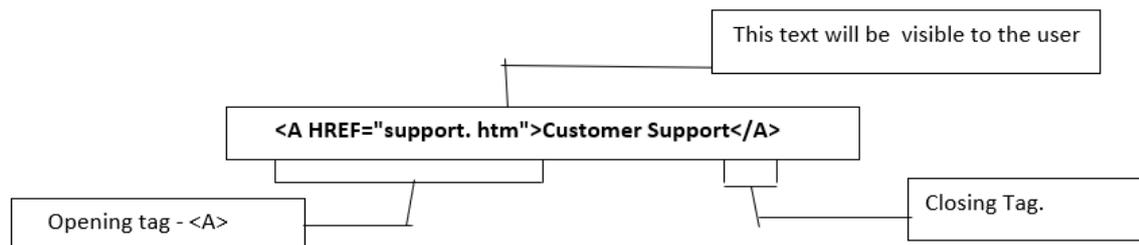
This will be displayed when when the user clicks on the hyperlink.

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Kinds of Linking

1) Linking Two or More Web Pages

You can create these pages in a text editor and then navigate them using a browser.

We have created two files, index.htm, which is the main file and is link to support.htm.

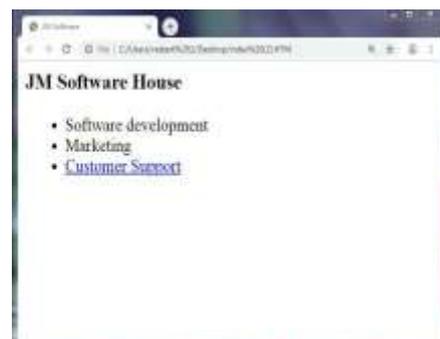
Remember to save the files in the same folder or directory.

File: index.htm

```
<HTML>
  <HEAD>
<TITLE> JM Software </TITLE>
  </HEAD>
  <BODY>
    <P> <H3> JM Software House </H3>
    <UL TYPE="SQUARE">
      <LI> Software development
      <LI> Marketing
      <LI><A HREF="support. htm"> Customer Support </A>
    </UL>
  </P>
</BODY>
</HTML>
```

The File: support.htm

```
<HTML>
<HEAD>
<TITLE> Customer Support-JM Software </TITLE>
</HEAD>
<BODY>
<H3> Customer Support </H3>
<P> We aim to provide support to all those businesses and
individuals who are using our software products. Our customer
support services are divided into the following main
sections:</p>
<UL>
<LI><A HREF="online.htm">Online Support</A>
<LI><A HREF="address. htm">Support offices and phone
numbers</A>
```



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```
<LI><A HREF="knbase.htm">Knowledge Base</A>  
<LI><A HREF="faq.htm"> FAQ on Products</A>  
<LI><A HREF="download.htm">Troubleshooting downloads</A>  
<LI><A HREF="feedback.htm">Your feedback</A>  
</UL>  
<P> <A HRFF="index.htm"> Back to home page </A> </P>  
</BODY>  
</HTML>
```

you click on the "Customer Support" hyperlink you will be able to view the

page-support.htm



you click on the "Customer Support" hyperlink you will be able to view the page-support.htm



2. Linking within a Web page

Local linking is very useful in situations where you may have to link menu sections within one Web page itself. To do this, you need to set marks within the document. This is done using the `<A NAME>.....` tag.

```
<A NAME="software"> <B> Software Development </B></A>
```

Once you have marked a section you have to now direct your hyperlink to that section and that is done using the same old `<A HREF>.....` tag. While doing linking within a Web page you have to write the hash (#) symbol along with the name of the section. `<A`

```
HREF="#software">Software development </A>
```

Following Figure should help you in understanding how internal linking works.

Index.htm



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Use the following code for linking within the same page

```
<HTML>
  <HEAD>
    <TITLE> JM Software </TITLE>
  </HEAD>
  <BODY>
    <P><B> JM Software House </B></P>
    <HR>
    <P>
    <UL>
      <LI> <A HREF="#software">Software development</A>
        <UL>
          <LI>Company Information
          <LI> The platform for the software development
          <LI> Hardware Specification
          <LI>Customized development
          <LI>Client List
        </UL>
      <LI>Marketing
        <UL>
          <LI>Complete information of the products
          <LI>Online sale of products
          <LI> Product Updates
        </UL>
      <LI> Customer Support
        <UL>
          <LI> Encourage customers to give meaningful feedback
          <LI> Customer support
          <LI> FAQ (Frequently Asked Questions)
          <LI> Search engine for the site to help in locating information
          <LI> Contact Address and Company Address
        </UL>
    </UL>
    </P>
    <HR>
    <P><A NAME="software"><B>Software Development </B> </A> </P>
    <P> We offer a wide array of software solutions for organizations, with a high degree of flexibility
    to suit your specific requirements. We make software for Windows and UNIX Platforms.</P>
  </BODY>
</HTML>
```

Linking to a Specific Point in Anchor Web Page

- ❖ In real time Web development there may be situations where you may have to create a hyperlink to a specific point in another Web page .
- ❖ In this case you are not only hyperlinking to an external Web page but also to a specific point in that page as shown in following Fig.

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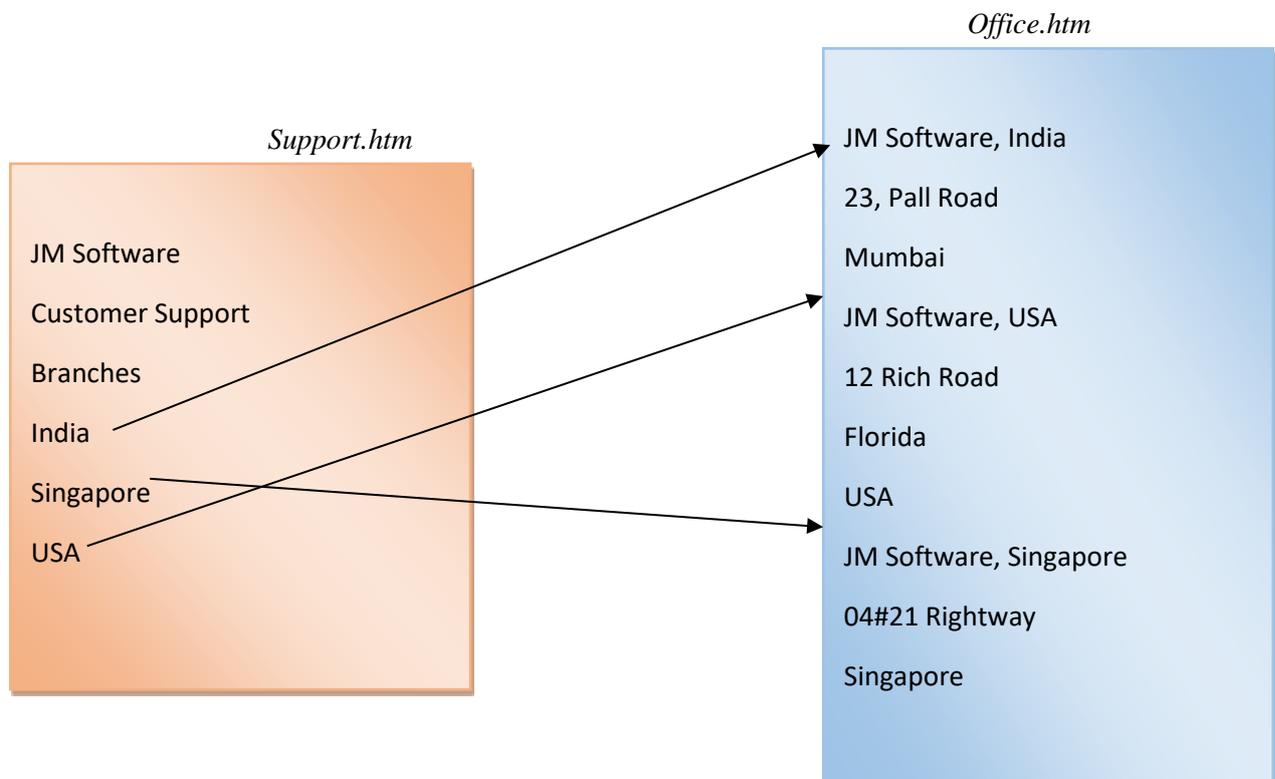
- ❖ You have to follow the same procedure as you did while hyperlinking within the same Web page. So, for Linking to the Singapore address from the file support.htm to office.htm, you will define the <A NAME> tag in *office.htm*.

JM Software, Singapore

The only difference is when you use the <A HREF> tag in support.htm, you will have to specify the filename first and then the name of the anchor tag.

Singapore

To be more comfortable with the concept, it is best to try out the example shown above.



2.5 Linking to URLs

HTML links are hyperlinks.

You can click on a link and jump to another document.

When you move the mouse over a link, the mouse arrow will turn into a little hand.

Hyperlinks are defined with the HTML <a> tag:

link text

Example:

Visit Google Site

2.6 Text formatting

HTML Headings

Headings are defined with the <h1> to <h6> tags.

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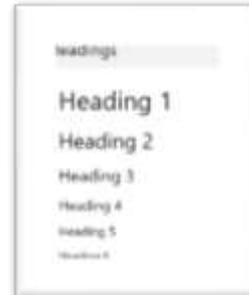
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<h1> defines the most important heading. <h6> defines the least important heading.

```
<html><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>
```



Formatted and Unformatted Text:-

Text formatting tags change the appearance of the text itself. A tag that is applied to a text is known as a formatting tag. The tags used for text formatting are as follows.

1) **(Bold Tag) :-** The tag makes text bold. This element indicates that the enclosed text should be displayed in boldface. The tag is used to highlight parts of a text.

Example:- This is bold.

2) **(Italics Tag) <i>:-** The <i> tag makes text italics. This element indicates that the enclosed text should be displayed in italics style.

Example:- This displays the text as <i>Italics.</i>

3) **(Underline Tag) <u>:-** The <u> tag makes text underlined. This element indicates that the enclosed text should be displayed in underlined.

Example:- This displays <u>Underlined</u> text.

4) **Strikethrough <S> or <STRIKE> or :-** This strikethrough tags displays text with a line through it. You can use any one tag (<s> or <strike> or) to do this operation.

Example:- 4 GB Pen drive <s>Rs.500/-</s>, now Rs.300/-.

5) **Subscript <SUB> :-** This displays the text as subscript text that displays below the baseline of the text.

Example:- H₂O

6) **Superscript <SUP> :-** This displays the text as superscript text that has baseline above the baseline of the rest of the text.

Example:- 15th Aug. 1947.

7) **Big <BIG> :-** This tag increases the font size by +1.

Example:- This is <big>big font</big>.

8) **Small <SMALL> :-** This tag decreases the font size by -1.

Example:- This is <small>small font</small>.

9) **Teletype <TT> :-** This displays the text with fixed-width font also known as mono spaced font.

Example:- <tt>fixed-width font</tt>.

10) **Emphasis :-** This tag emphasizes the text in same way usually as italic.

Example:- This is emphasized .

11) **Code <CODE> :-** This displays some characters as code usually in Courier font.

Example:- <code>y = m * x + b</code>

12) **Strong :-** This tag displays the text in boldface same as bold tag.

Example:- This is strong.

13) **Variable <VAR> This displays the text in program variable italics style.**

Example:- int add, sum;

Extended quotations <BLOCKQUOTE>:- Quoting a large body of text and making it stand out from the rest of text can be accomplished with the <blockquote> tag. The tag indents the quotation block on both the left and right, and also adds a blank line above and below. The amount of indentation used on both sides may vary from browser.

Example:- <BLOCKQUOTE> This is blockquote text. </BLOCKQUOTE>

This is normal text.

```
<HTML>
<Body>
<H3>Physical Character Styles</H3><FONT color=red size=10
face="Snap ITC">example of text formatting</FONT>
```


2.7 Text Alignment

The align attribute specifies the alignment of the text within a paragraph. <p align="left | right | center | justify">

Value	Description
left	Left-align text
right	Right-align text
center	Center-align text
justify	Stretches the lines so that each line has equal width (like in newspapers and magazines)

```
<HTML><Body>  
<HR color=purple SIZE=3 width=10000>  
ALIGNMENT EFFECT<BR>  
<P align=left>"LEFT ALIGNMENT"</P><BR>  
<P align=center>CENTER ALIGNMENT</P><BR>  
<P align=right>RIGHT ALIGNMENT</P><BR>  
<HR color=purple SIZE=3 width=10000></Body></Html>
```



2.9 Fonts and Font Sizes

The tag changed the scene of Web designing as it gave the developer lot of options in terms of controlling text display. Using the tag you can specify the font name between the quotation marks. When the browser encounters page with , it searches the system for the given font names and then displays the text in that

Similarly you can apply attribute to make it more attractive and readable. Following example explains these three attributes of FONT tag.

```
<html>  
<head><title> FONT Page</title></head>  
<body>  
<FONT face="Embassy BT" color= red size=10>Working  
with Font Attributes</FONT>  
</body>  
</html><p><FONT FACE="Arial, Helvetica, Comic Sans MS" This is the font face section. </FONT></p>
```



2.10 Using Colors for the Web,

The use of colors can really brighten up your web page. In this section we are going to cover how we can use the color tags to change the text and background color of the Web document.

To change the color in your document you need to know the color name or the hexadecimal value representing that color.

Using an image-editing program like paint shop pro 4.12 you can get the hexadecimal value of a particular color. When you open paint shop pro go to option **File/Preferences/general Program Preferences** and select the option **Palettes/hexadecimal display**. Now select the tool called the **color**

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picker. When you will move the mouse on the color palette then you can see the hexadecimal value of that color right below the palette. There are a lot of freeware and shareware paint programs available that help in getting the hexadecimal values for Web documents. Some popular ones are Color Finder and HTML Color Reference for Windows.

Hexadecimal values are 6 digit numbers, for instance the value for color white would be #FFFFFF and for color black #000000. You can use the color names like, red, blue, white, navy, teal and others, these are supported by Netscape and Internet Explorer. Well, they may easy to remember but they have a major disadvantage over display consistency on browsers. This may result in a very different layout of your Web page from what you might have conceived.

Following are some colors used for web

Color Name	HEX
AliceBlue	#F0F8FF
AntiqueWhite	#FAEBD7
Aqua	#00FFFF
Aquamarine	#7FFFD4
Azure	#F0FFFF
Beige	#F5F5DC
Bisque	#FFE4C4
Black	#000000
BlanchedAlmond	#FFEBCD
Blue	#0000FF
BlueViolet	#8A2BE2
Brown	#A52A2A
BurlyWood	#DEB887
CadetBlue	#5F9EA0
Chartreuse	#7FFF00
Chocolate	#D2691E
Coral	#FF7F50
CornflowerBlue	#6495ED
Cornsilk	#FFF8DC
Crimson	#DC143C
Cyan	#00FFFF
DarkBlue	#00008B
DarkCyan	#008B8B
DarkGoldenRod	#B8860B
DarkGray	#A9A9A9
DarkGrey	#A9A9A9
DarkGreen	#006400
DarkKhaki	#BDB76B
DarkMagenta	#8B008B
DarkOliveGreen	#556B2F
DarkOrange	#FF8C00
DarkOrchid	#9932CC
DarkRed	#8B0000
DarkSalmon	#E9967A
DarkSeaGreen	#8FBC8F
DarkSlateBlue	#483D8B
DarkSlateGray	#2F4F4F
DarkSlateGrey	#2F4F4F
DarkTurquoise	#00CED1
DarkViolet	#9400D3
DeepPink	#FF1493
DeepSkyBlue	#00BFFF

DimGray	#696969
DimGrey	#696969
DodgerBlue	#1E90FF
FireBrick	#B22222
FloralWhite	#FFFACD
ForestGreen	#228B22
Fuchsia	#FF00FF
Gainsboro	#DCDCDC
GhostWhite	#F8F8FF
Gold	#FFD700
GoldenRod	#DAA520
Gray	#808080
Grey	#808080
Green	#008000
GreenYellow	#ADFF2F
HoneyDew	#F0FFF0
HotPink	#FF69B4
IndianRed	#CD5C5C
Indigo	#4B0082
Ivory	#FFFFF0
Khaki	#F0E68C
Lavender	#E6E6FA
LavenderBlush	#FFF0F5
LawnGreen	#7CFC00
LemonChiffon	#FFFACD
LightBlue	#ADD8E6
LightCoral	#F08080
LightCyan	#E0FFFF
LightGoldenRodYellow	#FAFAD2
LightGray	#D3D3D3
LightGrey	#D3D3D3
LightGreen	#90EE90
LightPink	#FFB6C1
LightSalmon	#FFA07A
LightSeaGreen	#20B2AA
LightSkyBlue	#87CEFA
LightSlateGray	#778899
LightSlateGrey	#778899
LightSteelBlue	#B0C4DE
LightYellow	#FFFFE0
Lime	#00FF00
LimeGreen	#32CD32
Linen	#FAF0E6

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Course Code: OCS-102

Designing of Web Pages Using HTML

Magenta	#FF00FF	PowderBlue	#B0E0E6
Maroon	#800000	Purple	#800080
MediumAquaMarine	#66CDAA	RebeccaPurple	#663399
MediumBlue	#0000CD	Red	#FF0000
MediumOrchid	#BA55D3	RosyBrown	#BC8F8F
MediumPurple	#9370DB	RoyalBlue	#4169E1
MediumSeaGreen	#3CB371	SaddleBrown	#8B4513
MediumSlateBlue	#7B68EE	Salmon	#FA8072
MediumSpringGreen	#00FA9A	SandyBrown	#F4A460
MediumTurquoise	#48D1CC	SeaGreen	#2E8B57
MediumVioletRed	#C71585	SeaShell	#FFF5EE
MidnightBlue	#191970	Sienna	#A0522D
MintCream	#F5FFFA	Silver	#C0C0C0
MistyRose	#FFE4E1	SkyBlue	#87CEEB
Moccasin	#FFE4B5	SlateBlue	#6A5ACD
NavajoWhite	#FFDEAD	SlateGray	#708090
Navy	#000080	SlateGrey	#708090
OldLace	#FDF5E6	Snow	#FFFAFA
Olive	#808000	SpringGreen	#00FF7F
OliveDrab	#6B8E23	SteelBlue	#4682B4
Orange	#FFA500	Tan	#D2B48C
OrangeRed	#FF4500	Teal	#008080
Orchid	#DA70D6	Thistle	#D8BFD8
PaleGoldenRod	#EEE8AA	Tomato	#FF6347
PaleGreen	#98FB98	Turquoise	#40E0D0
PaleTurquoise	#AFEEEE	Violet	#EE82EE
PaleVioletRed	#DB7093	Wheat	#F5DEB3
PapayaWhip	#FFEFD5	White	#FFFFFF
PeachPuff	#FFDAB9	WhiteSmoke	#F5F5F5
Peru	#CD853F	Yellow	#FFFF00
Pink	#FFC0CB	YellowGreen	#9ACD32
Plum	#DDA0DD		

2.11 Preformatted text

The `<PRE>...</PRE>` is used for displaying a pre-formatted text 'as it is' in a Web browser. While creating text for the `<PRE>` tag it is safe not to use the tab key, as some browsers do not support tab key within the `<PRE>` tag. You should instead use the space characters to format your text, which you intend to display using the `<PRE>` tag. For this reason, the pre-formatted text is displayed using a mono-spaced font.

Pre-formatted text is printed to the browser window in exactly the same format as it is placed in your HTML document. But this tag has some limitations. If you put any whitespace within the text then it will be visible in the final output as well. The preformatted text is usually shown in the regular courier font. It is ideal for displaying code samples.

```
<HTML>
<HEAD>
<TITLE>The <BR>tag</TITLE>
</HEAD><body><PRE>
# INCLUDE<lt;STDIO.H>
# INCLUDE<lt;CONIO.H>
void main()
```

```
{
int a,b,c;
clrscr();
printf("enter the value of a and b");
scanf("%d",&a,"%d",&b);
c=a+b
printf("addition of two number"=&c);
getch();
}
</PRE></body></html>
```

UNFORMATTED TEXT

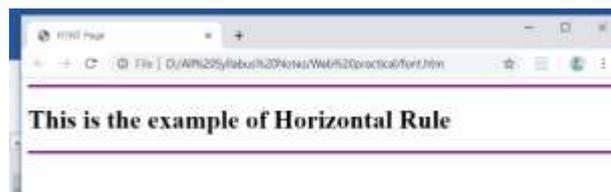
```
# INCLUDE<STDIO.H>
# INCLUDE<CONIO.H>

void main()
{
int a,b,c;
clrscr();
printf("enter the value of a and b");
scanf("%d",&a,"%d",&b);
c=a+b
printf("addition of two number"=&c);
getch();
}
```

2.12 Horizontal lines

The <HR> tag is used for giving horizontal lines into a Web document. This tag has no closing tag and has no text associated with it. It is basically used for creating sections into Web page, which also helps in increasing the readability of the page.

```
<html>
<head><title> FONT Page</title></head>
<body>
<HR color=purple SIZE=3 width=10000>
<h1>This is the example of Horizontal
Rule</h1>
<HR color=purple SIZE=3 width=10000>
</body>
</html>
```



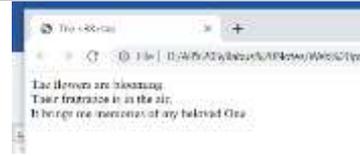
2.13 Line break

The line break tag
 is a very useful tag for formatting text and placing images and in doing various other formatting tasks in a Web page. The
 tag essentially breaks the line of text or graphic that it encounters and brings it to a new line, at the left margin. It does not effect the font or the spacing of your document all it does is bring the text to a new line. The following example shows the use of the
 tag.

```
<HTML>
<HEAD>
<TITLE>The <BR>tag</TITLE>
```

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```
</HEAD><body>  
    The flowers are blooming<BR>  
    Their fragrance is in the air, <BR>  
    It brings me memories of my beloved  
    One<BR>  
</body></html>
```



2.14 displaying special characters.

Special Characters:- The browser also does not interpret some characters such as extra spaces, quotation marks, less than and greater than symbols. To specifically provide these symbols we need some characters to insert these symbols on web page such as

** ** for space
" for quotation marks as “
> for greater than symbol as >
< for less than symbol as <
© for copywriters symbol as ©
™ for trademark symbol as ™

```
<html>  
<head><title> FONT Page</title></head>  
<body>  
<P><FONT FACE=’Arial’ SIZE=’2’>  
&copy; JM Software House </FONT></p>  
<p> Trade Mark Symbol &trade; </p>  
<p> &lt; HTML &gt; </p>  
</body>  
</html>
```

