

Document or individual comments type
<article>

<time> © 2018 Baltimore County
<body> </body>

1.5 Ordered list or numbered list

The tag defines an ordered list. An ordered list can be numerical or alphabetical.

Attributes of tag:

Attribute	Values	Description
Type	"1" "a" "A" "i" "I"	1 is default value and other values specify the numbering type for the used items.
Reversed	Reversed	This attribute specifies that the items of the list are specified in the reverse order.
Start	Number	Specifies the starting number of the first item in an ordered list.

```
<DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<head>
```

```
<title>
```

```
List of Topics in reverse
```

```
sequence</title>
```

```
</head>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<div>
```

```
<h3>
```

```
List of Topics
```

```
<ol>
```

```
<li>
```

```
Basics of IT</li>
```

```
<li>
```

```
HTML 5</li>
```

```
<li>
```

```
PythonSQL</li>
```

```
</ol>
```

```
</div>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

Output :

List of Topics

- Basics of IT
- HTML 5
- PythonSQL

List of Topics start with series 50

- Basics of IT
- HTML 5
- PythonSQL

Example 2 :

```
<DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<head>
```

```
<title>
```

```
List of Topics in reverse
```

```
sequence</title>
```

```
</head>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<div>
```

```
<h3>
```

```
HTML 5</h3>
```

```
<div>
```

```
<h3>
```

```
PythonSQL</h3>
```

```
</div>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

Output :

List of Topics in reverse sequence

- Basics of IT
- HTML 5
- PythonSQL

Example 3 :

An unordered list created using the `<ul>` tag and each list item starts with the `<li>` tag. The list items in unordered list are marked with bullets (small black circles) by default.

Example 1 :

```
<DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<head>
```

```
<title>Example of HTML Unordered
```

```
List</title>
```

```
</head>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<div>
```

```
<h3>
```

```
HTML Unordered List</h3>
```

```
<ul>
```

```
<li>
```

```
Basics of IT</li>
```

```
<li>
```

```
HTML 5</li>
```

```
<li>
```

```
PythonSQL</li>
```

```
</ul>
```

```
</div>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

Output :

HTML Unordered List

- Basics of IT
- HTML 5
- PythonSQL

Output:

Example of HTML Nested List

Ques: Write an HTML code to create a nested list as follows:
Ans: Creating a nested list as follows:
A. Introduction to DBMS
B. DBMS

Nested List

List within another list is called nested list.

Example: Single level nested list

```
<DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title>Example of HTML nested list</title>
</head>
<body>
<ul>HTML Nested List</ul>
<ul>
<li>Introduction to IT</li>
<li>Introduction to DBMS</li>
<li style="list-style-type: circle">
<ul>Definition of DBMS</ul>
<li>Applications of DBMS</li>
<li>Advantages of DBMS</li>
</ul>
<li>PostgreSQL</li>
</ul></body></html>
```

Output:

HTML Nested List

1. Introduction to IT
2. Introduction to DBMS
 - a. Definition of DBMS
 - b. Applications of DBMS
 - c. Advantages of DBMS
3. PostgreSQL

Single level list

```
<DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title>Single level list</title>
</head>
<body>
<ul>Single level list</ul>
<ul>
<li>Introduction to IT</li>
<li>Introduction to DBMS</li>
<li>PostgreSQL</li>
</ul>
</body>
</html>
```

Output:

Single level list

- Introduction to IT
- Introduction to DBMS
 1. Definition
 2. Applications
 3. Advantages
- PostgreSQL

Adding audio and video to HTML5

HTML5 new specifications provide support to have a file embedded over audio on webpages.

HTML5 includes audio and video support without the need for plugins. HTML5 includes special elements (tags) allowing us include video and audio and to define controls.

Common Audio Formats

mp3 - An audio format from MPEG-Moving Picture Experts Group).

ogg - Advanced Audio Coding, standard format on iPhone, Youtube etc.

ogg - An Open container and free audio format.

<audio> Tag

The <audio> element enables you to embed (or add) audio files on Webpages.

Declare the audio tag, and specify the source attribute with the Audio file location.

Syntax

```
<audio src="sample.mp3" type="audio/mpeg" controls>
</audio>
```

Note Autoplay, controls, muted are without any values. The browser supported by HTML audio autoplay attribute are Google Chrome 4.0, Internet Explorer 9.0, Firefox 3.5, Opera 10.5, etc.

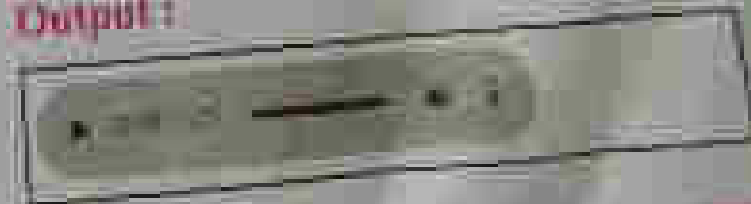
Attributes of audio tag

Attribute	Value	Description
Autoplay	-	The audio will play as soon as it is loaded.
Controls	-	The audio controls should be displayed in the browser window.
loop	Value	The audio will start over again, every time it is finished.
muted	-	It specifies that the audio output should be muted.
src	URL	Specifies the URL of the audio file.

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
<script src="Audio Sample.js">
</script>
<audio controls
source src="sample.mp3" type="audio/mpeg">
</audio>
</body></html>
```

Output



To provide video

The `<video>` element is used to add video controls such as play, pause, and volume.

The `src` attribute is used to specify the video file which the browser will use.

Adding audio with multiple sources

Multiple sources of audio are specified so that if the browser is unable to play the first source then it will automatically jump to the second source.

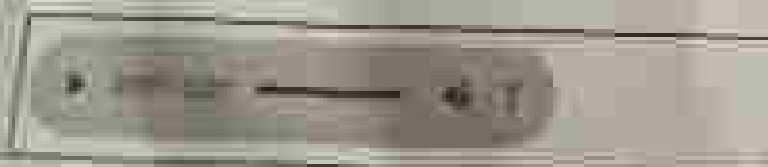
`<audio>` tag

The `<audio>` tag is used to specify multiple audio resources for media elements.

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
<p> Audio Sample </p>
<audio controls autoplay>
  <source src="test.mp3"
  type="audio/mpeg">
  <source src="test.ogg"
  type="audio/ogg">
  <source src="test.opus"
  type="audio/opus">
</audio>
</body>
</html>
```

Output :



`<video>` tag

The HTML `<video>` tag is used to embed video into your web page, and several video sources.

There are three different formats, all are commonly supported by web browsers: mp4, ogg and WebM.

Syntax

`<video src="URL" controls">`

Attributes of `<video>` tag :

Attribute	Values	Description
src	URL	Defines link to video file
autoplay	-	Specifies that the video will start playing as soon as it is ready
controls	-	Specifies that video controls should be displayed (such as a play/pause button etc)
height	Pixels	Sets the height of the video player
loop	Value	Specifies that the video will start over again, every time it is finished
muted	-	Specifies that the audio of the video should be muted

Attribute	Value	Description
<code>poster</code>	URL	Specifies an image to be shown while the video is downloading or until the user hits the play button
<code>preload</code>	1: auto 2: metadata 3: none	Specifies if and how the author thinks the video should be loaded when the webpage loads
<code>width</code>	Pixels	Sets the width of the video player

The `<source>` tag is used to specify multiple media resources for video as well as audio media elements.

Example :

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

Image



1.8 Image map in HTML5

An image with multiple hyperlinks is called an image map.

Image map is used to connect links to different regions on the webpage. An image map is created by marking certain regions on an image clickable. These clickable regions are called as hotspots.

Image Maps are of two types, Client Side and Server Side. We will confine only to Client Side image map. The tags used to define client side image map are

1. **`<img>`** : It is used to insert an image on a web page. To create a client side image map `usemap` attribute of `<img>` is used with value which is preceded with a # symbol. The `usemap` attribute acts as a pointer which indicates that the image is a client side image map.
2. **`<map>`** : It has only one attribute `name`. It specifies name of the image used for client side image map. The value of the `name` attribute is the value specified in `usemap` attribute of `<img>`.

... is a device capable of clicking regions. A given image element will contain multiple "clickable" regions. A "click" is recorded for the first "click" in a point.

Attributes of

Attribute	Description
src	Defines the URL to which the clickable region within the image-map belongs.
shape	It can be rect, circle or poly.
coords	Specifies co-ordinates of the clickable region on the image-map. Rect- specifies rectangular area with four co-ordinates. Circle- Defines a circular region. It requires three co-ordinates. Poly- Defines a polygon region with co-ordinates specifying each point on the polygon. It requires four co-ordinates. Default- Region covers the entire image. No co-ordinates are required.
alt	Specifies extra information about clickable area. It is the alternative text to the clickable region.

Example: ``

```
<DOCTYPE HTML>
<html>
<head> <title>Image Map</title>
</head>
<body>
<!-- An example of Image Map -->
<!--

<area href="http://www.google.com"
  shape="rect" coords="100,90,500,200"
  alt="google site" />
<area href="http://www.google.com"
  shape="circle" coords="100,100,50"
  alt="google site" />
<area href="http://www.google.com"
  shape="poly" coords="100,100,200,100,200,200,100,200"
  alt="google site" />
-->
</body>
</html>
```

(In the above program great_wall_china.html is a local file created on the machine.)

1.10 Inline Frame HTML5

The <iframe> element creates an inline frame. Inline frames are often used in online advertising, where the contents of the <iframe> is an advertisement from an external party. HTML5 allows the incorporation to be seamless (no scrollbars, borders, margins etc).

Attributes of <iframe>

Attribute	Value	Description
src	URL	Specifies the address of the document to embed in the <iframe>
height	Pixel	Specifies the height of an <iframe>
width	Pixel	Specifies the width of an <iframe>
Name	Text	Specifies name of an <iframe>
content	HTML code	Specifies the HTML content of the page to show in the <iframe>

For example:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
<h2>HTML Iframes</h2>
<p>This is the example of Iframes</p>
<iframe src="xyz.html" height="200"
width="100"></iframe>
</body>
</html>
```

Output:

HTML Iframes

This is the example of Iframes

This page is displayed in an iframe

Web Hosting

In this chapter we have seen how to create a website. But you require of a website to be available. One has to make the website available on the Internet. These web pages can be be stored at the web servers that are connected to the Internet, so be made available to others.

What is web hosting?

Web hosting is the service of providing storage space. The website is made available on the Internet with the help of web hosting.

What is Web Host?

The companies that provides web hosting services are called web hosts. Web hosts own and manage web servers. These web servers offer uninterrupted Internet connectivity.

Types of Web Hosting:

Types of web hosting are

1. **Shared hosting**: It is cost effective. It gives domain name to your website.
2. **Free hosting**: There are some hosting websites which provide you free hosting of the website for limited period of time.
3. **Dedicated hosting**: There are paid hosting servers for large websites.

Note: You can buy your own web server space, but it is the most expensive way to publish your website. Though it is very expensive, you give you a lot of control over your website.

1.1 The History of the Atom

1.1.1 The Discovery of the Atom

The discovery of the atom is a story of scientific inquiry that spans centuries. It begins with the ancient Greeks, who proposed that matter was made of small particles called atoms.

In the 17th century, Robert Boyle proposed that matter was made of small particles called atoms. He also proposed that atoms were indivisible particles.

In the 18th century, John Dalton proposed that matter was made of small particles called atoms. He also proposed that atoms were indivisible particles.

In the 19th century, J.J. Thomson discovered the electron. He proposed that atoms were made of small particles called atoms.

In the 20th century, Ernest Rutherford discovered the nucleus. He proposed that atoms were made of small particles called atoms.

In the 21st century, scientists have discovered that atoms are made of small particles called atoms.

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1.2 The Structure of the Atom

1.2.1 The Discovery of the Electron

The discovery of the electron is a story of scientific inquiry that spans centuries. It begins with the ancient Greeks, who proposed that matter was made of small particles called atoms.

In the 17th century, Robert Boyle proposed that matter was made of small particles called atoms. He also proposed that atoms were indivisible particles.

In the 18th century, John Dalton proposed that matter was made of small particles called atoms. He also proposed that atoms were indivisible particles.

In the 19th century, J.J. Thomson discovered the electron. He proposed that atoms were made of small particles called atoms.

In the 20th century, Ernest Rutherford discovered the nucleus. He proposed that atoms were made of small particles called atoms.

In the 21st century, scientists have discovered that atoms are made of small particles called atoms.

The discovery of the electron is a story of scientific inquiry that spans centuries. It begins with the ancient Greeks, who proposed that matter was made of small particles called atoms.

In the 17th century, Robert Boyle proposed that matter was made of small particles called atoms. He also proposed that atoms were indivisible particles.

In the 18th century, John Dalton proposed that matter was made of small particles called atoms. He also proposed that atoms were indivisible particles.

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In the 20th century, Ernest Rutherford discovered the nucleus. He proposed that atoms were made of small particles called atoms.

In the 21st century, scientists have discovered that atoms are made of small particles called atoms.

The discovery of the electron is a story of scientific inquiry that spans centuries. It begins with the ancient Greeks, who proposed that matter was made of small particles called atoms.

In the 17th century, Robert Boyle proposed that matter was made of small particles called atoms. He also proposed that atoms were indivisible particles.

3. A programming language that is used for web page development is called _____.

- a) HTML b) CSS
c) JavaScript d) PHP

4. _____ character is used in CSS.

- a) % b) \$
c) # d) &

Q 4. Choose Two correct answers from the given options.

1. List within another list either _____ list or _____ list is called nested list.

- a) multilevel b) order
c) unordered d) nested
e) cascading

2. Image maps are of two types _____ and _____.

- a) Network side
b) Client Side
c) Computer side
d) Server Side
e) n-computing

3. A CSS rule set contains _____ and _____.

- a) Set b) selector
c) post
d) declaration e) block

4. _____ is used to create a link between two web pages.

- a) Form b) image
c) [link](#) d) [link](#)
e) [link](#)

Q 5. Choose Three correct answers from the given options.

1. Attributes used with [a href](#) are _____.

- a) href b) src
c) value d) data
e) id f) content

2. Attributes used with [a href](#) are _____.

- a) src b) href
c) id d) src
e) href f) href

3. Following are the form controls _____.

- a) email b) search
c) label d) video
e) [a href](#) f) audio

4. Attributes used with [a href](#) are _____.

- a) multiple b) href
c) controls d) src
e) loop f) background

4. Link types are _____ and _____.

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| a) absolute | b) external |
| c) email | d) href |
| e) href | f) type |

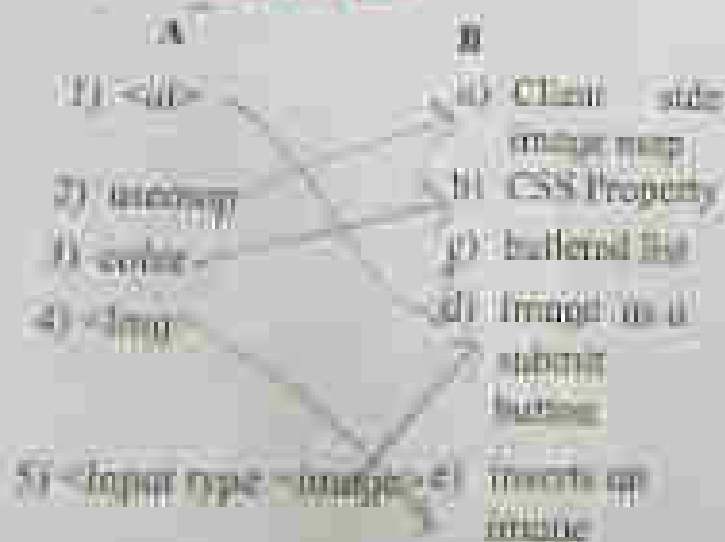
5. Positioning types are CSS _____ or _____.

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| a) static | b) fixed |
| c) absolute | d) relative |
| e) dynamic | f) normal |

6. Types of Background properties are _____.

- | | |
|-----------|----------|
| a) text | b) color |
| c) repeat | d) size |
| e) none | f) image |

Q.6. Match the pairs



Q.7. Programs

- 1) Write a program using html with following CSS specifications:

1. The background colour of computer name should be yellow.
2. The text colour of computer name should be blue.
3. The heading should be in bold with font colour black.
4. The description of computer should be written in blue color in a paragraph.

7) Write HTML5 code with CSS as follows:

1. To create form to accept name, age, email address from the user.
2. Create a submit button to send the data.
3. The heading of the form should have a background colour and a different font style.

8) Write HTML5 code with CSS as follows:

1. Create ordered list with names of tourist cities.
2. Create unordered list with tourist places of those cities.
3. Divide the list into two sections left and right by using CSS.



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Run

```
<h2>An Ordered HTML List</h2>
```

```
<ol>
```

```
  <li>Coffee</li>
```

```
  <li>Tea</li>
```

```
  <li>Milk</li>
```

```
</ol>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

An Unordered HTML List

- Coffee
- Tea
- Milk

An Ordered HTML List

1. Coffee



Facebook®

Go To Facebook & Explore Games

OPEN



Run

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<h2>An Unordered HTML List</h2>

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

An Unordered HTML List

- Coffee
- Tea
- Milk

An Ordered HTML List

1. Coffee



Facebook®

Connect With Your Friends

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Run >

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

<ol start="50">
  <li>Coffee</li>
  <li>Tea</li>
  <li>Milk</li>
</ol>

</body>
</html>
```

The ol element

1. Coffee
2. Tea
3. Milk

50. Coffee
51. Tea
52. Milk



Catch Up With Friends And Family On Facebook.

OPEN



Run >

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<h1>The ol element</h1>

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

The ol element

1. Coffee
2. Tea
3. Milk

50. Coffee
51. Tea
52. Milk

Facebook

Go To Facebook

OPEN



Run

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

</body>
</html>
```

The audio element

Click on the play button to play a sound:



0:00 / 0:01





Facebook

Go To Facebook

OPEN



Run

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<h1>The audio element</h1>

<p>Click on the play button to play a
sound:</p>

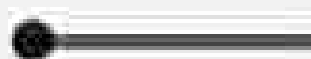
<audio controls>
  <source src="horse.ogg"
type="audio/ogg">
```

The audio element

Click on the play button to play a sound:



0:00 / 0:01

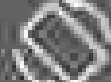




Index by Google

HTML coding & HTML

HTML coding & HTML



Run

HTML coding & HTML

```
<source src="horse.ogg"
type="audio/ogg">
```

```
<source src="horse.mp3"
type="audio/mpeg">
```

Your browser does not support the
audio element.

```
</audio>
```

```
</body>
```

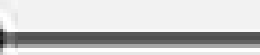
```
</html>
```

The source element

Click on the play button to play a sound:



0:00 / 0:01

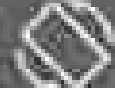




It's by Google

Stop using this ad

Why this ad?



Run >

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<h1>The source element</h1>

<p>Click on the play button to play a
sound:</p>

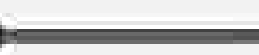
<audio controls>
  <source src="horse.ogg"
type="audio/ogg">
```

The source element

Click on the play button to play a sound:



0:00 / 0:01





Explore Fun Games



Run

The video element

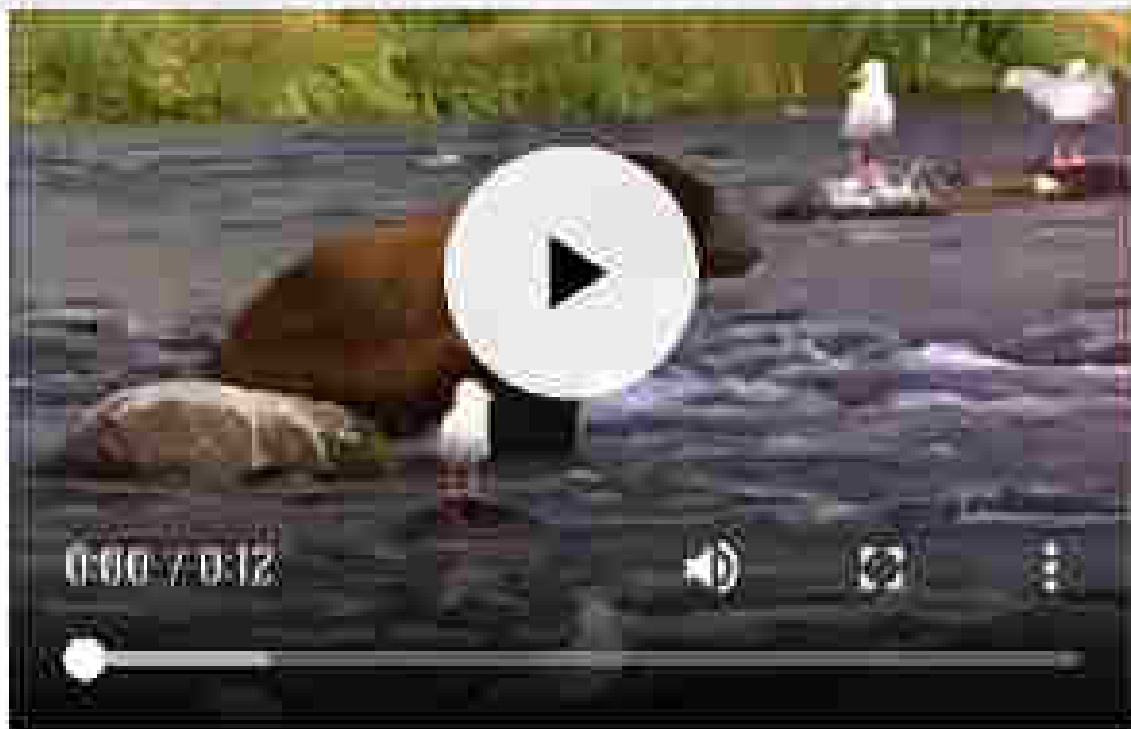
```
<video width="320" height="240"
controls>
```

```
  <source src="movie.mp4"
type="video/mp4">
```

```
  <source src="movie.ogv"
type="video/ogg">
```

Your browser does not support the video tag.

```
</video>
```





Explore Fun Games



Run

```
<h1>The video element</h1>
```

```
<video width="320" height="240"
controls>
```

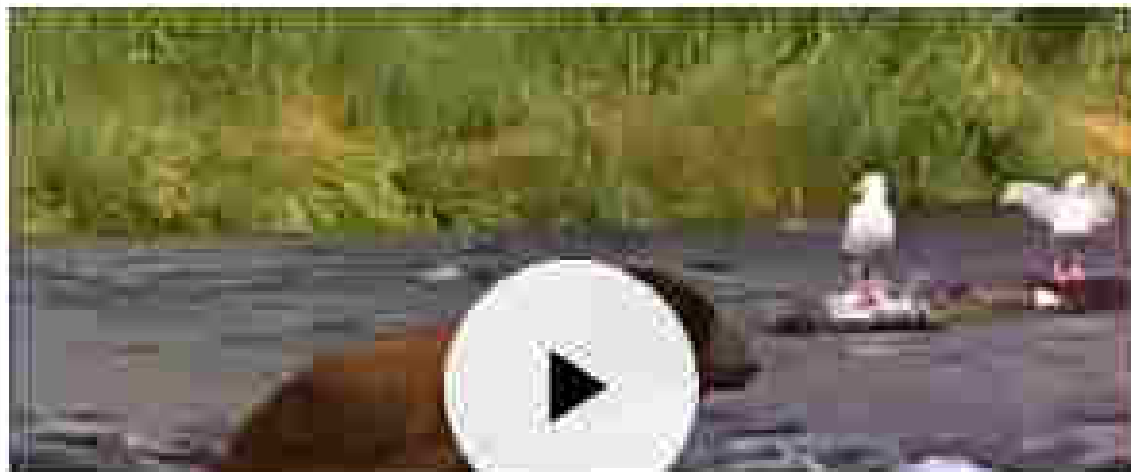
```
  <source src="movie.mp4"
type="video/mp4">
```

```
  <source src="movie.ogv"
type="video/ogg">
```

Your browser does not support the
video tag.

```
</video>
```

The video element





```
<p>tourist cities</p>
```

```
<ol>
```

```
<li>Mumbai</li>
```

```
<li>Delhi</li>
```

```
<li>Gujrat</li>
```

```
<li>Punjab</li>
```

```
</ol>
```

```
</div>
```

```
<div class="right-half">
```

```
<p>tourist Cities</p>
```

```
<ol>
```

```
<li>Mumbai</li>
```

```
<li>Delhi</li>
```

```
<li>Gujrat</li>
```

```
<li>Punjab</li>
```

```
</ol>
```

```
</div>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```



```
}  
  
.right-half {  
  background: #b6701e;  
}  
</style>  
  
</head>  
<body>  
  
<div class="left-half">  
<p>tourist Cities</p>  
<ol>  
<li>Mumbai</li>  
<li>Delhi</li>  
<li>Gujrat</li>  
<li>Punjab</li>  
</ol>  
</div>  
  
<div class="right-half">  
<p>tourist Cities</p>  
<ol>  
<li>Mumbai</li>  
<li>Delhi</li>  
<li>Gujrat</li>  
<li>Punjab</li>  
</ol>  
  
</div>  
  
</body>  
</html>
```



Answer:-

Program

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
  <title></title>
  <style type="text/css">
    /* Pen-specific styles */
    * {
      box-sizing: border-box;

      /* Pattern styles */
      div {
        display: inline-block;
        vertical-align: top;
        width: 50%;
        padding: 1rem;
      }

      .left-half {
        background: #ff9e2c;
      }

      .right-half {
        background: #b6701e;
      }
    }
  </style>

</head>
<body>
```

