

Marquee:

`<marquee>` tag has the following attributes:

Attribute	Description
Bgcolor	To change background color of the background.
Height	To determine height of the marquee text.
Width	To determine width of the marquee text.
Align (top, bottom, middle)	To determine the alignment of the text.
Behavior (Scroll, slide, alternate)	To determine the behavior of the text displaying.
Direction (Left, Right)	To determine the direction of the text displaying.
Scrollamount	The number of pixel the text will jump.
scrolldelay	The time of delay.

Frames

With frames, you can display more than one HTML document in the same browser window. Each HTML document is called a frame, and each frame is independent of the others.

The disadvantages of using frames are:

- The web developer must keep track of more HTML documents
- It is difficult to print the entire page

The Frameset Tag

- The `<frameset>` tag defines how to divide the window into frames
- Each frameset defines a set of rows or columns
- The values of the rows/columns indicate the amount of screen area each row/column will occupy

The Frame Tag

- The `<frame>` tag defines what HTML document to put into each frame

Cols Attribute:

In the example below we have a frameset with two columns. The first column is set to 25% of the width of the browser window. The second column is set to 75% of the width of the browser window. The HTML document "frame_a.htm" is put into the first column, and the HTML document "frame_b.htm" is put into the second column:

```
<frameset cols="25%,75%">
  <frame src="frame_a.htm">
  <frame src="frame_b.htm">
</frameset>
```

Note: The frameset column size value can also be set in pixels (cols="200,500"), and one of the columns can be set to use the remaining space (cols="25%,*").

Index.htm

```
<html> <frameset cols="25%,75%">
  <frame src="page3.htm">
  <frame src="page2.htm">
</frameset> </html>
```

Page2.htm

```
<html> <head>
</head>
<body>
<table bgcolor=blue width=80% cellpadding =20 cellspacing =20 align=center height=40%
border =3>
<caption >Table Attributes</caption>
<tr bgcolor=lime ><td colspan=2>Hello in this table</td><td>Hello in this
table</td></tr>
<tr ><td>Hello in this table</td></tr>
<tr ><td>Hello in this table</td></tr>
</table>
</body> </html>
```

Page3.htm

```
<html> <head>
</head>
<body>
<p>Hello in Frameset</p><p>Hello in Frameset</p>
<p>Hello in Frameset</p><p>Hello in Frameset</p>
<p>Hello in Frameset</p><p>Hello in Frameset</p>
<p>Hello in Frameset</p><p>Hello in Frameset</p>
<p>Hello in Frameset</p><p>Hello in Frameset</p>
</body> </html>
```

Rows Attribute:

In the example below we have a frameset with two rows. The first row is set to 25% of the width of the browser window. The second row is set to 75% of the width of the browser window. The HTML

document "frame_a.htm" is put into the first row, and the HTML document "frame_b.htm" is put into the second row:

```
<frameset rows="25%,75%">
  <frame src="frame_a.htm">
  <frame src="frame_b.htm">
</frameset>
```

Note: The frameset row size value can also be set in pixels (rows="200,500"), and one of the rows can be set to use the remaining space (rows="25%,*").

Frameset Attributes:

<frameset> tag has the following attributes:

Attribute	Description
Frameborder (0,1)	Frameset with border or not.
Border	Width of the border.
Bordercolor	Color of the border.

Frame Attributes:

<frame> tag has the following attributes:

Attribute	Description
Scrolling (yes, no, auto)	The page with scroll or not
marginheight	Margin height.
Marginwidth	Margin width.
Noresize	Can't change the size of the window by using mouse.

Note: Also you can use attributes of <frameset> tag with <frame> tag.

Example:

```
<html> <frameset rows="25%,75%" frameborder=1 border=7 bordercolor="#88HHGG">
  <frame src="page3.htm" scrolling=yes noresize marginwidth=100 marginheight=500>
  <frame src="page2.htm" scrolling=yes>
</frameset> </html>
```

Nested Frames:

You can divide the page into rows and cols, the following example illustrates that:

Example:

```
<html>
<frameset rows="25%,75%" frameborder=1 border=7 bordercolor="#88HHGG">
  <frame src="page3.htm" scrolling=yes>
  <frame src="page2.htm" scrolling=yes>
  <frameset cols=25%,*>
    <frame src="page3.htm">
  </frameset>
</frameset></html>
```

Link to Other Areas on the Same Page

If your Web page is particularly long, you can provide links to different areas on the page. For example, at the top of a page, you might include links to each section heading or photo that appears below. This allows users to jump right to the information they want to view without having to scroll.

a-` any text in paragraph`

b-` any text`, the following example illustrates that:

Example :

```
<html>
<head>
  <title>Link Properties</title>
</head>
<body>
<a name="A">Main Address</a>
<br /><br /><br /><br /><br />
<br /><br /><br /><br /><br />
<br /><br /><br /><br /><br />
<br /><br /><br /><br /><br />
<a href="#A">Up</a>
</body></html>
```

Absolute and Relative Links

You can use two types of links in your HTML documents: absolute and relative. Absolute links use a complete URL to point to a specific page on a specific Web server. Relative links use shorthand to reference a page and don't specify the server. You generally use relative links to reference documents on the same Web site.

Mailto Tag:

If you want to create a link that opens an e-mail program, allowing a user to send an e-mail message, you use the MAILTO prefix (mailto:).

``,
replacing ? with the e-mail address you want to use.``

Link to another File Type

You can add links to non-HTML resources, such as Word document files, spreadsheet files, image files, compressed files, and more. To make such files Web-accessible, you must store them in the same locations on the Web server as your HTML files.

- ``, replacing ? with the full path and name of the file``.

Change Link Colors

You can control the color of links on a page. Links can appear as different colors depending on whether or not they have been clicked before. You can also define the color that a link turns when a user clicks it. You assign link colors in the `<BODY>` tag. Use the `LINK` attribute to assign a color to unclicked links. Use the `ALINK` attribute, which stands for active link, to specify the color that appears when a link is being clicked. Use the `VLINK` attribute, which stands for visited link, to change the color of previously clicked links.

The Meta Element

The head element contains general information (meta-information) about a document. HTML also includes a meta element that goes inside the head element. The purpose of the meta element is to provide meta-information about the document. Most often the meta element is used to provide information that is relevant to browsers or search engines like describing the content of your document.

Keywords for Search Engines

Some search engines on the WWW will use the name and content attributes of the meta tag to index your pages. This meta element defines a description of your page:

```
<meta name="description" content=" Web tutorials on HTML, ASP.Net and WML"/>
```

This meta element defines keywords for your page:

```
<meta name="keywords" content="HTML, ASP.Net, and JavaScript" />
```

The intention of the name and content attributes is to describe the content of a page. However, since too many webmasters have used meta tags for spamming, like repeating keywords to give pages a higher ranking, some search engines have stopped using them entirely.

```
<META NAME="keywords" CONTENT=" ... ">
```

```
<META NAME="description" CONTENT=" ... ">
```

```
<META NAME="author" CONTENT=" ... ">
```

```
<META NAME="copyright" CONTENT=" ... ">
```

HTML Forms and Input

HTML Forms are used to select different kinds of user input.

Forms

A form is an area that can contain form elements. Form elements are elements that allow the user to enter information (like text fields, textarea fields, drop-down menus, radio buttons, checkboxes, etc.) in a form.

A form is defined with the <form> tag.

```
<form> input elements </form>
```

The Form Attributes:

The form tag has the following attributes:

Attribute	Description
Action	To determine the address to send data
Method (Get, Post)	To determine the method to send data (Internal or External)
EncType	Encoding type for the data. (application/x-www-form-urlencoded, text/plain). NAME=Ali+Al-Sharif&Address=Babel+,+Iraq&Email=ali212@yahoo.com, NAME=Ali Al-Sharif Address=Babel , Iraq Email=ali212@yahoo.com

Example

```
<FORM ACTION="mailto:email@domain.com" METHOD="post" ENCTYPE="text/plain">
```

...

</FORM>

Input

The most used form tag is the <input> tag. The type of input is specified with the type attribute. The most commonly used input types are explained below.

<INPUT TYPE="text">
<INPUT TYPE="password">
<INPUT TYPE="hidden">
<INPUT TYPE="radio">
<INPUT TYPE="checkbox">
<INPUT TYPE="submit">
<INPUT TYPE="reset">
<INPUT TYPE="button">

The attributes with input:

Attribute	Description
Type	Type of the field
Name	Name of the field
Value	Value of the field
Size	Size of the field
Maxlength	Maximum length of the field

Example:

<FORM ...>

Please enter your name :

<INPUT TYPE="text" NAME="the name" VALUE="" SIZE="40" MAXLENGTH="30">

Please enter your passwod :

<INPUT TYPE="password" NAME="the password" VALUE="" SIZE="40" MAXLENGTH="30"> </FORM>

Text Fields

```

<form>
First                                     name:
<input      type="text"      name="firstname"  />
    
```

```

<br />
Last name:
<input type="text" name="lastname" />
</form>
    
```

How it looks in a browser:

Firstname:

Last name:

Note that the form itself is not visible. Also note that in most browsers, the width of the text field is 20 characters by default.

Radio Buttons

Radio Buttons are used when you want the user to select one of a limited number of choices.

```

<form>
<input type="radio" name="sex" value="male" /> Male
<br />
<input type="radio" name="sex" value="female" /> Female
</form>
    
```

How it looks in a browser:

Male

Female

Note that only one option can be chosen.

Checkboxes

Checkboxes are used when you want the user to select one or more options of a limited number of choices.

```

<form>
I have a bike:
<input type="checkbox" name="vehicle" value="Bike" />
<br />
I have a car:
    
```



```



```

How it looks in a browser:

I have a bike:

I have a car:

I have an airplane:

The Form's Action Attribute and the Submit Button

When the user clicks on the "Submit" button, the content of the form is sent to the server. The form's action attribute defines the name of the file to send the content to. The file defined in the action attribute usually does something with the received input.

```

<form name="input" action="html_form_submit.asp" method="get">
Username:
<input type="text" name="user" />
<input type="submit" value="Submit" />
</form>

```

How it looks in a browser:

Username:

HTML <select> Tag

The <select> tag is used to create a select list (drop-down list). The <option> tags inside the select element define the available options in the list.

Example:

```

<select>
<option value="volvo">Volvo</option>
<option value="saab">Saab</option>
<option value="mercedes">Mercedes</option>
<option value="audi">Audi</option>
</select>

```

HTML <optgroup> Tag

The <optgroup> tag is used to group together related options in a select list. If you have a long list of options, groups of related options are easier to handle for the user.

Example:

Group together related options with <optgroup> tags:

```
<html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml" >
<head>
  <title>Untitled Page</title>
</head>
<body>
<select>
  <optgroup label="Swedish Cars">
    <option value="volvo">Volvo</option>
    <option value="saab">Saab</option>
  </optgroup>
  <optgroup label="German Cars">
    <option value="mercedes">Mercedes</option>
    <option value="audi">Audi</option>
  </optgroup>
</select>
</body>
</html>
```

HTML <legend> Tag

Example:

```
<html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml" >
<head>
  <title>Untitled Page</title>
</head>
<body>
<fieldset >
<legend>
Health information:
</legend>
<form action="">
Height <input type="text" size="3">
Weight <input type="text" size="3">
</form>
</fieldset>
<p>
If there is no border around the input form, your browser is too old.
</p>
</body>
</html>
</body></html>
```

Health information:

Height Weight

If there is no border around the input form, your browser is too old.