Chapter 5
HTML II

Learning Objectives

By the end of this chapter, learner will be able to:
- Differentiate the different types of lists created in HMTL.
- Display the data using Lists tag available in HTML.
- Link web pages using <A> tag.
- Insert audio & Video in a web page to make it more interactive.
- Insert images in a web page.
- State the purpose of Inline & external images.
- Use images and Email addresses as hyperlinks.

INTRODUCTION

As we have already discussed in previous chapter about HTML. Hypertext Markup Language is used by web browsers that represents the data. In this chapter, we will cover advance formatting tags of HTML such as Lists, inserting images, videos, music and creating links between two or more webpages.

1. HTML Lists

Lists provide the information in a structured and easy to read format. The data item on the webpage can catalogued or indexed. The index that is formed using numbers like 1,2,3,…or symbols like →, β, ∞ is called a List in HTML. These lists help in formatting the data and put them in a particular order. There are three types of lists that you can use in HTML. They are:

- ❖ UL - creates an unordered or bulleted list
- ❖ OL - creates an ordered or numbered list
- ❖ DL - creates a definition or glossary list

The first two are very similar in structure, while definition lists have a unique setup. To create either kind, first specify the start of a list and then identify each line item in the list

1.1 Unordered List <ul> ….

It classifies the data items that have equal importance i.e. none of the data items are ranked. They are identified by a symbol. It may be a □ square, a ○ circle or a ● disc. The

attribute TYPE helps in using the symbols to create a list. This attribute takes the value as the name of the symbol.
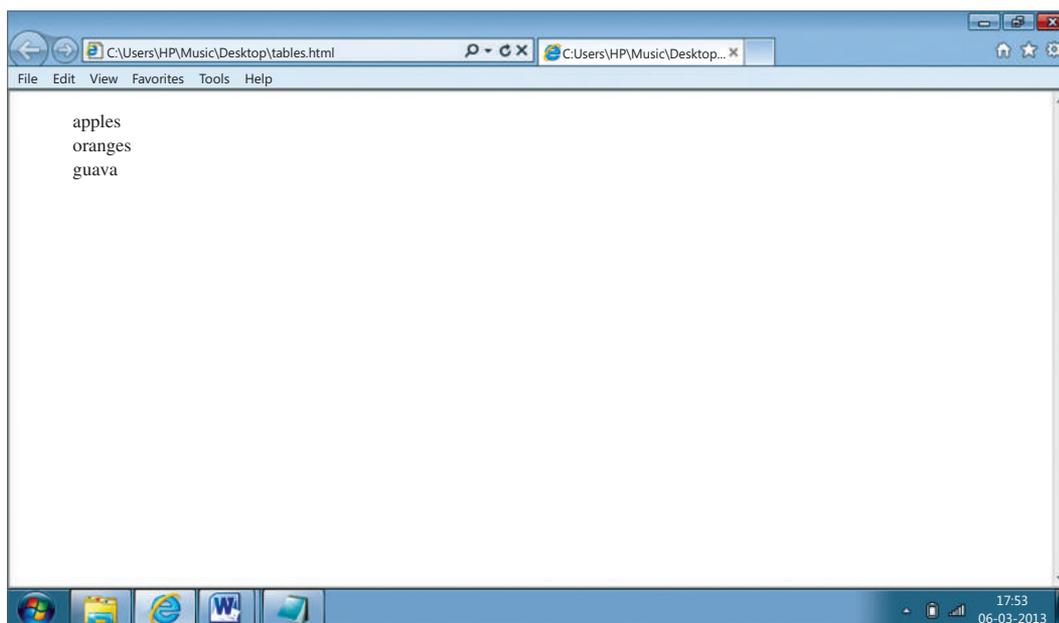
```
<ul type="square">
<ul type="disc">
<ul type="circle">
```

This is a container tag. It has both the opening and the closing tag. However the closing tag is optional. The listing is created under it using the <li> tag. Again <li> tag is a container tag. The data item to be listed is input between the opening <li> and the closing tag as shown in the following example:

For Example1:

```
<body>
   <ul>
      <li>apples </li>
      <li>oranges</li>
      <li>guava </li>
   </ul>
</body>
```

In the above code the data item comprises of the fruits that have equal importance to the user. They are listed using unordered list. When you do not use the attribute named type, the default symbol is used i.e. disc. The output of the above code is:

If you want to change the symbol to circle, use the following code:

For Example2:

```
<body>
    <ul type ="circle">
        <li>apples </li>
        <li>oranges</li>
        <li>guava </li>
    </ul>
</body>
```

The output of the above code is:

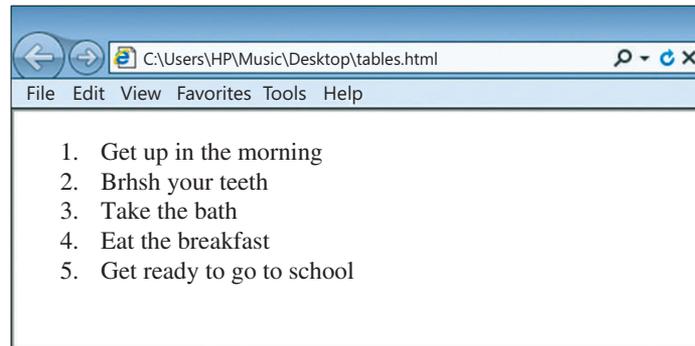## 1.2 Ordered Lists <ol> ...

It classifies the data items that do not have equal importance. All the data items are ranked. The ranking can be done using the numbers, the roman letter or alphabets. The default symbol is number. In case you want to change to other symbols of ordered list, you can use the attribute. The attributes used with this tag are given in the table below:

Attributes of tag	Description
TYPE	Changes the symbol used with the list. It takes the value as the symbol itself i.e. it can be "a" or "A" or "I" or "i" or "1".
START	Begins the list with value specified. It takes the value of the symbol from where to begin the list

For example 3:

```
<body>
 <ol>
  <li>Get up in the morning</li>
  <li>Brush your teeth</li>
  <li>Take the bath</li>
  <li>Eat the breakfast</li>
  <li>Get ready to go to school</li>
 </ol>
</body>
```

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The above code produces the following output. Notice that the symbol used to create the list is number. Thus number becomes the default symbol.
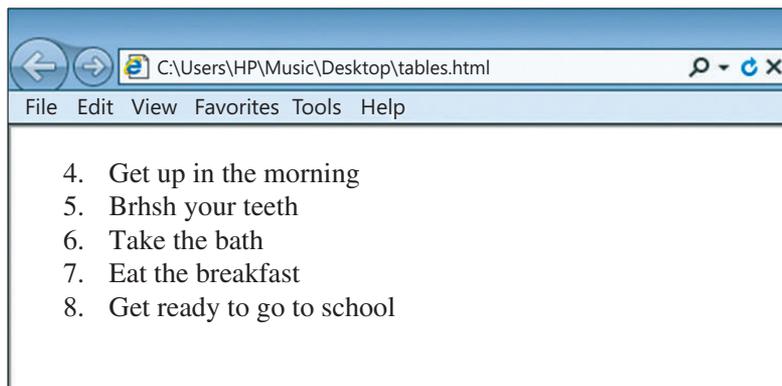

The **start** attribute allows you to further customize an ordered list by setting a new starting digit for the ordered list element as can be seen in the following example:

For example 4:

```
<body>
<ol start="4" >
 <li>Get up in the morning</li>
 <li>Brush your teeth</li>
 <li>Take the bath</li>
 <li>Eat the breakfast</li>
 <li>Get ready to go to school</li>
</ol>
</body>
```

The above code produces the following output. Notice that the list begins from number 4 and the sequence is maintained after it.
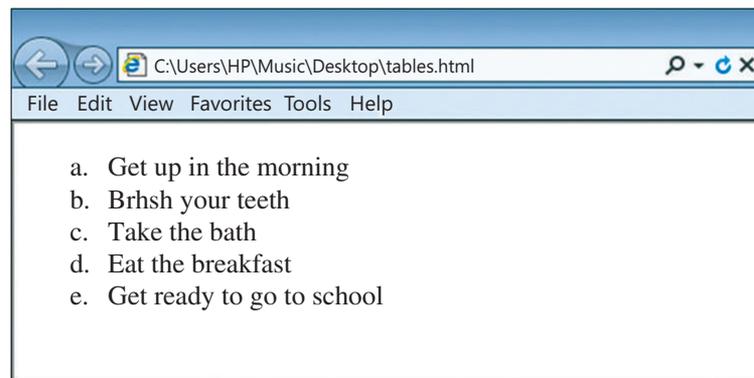

The **type** attribute changes the symbol as shown in the following example.

For example 5:

```
<body>
<ol type = "a">
 <li>Get up in the morning</li>
 <li>Brush your teeth</li>
 <li>Take the bath</li>
 <li>Eat the breakfast</li>
 <li>Get ready to go to school</li>
</ol>
</body>
```
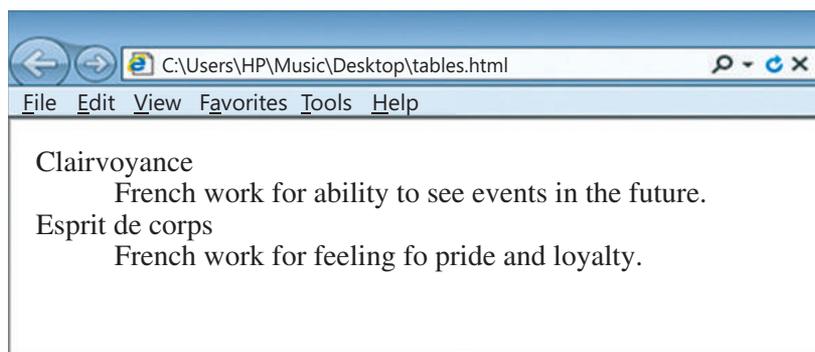
The output of the above code is given below. Notice that the symbol has changed from default number to the alphabet.

1.3 Definition Term Lists <dl> …. </dl>

Definition lists (<dl>) are the list elements that have an array of tags. The list prepared by <dl> tag is similar to a dictionary. The other tags used with this are <dt> to define the definition term and the <dd> for the definition of the list item.

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For example 6:

```
<dl>
 <dt>clairvoyance</dt>
 <dd>French word for ability to see events in the future.</dd>
 <dt><b>Esprit de corps</b></dt>
 <dd>French word for feeling of pride and loyalty.</dd>
 </dt>
</dl>
```

The above code produces the following output. The opening <dl> tag starts the definition list. The container <dt> tag opens the definition terms like Clairvoyance and Esprit de corps. While the first word is in regular font, the second word is in boldface because another container tag <b> is nested inside <dt> tag. The meaning of the definition term is provided by <dd> definition description. Notice that the container tag <dd> presents the definition description below definition term slightly right tabbed as shown in the output window.

2. IMAGE

2.1 Meaning of Image

An image add a flair to a webpage. The image in a web page is a drawing painted through paintbrush or a photograph taken through a digital camera or a clipart. There are 2 types of types of images. They are i) inline image ii) external image. The inline image is shown when the webpage is opened in the browser. On the other hand, the external image is shown only when demanded by the user by clicking on a link.

2.2 Inserting an inline image to the webpage

You can insert an image using the <IMG> tag. This tag does not have an end tag. The basic syntax of <IMG> tag is given below:

```
<img src = " address or the path to the image file"
   width= " "
   height= " "
   alt= " "
   longdesc=  "htmlfilename">
```

Let us discuss the attributes one by one:

2.2.1 SRC

The address or the path to the image is taken as value by SRC attribute. Let us discuss the cases of different addresses that can be accepted by SRC attribute.

Case1

If you have saved "Flower.jpg" in "Documents" folder, then the address would be: "C:\My documents\My Pictures\Flower.jpg"

Case2

If you have saved "Flower.jpg" in the same folder as the HTML document, then the address would be: "Flower.jpg"

Case3

If "Flower.jpg" is not in your computer but is saved in folder 'images' of the Web server of yahoo, then the address would be:

"http://www.yahoo.com/images/flower.jpg"

2.2.2 Width and Height

The width and the height attribute defines the boundaries of image. The value can be an absolute number (recognized as pixels) or in percentage (in proportion to the size of web window).

For example7:

An image of height 150 pixels and width 200 pixels is inserted on webpage as:

```
<img src="flower.jpg" width="200" height="150">
```

The output of the above code is as under. It displays an image of two white flowers on the web page.

Note

The image is made of pixels. When you increase the size of the image, the resolution of the image gets decreased. This makes the image less clearer to view. The width and height aren't strictly necessary but help to speed the display of your Web page.

2.2.3 ALT

When the image does not get download (due to heavy traffic or unsupportive browser), the user may expect a description of the image. The "alt" attribute is used for such purposes as shown here:

For example 8:

```
<img src="flower.jpg" width="200" height="150" alt="Two White Roses">
```

2.2.4. Longdesc

If the description is too long, you can even attach an html file, in another attribute called "longdesc". This attribute is complementary to "alt" attribute as shown:

For example 9:

```
<img src="flower.jpg" width="200" height="150" alt="White Roses" longdesc="abc.html">
```

2.2.5 Align

You can use the "align" attribute to place the image on left or right side of the webpage. If the align attribute is set to left, the image floats to the left margin. If it is set to right, the image floats to the right margin.

For example 10:

```
<p>
<img src="flower.jpg" alt="White Roses" width="32" height="21" align="left"> The image will
be flowed to the left side of the webpage and this text will therefore be placed on right side.
</p>
```

In the above code the paragraph tag <p> helps in forming the paragraph to be displayed along with the image on the webpage. "Alt" attributes describes the image when the image cannot be displayed by the browser. "Height" and "width" attribute decides the area of the image on the web page and the "align" attribute defines the position of the image on the web page. Since the image is set to the left side, the text flows towards the right side as seen in the output below:

The Image will be flowed to the ldft side of the webpage and this text will therefore be places on right side.

2.3 Inserting external image

An external image may be required in any of the following situation:

1. When the image formats like BMP or PICT are not supported by the browsers. Most browsers support either GIF format or JPG format.

2. When an image is to be viewed in text-only browser.

3. When you want to see the larger size of the inline image.

2.4 Inserting audio or video

When you prepare a webpage, an audio or moving picture makes the page impressive and pleasing. When you want to show the operations of your business, you can do so by inserting a movie. Both the audio and video can be inserted using a plug-in. A plug-in is a small computer program that extends the standard functionality of the browser. You can insert such plug-in using the <embed> tag. The embed tag acts as container to non-HTML resource.
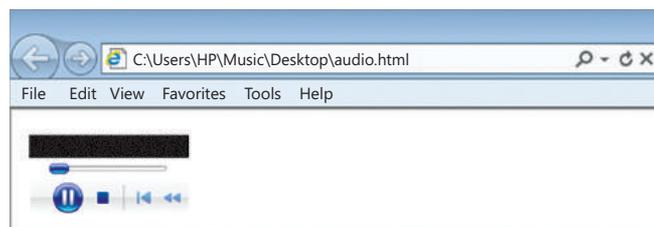
2.4.1. The <embed> Element to insert audio

The <embed> tag defines a container for external (non-HTML) content. The non-HTML contents are the objects other than the text and the graphics used in HTML. They are sound effects, the video clips and moving pictures. If you want to insert a song at the background of the webpage, use the following code to embed a MP3 file in the webpage.

For example 11:

```
<embed height="50" width="100" src="titanic.mp3">
```

The above code displays an audio player (of the dimensions as specified in the code) on one corner of the web page as shown in the output. The songs begin to play, the moment the webpage gets opened. However, the user can stop or pause the song whenever he so desires. If you want to place the audio player in the center, you can use the center element since it does not have another attribute to place it in center of the window.
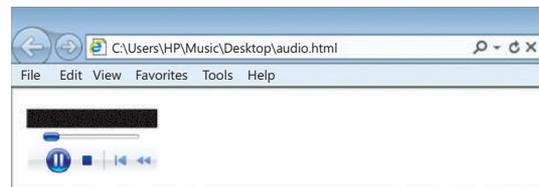
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2.4.2. The "control" and "autoplay" Attribute of <audio> tag.

The "autoplay" attribute of <audio> specifies that the audio will start playing as soon as it is ready. The song inserted at the background of the webpage, use the following code to embed and auto play a MP3 file in the webpage.

For example 12:

```
<audio controls autoplay>
<embed height="50" width="100" src="titanic.mp3">
</audio>
```

The above code displays an audio player on one corner of the web page as shown in the output. The songs begin to play automatically, the moment the webpage gets opened.
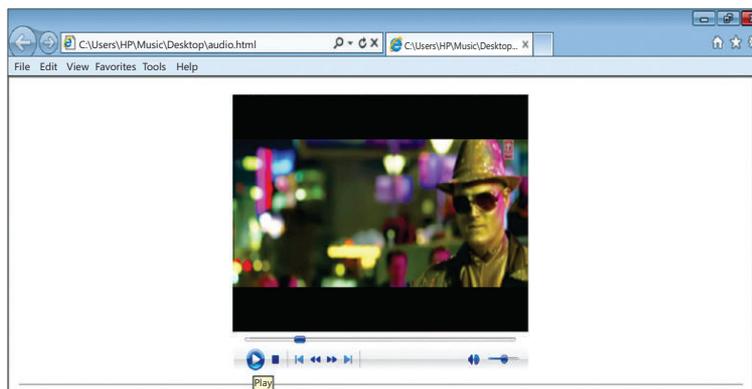

2.4.3. Inserting video

To make the webpage more interactive, you can insert a video in addition to sound in the webpage. The video may be in the form of a video clip, or a video movie. A video file is recognized by the extension .mp4 or .avi. use the following code to insert the video movie at one corner. If you want to place the player in the center of the webpage, you can use the center tag as shown below:

For example 12:

```
<body>
  <center>
   <embed height="250" width="320" src="movie.mp4">
   <br> <hr>
  </center>
</body>
```
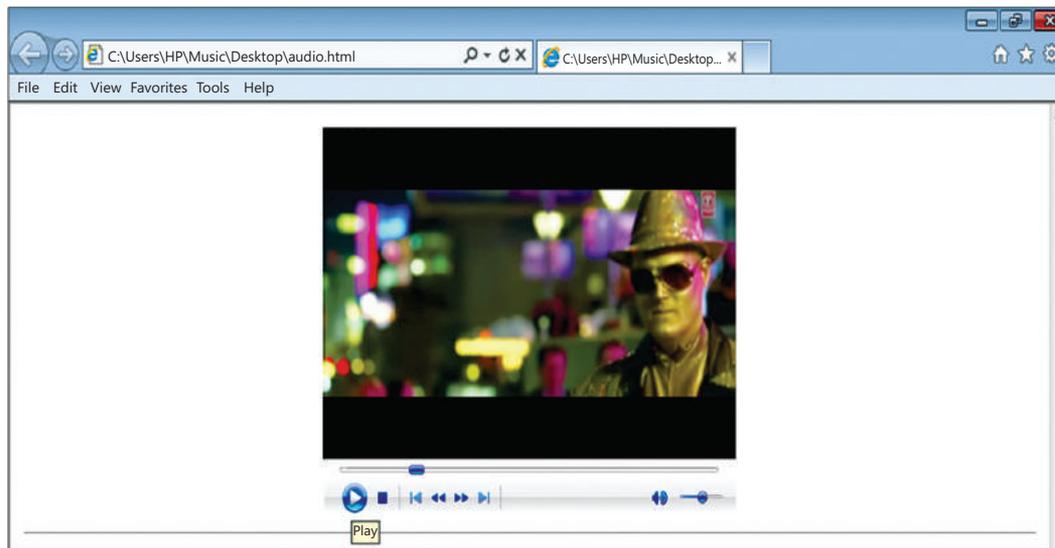
The above code produces the following output:

2.4.4 Inserting video using "control" attribute

The "control" attribute specifies that video controls should be displayed (such as a play/pause button etc). Use the following code to insert the video movie in the webpage, you can use the "control: attribute with embed tag as shown below:

For example 12:

```
body>
<center>
<video controls>
<embed height="250" width="320" src="movie.mp4">
</video>
</center>
</body>
```

<The above code produces the following output:

2.4.5. Inserting video using "preload" attribute

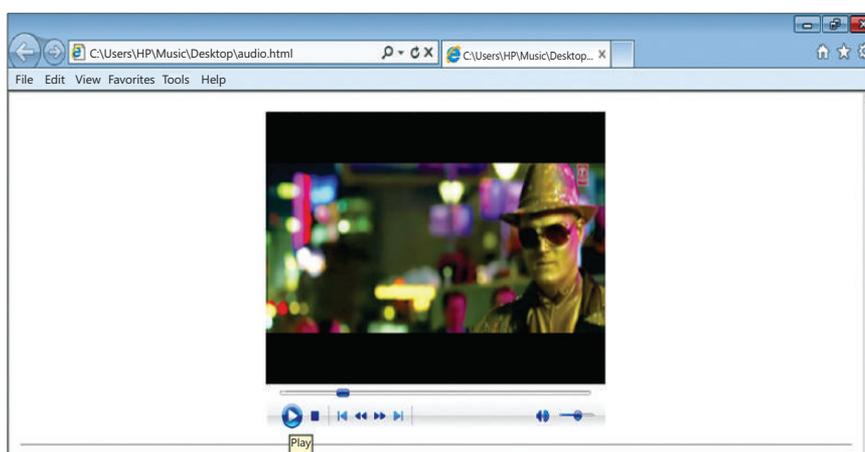This attribute was formerly known as "autobuffer" and it was an boolean attribute as "controls".

❖ **none** - do not buffer video file automatically.

❖ **metadata** - only buffer the metadata of video

❖ **auto** - buffer video file before it gets played.

Use the following code to insert the video movie in the webpage, you can use the "preload" attribute with embed tag as shown below:

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For example 12:

```
<body>
<center>
<video controls preload="none">
<embed height="250" width="320" src="movie.mp4">
</video>
</center>
</body>
```

The above code produces the following output:

3. LINKING

You can add more than one page in your website. These additional pages are linked to the home page via a text or a picture. This linking is done using an anchor element in HTML.

3.1 Anchor Element: <a> …..

An anchor element is used to create a hyperlink in a webpage. The word anchor has come from the function performed by anchor in a ship. As an anchor supports the ship when it reaches the shore, similarly, the document linked supports the text or the picture on the homepage.

An anchor element consists of three parts.

1. The start tag <a> containing the attribute like href (mandatory), target (optional), name (optional)

2. The text or the image to be hyperlinked

3. The end tag .

The basic *syntax* of anchor tag is:

```
<a  href = "Address of the supporting web page"
target = "_blank or _top"
name = "text">
text acting as hyperlink
</a>
```

The attributes of anchor tag are *href, name* and *target*. Let us discuss them:

1. **HREF:** The meaning of **href** is hypertext reference. This attribute is mandatory in anchor tag. The **href** attribute takes the value as the address of the supporting document. Both the relative and the absolute links can act as values to the **href** attribute.

For Example 13:

```
<a href ="http://www.w3.org/">website of W3C</a>
```

To link to a page on another Web site you need to give the full web address. Such type of link is **absolute** as it specifies both the protocol name i.e. "http" and the hostname i.e. www.w3.org.

The **relative** link can only link to a page from the same site. If you were linking to a page in the same folder, the **href** would be just "page1.html" as shown below:.

```
<a href="page1.html">
```

2. **TARGET:** The target attribute helps in opening a web page. The value "_blank" opens the webpage in a new browser window. The value "_top" opens the linked webpage in the currently active browser window.

For example 14

If you want to open the webpage in a new window, following code is to be used.

```
<a href="http://www.google.com" target="_blank">Search Engine</a>
```

If you want to open the linked webpage in the same browser window as the current one, following code is to be used:

```
<html>
<body>
<p>Open the webpage in a the current window</p>
<a href="http:// www.google.com /" target="_top"> Want to Google! </a>
</body>
</html>
```

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The above code will open the webpage of google on clicking the link "Want to Google" in the same browser window as the existing window. It will not open a new window to load the webpage of google.com

3. **NAME:** NAME attribute gives a name to the anchor tag. This attribute takes the value as "text string". This helps in linking to a specific section within the webpage that has been named.

For example 15:

If you have a long webpage with a section about "sales", this section can be given a name using name attribute as shown below. The purpose of the name is that *another anchor* can link to the named anchor.

<A *name="salessection"*>Sales Order Set Up</A>

Linking to the named anchor:

To link to a named anchor, add a hash mark (#) to the end of the Uniform Resource Locator of the webpage followed by the name of the section, it will open.

For example 16:

To link to a section named "**salessection**" within the page called **namedexample.html**, the following code is used:

<A href="namedexample.html#salessection">Sales</A>

If the link is to a named anchor in the same webpage then you don't need the file name of the webpage, just the hash mark and the name of the anchor.

For example 17:

To link to the salessection in our existing webpage, the following code is to be used:

<A href="*#salessection*">Sales</A>

Please Note:

The named anchor itself doesn't have a hash mark	<A name="salessection">
A *link* to the named anchor *always* has a hash mark.	<A href="#salessection">

3.2 E-mail link

You can create an e-mail link on your page. The browser will read an e-mail link, using the value starting with "mailto:" rather than http://, with your e-mail address rather than a web address. The syntax is given below:

<A HREF="mailto:yourusername@emailaccountname.com">E-mail the username</A>

For Example 18:

You want to create an email link to yourself, then the code would be:

<A href="mailto:myself@gmail.com">E-mail to myself!</A>

When the user would click on the link **"E-mail to myself!",** the mailbox of gmail will get opened with the address myself@gmail.com after the field "To" .

3.3 Image as a Link

The basic syntax to create an image link is:

<img src="address of the image file" alt="text to be displayed when image is not loaded">

The attribute **src** in <img> tag takes the value of the address to the image whereas, **href** attribute takes the value of the address of the HTML document that will be loaded when you click on the image.

For example 19:

You want to open the website of Facebook when somebody click on the image that is called Facebook.jpg, then the code would be:

 <img src= "facebook.jpg"">

3.4. Colors of the link

You can set the color of text that acts as a link using <body> tag. The general syntax is:

<body link ="#hexadecimal code of the color or the nameofcolour"
vlink="#hexadecimal code of the color or the nameofcolour "
alink="#hexadecimal code of the color or the nameofcolour ">

In the above code, the link attribute in the <body> tag is a standard link. It is a text link that has not been clicked by the user, yet. It appears in its standard color i.e. blue whose hexadecimal code is 0000FF.

The vlink attribute in the <body> tag is a visited link. It is a text link that has been clicked by user at least once. The standard colour of this link is purple whose hexadecimal code is 800080.

The alink attribute in the <body> tag is an active link. It is a text link that may change its colour when the user brings the mouse over it. The standard colour of this link is red whose hexadecimal code is FF0000.

For example 20:

If you want to set the colour of the link to red, alink to green and vlink to pink as against their standard colours, use the following code:

<BODY link="red" alink="green" vlink="pink">

For example 21:

If you want to use a hexadecimal number for the above colours, following will be the code:

<body link="#FF0000" alink ="#04B45F" vlink ="#FF00FF" >

Note

The hexadecimal code of the colour can be seen from the website: http://html-color-codes.info/

Summary

❖ Lists provide the information in a structured and easy to read format. There are three types of lists : OL,UL & DL.

❖ UL tag classifies the data items that have equal importance i.e. none of the data items are ranked. They are identified by a symbol. It may be a □ square, a ○ circle or a ● disc.

❖ OL tag classifies the data items that do not have equal importance. The data items in a list are represented using numbers, the roman letter or alphabets. The default symbol is number.

❖ Definition lists (<dl>) are the list elements that have an array of tags. The other tags used with this are <dt> to define the definition term and the <dd> for the definition of the list item.

❖ The image in a web page is a drawing painted through paintbrush or a photograph taken through a digital camera or a clipart. There are 2 types of types of images: i) inline image ii) external image.

❖ The <embed> tag defines a container for external (non-HTML) content. They are sound effects, the video clips and moving pictures.

❖ An <a> (anchor) tag is used to create a hyperlink in a webpage. An anchor element consists of three parts : (1) href (mandatory), target (optional), name (optional), (2) the text or the image to be hyperlinked and (3) the end tag .

❖ An e-mail link can be created in a web page using mailto: attribute.

EXERCISE

A. Multiple Choice Questions:

1. What is the correct html command for inserting an image?
   (a) <image src="image.gif">
   (b) <img> image.gif</img>
   (c) <img src="image.gif">
   (d) <img href="image.gif>

2. Which one of the following is the list type that will create a bulleted list?
   (a) Unordered   (b) Option
   (c) Decorated   (d) Ordered

3. Which html tag is use to render text as italics?
   (a)   (b) <i></i>
   (c) <ital></ital>   (d) Text style="italics"

4. We can view the source code of html in
   (a) Notepad   (b) Power point
   (c) Excel   (d) Paint

5. To wrap the text to the next line, the tag used for
   (a)
                               (b) <P>
   (c) <I>   (d) <LI>

B. Give one line code for the following

(a) To make "My School Web Page" as the title of a web page.

(b) To change the background color of a web page to blue.

(c) To insert a horizontal line of yellow color

(d) To insert an image pic1.jpg onto web page .

(e) To insert the list as given below:
   (i)   SHIVANK
   (ii) SARTHAK
   (iii) SANYAM

C. From the list given below pick the correct answer:

BGCOLOR, HEAD, HTML, VLINK, P, FONT, SIZE, I

(a) This attribute defines the size of the text in the font element.

(b) This attribute changes the background color of a web page.

(c) This tag displays text in italic.

(d) This element identifies the document as an HTML document.

(e) This element defines the HTML header and does not affect the appearance of the document.

(f) This element is used to insert a line break with extra spaces in the starting.

(g) This element changes the color of the visited link.

(h) This element displays text or characters in a specific style and size.

D. Answer the following questions

Q.1. What is the difference between ordered list and unordered list?

Q.2. Distinguish between href and name attributes of <A> tag with the help of each.

Q.3. Define Definition term with the help of a suitable example

Q.4. Which three tags are used to create definition lists?

Q.5. Differentiate <BODY BACKGROUND> and <IMG> Tag.

Q.6. Your school's web address is www.littlebuds.com. You want to create a link to this web site from your web page. Write the HTML code you will use to do this.

Q.7. Difference between <A> as an anchor and <A> as a link

Q.8. Create an ordered list of the name of the subjects you study in school.

Q.9. Name and explain the various attributes of <UL> tag.

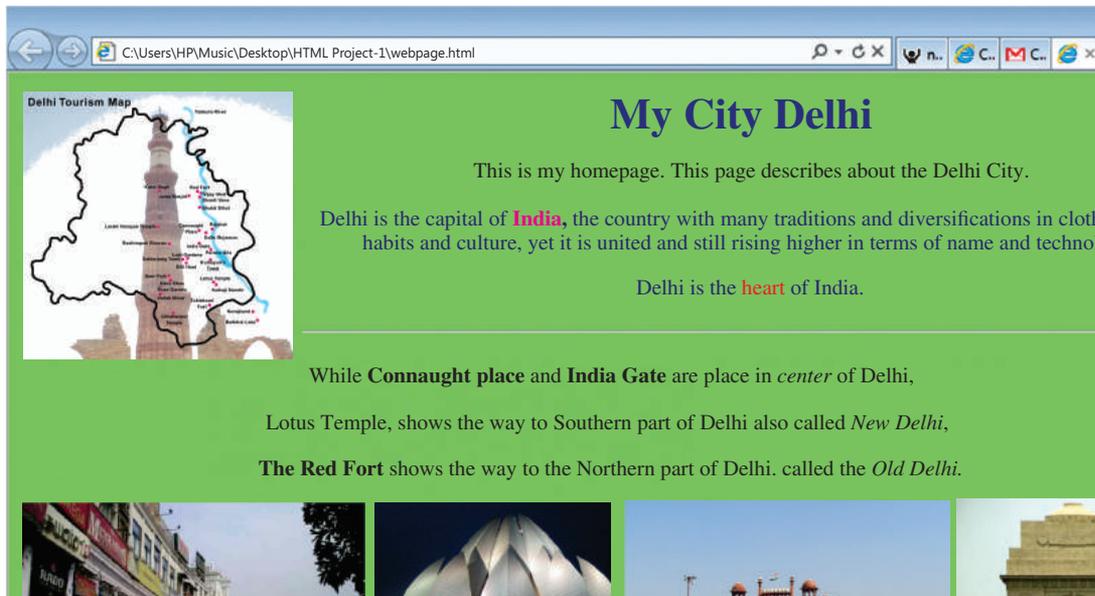Q.10. How can we set the color of text that acts as a link in a web page? Explain with the help of an example.

E. Lab Session

1. Shivank wants to make a list of vegetables in a web page. He has typed all vegetables name without any formatting. Suggest the type of list for his web page?

2. Write an HTML document to print name of your friends in an unordered format.

3. Create an unordered list of your hobbies.

4. Neha's parents wants to create a web page as an invitation for his Graduation Party and send this to all his friends. Can you help them in designing this invitation using the details given below:
   (a) Title as "Party".
   (b) Web page color as Yellow
   (c) Pic1.jpg as an image in the center of the page.
   (d) "lets Rock" as the heading below the image in red color
   (e) With 2 lines break place the text of size 12 and color BLUE

5. Create a website for Travel & Tourism company, which should include 3-4 webpages.

6. Create a homepage for your school website that includes the following:
   (a) Title
   (b) Image of school building
   (c) List of school activities
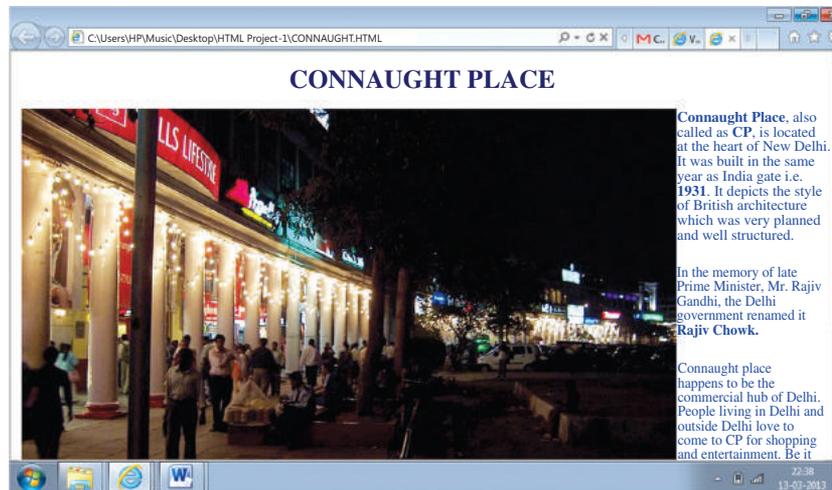   (d) Video of School infrastructure
   (e) Photo gallery

PROJECT IN HTML

Suppose we want to create the following website showing the various features of city Delhi, then we need a homepage (first page that gets loaded) and the additional pages that are linked to the homepage. The following figure shows the homepage prepared by the basic tags studies in the syllabus. This homepage is called webpage.html.
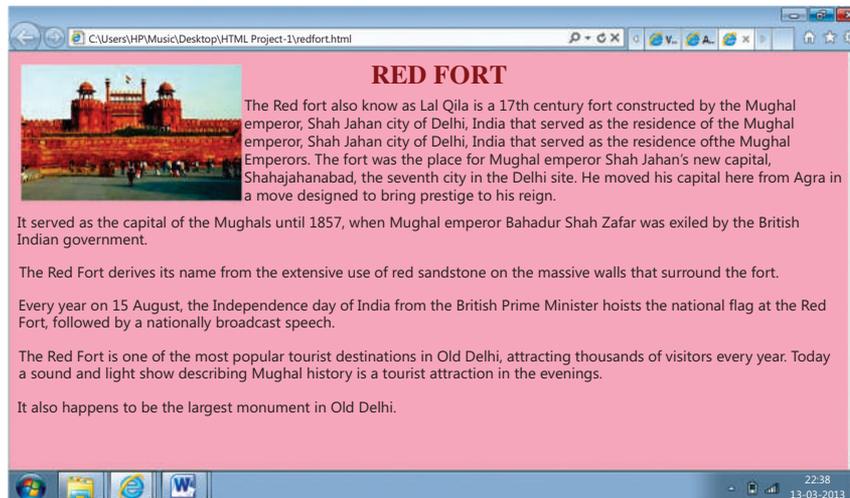

All the images except the first image (map of Delhi) are hyperlinks. That is, when the user places the cursor above the image, the image will display its name. On clicking the first image of Connaught place the file, Connaught.html gets loaded in a different window.Similarly, Lotus. html gets opened when the user clicks on image of lotus temple, redfort.html is loaded when the image redfort.jpg is clicked and Indiagate.html gets loaded in a different window when user clicks of Indiagate.jpg.
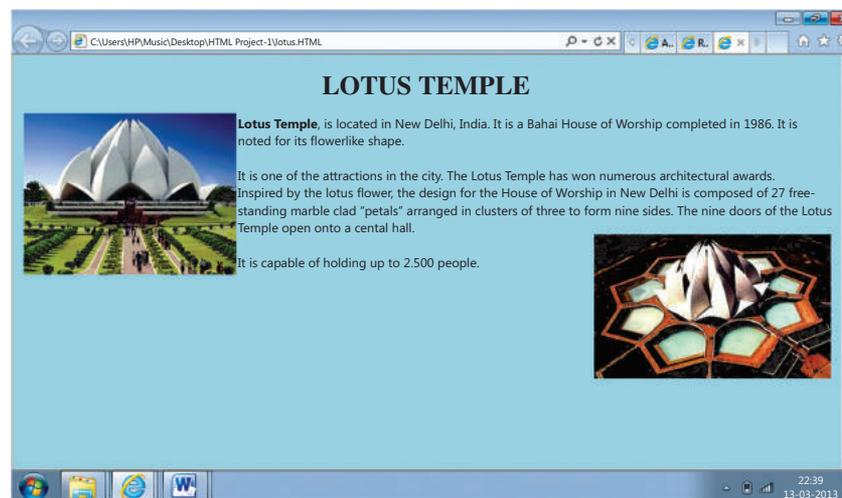
In order to prepare individual HTML files, insert the image using IMG tag and then type the text for each in paragraph tag. The individual HTML files are given below. While Connaught. html is:
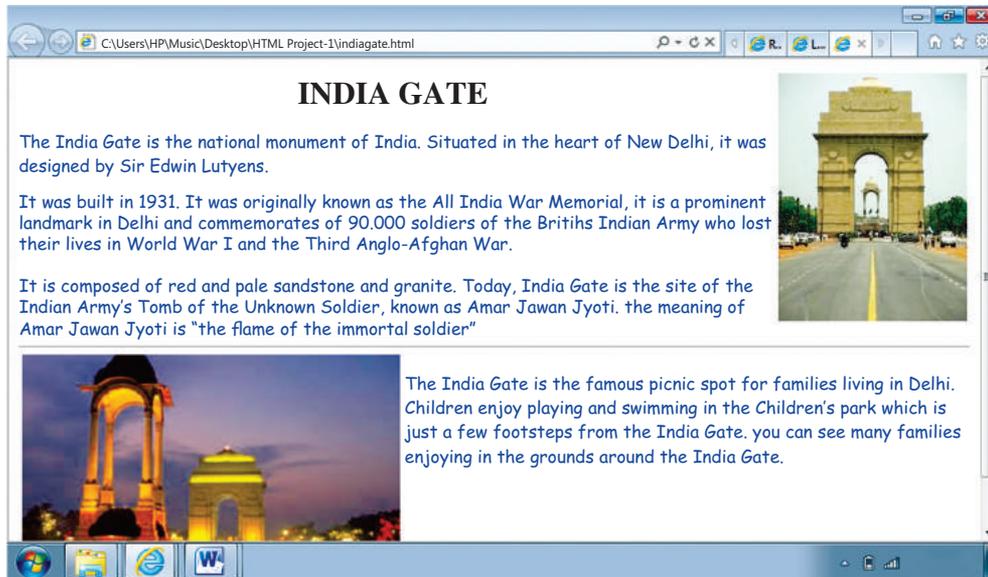
Redfort.html looks like:

The lotus.html is:

The indiagate.html is:

This project consists of a homepage and 4 linked pages, for sake of simplicity. The homepage has most of the images, the hyperlinks and the bulletted list, the use of empty tags like <br> and <hr>.

The additional pages may not contain the mixture of many tags if the project is small (as in the present case). For your convenience the the code of individual HTML documents are also provided:

Connaught.html

```
<html>
<head>
<title>About Connaught Place</title>
</head>
<body Text="darkblue">
<h1 align="center"> CONNAUGHT PLACE </h1>
<font face="arial">
<img src="connaughtnight.jpg" align="left">
<p><b>Connaught Place</b>, also called as <b>CP</b>, is located at the
heart of New Delhi.
It was built in the same year as India gate i.e. <b>1931</b>.
It depicts the style of British architecture which was very
planned and well structured.
<p>In the memory of late Prime Minister, Mr. Rajiv Gandhi,
the Delhi Government renamed it <b>Rajiv Chowk</b>. </p>
<p>
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Connaught place happens to be the commercial hub of Delhi.
People living in Delhi and outside Delhi love to come to CP for
<i>shopping</i> and <i>entertainment</i>.
Be it anything from the restaurant, to the road side handicraft shop, to
a national or international bank,
you would find everything here, right from a grocery store to a car
showroom.
you can also find the offices of tours operators and airlines in India.
<p>
Markets and shops in Connaught place are structured in the <b>inner</b>
and <b>outer circle</b>.
Connaught place provides the best resource to shop with a number of options
available.
Connaught place is surrounded by Panchkula Marg, Kasturba Gandhi Marg, Baba
Khadak Singh Marg and Barakhamba Marg.
</body>
</html>
```

Lotus.html

```
<html>
<head>
<title>Lotus Temple</title>
</head>
<body bgcolor="lightblue">
<h1 align="center"> LOTUS TEMPLE </h1>
<font face="arial">
<img src="lotus.jpg" align="left">
<p><b>Lotus Temple</b>,
is located in New Delhi, India.
It is a Bahái House of Worship completed in 1986. It is noted for its
flowerlike shape.
<p>It is one of the attractions in the city.
The Lotus Temple has won numerous architectural awards.
<p>
Inspired by the lotus flower, the design for the House of Worship in New
Delhi is composed of 27 free-standing marble clad "petals" arranged in
clusters of three to form nine sides.
The nine doors of the Lotus Temple open onto a central hall.
<img src="ariallotus.jpg" align="right" alt="Arial view of Lotus Temple">
<p>It is capable of holding up to 2,500 people.


</body>
</html>
```

Redfort.html

```html
<html>
<head>
<title>
Red Fort</title>
</head>
<body bgcolor="pink" text="Brown">
<img src="redfort.jpg" align="left">
<h1 align="center"> RED FORT </h1>
<font face="arial" size="4">
<p>The Red Fort also known as LalQila is a 17th century fort
constructed by the Mughal emperor, Shah Jahan
city of Delhi, India
that served as the residence of the Mughal Emperors.
The fort was the palace for Mughal Emperor Shah Jahan's new capital,
Shahjahanabad, the seventh city in the Delhi site.
He moved his capital here from Agra in a move designed to bring
prestige to his reign.
<p>It served as the capital of the Mughals until 1857,
when Mughal emperor Bahadur Shah Zafar was exiled
by the British Indian government.
<p> The Red Fort derives its name from the extensive use of red sandstone
on the massive walls that surround the fort.
<p>Every year on 15 August, the Independence day of India from the
British,
Prime Minister hoists the national flag at the Red Fort, followed by a
nationally broadcast speech.
<p>The Red Fort is one of the most popular tourist destinations in Old
Delhi,
attracting thousands of visitors every year. Today, a sound and light show
describing Mughal history is a tourist attraction in the evenings.
<p>
  It also happens to be the largest monument in Old Delhi.

</font>
</body>
</html>
```

Indiagate.html

```html
<html>
<head>
<title>
India Gate
</title>
</head>
<body>
<img src="indiagate.jpg" align="right">
<h1 align="center"> INDIA GATE</h1>
<font face="Comic Sans MS" color="DarkBlue">
<p>The India Gate is the national monument of India.
Situated in the heart of New Delhi,
it was designed by Sir Edwin Lutyens.
<p>It was built in 1931.
It was originally known as the All India War Memorial,
it is a prominent landmark in Delhi and commemorates the 90,000 soldiers
of the British Indian Army who lost their lives in World War I
and the Third Anglo-Afghan War.
<p>It is composed of red and pale sandstone and granite.
Today, India Gate is the site of the Indian Army's Tomb
of the Unknown Soldier, known as Amar JawanJyoti.
The meaning of Amar JawanJyoti is "the flame of the immortal soldier".
<hr>
<img src="indiagateatnight.jpg" width="40%" height="50%" align="left">
<p>The India Gate is the famous picnic spot for families living in Delhi.
Children enjoy playing and swinging in the <a href="chidrenpark.html" target="_blank">Children's park
</a>which is just a few footsteps from the India Gate.
You can see many families enjoying in the grounds around the India Gate.

</body>
</html>
```

And the homepage named webpage.html is:

```html
<html>
<head>
<title>Visit Delhi</title>
</head>
<body bgcolor="lightgreen" text="darkblue">
<center>
<font face="Bookman Old Style">
<img src="delhimap.jpg" align="left">
<h1 align="center"> My City Delhi </h1></font>
<font size="4">
<p>This is my homepage.
This page describes about the Delhi City.
<p>Delhi is the capital of
<b><font color="Magenta"> India </font></b>,
the country with many traditions
and diverisifications in clothing,
food habits and culture, yet
it is united and still rising higher in
terms of name and technology.</p>
<p>
Delhi is the <font color="red">heart </font> of India.
</p>
<hr>
<p><font color="Black">
While <b>Connaught place </b> and <b> India Gate </b>are place in <i>center</i> of Delhi,</p>
<p><b>Lotus Temple</b>, shows the way to Southern part of Delhi also called
<i>New Delhi</i>,
<p><b>The Red Fort</b> shows the way to the Northern part of Delhi, called
the <i>Old Delhi</i>.
</font></p>
</center>
<a href="indiagate.html" target="_blank"><img src="indiagate.jpg" align="right"
alt="The Indian Gate"></a>
<a href="connaught.html" target="_blank"><img src="connaught.jpg" align="left"
alt="CP"></a>
<a href="redfort.html" target="_blank"><img src="redfort3.jpg"align="right"
alt="LalQuila"></a>
<a href="lotus.html" target="_blank"><img src="lotust.jpg" align="left"
alt="Lotus Temple"></a>
<br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br>
<hr>
<b> Monuments in Delhi</b>
```
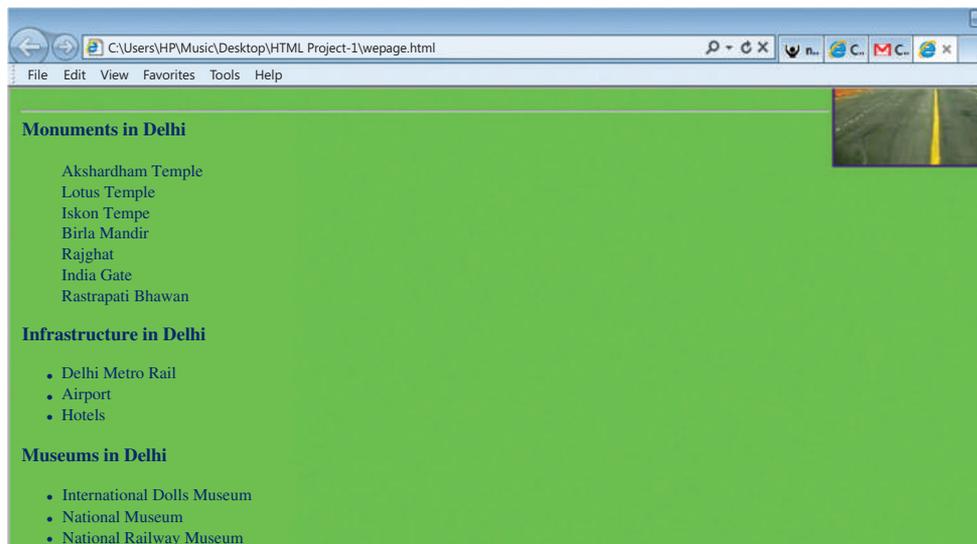
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```
<ul>
<li>Akshardham Temple</li>
<li>Lotus Temple</li>
<li>Iskon Temple </li>
<li>Birla Mandir</li>
<li>Rajghat</li>
<li>India Gate</li>
<li>RastrapatiBhawan</li>
</ul><b> Infrastructure in Delhi</b>
<ul>
<li>Delhi Metro Rail</li>
<li>Airport</li>
<li>Hotels</li>
</ul><b>Museums in Delhi</b>
<ul><li> International Dolls Museum</li>
<li>National Museum</li>
<li>National Railway Museum</li>
<li>National Science Center</li>
</ul>
</font>
</body>
</html>
```

Notice in the homepage, there is use of unordered list. This is to show the various features of Delhi.

The bottom portion of homepage is as under:

You can see that in the above homepage, everything is vertically aligned. This is due to the fact that important tags like table and frameset has not been used. These will be used in the syllabus next year. Hence, using the basic tags, a simple project can only be undertaken. Therefore, prepare the above project and implement your ideas to expand it further.