<HTML>
<!-- Fig. 4.1: links.html -->
<!-- Unordered Lists -->
<HEAD>
<TITLE>Internet and WWW How to Program - Links</TITLE>
</HEAD>
<BODY>
<CENTER>
<H2>Here are my favorite Internet Search Engines</H2>
<P><STRONG>Click on the Search Engine address to go to that page.</STRONG></P>
<!-- <UL> creates a new unordered (bullet) list -->
<!-- <LI> inserts a new entry into the list -->
<UL>
</UL>
</CENTER>
</BODY>
</HTML>
<HTML>
   <!-- Fig. 4.2: list.html -->
   <!-- Advanced Lists: nested and ordered -->
   <HEAD>
      <TITLE>Internet and WWW How to Program - List</TITLE>
   </HEAD>
   <BODY>
      <CENTER>
      <H2><U>The Best Features of the Internet</U></H2>
      </CENTER>
      <UL>
         <LI>You can meet new people from countries around the world.</LI>
         <LI>You have access to new media as it becomes public:</LI>
         <UL>
            <LI>New games</LI>
            <LI>New applications</LI>
            <UL>
               <LI>For business</LI>
               <LI>For pleasure</LI>
            </UL>
            <LI>Around the clock news</LI>
            <LI>Search engines</LI>
            <LI>Shopping</LI>
            <LI>Programming</LI>
            <UL>
               <LI>HTML</LI>
               <LI>Java</LI>
               <LI>Dynamic HTML</LI>
               <LI>Scripts</LI>
               <LI>New languages</LI>
            </UL>
         </UL>
         <LI>Links</LI>
         <LI>Keeping in touch with old friends</LI>
         <LI>It is the technology of the future!</LI>
      </UL>
   </BODY>
</HTML>

Fig. 4.2 Nested and ordered lists in HTML (part 1 of 2).
54  &lt;LI&gt;Bill Gates&lt;/LI&gt;  
55  &lt;LI&gt;Steve Jobs&lt;/LI&gt;  
56  &lt;LI&gt;Michael Dell&lt;/LI&gt;  
57  &lt;/OL&gt;  
58  
59  &lt;/BODY&gt;  
60  &lt;/HTML&gt;

**The Best Features of the Internet**

- You can meet new people from countries around the world.
- You have access to new media as it becomes public:
  - New games
  - New applications
    - For business
    - For pleasure
  - Around the clock news
  - Search engines
  - Shopping
  - Programming
    - HTML
    - Java
    - Dynamic HTML
    - Scripts
    - New languages
- Links
- Keeping in touch with old friends
- It is the technology of the future

**My 3 Favorite CEO’s**

1. Bill Gates
2. Steve Jobs
3. Michael Dell

---

**Fig. 4.2** Nested and ordered lists in HTML (part 2 of 2).
Chapter 4

Intermediate HTML 4

1  <HTML>
2  
3  <!-- Fig. 4.3: list.html -->
4  <!-- Different Types of Ordered Lists -->
5  
6  <HEAD>
7  <TITLE>Internet and WWW How to Program - List</TITLE>
8  </HEAD>
9  
10  <BODY>
11  
12  <CENTER>
13  <H2>Web Site Outline</H2>
14  </CENTER>
15  
16  <!-- Change the character style by specifying it in -->
17  <!-- <OL TYPE = "style"> OR <LI TYPE = "style"> as -->
18  <!-- decimal=1, uppercase Roman=I, lowercase Roman=i -->
19  <!-- uppercase Latin=A, lowercase Latin=a -->
20  <OL>
21  <LI>Home page</LI>
22  <LI>Links page</LI>
23      <OL TYPE = "I" >
24          <LI>Links to search engines</LI>
25          <LI>Links to information sites</LI>
26              <OL TYPE = "A" >
27                  <LI>News sites</LI>
28                      <OL>
29                          <LI TYPE = "i">TV based</LI>
30                              <OL TYPE = "a" >
31                                  <LI>CNN</LI>
32                                      <LI>Headline News</LI>
33                                  </OL>
34                          <LI TYPE = "i">Text based</LI>
35                              <OL TYPE = "a" >
36                                  <LI>New York Times</LI>
37                                      <LI>Washington Post</LI>
38                                  </OL>
39                      </OL>
40                  </OL>
41              </OL>
42          </LI>
43      </OL>
44      <LI>Stock sites</LI>
45          </OL>
46      <LI>Links to "fun" sites</LI>
47          </OL>
48    </LI>
49    </OL>
50 </BODY>

Fig. 4.3  Different types of ordered lists (part 1 of 2).
Web Site Outline

1. Home page
2. Links page
   I. Links to search engines
   II. Links to information sites
      A. News sites
         i. TV based
            a. CNN
         ii. Text based
            a. New York Times
            b. Washington Post
      B. Stock sites
   III. Links to "fun" sites
3. Feedback page
4. Contact page
5. HTML Example Pages

Fig. 4.3 Different types of ordered lists (part 2 of 2).
<HTML>
<!-- Fig. 4.4: table.html -->
<!-- Basic table design -->
<HEAD>
<TITLE>Internet and WWW How to Program - Tables</TITLE>
</HEAD>
<BODY>
<CENTER><H2>Table Example Page</H2></CENTER>
<!-- The <TABLE> tag opens a new table and lets you put in -->
<!-- design options and instructions -->
<TABLE BORDER="1" ALIGN="center" WIDTH="40%">
<!-- Use the <CAPTION> tag to summarize the table's contents -->
<!-- (this helps the visually impaired) -->
<CAPTION>Here is a small sample table.</CAPTION>
<!-- The <THEAD> is the first (non-scrolling) horizontal section.Use it to format the table header area. -->
<!-- <TH> inserts a header cell and displays bold text -->
<THEAD>
<TR><TH>This is the head.</TH></TR>
</THEAD>
<!-- All of your important content goes in the <TBODY>. Use this tag to format the entire section -->
<!-- <TD> inserts a data cell, with regular text -->
<TBODY>
<TR><TD ALIGN="center">This is the body.</TD></TR>
</TBODY>
</TABLE>
</BODY>
</HTML>

Fig. 4.4 HTML table (part 1 of 2).
Fig. 4.4  HTML table (part 2 of 2).
Figure 4.5: A complex table with formatting and color.
54  <H1>Camelid comparison</H1><BR>
55  <P>Approximate as of 8/99</P>
56  </TH>
57  </TR>
58  <TR BGCOLOR = "khaki" VALIGN = "bottom">
59    <TH> # of Humps </TH>
60    <TH> Indigenous region </TH>
61    <TH> Spits? </TH>
62    <TH> Produces Wool? </TH>
63  </TR>
64  </THEAD>
65  </TBODY>
66  <TABLE>
67  <TR>
68    <TH> Camels (bactrian) </TH>
69    <TD> 2 </TD>
70    <TD> Africa/Asia </TD>
71    <TD ROWSPAN = "2"> Llama </TD>
72  </TR>
73  <TR>
74    <TH> Llamas </TH>
75    <TD> 1 </TD>
76    <TD> Andes Mountains </TD>
77  </TR>
78  </TBODY>
79  </TABLE>
80  </BODY>
81  </HTML>

Fig. 4.5  A complex table with formatting and color.
Fig. 4.5 A complex table with formatting and color.
Fig. 4.6  Simple form with basic fields and a text box (part 1 of 2).
Fig. 4.6   Simple form with basic fields and a text box (part 2 of 2).
<HTML>
<!-- Fig. 4.7: form.html   -->
<!-- Form Design Example 2 -->

<HEAD>
<TITLE>Internet and WWW How to Program - Forms</TITLE>
</HEAD>

<BODY>

<H2>Feedback Form</H2>

<P>Please fill out this form to help us improve our site.</P>

<form method = "POST" action = "/cgi-bin/formmail">
  <input type = "hidden" name = "recipient" value = "deitel@deitel.com">
  <input type = "hidden" name = "subject" value = "Feedback Form">
  <input type = "hidden" name = "redirect" value = "main.html">

  <p><strong>Name: </strong><input name = "name" type = "text" size = "25"></p>

  <!-- <textarea> creates a textbox of the size given -->
  <p><strong>Comments:</strong><br>
  <textarea name = "comments" rows = "4" cols = "36"></textarea></p>

  <!-- <input type = "password"> inserts a textbox whose    
  readout will be in *** instead of regular characters -->
  <p><strong>Email Address: </strong><input name = "email" type = "password" size = "25"></p>

  <!-- <input type = "checkbox"> creates a checkbox -->
  <p><strong>Things you liked:</strong><br>
  <input name = "things" type = "checkbox" value = "Design">
  <br>
  <input name = "things" type = "checkbox" value = "Links">
  <br>
  <input name = "things" type = "checkbox" value = "Ease">
  <br>
  <input name = "things" type = "checkbox" value = "Images">
  <br>
  <input name = "things" type = "checkbox" value = "Code">
  <br>
  <br>
  <input type = "submit" value = "Submit Your Entries">
  <input type = "reset" value = "Clear Your Entries">
</form>

Fig. 4.7  Form including textareas, password boxes and checkboxes (part 1 of 2).
Fig. 4.7  Form including textareas, password boxes and checkboxes (part 2 of 2).
<HTML>
<!-- Fig. 4.8: form.html -->
<!-- Form Design Example 3 -->
<HEAD>
<TITLE>Internet and WWW How to Program - Forms</TITLE>
</HEAD>
<BODY>
<H2>Feedback Form</H2>
<P>Please fill out this form to help us improve our site.</P>
<form method="POST" action="/cgi-bin/formmail">
<input type="hidden" name="recipient" value="deitel@deitel.com">
<input type="hidden" name="subject" value="Feedback Form">
<input type="hidden" name="redirect" value="main.html">
<P><STRONG>Name: </STRONG><input name="name" type="text" size="25"></P>
<P><STRONG>Comments: </STRONG><textarea name="comments" rows="4" cols="36"></textarea></P>
<P><STRONG>Email Address: </STRONG><input name="email" type="password" size="25"></P>
<P><STRONG>Things you liked: </STRONG><BR>
<input name="things" type="checkbox" value="Design">Site design  
<input name="things" type="checkbox" value="Links">Links  
<input name="things" type="checkbox" value="Ease">Ease of use  
<input name="things" type="checkbox" value="Images">Images  
<input name="things" type="checkbox" value="Code">Source code  
</P>
<!-- <input type="radio"> creates a radio button. The -->
<!-- difference between radio buttons and checkboxes is -->
<!-- that only one radio button in a group can be selected -->
<P><STRONG>How did you get to our site?: </STRONG><BR></P>
</form>
</BODY>
</HTML>

Fig. 4.8 HTML form including radio buttons and pulldown lists.
<p>Links from another site</p>
<p>Deitel.com Web site</p>
<p>Reference in a book</p>
<p>Other</p>

<!-- The <select> tag presents a drop down menu with -->
<!-- choices indicated by the <option> tags          -->
<p><strong>Rate our site (1-10):</strong></p>
<select name="rating">
  <option selected>Amazing:-)</option>
  <option>10</option>
  <option>9</option>
  <option>8</option>
  <option>7</option>
  <option>6</option>
  <option>5</option>
  <option>4</option>
  <option>3</option>
  <option>2</option>
  <option>1</option>
  <option>The Pits:-{</option>
</select></p>

<input type="submit" value="Submit Your Entries"/>
<input type="reset" value="Clear Your Entries"/>
</form>
</body>
</html>

Fig. 4.8 HTML form including radio buttons and pulldown lists.
Fig. 4.8  HTML form including radio buttons and pulldown lists.
In our final form code example, we introduce two new types of input options. The first of these is the radio button, introduced in lines 53 through 67:

```html
<!-- Fig. 4.9: list.html -->
<!-- Internal Linking -->
<HEAD>
<TITLE> Internet and WWW How to Program - List </TITLE>
</HEAD>

<BODY>
<CENTER>
<!-- "<A NAME = ..."></A> makes an internal hyperlink -->
<!-- <A NAME = "features"></A> -->
<H2><U>The Best Features of the Internet</U></H2>

<!-- An internal link's address is "xx.html#linkname" -->
<H3><A HREF = "#ceos" > Go to <EM> Favorite CEO's </EM></A></H3>
</CENTER>

<UL>
  <LI>You can meet new people from countries around the world.
  <LI>You have access to new media as it becomes public:
    <UL>
      <LI>New games
      <LI>New applications
        <UL>
          <LI>For Business
          <LI>For Pleasure
        </UL>
      <LI>Around the Clock news
      <LI>Search Engines
      <LI>Shopping
      <LI>Programming
        <UL>
          <LI>HTML
          <LI>Java
          <LI>Dynamic HTML
          <LI>Scripts
          <LI>New languages
        </UL>
    </UL>
  <LI>Links
  <LI>Keeping In touch with old friends
  <LI>It is the technology of the future!
</UL>

<A NAME = "ceos"></A>
<CENTER><H2> My 3 Favorite <EM>CEO's</EM></H2></CENTER>

<OL>
</OL>
```

Fig. 4.9 Using internal hyperlinks to make your pages more navigable (part 1 of 2).
54  <LI>Bill Gates
55  <LI>Steve Jobs
56  <LI>Michael Dell
57
58
59
</OL>
60
61
</HTML>

The Best Features of the Internet

Go to favorite CEO's

- You can meet new people from countries around the world.
- You have access to new media as it becomes public:
  - New games
  - New applications
- For Business

My 3 Favorite CEO's

Go to favorite features

1. Bill Gates
2. Steve Jobs
3. Michael Dell

Fig. 4.9  Using internal hyperlinks to make your pages more navigable (part 2 of 2).
<HTML>
<!-- Fig. 4.10: picture.html -->
<!-- Creating and Using Image Maps -->

<HEAD>
<TITLE>Internet and WWW How to Program - List</TITLE>
</HEAD>

<BODY BACKGROUND="bckgrnd.gif">
<CENTER>
<!-- <MAP> opens and names an image map formatting area -->
<!-- and to be referenced later -->
<MAP NAME="picture">
<!-- The SHAPE = rect indicates a rectangular area, with -->
<!-- coordinates of the upper-left and lower-right corners -->
<AREA HREF="form.html" SHAPE="rect"
COORDS="3, 122, 73, 143" ALT="Go to the form">
<AREA HREF="contact.html" SHAPE="rect"
COORDS="109, 123, 199, 142" ALT="Go to the contact page">
<AREA HREF="main.html" SHAPE="rect"
COORDS="1, 2, 72, 17" ALT="Go to the homepage">
<AREA HREF="links.html" SHAPE="rect"
COORDS="155, 0, 199, 18" ALT="Go to the links page">
<!-- The SHAPE = polygon indicates an area of customizable -->
<!-- shape, with the coordinates of every vertex listed -->
<AREA HREF="mailto:deitel@deitel.com" SHAPE="poly"
COORDS="28, 22, 24, 68, 46, 114, 84, 111, 99, 56, 86, 13"
ALT="Email the Deitels">
<!-- The SHAPE = circle indicates a circular area with -->
<!-- center and radius listed -->
<AREA HREF="mailto:deitel@deitel.com" SHAPE="circle"
COORDS="146, 66, 42" ALT="Email the Deitels">
</MAP>

<!-- <IMG SRC=... USEMAP="#name"> says that the indicated -->
<!-- image map will be used with this image -->
<IMG SRC="deitel.gif" WIDTH="200" HEIGHT="144" BORDER="1"
ALT="Harvey and Paul Deitel" USEMAP="#picture">
</CENTER>
</BODY>
</HTML>

Fig. 4.10  A picture with links anchored to an image map (part 1 of 2).
Fig. 4.10  A picture with links anchored to an image map (part 2 of 2).
<!DOCTYPE HTML PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD HTML 4.0 Transitional//EN">
<html>
<!-- Fig. 4.11: main.html -->
<!-- <META> and <!DOCTYPE> tags -->
<head>
<!-- <META> tags give search engines information they need -->
<!-- to catalog your site -->
<!-- <META NAME = "keywords" CONTENT = "Webpage, design, HTML, -->
<!-- tutorial, personal, help, index, form, contact, feedback, -->
<!-- list, links, frame, deitel"> -->
<!-- <META NAME = "description" CONTENT = "This Web site will help -->
<!-- you learn the basics of HTML and Webpage design through the -->
<!-- use of interactive examples and instruction."> -->
<title>Internet and WWW How to Program - Welcome</title>
</head>
<body>
<h1 align = "center"><u>Welcome to Our Web Site!</u></h1>
<p><font color = "red" size = "+1" face = "Arial">We have</font> designed this site to teach about the wonders of</p>
<em>HTML</em>.
<p><font color = "purple" size = "+2" face = "Verdana">We have been</font> using <em>HTML</em> since <u>version</u><strong> 2.0</strong> and we enjoy the features that have been added recently.</p>
<font color = "blue" size = "+1" face = "Helvetica">It seems only a short time ago that we read our first book.</font>
<p><font color = "green" size = "+2" face = "Times">Soon you will</font> know about many of the great new feature of HTML 4.0.</p>
<h2 align = "center">Have Fun With the Site!</h2>
</body>
</html>
<!-- Fig. 4.12: index.html -->
<!-- HTML Frames I -->

<HEAD>
  <META NAME = "keywords" CONTENT = "Webpage, design, HTML, tutorial, personal, help, index, form, contact, feedback, list, links, frame, deitel">
  <META NAME = "description" CONTENT = "This Web site will help you learn the basics of HTML and Webpage design through the use of interactive examples and instruction.">
  <TITLE>Internet and WWW How to Program - Main</TITLE>
</HEAD>

<!-- The <FRAMESET> tag gives the dimensions of your frame -->
<FRAMESET COLS = "110, *">
  <!-- The individual FRAME elements specify which pages appear in the given frames -->
  <FRAME NAME = "nav" SRC = "nav.html">
  <FRAME NAME = "main" SRC = "main.html">
</FRAMESET>

<NOFRAMES>
  <P>This page uses frames, but your browser does not support them.</P>
  <P>Get Internet Explorer 5 at the Microsoft Web Site</P>
</NOFRAMES>

</FRAMESET>
</HTML>

Fig. 4.12  Web site using two frames—navigational and content (part 1 of 2).
Welcome to Our Web Site!

We have designed this site to teach about the wonders of HTML. We have been using HTML since version 2.0, and we enjoy the features that have been added recently. It seems only a short time ago that we read our first HTML book. Soon you will know about many of the great new feature of HTML 4.0.

Have Fun With the Site!

Fig. 4.12  Web site using two frames—navigational and content (part 2 of 2).
Fig. 4.13  Framed Web site with a nested frameset (part 1 of 2).
Welcome to Our Web Site!

We have designed this site to teach about the wonders of HTML. We have been using HTML since version 2.0, and we enjoy the features that have been added recently. It seems only a short time ago that we read our first HTML book. Soon you will know about many of the great new features of HTML 4.0.

Have Fun With the Site!

Fig. 4.13  Framed Web site with a nested frameset (part 2 of 2).