

2. **Behaviour:** Sets how the text in the marquee should move. Values are:

- ✚ **Scroll** (by default; Text scrolls across the marquee)
- ✚ **Slide** (Text enters from one side and stops at other)
- ✚ **Alternate** (Moves from one end and then back to the other, Such as left to right and then back)

3. **Loop** (Sets how many times we want the marquee to cycle)

4. **BGColor** (Sets the background color for the marquee box).

5. **Direction** (Sets the direction on the text should scroll. Values are: Left (by default), Right, Down and Up).

6. **Height** ( Specifies the height of the Marquee).

7. **Width** ( Specifies the width of the Marquee).

**Example:**

```
<HTML>
<HEAD>
    <TITLE> Sample Web Page on MARQUEE Tag. </TITLE>
</HEAD>
<BODY>
    <MARQUEE BGCOLOR= "ORANGE" HEIGHT= "50" > WELCOME TO HTML WORLD </MARQUEE>
</BODY>
</HTML>
```

**Output:**



## 2.5:- Use the hyperlink and Imaging Tags <A>, <IMG> Tags with attributes:

### Linking Tags <A> Tag:

- Defines a hyperlink, which is used to link from one page to another page.
- The most important attribute of <A> tag is "**href**" attribute, Which indicates the link's destination.
- By default, links will appear as follows in all browsers:
  - An **Unvisited** link is Underlined and **Blue** color.
  - An **Visited** link is Underlined and **Purple** color.
  - An **Active** link is Underlined and **Red** color.

### Attribute:

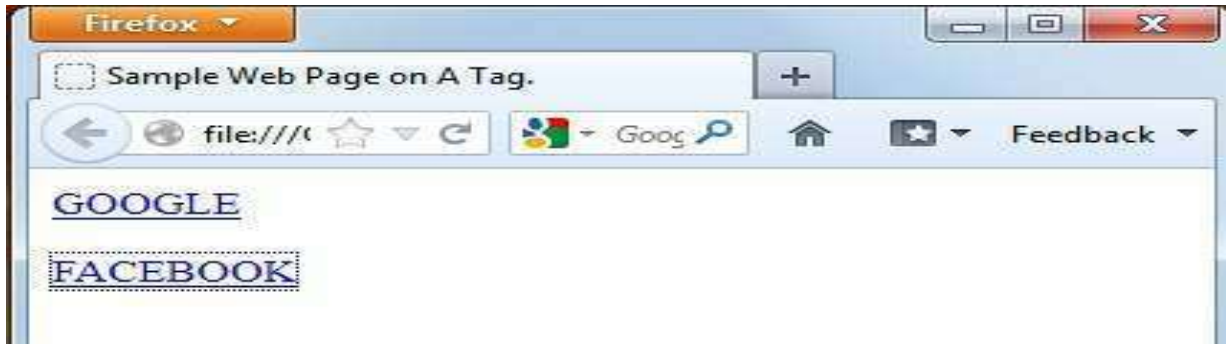
1) **Href:** Holds the target URL of the hyperlink. Value is URL.

2) **Target:** Specifies where to open the linked document. Values are "\_blank" (or) "\_self" (or) "\_top" (or) "\_parent".

**Example:**

```
<HTML>
<HEAD>
    <TITLE> Sample Web Page on A Tag. </TITLE>
</HEAD>
<BODY>
    <A HREF= "WWW.GOOGLE.COM" TARGET= "_BLANK"> GOOGLE </A>
    <A HREF= "WWW.FACEBOOK.COM" TARGET= "_PARENT"> FACEBOOK </A>
</BODY>
</HTML>
```

## Output:



**Setting Hyperlink Color:** We can set the colors of Hyperlinks with the <BODY> tag's **LINK**, **VLINK** and **ALINK** attributes.

**Eg:-** <BODY LINK= "GREEN" VLINK= "BLUE" ALINK= "RED">

**Imaging tag <img> tag:** It inserts an image to the webpage.

### Attributes:

1. **Src:** it is required. Specifies the URL of the actual image to display
2. **Alt:** specifies the alternatae text to display, if the image not found in mentioned URL
3. **Align:** sets the alignment of the text, which follows the img relative to the image on the scren  
*Value=left/right/top/bottom/middle*
4. **Height:** indicates the height of image
5. **Width:** indicates the width of image
6. **Hspace:** sets the horizontal spacing around the image.
7. **Vspace:** sets the horizontal spacing

### Example:

```
<HTML>
```

```
<HEAD>
```

```
    <TITLE> SAMPLE WEB PAGE. </TITLE>
```

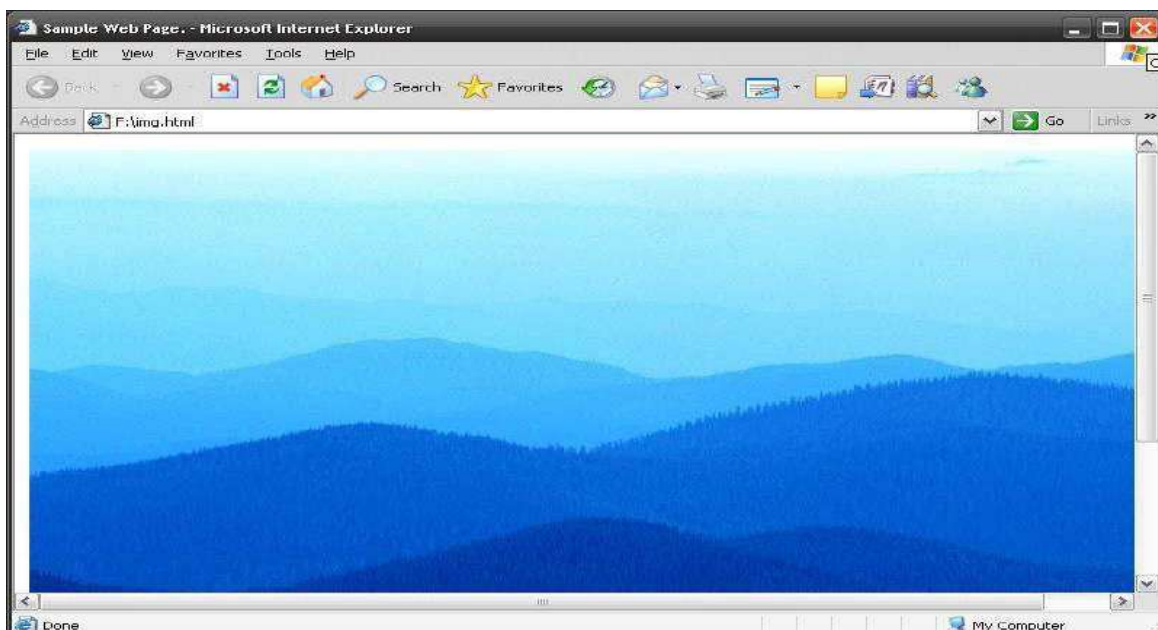
```
</HEAD>
```

```
<BODY>
```

```
    <IMG SRC="C:\BLUE HILLS1.JPG" ALT="IMAGE NOT FOUND">
```

```
</BODY>
```

```
</HTML>
```



## 2.6. Use the <object> tag with all important attributes.

**<EMBED> tag:** Lets us embed a plug-in in a web page to play multimedia inline or anything else a plug-in can do. There are 3-required attributes.

Attribute	Value	Description
height	<i>pixels</i>	Specifies the height of the embedded content
src	<i>URL</i>	Specifies the address of the external file to embed
width	<i>pixels</i>	Specifies the width of the embedded content

**Example:** `<embed src="helloworld.swf" width="200" height="200">`

**<OBJECT>TAG:** defines an embedded object within an HTML document. Use this element to embed multimedia (like audio, video, Java applets, ActiveX, PDF, and Flash) in your web pages.

The object element was intended to replace the img & applet elements. at least one of the "DATA" or "type" attributes must be defined.

Attribute	Value	Description
data	<i>URL</i>	Specifies the URL of the resource to be used by the object
height	<i>pixels</i>	Specifies the height of the object
name	<i>name</i>	Specifies a name for the object
type	<i>MIME_type</i>	Specifies the MIME type of data specified in the data attribute
vspace	<i>pixels</i>	Not supported in HTML5. Deprecated in HTML 4.01. Specifies the whitespace on top and bottom of an object
width	<i>pixels</i>	Specifies the width of the object

## 2.7 Use listing tags along with attributes:

Lists in HTML: HTML lists represents a group of items of same type. Lists are of 3-types in html

1. Ordered list
2. Unordered list
3. Definition list

**Ordered list using <ol> tag:** this defines an ordered list. An ordered list can be numerical or alphabetical.

Use the <li> tag to define list items.

**Attributes:**

Attribute	Value	scription
start	<i>number</i>	Specifies the start value of an ordered list
type	1/A/a/l/i	Specifies the kind of marker to use in the list
reversed		Reversed Specifies that the list order should be descending (9,8,7...).

**Example:**

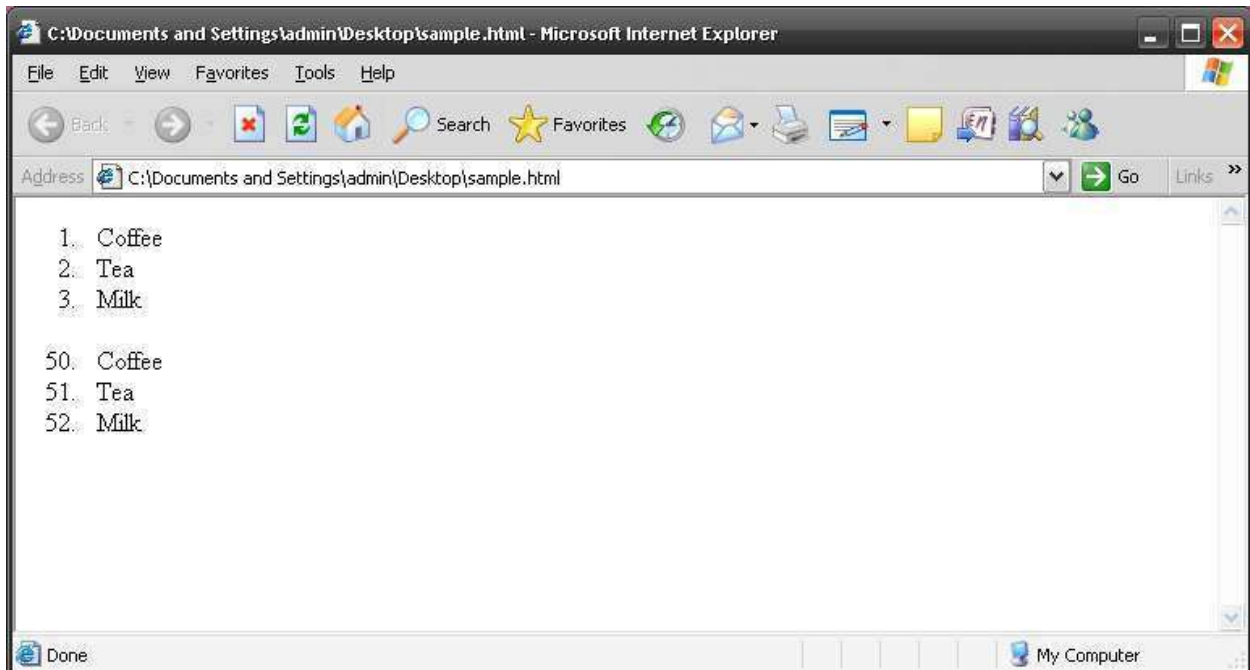
```
<HTML>
<BODY>
<OL>
  <LI>COFFEE</LI>
  <LI>TEA</LI>
  <LI>MILK</LI>
</OL>
<OL START="50">
  <LI>COFFEE</LI>
  <LI>TEA</LI>
```

```

<LI>MILK</LI>
</OL>
</BODY>
</HTML>

```

**Output:**



- **Unordered list using <ul> tag:** The <ul> tag defines an unordered (bulleted) list. Use the <ul> tag together with the <li> tag to create unordered lists.

Attribute	Value	Description
type	disc square circle	Specifies the kind of marker to use in the list.

**Example:**

```

<HTML>
<BODY>
  <H4>AN UNORDERED LIST: </H4>
  <UL>
    <LI>COFFEE</LI>
    <LI>TEA</LI>
    <LI>MILK</LI>
  </UL>
</BODY>
</HTML>

```

**Output:**



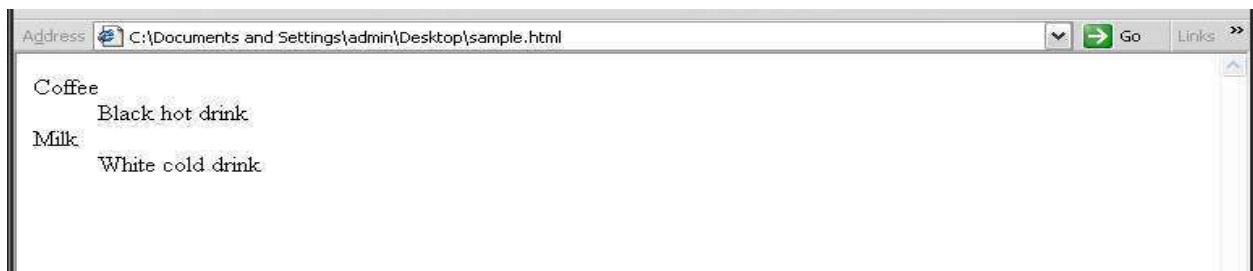
- **Definition list using <dl> tag:** The <dl> tag defines a definition list.

The <dl> tag is used in conjunction with <dt> (defines the item in the list) and <dd> (describes the item in the list).

**Example:**

```
<HTML>
<BODY>
  <DL>
    <DT>COFFEE</DT>
    <DD>BLACK HOT DRINK</DD>
    <DT>MILK</DT>
    <DD>WHITE COLD DRINK</DD>
  </DL>
</BODY>
</HTML>
```

**Output:**



The <menu> tag defines a list/menu of commands.

The <menu> tag is used for context menus, toolbars and for listing form controls and commands.

**2.8 Use Colors to various HTML elements:**

Colors can be applied to background, fonts, links, etc. To specify the color attribute, one can specify the colors in 3-ways.

1. Using string color codes: bgcolor="red"
2. Using numeric color codes: here RGB (red, green, blue) function is used instead of color names.  
Bgcolor="rgb(255,0,0)"
3. Using hexadecimal color codes: here, hexadecimal values with the six digit format "#rrggbb" is used, where each rr, gg, bb varies from 00 to FF.  
Bgcolor="#004488"

**2.9 Use the table creation tags with attributes:**

HTML tables are used to present data in rows and columns, we can also create HTML tables to organize information on our web page.

Tables are great for summarizing large amounts of information and for structuring data. Tables allow viewers to find what they need quickly and easily.

- **<table> tag:** To create a table , we have to use < table> tag. After that we can structure the table using <tr> to create row, <td> to insert data into table & <th> to create table heading.

Attribute	Value	Description
align	left center right	Specifies the alignment of a table according to surrounding text.