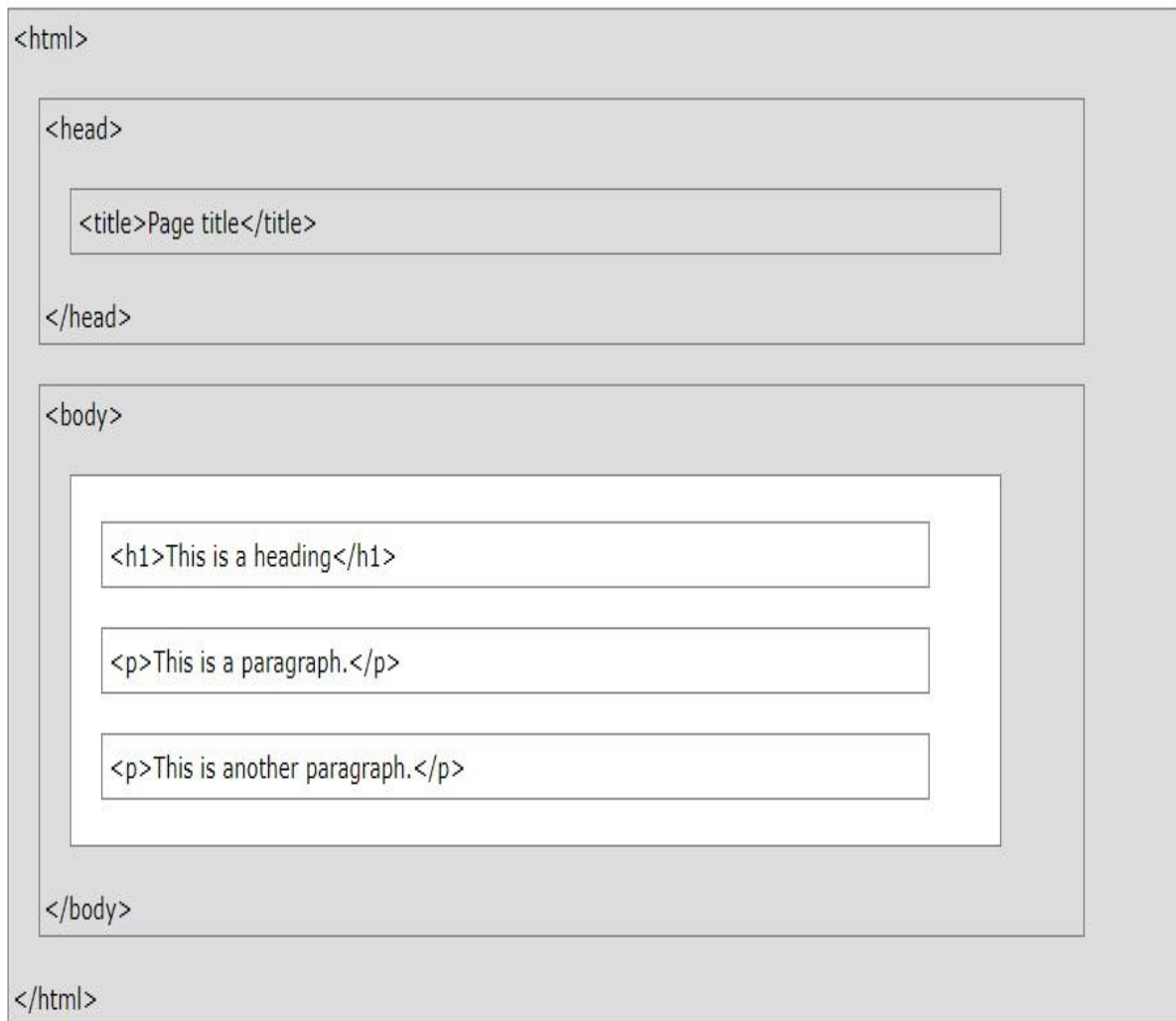


HTML Page Structure



Text Formatting

<code></code>	bold
<code><i></i></code>	<i>italicized</i>
<code><u></u></code>	<u>underlined</u>
<code><sup></sup></code>	Sample ^{superscript}
<code><sub></sub></code>	Samples _{ubscript}
<code></code>	strong
<code></code>	emphasized
<code><pre></pre></code>	Preformatted text
<code><blockquote></blockquote></code>	Quoted text block
<code></code>	Deleted text – strike through

- ❖ Use the **style** attribute for styling HTML elements

```
<tagname style="property:value;">
```

- ❖ Use **background-color** for background color

```
<body style="background-color:black;">  
<h1>This is a heading</h1>  
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>  
</body>
```

- ❖ Use **color** for text colors

```
<h1 style="color:blue;">This is a heading</h1>  
<p style="color:red;">This is a paragraph.</p>
```

- ❖ Use **font-family** for text fonts

```
<h1 style="font-family:verdana;">This is a  
heading</h1>  
<p style="font-family:courier;">This is a  
paragraph.</p>
```

- Use **font-size** for text sizes

```
<h1 style="font-size:300%;">This is a  
heading</h1>  
<p style="font-size:160%;">This is a  
paragraph.</p>
```

- ❖ Use **text-align** for text alignment

```
<h1 style="text-align:center;">Centered  
Heading</h1>  
<p style="text-align:center;">Centered  
paragraph.</p>
```

HTML Tag

Specify the font size, font face and color of text:

```
<font size="3" color="red">This is some  
text!</font>  
<font size="2" color="blue">This is some  
text!</font>  
<font face="verdana" color="green">This is some  
text!</font>
```

This is some text!

This is some text!

This is some text!

Note: The font element is not supported in HTML5. Use CSS instead.

```
<html>  
<body>  
<p>  
<font size="5" face="arial" color="red">  
This paragraph is in Arial, size 5, and in red text  
color.  
</font>  
</p>  
<p>  
<font size="3" face="verdana" color="blue">  
This paragraph is in Verdana, size 3, and in blue text  
color.  
</font>  
</p>  
<p>The font element is deprecated in HTML 4. Use CSS  
instead!</p>  
</body>  
</html>
```

This paragraph is in Arial, size 5, and in red text color.

This paragraph is in Verdana, size 3, and in blue text color.

The font element is deprecated in HTML 4. Use CSS instead!

HTML Attributes

Attribute	Description
alt	Specifies an alternative text for an image, when the image cannot be displayed
disabled	Specifies that an input element should be disabled
href	Specifies the URL (web address) for a link
id	Specifies a unique id for an element
src	Specifies the URL (web address) for an image
style	Specifies an inline CSS style for an element
title	Specifies extra information about an element (displayed as a tool tip)

Το στοιχείο div

- Ορίζει «διαμερίσματα» ενός κειμένου

This is some text

```
<div style="color: #FF0000;"> <h4>This is a header in a  
div section</h4> <p>This is a paragraph in a div  
section</p>  
</div>
```

HTML Links

Syntax: `<a href="url">link text</a>`

The **href** attribute specifies the destination address (https://ba-g.teiwm.gr) of the link.

The **link text** is the visible part

```
<a href="https://ba-g.teiwm.gr/index.php?lang=el">  
This is a link to </a>
```

Local Links

The example above used an absolute URL (A full web address).

A local link (link to the same web site) is specified with a relative URL (without http://www....).

```
<a href="Images.html">HTML page with Images</a>
```

HTML Links - The target Attribute

The **target** attribute specifies where to open the linked document.

The target attribute can have one of the following values:

- `_blank` - Opens the linked document in a new window or tab
- `_self` - Opens the linked document in the same window/tab as it was clicked (this is default)
- `_parent` - Opens the linked document in the parent frame
- `_top` - Opens the linked document in the full body of the window
- `framename` - Opens the linked document in a named frame

This example will open the linked document in a new browser window/tab:

```
<a href="https://www.w3schools.com/" target="_blank">
Visit W3Schools!</a>
```

HTML Images

HTML images are defined with the **** tag.

Syntax: ``

The source file (src), alternative text (alt), width, and height are provided as attributes:

```



```

HTML Image -link

```
<a href="https://ba-g.teiw.gr/index.php?lang=el">
</a>
```

Images in Another Folder

```

```

Images on Another Server – from internet

```

```

HTML Comment Tags

```
<!-- Write your comments here -->
```

HTML Colors

[140 standard color names](#)

HTML Color Picker

https://www.w3schools.com/colors/colors_picker.asp

Background Color

```
h1 style="background-color:DodgerBlue;">Hello  
World</h1>  
<p style="background-color:Tomato;">Lorem  
ipsum...</p>
```

Hello World

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit, sed diam nonummy nibh euismod tincidunt ut laoreet dolore magna aliquam erat volutpat. Ut wisi enim ad minim veniam, quis nostrud exerci tation ullamcorper suscipit lobortis nisl ut aliquip ex ea commodo consequat.

Text Color

```
<h1 style="color:Tomato;">Hello World</h1>  
<p style="color:DodgerBlue;">Lorem ipsum...</p>  
<p style="color:MediumSeaGreen;">Ut wisi  
enim...</p>
```

Hello World

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit, sed diam nonummy nibh euismod tincidunt ut laoreet dolore magna aliquam erat volutpat.

Ut wisi enim ad minim veniam, quis nostrud exerci tation ullamcorper suscipit lobortis nisl ut aliquip ex ea commodo consequat.

TABLES

Ετικέτες Πινάκων

`<table> .....` `</table>` ορισμός ενός πίνακα

`<tr> .....` `</tr>` μία σειρά του

`<td> .....` `</td>` ένα αντικείμενο (στήλη) μιας σειράς

`<table>`

`<tr>`

`<td>1,1</td>`

`<td>1,2</td>`

`</tr>`

`<tr>`

`<td>2,1</td>`

`<td>2,2</td>`

`</tr>`

`</table>`

1	2
3	4

Η εισαγωγή λεζάντας μετά από ετικέτα **<table>** με διπλή ετικέτα

<caption>,, </caption>

Χαρακτηριστικά:

VALIGN=top | **Bottom**

VALIGN=top: πάνω από τον πίνακα (υπέρτιτλοςυπέρτιτλος)

VALIGN=bottom: κάτω από τον πίνακα (υπότιτλοςυπότιτλος)

```

<table>
<caption valign=top> Τίτλος στην κορυφή </caption>
<tr> <td> Πίνακας με υπέρτιτλο</td></tr>
</table>

```

Χαρακτηριστικά για αλλαγή της εμφάνισης του πίνακα

- Χαρακτηριστικά ενός πίνακα <table>:
 - **width & heigh**="ακέραιος | ποσοστό%": διαστάσεις (pixels)
 - **border**="ακέραιος": μέγεθος περιθωρίου
 - **cellspacing & cellpadding**="ακέραιος": απόσταση μεταξύ ορίου κελιού και κειμένου)
 - **bgcolor**="#RRGGBB", **bordercolor**="#RRGGBB"
 - **background**="URL διεύθυνση"
 - **borderstyle**=" none | dashed | dotted | solid | double | ..."
- Χαρακτηριστικά δεδομένων
 - **align**=" left | center | right ", **valign**= "top | middle | bottom"
 - **colspan & rowspan**="ακέραιος"
 - **bgcolor, nowrap, ...**

Παράδειγμα:

```

<table bgcolor=red width=500>
<tr>
<td bgcolor=yellow> I am yellow </td>
<td> I am red </td>
</tr><tr>
<td bgcolor=yellow align=right> I go right </td>
<td align=center> I go center </td>
</tr> </table>

```

I am yellow	I am red
I go right	I go center

Ένωση 2 Στηλών

Η διπλή στήλη πρέπει να έχει το χαρακτηριστικό colspan=2

I am yellow	
I go right	I go center

```
<table bgcolor=green width=500>  
<tr> <td bgcolor=yellow align=center colspan=2> I am yello </td></tr>  
<tr> <td bgcolor=yellow align=right> I go right </td>  
<td bgcolor=green align=center> I go center </td>  
</tr> </table>
```