Lab 10: Html

CLOs: CLO 2
Introduction of HTML Structure
Title, Heading, Text Styles (Font Size, FontStyle, Color)
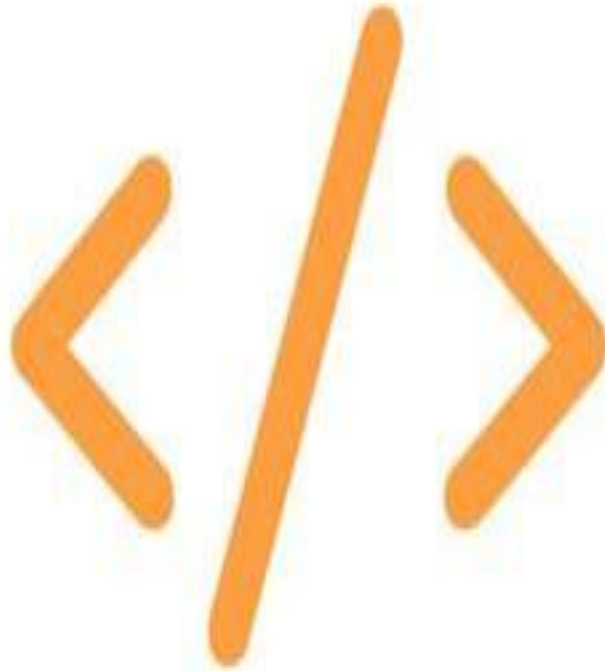Forms, Form
Controls, Control Properties
Image Styles (Image Border, Image Size)
Links,Hyperlinks, Files, URL,
TableStyles (Table Border), Divisions, Frames,
Lists (Ordered Lists, Un-ordered Lists)

Website development

Introduction to HTML

HTML is the standard mark-up language for creating Web pages.

- HTML stands for **Hyper Text Mark-up Language.**

- HTML describes the structure of Web pages using mark up.

- HTML elements are the building blocks of HTML pages.

- HTML elements are represented by tags.

- HTML tags label pieces of content such as "heading", "paragraph", "table", and so on

- Browsers do not display the HTML tags, but use them to render the content of the page

Html Forms

In this we will read about forms in html and input tags. Form also possess closing and opening tags like html tag

<form>

This is form opening tag

</form>

This is form closing tag

Now remaining form code is typed in these two tags .There are different input items available for forms e.g. Buttons, textboxes, check box, radio buttons etc.

To use these input items ,we have to specify them in the type attribute of the form input tag.

Text input

This item is used to take a single line input from a user. It can be used for typing an email address, username, address etc. Indeed this is the only input item which is very common.

1. **Task:** Open your html file in Notepad

2. **Task:** Write following line of code into text editor.

``` <html> <body> <form> Enter user Name: ____ <form> </body> </html> ```	Form input Text is used to include a textbox in html web page

3. Now Save html file (Press ctrl+s) .

4. Open the file in any web browser by double clicking on it and the output will be:

Password

It can be used on the user registration page or on user log in page

5.   Open your html file in Notepad

6.   **Task:** Write following line of code into text editor.

``` <html> <body><form> Enter password: <form> </body></html> ```	Form input password is used to include a textbox in html based web page that will take the text as hidden text.

7.   Now Save html file (Press ctrl+s) .

8.   Open the file in any web browser by double clicking on it and the output will be:

Checkbox

This input item is provided to allow users to select more than one options out of a number of available options.

9. **Task:** Open your html file in Notepad

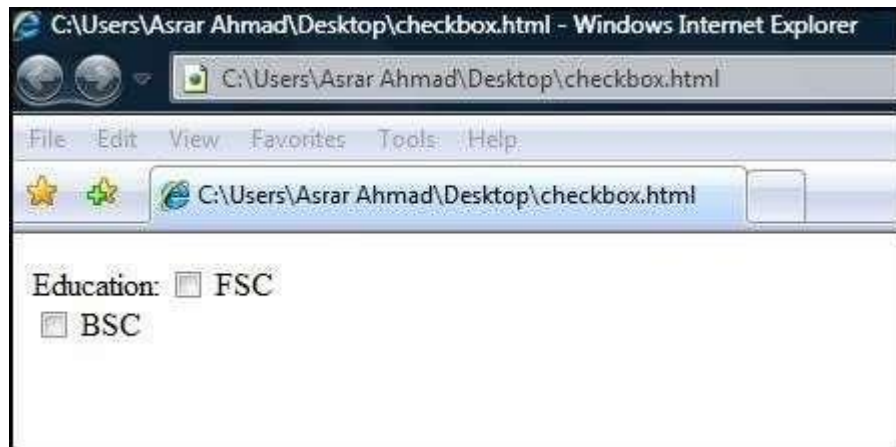10. **Task:** Write following line of code into text editor.

```
<html>
<body><form>
Education:
<input type="checkbox" name="checkbox"/> FSC <br>
<input type="checkbox" name="checkbox"/> BSC <br>
<form></body>
</html>
```

Here we have used form input checkbox

Type attribute is given value checkbox to place a checkbox in the page.

11. Now Save html file (Press ctrl+s) .

12. Open the file in any web browser by double clicking on it and the output will be:

Radio-buttons

This item is provided to the user to make one selection out of a number of available options.

13.   Open your html file in Notepad

14.   **Task:** Write following line of code into text editor.

``html
<html>
<body>
<form>
Education:
<input type="radio" name="gender"/> Male
 	
<input type="radio" name="gender"/> Female
 	
<form>
</body>
</html>
``
	Here we have used form input type =Radio
	
	Type attribute is given value radio to place a radio-button in the page. Radio button allow user to choose only one option out of many.

15.   Now Save html file (Press ctrl+s) .

16.   Open the file in any web browser by double clicking on it and the output will be:
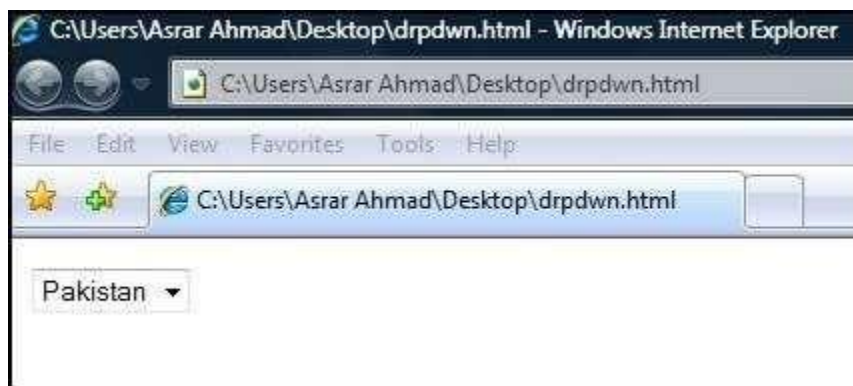
Drop-Downlist

To select one item out ofa large number of available options

17.   **Task:** Open your html file in Notepad

18.   Write following line of code into text editor.

``html
<html>
<body>
<form>
<select>
<option> Pakistan</option>
<option> India</option>
</select>
<form>
</body>
</html>
``
	this code is including a dropdown or a selection menu in the web page
	
	Select tag is used under the form tag to place a selection menu in the web page

19.   Now Save html file (Press ctrl+s) .

20.   Open the file in any web browser by double clicking on it and the output will be:

C:\Users\Asrar Ahmad\Desktop\drpdwn.html – Windows Internet Explorer

C:\Users\Asrar Ahmad\Desktop\drpdwn.html

File   Edit   View   Favorites   Tools   Help

C:\Users\Asrar Ahmad\Desktop\drpdwn.html

Pakistan ▾

Button

To include button which is the most essential part of the forms in html ,it can be added to the web site in this manner.

21.   **Task:** Open your html file in Notepad

22.   Write following line of code into text editor.

```
<html>
<body>
<form>
<input type="button" value="Register"/>
<form>
</body>
</html>
```

In this code the type property of input tag is assigned a value Button to declare that we want to place a button in our web page.

23.   Now Save html file (Press ctrl+s) .

24.   Open the file in any web browser by double clicking on it and the output will be:

```
C:\Users\Asrar Ahmad\Desktop\butn.html - Windows Internet Explorer
        C:\Users\Asrar Ahmad\Desktop\butn.html
File    Edit    View    Favorites    Tools    Help
        C:\Users\Asrar Ahmad\Desktop\butn.html

[ Register ]
```

HTML Div Element

The <div> element is used as a container for other HTML elements.
The <div> element is by default a block element, meaning that it takes all available width, and comes with line breaks before and after.

Example

A <div> element takes up all available width:

```
Lorem Ipsum <div>I am a div</div> dolor sit amet.
```

Result

Lorem Ipsum
I am a div
dolor sit amet.

The <div> element has no required attributes, but style, class and id are common.

Center align a <div> element

If you have a <div> element that is not 100% wide, and you want to center-align it, set the CSS margin property to auto.

London

London is the capital city of England.

London has over 13 million inhabitants.

Multiple <div> elements

You can have many <div> containers on the same page.

London

London is the capital city of England.

London has over 13 million inhabitants.

Oslo

Oslo is the capital city of Norway.

Oslo has over 600.000 inhabitants.

Rome

Rome is the capital city of Italy.

Rome has almost 3 million inhabitants.

Aligning <div> elements side by side

The CSS float property is used for positioning and formatting content and allow elements float next to each other instead of on top of each other.

Example

How to use float to align div elements side by side:

```
<style>
.mycontainer {
  width:100%;
  overflow:auto;
}
.mycontainer div {
  width:33%;
  float:left;
}
</style>
```

Result

London	Oslo	Rome
London is the capital city of England.	Oslo is the capital city of Norway.	Rome is the capital city of Italy.
London has over 13 million inhabitants.	Oslo has over 600.000 inhabitants.	Rome has almost 3 million inhabitants.

Inline-block

If you change the <div> element's display property from block to inline-block, the <div> elements will no longer add a line break before and after, and will be displayed side by side instead of on top of each other.

Example

How to use display: inline-block to align div elements side by side:

```
<style>
div {
  width: 30%;
  display: inline-block;
}
</style>
```

Result

London	Oslo	Rome
London is the capital city of England.	Oslo is the capital city of Norway.	Rome is the capital city of Italy.
London has over 13 million inhabitants.	Oslo has over 600.000 inhabitants.	Rome has almost 3 million inhabitants.

HTML Styles

The HTML style attribute is used to add styles to an element, such as color, font, size, and more. Setting the style of an HTML element, can be done with the style attribute.

The HTML style attribute has the following syntax:

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

Background Color

The CSS `background-color` property defines the background color for an HTML element.

Example

Set the background color for a page to powderblue:

```
<body style="background-color:powderblue;">

<h1>This is a heading</h1>
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>

</body>
```

Text Color

The CSS `color` property defines the text color for an HTML element:

Example

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

Fonts

The CSS `font-family` property defines the font to be used for an HTML element:

Example

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

Text Size

The CSS `font-size` property defines the text size for an HTML element:

Example

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

Text Alignment

The CSS `text-align` property defines the horizontal text alignment for an HTML element:

Example

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

HTML Comments

HTML comments are not displayed in the browser, but they can help document your HTML source code.
You can add comments to your HTML source by using the following syntax:
<!-- Write your comments here -->
Notice that there is an exclamation point (!) in the start tag, but not in the end tag.

Hide Content

Comments can be used to hide content.

This can be helpful if you hide content temporarily:

Example

```html
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>

<!-- <p>This is another paragraph </p> -->

<p>This is a paragraph too.</p>
```

Hide Inline Content

Comments can be used to hide parts in the middle of the HTML code.

Example

Hide a part of a paragraph:

```
<p>This <!-- great text --> is a paragraph.</p>
```

Inline CSS

An inline CSS is used to apply a unique style to a single HTML element.
An inline CSS uses the style attribute of an HTML element.
The following example sets the text color of the <h1> element to blue, and the text color of the <p> element to red:

Example

```
<h1 style="color:blue;">A Blue Heading</h1>

<p style="color:red;">A red paragraph.</p>
```

Internal CSS

An internal CSS is used to define a style for a single HTML page.
An internal CSS is defined in the <head> section of an HTML page, within a <style> element.
The following example sets the text color of ALL the <h1> elements (on that page) to blue, and the text color of ALL the <p> elements to red. In addition, the page will be displayed with a "powderblue" background color:
Example
<html>
<head>
<style>
body {background-color: powderblue;}
h1   {color: blue;}
p   {color: red;}
</style>
</head>
<body>

```html
<h1>This is a heading</h1>
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

Task: 1

Create this demo page using html. Use heading tag, paragraph tag, image, video same as an image tag, input, lists, etc. Using formatting for text using inline style properties.

Task: 2

Create this table using the table tag. Proper headings are required and then combine task 1 and 2 in same page.

TABLE 4

Antibiotics for preventing recurrent urinary tract infection[31]

Antibiotic	Postcoital (within 2 hours)	Continuous
Trimethoprim	—	100 mg/d
Trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole	40 mg/200 mg	40 mg/200 mg daily or 3 times weekly
Nitrofurantoin	50-100 mg	50-100 mg/d
Cephalexin	250 mg	125-250 mg/d
Fosfomycin	—	3 g every 10 days
Ciprofloxacin*	125 mg	125 mg/d
Norfloxacin*	200 mg	200 mg/d

*The US Food and Drug Administration recommends using only when no other treatment options exist.[25]