

HTML

HTML Table

• **HTML table tag** is used to display data in tabular form (row * column). There can be many columns in a row.

• We can create a table to display data in tabular form, using `<table>` element, with the help of `<tr>`, `<td>`, and `<th>` elements.

```
<table>
  <tr>
    <th>First_Name</th>
    <th>Last_Name</th>
    <th>Marks</th>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>Sonoo</td>
    <td>Jaiswal</td>
    <td>60</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>James</td>
    <td>William</td>
    <td>80</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>Swati</td>
    <td>Sironi</td>
    <td>82</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>Chetna</td>
    <td>Singh</td>
    <td>72</td>
  </tr>
</table>
```

Commented [s1]: يتم استخدام علامة جدول HTML لعرض البيانات في شكل جدول (صف * عمود). يمكن أن يكون هناك العديد من الأعمدة في صف واحد.

Commented [s2]: يمكننا إنشاء جدول لعرض البيانات في شكل جدول ، باستخدام عنصر `<table>` بمساعدة عناصر `<tr>` و `<td>` و `<th>`.

HTML Table with Border

```
<table border="1">
  <tr>
    <th>First_Name</th>
    <th>Last_Name</th>
    <th>Marks</th>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>Sonoo</td>
    <td>Jaiswal</td>
    <td>60</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>James</td>
    <td>William</td>
    <td>80</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>Swati</td>
    <td>Sironi</td>
    <td>82</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>Chetna</td>
    <td>Singh</td>
    <td>72</td>
  </tr>
</table>
```

First_Name	Last_Name	Marks
Sonoo	Jaiswal	60
James	William	80
Swati	Sironi	82
Chetna	Singh	72

Table Data and Table Header Attributes

```
<Table border=1 cellpadding =2>
  <tr>
    <th> Column 1 Header</th>
    <th> Column 2 Header</th>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td colspan=2> Row 1 Col 1</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td rowspan=2>Row 2 Col 1</td>
    <td> Row 2 Col2</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td> Row 3 Col2</td>
  </tr>
</table>
```

Column 1 Header	Column 2 Header
Row 1 Col 1	
Row 2 Col 1	Row 2 Col2
	Row 3 Col2

Border color - bgcolor

- Bg-color attribute: Defines background color for a table
- Border color: Defines border color for a table

```
<table border = "1" bordercolor = "green" bgcolor = "yellow">
```

Lists

- HTML Lists are used to specify lists of information.
- There are three different types of HTML lists:
 1. Ordered List or Numbered List (ol)
 2. Unordered List or Bulleted List (ul)
 3. Description List or Definition List (dl)

HTML Ordered List

- all the list items are marked with numbers
- It is known as a numbered list.
- The ordered list starts with tag and the list items start with tag.

```
<ol>  
  <li>Aries</li>  
  <li>Bingo</li>  
  <li>Leo</li>  
  <li>Oracle</li>  
</ol>
```

TYPE	Numbering Styles	
1	Arabic numbers	1,2,3,
a	Lower alpha	a, b, c,
A	Upper alpha	A, B, C,
i	Lower roman	i, ii, iii,
I	Upper roman	I, II, III,

- o Aries
- o Bingo
- o Leo
- o Oracle

- You can specify a starting number for an ordered list.

```
<OL TYPE = "i">  
  <LI> List item </LI>  
  <LI> List item </LI>  
</OL>  
<P> Paragraph text</P>  
<OL TYPE = "i" START = "3">  
  <LI> List item </LI>  
</OL>
```

i. List item

ii. List item

Paragraph text

III. List item

Commented [s3]: • سمة Bg-color: تحدد لون الخلفية للجدول

Commented [s4]: • لون الحد: يحدد لون الحدود للجدول

Commented [s5]: • قوائم HTML تستخدم لتحديد قوائم المعلومات.

Commented [s6]: • يتم تمييز كافة عناصر القائمة بالأرقام

Commented [s7]: • تُعرف باسم قائمة ذات تعداد رقمي.

Commented [s8]: • تبدأ القائمة المرتبة بعلامة وتبدأ عناصر القائمة بعلامة .

Commented [s9]: • يمكنك تحديد رقم البداية لقائمة مرتبة.

HTML Unordered List

- All the list items are marked with bullets.
- It is also known as a bulleted list.
- The Unordered list starts with `` tag and list items start with the `` tag.

```
<ol>  
  <li>Aries</li>  
  <li>Bingo</li>  
  <li>Leo</li>  
  <li>Oracle</li>  
</ol>
```

- Aries
- Bingo
- Leo
- Oracle

HTML Description List

- It is known as a definition list where entries are listed like a dictionary or encyclopedia.
- The HTML definition list contains the following three tags:
 1. `<dl>` tag defines the start of the list.
 2. `<dt>` tag defines a term.
 3. `<dd>` tag defines the term definition (description).

Example:

```
<dl>  
  <dt>Aries</dt>  
  <dd>-One of the 12 horoscope signs. </dd>  
  <dt>Bingo</dt>  
  <dd>-One of my evening snacks</dd>  
  <dt>Leo</dt>  
  <dd>-It is also one of the 12 horoscope signs. </dd>  
  <dt>Oracle</dt>  
  <dd>-It is a multinational technology corporation. </dd>  
</dl>
```

Aries

-One of the 12 horoscope sign.

Bingo

-One of my evening snacks

Leo

-It is also an one of the 12 horoscope sign.

Oracle

-It is a multinational technology corporation.

Commented [s10]: تم تمييز كافة عناصر القائمة برموز نقطية.

Commented [s11]: تُعرف أيضًا باسم القائمة النقطية.

Commented [s12]: تبدأ القائمة غير المرتبة بعلامة وتبدأ عناصر القائمة بالعلامة .

Commented [s13]: تُعرف باسم قائمة التعريف حيث يتم سرد الإدخالات مثل قاموس أو موسوعة.

Commented [s14]: تحتوي قائمة تعريف HTML على العلامات الثلاث التالية:

Nesting Lists

- You can nest lists by inserting a UL, OL, etc., inside a list item (LI).

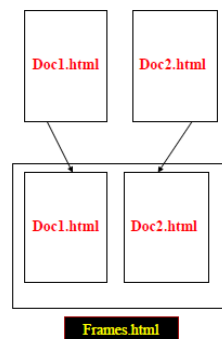
Example:

```
<UL TYPE = "square">
  <LI> List item ...</LI>
  <LI> List item ...
    <OL TYPE="i" START="3">
      <LI> List item ...</LI>
      <LI> List item ...</LI>
      <LI> List item ...</LI>
      <LI> List item ...</LI>
      <LI> List item ...</LI>
    </OL>
  </LI>
  <LI> List item ...</LI>
</UL>
```

- List item ...
- List item ...
 - iii. List item ...
 - iv. List item ...
 - v. List item ...
 - vi. List item ...
 - vii. List item ...
- List item ...

Frames

- A framed page is made up of multiple HTML pages.
- It describes how to break up the single browser window into multiple windowpanes.
- Each windowpane is filled with an HTML document.
- The <frame> tag was used in HTML 4. Not supported in HTML5S
- Use the <iframe> tag to embed another document within the current HTML document:
 - A <FRAMESET> element is placed in the HTML document before the <BODY> element. The <FRAMESET> describes the amount of screen real estate given to each windowpane by dividing the screen into ROWS or COLS.
 - The <FRAMESET> will then contain <FRAME> elements, one per division of the browser window.



Commented [s15]: * تتكون الصفحة الموطرة من عدة صفحات .HTML

Commented [s16]: * يصف كيفية تقسيم نافذة المتصفح الواحدة إلى نوافذ متعددة.

Commented [s17]: * يتم ملء كل نافذة بمستند .HTML.

Commented [s18]: * تم استخدام علامة <frame> في HTML 4. غير مدعومة في HTML5S

Commented [s19]: * استخدم علامة <iframe> لتضمين مستند آخر في مستند HTML الحالي:

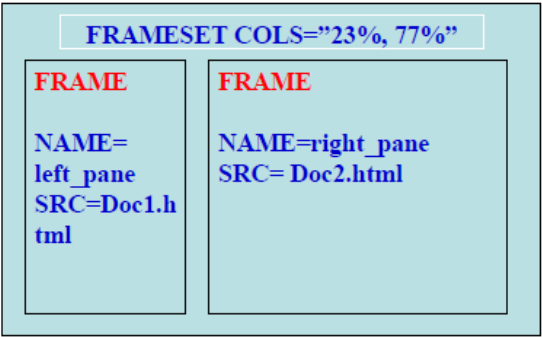
Commented [s20]: - يوضع عنصر <FRAMESET> في وثيقة html قبل عنصر <BODY>. تصف <FRAMESET> مقدار مساحة الشاشة الممنوحة لكل نافذة نافذة بتقسيم الشاشة إلى ROWS أو COLS.

Commented [s21]: - سيحتوي <FRAMESET> بعد ذلك على عناصر <FRAME> ، واحدة لكل قسم من نافذة المتصفح.

Frame page architecture

```
<HTML>
  <HEAD>
    <TITLE> Framed Page </TITLE>
    <FRAMESET COLS = "23%,77%">
      <FRAME SRC = "Doc1.html">
      <FRAME SRC = "Doc2.html">
    </FRAMESET >
  </HEAD>
</HTML>
```

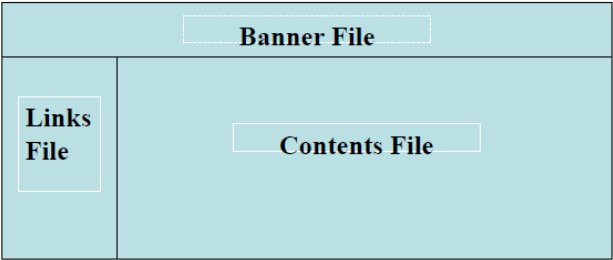
The Diagram below is a graphical view of the document described above



Compound FRAMESET Divisions

```
<html>
  <head>
    <title> Compound Frames Page</title>
  </head>
  <frameset rows = "120,*">
    <frame src = "banner_file.html" name "banner">
    <frameset cols = "120,*">
      <frame src = "links_file.html" name = "links">
      <frame src = "content_file.html" name = "content">
    </frameset>
  </frameset>
```

- You may want to create a frame design with a combination of rows and columns.



Commented [s22]: * قد ترغب في إنشاء تصميم إطار يمزج من الصفوف والأعمدة.

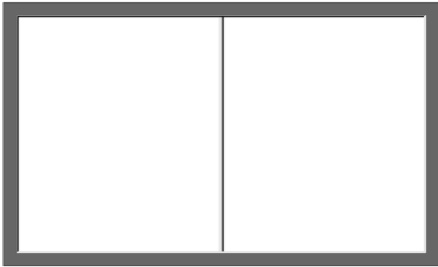
Example:

```
<HEAD>  
  <FRAMESET ROWS="25%,50%,25%"  
    <FRAME SRC="">  
  <FRAMESET COLS="25%,*">  
    <FRAME SRC="">  
    <FRAME SRC="">  
  </FRAMESET>  
  <FRAME SRC="">  
</FRAMESET>  
  
</HEAD>
```

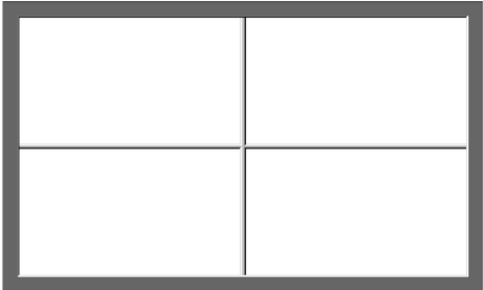
Frames created with <FRAMESET ROWS="50%, 50% ">



Frames created with <FRAMESET COLS="50%, 50% ">



Frames created with <FRAMESET ROWS="50%, 50%" COLS="50%, 50% ">

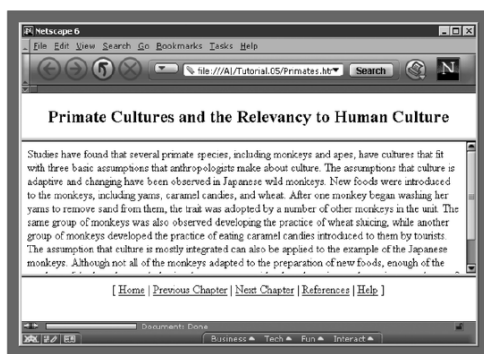


Frame Formatting

Example:

```
<frameset rows="20%, *, 20%">
  <frame src = "header.html" no resize scrolling=no>
  <frame src = "body.html">
  <frame src = "navigationbar.html" no resize scrolling=no>
</frameset>
```

The output of the program that includes NORESIZE and SCROLLING attributes



Commented [s23]
SCROLLING و NORESIZE

iframe

- An HTML iframe is used to display a web page within a web page.
- iframe means inline frame

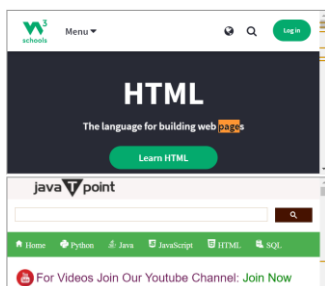
```
<iframe src = "URL" title = "description"></iframe>
```

- Attributes: width and height

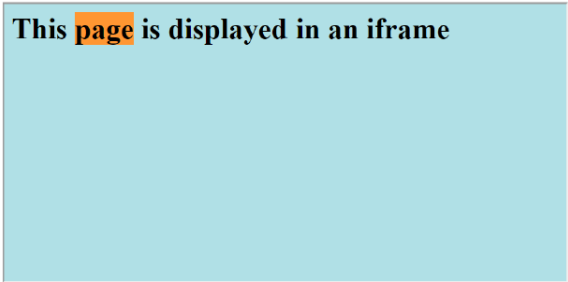
```
<iframe src = "demo_iframe.htm" height = "200" width = "300" title = "Iframe Example"> </iframe>
```

```
<iframe src = "https://www.w3schools.com" height="300px" width="100%" </iframe>
```

```
<iframe src = "https://www.javatpoint.com/" height="300px" width="100%" </iframe>
```



Iframe - Target for a Link



[W3Schools.com](https://www.w3schools.com)

When the target attribute of a link matches the name of an iframe, the link will open in the iframe.

Forms

- An HTML form is used to collect user input. The user input is most often sent to a server for processing.
- For example:

First name:

Last name:

- Form elements have properties: **Text** boxes, **Password** boxes, **Checkboxes**, Option (**Radio**) buttons, **Submit**, **Reset**, **File**, **Hidden**, and **Image**.
- The properties are specified in the TYPE Attribute of the HTML element `<INPUT></INPUT>`.

Name:

Student No.

Address:

City:

is foreign? ☒

Male: ☐

Female: ☐

Commented [s24]: * يتم استخدام نموذج HTML لتجميع مدخلات المستخدم. غالبًا ما يتم إرسال إدخال المستخدم إلى الخادم للمعالجة.

Commented [s25]: * تحتوي عناصر النموذج على خصائص: مربعات النص ومربعات كلمة المرور ومربعات الاختيار وأزرار الخيار والإرسال وإعادة التعيين والملف والمخفي والصورة.

Commented [s26]: * يتم تحديد الخصائص في سمة TYPE لعنصر <HTML <INPUT> </INPUT>.

- The HTML <form> element is used to create an HTML form for user input:
- The HTML <input> element is the most used form element.

<input type="text">	Displays a single-line text input field
<input type="radio">	Displays a radio button (for selecting one of many choices)
<input type="checkbox">	Displays a checkbox (for selecting zero or more of many choices)
<input type="submit">	Displays a submit button (for submitting the form)
<input type="button">	Displays a clickable button

Commented [s27]: • يُستخدم عنصر <form> لإنشاء نموذج HTML لإدخال المستخدم:
Commented [s28]: • يعد عنصر <input> في HTML أكثر عناصر النموذج استخدامًا.

Text input

<form>
 <label for = "fname">First name:</label>

 <input type="text" id="fname" name="fname">

 <label for="lname">Last name:</label>

 <input type="text" id="lname" name="lname">
</form>

First name:

John

Last name:

Doe

Radio button

<form>
 <input type="radio" id="HTML" name="fav_language" >
 <label for="HTML">HTML</label>

 <input type="radio" id="CSS" name="fav_language">
 <label for="CSS">CSS</label>

 <input type="radio" id="javascript" name="fav_language">
 <label for="javascript">JavaScript</label>
</form>

☐ HTML

☐ CSS

☐ JavaScript

Checkbox

```
<form>
  <input type = "checkbox" id="vehicle1" name="vehicle1" value="Bike">
  <label for = "vehicle1"> I have a bike</label><br>
  <input type = "checkbox" id="vehicle2" name="vehicle2" value="Car">
  <label for = "vehicle2"> I have a car</label><br>
  <input type = "checkbox" id="vehicle3" name="vehicle3" value="Boat">
  <label for = "vehicle3"> I have a boat</label>
</form>
```

☐ I have a bike

☐ I have a car

☐ I have a boat

Input submit type

- The <input type="submit"> defines a button for submitting the form data to a form handler.

```
<form action="/action_page.php">
  <label for = "fname">First name:</label><br>
  <input type = "text" id="fname" name="fname" value="John"><br>
  <label for = "lname">Last name:</label><br>
  <input type = "text" id="lname" name="lname" value="Doe"><br><br>
  <input type = "submit" value="Submit">
</form>
```

First name:

John

Last name:

Doe

Submit

Action attribute

- Notice that each input field must have a name attribute to be submitted.
- If the name attribute is omitted, the value of the input field will not be sent at all.

```
<form action="action_page.php">
```

The HTML <form> Elements

- <input>

•<label>

•<select>

•<textarea>
- <button>

•<fieldset>

•<legend>

•<datalist>

Commented [s29]: • لاحظ أن كل حقل إدخال يجب أن يحتوي على سمة اسم ليتم تقديمها.

Commented [s30]: • إذا تم حذف سمة الاسم ، فلن يتم إرسال قيمة حقل الإدخال على الإطلاق.

The <select> Element

- The <select> element defines a drop-down list:

```
<label for="cars">Choose a car:</label>
```

```
<select id = "cars" name="cars">
```

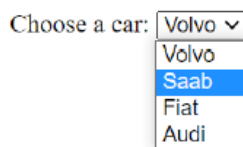
```
<option value="Volvo">Volvo</option>
```

```
<option value="saab">Saab</option>
```

```
<option value="fiat">Fiat</option>
```

```
<option value="audi">Audi</option>
```

```
</select>
```



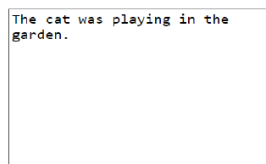
The <option> elements define an option that can be selected

The first option is the default option.

The <textarea> element

- The <textarea> element defines a multi-line input field (a text area):

```
<textarea name = "message" rows = "10" cols = "30"> The cat was playing in the garden.</textarea>
```



- You can also define the size of the text area by style attribute

```
<textarea name = " message" style="width:200px; height:600px; color: green; background-color: yellow">
```

```
The cat was playing in the garden.
```

```
</textarea>
```

The <button> element

- The <button> element defines a clickable button:

```
<button type = "button" onclick ="alert('Hello World!')">Click Me!</button>
```



www.w3schools.com says

Hello World!



Commented [s31]: يمكنك أيضًا تحديد حجم منطقة النص بواسطة سمة النمط

The <fieldset> and <legend> Elements

- The <fieldset> element is used to group related data in a form.
- The <legend> element defines a caption for the <fieldset> element.

```
<form action="/action_page.php">
  <fieldset>
    <legend>Personalia:</legend>
    <label for = "fname">First name:</label><br>
    <input type = "text" id= "fname" name="fname" value="John"><br>
    <label for = "lname">Last name:</label><br>
    <input type = "text" id= "lname" name = "lname" value="Doe"><br><br>
    <input type = "submit" value="Submit">
  </fieldset>
</form>
```

Commented [s32] • يُستخدم عنصر <fieldset> لتجميع البيانات ذات الصلة في نموذج.

Commented [s33] • يحدد العنصر <legend> تسمية توضيحية لعنصر <fieldset>.

The <datalist> Element

- The <datalist> element specifies a list of pre-defined options for an <input> element.
- Users will see a drop-down list of the pre-defined options as they input data.

```
<form action="/action_page.php">
  <label for="browsers"> Choose browser </label>
  <input list="browsers">
  <datalist id="browsers">
    <option value="Internet Explorer">
    <option value="Firefox">
    <option value="Chrome">
    <option value="Opera">
    <option value="Safari">
  </datalist>
</form>
```

Commented [s34] • يحدد عنصر <datalist> قائمة بالخيارات المحددة مسبقًا لعنصر <input>.

Commented [s35] • سيري المستخدمون قائمة منسدلة بالخيارات المحددة مسبقًا أثناء قيامهم بإدخال البيانات.