



## **ITE120 Final Project Report**

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**Section 1**

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## **Introduction**

Stamford Hospital website was created and designed for a hospital or healthcare facility. We needed to make sure that our website is user-friendly because these websites are so often used by people in distress; therefore, users must be able to accomplish tasks easily, such as on the homepage, be able to find promotions and packages on absolute surgery, checking COVID-19, and child health check.

The menu bar is created for users to navigate through the home page as an option, then the menu option on the menu bar that includes an article page, another page about the hospital, and a contact page as well. The menu bar also includes another option named “Doctor” which is used to provide information about the doctors working at the Stamford Hospital. The last option on the menu bar is the page for users to make appointments with the doctors.

We used notepad as a tool to write the HTML, CSS, and JavaScript code for the development of the web pages and web browsers to view these pages by adding extensions to the text file with .html in place of .txt. In the About Us section of the footer, there is a brief description of the Stamford Hospital, as well as links to all of the website's pages in the Pages section, so that when users reach the bottom of the page, near the footer, they can easily click to any of the links to the pages they want to visit next without having to return to the top of the website.

There's a section called Contact Us that tells visitors how to get in touch with the hospital in an emergency or to ask any important questions concerning the hospital's services. Overall, the website includes pages that users commonly need for looking at. We will be providing more insights and details about the contents created for every page with codes and screenshots of the website. We attempted to make the website aesthetically pleasing, as well as responsive, authoritative, user-friendly, and informational.

## Header & Logo

The website header includes the website title "Stamford Hospital" as well as a logo image entitled "Photo/Favicon.png" as an icon that can be viewed clearly in the tab whenever we browse any page of the website. We developed code for the title to show with the symbol on all of the pages. We also referred to and linked to the style.css file for each page, which is used to specify styles for every web page, including the design, layout, and display variations for the many pages we made for the website.



Figure 1: Header and logo of the website

In the header code, the code that we used for referring to style.css file is: `<link rel="stylesheet" href="style.css">`. The code that allows us to use the icon: `<script src="https://kit.fontawesome.com/fe2c9b11c2.js" crossorigin="anonymous"></script>`. Finally, `<link rel="icon" href="Photo/Favicon.png">` code is used make use of picture "Photo/Favicon.png" as an icon.

```
1 <html>
2
3   <head>
4     <title>Stamford Hospital</title>
5
6     <link rel="stylesheet" href="style.css">
7     <script src="https://kit.fontawesome.com/fe2c9b11c2.js" crossorigin="anonymous"></script>
8     <link rel="icon" href="Photo/Favicon.png">
9   </head>
10
11   <body>
12     <!--create logo-->
13     <div class="logo">
14       
15     </div>
```

Figure 2: HTML code relevant to header and logo

The logo of the website is designed using online graphic tools and was saved as "Photo/Favicon.png". Using its name and location, we were able to make it transparent on all the website pages by creating a div class for the logo i.e., `<div class="logo">` and using the code for the logo div class as shown from.

Figure 1:

```
<div class="logo">

</div>
```

```
1  /*hospital logo*/
2  #logo {
3      width: 190px;
4  }
5  .logo {
6      background-color: white;
7      padding: 5px;
8  }
```

Figure 3: CSS code for the logo has width, padding, and background color set

Overall, the HTML document head section defines the page title, links to files on which the HTML page depends, and the logo icon. The website inserts the picture logo as the icon in the title bar. The icon logo is sometimes referred to as the favicon. Including favicons is also considered to improve a website's SEO. The logo appears on all of the website's pages by utilizing the div class "logo." In HTML, the head element is used to specify the document's head section. As a result, the HTML components within the head element convey critical information such as the site's name, the associated style sheet, and the iconic logo.

## Menu Bar

The menu bar is intended to direct visitors to the home page as an option, followed by the menu selection on the menu bar, which includes an article page, another page about the hospital, and a contact page. The navigation bar also has a "Doctor" option, which gives information on the Stamford Hospital's physicians. The last item on the navigation bar is a website where individuals may schedule appointments with doctors. Figure 3 shows a simple horizontal navigation bar with a blue background color that changes the background color of the links as the user drags the mouse over them.



Figure 3: Menu Bar

Figure 4 shows the HTML code for the navigation bar within the HTML document's body section. To begin, we wrote the HTML code in any text editor or opened the current HTML file in the text editor where we wish to create the Navigation Bar. Now we must define the `<div class="menu-bar">` in the body element where we want the bar to appear.

```
<!--create menu bar-->
<div class="menu-bar">
<ul>
  <li><a href="index.html"><i class="fas fa-home"></i>Home</a></li>
  <li>
    <a href="#"><i class="fas fa-bars"></i>Menu</a>
    <div class="sub-menu">
      <ul>
        <li><a href="../Article/index.html"><i class="fas fa-newspaper"></i>Article</a></li>
        <li><a href="../About/index.html"><i class="fas fa-address-card"></i>About</a></li>
        <li><a href="../Contact/index.html"><i class="fas fa-phone-square-alt"></i>Contact</a></li>
      </ul>
    </div>
  </li>
  <li><a href="../Doctor/index.html"><i class="fas fa-user-md"></i>Doctor</a></li>
  <li><a href="../Appointment/index.html"><i class="fas fa-calendar-check"></i>Appointment</a></li>
</ul>
</div>
```

Figure 4: HTML Menu Bar code

Then we must define the `ul` tag, which is used to display the unordered list. The list elements must then be defined in the `li` tag. We must define the things that will appear in the navigation bar.

To specify the style for all HTML pages, an external style sheet is needed. The CSS code for the menu bar is contained in the external style sheet. To utilize an external style sheet, provide the following URL in the head section of each HTML page:

```
1 <html>
2
3   <head>
4     <title>Stamford Hospital</title>
5
6     <link rel="stylesheet" href="style.css">
7     <script src="https://kit.fontawesome.com/fe2c9b11c2.js" crossorigin="anonymous"></script>
8     <link rel="icon" href="Photo/Favicon.png">
9   </head>
10
```

Figure 5: The Html code for importing the CSS codes in the Html document

Any text editor may be used to create the external style sheet. The file must be saved with a .CSS extension and must not contain any HTML code. We now defined several id properties that are utilized to set the location and color of the navigation bar. We may also modify the value of properties to meet our needs. We set the up-menu's width and margins as well.

In this article, we will explain we will demonstrate how we applied several widely used CSS attributes. The CSS color attribute specifies the text color. The font-family CSS attribute specifies the typeface to be used. The font-size CSS attribute specifies the text size to be utilized. A border around an HTML element is defined using the CSS border attribute. The padding (space) between the text and the border is defined by the CSS padding property.

To remove the underline, add `text-decoration: none;` To modify the CSS vertical navigation bar, add various properties. The `hover` selection specifies that the background color changes when the mouse pointer moves over a link in the CSS navbar. The `position: sticky;` attribute is used to place an element dependent on the user's scroll position. When the scroll reaches a specific point, this CSS attribute causes the items to stick. A sticky element toggles between fixed and relative attributes based on the scroll position.

Figure 6 shows how to remove the browser default navbar settings from `menu-bar ul`, such as `"list-style-type: none,"` which eliminates the bullets from CSS navigation bars, and `"margin: 0; and padding: 0;"` which removes the browser default spacing settings.

By giving the `display: inline` attribute to a list of links, CSS generates horizontal navigation bars. This CSS file adds `hover` to the horizontal navigation bar, which changes the background color when the pointer enters it. Then, right before the opening `nav` tag, we must type the header tag. We also need to close this tag. Finally, we must save the Html file and then execute it in the browser. Figure 3 depicts the result of the aforementioned HTML code.

Here is what the "styles.css" file, which consists of the CSS code for the menu bar, looks like in figure 6:

```
10  /*menu bar*/
11  * {
12      padding: 0px;
13      margin: 0px;
14      box-sizing: border-box;
15  }
16  .menu-bar {
17      background-color: #85C1E9;
18      text-align: center;
19      padding: 10px;
20      font-family: monospace;
21      position: sticky;
22      top: 0px;
23  }
24  .menu-bar ul {
25      display: inline-flex;
26      list-style: none;
27  }
28  .menu-bar ul li {
29      width: 165px;
30      margin: -4px;
31      padding: 15px;
32  }
33  .menu-bar ul li a {
34      text-decoration: none;
35      color: black;
36  }
37  .menu-bar ul li:hover {
38      background-color: #AED6F1;
39      border-radius: 3px;
40  }
41  .sub-menu {
42      display: none;
43  }
44  .menu-bar ul li:hover .sub-menu {
45      display: block;
46      position: absolute;
47      background-color: #85C1E9;
48      margin-top: 15px;
49      margin-left: -15px;
50  }
51  .menu-bar ul li:hover .sub-menu ul {
52      display: block;
53      margin: 10px;
54      color: black;
55  }
56  .menu-bar .fas {
57      margin-right: 8px;
58  }
59  .menu-bar a {
60      text-transform: uppercase;
61  }
62  .menu-bar ul li:hover .sub-menu ul li {
63      width: 150px;
64      padding: 10px;
65      border-bottom: 1px dotted;
66      border-radius: 0px;
67      text-align: left;
68  }
69  .menu-bar ul li:hover .sub-menu ul li:last-child {
70      border-bottom: none;
71  }
```

Figure 6: Overall CSS code for the menu bar



## Home

On the home page, patients can be able to find promotions and packages on absolute surgery, checking COVID-19, and child health check. The website showcases different icons representing various sections of the hospital, and they are Heart, Cancer, Bone, Brain, Ambulance, Digestive, Health, Surgery, and Respiration. The following figure portrays the screen capture of the first sets of sections of the homepage with a background picture followed by the website icons.



Figure 7: Back-ground image followed by sections with icons representing services available at the hospital

The code `<div id="home-photo"></div>` has only been used in HTML, which is used to set the photo as shown in figure 7 to full width, with a certain height, i.e., following the menu bar. Figure 8 has been used to show the CSS code that is used to set the height, background-image, and background-size within the div id named "home-photo".

```
72
73  /*page*/
74  #home-photo {
75      height: 450px;
76      background-image: url(Photo/img1.jpg) ;
77      background-size: cover;
78  }
```

Figure 8: CSS code for div id "home-photo"

The HTML code `<div class="service">` has been used to create a section primarily for presenting the icons horizontally. The CSS code for the div class named service has been shown in figure 9.

```

<!--service-->
<div class="service">
  <div>
    <center><i class="fas fa-heartbeat fa-2x"></i></center>
    <h3>Heart</h3>
  </div>
  <div>
    <center><i class="fas fa-smoking fa-2x"></i></center>
    <h3>Cancer</h3>
  </div>
  <div>
    <center><i class="fas fa-bone fa-2x"></i></center>
    <h3>Bone</h3>
  </div>
  <div>
    <center><i class="fas fa-brain fa-2x"></i></center>
    <h3>Brain</h3>
  </div>
  <div>
    <center><i class="fas fa-ambulance fa-2x"></i></center>
    <h3>Ambulance</h3>
  </div>
  <div>
    <center><i class="fas fa-utensils fa-2x"></i></center>
    <h3>Digestive</h3>
  </div>
  <div>
    <center><i class="fas fa-medkit fa-2x"></i></center>
    <h3>Health</h3>
  </div>
  <div>
    <center><i class="fas fa-cut fa-2x"></i></center>
    <h3>Surgery</h3>
  </div>
  <div id="none">
    <center><i class="fas fa-lungs fa-2x"></i></center>
    <h3>Respiration</h3>
  </div>
</div>

```

```

.service {
  margin-top: 30px;
  margin-left: 20px;
  margin-right: 20px;
  text-align: center;
  padding: 20px;
  background-color: #F8F9F9;
  box-shadow: 0 50px 50px rgb(0 4 12 / 5%),
    0 4px 15px rgb(0 0 0 / 5%),
    0 0 5px rgb(0 4 12 / 5%);
}

.package h2 {
  color: #002d73;
  display: inline;
  border-bottom: 5px solid #FCF3CF;
}

.service div {
  flex-direction: column;
  display: inline-block;
  margin-right: 95px;
}

.service div:hover {
  transform: translateY(-5px);
}

.service div h3 {
  margin-top: 10px;
  text-align: center;
}

```

Figure 9: HTML (left of the figure) and CSS (on the right) code for `<div class="service">`

Another section for promotions and packages on absolute surgery, checking COVID-19, and child health check as shown from figure 10.



Figure 10: Screen capture of packages and promotions on homepage

Figure 11 has been used to provide the CSS code for <div class="package"> which is mainly for promotions and packages.

```
.package {
  margin-top: 30px;
  margin-left: 20px;
  margin-right: 20px;
  margin-bottom: 30px;
  padding: 20px;
  background-color: #F8F9F9;
  box-shadow: 0 50px 50px rgb(0 4 12 / 5%), 0 4px 15px rgb(0 0 0 / 5%), 0 0 5px rgb(0 4 12 / 5%);
}

.package div {
  margin-top: 30px;
  flex-direction: column;
  display: inline-block;
  margin-right: 125px;
  background-color: #E5E7E9;
  padding-bottom: 20px;
  box-shadow: 0 50px 50px rgb(0 4 12 / 5%), 0 4px 15px rgb(0 0 0 / 5%), 0 0 5px rgb(0 4 12 / 5%);
}

.package div:hover {
  transform: translateY(-10px);
}

.package div h3 {
  margin-top: 10px;
  margin-left: 10px;
}

.package div p {
  margin-left: 10px;
  margin-top: 5px;
  width: 275px;
  text-align: justify;
  line-height: 1.5;
}

.package div img {
  width: 295px;
  height: 195px;
}
```

Figure 11: CSS code for packages and promotions on the homepage

Figure 12 has been used to show the HTML code created in response to the div class package.

```
<!--packages / promotion-->
<div class="package">
  <center><h2>Packages and Promotion</h2></center><br>
  <div id="div">
    
    <h3>ABSOLUTE SURGERY</h3>
    <p>Surgery by a skilled surgeon keep it safe and ready to give you peace of mind with good health</p>
  </div>
  <div>
    
    <h3>CHECKING COVID-19</h3>
    <p>Checking COVID-19 for people without symptoms but would like to come to test COVID-19</p>
  </div>
  <div>
    
    <h3>CHILD HEALTH CHECK</h3>
    <p>Checking your health has importance for children because children are necessary to take care for body's completeness</p>
  </div>
</div>
```

Figure 12: HTML code for packages and promotions on the homepage

Following that, HTML and CSS were used to develop sections on the homepage for promotions and packages, absolute surgery, checking COVID-19, and child health check, as well as to display various icons representing various hospital sections, including Heart, Cancer, Bone, Brain, Ambulance, Digestive, Health, Surgery, and Respiration.

## Doctor

The doctor's page consists of the search engine and information and profile for all doctors working at the Stamford Hospital. JavaScript has been used besides HTML code in the HTML page of doctors to implement the function of the search engine. The search engine recommends the profile of doctors whenever a closely matched input of characters such as texts has been typed.



Figure 13: The doctor's page views the profile of the doctors along with links to see more information about them

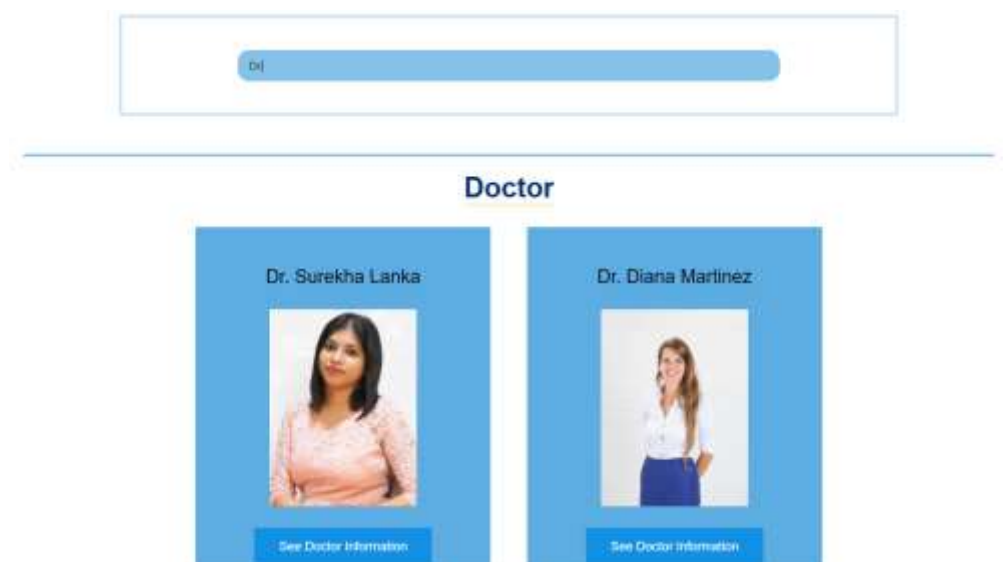


Figure 14: When a closely matched input of characters, such as text, is inputted, the search engine offers the profile of a doctor

```
<!--create search bar-->
<div id="search">
  <fieldset>
    <br>
    <input id="search-bar" onkeyup="searchDoctor()" type="text" name="search" placeholder="Search Doctor..">
    <p style="font-size: 35px;" id="not-found"></p>
    <br>
  </fieldset>
</div>
```

Figure 15: The HTML code along with JS code in <div id="search"> for search engine implementation

```
<!--create search result-->
<div class="myhresult">
  <br>
  <div id="list">
    <h2>Doctor</h2>
    <div id="doctor">
      <div class="mydoctor">Dr. Surekha Lanka<br><br>
      <br>
      <a href="https://www.stanford.edu/faculty-profiles/dr-surekha-lanka/"><br><button>See Doctor Information</button></a>
      </div>
      <div class="mydoctor">Ilogu Ikechukwu<br><br>
      <br>
      <a href="https://www.stanford.edu/faculty-profiles/ilogu-ikechukwu/"><br><button>See Doctor Information</button></a>
      </div>
      <div class="mydoctor">Colin Arun Pinto<br><br>
      <br>
      <a href="https://www.stanford.edu/faculty-profiles/colin-arun-pinto/"><br><button>See Doctor Information</button></a>
      </div>
      <div class="mydoctor">Dr. Diana Martinez<br><br>
      <br>
      <a href="https://www.stanford.edu/faculty-profiles/diana-martinez/"><br><button>See Doctor Information</button></a>
      </div>
      <div class="mydoctor">Richard Headers<br><br>
      <br>
      <a href="https://www.stanford.edu/faculty-profiles/richard-headers/"><br><button>See Doctor Information</button></a>
      </div>
      <div class="mydoctor">Wari Choklumlerd<br><br>
      <br>
      <a href="https://www.stanford.edu/faculty-profiles/wari-choklumlerd/"><br><button>See Doctor Information</button></a>
      </div>
      <div class="mydoctor">Kristian Luciani<br><br>
      <br>
      <a href="https://www.stanford.edu/faculty-profiles/kristian-luciani/"><br><button>See Doctor Information</button></a>
      </div>
      <div class="mydoctor">Kristian Luciani<br><br>
      <br>
      <a href="https://www.stanford.edu/faculty-profiles/kristian-luciani/"><br><button>See Doctor Information</button></a>
      </div>
      <div class="mydoctor">Natasha Doowa<br><br>
      <br>
      <a href="https://www.stanford.edu/faculty-profiles/natasha-doowa/"><br><button>See Doctor Information</button></a>
      </div>
      <div class="mydoctor">Ricardo Lucio Ortiz<br><br>
      <br>
      <a href="https://www.stanford.edu/faculty-profiles/ricardo-lucio-ortiz/"><br><button>See Doctor Information</button></a>
      </div>
      <div class="mydoctor">Maytee Suksarn<br><br>
      <br>
      <a href="https://www.stanford.edu/faculty-profiles/maytee-suksarn/"><br><button>See Doctor Information</button></a>
      </div>
      <div class="mydoctor">Edward Tang<br><br>
      <br>
      <a href="https://www.stanford.edu/faculty-profiles/edward-tang/"><br><button>See Doctor Information</button></a>
      </div>
      <div class="no-text">No Result</div>
    </div>
  </div>
```

Figure 16: The HTML code created for search results and profile of every doctor with links to more info about them



The next figures 17 and 18 illustrate the JavaScript code and CSS code used for the search engine optimization; it also represents CSS code for the profile info for the doctors.

```

/*search*/
#search-bar {
  width: 70%;
  margin: 0 auto;
  display: block;
  height: 40px;
  text-indent: 15px;
  border-radius: 15px;
  border: none;
  outline: none;
  background-color: #85C1E9;
}

#list {
  font-size: 1.5em;
  font-family: Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif;
  margin: auto;
  display: block;
  width: 90%;
  text-align: center;
}

#search {
  font-size: 1.5em;
  padding-bottom: 50px;
  padding-left: 50px;
  padding-right: 50px;
  padding-top: 27px;
  margin: 0 auto;
  display: block;
  width: 80%;
  text-align: center;
}

body {
  overflow: scroll;
}

.mydoctor {
  margin: 20px;
  padding: 50px;
  width: 25%;
  background: #5DADE2;
  display: inline-table;
  list-style: none;
  font-family: Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif;
  text-align: center;
}

.myhrnasi {
  margin: auto;
  width: 74%;
  text-align: center;
  background: #85C1E9;
}

button {
  background-color: #1390e4;
  border: none;
  color: white;
  padding: 15px 32px;
  text-align: center;
  text-decoration: none;
  display: inline-block;
  font-size: 16px;
  cursor: pointer;
}

button:hover {
  background: #5499C7;
}

fieldset {
  font-size: 1.5em;
  margin: 0 auto;
  display: block;
  width: 80%;
  border: 2px solid #85C1E9;
  text-align: center;
}

p {
  font-family: 'Times New Roman', Times, serif;
  font-size: 0.9em;
}

#list h2 {
  display: inline;
  color: #002d73;
  border-bottom: 5px solid #FCF3CF;
}

.no-text {
  margin: 20px;
  padding: 48px;
  background: #85C1E9;
  display: none;
  list-style: none;
  font-family: fantasy;
  text-align: center;
}

hr {
  border-top: 3px double #85C1E9;
}

.search {
  font-family: Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif;
  padding: 10px;
  text-align: center;
}

#doctor {
  margin-top: 10px;
}

```

Figure 17: The CSS code used for the search engine optimization and for the profile info for the doctors

```

function searchDoctor() {
    let input = document.getElementById("search-bar").value;
    input = input.toLowerCase();
    let course = document.getElementsByClassName("mydoctor");
    let noCourse = document.getElementsByClassName("no-text");
    let count = 0;
    for (i = 0; i <= course.length; i++) {
        if (!course[i].innerHTML.toLowerCase().includes(input)) {
            course[i].style.display = "none";
            count += 1;
            console.log(count);
            checkIfAllNone(count, input);
        } else {
            course[i].style.display = "inline-table";
            noCourse[0].style.display = "none";
            count = 0;
            console.log("printed line");
        }
    }
}

function checkIfAllNone(count, input) {
    let noCourse = document.getElementsByClassName("no-text");
    if (count >= 11) {
        noCourse[0].style.display = "inline-table";
    } else {
        noCourse[0].style.display = "none";
        console.log(input);
    }
}

```

Figure 18: The JavaScript code used for search engine optimization

A client-side script is what JavaScript is called. The interaction between the user's device (e.g., computer, phone, or tablet) and a remote server is at the heart of most Web applications, such as a search engine. The software on the remote server sends data to the client (the user's PC), and the client-side software reads the data and displays a Web page on the screen.

A client-side script is a programming language that runs fully on the client's system and does not require communication with the server to work. If you have a Web page open on your computer and your Internet service provider goes down, you can still interact with the Web pages that are already open in your browser. You will not, however, be able to access any remote data or go to new Web pages.

One of the dynamic website enhancements performed by JavaScript is Autocomplete. Loading new content or data onto the page without reloading the page. Rollover effects and dropdown menus. Animating page elements such as fading, resizing, or relocating. Playing audio and video. Validating input from Web forms. Repairing browser compatibility issues.

## Appointment

The appointment page is where users fill out the appointment form, which includes fields like Name, Symptom, Email, Phone Number, Date, Time, and Confirmation Requested by Email or Phone Call. The screen capture, HTML, and CSS code for the appointment generates information with `div class="appointment">` are

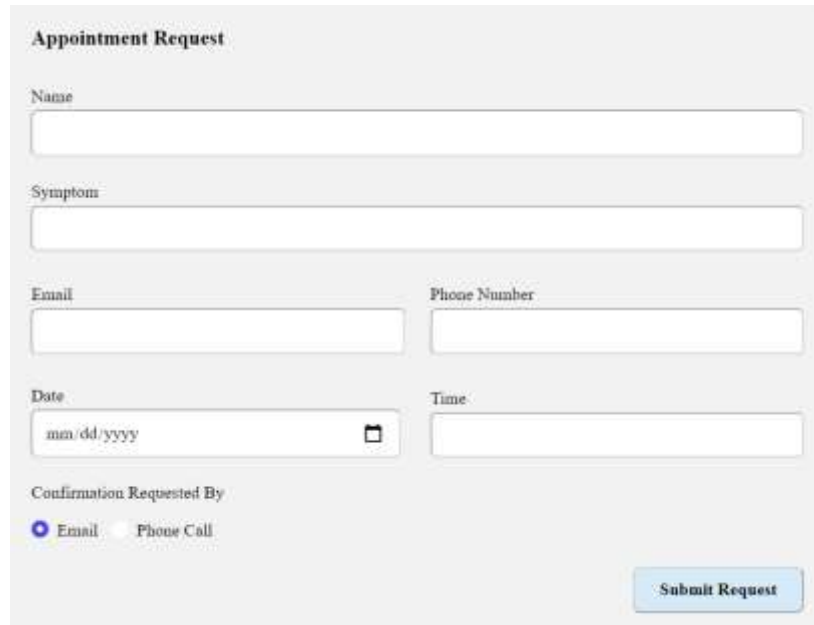
A screenshot of a web form titled "Appointment Request". The form contains several input fields: "Name" (a single-line text box), "Symptom" (a single-line text box), "Email" (a single-line text box), "Phone Number" (a single-line text box), "Date" (a date picker showing "mm/dd/yyyy" with a calendar icon), and "Time" (a single-line text box). Below these fields is a section labeled "Confirmation Requested By" with two radio buttons: "Email" (which is selected) and "Phone Call". At the bottom right of the form is a blue button labeled "Submit Request".

Figure 19: Screen capture of the appointment form

Following the processes below, we were able to set up the form on our website, which included notifying us of new submissions and storing the submission data. Make changes to the HTML code to match our specific needs, such as adding more entry fields.

We may use CSS to customize the form's appearance and design so that it matches the rest of our website. Make use of our ready-made stylesheet. This provides a standard form design (as seen on this page) that should work for most websites.

The following figure 20 has been used to present the HTML code used for the appointment request form in the HTML body document Appointment page.

The CSS codes for it are quite large due to column making, design of the form template, and enabling user's information input with a notification to users that



the form cannot accept submission requests until all the information for the user input has been filled out by the user.

```
<!--create form-->
<main>
  <h1 id="appointment"></h1>
  <div class="appointment">
    <form id="ft-form" method="POST" accept-charset="UTF-8">
      <fieldset>
        <legend>Appointment Request</legend>
        <br>
        <label>
          Name
          <input type="text" name="name" required>
        </label>
        <label>
          Symptom
          <input type="text" name="symptom" required>
        </label>
        <div class="two-cols">
          <label>
            Email
            <input type="email" name="email" required>
          </label>
          <label>
            Phone Number
            <input type="tel" name="phone">
          </label>
        </div>
      </fieldset>

      <fieldset>
        <div class="two-cols">
          <label>
            Date
            <input type="date" required>
          </label>
          <label>
            Time
            <input type="text" required>
          </label>
        </div>

        <p>Confirmation Requested By</p>
        <div class="inline">
          <label>
            <input type="radio" name="Confirmation Requested By" value="Email" checked>
            Email
          </label>
          <label>
            <input type="radio" name="Confirmation Requested By" value="Phone Call">
            Phone Call
          </label>
        </div>
      </fieldset>

      <div class="btns">
        <input type="submit" value="Submit Request">
      </div>
    </form>
  </div>
</main>
```

Figure 20: HTML code for appointment development

Visitors to our website can easily submit appointment requests using this sample appointment request form, which is intended for our clients to make appointments with us online.

The following figure 21 shows the screen capture for the CSS development of the appointment form.

```
font-family: inherit;
font-size: 100%;
line-height: 1.15;
}
#ft-form *,
#ft-form ::after,
#ft-form ::before {
  box-sizing: border-box;
}
#ft-form input,
#ft-form select,
#ft-form textarea {
  font-family: inherit;
  font-size: 100%;
  line-height: 1.15;
  margin: 0;
}
#ft-form select {
  text-transform: none;
}
#ft-form [type=submit] {
  -webkit-appearance: button;
}
#ft-form legend {
  padding: 0;
}
#ft-form h2,
#ft-form p {
  margin: 0;
}
#ft-form fieldset {
  margin: 0;
  padding: 0;
}
#ft-form html {
  font-family: ui-sans-serif,system-ui,-apple-system,BlinkMacSystemFont,"Segoe UI",Roboto,"Helvetica Neue",Arial,"Noto Sans",sans-serif,"Apple Color Emoji","Segoe UI Emoji","Segoe UI Symbol","Noto Color Emoji";
  line-height: 1.5;
}

#ft-form textarea::placeholder {
  color: #6b7280;
  opacity: 1;
}
#ft-form select {
  background-image: url("data:image/svg+xml,%3csvg xmlns='http://www.w3.org/2000/svg' fill='none' viewBox='0 0 20 20'%3e%3cpath stroke='%236b7280' stroke-linecap='round' stroke-
linejoin='round' stroke-width='1.5' d='M6 8 4 4 4 6'%3e%3c/svg%3e");
  background-position: right .5rem center;
  background-repeat: no-repeat;
  background-size: 1.5em 1.5em;
  padding-right: 2.5rem;
  -webkit-print-color-adjust: exact;
  color-adjust: exact;
}
```

```

#ft-form [type=checkbox]:indeterminate:focus,
#ft-form [type=checkbox]:indeterminate:hover {
  border-color: transparent;
  background-color: currentColor
}
#ft-form [type=file] {
  background: unset;
  border-color: inherit;
  border-width: 0;
  border-radius: 0;
  padding: 0;
  font-size: unset;
  line-height: inherit
}
#ft-form [type=file]:focus {
  outline: 1px auto -webkit-focus-ring-color
}
#ft-form fieldset {
  font-size: 100%;
  margin-top: 3rem;
  margin-bottom: 1.5rem
}
#ft-form fieldset:first-child {
  margin-top: 0
}
#ft-form fieldset > * {
  display: block;
  margin-bottom: 1.5rem
}
#ft-form fieldset > :last-child {
  margin-bottom: 0
}
#ft-form fieldset > .two-cols > * {
  display: block;
  margin-bottom: 1.5rem
}
#ft-form fieldset > .two-cols > :last-child {
  margin-bottom: 0
}
}

#ft-form [type=date],
#ft-form [type=email],
#ft-form [type=tel],
#ft-form [type=text],
#ft-form select,
#ft-form textarea {
  -webkit-appearance: none;
  -moz-appearance: none;
  appearance: none;
  background-color: #fff;
  border-color: #6b7280;
  border-width: 1px;
  border-radius: 0;
  padding-top: .5rem;
  padding-right: .75rem;
  padding-bottom: .5rem;
  padding-left: .75rem;
  font-size: 1rem;
  line-height: 1.5rem
}
#ft-form [type=date]:focus,
#ft-form [type=email]:focus,
#ft-form [type=tel]:focus,
#ft-form [type=text]:focus,
#ft-form select:focus,
#ft-form textarea:focus {
  outline: 2px solid transparent;
  outline-offset: 2px;
  box-shadow: 0 0 0 #fff, 0 0 3px rgba(199,210,254,.5), 0 0 #0000;
  border-color: #2563eb
}
#ft-form input::-moz-placeholder,
#ft-form textarea::-moz-placeholder {
  color: #6b7280;
  opacity: 1
}
#ft-form input:-ms-input-placeholder,
#ft-form textarea:-ms-input-placeholder {
  color: #6b7280;
  opacity: 1
}
}

#ft-form fieldset > legend {
  font-weight: 700;
  font-size: 120%;
  margin-bottom: 1rem
}
#ft-form fieldset > p {
  margin: 0
}
#ft-form [type=file] {
  -webkit-appearance: none;
  -moz-appearance: none;
  appearance: none;
  background-color: #fff;
  border-color: #6b7280;
  border-width: 1px;
  border-radius: 0;
  padding-top: .5rem;
  padding-right: .75rem;
  padding-bottom: .5rem;
  padding-left: .75rem;
  font-size: 1rem;
  line-height: 1.5rem
}
#ft-form [type=file]:focus {
  outline: 2px solid transparent;
  outline-offset: 2px;
  box-shadow: 0 0 0 #fff, 0 0 3px rgba(199,210,254,.5), 0 0 #0000;
  border-color: #2563eb
}
}

```

A contact form is a must-have for every online presence. Almost no website can run without this simple method of engaging with site visitors, whether they wish to leave a note or learn more about the homepage's features.

```

#ft-form input::placeholder,
#ft-form textarea::placeholder {
  color: #6b7280;
  opacity: 1
}
#ft-form select {
  background-image: url("data:image/svg+xml,%3csvg xmlns='http://www.w3.org/2000/svg' fill='none' viewBox='0 0 20 20'%3e%3cpath stroke='%236b7280' stroke-linecap='round' stroke-
linejoin='round' stroke-width='1.5' d='M6 8l4 4-4-4'/%3e%3c/svg%3e");
  background-position: right .5rem center;
  background-repeat: no-repeat;
  background-size: 1.5em 1.5em;
  padding-right: 2.5rem;
  -webkit-print-color-adjust: exact;
  color-adjust: exact
}
#ft-form [type=checkbox],
#ft-form [type=radio] {
  -webkit-appearance: none;
  -moz-appearance: none;
  appearance: none;
  padding: 0;
  -webkit-print-color-adjust: exact;
  color-adjust: exact;
  display: inline-block;
  vertical-align: middle;
  background-origin: border-box;
  -webkit-user-select: none;
  -moz-user-select: none;
  -ms-user-select: none;
  user-select: none;
  flex-shrink: 0;
  height: 1rem;
  width: 1rem;
  color: #2563eb;
  background-color: #fff;
  border-color: #6b7280;
  border-width: 1px
}
#ft-form [type=checkbox] {
  border-radius: 0
}

```

Although a site visitor may send an email, an online form is faster to fill out and so lowers the barrier to contact. It also avoids the need to make the email address public, reducing system abuse such as spam dissemination. CSS is used to customize the form's appearance, allowing it to be matched to the website's design. The site designer will likely be aware of this. CSS layout is mostly based on the box model. Each box taking up space on the page has properties like padding, the space around the content. In the example below, it is the space around the paragraph text. Border, the solid line that is just outside the padding. Margin, the space around the outside of the border.

If a box contains an outer display kind of block, it will act as follows: A new line will be added to the box. To fill the space available in its container, the box will expand in an inline direction. In most circumstances, this means that the box will expand to the same width as its container, taking up all of the available space. The width and height parameters are taken into consideration. Other items will be pushed away from the box as a result of padding, margin, and border.

```
,
#ft-form [type=radio] {
  border-radius: 100%
}
#ft-form [type=checkbox]:focus,
#ft-form [type=radio]:focus {
  outline: 2px solid transparent;
  outline-offset: 2px;
  box-shadow: 0 0 0 #fff, 0 0 3px rgba(199,210,254,.5), 0 0 #0000;
}
#ft-form [type=checkbox]:checked,
#ft-form [type=radio]:checked {
  border-color: transparent;
  background-color: currentColor;
  background-size: 100% 100%;
  background-position: center;
  background-repeat: no-repeat
}
#ft-form [type=checkbox]:checked {
  background-image: url("data:image/svg+xml,%3csvg viewBox='0 0 16 16' fill='white' xmlns='http://www.w3.org/2000/svg'%3e%3cpath d='M12.207 4.793a1 1 0 010 1.414l-5 5a1 1 0 01-1.414 0l-2-2a1 1 0 011.414-1.414l6.5 9.086l4.293-4.293a1 1 0 011.414 0z'/%3e%3c/svg%3e")
}
#ft-form [type=radio]:checked {
  background-image: url("data:image/svg+xml,%3csvg viewBox='0 0 16 16' fill='white' xmlns='http://www.w3.org/2000/svg'%3e%3ccircle cx='8' cy='8' r='3'/%3e%3c/svg%3e")
}
#ft-form [type=checkbox]:checked:focus,
#ft-form [type=checkbox]:checked:hover,
#ft-form [type=radio]:checked:focus,
#ft-form [type=radio]:checked:hover {
  border-color: transparent;
  background-color: currentColor
}
#ft-form [type=checkbox]:indeterminate {
  background-image: url("data:image/svg+xml,%3csvg xmlns='http://www.w3.org/2000/svg' fill='none' viewBox='0 0 16 16'%3e%3cpath stroke='white' stroke-linecap='round' stroke-
linejoin='round' stroke-width='2' d='M4 8h8'/%3e%3c/svg%3e");
  border-color: transparent;
  background-color: currentColor;
  background-size: 100% 100%;
  background-position: center;
  background-repeat: no-repeat
}
}
```

```

#ft-form [multiple],
#ft-form [type=date],
#ft-form [type=datetime-local],
#ft-form [type=email],
#ft-form [type=file],
#ft-form [type=month],
#ft-form [type=number],
#ft-form [type=password],
#ft-form [type=search],
#ft-form [type=tel],
#ft-form [type=text],
#ft-form [type=time],
#ft-form [type=url],
#ft-form [type=week],
#ft-form select,
#ft-form textarea {
  border-radius: .375rem;
  margin-top: .25rem;
  box-shadow: 0 0 #0000,0 0 #0000,0 1px 2px 0 rgba(0,0,0,.05);
  border-color: #bbb;
  width: 100%
}
#ft-form [multiple] select,
#ft-form [type=date] select,
#ft-form [type=datetime-local] select,
#ft-form [type=email] select,
#ft-form [type=file] select,
#ft-form [type=month] select,
#ft-form [type=number] select,
#ft-form [type=password] select,
#ft-form [type=search] select,
#ft-form [type=tel] select,
#ft-form [type=text] select,
#ft-form [type=time] select,
#ft-form [type=url] select,
#ft-form [type=week] select,
#ft-form select select,
#ft-form textarea select {
  padding-right: 2.5rem
},
#ft-form .btns > input[type=button],
#ft-form .btns > input[type=reset],
#ft-form .btns > input[type=submit] {
  display: inline-block;
  box-shadow: 0 0 #0000,0 0 #0000,0 1px 2px 0 rgba(0,0,0,.05);
  padding-left: 1.5rem;
  padding-right: 1.5rem;
  padding-top: .6rem;
  padding-bottom: .6rem;
  line-height: 1.25rem;
  border-width: 1px;
  border-radius: .375rem;
  border-color: #bbb;
  background-color: #fff;
  cursor: pointer;
  margin-left: .5rem;
  font-weight: 700
}
#ft-form .btns > input[type=button]:focus,
#ft-form .btns > input[type=reset]:focus,
#ft-form .btns > input[type=submit]:focus {
  outline: 2px solid transparent;
  outline-offset: 2px;
  border-color: #bbb;
  box-shadow: 0 0 0 2px #fff,0 0 0 4px rgba(199,210,254,.5),0 0 #0000
}
#ft-form .btns > input[type=submit] {
  background-color: #f3f4f5;
  transition: background-color .1s
}
#ft-form .btns > input[type=submit]:hover {
  background-color: #f8f9fa
}

```

```

@media only screen and (min-width: 640px) {
  #ft-form fieldset > .two-cols {
    display: flex;
    align-items: flex-end
  }
  #ft-form fieldset > .two-cols > * {
    display: block;
    margin-right: 1.5rem;
    margin-top: 0;
    margin-bottom: 0;
    flex: 1
  }
  #ft-form fieldset > .two-cols > :last-child {
    margin-right: 0
  }
}
#ft-form fieldset div > label {
  display: inline-flex;
  align-items: flex-start;
  margin-top: .5rem;
  width: 100%
}
#ft-form fieldset div > label:last-child {
  margin: .5rem 0 0 0
}
#ft-form fieldset div.inline {
  padding: .55rem 0 0;
  width: 100%
}
#ft-form fieldset div.inline > label {
  width: auto;
  margin-right: .5rem
}
#ft-form fieldset div.inline > label:last-child {
  margin-right: 0
}
#ft-form fieldset > .two-cols div.inline {
  padding: .55rem 0
}
}

#ft-form [type=checkbox],
#ft-form [type=radio] {
  -webkit-appearance: none;
  -moz-appearance: none;
  appearance: none;
  padding: 0;
  -webkit-print-color-adjust: exact;
  color-adjust: exact;
  display: inline-block;
  vertical-align: middle;
  background-origin: border-box;
  -webkit-user-select: none;
  -moz-user-select: none;
  -ms-user-select: none;
  user-select: none;
  flex-shrink: 0;
  height: 1rem;
  width: 1rem;
  color: #2563eb;
  background-color: #fff;
  border-color: #6b7280;
  border-width: 1px
}
#ft-form [type=checkbox] {
  border-radius: 0
}

```

Figure 21: The appointment form on the Appointment page was developed using the CSS code from screen captures above, which were later shown

The HTML5 standard provides additional options for specifying input rules directly in the form's HTML source code:

### Mandatory fields

Mandatory input fields can be provided with the property needed for this purpose.

```
<input type="text" name="Your name" required>
```

### Email inputs

Type 'email' should be used in fields where email addresses will be entered. Before sending the form, the web browser can verify to see if the input is a formally valid address.

```
<input type="email" name="Your email address">
```

## Number input

Type numbers can be used to create fields for numerical input. It is also possible to limit the permitted value range using the properties min and max.

```
<input type="number" min="18" max="99" name="Your age">
```

Block boxes and inline boxes are the two types of boxes in CSS. These properties explain how the box interacts with the page's flow and other boxes. There are two sorts of displays in boxes: inside and outside. We'll start by defining the words "block box" and "inline box." Then we'll go through the differences between inner and outside display types. Block is the default outer display type for several HTML elements, such as h1 and p element. If a box has an inline outer display type, then: The box will not continue to the next line. The width and height attributes will not be used. Vertical padding, margins, and borders will be applied to the box, but other inline boxes will not be moved away from it. Padding, margins, and borders will be applied horizontally, and other inline boxes will be moved away from the box. Some HTML elements, such as <a>, <span>, <em>, and <strong> use inline as their outer display type by default.



## Menu Option

The menu option was created to provide a dropdown option for users to navigate among articles, about, and contact pages. The following code from the following figure 22 presents how the menu option from `<div class="menu-bar">` has been created along with the use of `<div class="sub-menu">`.

```
<!--create menu bar-->
<div class="menu-bar">
  <ul>
    <li><a href="../Home/index.html"><i class="fas fa-home"></i>Home</a></li>
    <li>
      <a href="#"><i class="fas fa-bars"></i>Menu</a>
      <div class="sub-menu">
        <ul>
          <li><a href="../Article/index.html"><i class="fas fa-newspaper"></i>Article</a></li>
          <li><a href="../About/index.html"><i class="fas fa-address-card"></i>About</a></li>
          <li><a href="../Contact/index.html"><i class="fas fa-phone-square-alt"></i>Contact</a></li>
        </ul>
      </div>
    </li>
    <li><a href="../Doctor/index.html"><i class="fas fa-user-md"></i>Doctor</a></li>
    <li><a href="index.html"><i class="fas fa-calendar-check"></i>Appointment</a></li>
  </ul>
</div>

<li>
  <a href="#"><i class="fas fa-bars"></i>Menu</a>
  <div class="sub-menu">
    <ul>
      <li><a href="../Article/index.html"><i class="fas fa-newspaper"></i>Article</a></li>
      <li><a href="../About/index.html"><i class="fas fa-address-card"></i>About</a></li>
      <li><a href="../Contact/index.html"><i class="fas fa-phone-square-alt"></i>Contact</a></li>
    </ul>
  </div>
</li>
```

Figure 22 has been used to show the HTML code for the creation of the menu option along with the menu bar

In upcoming sections, we will be elaborating more details about HTML and CSS codes that are primarily for the creation of the article, about, and contact page.

## Contact

The contact page primarily shows the map from google links into an iframe on the web page. The following figure represents the HTML code for the map created along with the CSS.

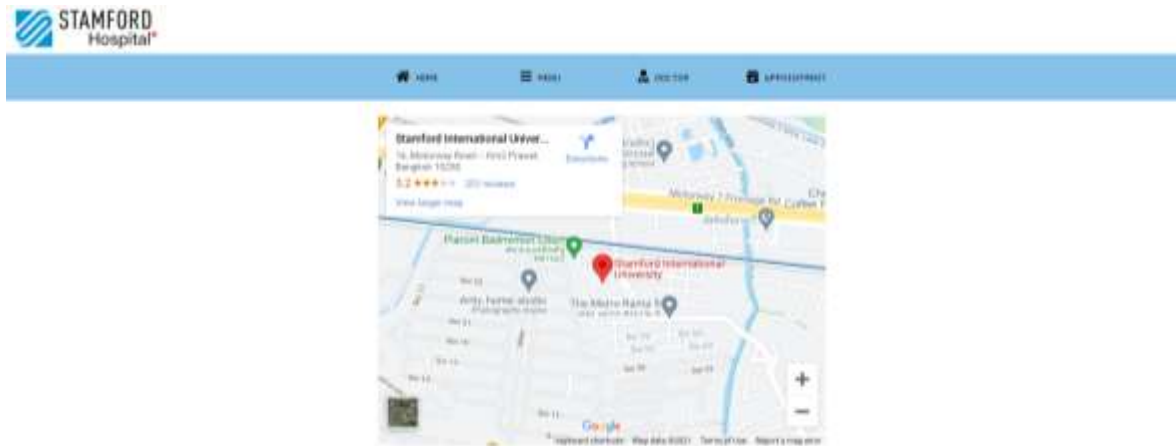


Figure 23: The contact page representing the google map of the location of Stamford Hospital

```
<!--location-->
<center>
<iframe id="map" src="https://www.google.com/maps/embed?pb=!1m18!1m12!1m3!1d3875.7244185816044!2d100.65
921491477903!3d13.73512729035824!2m3!1f0!2f0!3f0!3m2!1i1024!2i768!4f13.1!3m3!1m2!1s0x311d61a987e00607%3
A0xda2e11759cf75777!2sStamford%20International%20University!5e0!3m2!1sen!2sth!4v1628967903291!5m2!1sen!2sth"
width="600" height="450" style="border:0;" allowfullscreen="" loading="lazy"></iframe>
</center>
```

Figure 24: HTML code for google map location on Contact page

```
#map {
padding: 15px;
margin-top: 5px;
margin-bottom: 10px;
}
```

Figure 25: CSS code for google map location on Contact page

## About

The About page has been used to present the background layout of the Hospital image and sections of texts for Info, Vision, and Partners, explaining more about it. The following figures are used to show screen captures of the website:

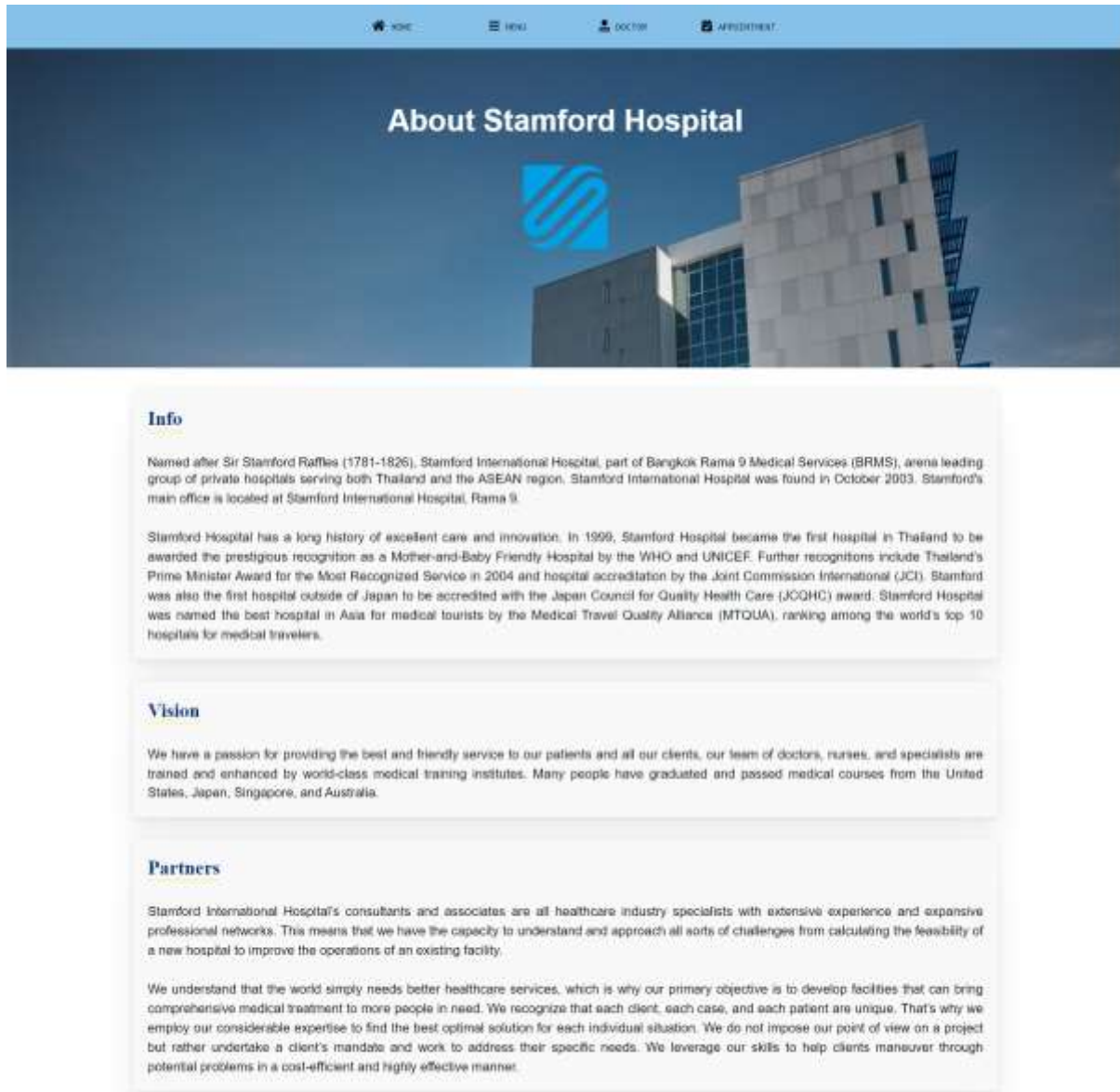


Figure 26: Screen captures of the About page

```

/*page*/
* {
    margin: 0;
    padding: 0;
}

.background {
    background-blend-mode: darken;
    background-size: cover;
    background-image: url("Photo/Stamford Image.jpg");
}

.firstsection {
    height: 60vh;
}

.box-main {
    display: flex;
    justify-content: center;
    align-items: center;
    color: white;
    max-width: 50%;
    margin: auto;
    height: 80%;
}

.text-big {
    font-family: Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif;
    font-weight: bold;
    font-size: 41px;
    text-align: center;
}

.first-half {
    width: 75%;
    display: flex;
    flex-direction: column;
    justify-content: center
}

.logo-stamford {
    width: 20%;

```

```

.logo-stamford {
    width: 20%;
    height: 20%;
    margin-left: auto;
    margin-right: auto;
}

.list {
    font-size: 1.1em;
    display: block;
    margin-left: 10%;
    margin-right: 10%;
    text-align: left;
}

section p {
    font-family: Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif;
}

.info {
    margin-top: 30px;
    line-height: 1.5;
    margin-left: 20px;
    margin-right: 20px;
    text-align: justify;
    padding: 20px;
    background-color: #F8F9F9;
    box-shadow: 0 50px 50px rgb(0 4 12 / 5%), 0 4px 15px rgb(0 0 0 / 5%), 0 0 5px rgb(0 4 12 / 5%);
}

.info-diff {
    margin-bottom: 30px;
}

.list h2 {
    color: #002d73;
    display: inline;
    border-bottom: 5px solid #FCF3CF;
}

.info li {
    margin: 0px 80px;
    font-family: Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif;
}

```

Figure 27: CSS codes used for sections representing relevant information

```

<section class="background firstsection">
  <div class="box-main">
    <div class="first-half">
      <p class="text-big">About Stamford Hospital</p><br><br>
      
    </div>
  </div>
</section>

<section class="list">
  <div class="info">
    <h2>Info</h2><br><br>
    <p>
      Named after Sir Stamford Raffles (1781-1826), Stamford International Hospital, part of Bangkok Rama 9 Medical Services (BRMS),
      are a leading group of private hospitals serving both Thailand and the ASEAN region. Stamford International Hospital was found in
      October 2003. Stamford's main office is located at Stamford International Hospital, Rama 9.
    </p><br>
    <p>
      Stamford Hospital has a long history of excellent care and innovation. In 1999, Stamford Hospital became the first hospital in Thailand
      to be awarded the prestigious recognition as a Mother-and-Baby Friendly Hospital by the WHO and UNICEF. Further recognitions include
      Thailand's Prime Minister Award for the Most Recognized Service in 2004 and hospital accreditation by the Joint Commission International
      (JCI). Stamford was also the first hospital outside of Japan to be accredited with the Japan Council for Quality Health Care (JCQHC)
      award. Stamford Hospital was named the best hospital in Asia for medical tourists by the Medical Travel Quality Alliance (MTQA), ranking
      among the world's top 10 hospitals for medical travelers.
    </p>
  </div>
  <div class="info">
    <h2>Vision</h2><br><br>
    <p>
      We have a passion for providing the Best and friendly service to our patients and all our clients, our team of doctors, nurses, and specialists are trained
      and enhanced by world-class medical training institutes. Many people have graduated and passed medical courses from the United States, Japan, Singapore, and Australia.
    </p>
  </div>
  <div class="info info-diff">
    <h2>Partners</h2><br><br>
    <p>
      Stamford International Hospital's consultants and associates are all healthcare industry specialists with extensive experience and expansive
      professional networks. This means that we have the capacity to understand and approach all sorts of challenges from calculating the feasibility
      of a new hospital to improve the operations of an existing facility.
    </p><br>
    <p>
      We understand that the world simply needs better healthcare services, which is why our primary objective is to develop facilities that can bring
      comprehensive medical treatment to more people in need. We recognize that each client, each case, and each patient are unique. That's why we employ
      our considerable expertise to find the best optimal solution for each individual situation. We do not impose our point of view on a project but
      rather undertake a client's mandate and work to address their specific needs. We leverage our skills to help clients maneuver through potential
      problems in a cost-efficient and highly effective manner.
    </p>
  </div>
</section>

```

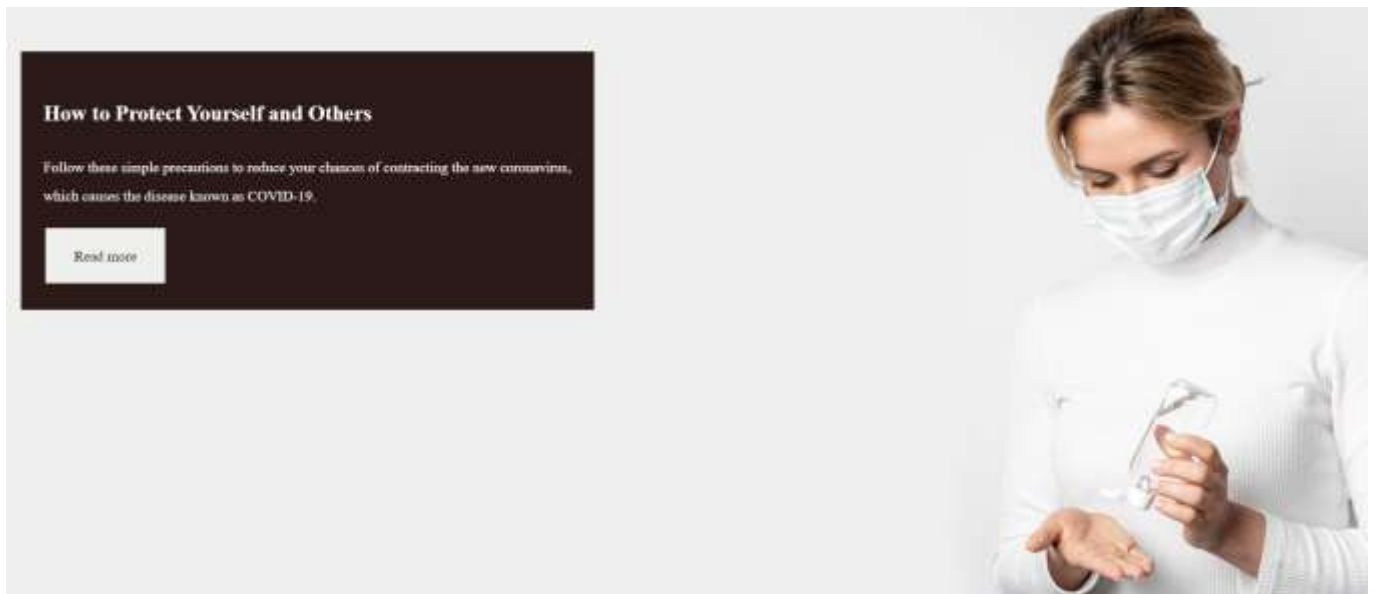
Figure 28: Html code for sections representing relevant information for Info, Vision, and Partners of Stamford Hospital

## Article

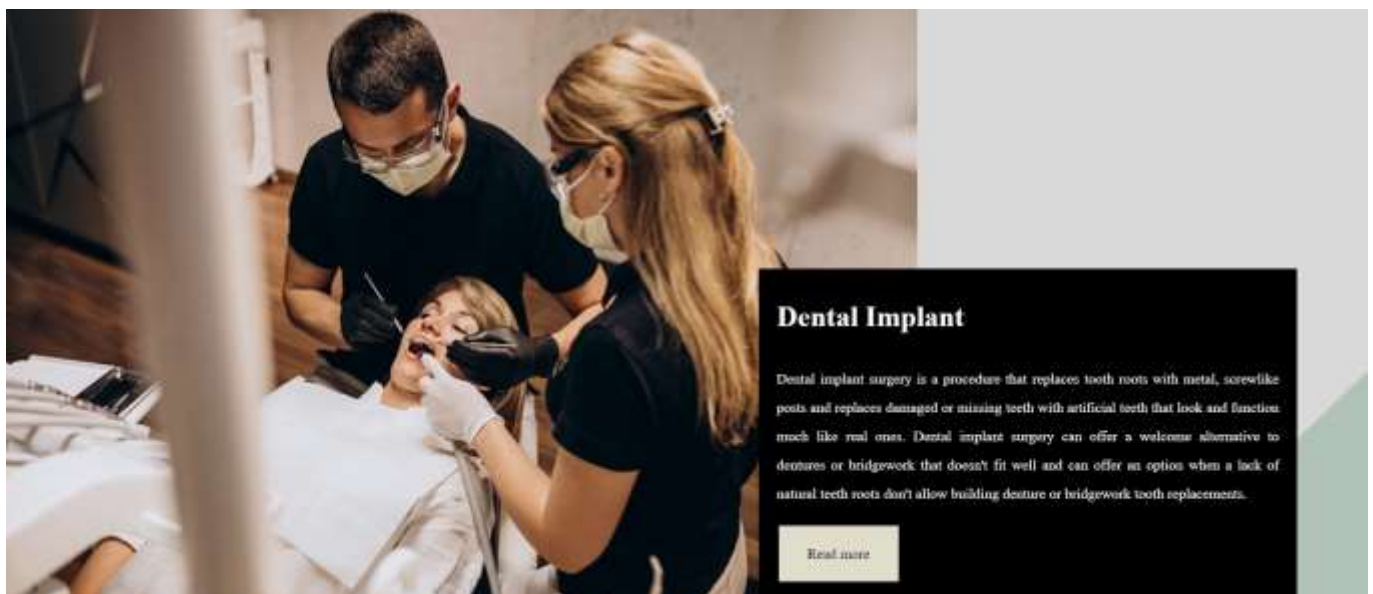
The article was utilized to present 12 sections in total. For each news item, each component represents a different style and design. The links in each section can be opened in a new tab to give accurate information from the websites of reputable and well-respected research organizations. The images below show screen captures of the article page as well as the HTML code that was used to create it. Every I-frame class's CSS code is also utilized to change the designs of every area of the Article page.

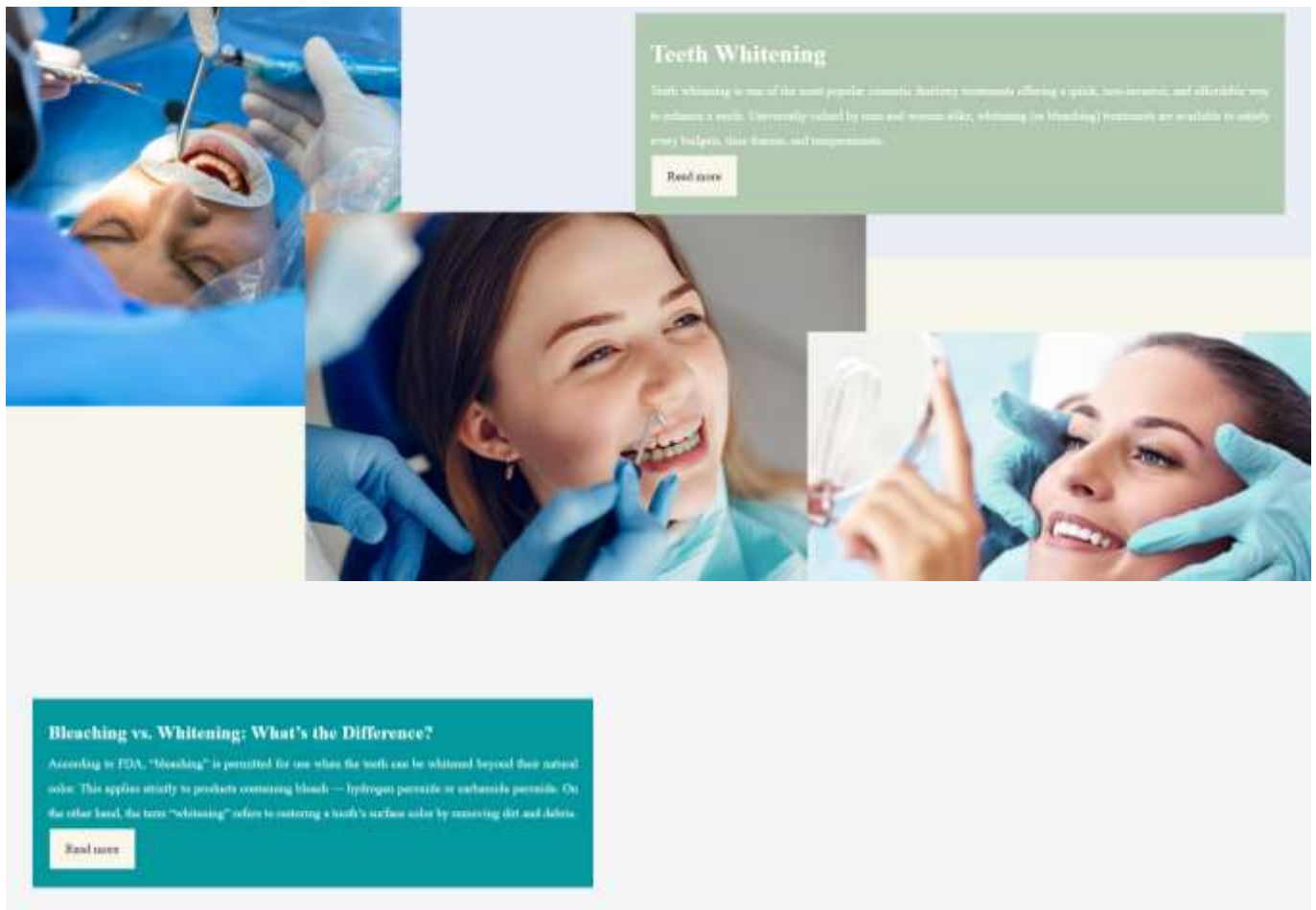






In addition to absolute units, we became familiar with relative units as we began developing web pages with responsive text. Absolute units, such as px, pt, and in, are fixed throughout page presentations and do not alter in size. Relative units, on the other hand, do not have a set value. Instead, they're sized based on the size of a parent element or the viewport (i.e., the visible page area). As the screen size changes, they can scale up and down fluidly with the rest of the page content. The viewport width (vw) unit is proportional to the viewport's width. One vw corresponds to 1% of the current viewport's width. If we use this unit to scale our text, it will grow and shrink accordingly as the browser window is resized, regardless of where it is in our HTML code.





**Psychotherapy Center**

**Family Therapy**

Family therapy is a type of psychological counseling (psychotherapy) that can help family members improve communication and resolve conflicts. Family therapy is usually provided by a psychologist or clinical social worker or licensed therapist.

Problems in your family can affect all areas of family members' lives. You and your loved ones might notice trouble cropping up at work, at school, or in everyday interactions with other people.

To put the world right in order, we must first put the nation in order; to put the nation in order, we must first put the family in order; to put the family in order, we must first cultivate our personal life; we must first set our hearts right.

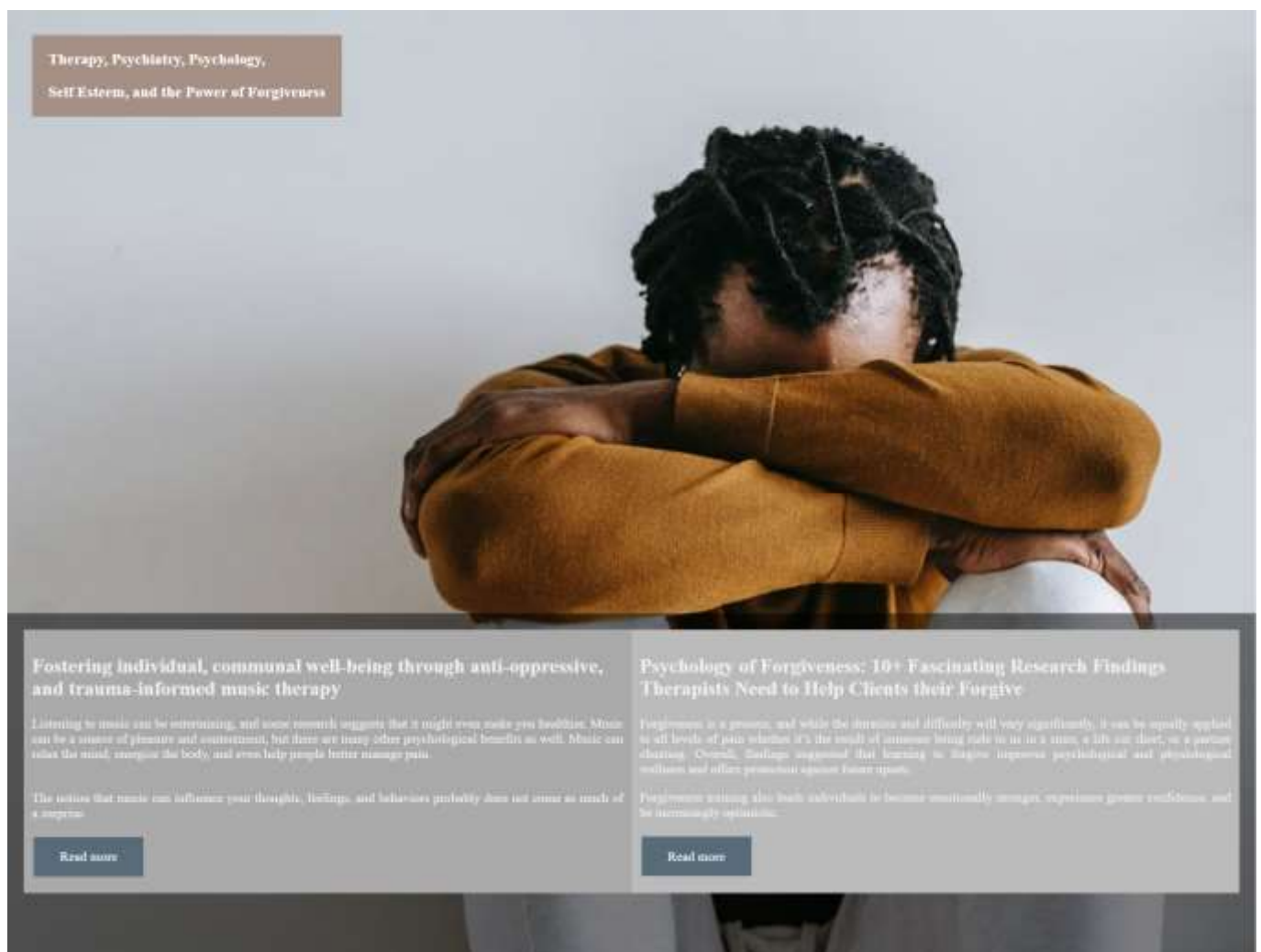
One technique we used to make our website more useable and accessible across multiple screen sizes is by using responsive text. While it's simpler to choose a single font size and apply it to all versions of our website, our visitors may struggle to see our material.



When creating a page for a desktop, for example, we might like to use a font size of 32 pixels for the h2 components so that the headings stand out from the body text. However, if we maintain the same size on a mobile device, the same headlines would appear enormous, potentially distracting readers.

The biggest disadvantage of relying solely on viewport width is that there is no limit to how large or small text can be, which means that text may appear absurdly large or small when switching devices.

Assume we've set the font size to 1.6vw. The text will be a beautiful and readable 16 pixels wide on a browser 1000 pixels wide. On a 300-pixel mobile screen, however, the same text is just approximately five pixels wide, making it unreadable without zooming in.





Award-Winning

## Dental Practice

Here is a set of qualifications a good dental practice must have that can guide to find the perfect fit and dentist that one work with for a lifetime. General dentistry involves the prevention, diagnosis, and treatment.

General dentistry covers treatment options and procedures fundamental protecting and maintaining good standard of oral health. We mean procedures that aren't cosmetic or orthodontic dentistry.

Some dental insurance companies even cover more frequent dental checkups. If this is the case for you, take advantage of it. Doing so is especially helpful if you have a history of dental issues.

[Read more](#)



Every Mind Matters

## Do not stay glued to the news

If you are staying at home, it might feel tempting to spend a lot of time scrolling through social media and the news.

If this leads to difficult feelings, avoid paying attention to things that make you feel worried or left out, focus on positive distractions instead.

Always use trustworthy sources, such as GOV.UK or the NHS website and fact-check information from the news, social media, or other people.

Whatever your struggles are, you aren't alone. There is help out there, so please don't be afraid to take advantage of it. There is no shame in needing extra support.

If you are worrying about finances, health, or loved ones, that is expected. This section provides ten top tips to support mental wellbeing while staying at home during the pandemic.

If you don't know where to begin, every mind matters for young people is a fantastic hub that will guide you to the most appropriate resources for your needs.

[Read more](#)



## Mental Health

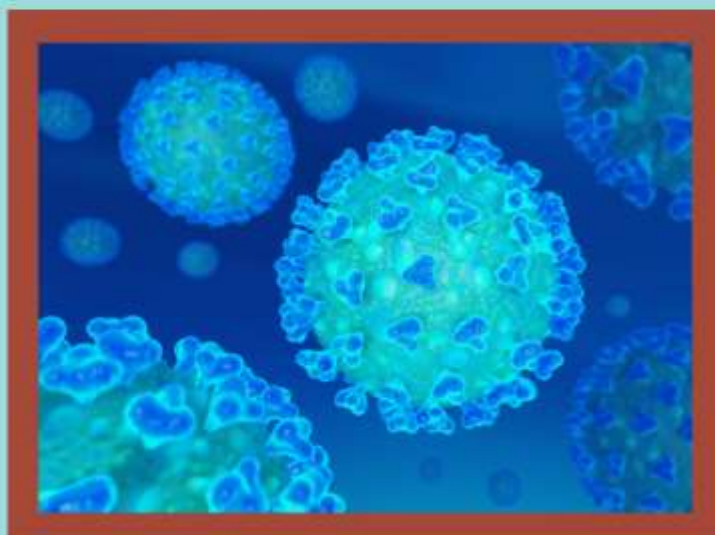
### During COVID-19

As the coronavirus pandemic rapidly sweeps across the world, it is inducing a considerable degree of fear, worry, and concern in the population at large and among certain groups, such as older care providers.

In particular, people with underlying health conditions as well. Despite facing great difficulties, many adolescents and young people have found different ways to face new challenges and cope with their emotions.

A recent poll conducted by UNICEF shows that the COVID-19 crisis is having a significant impact on the mental health of adolescents and young people in Latin America and the Caribbean.

[Read more](#)



## COVID-19

### Information in Thailand

Coronavirus disease spreads primarily through contact with an infected person when they cough or sneeze. It also spreads when a person touches a surface or object that has the virus on it, then touches their eyes.

WHO Thailand is working closely with the Thai Ministry of Public Health and other national partners and in convergence with WHO's South-East Asia Regional Office and WHO Headquarters.

To rapidly expand scientific knowledge on this virus, to track its virulence and spread, and to provide advice to Thai authorities and citizens on measures protect health and prevent the spread of the outbreak.

[Read more](#)

Figure 29: Screen capture of every section of the Article page

```

<!--create news content-->
<br>
<main>
  <div id="content">
    <div>
      <section>
        <div class="framecontainer">
          <iframe class="responsive-iframe" src="sec1.html"></iframe>
        </div>
        <div class="framecontainer">
          <iframe class="responsive-iframe" src="sec2.html"></iframe>
        </div>
        <div class="framecontainer">
          <iframe class="responsive-iframe" src="sec3.html"></iframe>
        </div>
        <div class="framecontainer">
          <iframe class="responsive-iframe" src="sec4.html"></iframe>
        </div>
        <div class="framecontainer">
          <iframe class="responsive-iframe" src="sec5.html"></iframe>
        </div>
        <div class="framecontainer">
          <iframe class="responsive-iframe" src="sec6.html"></iframe>
        </div>
        <div class="framecontainer">
          <iframe class="responsive-iframe" src="sec7.html"></iframe>
        </div>
        <div class="framecontainer">
          <iframe class="responsive-iframe" src="sec8.html"></iframe>
        </div>
        <div class="framecontainer">
          <iframe class="responsive-iframe" src="sec9.html"></iframe>
        </div>
        <div class="framecontainer">
          <iframe class="responsive-iframe" src="sec10.html"></iframe>
        </div>
        <div class="framecontainer">
          <iframe class="responsive-iframe" src="sec11.html"></iframe>
        </div>

        <div class="framecontainer">
          <iframe class="responsive-iframe" src="sec12.html"></iframe>
        </div>
      </section>
    </div>
  </div>
</main>

```

Figure 30: HTML code for importing all sections of news into the Article page

In conclusion, every section was at first created with HTML and CSS code in the form of sec1.html, sec2.html...until sec12.html. The sections were then customized with CSS and designed to fit well on the Article page. They were imported within <div id="content"> for instance using:

```

<div class="framecontainer"><iframe class="responsive-iframe"
src="sec1.html"></iframe></div>.

```



An iFrame is essentially a frame within a frame. It's an HTML element that allows users to include documents, videos, and interactive media in their pages. On the main page, this displays a secondary webpage. Users can use the iFrame element to embed content from other websites. The term "responsive iframe" is a bit of a misnomer. For example, using 100 percent, 100vw, or 100vh to style an iframe makes it responsive. Because iframes are fluid and cannot alter natively, the conventional approach of producing responsive iframes usually took the form of a tricky JavaScript hack. A better, more modern way generates an aspect ratio box using a simple CSS feature called intrinsic ratios. It's straightforward to make iframes responsive with an aspect ratio box using the intrinsic ratio approach.

We might also make use of the responsive iframe generator. The following are the three steps to making a responsive iframe that keeps its aspect ratio: Make a box with the aspect ratio you choose. Add an iframe container, set the aspect ratio to percent, hide the overflow, and position it relative to the rest of the page. Look for the iframe. Place it in the upper left corner, with the width and height set to 100%. Optimize and style as needed. CSS is used to remove the iframe border, which is then lazy loaded and any unneeded attributes are removed.

## Footer

The footer includes a short description of the Stamford Hospital in the About Us section of the footer and includes links to all the pages of the website on the Pages section of the website so that when the users reach the end of the page i.e. near the footer, they can click easily to any of the links of the pages they would like to visit next without having to reach back to the top of the website i.e. the menu bar where it also consists of the same pages of the links.



Figure 31: The footer of the website is common on all the pages

The following figures represent the HTML and CSS codes needed to create the footer of the website. For instance, `<div class="footer-container">` is used to hold other classes such as `<div class="sec f-about-us">` for the short description of the Stamford Hospital in the About Us section of the footer, `<div class="sec f-contact-us">` for presenting contact info of Stamford Hospital and `<div class="sec pages">` for including links to all the pages of the website.

```
<!--footer-->
<footer>
  <div class="footer-container">
    <div class="sec f-about-us">
      <h2>About Us</h2>
      <br>
      <p>
        Named after Sir Stamford Raffles (1781-1826), Stamford International Hospital, part of Bangkok Rama 9 Medical Services (BRMS),
        arena leading group of private hospitals serving both Thailand and the ASEAN region. Stamford International Hospital was found
        in October 2003. Stamford's main office is located at Stamford International Hospital, Rama 9.
      </p>
      <ul class="social">
        <li><a href="https://www.facebook.com/stamfordthailand/"><i class="fab fa-facebook" aria-hidden="true"></i></a></li>
        <li><a href="https://twitter.com/stamfordthailand-en"><i class="fab fa-twitter" aria-hidden="true"></i></a></li>
        <li><a href="https://www.instagram.com/stamfordthailand/thl-en"><i class="fab fa-instagram" aria-hidden="true"></i></a></li>
        <li><a href="https://www.youtube.com/channel/UC6rW5TbIXcALOPKLL9e7C3D"><i class="fab fa-youtube" aria-hidden="true"></i></a></li>
      </ul>
    </div>
    <div class="sec pages">
      <h2>Pages</h2>
      <br>
      <ul>
        <li><a href="index.html">Home</a></li>
        <li><a href="..Article/index.html">Article</a></li>
        <li><a href="..About/index.html">About</a></li>
        <li><a href="..Contact/index.html">Contact</a></li>
        <li><a href="..Doctor/index.html">Doctor</a></li>
        <li><a href="..Appointment/index.html">Appointment</a></li>
      </ul>
    </div>
  </div>
```

```
<div class="sec f-contact-us">
  <h2>Contact Info</h2>
  <br>
  <ul class="f-info">
    <li>
      <span><i class="fa fa-map-marker" aria-hidden="true"></i></span>
      <span>16, Motorway Road - Km2, Prawet, Bangkok 10250 Thailand.</span>
    </li>
    <li>
      <span><i class="fa fa-phone" aria-hidden="true"></i></span>
      <p>
        <a href="tel: +66887775555">+66887775555</a>
      </p>
    </li>
    <li>
      <span><i class="fa fa-envelope" aria-hidden="true"></i></span>
      <p>
        <a href="mailto: Stamford.Hos@gmail.com">Stamford.Hos@gmail.com</a>
      </p>
    </li>
  </ul>
</div>
</div>
</footer>
</body>
</html>
```

Figure32: HTML code section for the creation of footer

```
/*footer*/
footer {
  position: relative;
  width: 100%;
  height: auto;
  padding: 25px 100px;
  background: #3e454c;
  display: flex;
  justify-content: space-between;
  flex-wrap: wrap;
}
footer a {
  color: #999;
}
footer .footer-container {
  display: flex;
  flex-direction: row;
  justify-content: space-between;
  flex-wrap: wrap;
}
footer .footer-container .sec {
  margin-right: 30px;
}
footer .footer-container .f-about-us {
  width: 40%;
}
footer .footer-container h2 {
  position: relative;
  color: #fff;
  font-weight: 500;
  margin-bottom: 15px;
}
footer .footer-container h2:before {
  content: '';
  position: absolute;
  bottom: -5px;
  left: 0px;
  width: 70px;
  height: 3px;
  background: #5DADE2;
}
footer .footer-container .f-about-us p {
  color: white;
}
.social {
  margin-top: 20px;
  display: flex;
}
.social li {
  list-style: none;
}
.social li a {
  display: inline-block;
  width: 40px;
  height: 40px;
  background: #D6EAF8;
  display: flex;
  justify-content: center;
  align-items: center;
  margin-right: 10px;
  text-decoration: none;
  border-radius: 4px;
}
.social li a:hover {
  background: #AED6F1;
}
```

```

[ ] .pages {
    position: relative;
    width: 15%;
}
[ ] .pages ul li {
    list-style: none;
}
[ ] .pages ul li a {
    color: white;
    text-decoration: none;
    margin-bottom: 10px;
    display: inline-block;
}
[ ] .pages ul li a:hover {
    font-weight: bold;
}
[ ] .f-contact-us {
    width: calc(35% - 60px);
    margin-right: 0 !important;
}
[ ] .f-contact-us .f-info {
    position: relative;
}
[ ] .f-contact-us .f-info li {
    display: flex;
    margin-bottom: 16px;
}

[ ] .f-contact-us .f-info li span:nth-child(1) {
    color: #fff;
    font-size: 20px;
    margin-right: 10px;
}
[ ] .f-contact-us .f-info li span {
    color: white;
}
[ ] .f-contact-us .f-info li a:hover {
    color: #fff;
    font-weight: bold;
}
[ ] .f-about-us p {
    text-align: justify;
}
[ ] .f-contact-us .f-info li a {
    color: white;
    text-decoration: none;
}

```

Figure32: HTML code section for the creation of footer

To create a footer for a web page that will stay at the bottom We can move it to the bottom of the page so that the user can see the footer from wherever on the page even if they scroll down the page. To add a footer to the bottom of the page, we may use position: relative. As a result, there is a brief explanation of Stamford Hospital in the About Us section of the footer. The bottom also includes links to all of the website's pages, as well as a section for Contact Us, which gives information on how to contact the hospital in an emergency or to ask any essential questions about the hospital's services.



## Conclusion

The website for Stamford Hospital was built and designed by a hospital or healthcare centre. Because these websites are frequently used by individuals in difficulty, we needed to make sure that ours was user-friendly. For example, on the homepage, visitors should be able to locate specials and bundles on absolute surgery, as well as check COVID-19 and perform a child health check. Users may browse via the menu bar by selecting the main page, then the menu option on the menu bar, which contains an article page, another page about the hospital, and a contact page. The navigation bar also contains a "Doctor" option, which provides details about the clinicians that work at the Stamford Hospital. The website where people may arrange appointments with doctors is the last option on the navigation bar.

There is a brief description of the Stamford Hospital in the About Us section of the footer, as well as links to all of the website's pages in the Pages section, so that users can easily click on any of the links to the pages they want to visit next without having to return to the top of the website. In the Contact Us area, visitors may learn how to contact the hospital in an emergency or to ask any essential questions about the hospital's services. Every company has its own set of web design guidelines. They are, for the most part, fairly similar. However, hospitals must keep in mind that the vast majority of patients who visit their website are looking for immediate assistance or information prior to a visit. As a result, hospitals should strive to adhere to a set of fundamental principles that we previously addressed. On hospital websites, the following characteristics must be present:

It should be simple to operate. From a central place, display the most frequently accessed information and files. Make anyone totally accessible on mobile devices. When considering web design for hospitals, keep these criteria in mind. Without these criteria, our website may be unable to offer prompt and accurate service to patients in emergency situations, causing them to seek treatment from another healthcare practitioner. The HTML, CSS, and JavaScript code for the web pages were written in notepad, and the pages were viewed in web browsers by changing the.txt extension with.html. As a result, the website includes pages that visitors frequently need to view. We'll provide additional information and specifics regarding the material generated for each page, as well as website codes and screenshots. We tried to make the website appealing to the eye while still being responsive, authoritative, user-friendly, and informative.

|-----The End-----|