Web Technology – CACS205

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BCA 3rd Semester

Hyper Text Markup Language (HTML)

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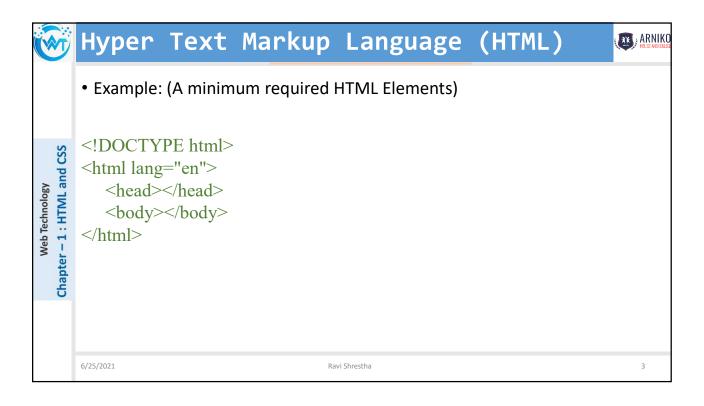**Chapter – 1 : HTML and CSS**

- A markup language specifies the layout and style of a document.

- A markup language consists of a set of markup tags.

- HTML uses markup tags to describe web pages.

- HTML tags are keywords surrounded by angle brackets like <html>.

- HTML tags normally come in pairs like and . The first tag is called the start tag (or opening tag) and the second tag is called the end tag (or closing tag).

- HTML documents describe Web pages and contains HTML tags and plain text.

- Web browser read HTML documents and renders them as Web pages. The browser does not display the HTML tags, but uses the tags to interpret the content of the page.
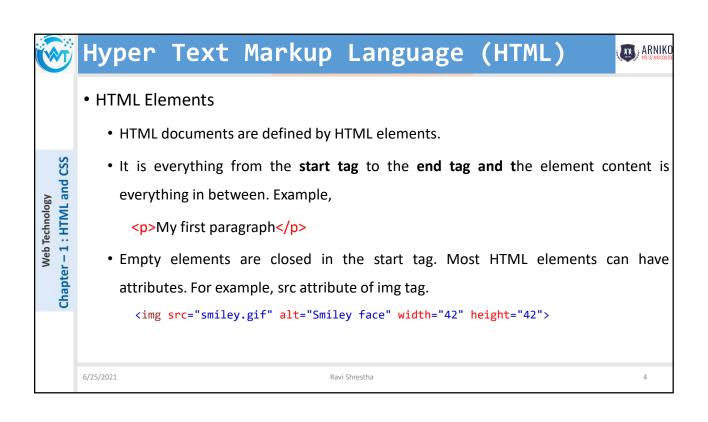
Hyper Text Markup Language (HTML)

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• Example: (A minimum required HTML Elements)

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
    <head></head>
    <body></body>
</html>
```

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• HTML Elements

  • HTML documents are defined by HTML elements.

  • It is everything from the **start tag** to the **end tag and t**he element content is everything in between. Example,

    `<p>My first paragraph</p>`

  • Empty elements are closed in the start tag. Most HTML elements can have attributes. For example, src attribute of img tag.

    `<img src="smiley.gif" alt="Smiley face" width="42" height="42">`

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Hyper Text Markup Language (HTML)

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- HTML Attributes
  - Attributes provide additional information about HTML elements.
  - Attributes are always specified in the start tag.
  - Attributes come in name/value pair like name = "value".
  - For example, HTML links are defined with <a> tag and the link address is provided as an attribute href like
    My College.

Hyper Text Markup Language (HTML)

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- HTML Colors
  - HTML colors are displayed using RED, GREEN, and BLUE light. Colors are defined using hexadecimal (hex) notation for combination of red, green, and blue color values (RGB). The lowest value that can be given to one of the light sources is 0 (hex 00) and the highest values is 255 (hex FF). We can use HEX (e.g. #2000FF) as well as RGB (e.g. rgb(32, 0, 255)) values to define different colors.
  - The combination of Red, Green and Blue values from 0 to 255 gives a total of more than 16 million different colors to play with (256 x 256 x 256).
  - We can also use color names instead of hex and rgb values. The World Wide Web Consortium (W3C) has listed 16 valid color names for HTML and CSS: aqua, black, blue, fuchsia, gray, green, lime, maroon, navy, olive, purple, red, silver, teal, white, and yellow.

HTML Elements
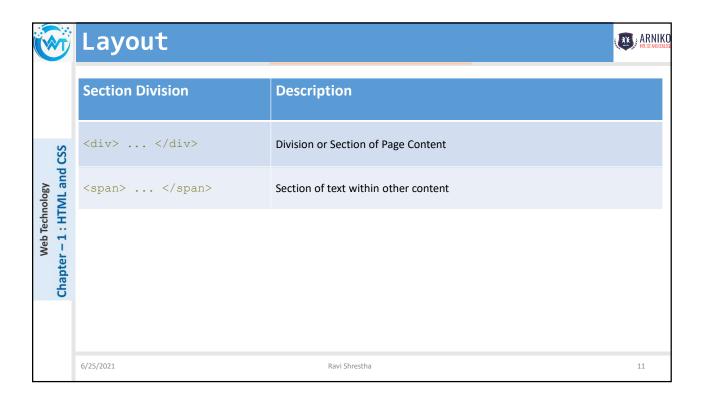
Basic Elements

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Basic	Description
`<html> </html>`	The HTML <html> element represents the root (top-level element) of an HTML document, so it is also referred to as the root element. All other elements must be descendants of this element
`<head> </head>`	The HTML <head> element contains machine-readable information (metadata) about the document, like its title, scripts, and style sheets.
`<title> </title>`	Puts name of the document in the title bar; when bookmarking pages, this is what is bookmarked
`<body> </body>`	Sets off the visible portion of the document
`<meta>`	Represents metadata that cannot be represented by other HTML meta-related elements, like <base>, <link>, <script>, <style> or <title> and basically used by search engines.
`<!-- Write your comments here -->`	Comments

Text Formatting

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Text Formatting	Description
`<h1> </h1> … <h6> </h6>`	Heading (h1 h2 h3 h4 h5 h6) h1 largest - h6 smallest
`<b> </b>`	Make text between tags bold
`<i> </i>`	Italic Text
`<u> ... </u>`	Underline Text
`<strike> </strike>`	Strikeout
`<sup> </sup>`	Superscript - Smaller text placed below normal text
`<sub> </sub>`	Subscript - Smaller text placed below normal text

Text Formatting

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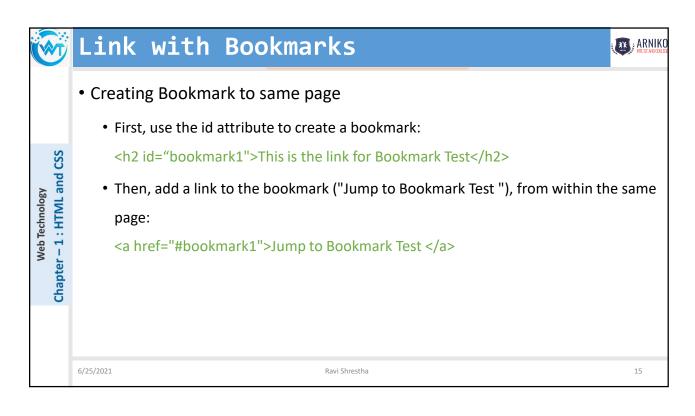
Text Formatting	Description
`<small> </small>`	Small - Fineprint size text
`<tt> </tt>`	Typewriter Text
`<pre> </pre>`	Pre-formatted Text
`<blockquote> </blockquote>`	Text Block Quote
`<strong> </strong>`	Strong - Shown as Bold in most browsers
`<em> ... </em>`	Emphasis - Shown as Italics in most browsers
`<p> ... </p>`	Paragraph of Text
` `	Line Break
`<nobr> ... </nobr>`	No line Break

Layout

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Section Division	Description
`<div> ... </div>`	Division or Section of Page Content
`<span> ... </span>`	Section of text within other content

HR

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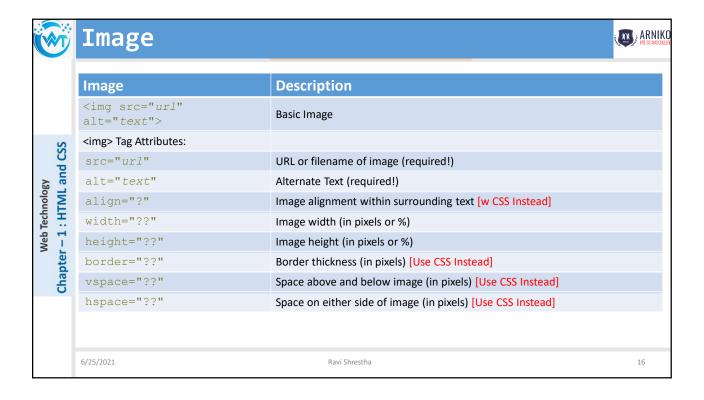
Section Division	Description
`<hr>`	Basic Horizontal Line
`<hr> Tag Attributes:`	
`size="?"`	Line Thickness in pixels
`width="?"`	Line Width in pixels
`width="??%"`	Line Width as a percentage
`color="#??????"`	Line Color [Use CSS Instead]
`align="?"`	Horizontal Alignment: left, center, right [Use CSS Instead]
`noshade`	No 3D cut-out

Lists

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Lists	Description
`<ol> ... </ol>`	Ordered List
`<ul> ... </ul>`	Un-ordered List
`<li> ... </li>`	List Item (within ordered or unordered)
`<ol type="?">`	Ordered list type: A, a, I, i, 1
`<ol start="??">`	Ordered list starting value
`<ul type="?">`	Unordered list bullet type: disc, circle, square
`<li value="??">`	List Item Value (changes current and subsequent items)
`<li type="??">`	List Item Type (changes only current item)
`<dl> ... </dl>`	Definition List
`<dt> ... </dt>`	Term or phrase being defined
`<dd> ... </dd>`	Detailed Definition of term

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Links

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Linking	Description
`<a href="url"> link text </a>`	Basic Link
`<a>` Tag Attributes:	
`href="url"`	Location (url) of page to link to.
`name="??"`	Name of link (name of anchor, or name of bookmark)
`target="?"`	Link target location: _self, _blank, _top, _parent.
`href="url#bookmark"`	Link to a bookmark (defined with name attribute).
`href="mailto:email"`	Link which initiates an email (dependent on user's email client).

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Link with Bookmarks

- Creating Bookmark to same page
  - First, use the id attribute to create a bookmark:

    <h2 id="bookmark1">This is the link for Bookmark Test</h2>

  - Then, add a link to the bookmark ("Jump to Bookmark Test "), from within the same page:

    Jump to Bookmark Test

Image

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Image	Description
`<img src="url" alt="text">`	Basic Image
`<img>` Tag Attributes:	
`src="url"`	URL or filename of image (required!)
`alt="text"`	Alternate Text (required!)
`align="?"`	Image alignment within surrounding text [w CSS Instead]
`width="??"`	Image width (in pixels or %)
`height="??"`	Image height (in pixels or %)
`border="??"`	Border thickness (in pixels) [Use CSS Instead]
`vspace="??"`	Space above and below image (in pixels) [Use CSS Instead]
`hspace="??"`	Space on either side of image (in pixels) [Use CSS Instead]

Image Map

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- In HTML, an element called MAP lets you associate URLs with various regions of an image; then, when the image is clicked in one of the designated regions, the browser loads the appropriate URL. This form of mapping is known as a client-side image map, since the determination of which URL to contact is made on the client and no server-side program is involved.

- HTML also supports server-side image maps that can be used within HTML forms. With such maps, an image is drawn, and when the user clicks on it, the coordinates of the click are sent to a server-side program.

- Client-side image maps are simpler and more efficient than server-side ones and should be used when all you want to do is associate a fixed set of URLs with some predefined image regions.

- Server-side image maps are appropriate if the URL needs to be computed (e.g,. for weather maps), the regions change frequently, or other form data needs to be included with the request.

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Image Map

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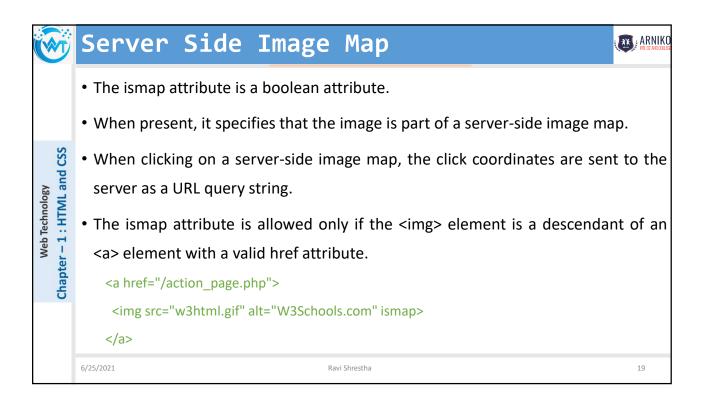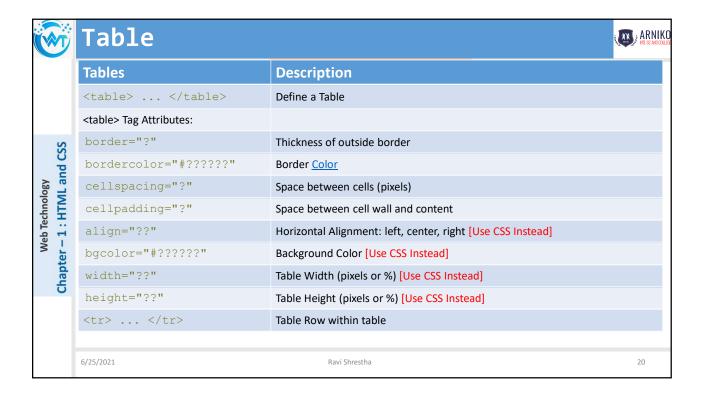
- With HTML image maps, you can create clickable areas on an image.
- The HTML <map> tag defines an image map. An image map is an image with clickable areas. The areas are defined with one or more <area> tags.

```
<img src="workplace.jpg" alt="Workplace" usemap="#workmap">
<map name="workmap">
 <area shape="rect" coords="34,44,270,350" alt="Computer" href="computer.htm">
 <area shape="rect" coords="290,172,333,250" alt="Phone" href="phone.htm">
 <area shape="circle" coords="337,300,44" alt="Coffee" href="coffee.htm">
</map>
```
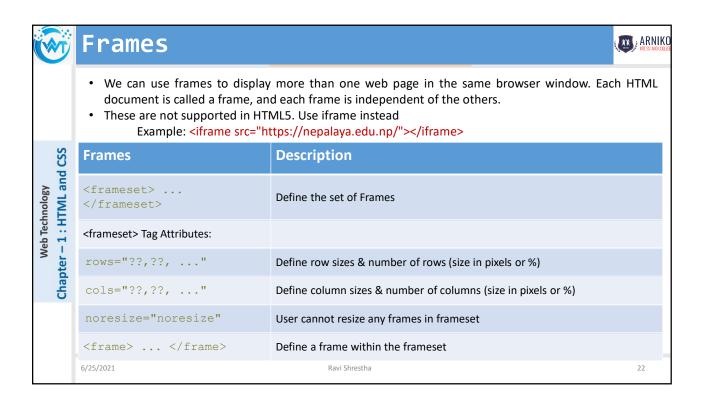
- A clickable area is defined using an <area> element.
  - You must define the shape of the clickable area, and you can choose one of these values:
    - ➢ rect - defines a rectangular region
    - ➢ circle - defines a circular region
    - ➢ poly - defines a polygonal region
    - ➢ default - defines the entire region
  - You must also define some coordinates to be able to place the clickable area onto the image.

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Server Side Image Map

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- The ismap attribute is a boolean attribute.

- When present, it specifies that the image is part of a server-side image map.

- When clicking on a server-side image map, the click coordinates are sent to the server as a URL query string.

- The ismap attribute is allowed only if the <img> element is a descendant of an <a> element with a valid href attribute.

  <img src="w3html.gif" alt="W3Schools.com" ismap>

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Tables	Description
`<table> ... </table>`	Define a Table
`<table>` Tag Attributes:	
`border="?"`	Thickness of outside border
`bordercolor="#??????"`	Border Color
`cellspacing="?"`	Space between cells (pixels)
`cellpadding="?"`	Space between cell wall and content
`align="??"`	Horizontal Alignment: left, center, right [Use CSS Instead]
`bgcolor="#??????"`	Background Color [Use CSS Instead]
`width="??"`	Table Width (pixels or %) [Use CSS Instead]
`height="??"`	Table Height (pixels or %) [Use CSS Instead]
`<tr> ... </tr>`	Table Row within table

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Table

Tables	Description
`<th> ... </th>`	Header Cell within table row
`<td> ... </td>`	Table Cell within table row
<td> Tag Attributes:	
`colspan="?"`	Number of columns the cell spans across (cell merge)
`rowspan="?"`	Number of row a cell spans across (cell merge)
`width="??"`	Cell Width (pixels or %) [Use CSS Instead]
`height="??"`	Cell Height (pixels or %) [Use CSS Instead]
`bgcolor="#??????"`	Background Color [Use CSS Instead]
`align="??"`	Horizontal Alignment: left, center, right [Use CSS Instead]
`valign="??"`	Vertical Alignment: top, middle, bottom [Use CSS Instead]
`nowrap`	Force no line breaks in a particular cell

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Frames

- We can use frames to display more than one web page in the same browser window. Each HTML document is called a frame, and each frame is independent of the others.
- These are not supported in HTML5. Use iframe instead
  Example: `<iframe src="https://nepalaya.edu.np/"></iframe>`

Frames	Description
`<frameset> ... </frameset>`	Define the set of Frames
<frameset> Tag Attributes:	
`rows="??,??, ..."`	Define row sizes & number of rows (size in pixels or %)
`cols="??,??, ..."`	Define column sizes & number of columns (size in pixels or %)
`noresize="noresize"`	User cannot resize any frames in frameset
`<frame> ... </frame>`	Define a frame within the frameset

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Frames

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Frames	Description
`<frame>` Tag Attributes:	
`src="url"`	Location of HTML File for a frame
`name="***"`	Unique name of frame window
`marginwidth="?"`	Horizontal margin spacing inside frame (pixels)
`marginheight="?"`	Vertical margin spacing inside frame (pixels)
`noresize="noresize"`	Declare all frameset sizes as fixed
`scrolling="***"`	Can the user scroll inside the frame: yes, no, auto
`frameborder="?"`	Frame Border: (1=yes, 2=no)
`bordercolor="#??????"`	Border Color [Use CSS Instead]
`<noframes> ...` `</noframes>`	Unframed content (for browsers not supporting frames)

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Frames Examples

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Example 1:
```
<frameset cols="25%,50%,25%">
<frame src="frame_a.htm" noresize="noresize"/>
<frame src="frame_b.htm"/>
<frame src="frame_c.htm"/>
<noframes>
<body>Your browser does not handle frames!</body>
</noframes>
</frameset>
```

Example 2:
```
<frameset rows="25%,50%,25%">
<frame src="frame_a.htm"/>
<frame src="frame_b.htm"/>
<frame src="frame_c.htm"/>
</frameset>
```

Example 3: Mixed Frameset
```
<frameset rows="50%,50%">
<frame src="frame_a.htm"/>
<frameset cols="25%,75%">
<frame src="frame_b.htm"/>
<frame src="frame_c.htm"/>
</frameset>
</frameset>
```

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Special Characters

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Special Characters	Description
<	**<** - Less-Than Symbol
>	**>** - Greater-Than Symbol
&	**&** - Ampersand, or 'and' sign
"	**"** - Quotation Mark
©	**©** - Copyright Symbol
™	**™** - Trademark Symbol
	- A space (non-breaking space)
&#??;	ISO 8859-1 character - replace ?? with the iso codes [! … ≥] [Note: You can search for iso codes in internet]

Forms

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- HTML Forms are required, when you want to collect some data from the site visitor. For example, during user registration you would like to collect information such as name, email address, credit card, etc.

- A form will take input from the site visitor and then will post it to a back-end application such as CGI, ASP Script or PHP script etc. The back-end application will perform required processing on the passed data based on defined business logic inside the application.

- There are various form elements available like text fields, textarea fields, drop-down menus, radio buttons, checkboxes, etc.

```
<form action = "Script URL" method = "GET|POST">
      form elements like input, textarea etc.
</form>
```

Forms

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Forms	Description
action="url"	URL of Form Script
method="***"	Method of Form: get, post, put, head, delete
enctype="***"	You can use the enctype attribute to specify how the browser encodes the data before it sends it to the server. Possible values are – • application/x-www-form-urlencoded – This is the standard method most forms use in simple scenarios. • mutlipart/form-data – This is used when you want to upload binary data in the form of files like image, word file etc.
Target	Specify ItSpecify the target window or frame where the result of the script will be displayed. Ittakes takes values like _blank, _self, _parent etc.

Forms: Methods (GET)

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The GET Method

`/test/demo_form.php?name1=value1&name2=value2`

- GET is used to request data from a specified resource.
- GET is one of the most common HTTP methods.

Note that the query string (name/value pairs) is sent in the URL of a GET request:

Some other notes on GET requests:
- •GET requests can be cached
- •GET requests remain in the browser history
- •GET requests can be bookmarked
- •GET requests should never be used when dealing with sensitive data
- •GET requests have length restrictions
- •GET requests are only used to request data (not modify)

Forms: Methods (POST)

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The POST Method

- POST is used to send data to a server to create/update a resource..
- The data sent to the server with POST is stored in the request body of the HTTP request
- POST is one of the most common HTTP methods.

```
POST /test/demo_form.php HTTP/1.1
Host: w3schools.com
name1=value1&name2=value2
```

Some other notes on POST requests:

•POST requests are never cached

•POST requests do not remain in the browser history

•POST requests cannot be bookmarked

•POST requests have no restrictions on data length

Forms: Methods (GET vs POST)

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	GET	POST
BACK button/Reload	Harmless	Data will be re-submitted (the browser should alert the user that the data are about to be re-submitted)
Bookmarked	Can be bookmarked	Cannot be bookmarked
Cached	Can be cached	Not cached
Encoding type	application/x-www-form-urlencoded	application/x-www-form-urlencoded or multipart/form-data. Use multipart encoding for binary data
History	Parameters remain in browser history	Parameters are not saved in browser history

Forms: Methods (GET vs POST)

	GET	POST
Restrictions on data length	Yes, when sending data, the GET method adds the data to the URL; and the length of a URL is limited (maximum URL length is 2048 characters)	No restrictions
Restrictions on data type	Only ASCII characters allowed	No restrictions. Binary data is also allowed
Security	GET is less secure compared to POST because data sent is part of the URL ***Never use GET when sending passwords or other sensitive information!***	POST is a little safer than GET because the parameters are not stored in browser history or in web server logs
Visibility	Data is visible to everyone in the URL	Data is not displayed in the URL

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Form Controls

There are different types of form controls that you can use to collect data using HTML form
- Text Input Controls
- Checkboxes Controls
- Radio Box Controls
- Select Box Controls
- File Select boxes
- Hidden Controls
- Clickable Buttons
- Submit and Reset Button

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Form Controls: Text Input

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There are three types of text input used on forms :
- *Single-line* text input controls − This control is used for items that require only one line of user input, such as search boxes or names. They are created using HTML <input> tag.
- *Password* input controls − This is also a single-line text input but it masks the character as soon as a user enters it. They are also created using HTMl <input> tag.
- *Multi-line* text input controls − This is used when the user is required to give details that may be longer than a single sentence. Multi-line input controls are created using HTML <textarea> tag.

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Form Controls: Text/Password Input

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Attribute	Description
type	Indicates the type of input control and for text input control it will be set to **text** OR **password**.
name	Used to give a name to the control which is sent to the server to be recognized and get the value.
value	This can be used to provide an initial value inside the control.
size	Allows to specify the width of the text-input control in terms of characters.
maxlength	Allows to specify the maximum number of characters a user can enter into the text box.

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Form Controls: Text/Password Input

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```
<form >
  First name: <input type = "text" name = "first_name" />
  <br>
  Last name: <input type = "text" name = "last_name" />
  <br>
  Password: <input type = "password" name = "password" /`>
</form>
```

Form Controls: Multiline Text Input

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Attribute	Description
name	Used to give a name to the control which is sent to the server to be recognized and get the value.
rows	Indicates the number of rows of text area box.
cols	Indicates the number of columns of text area box

```
<form>
    Description : <br />
    <textarea rows = "5" cols = "50" name = "description">
        Enter description here...
    </textarea>
</form>
```

Form Controls: Checkbox Control

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Checkboxes are used when more than one option is required to be selected. They are also created using HTML <input> tag but type attribute is set to checkbox..

Attribute	Description
type	Indicates the type of input control and for checkbox input control it will be set to checkbox..
name	Used to give a name to the control which is sent to the server to be recognized and get the value.
value	The value that will be used if the checkbox is selected.
checked	Set to checked if you want to select it by default.

```
<form>
    <input type = "checkbox" name = "male" value = "on"> Male
    <input type = "checkbox" name = "female" value = "on"> Female
</form>
```

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Form Controls: Radio Button Control

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Radio buttons are used when out of many options, just one option is required to be selected. They are also created using HTML <input> tag but type attribute is set to radio.

Attribute	Description
type	Indicates the type of input control and for checkbox input control it will be set to checkbox..
name	Used to give a name to the control which is sent to the server to be recognized and get the value.
value	The value that will be used if the checkbox is selected.
checked	Set to checked if you want to select it by default.

```
<form>
    <input type = "radio" name = "male" value = "on"> Male
    <input type = "radio" name = "female" value = "on"> Female
</form>
```

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Form Controls: Select Box Control

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A select box, also called drop down box which provides option to list down various options in the form of drop down list, from where a user can select one or more options.

Attribute <select>	Description
name	Used to give a name to the control which is sent to the server to be recognized and get the value.
size	This can be used to present a scrolling list box.
multiple	If set to "multiple" then allows a user to select multiple items from the menu.

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Form Controls: Select Box Control

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Attribute <option>	Description
value	The value that will be used if an option in the select box box is selected.
selected	Specifies that this option should be the initially selected value when the page loads.
label	An alternative way of labeling options

```
<select name = "dropdown">
    <option value = "English">English</option>
    <option value = "Nepali">Nepali</option>
    <option value = "Chinese" selected>Chinese</option>
</select>
```

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Form Controls: File Upload Box

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If you want to allow a user to upload a file to your web site, you will need to use a file upload box, also known as a file select box. This is also created using the <input> element but type attribute is set to file.

Attribute	Description
name	Used to give a name to the control which is sent to the server to be recognized and get the value.
accept	Specifies the types of files that the server accepts.

```
<form>
  <input type = "file" name = "fileupload" accept = "image/*" />
</form>
```

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Form Controls: Button Control

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Type	Description
submit	This creates a button that automatically submits a form.
reset	This creates a button that automatically resets form controls to their initial values.
button	This creates a button that is used to trigger a client-side script when the user clicks that button.
image	This creates a clickable button but we can use an image as background of the button.

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Form Controls: Button Control

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```
<form>
      <input type = "submit" name = "submit" value = "Submit" />
      <input type = "reset" name = "reset" value = "Reset" />
      <input type = "button" name = "ok" value = "OK" />
      <input type = "image" name = "imagebutton"
            src = "/images/logo.png" />
</form>
```
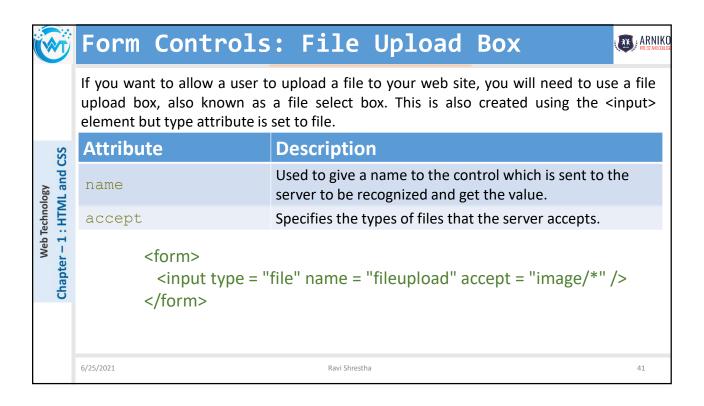
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Form Controls: Hidden

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Web Technology
Chapter – 1 : HTML and CSS

• Hidden form controls are used to hide data inside the page which later on can be pushed to the server.
• This control hides inside the code and does not appear on the actual page.
• For example, following hidden form is being used to keep current page number.
   • When a user will click next page then the value of hidden control will be sent to the web server.
   • There it will decide which page will be displayed next based on the passed current page.

```
<form>
  <p>This is page 10</p>
  <input type = "hidden" name = "pagename" value = "10" />
  <input type = "submit" name = "submit" value = "Submit" />
  <input type = "reset" name = "reset"  value = "Reset" />    </form>
```

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