

Web Basics – HTML5

Lesson 00:

People matter, results count.



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Document History

Date	Course Version No.	Software Version No.	Developer / SME	Change Record Remarks
1-Oct-09	1.0	1.0	Kumar Bramhadande	Initial Document
May 2011	2.0		Karthik M	Integration Refinements
20-May-2013	3.0	4.0	Vinay Gupta	Revamped according to new curriculum
31-Mar-2015	4.0	5.0	Rathnajothi P	HTML material upgraded from version 4 to 5
May - 2016	4.1	5.0	Anjulata	Revamping as per new ToC



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Keep this as a hidden slide.

Note to coordinators: Not to be printed for the class book.

Course Goals and Non Goals

- Course Goals

- Understand Static web page creation.
- Create Static web pages.

- Course Non Goals

- DHTML (not covered in this course).



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Pre-requisites

- None



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Intended Audience

- Novice User
- Developer



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Day Wise Schedule

■ Day 1

- Lesson 1: Introduction to Internet
- Lesson 2: HTML Basics
- Lesson 3: Tables
- Lesson 4: Lists
- Lesson 5: Working with Links
- Lesson 6: Image Handling
- Lesson 7: Frames

■ Day 2

- Lesson 8: HTML Forms for User Input
- Lesson 9: New Form Elements



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Table of Contents

- Lesson 1: Introduction to Internet
 - Understand the history of Internet.
 - Understand Web terminology.
 - Understand IP addresses
 - TCP/IP Protocol
 - Domain Name System
 - HTTP Protocol
 - Servers – Web Servers
 - Web Browsers
 - Working of WWW
 - HTML – Static and Dynamic Web Pages
- Lesson 2: HTML Basics
 - Understand the structure of an HTML page.
 - New Semantic Elements in HTML 5
 - Learn to apply physical/logical character effects.
 - Learn to manage document spacing.



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Table of Contents

- Lesson 3: Tables

- Understand the structure of an HTML table.
- Learn to control table format like cell spanning, cell spacing, border

- Lesson 4: List

- Numbered List
- Bulleted List

- Lesson 5: Working with Links

- Understand the working of hyperlinks in web pages.
- Learn to create hyperlinks in web pages.
- Add hyperlinks to list items and table contents.



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Table of Contents

- Lesson 6: Image Handling
 - Understand the role of images in web pages
 - Learn to add images to web pages
 - Learn to use images as hyperlinks
- Lesson 7: Frames
 - Understand the need for frames in web pages.
 - Learn to create and work with frames.
- Lesson 8: HTML Form for User input
 - Understand the role of forms in web pages
 - Understand various HTML elements used in forms.
 - Single line text field
 - Text area
 - Check box
 - Radio buttons
 - Password fields
 - Pull-down menus
 - File selector dialog box



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- Lesson 9: New Form Elements
 - Understand the new HTML form elements such as
 - date
 - number
 - range
 - email
 - search
 - datalist
 - Understand audio, video, article tags



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References

- Books

- Head First HTML with CSS
- HTML 5 in action
- HTML 5 and CSS 3
- Html Pocket Reference

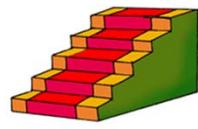


- Links

- <http://imbolc.ucc.ie/~pflynn//books/htmlcard.html>
- <http://www.w3.org/MarkUp/>

Next Step Courses (if applicable)

- Working with any Scripting Language
- Working with Dynamic HTML



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Other Parallel Technology Areas

- None



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Web Basics – HTML5

Lesson 1. Introduction to the Internet

Lesson Objectives

- After completing this module you will be able to:
 - Understand the history of Internet.
 - Understand Web terminology.
 - Understand IP addresses
 - TCP/IP Protocol
 - Domain Name System
 - HTTP Protocol
 - Servers – Web Servers
 - Web Browsers
 - Working of WWW
 - HTML – Static and Dynamic Web Pages



1.1: Internet

What is Internet?

- Internet:
 - ‘Network of networks’ or “world’s largest network”.
 - A concept, like the economy.
 - Collection of inter-networked regional networks.
 - Not owned by anyone.
 - Based on TCP/IP.

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Internet:

Internet is a network of networks in which many machines are interconnected with each other using TCP/IP protocol suite.

No one person runs the Internet, and no single organization pays all the costs; there is no Internet Corporation. It exists as a result of the cooperation from people all over the world, who work in various types of organizational and computing environments. Internet never closes down, mostly because of its decentralized structure. Today, it is reliable and predictable. Individual servers may close for upgrades or hardware replacement, but the network is always available without interruption.

Services offered by internet are:

Communication : Users can easily communicate with each other at any time from anywhere. For an Example, Email Communication, GTALK, etc..

Data Transfer : Users can transfer file in the format of picture, word document, pdf, etc.. as an attachment in the E-Mail. Also files are possible to be shared through FTP servers

1.2: History of Internet

History of Internet

- Need to share information.
- Advanced Research Projects Agency (ARPA)
- ARPANET
 - Comprised individual packet switching computers interconnected by leased lines.

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History of Internet

Internet was established more than 25 years ago to meet research needs of the U. S. defence industry. However, it has grown into a huge global network serving universities, academic researchers, government agencies, and commercial interests, both in the United States and in more than 100 other countries.

In 1969, Advanced Research Projects Agency (ARPA) of the U. S. Department of defense established ARPAnet, an experimental four-computer network, so that research-scientists could communicate among themselves. By 1971, ARPAnet comprised almost two dozen sites. By 1974, that number grew to 62, and by 1981, it comprised more than 200 sites.

As more and more computers using different operating systems were connected, the need for a common communications protocol became apparent. Theory required that any computer on the network should be able to talk to any other computer, as a peer.

1.3: Internet Basic Definition

Internet – Basic Definitions

- Internet Service Provider (ISP)
- Network Information Center (NIC)
- Internet Address
- Internet Domain Name
- Routing
- Gateways
- Protocols
 - TCP/IP
 - HTTP

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Internet Service Provider (ISP): Internet Service Providers (ISPs) are companies that enable user to connect to the Internet . They offer an account on their systems and access to the Internet.

Network Information Center (NIC): Network Information Center (NIC) assigns and regulates IP addresses on the Internet. You can get one directly from the NIC, or you can ask your ISP to secure an IP address on your behalf.

Internet Address: TCP/IP requires each host on a TCP/IP network have their own unique IP address.

Internet Domain Name: A domain name maps or translates the actual numeric IP address used for your Web server into an easy-to-remember alphanumeric name. Domain refers to a collection of network host computers, known by the same name. Your domain name should reflect your organization or corporation, for example, .com , .edu , .gov , .int, .mil , .net, and so on.

Routing: Process of getting your data from point A to point B.

Gateway: Forwards datagrams to a destination if it knows where the destination is.

Protocol: specify interactions between the communicating entities. Example for protocol are TCP/IP, HTTP, telnet, etc..

1.4: Internet Address

Internet Address

- Every device (eg: computer, printer) that participates in a computer network is assigned a numeric label called as Internet Protocol address (IP address).
- The designers of the Internet Protocol defined an IP address as a 32-bit number and this system is known as Internet Protocol Version 4 (IPv4).
- IP addresses are binary numbers, but they are usually stored in text files and displayed in human-readable notations, such as 172.16.254.1
- IP Address is a 32-bit address, in the form of x.x.x.x.

An IPv4 address (dotted-decimal notation)

172 . 16 . 254 . 1

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓

10101100 .00010000 .11111110 .00000001

One byte =Eight bits

Thirty-two bits (4 × 8), or 4 bytes



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1.4: Internet Address Internet Address (Contd...)

- Internet address classification
 - Class A N.H.H.H Used for very large networks
 - Class B N.N.H.H Used for medium sized networks
 - Class C N.N.N.H Used for smaller networks
 - Class D Multicast Address
 - Class E Reserved for future use.
- Addresses that start with a value between:
 - 1 and 126 Class A (First bit value is 0)
 - 128 and 191 Class B (First two bit values are 10)
 - 192 and 223 Class C (First three bit values are 110)
 - 224 and 239 Class D (First four bit values are 1110)
 - 240 and 255 Class E (First five bit values are 11110)



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Internet Address Classification:

Internet address is classified into 5 classes such as Class A, B, C, D and E. IP address start and end value will vary based on classification. IP address for each classification is described using N and H.

N stands for Network (Assigned by the NIC)

H stands for Host (Assigned by the local administrator)

IP address classification : start and finish address

Class	Start address	Finish address
A	0.0.0.0	127.255.255.255
B	128.0.0.0	191.255.255.255
C	192.0.0.0	223.255.255.255
D	224.0.0.0	239.255.255.255
E	240.0.0.0	255.255.255.255

Depends on classification, IPAddress can be in the range value between start address and finish address.

1.5: TCP/IP Basics

TCP/IP Basics

- Transmission Control Protocol (TCP):
 - Connection-oriented transport layer protocol.
 - Sets up a connection between the sender and receiver.
 - Uses the services of IP to send and receive data.
 - Re-orders received information.

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TCP (Transmission Control Protocol) is a connection-oriented protocol. TCP ensures that data arrives and that it arrives in the correct order. It reorders information that is received out of order and requests the information that is not received is to be resent.

Internet uses TCP/IP to link computers. TCP/IP stands for Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol, which are two significant parts of what is now also known as the Internet Protocol Suit.

The feature that makes TCP/IP different from many other networking protocols is that it was designed to link networks instead of simply linking computers in a network.

1.6: Domain Name System

Domain Name System

- Computers work best with numbers.
 - Synonymous to identifying people with names.
- Domain Name:
 - Maps or translates the actual numeric IP address into an easy-to-remember alphanumeric name.
- Internet Network Information Center (InterNIC) Registration Service:
 - Manages IP addresses and domain name assignment to internet users.

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Domain Name System (DNS)

It is as easy to identify computers with numbers, as it is to identify people with names. To bridge this dichotomy, the Domain Name System (DNS), a distributed database, was invented. Domain name maps or translates an actual, numeric IP address into an easy-to-remember alphanumeric name that your Web server uses.

Before DNS can do this for you, you must register any name you want to use.

Domain refers to a collection of network host computers, known by the same name. Your domain name should reflect your organization or corporation.

InterNIC (Internet Network Information Center) Registration Service, manages the task of assigning IP addresses and domain names to Internet users.

Note: InterNIC (Internet Network Information Center) lets you apply for any domain name you like, regardless of your company name. The only restriction is that the name must be available and not already reserved by someone else.

Rightmost part of a name is called its zone. The next part is the name of the company. The part to the left of the company name is the particular machine within the company. Seven domains were established originally.

1.6: Domain Name System

Domain Name System (Contd...)

- Few domain types are as listed below:

Domain type name	Description
.com	Commercial organization. Most companies end up as a part of this domain.
.edu	Educational establishment such as university
.gov	Branch of the U. S. government.
.int	International organization, such as NATO or the United Nations.
.mil	Mil is a branch of the U. S. military.
.net	Network organization.
.org	Non-profit organization.



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1.7: HTTP Basics

- HTTP is the fundamental means of communication used by WWW.
- It defines formal syntax that allows user agents, such as browsers, to interact with web servers.
- It is one of the many protocols designed to allow clients to store and retrieve files from servers.
- HTTP requests can specify the language the browser would like to see in a page as well as information about how the data is encoded.

```
graph TD; WB[Web Browser] -- "HTTP Protocol" --> HS[HTTP server]; HS <--> SSS[Server side program like servlets]; SSS --> D[Database]
```

The diagram illustrates the architecture of a web application. At the top left is a yellow rounded rectangle labeled 'Web Browser'. An arrow labeled 'HTTP Protocol' points from the browser to a yellow rectangular box labeled 'HTTP server'. From the 'HTTP server' box, a double-headed vertical arrow points down to another yellow rectangular box labeled 'Server side program like servlets'. A single-headed arrow points downwards from the 'Server side program like servlets' box to a yellow cylinder labeled 'Database'.

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1.7: HTTP

Client Server Interaction in HTTP

- Client Server interaction in HTTP includes following four basic steps:
 - The client opens Transmission Control Protocol (TCP) connection.
 - Client then sends a HTTP request such as 'GET index.HTML'
 - Then, the server sends an HTTP response, including a status and a requested object.
 - Finally, a TCP connection is ended.



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1.7: HTTP

HTTP – Stateless Nature

- HTTP is connection less.
- HTTP being stateless is direct implication of HTTP being connectionless.
 - The server and client are aware of each other only during a request. Afterwards, each forgets the other. For this reason neither the client nor the browser can retain information between different request across the web pages.
- Advantage
 - Simple design
 - If transaction fails, then server state is not required to be cleaned.
- Disadvantage
 - Additional information need to be sent in every request.
 - Information need to be interpreted



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1.7: HTTP URL and Parts of URL

- HTTP clients use Uniform Resource Locator (URL) to interact with resources
- For HTTP, URL is composed of:
 - Scheme
 - It is implied by the fact that it is HTTP message.
 - Host
 - In HTTP 1.1, it is included in HOST header.
 - Port
 - Port is used by TCP and not HTTP. By default it is 80.
 - Path
 - Relative path of the requested resource
 - Query
 - Both Path and Query are contained in request start line.
 - Scheme and Host are case insensitive
 - Path and query are case sensitive



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1.7: HTTP URL and Parts of URL

- Consider following example:
 - <http://www.example.com:80/path/hello.jsp?k=10&h=40>
- See below the detailed description of the given URL:

URL Parts name	Example	Comparison
Scheme	http	Equals to HTTP
Host Name	www.example.com	Equals to WWW.EXAMPLE.COM
Path	/hello.jsp	Not equals to /HELLO.jsp
Query	k=10&h=40	Not equals to K=10&H=40



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1.7: HTTP HTTP Request Methods

- **GET**

- It is used to retrieve a resource from server

- **POST**

- POST is used to pass information to the server.
 - POST allows clients to send messages to forums or update databases.



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1.8: Servers

Servers

- A server is a system (software and suitable computer hardware) that responds to requests across a computer network to provide, or help to provide, a network service.
- Servers operate within a client-server architecture, servers are computer programs running to serve the requests of other programs, the clients.
- Thus, the server performs some task on behalf of clients. The clients typically connect to the server through the network but may run on the same computer

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1.8: Servers

Servers - Example

- Application Server
- Database Server
- File Server
- Print Server
- Web Server



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1.8: Servers Web Servers

- Web server can refer to either the hardware (the computer) or the software (the computer application) that helps to deliver web content that can be accessed through the Internet.
- The primary function of a web server is to deliver web pages on the request of clients using the Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP).



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1.8: Servers

Web Servers - Features

- Virtual Hosting
 - To serve many websites using one IP address.
- Large File Support
 - To be able to serve files whose size is greater than 2GB or 32 bit OS.
- Bandwidth throttling
 - To limit the speed of responses in order to not saturate the network and to be able to serve more clients.
- Server-side scripting
 - To generate dynamic web pages, still keeping web server and website implementations separate from each other.



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1.8: Servers

Web Servers – Path Translation

- Web servers are able to map the path component of URL into:
 - A local file system resource (for static requests)
 - An internal or external program name (for dynamic requests)
- Consider URL :
 - <http://www.example.com/path/file.html> is requested by client.
- The client's user agent will translate it into a connection to www.example.com with the following HTTP 1.1 request:
 - GET /path/file.html HTTP/1.1
 - Host: www.example.com
- The web server on www.example.com will append the given path to the path of its root directory.
 - On an Apache server, this is commonly /home/www
 - On Unix machines, usually /var/www
 - The result is the local file system resource: /home/www/path/file.html
- The Web Server then reads the file, if it exists and sends a response to the client's web browser.



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1.8: Servers Web Servers – Examples

- Examples of web servers
 - Apache by Apache
 - IIS by Microsoft
 - nginx by NGINX Inc
 - GWS by Google

Developer	December 2014	Percent	January 2015	Percent
Apache	358,159,405	39.11%	348,460,753	39.74%
Microsoft	273,967,294	29.81%	241,276,347	27.52%
nginx	132,467,763	14.47%	128,083,920	14.61%
Google	20,011,260	2.19%	20,209,649	2.30%



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1.9: Web Browser

Web Browser

- A web browser (commonly referred to as a browser) is a software application for retrieving, presenting and traversing information resources on the World Wide Web.
- An information resource is identified by a Uniform Resource Identifier (URI) and may be a web page, image, video or other piece of content
- A web browser can also be defined as an application software or program designed to enable users to access, retrieve and view documents and other resources on the Internet.



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1.9: Web Browser

Web Browser

- Available web browsers range in features from minimal, text-based user interfaces with bare-bones support for HTML to rich user interfaces supporting a wide variety of file formats and protocols.
- Browsers which include additional components to support e-mail, Usenet news, and Internet Relay Chat (IRC), are sometimes referred to as "Internet suites" rather than merely "web browsers".
- Most browsers can be extended via plug-ins, downloadable components that provide additional features.



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1.9: Web Browser

Web Browser – Examples

- Google Chrome
- Mozilla Firefox
- Microsoft Internet Explorer
- Opera by Opera Software
- Apple Safari



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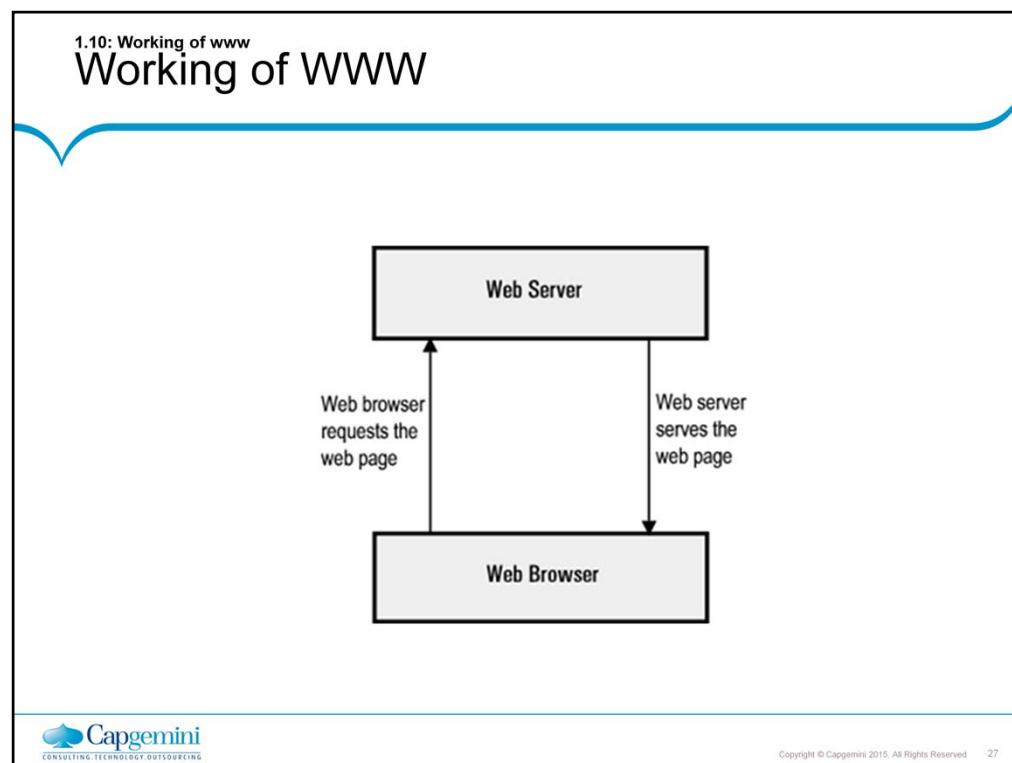
1.10: Working of www

Working of WWW

- WWW (World Wide Web) refers to all of the publicly accessible web sites in the world, in addition to other information sources that web browsers can access.
 - These other sources include FTP sites, USENET newsgroups, and a few surviving Gopher sites.
- Typically Internet follows client/server model where:
 - Web-browsers acts as client software on the remote machine.
 - The server software is hosted on the webserver which acts as host.
- Whenever you view a web page on the internet, you are requesting that page from a web server. When you type a URL into your browser (for example, "http://www.igate.com/igate-profile.aspx"), your browser requests the page from the web server and the web server sends the page back:



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Multiple Websites : A web server can contain more than one website. In fact, many hosting companies host hundreds, or even thousands of websites on a single web server. Each website is usually assigned a unique IP address which distinguishes it from other websites on the same machine. This IP address is also what the DNS server uses to resolve the domain name.

It is also possible to configure multiple websites without using different IP addresses using host headers and/or different ports.

Page Not Found : If the requested page isn't found, the web server sends the appropriate error code/message back to the client. You can create user friendly error messages, then configure your web server to display that page instead of the usual error page. This can add a nice touch to your website.

Default Documents: If you've ever created a website, you may have found that if you have an "index" file (index.html for example), you don't need to specify the name of the file. For example, the following URLs both load the same page:

`http://www.example.com/html/tutorial`

`http://www.example.com/html/tutorial/index.html`

In this example, "index.html" is the *default document*. You can configure your web server so that any file name can be the default document.

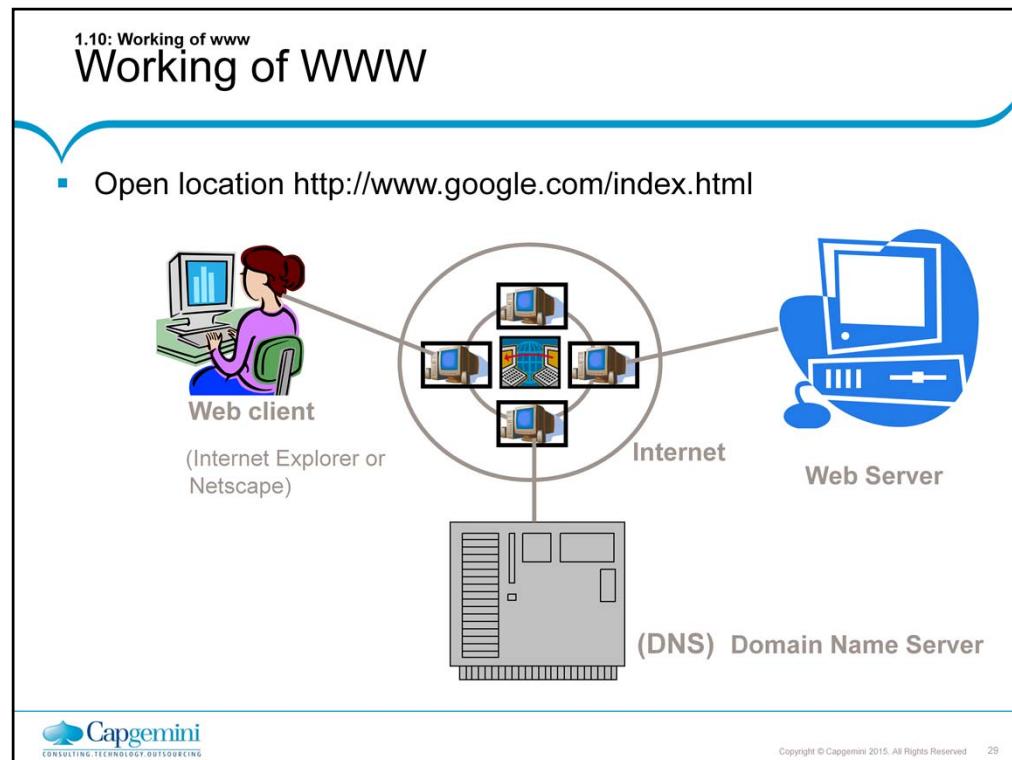
For example, you could configure your web server to use "index.html" in the event no filename has been specified. You could even specify different default documents for different directories if you like.

SSL Certificates

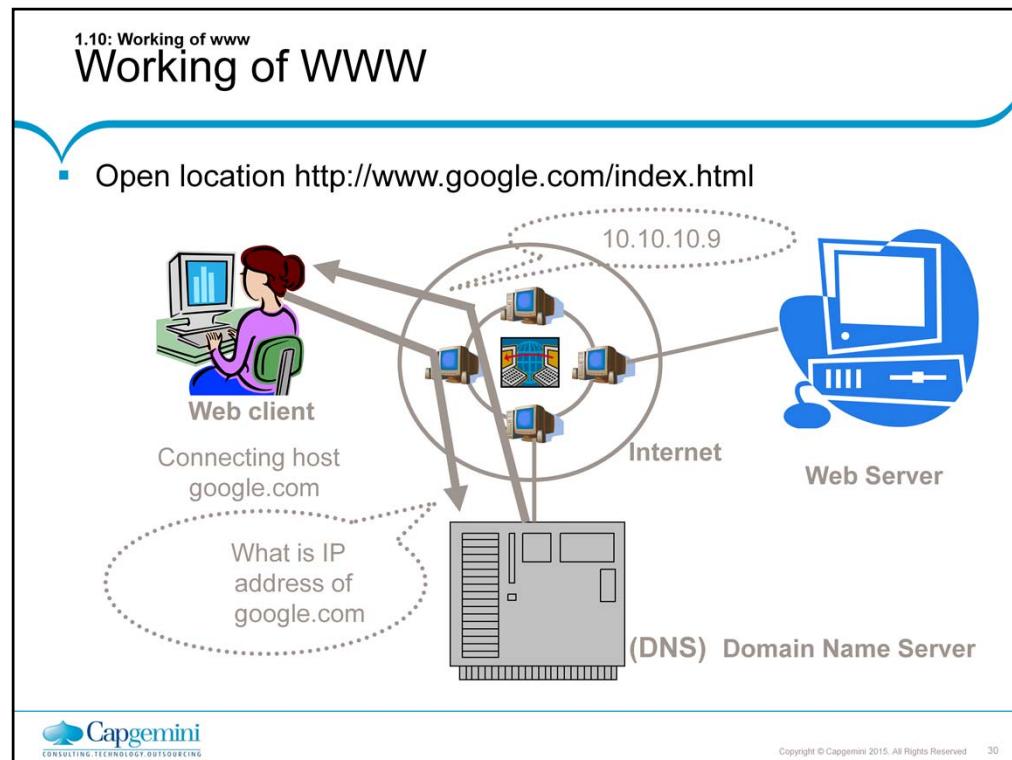
You can apply SSL certificates against a website via the web server. First you need to generate the certificate either by yourself (i.e. using a certificate generator), or by a Certificate Authority (CA). Then, once it has been generated, you apply it to your website via your web server. Applying an SSL certificate to a website is a straight forward task.

Once you've applied an SSL certificate against a website, you can navigate it using HTTPS (as opposed to HTTP). HTTPS encrypts any data that is transferred over the internet. This reduces the possibility of some malicious person being able to read your users' sensitive information.

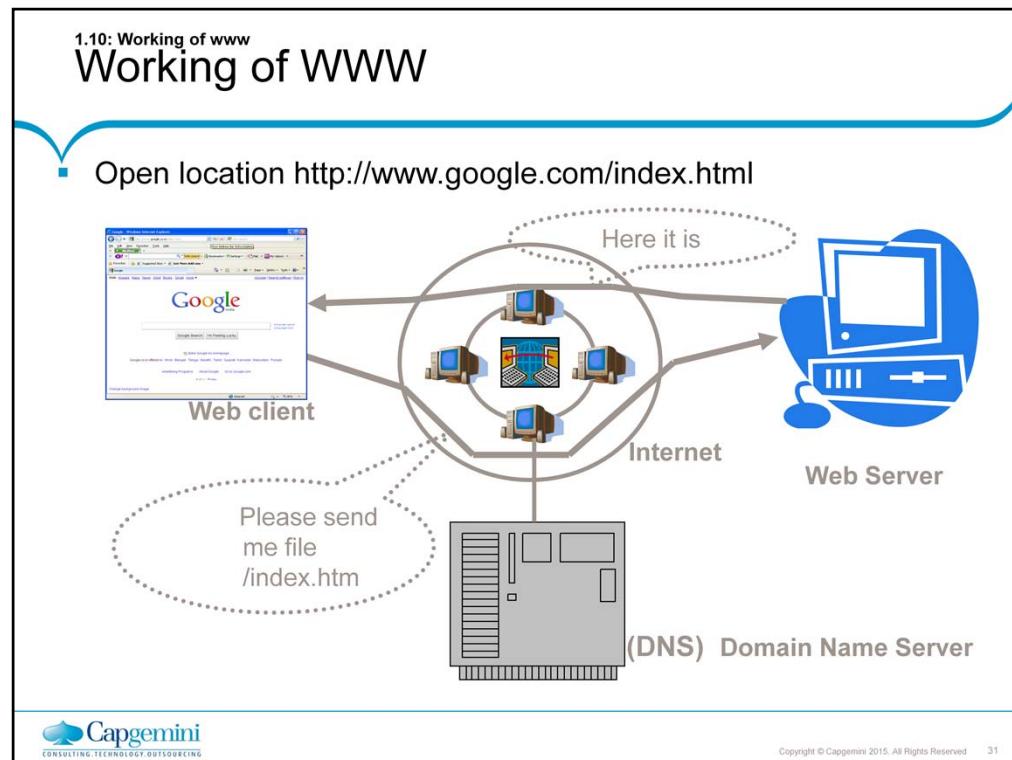
To navigate a website using HTTPS, you simply replace the HTTP with HTTPS at the start of the URL in your browsers' location bar ("`https://www.example.com`")



Consider <http://www.google.com/index.html> is typed in web client by the user.



After the request is made, Domain Name server will be connected via Internet to find the ipaddress (for the domain name) of the web server which need to be connected for processing the request.



Once Ipaddress of the webserver is found, request from the webclient will be sent to the web server. In the webserver , request will be processed and response will be sent back to the web client.

1.10: HTML HTML and WWW

- What is HTML?

- HTML stands for Hyper Text Markup Language
- HTML is a markup language used to design web pages.
- A markup language is a set of markup tags
- The tags describe document content
- HTML documents contain HTML tags and plain text
- HTML documents are also called web pages

- Web Pages are of two types:

- Static Web Page
- Dynamic Web Page



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1.10: HTML Static Web Page

- A static web page is a web page that is delivered to the user exactly as stored, in contrast to dynamic web pages which are generated by a web application.
- A static web page displays the same information for all users, from all contexts, subject to modern capabilities of a web server to negotiate content-type or language of the document where such versions are available and the server is configured to do so.
- Static web pages are often HTML documents stored as files in the file system and made available by the web server over HTTP.
- **Disadvantages:**
 - Any personalization or interactivity has to run client-side, which is restricting.
 - Maintaining large numbers of static pages as files can be impractical without automated tools.



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1.10: HTML

Dynamic Web Page

- A dynamic web page is a web page with web content that varies based on parameters provided by a user or a computer program.
- For dynamic behavior, client side scripting and server side scripting are used.
- Client-side scripting is changing interface behaviors within a specific web page in response to mouse or keyboard actions, or at specified timing events.
- Server side scripting involves program running on a web server and is used to change the web content on various web pages, or to adjust the sequence of or reload of the web pages. Server responses may be determined by such conditions as data in a posted HTML form, parameters in the URL, the type of browser being used, the passage of time, or a database or server state.



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Lesson Summary

- In this lesson, you have learnt about:
- Internet: Connection of interrelated networks.
- Protocols: Developed to maintain communication standard across:
 - Different computers and operating systems (Platforms).
 - TCIP/IP concepts
 - HTTP concepts
- WWW:
 - Webservers
 - Web Browsers
 - Working of WWW
- HTML
 - Static Web Page
 - Dynamic Web Page



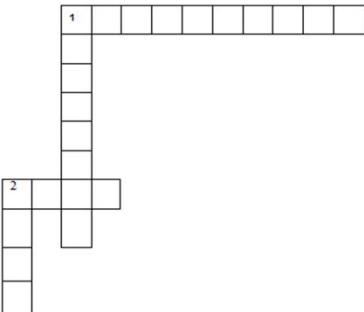
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Review Question

- Question 1: URL is a networked extension of the standard filename concept.
 - True/False
- Question 2: HTTP is a Stateless Protocol
 - True/False
- Question 3: Which of the following Webservers host maximum number of websites?
 - Apache
 - IIS
 - Nginx
 - GWS



Review Question : Crossword



Clues:

ACROSS

- 1 Client for accessing webpage
- 2 Stateless & connectionless protocol

DOWN

- 1 Set of related web pages
- 2 Markup Language



Web Basics - HTML

Lesson 2. HTML Basics

Lesson Objectives

- After completing this lesson, you will be able to:
 - Understand the structure of an HTML page.
 - Learn to apply physical/logical character effects.
 - Learn to manage document spacing.
 - New Semantic Elements in HTML 5



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2.1: Understand the structure of an HTML page

What is HTML?

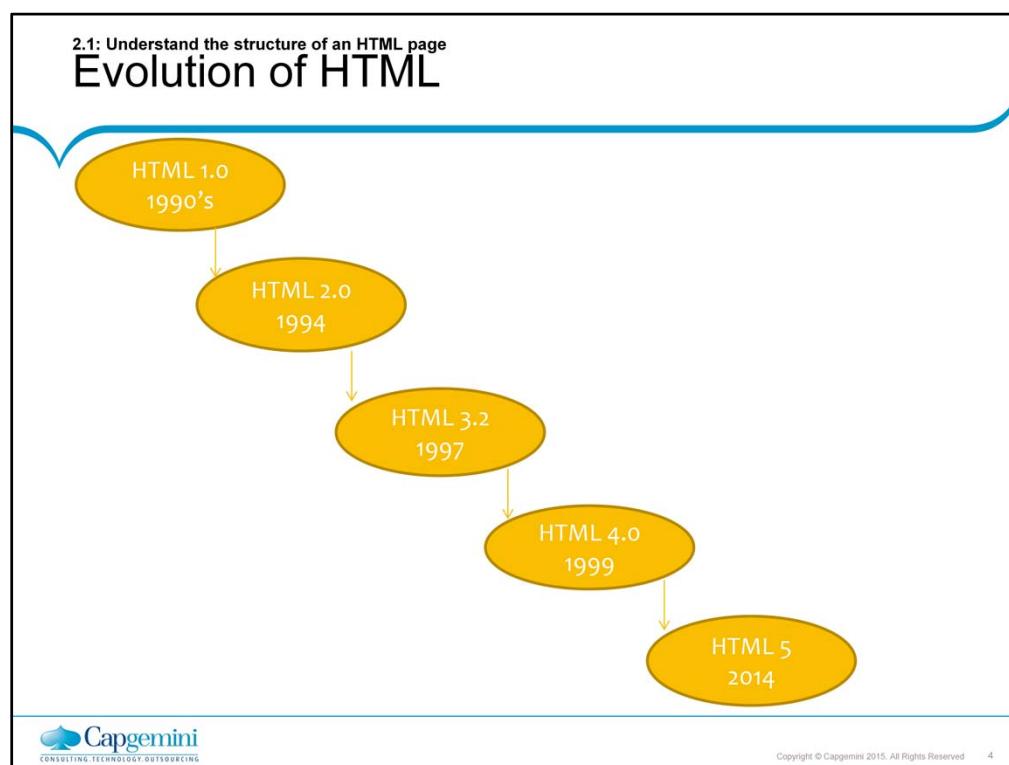
- HTML is a language for describing web pages.
- It stands for Hyper Text Markup Language
- HTML is a markup language and not a programming language
- HTML uses markup tags to describe web pages.



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HTML is a markup language and these documents describe web pages. Any HTML document contains HTML tags and plain text. HTML documents are also called web pages.

A web browser (like Internet Explorer or Firefox) reads HTML documents and display them as web pages. The browser does not display the HTML tags, but uses the tags to interpret the content of the page:



HTML is a markup language and these documents describe web pages. Any HTML document contains HTML tags and plain text. HTML documents are also called web pages.

A web browser (like Internet Explorer or Firefox) reads HTML documents and display them as web pages. The browser does not display the HTML tags, but uses the tags to interpret the content of the page:

2.1: Understand the structure of an HTML page

HTML5 – The Good News !!!

- Good support on modern mobile devices (iOS, Android)
- Simpler, more intuitive syntax
- Video and Audio can be included without requiring a plug-in
- Incremental improvements to previous HTML challenges
- Much needed next step in HTML evolution
- Creative enhancements: Rounded corners, gradients, text layout
- Promising support of Mobile JS Frameworks (Sencha, jQTouch)



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HTML is a markup language and these documents describe web pages. Any HTML document contains HTML tags and plain text. HTML documents are also called web pages.

A web browser (like Internet Explorer or Firefox) reads HTML documents and display them as web pages. The browser does not display the HTML tags, but uses the tags to interpret the content of the page:

2.1: Understand the structure of an HTML page

HTML5 - Browser Support

The slide displays a grid of icons representing various HTML5-supported devices and browsers. The icons include:

- Android 2.2: A green Android robot icon.
- Chrome 6: The Google Chrome logo.
- Firefox 4.0: The Mozilla Firefox logo.
- Safari Mobile: An icon of a smartphone displaying a compass rose.
- Opera 10.6: The Opera logo.
- IE 9: The Internet Explorer logo.
- Safari 5: A compass rose icon.

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Browser Support:

HTML5 is still a work in progress. However, most modern browsers have some HTML5 support. The latest versions of Safari, Chrome, Firefox, and Opera support some HTML5 features. Internet Explorer 9 will support some HTML5 features.

Some Statistics:

Chrome 10.0 is the big winner coming in. They have already implemented most of the functionality to be a compatible HTML5 browser. In addition, many of the features

that are not added are partially added. So Google Chrome is definitely way out in front in the race for HTML compatible browsers.

Firefox 4.0 is next in line. They are still missing a lot of key elements but got bonus points for the audio and video implementation as well as their parsing rules.

Internet Explorer 8 is pretty far behind the curve. Pretty dismal showing for what used to be the top internet browser in the world. Internet Explorer has been playing catch up with rendering design since the implementation of CSS and their poor showing here tells us it does not seem like much will change in the future.

So those are the statistics. At the moment the only HTML5 browser that is going to get you very far is Google Chrome and until browsers catch up with the newer language it is probably a good idea to use it sparingly in your designs until it actually is a true and tested standard.

2.1: Understand the structure of an HTML page

HTML Elements

- Most Web documents are created using HTML.
- Documents are saved with extension .html or .htm.
- Tags are strings in the language surrounded by a less-than (<) and a greater-than (>) sign.
 - Opening tag: <html> Ending tag: </html>
- Can have Attributes
 - Attributes are Name-Value pairs added to HTML start tags.

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HTML documents are text files made up of HTML elements. These files are saved with an extension of .htm or .html A file with this extension indicates to the browser that the file is an HTML document.

You can check for the document structure and look for the presence of HTML element or tag. HTML elements are defined using HTML tags. Following are features of HTML tags:

Used to mark-up HTML elements.

Surrounded by the two characters “<” and “>”.

Normally come in pairs.

HTML element starts with a start tag . Then, the content of the HTML element is placed. This ends with an end tag

Not case sensitive.

For HTML, the usual filename extension is .html (.htm for PC-based servers).

Q: Do we need to write the end tag for all the elements?

A: In HTML, there are some tags which do not have a closing tag. For example,
 and <hr> tags. So, it is not necessary to write the closing tags for such tags. But it is a good idea to write an empty tag by providing a “/” in the end tag.

2.1: Understand the structure of an HTML page

Rules applicable for HTML5 Tags

- Rules for HTML5 Tags are:
 - The document must include with an HTML5 DOCTYPE.
 - Tags and attributes are case-insensitive.
 - Attributes do not need to be quoted.
 - End tags are not required for every element.
 - Some attributes may be empty such as checked and disabled .
 - For example, <input type=checkbox checked>
 - Only void elements such as br, img and link may be "self-closed" with />.

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We stated that HTML tags are not case sensitive, but let's always use lowercase tags. To prepare yourself for the next generations of HTML, start using lowercase tags.

Tag Attributes

Tags can have attributes. Attributes provide additional information about HTML elements on your page.

For an Example:

This tag defines the <body> element of your HTML page. With an added bgcolor attribute, you can tell the browser that the background color of your page should be red, like this:

```
<body bgcolor="red">
```

Attributes always come in name/value pairs like this: name="value". Attributes are always added to the start tag of an HTML element.

Quote Styles

Always enclose values in quotes. Double quotes are more common, but single quotes are also allowed. In some rare situations, like when the attribute value itself contains quotes, it is necessary to use single quotes:

```
name='John "ShotGun" Nelson'
```

2.1: Understand the structure of an HTML page

HTML Elements (Code)

- Code Snippet

An HTML document appears as follows:

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML>
<html>
  <head>
    <title>Title of page</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    This is my first homepage. <b>This text is bold</b>
  </body>
</html>
```

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Save the file as "mypage.html".

Click "Browse" (or "Choose File") and locate the HTML file you just created - "mypage.html". Select it and click "Open". Now you should see an address in the dialog box, for example "C:\MyDocuments\mypage.htm". Click OK, and the browser will display the page.

<!DOCTYPE HTML PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD HTML 4.0//EN">

It tells type, version, language of particular document. The first tag in your HTML document is <html>. This tag tells your browser that this is the start of an HTML document. The last tag in your document is </html>. This tag tells your browser that this is the end of the HTML document.

Text between the <head> tag and the </head> tag is the header information. This information is not displayed in the browser window. Text between the <title> tags is the title of your document. Title is displayed in your browser's title bar. Text between the <body> tags is the text that is displayed in your browser. Text between the and tags is displayed in a bold font.

2.1: Understand the structure of an HTML page

HTML Document Sections

- HTML Head Section:
 - <head>...</head>
 - Page Title, Base URL, Meta Information
- HTML Body Section:
 - <body>...</body>
 - Text, Images, Tables Colors, etc.

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Head element can contain information about the document. The browser does not display this information to the user. Following tags can be in the head section: <base>, <link>, <meta>, <script>, <style>, and <title>.

Body element defines the document's body. It contains all the contents of the document (like text, images, colors, graphics, etc.).

2.1: Understand the structure of an HTML page

Head Section: Page Title (Code)

- Code Snippet

Document Title is displayed using <title>.....</title> tag.

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML>
<html>
  <head>
    < title>
      My First Page
    </ title>
  </head>
</html>
```



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<TITLE> element does not have any visible effect within a browser's client area; however, the enclosed title appears in the title bar of the browser window.

2.1: Understand the structure of an HTML page

Demo

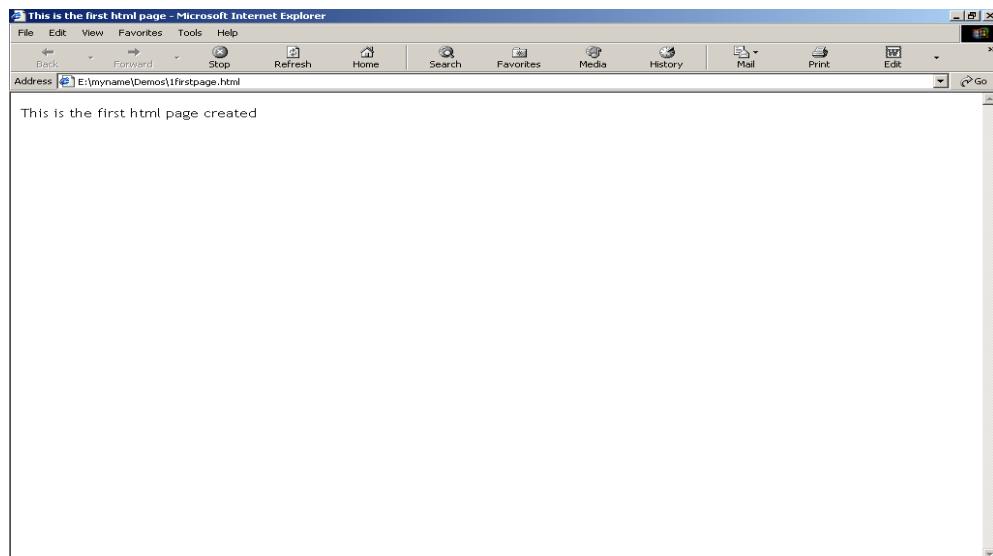
- Firstpage.html



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```
<html>
<head><title>This is the first html page</title>
<body>This is the first html page created</body>
</head>
</html>
```



2.1: Understand the structure of an HTML page

Head Section: Document Base URL

■ Code Snippet

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML>
<html>
  <head>
    <title> Document Base URL Manipulation </title>
    <base href="URL/">
  </head>
</html>
```

More Examples:

```
<base href="http://www.state.edu/images/">
<base href="ftp://ftp.state.edu/images/">
```

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Base element specifies a base URL for all the links in a page.

Note: The `<base>` tag must go inside the `head` element.

You can set the `<base>` element only once in a document, in the header. `<base>` element does not work outside the header.

Assume that the absolute address for an image is:

```

```

Now, we insert the `<base>` tag, which specifies a base URL for all of the links on a page, in its head section:

```
<head>
  <base href="http://www.state.edu/images/" />
</head>
```

When we insert images on the page, in the example above, we just specify the relative address, `` and the browser looks for that file using the full URL, "http://www.state.edu/images/smile.gif".

Head Section: Meta Information

- The <meta> tag provides metadata about the HTML document such as descriptions and keywords for search engine.
- Metadata will not be displayed on the page, but will be machine parsable.
- Examples:

```
<meta .....>  
<meta name="keywords" content="HTML, CSS" />  
<meta name="author" content="Username">  
<meta http-equiv=refresh content=60 />  
<meta http-equiv=refresh content="20;url=c:/html/htm3.htm" />  
<meta charset="UTF-8">
```



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META: This element is used to specify additional meta information and appears in the <head> tag. You can specify multiple <meta> tags for the document. It provides meta-information about your page, such as descriptions and keywords for search engines and refresh rates. Following are some uses of meta:

Define keywords for search engines:

```
<meta name="keywords" content="HTML, DHTML, CSS, XML, XHTML,  
JavaScript, VBScript" />
```

Provide a description of your web page:

```
<meta name="description" content="Free Web tutorials on HTML, CSS,  
XML, and XHTML" />
```

Define the last revision of your page:

```
<meta name="revised" content="Hege Refsnes, 6/10/99" />
```

Refresh page every 5 seconds:

```
<meta http-equiv="refresh" content="5" />
```

2.1: Understand the structure of an HTML page

Demo

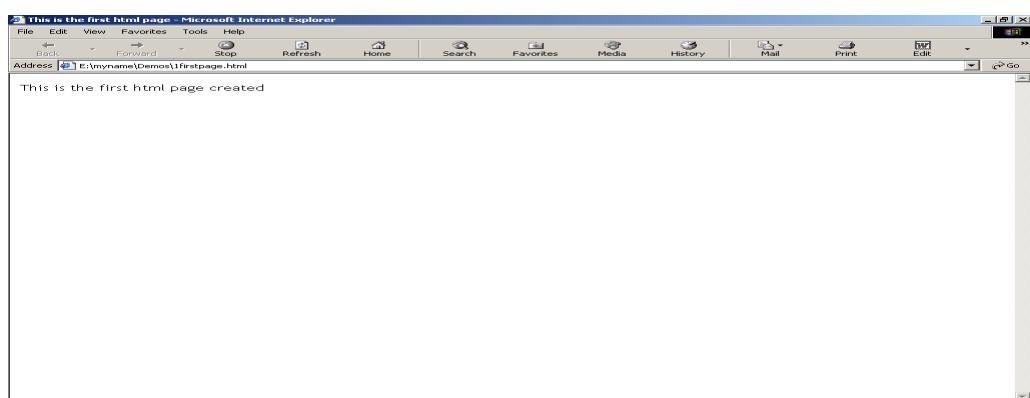
- Meta.html

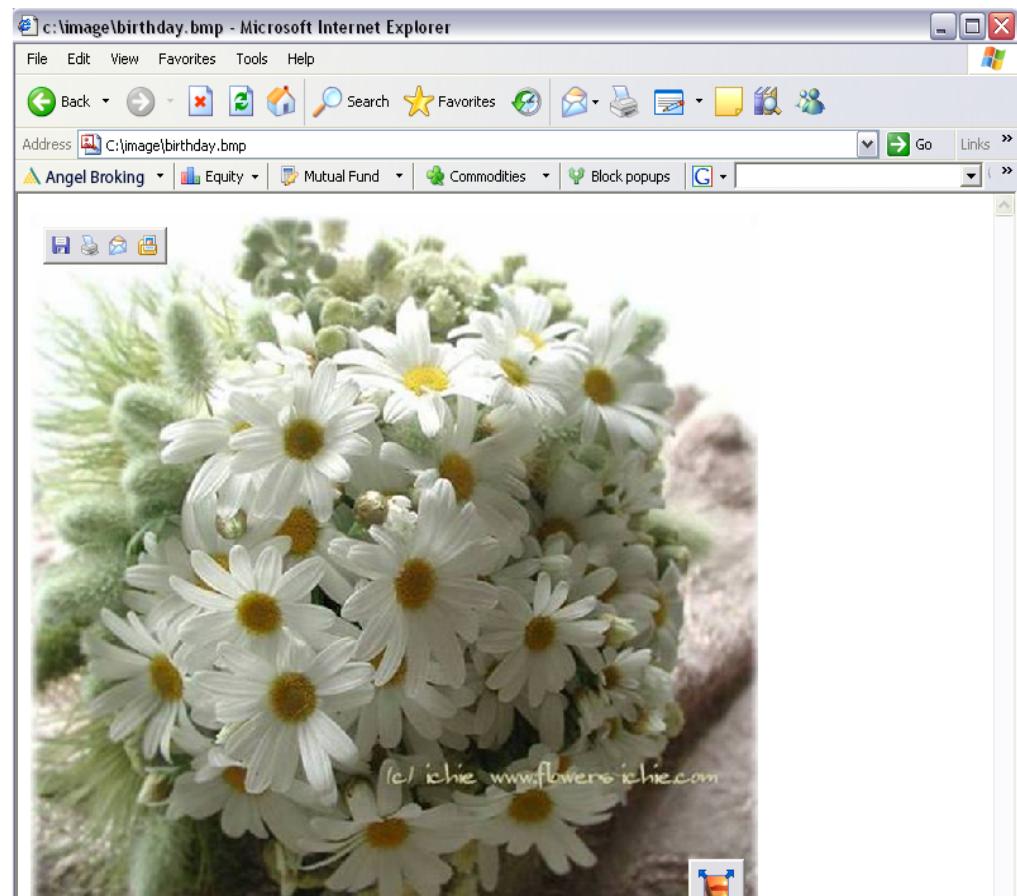
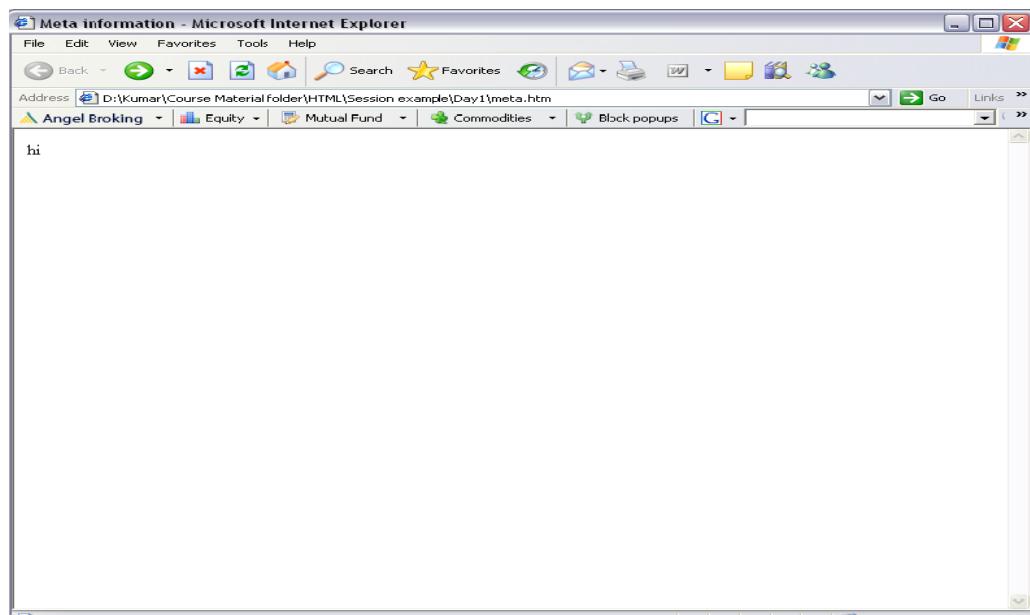


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```
<!DOCTYPE HTML>
<html>
<head>
<!-- in meta tag in name attribute user can specify the value like keywords, description -->
<meta name="generator" content="microsoft visual studio 6.0">
<title>meta information</title>
<!-- this meta information help you to refresh the page after 2 sec and load image -->
<meta http-equiv=refresh content="2;url=c:\image\birthday.bmp"/>
</head>
<body>
Hi <p>&nbsp;</p>
</body>
</html>
```





2.1: Understand the structure of an HTML page

HTML Body Section

- **<body> Element:**

- Represents information content.
- Each document can have at most one <body> element.
- Body element is placed between </head> and </html> elements.
- Attributes supported in <body> element are:
 - Event Handler attributes like ononline, onoffline, onunload, onpagehide, onpageshow, etc..
 - Global attributes like id, style, class, hidden, lang, etc..



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<body> tag defines the HTML element containing the body of the HTML document.

2.1: Understand the structure of an HTML page

Document (Body) Contents

- Body Text
 - HTML truncates spaces in your text.
 - Use
 to insert new lines.
 - Use <p> tag to create paragraphs.
- Other Elements of Body Section:
 - <table> tags are used to create tables.
 - tags are used to insert images.

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When you write HTML text, you are never sure how text is displayed in another browser. Some computers have large displays whereas some have small ones. Text is reformatted every time the user resizes the window.

Avoid reformatting text in your editor by adding empty lines and spaces. HTML truncates spaces. Any number of spaces as well as a new line counts as one space. Use
 to insert blank lines. You might have noticed that
 tags can be written without the closing tag </br>.

HTML automatically adds an extra blank line before and after some elements, like before and after paragraphs and headings.

Use a <p> tag to start a new paragraph, to which you can assign new attributes. Most browsers also place an extra space after a <p>. A
 causes the browser to maintain the current paragraph attributes but to start placing text on a new line.

</table> is used to close the table tag.

To insert an image, the tag is used. Image should be saved with extension .gif. The tag is empty, which means that it contains attributes only and it has no closing tag.

2.1: Understand the structure of an HTML page

Comments in HTML Document

- Increase code readability.
- Ignored by the browser.
- Example of HTML comment:
 - <!-- This is a Sample HTML Comment -->



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Comments are used for better code readability. Browser will ignore a comment. You can use comments to explain your code, or to store program-specific information, which can help you when you edit the source code at a later date.

Comments are not visible to the user, but they are still available to the program. A good practice is to comment text inside the script and style elements to prevent older browsers, that do not support scripting or styles, from showing it as plain text.

To include comments in the document, use the comment tag. Comment is a special tag starting with a "<" sign, followed by "!" and two hyphens. Then, type the commented text. It ends with two hyphens and a ">" sign.

2.1: Understand the structure of an HTML page

Demo

- Body.html



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```
<html>
<head>
<title>body tag</title>
</head>
<body bgcolor="pink" text="red" alink="green" link="yellow">
<a href="body.html">background</a> color of the page is pink.
and text color is red
</body>
</html>
```

2.1: Understand the structure of an HTML page

Home Page Concepts

- Most popular home pages reflects the personality of the sponsoring organization or corporation.
- Keep the initial home page short and to the point.
- First element visitor sees is a collection of navigation buttons to navigate to other pages.
- When you publish a URL in print or any other marketing material, it points to the location of your home page.



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2.2: physical/logical character effects

Physical Character Effects

- Tags applies physical character effects by formatting the characters are listed below:

Tag Name	Description	Example
..	To specify bold text	<u>Language</u>
<i>..</i>	Displays content in italic to define a part of text in an alternate voice or mood	<i>Language</i>
<u>..</u>	Tags make text between them underlined	<u>Language</u>
<s>..</s>	Tags make text between them appear struck out	Language
_{..}	To specify subscript text	H ₂ O
^{..}	To define superscript text	27 th May

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BOLD

... : Tags make text between them bold e.g. capgemini is displayed as “capgemini”.

ITALIC

<i>...</i>: Tags make text between them italicized e.g. <i>icapgemini </i> is displayed as “capgemini”.

UNDERLINE <u>...</u>: Tags make text between them underlined e.g. <u>capgemini </u> is displayed as “capgemini”.

STRIKETHROUGH

<strike> or <s> <strike> or <s>: Tags make text between them appear struck out e.g. <s>capgemini </s> is displayed as “capgemini” (with a strike across it.)

Subscripts and Superscripts

_{text} subscripts text e.g. Chemical formula of water is H₂O is displayed as “ H₂O”

Formula for a parabola is y=x² is displayed as “ Y=X²”.

2.2: physical/logical character effects

Demo

- PhysicalCharacterEffect.html



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2.2: physical/logical character effects

Logical Character Effects

- Heading Styles:
 - <hn>.....</hn>
- Value of n can range from 1 to 6

```
<h1>This is level 1 heading</h1>
```

- Syntax

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Heading Style

<hn>.....</hn>: Tag identifies headings and subheadings in a document. Here, n is the size of the heading ranging from 1 to 6 where 1 is largest and 6 is smallest.

For example:

```
<h1>This is an example of level 1 heading</h1>
```

```
<h6>This is an example of level 6 heading</h6>
```

```
<html>
<body>This is the first html page created
<h1>This is level 1 heading</h1>
<h2>This is level 2 heading</h2>
<h3>This is level 3 heading</h3>
</body>
</html>
```

2.2: physical/logical character effects

Logical Character Effects (Contd...)

<code>	Displays any code part in the web page.
<var>	Displays any variable on the web page.
<kbd>	Displays computer commands and arguments.
	Highlights specific areas of text enclosed within it.
	Used for defining important text.
<dfn>	Designed specifically for words and phrases defined in text.
<address>	Specifies information about the creator e.g. Address, mailing address.



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Code : `<code>..</code>`: Tag displays any code part on the web page.

e.g. `<code>perform 2000-modify-para</code>` displays
“perform 2000-modify-para

Var : `<var>....</var>`: Tag displays any variable on the web page

e.g. `<var>count</var>` displays count.

Keyboard

`<kbd>....</kbd>`: Tag to display computer commands and arguments, especially those to be entered by the user. The text tagged by `<kbd>` is usually shown in a fixed-width font. Indicating text as keyboard input.

E.g. `<kbd>copy *.exe c:\dir1</kbd>` displays

copy *.exe c:\dir1.

2.2: physical/logical character effects

Special Characters in HTML

- Character Entities
 - Comprise following three parts:
 - Ampersand (&),
 - Entity name or a #
 - Character code
 - Semicolon (;)
 - Included in HTML page using:
 - Character code/Entity number: Include any character using its ISO Latin 1 character code.
 - To display ">" symbol, character code is 62 i.e. >

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Some characters like the "<" character, have a special meaning in HTML, and therefore cannot be used in text. To display a less than sign (<) in HTML, we need to use a character entity.

Character Entities

Some characters have a special meaning in HTML, like the less than sign (<) that defines the start of an HTML tag. If we want the browser to actually display these characters we must insert character entities in the HTML source.

A character entity has three parts: an ampersand (&), an entity name or a # and an entity number, and finally a semicolon (;). To display a greater than sign in an HTML document we write: > or >

The advantage of using a name instead of a number is that a name is easier to remember. The disadvantage is that not all browsers support the newest entity names, while the support for entity numbers is very good.

Note: Entities are case sensitive.

Non-Breaking Space

The most common character entity in HTML is the non-breaking space. Normally HTML will truncate spaces in your text. If you write 10 spaces, HTML will remove 9 of them. To add spaces, use the character entity.

Emphasis

`.....`: Tag provides generic emphasis or highlights specific areas of text without requiring the browser to set a specific physical style for them e.g. `This is capgemini` displays “*This is capgemini*”.

Strong

`...`: Tag for strong emphasis e.g.`This is an L2 question` displays “This is an L2 questions”.

Emphasis and *strong emphasis* tags highlight specific areas of text without the browser having to use a specific physical style for them.

Definition

`<dfn>.....</dfn>`: Tag is designed specifically for words and phrases that are defined in the text. Physical method of emphasizing the words is left to the browser. This tag changes the style of the text contained between the `<dfn>` and `</dfn>` tags. Style used is dependent on the browser, but is usually either bold or italic e.g.

`<dfn>Definition</dfn>`.

Address

`<address>...</address>`: Tag is used to specify information about the creator or maintainer of a Web page. This information can include the name, e-mail address, phone number, mailing address, or other relevant information.

2.3: Managing Document Spacing

Managing Document Spacing

- Horizontal Spacing

- Use `<hr>` tag for including horizontal rule in an HTML document

- Vertical Spacing

- `<p>`: Paragraph Break

- `
`: Line Break



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`<p> ...</p>`: Tag to start and end the new paragraph.

`
...</br>` Tag maintains current paragraph but enters text in the new line.

2.3: Managing Document Spacing

Demo

- LCharacterEffects.htm
- Spacing.html



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```
<html>
<head><title>Horizontal and Vertical spacing</title></head>
<body>
<p>
This paragraph contains a lot of lines
in the source code,
but the browser ignores it.
</p>
<hr size="2" width="50%" color="blue">
<p>
Notice the horizontal rule occupying 50 % of the window width.
</p>
This paragraph contains <br> line breaks in the
source code <br> so this
is the third line displayed within the paragraph.
</body>
</html>
```

2.3: Managing Document Spacing

Preformatted Text (Code)

- `<pre>...</pre>` Tags display preformatted blocks of text with a fixed-space font.
- `<pre>` tag displays text with white space, line breaks, and tabs.
- Examples:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head><title> Preformatted Text</title>
  <body>
    <pre>Browser would display this paragraph
      as you are viewing here.
      No need to provide line or paragraph breaks. </pre>
  </body>
</html>
```



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`<pre>...</pre>` Tags display preformatted blocks of text with a fixed-space font. When they appear inside `<PRE>` tag, white space, line breaks, and tabs are also displayed. It is mainly useful for simulating program listings.

Note: The `<pre>` tag takes care of carriage returns, tabs, spaces and even the bold tag.

E.g.:

```
<html>
  <head><title>PREFORMATTED TEXT EXAMPLE</title></head>
  <body>
    <h3>EMPLOYEE DETAILS PREFORMATTING</h3>
    <hr>
    <pre>
      <b>EMPLOYEE DETAILS</b>
      EMPID          EMPNAME        DEPT
      1001           JOHN           ACCOUNTS<BR>
      1002           TOM            PURCHASE<BR>
      1003           TAMMY          SALES<BR>
    </pre>
  </body></html>
```

2.3: Managing Document Spacing

Divisions in an HTML Document (Code)

- The <div> tag defines a division or a section in an HTML document.
- The <div> tag is used to group block-elements to format them with CSS.
- Syntax:

```
<div>.....</div>
```
- Example:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
<div style="text-align: center">Text is center aligned.</div>
<div style="text-align: left">Text is left aligned.</div>
</body>
</html>
```

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<div>...</div>: Tag creates divisions in Web pages. These can be used to set the alignment for an entire section of the page.

<div align=center>This text is at the center of the browser window.</div>: Tag to align the text to the center of web page.

<div align=left>This text is at the left side of the browser window.</div>: Tag to align the text to the left of the web page.

<div align=right>This text is at the right side of the browser window.</div>: Tag to align the text to the right of the web page.

Difference Between pre and div Tags:

<pre> is used for formatting the entire text.

<div> is used to divide the webpage and use center, left or right attribute to align the text of the divided web page.

Difference Between div and span Tags:

div is used as a paragraph break as it creates a logical division of the document. In contrast, SPAN simply applies style and alignment as specified.

div has align attribute in it which is not present in case of span.

div is generally used for a block of text. span is used for words or sentences.

Primary difference between them is that does not format by itself. The <div> tag includes a paragraph break, as it defines a logical division in the document.

2.3: Managing Document Spacing ** in an HTML Document**

- The HTML tag is used for grouping and applying styles to inline elements.
- The span tag is used with inline elements whilst the div tag is used with block-level content.
- Example:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
HyperText Markup Language is the standard markup language used to
create <span style="color:blue;font-weight:bold"> static </span> web
pages </body>
</html>
```



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SPAN is used for words or sentences.

Primary difference between them is that does not format by itself. The <div> tag includes a paragraph break, as it defines a logical division in the document.

Block level element

- Block elements separate content into blocks
- Each block element is displayed on its own with a line break before and after it
- Example for block elements are <p>,<div>, , , etc..
 - <div> element is a block level element that can be used as a container for other HTML elements



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SPAN is used for words or sentences.

Primary difference between them is that does not format by itself. The <div> tag includes a paragraph break, as it defines a logical division in the document.

Inline element

- Inline elements won't separate content into blocks
- Inline elements are normally displayed without line breaks.
- Inline element is just displayed in the flow of the paragraph
- Example for Inline elements are ``, `<i>`, `<u>`, ``, `<a>`, `<td>`, ``, etc..
 - `` element is an inline element that can be used as a container for text.



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SPAN is used for words or sentences.

Primary difference between them is that `` does not format by itself. The `<div>` tag includes a paragraph break, as it defines a logical division in the document.

Rules

- All inline elements and text need to be nested inside another block element before they can go in the <body> element
- Block elements are not allowed inside an inline element
- Keep block elements out of your <p> element
- Put text and inline elements inside block elements before adding them to a <blockquote>
- For an example:
 - and can have only
 - We can put text, inline elements or block elements inside



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SPAN is used for words or sentences.

Primary difference between them is that does not format by itself. The <div> tag includes a paragraph break, as it defines a logical division in the document.

Example of Inline and Block elements

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
<p>HyperText Markup Language is the standard markup language
used to create <span style="color:blue;font-weight:bold"> static
</span> web pages. JavaScript is a scripting language used to
make web page content as <span style="color:orange;font-
weight:bold">dynamic</span>.</p>
</body>
</html>
```



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SPAN is used for words or sentences.

Primary difference between them is that does not format by itself. The <div> tag includes a paragraph break, as it defines a logical division in the document.

2.4 New Semantic Elements in HTML 5

Laying out a page with HTML5

- Most HTML 4 pages include a variety of common structures, such as headers, footers and columns
- It's common to mark them up using div elements, giving each a descriptive id or class

The diagram illustrates the transition from a flat structure of div elements to a semantic structure using new HTML5 elements. On the left, under 'HTML 4', a single vertical stack of div elements is shown: 'div="header"', 'div="nav"', 'div="section"' (which contains 'div="article"' and 'div="sidebar"'), and 'div="footer"'. On the right, under 'HTML 5', the same structure is reorganized using semantic elements: '<header>', '<nav>', '<section>' (which contains '<article>' and '<aside>'), and '<footer>'.

HTML 4 Structure:

- <div> "header"
- <div> "nav"
- <div> "section"
 - <div> "article"
 - <div> "sidebar"
- <div> "footer"

HTML 5 Structure:

- <header>
- <nav>
- <section>
 - <article>
 - <aside>
- <footer>

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SPAN is used for words or sentences.

Primary difference between them is that does not format by itself. The <div> tag includes a paragraph break, as it defines a logical division in the document.

2.4 New Semantic Elements in HTML 5

New Semantic Elements in HTML 5

| HTML Tag | Description |
|-----------|---|
| <article> | Defines a complete, self-contained block of related elements. |
| <aside> | Defines some content aside from the content it is placed in (like a sidebar) |
| <footer> | Defines a footer for a document or section which contains the author of the document, copyright information, links to terms of use, contact information |
| <header> | Defines a header for a document or section. It can be used as a container for introductory content. |
| <nav> | Defines a set of navigation links |
| <section> | Defines a section in a document |

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SPAN is used for words or sentences.

Primary difference between them is that does not format by itself. The <div> tag includes a paragraph break, as it defines a logical division in the document.

2.4: New Semantic Elements in HTML5

Demo

- LayoutDemo.html



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```
<html>
<head><title>Horizontal and Vertical spacing</title></head>
<body>
<p>
This paragraph contains a lot of lines
in the source code,
but the browser ignores it.
</p>
<hr size="2" width="50%" color="blue">
<p>
Notice the horizontal rule occupying 50 % of the window width.
</p>
This paragraph contains <br> line breaks in the
source code <br> so this
is the third line displayed within the paragraph.
</body>
</html>
```

Lab Session

- Lab 1



Summary

- In this lesson, you have learnt about
 - The structure of an HTML page.
 - Physical/logical character effects
 - Managing document spacing.
 - New Semantic elements in HTML5



Review Question

- Question 1: Which of the following are newly added content tags in HTML5?
 - Option1: article
 - Option2: div
 - Option3: section
 - Option4: p

- Question 2: HTML document is saved with an extension .xml.
 - True/False

- Question 3: A Var tag is used to display the _____ in the web page.



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Review Question: Match the Following

1. Code

2. Var

3. Kbd

4. Emphasis

5. Strong

6. Definition

a) Tag displays user-entered computer commands and arguments

b) Tag is used for defining important text.

c) Tag displays any code part on the web page.

d) Tag displays any variable on the web page.

e) This tag designed specifically for words and phrases that are defined in the text.

f) Tag for generic emphasis means this tag highlight specific areas of text.



Web Basics – HTML5

Lesson 3. Tables

Lesson Objectives

- After completing this module, you will be able to:
 - Understand the structure of an HTML table.
 - Controlling table format



3.1:Tables

Creating Tables

- Table contains data in the format of rows and columns.
- For an example, department information's are displayed in the tabular format as shown below

| Deptno | Dname | Location |
|--------|------------|----------|
| 10 | Accounting | New York |
| 20 | Research | Dallas |
| 30 | Sales | Chicago |
| 40 | Operations | Boston |

Row

Column named as "Deptno"

- The above "Department" table contains 4 rows and 3 columns.

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Tables

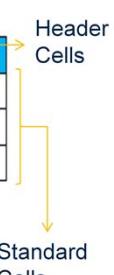
Tables are defined with the `<table>` tag. A table is divided into rows (using `<tr>`), and each row is divided into data cells (using `<td>`). Letters `td` stand for "table data," which is the content of a data cell. A data cell can contain text, images, lists, paragraphs, forms, horizontal rules, tables, etc.

3.1:Tables

Creating Tables

- An HTML table can be created using `<table>` elements
 - `<table>`
 - Define an HTML table
 - Other elements like `<tr>`, `<caption>`,.. can be nested inside `<table>` element
- An HTML table has two kinds of cells
 - Header Cells
 - `<th>`
 - Defines a table header
 - Standard Cells
 - `<tr>`
 - Defines a table row
 - A row can have one or more `<td>` or `<th>` elements
 - `<td>`
 - Defines a table cell data

| Employee Name | Salary |
|---------------|--------|
| Lathika | 55000 |
| Sandeep | 32000 |
| Ajay | 99322 |

Header Cells


Standard Cells


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An HTML table has two kinds of cells:

- Header Cells: Contain header information (created with the `th` element).
- Standard Cells: Contain data (created with the `td` element).
- The text in a `th` element is bold and centered.
- The text in a `td` element is regular and left-aligned.

`<tr>` stands for Table row

`<td>` stands for table data

`<th>` stands for table header

3.1:Tables

Creating Tables

- Syntax

```
<table>
  <tr> <th>Column1 Header</th> <th>Column2
  Header</th></tr>
  <tr> <td>Cell 1,1</td> <td>Cell 1,2</td> </tr>
  <tr> <td>Cell 2,1</td> <td>Cell 2,2</td> </tr>
</table>
```

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3.1:Tables

Creating Tables

- Some more elements which can be used while creating tables are:
 - <thead>
 - Group header content in an HTML table
 - <tbody>
 - Group the body content in an HTML table
 - <tfoot>
 - Group footer content in an HTML table
 - <caption>
 - Defines a caption for the table
 - <caption> element should follow with <table> element immediately.
 - <caption> element value will be center aligned and displayed above the table

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The table also has a few more tags to layout your data.

The <thead> tag is used to group the header content in an HTML table. The <thead> element should be used in conjunction with the <tbody> and <tfoot> elements.

The <tbody> element is used to group the body content in an HTML table and the <tfoot> element is used to group the footer content in an HTML table.

<tfoot> must appear before <tbody> within a table, so that a browser can render the foot before receiving all the rows of data.

Note that the <thead>, <tbody> and <tfoot> elements are seldom used, because of bad browser support. Expect this to change in future versions.

3.1:Tables

Creating Tables

- Syntax

Table column headings:

```
<table>
    <caption>This is table caption</caption>
    <tr>
        <th>COLUMN 1</th>
        <th>COLUMN 2</th>
        <th>COLUMN 3</th>
    </tr>
</table>
```

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Table Caption:

The `<caption>` tag defines a table caption.

The `<caption>` tag must be inserted immediately after the `<table>` tag.

You can specify only one caption per table. Usually the caption will be centered above the table.

Table Headers:

The `<th>` tag defines a header cell in an HTML table.

3.1:Tables

Creating Tables

- Syntax

```
<table>
<thead>
<tr><td>.....</td></tr>
</thead>
<tfoot>
<tr><td>.....</td></tr>
</tfoot>
<tbody>
<tr><td>... </td></tr>
<tbody>
</table>
```

The Capgemini logo, featuring a blue cloud-like icon followed by the word "Capgemini" and the tagline "CONSULTING TECHNOLOGY OUTSOURCING".

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3.1:Tables

Blank Data Cell (Code)

- Inserting Blank Data Cell :
 - <td></td>
 - <td>
</td>

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Blank Data Cell:

You can avoid missing a border around empty cells. Add a non-breaking space () to empty data cells, to make the borders visible.

3.1:Tables

Creating Tables

- Tableheading.html



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3.1:Tables

Nested Tables (Code)

- A cell can contain another table within it.

```
<table>
<tr> <th>Zone</th> <th> State </th> </tr>
<tr> <td>South</td>
<td><table>
<tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Capital City</th> </tr>
<tr> <td>Karnataka</td> <td>Bangalore</td> </tr>
<tr> <td>Tamilnadu</td> <td>Chennai</td> </tr>
<tr> <td>Andhra Pradesh</td> <td>Hyderabad</td>
</tr>
</table></td></tr>
</table>
```

| Zone | State | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|---|------|--------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|---------|----------------|-----------|
| South | <table border="1"><thead><tr><th>Name</th><th>Capital City</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>Karnataka</td><td>Bangalore</td></tr><tr><td>Tamilnadu</td><td>Chennai</td></tr><tr><td>Andhra Pradesh</td><td>Hyderabad</td></tr></tbody></table> | Name | Capital City | Karnataka | Bangalore | Tamilnadu | Chennai | Andhra Pradesh | Hyderabad |
| Name | Capital City | | | | | | | | |
| Karnataka | Bangalore | | | | | | | | |
| Tamilnadu | Chennai | | | | | | | | |
| Andhra Pradesh | Hyderabad | | | | | | | | |

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The table also has a few more tags to layout your data.

The `<thead>` tag is used to group the header content in an HTML table. The `<thead>` element should be used in conjunction with the `<tbody>` and `<tfoot>` elements.

The `<tbody>` element is used to group the body content in an HTML table and the `<tfoot>` element is used to group the footer content in an HTML table.

`<tfoot>` must appear before `<tbody>` within a table, so that a browser can render the foot before receiving all the rows of data.

Note that the `<thead>`, `<tbody>` and `<tfoot>` elements are seldom used, because of bad browser support. Expect this to change in future versions.

3.1:Tables
Demo

■ tabnest4.htm



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3.2: Table Formatting

Table Formatting

- Cell Spanning
 - Table cells can span across more than one column or row.
 - Types of cell spanning
 - Row spanning
 - Column spanning
- Example of Colspan
- Example of Rowspan

| Employee Name | Salary |
|---------------|--------|
| HR | |
| Lathika | 55000 |
| Sandeep | 32000 |
| SALES | |
| Sonia | 43000 |
| Raju | 30022 |
| Ajay | 99932 |

| Department Name | Employee Name | Salary |
|-----------------|---------------|--------|
| HR | Lathika | 55000 |
| | Sandeep | 32000 |
| Sales | Sonia | 43000 |
| | Raju | 30022 |
| | Ajay | 99932 |

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Cell Spanning:

There are two types of cell spanning. Row and column spanning.

3.2: Table Formatting

Cell Spanning (Code)

- Row spanning/Column spanning:
 - Use rowspan and colspan attribute either in <td> or <th> element.

```
<table>
<tr>
    <th rowspan=m>Multiple Column Header</th>
    <th colspan=n>Multiple Row Header</th>
</tr>
</table>
```

- m & n are integers specifying number of rows and columns respectively.

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colspan="number of columns" ~

By default, the number of columns in a table is defined by the number of table data cells appearing in the table row that contains the most data. You would, typically place the same number of data cells in each table row. If a table row does not contain the requisite number of table cells, then it will essentially be in 'error' and will be displayed with a missing cell.

rowspan="number of rows" ~

Rowspan attribute works just like the colspan attribute except that you may find the situation a little more difficult to visualize when working with the source code. But once again the principle is the same. By using the rowspan attribute, you can force a table cell to span the number of rows specified by the respective value.

3.2: Table Formatting
Cell Spanning Demo

Table-span.html

| Deptno | Name | Salary |
|--------------|---------|--------|
| 10 | Sita | 34000 |
| | Ram | 24000 |
| 20 | Laksman | 45000 |
| | Lava | 32000 |
| | Kusha | 42000 |
| Total Salary | | 1222 |



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3.2: Table Formatting

Grouping of Columns

- <colgroup> tag specifies a group of one or more columns in a table for formatting
- The <col> tag specifies column properties for each column within a <colgroup> element.
- Use <colgroup> and <col> tags to group columns with common properties like
 - Span attribute :
 - Identifies number of columns in the current group.
 - Default value is 1
 - Provide span attribute and omit <col> tag
- Example for grouping 3 columns and applying background color as green

```
<table>
  <colgroup span="3" style="background-color:green"> </colgroup>
  <col>
  <col>
  <tr>
    table contents.....
  </tr>
</table>
```

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colspan="number of columns" ~

By default, the number of columns in a table is defined by the number of table data cells appearing in the table row that contains the most data. You would, typically place the same number of data cells in each table row. If a table row does not contain the requisite number of table cells, then it will essentially be in 'error' and will be displayed with a missing cell.

rowspan="number of rows" ~

Rowspan attribute works just like the colspan attribute except that you may find the situation a little more difficult to visualize when working with the source code. But once again the principle is the same. By using the rowspan attribute, you can force a table cell to span the number of rows specified by the respective value.

3.2: Table Formatting

Demo

- tabcol3.htm



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```
<html><head><title>Table with Colgroup</title></head>
<body>
<table width="100%" frame="void">
<tr><th colspan="3">Ecommerce Stream</th>
<th colspan="4">Mainframe Stream</th>
<colgroup span="3" width="20%" bgcolor="orange">
<colgroup span="4" width="10%" bgcolor="lightgreen">
<tr><td>Internet/HTML<td>Javascript<td>Java
<td>CICS<td>COBOL<td>JCL<td>IMS
<tr><td>JSP<td>Servlet<td>Struts
<td>ADS/O<td>VSAM<td>IDMS<td>MVS
</table>
</html>
```

Lab

- Lab 2



Lesson Summary

- After completing this module you know:
 - Structure of an HTML table
 - Control table format such as cell spanning
 - Use tables to format contents of an HTML Page.



Review - Questions

- Question 1: Cell spanning is used to joining cells together to make a larger cell.
 - True/False
- Question 2: The <col> tag defines the attribute values for one or more columns in a table.
 - True/ False
- Question 3: In which tag usage of rowspan/colspan attribute is valid?
 - <th>
 - <tr>
 - <td>
 - None of the above



Web Basics – HTML 5

Lesson 4. List

Lesson Objectives

- In this lesson, you will learn about:
 - Numbered List
 - Bulleted List



HTML provides support for ordered, unordered and other types of lists

4.1: Numbered List

Numbered List

- List of items can be numbered or ordered is called numbered/ordered List
- Tags can be used for creating ordered list are:
 -
 -
- tag
 - Defines a list item.
 - Should be used as a child tag of either or tag.
- tag
 - defines an ordered list.
 - An ordered list can be numerical or alphabetical.
 - Attributes in tag are
 - start
 - type

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Numbered List:

HTML enables you to create a numbered, or ordered list that will automatically generate numbers in front of each item in the list.

The number placed in front of an item depends on the location of the item in the list.

At the beginning of the list, place the (for ordered list) tag. At the end of the list, place the tag and in front of each item in the list, place the (for list item) tag.

End tag for is optional.

4.1: Numbered List

Example

- Example (Code)
- Output

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <body>
    <h2>My favorite cricket teams</h2>
    <ol>
      <li>INDIA</li>
      <li>SRILANKA</li>
    </ol>
  </body>
</html>
```

My favorite cricket teams

- 1. INDIA
- 2. SRILANKA

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4.1: Numbered List

Attributes in tag

- Type Attribute:
 - Specifies the kind of marked to use in the list
 - Valid values for the Type Attribute
 - A-Uppercase letters
 - a-Lowercase letters
 - I-Uppercase Roman letters
 - i-Lowercase Roman letters
 - 1-Standard numbers, default
- Start Attribute
 - Specifies the start value of an ordered list

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Numbered List:

HTML enables you to create a numbered, or ordered list that will automatically generate numbers in front of each item in the list.

The number placed in front of an item depends on the location of the item in the list.

At the beginning of the list, place the (for ordered list) tag. At the end of the list, place the tag and in front of each item in the list, place the (for list item) tag.

End tag for is optional.

4.1: Numbered List

Example

Example:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <body>
    <h2>My favorite cricket teams</h2>
    <ol start="2" type="a">
      <li>INDIA
      <li>SRILANKA
      <li>PAKISTAN
      <li>AUSTRALIA
      <li>SOUTH AFRICA
    <ol>
  </body>
</html>
```

Output

My favorite cricket teams

- b. INDIA
- c. SRILANKA
- d. PAKISTAN
- e. AUSTRALIA
- f. SOUTH AFRICA

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4.1: Numbered List

Demo

- NumberedList.html



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4.2: Bulleted List

Bulleted List

- List of items prefixed with bullets is called Bulleted /Unordered List
- tag
 - defines an unordered list.
 - An unordered list items will be marked with bullets (small black circles).
- **Example**

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <body>
    <h2>My favorite cricket teams</h2>
    <ul>
      <li>INDIA</li>
      <li>SRILANKA</li>
    </ul>
  </body>
</html>
```
- **Output**

My favorite cricket teams

 - INDIA
 - SRILANKA



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Numbered List:

HTML enables you to create a numbered, or ordered list that will automatically generate numbers in front of each item in the list.

The number placed in front of an item depends on the location of the item in the list.

At the beginning of the list, place the (for ordered list) tag. At the end of the list, place the tag and in front of each item in the list, place the (for list item) tag.

End tag for is optional.

4.2: Bulleted List

Attributes in tag

▪ Style Attribute:
▪ Can be used in tag to define the style of the marker.

| Style Attribute Value | Description |
|------------------------------------|--|
| list-style-type:disc | The list items will be marked with bullets (default) |
| list-style-type:circle | The list items will be marked with circles |
| list-style-type:square | The list items will be marked with squares |
| list-style-type:none | The list items will not be marked |
| list-style-image: url('logo.gif'); | The list items will be marked with an image |

▪ Example
▪ <UL style="list-style-type:circle"> will be used to prefix unordered list of items with square.

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Numbered List:

HTML enables you to create a numbered, or ordered list that will automatically generate numbers in front of each item in the list.

The number placed in front of an item depends on the location of the item in the list.

At the beginning of the list, place the (for ordered list) tag. At the end of the list, place the tag and in front of each item in the list, place the (for list item) tag.

End tag for is optional.

4.2: Bulleted List

Example (Code):

- Example
- Output

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <body>
    <h2>My favorite cricket
    teams</h2>
    <ul style="list-style-
    type:square">
      <li>INDIA</li>
      <li>SRILANKA</li>
    </ul>
  </body>
</html>
```

My favorite cricket teams

- INDIA
- SRILANKA

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Numbered List:

HTML enables you to create a numbered, or ordered list that will automatically generate numbers in front of each item in the list.

The number placed in front of an item depends on the location of the item in the list.

At the beginning of the list, place the **** (for ordered list) tag. At the end of the list, place the **** tag and in front of each item in the list, place the **** (for list item) tag.

End tag for**** is optional.

4.2 Bulleted List

Demo

▪ BulletedList.html



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Lab

▪ Lab 3



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Lesson Summary

- In this lesson, you have learnt about:
 - Types of available list items
 - Create bulleted, numbered and glossary listed items

**Summary**

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Review Question: Questions

- Question 1: Which tag is used at the beginning of an Ordered List
 -
 -
 -
- Question 2: To create a bulleted list tag is used
 - True/ False
- Question 3: _____ attribute is used to modify the appearance of bullets



Review Question: Match the Following

1. <dd>
2. <dt>
3. <ol type=l>
4. <ol type=A>
5. <ol type=1>
6. <ul style="list-style-type:circle">

- a. 1-Standard numbers
- b. Square Form
- c. A-Uppercase letters
- d. I-Uppercase Roman letters
- e. Data Definition
- f. Data Term



Web Basics – HTML5

Lesson 5. Working with Links

Lesson Objectives

- After completing this module, you will be able to:
 - Understand the working of hyperlinks in web pages.
 - Learn to create hyperlinks in web pages.
 - Add hyperlinks to list items and table contents.



5.1 Working of hyperlinks in web pages

Hyperlink in HTML

- Links allow users to navigate and find information on the Internet as easy as possible.
- HTML links are hyperlinks.
- A hyperlink is a text or an image you can click on, and jump to another document.
- Tag to create a link is `<a>` which stands for anchor.
- Syntax:

```
<a href="url">link text</a>
```
- By default, links will appear as this in all browsers:
 - An unvisited link is underlined and text is highlighted in blue color ([Click me](#))
 - A visited link is underlined and text is highlighted in purple color ([Click me](#))
 - An active link is underlined and text is highlighted in red color ([Click me](#))

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Hyperlinks make navigating and finding information on the Internet as easy as possible. When information is published on the Internet, hyperlinks allow readers to access related information on other Web pages or Web sites.

What makes HTML Hyper?

Hyper means more than or outside of. A hyperlink takes you to another page that gives you more than what was on the original page. That page is outside the main page, although it is connected to it.

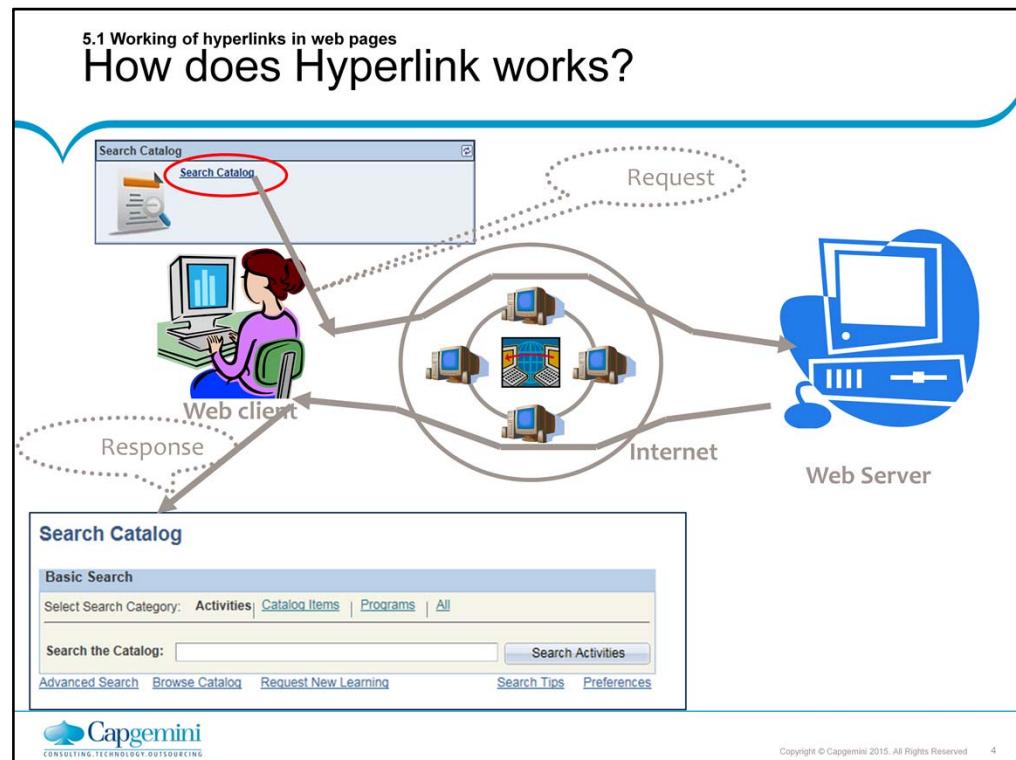
Create Link to a Local Page

Anchor Tag

Tag to create a link is `<a>`, which stands for anchor. Anchor tag begins with `<s>` and is followed by a reference comment (`href`) and the name of the page or the URL where the page to link resides. After closing the initial anchor command, you type in the text you wish to highlight as a link, and then close the tag with ``.

E.g.: The `news ` on Indian Festival.

The link above displays the word news in blue with an underline. When you click it, you see the web page named news.htm.



How does hyperlink works?

In the given example, when user clicks on search catalog link request is sent to the server via internet. In the server, request is processed and “Search catalog” page as response sent back to the web client for users view.

5.2 create hyperlinks in web pages

Create Links

- Link to local document in an application(Relative linking)

```
<a href="contactus.html">Click Here</a>
```
- Link to local document in an application(Absolute linking)

```
<a href="http://localhost:8080/Example/contactus.html">Click Here</a>
```
- Link to web document

```
I have some <a href="http://www.state.edu/info/info.htm"> information</a> about education.
```

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Hyperlinks make navigating and finding information on the Internet as easy as possible. When information is published on the Internet, hyperlinks allow readers to access related information on other Web pages or Web sites.

What makes HTML Hyper?

Hyper means more than or outside of. A hyperlink takes you to another page that gives you more than what was on the original page. That page is outside the main page, although it is connected to it.

Create Link to a Local Page

Anchor Tag

Tag to create a link is `<a>`, which stands for anchor. Anchor tag begins with `<s>` and is followed by a reference comment (`href`) and the name of the page or the URL where the page to link resides. After closing the initial anchor command, you type in the text you wish to highlight as a link, and then close the tag with ``.

E.g.: The `news `on Indian Festival.

The link above displays the word news in blue with an underline. When you click it, you see the web page named news.htm.

5.2 create hyperlinks in web pages

Links to an E-Mail

- Link to an electronic mail:
 - An URL tag called "mailto" identifies the address to which an e-mail has to be sent.
 - Syntax:

```
<a href="mailto:mailid?subject =content&cc=cc-mailid&bcc=bcc-mailid">Link text</a>
```

- Examples:

```
<a href="mailto:eDude@igate.com?subject =More Info">Contact Me</a>  
Please <a href="mailto:author@igate.com>mail</a>your comments to me
```

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Create Link to an Electronic Mail

HTML includes a URL tag called mailto, which identifies the address to which an e-mail is to be sent to. If the link is selected, the browser starts an email program to send a message to the recipient listed in the URL.

For example:

Send me <a href="<mailto:abc@igate.com?subject=My comments>">e-mail with your comments about my page.

5.2 create hyperlinks in web pages

CC and BCC in Email (Code)

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
<!----add the CC and BCC's--->
<a
href="mailto:edude@capgemini.com?Subject=Hello&Cc=jane@capgemini.c
om&bcc=joe@capgemini.com"> Mail us </a>
</body>
</html>
```



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5.2 create hyperlinks in web pages

Links to Specific Part of a Page

- id attribute, used in the anchor tag identifies a section of a page.
- Set HREF to the section name. Precede the name with a # symbol

```
<a id="address1"></a>
Capgemini Ltd, Rajiv Gandhi Infotech Park, Hinjewadi Phase III MIDC
Pune 411 057. INDIA.
...Contents of the page...
I am working in <a href="#address1">Capgemini</a>
```

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For documents located on other computers, attach the section name, preceded by the # symbol, at the end of the document URL.

E.g. I am working in

```
<a href="http://www.state.edu/add.htm#address1">Capgemini</a>
```

Create Link to A Specific Part of A Page

ID attribute, used in the anchor tag, identifies a section of a page. Subsequently, users can access this section via a link within the document or other documents.

To include a link to the named section elsewhere in your page, create a link and set href to the name of the section as defined by the ID attribute. Precede the name with a # symbol to differentiate it from the name of another document.

For example:

```
<a id="section1"></a>
< -- Text of section 1-- >
```

You find the relevant information in

```
<a href="#section1">section 1</a>.
```

To include a link to the named section from another local document, create a local link and include the name of the section, preceded by the # symbol, in the location of the link defined by the href attribute.

Demo

- Linkall.html



```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title>Using links</title>
</head>
<body >
<a href="6image1.html" target="_blank" > link to a local page</a>
<p>
<a href="http://eclassroom.igate.com" > link a site</a>
<p>
<p>
<a href="mailto:eDude@igate.com?subject=More Info"> mail</a>
your comments to me
</body>
</html>
```

5.2 create hyperlinks in web pages

Providing Target for a Hyperlink

- Target attribute of the <a> tag specifies where to load the linked document.
`Document 2`
- It takes following values:
 - name of the existing window/target
 - _blank
 - _self
 - _parent
 - _top
- By default it loads the linked document in the current window.



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5.2 create hyperlinks in web pages
_blank (Code)

- Target attribute of the <a> tag specifies where to load the linked document.
`Document 2`
- It takes following values:
 - name of the existing window/target
 - _blank
 - _self
 - _parent
 - _top
- By default it loads the linked document in the current window.



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5.2 create hyperlinks in web pages

_self (Code)

- “_self”:
 - Puts new document in the same window and frame as the current document.
 - Works the same as if you had not used TARGET at all.
- This code produces this go to:

```
<a href="selftarget.html" target="_self">next</a> page
```

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Using target=_self“

This loads the page within the same frame as the link tag.

5.2 create hyperlinks in web pages
_top (Code)

- “_top”:
 - loads linked document in the topmost frame. This means that the new page fills the entire window.

```
<a href="selftarget.html" target="_top">top</a>
```



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Using target=_top“

This, within a link tag causes the new page to load in the full body of the window. It is useful if you want to break out of the frameset you have created in order to have a frameless page.

5.2 create hyperlinks in web pages

_parent (Code)

- “_parent”:
 - Used when a frameset file is nested inside another one
 - A link in one of the inner frameset documents which uses “_parent” loads the new document where the inner frameset file had been

```
<a href="bigframe.html" target="_parent">bigframe</a>
```

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Using target=_parent

This is similar to target=_top but refers to the immediate parent of a frame. In more advanced frame usage there may be several nested frames. This allows more control over which frames are specified. (It is actually something developers rarely need to use).

5.2 create hyperlinks in web pages

Demo

- Linktarget.html



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5.3: Add hyperlinks to list items and table contents

Hyperlinks in Lists Items (Code)

- Add links to list items and table contents:

```
<ul>
  <li><a href=home.html>mumbai</a></li>
  <li><a href=home.html>pune</a></li>
  <li><a href=home.html>nasik</a></li>
</ul>
```



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5.3: Add hyperlinks to list items and table contents

Hyperlinks in Table Elements (Code)

- Add links to table contents:

```
<table border=1>
<tr><th>team</th><th>points</th><th>grade</th>
<tr><td>
<a href=home.html>mumbai</a></td><td>90</td><td>a</td>
</tr>
<tr><td>
<a href=home.html>pune</a></td><td>86</td><td>b</td>
</tr>
<tr><td>
<a href=home.html>nasik</a></td><td>80</td><td>c</td>
</tr>
</table>
```



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5.3: Add hyperlinks to list items and table contents

Demo

- Linkintable.html



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```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title>Links in lists and table Example</title>
</head>
<body>
<ul>
<li><a href="home.html">mumbai</a>
<li><a href="home.html">pune</a>
<li><a href="home.html">nasik</a>
</ul>
<table border=1>
<tr><th>team<th>points<th>grade
<tr><td><a href="home.html">mumbai</a><td>90<td>a
<tr><td><a href="home.html">pune</a><td>86<td>b
<tr><td><a href="home.html">nasik</a><td>80<td>c
</table>
</body>
</html>
```

LAB

- Lab 4



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Summary

- In this lesson, you have learnt about
 - How hyperlink works in web pages
 - Creation of hyperlinks in web pages
 - Including hyperlinks to list items and table contents



Review Question

- Question 1: The id attribute along with # used in the anchor tag identifies:
 - Page section.
 - Path to load the linked document.
 - Address to send the e-mail to.
- Question 2: URL tag mailto, identifies the address from where e-mail is to be received.
 - True/ False
- Question 3: _____ attribute of the <a> tag specifies where to load the linked document.



Review Question: Match the Following

1. "_blank"

2. "_self"

3. "_top"

4. mailto

5. Relative Linking

6. Absolute Linking

a. Identifies address to send the e-mail to.

b. Only filename is needs to be specified.

c. Gives entire address of the page.

d. Puts the new document in the same window and frame as the current document

e. Opens the new document in a new window.

f. Loads linked document in the topmost frame.



Web Basics – HTML5

Lesson 6. Image Handling

Lesson Objectives

- After completing this module, you will be able to:
 - Understand the role of images in web pages
 - Learn to add images to web pages
 - Learn to use images as hyperlinks



6.1: Role of images in web pages

Roles of images in web pages

- Web pages are comprised of text and images.
- Some of the roles of images in web pages are
 - To make web page content more interesting to be read
 - To increase clarity on web page content by transmitting right message
 - Provoking reactions
 - To ensure that the user response is anticipated
- Some of the widely used image formats
 - GIF : Graphical Interchangeable Format
 - JPEG : Joint Photographic Expert Group
 - PNG : Portable Network Graphics

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GIF images are quickly downloadable, because its size is less. It is used for animated images, thumbnails, B/W image . It supports only 256 colors

JPEG images uses [lossy](#) compression method, meaning that some original image information is lost and cannot be restored, possibly affecting image quality.

PNG images are lossless, portable, well-compressed storage of raster images. It supports image transparency

6.2: Adding images in webpages

Adding images in webpages

- Images are added into a HTML document using `` tag.
- `` tag has 2 required attributes such as `src` and `alt`
- Syntax:

```

```
- The `src` attribute defines the url (web address) of the image
- Alt attribute defines alternative text to display for non-graphical browsers. The alt attribute is required
- Example:

```

```

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GIF images are quickly downloadable, because its size is less. It is used for animated images, thumbnails, B/W image . It supports only 256 colors

JPEG images uses [lossy](#) compression method, meaning that some original image information is lost and cannot be restored, possibly affecting image quality.

PNG images are lossless, portable, well-compressed storage of raster images. It supports image transparency

6.2: Adding images in webpages

Attributes of an Inline Image

- Other attributes of tag are:
 - width: Sets the width of the image.
 - height: Sets the height of the image.

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GIF images are quickly downloadable, because its size is less. It is used for animated images, thumbnails, B/W image . It supports only 256 colors

JPEG images uses [lossy](#) compression method, meaning that some original image information is lost and cannot be restored, possibly affecting image quality.

PNG images are lossless, portable, well-compressed storage of raster images. It supports image transparency

6.2: Adding images in webpages

Text & Image Alignment (Code)

- Style Attribute:
- Can be used in tag to define the alignment of text and image.

| Style Attribute Value | Description |
|-----------------------|---|
| vertical-align:bottom | The bottom of the element is aligned with the lowest element on the line |
| vertical-align:middle | The element is placed in the middle of the parent element |
| vertical-align:top | The top of the element is aligned with the top of the tallest element on the line |
| float:right | The element floats to the left |
| float:left | The element floats to the right |
| float:none | The element floats to the none |

- <br clear=LEFT/RIGHT> can be used to stop text flowing around an image

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Insert the <br clear=LEFT/RIGHT> command at the spot in the descriptive text where text is to stop flowing around the image.

6.2: Adding images in webpages

Demo

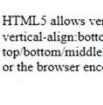
- ImageDemo.html
- ImageAlign.html

The Example of image alignment



HTML allows for simple aligning of text and images by adding the style attributes to the tag. HTML 5 expanded this attribute by specifying float:left and float:right options. When you use these options, text flows down the right or left side of an image aligned to them. The text flow continues until either the text passes the image, the text ends, or the browser encounters a tag.





HTML5 allows vertical alignment of text and images by adding the style attribute with values as vertical-align:bottom, vertical-align:top... When you use these options, text is vertically aligned top/bottom/middle. The text flow continues until either the text passes the image, the text ends, or the browser encounters a br tag with clear attribute.



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6.3: Image as hyperlinks

Use of Image as a Hyperlink (Code)

- Images used as hyperlinks:

```
<a href="6image1.html"></a>
```
- Images contained within a table:

```
<table>
<tr><th>Product</th><th>Cost</th><th>Image</th></tr>
<tr> <td>Pencil</td> <td>$8</td>
    <td></td> </tr>
<tr> <td>Brush</td> <td>$15</td>
    <td></td></tr></table>
```

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Use Image as Link

To create an image link, place the `` tag with the image URL between `.....` tags.

```
<h2>MY FIRST IMAGE LINK</h2>
<a href="BALLOON.HTM"></a>Click on it to have
additional information on it.
```

6.3: Image as hyperlinks

Demo

- [ImageLink.html](#)



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Lab

- Lab 5



Lesson Summary

- In this lesson, you have learnt about:
 - Role of images in web pages
 - How to add images in web pages
 - How to use images as hyperlinks



Review - Questions

- Question 1: Client-side image maps are usually faster than server-side image maps.
 - True/ False
- Question 2: _____ contain the linking information on the server.



Web Basics – HTML5

Lesson 7. Frames

Lesson Objectives

- After completing this module you will be able to:
 - Understand the need for frames in web pages.
 - Learn to create and work with iframes.



7.1 Need for frames in web pages

Introduction to FRAME

- With frames, more than one HTML document content can be nested in a web page.
- Need for frames in webpage:
 - Reusability
 - Static navigation can be visible all the time
 - Design issues can be resolved.
 - Advertisement can be displayed which promotes web site

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Iframe:

Inline Frame Element (`<iframe>`) is used to embed another HTML page into the current page.

`<iframe>` can be used within a HTML document body.

A section that contains embedded content is called the parent context. For an example, if `<iframe>` is used as a nested tag in `<body>`, then body is the parent context and browser window is the top level parent context.

Frames: With frames, you can display more than one HTML documents in the same browser window. Each HTML document is called a frame, and each frame is independent of the others.

Disadvantage of using frames is that the web developer must keep track of more HTML documents. Also, it is difficult to print the entire page.

7.2 create and work with iframes

Introduction to IFRAME

- Inline Frame Element (`<iframe>`) is used to embed another HTML page into the current page.
- `<iframe>` can be used within a HTML document body just like an `` tag.
- Syntax:

```
<iframe src="url"></iframe>
```

- Types of documents which can be embedded using IFRAME are
 - Image(GIF, JPEG, etc..)
 - PDF
 - Audio
 - Video
 - HTML document, etc..



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Inline Frame Element (`<iframe>`) is used to embed another HTML page into the current page.

`<iframe>` can be used within a HTML document body just like an `` tag.

A section that contains embedded content is called the parent context.

Types of documents which can be embed using iframe are

- Image(GIF, JPEG, etc..)
- PDF
- Audio
- Video
- HTML document, etc..

Advantages of using iframe

Common content like header, footer, .. For multiple pages can be described using iframe

By displaying advertisement, web page can be promoted easily.

7.2 create and work with iframes

IFRAME Tag Attributes

| Attribute Name | Attribute Value | Description |
|----------------|---|---|
| name | Name of the frame | Mentions the name of iframe. |
| height | pixels | Denotes the height level of iframe. |
| width | pixels | Denotes the width level of iframe. |
| src | URL of the file | The address/URL of the content to be fixed in iframe. |
| sandbox | """", allow-forms, allow-same-origin, allow-scripts, allow-top-navigation | Creates limitations for iframe contents. |
| seamless | seamless | Defines that iframe should look like the part of the containing document. |
| srcdoc | HTML code | The HTML content of a page to be shown in iframe. |

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Inline Frame Element (`<iframe>`) is used to embed another HTML page into the current page.

`<iframe>` can be used within a HTML document body just like an `` tag.

A section that contains embedded content is called the parent context.

Types of documents which can be embed using iframe are

Image(GIF, JPEG, etc..)

PDF

Audio

Video

HTML document, etc..

Advantages of using iframe

Common content like header, footer, .. For multiple pages can be described using iframe

By displaying advertisement, web page can be promoted easily.

7.2 create and work with iframes

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

    <iframe src="HTML5.pdf" width="600" height="400">
        <p>Your browser does not support iframes.</p>
    </iframe>

    <p>Inline Frame Element is used to embed another
       HTML page into the current page. can be used within a
       HTML document body just like an tag. A section that
       contains embedded content is called the parent context.</p>

</body>
</html>
```



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Inline Frame Element (`<iframe>`) is used to embed another HTML page into the current page.

`<iframe>` can be used within a HTML document body just like an `` tag.

A section that contains embedded content is called the parent context.

Types of documents which can be embed using iframe are

Image(GIF, JPEG, etc..)

PDF

Audio

Video

HTML document, etc..

Advantages of using iframe

Common content like header, footer, .. For multiple pages can be described using iframe

By displaying advertisement, web page can be promoted easily.

Demo

- iframesDemo1.html
- iframesDemo2.html



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```
<HTML>
<HEAD><TITLE>Frames</TITLE></HEAD>
<!--Dividing the Web document into three parts using frameset
First frameset divides the browser horizontally into two parts
First half contain the Top. Html page
Second half again gets divided vertically into two parts 'A' Part
showing the 'left.htm' page and 'B' part further get divided horizontally
into two parts x part showing the 'main.htm' and y part showing 'blank' -->
<FRAMESET rows=10%,*>
    <FRAME border=0 name=top src="top.htm" noResize
        scrolling=no>
    <FRAMESET cols=20%,*>
        <FRAME name=left src="left.htm">
<FRAMESET rows=70%,*>
    <FRAME name=main src="main.htm">
    <FRAME name=details src="about:blank">
</FRAMESET>
</FRAMESET>
</FRAMESET>
</HTML>
```

Lab

- Lab 6



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8

Lesson Summary

- In this lesson, you have learnt about
 - Need of frames in webpages
 - Embedding of content in HTML document using <iframe> tag.



Summary



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Review – Match the Following

| | |
|------------|--|
| 1. Src | a. Sets the height of the frame. |
| 2. NAME | b. Sets the width of the frame. |
| 3. WIDTH | c. Creates limitations for iframe contents. |
| 4. HEIGHT | d. Assigns a name to a frame. |
| 5. SANDBOX | e. Source document's URL is displayed in this frame. |



Web Basics – HTML5

Lesson 8. HTML Forms for User Input

Lesson Objectives

- After completing this module you will be able to:
 - Understand the role of forms in web pages
 - Understand various HTML elements used in forms.
 - Single line text field
 - Text area
 - Check box
 - Radio buttons
 - Password fields
 - Pull-down menus
 - File selector dialog box



8.1 Role of forms in web pages

HTML Forms for User Input

- HTML forms are used to accept user inputs and then submit data for processing.
- A *form* is an area that contains form elements.
- Types of elements which can be included in a form are
 - Label
 - Single line text field
 - Password field
 - Text area
 - Drop down menu
 - Radio button
 - Checkbox
 - File selector box, etc..



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Forms:

HTML forms are used to accept of user input.

A form is an area that contains form elements.

Form elements are elements that allow users to enter information (text fields, text area fields, drop-down menus, radio buttons, checkboxes, etc.) in a form.

Define a form with the <form> tag.</form>

8.1 Role of forms in web pages

HTML Forms for User Input

- User input forms are created using <form> tag.
- Syntax:

```
<form method="get/post" action="URL" enctype="Encryption  
Type">  
    Field definitions  
</form>
```

- **action:** the URL of the script
- **method:** the HTTP request method to use, sometimes GET, but usually POST
- **enctype:** Specifies how the data is to be encoded.

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Basic syntax for the <form> tag is:

```
<form method="Get or Post" action="URL" enctype="type">  
    Field definitions  
</form>
```

<form> tag tells a browser that there is a fill-in-the-blank form in this HTML document.

Method:

method attribute states the method to use when you send the form to the server. Two acceptable methods are GET and POST.

GET sends information entered in the form to the server at the end of the URL.

POST sends information entered in the form to the server as a data body/document.

action attribute:

Gives the address of the script that processes the form.

Defines the name of the file to send the content to. File defined here typically does something with the received input.

enctype attribute:

Specifies how the data is to be encoded.

Applies only if you use the POST method. There is only one possible value, the default value "application/x-www-form-urlencoded".

8.1 Role of forms in web pages

HTML Forms for User Input

- Some more attributes which can be used in <form> tag are

| Attribute Name | Attribute Value | Description |
|----------------|------------------------------|--|
| name | Form name as a string | Mentions the name of a form. |
| autocomplete | On, off | Specifies whether a form should have autocomplete on or off |
| target | _blank, _self, _parent, _top | Specifies where to display the response that is received after submitting the form |
| novalidate | novalidate | Specifies that the form should not be validated during form submission. |



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8.2 Various HTML elements used in forms

HTML Form Elements

- <input> element is the most used form tag.
- An <input> tag includes the following attributes
 - name: Name of the field which is required to send data(Key/Value pair) during form submission
 - id: A unique identified of the field
 - value: Sets a default value of the field
 - maxlength: Specifies the maximum number of characters allowed in an <input> element
 - readonly: Specifies that an input field is read-only
 - size: Specifies the width, in characters, of an <input> element
 - Disabled: specified that an input element should be displayed.
 - type attribute of <input> tag specifies the field type

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Input:

The most used form tag is the <input> tag. Input type is specified with the type attribute. Type attributes are:

- Text
- Password
- Hidden
- Radio
- Checkbox
- File
- Button
- Submit/reset

8.2 Various HTML elements used in forms

Text-related Elements

- Text related elements can be created as shown below:

| Code | Element |
|-------------------------|----------------------|
| <input type="text"> | Single line text box |
| <input type="password"> | Password field |
| <input type="hidden"> | Hidden field |

- Multiple line text input control

- If input exceeds more than one line, then create Multi-line input control using HTML <textarea> tag
- Syntax:

```
<textarea rows=" " cols=" " name=" ">
```

- Rows : Number of rows of text area box
- Cols: Number of columns of text area box
- Name: name of the element



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8.2 Various HTML elements used in forms

Checkbox Element

- If more than one option is required to be selected from multiple options, then create checkbox as shown below:
 - <input type="checkbox">
 - Use checked attribute for selecting any checkbox to be selected by default
- Example:

```
<input type="checkbox" name="hobbies" value="Reading Books"> Reading  
Books <input type="checkbox" name="hobbies" value="Net Surfing"> Net  
Surfing  
<input type="checkbox" name="hobbies" value="Singing" checked> Singing
```

Select your Hobbies: Reading Books Net Surfing Singing



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8.2 Various HTML elements used in forms

Radio Button

- If only one option is required to be selected from multiple options, then create radio button as shown below:
 - <input type="radio">
 - Use checked attribute for making a radio button to be selected by default
- Example:

```
<input type="radio" name="sector" value="Public"> Public  
<input type="radio" name="sector" value="Private"> Private
```

Select your sector in which you are working: Public Private



8.2 Various HTML elements used in forms

Drop down list

- Drop down list allow the user to select one or more values from a pre-determined options
- Tags for creating drop down list with options are:
 - <select> : Creates drop down list
 - <option>: Defines an option in a select list.

| Tag name | Attribute | Description |
|----------|-----------|---|
| <select> | Name | Defines a name for the drop down list |
| | Size | Defines the number of visible options in a drop down list |
| | Multiple | Allow to select multiple options at once |
| | Disabled | Disable drop down list |
| <option> | value | Specifies the value to be sent to a server |
| | Selected | Makes option to be selected by default |



8.2 Various HTML elements used in forms

Drop down list - Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>Select a country:
<select name="country">
    <option value="Germany">Germany</option>
    <option value="India" selected>India</option>
    <option value="China">China</option>
    <option value="Japan" >Japan</option>
</select>
</body>
</html>
```

Select a country: India ▾



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8.2 Various HTML elements used in forms

File Upload

- File upload will allow the user to upload a file from the desktop to an application in browser.
- The below code is used to define a file-select field and a "Browse..." button (for file uploads):

| Attribute | Description |
|-----------|---|
| Name | Defines a name for the file upload dialog box |
| Disabled | Disable element |
| Accept | Specify MIME type to describe the file type which accepts by a server |
- In <form> tag, use enctype="multipart/form-data" if file need to be uploaded using file selector form element.



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8.2 Various HTML elements used in forms

File Upload- Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
    <form method="post" action="success.html"
          enctype="multipart/formdata">
        Select a photo to upload:
        <input type="file" name="photo"/>
    </form>
</body>
</html>
```

Select a photo to upload:



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8.2 Various HTML elements used in forms

Button

- Different types of button which is possible to be created in HTML5 are as shown below:

| Field type | Element | |
|-----------------------|---------------|--|
| <input type="button"> | Button | A clickable button, that activates a JavaScript when it is clicked |
| <input type="submit"> | Submit button | Defines a button for submitting a form |
| <input type="reset"> | Reset button | Define a reset button (resets all form values to default values) |



Single Line Text Field

<input> tag: Add an <input> tag to accept some input from the reader. This is a standalone tag. This is the default input type .Syntax is as follows:

```
<input type="text" name="UserID" size=20  
value="Guest" maxlength=unlimited [disabled] [readonly]>
```

Give the user the option to submit this form or reset it and enter fresh values. To do this, use the <input> tag and set **type** to either “SUBMIT” or “RESET”.

```
<input type="submit" name="submit_button" value="Submit">  
<input type="reset" name="reset_button" value="Reset">
```

type attribute tells the browser the type of button used. **name** is a variable that you can access later when referring to this information. **value** is button caption.

Text Fields: These are used to type letters, numbers, etc. in a form.

Example:

```
<form>  
    First name: <input type="text" name="firstname">  
    <br>  
    Last name:<input type="text" name="lastname">  
</form>
```

Text Area:

The <textarea> tag defines a multi-line text input control.

A text area can hold an unlimited number of characters. Text renders in a fixed-width font (usually Courier). You can specify text area size with *cols* and *rows* attributes. An even better way to do it is through CSS *height* and *width* properties.

```
<textarea rows="4" cols="20">  
<textarea name="name" rows="10" cols="50" [disabled][readonly]>  
    Default Text  
</textarea>
```

```
<textarea name="address" rows=5 cols=10>  
    Please write your address</textarea>
```

Demo

- CheckboxExample.html
- FormExamples.html
- Passwordfield
- RadioButtonExample
- RadioExample
- TextFieldExample.html
- FormSubmission.html



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```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title>form examples</title>
</head>
<body bgcolor="ivory">
<form name="form1" action="store.html" method="post">
<p>
<b>Enter first name</b> : <input name="username"><BR><br>
<b>Enter lastname</b> : &nbsp; <input maxlength="30" name="surname">
</p>
<p>
<b>Enter  address :</b>&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;
<textarea name="addr" rows="3"></textarea>
<br>
<br> <b>Select the training programs attended :</b><input type="checkbox" value="internet/html" name="internet-html">
Internet/HTML <input type="checkbox" checked value="c programming" name="c-programming">C Programming <input type="checkbox" value="dbms-sql" name="dbms-sql"> DBMS-SQL
</p>
<p>
<b>Select the stream you belong to :</b> <input type="radio" value="science" name="s-grp"> Science <input type="radio" value="arts" name="s-grp"> Arts <input type="radio" value="commerce" name="s-grp"> Commerce <input type="radio" value="oth2" name="s-grp">Engineering
</p>
```

Lab

- Lab 7



Summary

- After completing this module you now:
- Understand the role of forms in web pages
- Understand various HTML elements used in forms like:
 - Single line text field
 - Text area
 - Check box
 - Radio buttons
 - Password fields
 - Pull-down menus
 - File selector dialog box



Review Question

- Question 1: Radio Buttons are used when you want the user to select:
 - Option 1: one of a limited number of choices.
 - Option 2: one or more options of a limited number of choices.
 - Option 3: many of unlimited number of choices.
- Question 2: METHOD attribute states the method to use when you send the form to the server.
 - True/ False
- Question 3: The _____ attribute of form specifies how the data is to be encoded.



Review Question: Match the Following

1. Check Boxes
2. Radio Buttons
3. Password fields
4. Hidden Input Type
5. <select> tag in Drop Down List
6. <option> tag in Drop Down List

- a. Populate data in the list.
- b. Create a select list.
- c. Include form data without rendering it to the user.
- d. Entered text is shown as asterisks.
- e. Only one option of a limited number of choices.
- f. One or more options of a limited number of choices



Add the notes here.

Web Basics – HTML5

Lesson 9. New Form Elements

Lesson Objectives

- In this lesson you will learn about:

- Understand the new HTML form elements such as
 - date
 - number
 - range
 - email
 - search
 - datalist
- Understand audio, video, article tags



9.1 : New HTML form elements

Introduction to HTML5 Enhanced Form Elements

- A Form is one of the most basic and essential feature of any web site
- HTML5 brings to the table several new input types, a total of 13
- HTML5 introduces these data types via the `<input type="_NEW_TYPE_HERE_">` format
- One of the key design decisions in HTML5 is backward compatibility
- It provides automatic validity of the fields as per the format
- The browser inspects the input type and if it finds that it is of a specific type

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Introduction to HTML Enhanced Form Elements:

A Form is one of the most basic and essential features of any web site. The form elements available in HTML so far include the textbox, checkbox, radio, button, drop-down list, password and file picker. While these have sufficed so far, there is a clear

need for newer form elements. The question is not just of newer form elements, but the ability to inject behaviour into existing form elements so that usability and validity, which is a cornerstone of any good UI, is given highest consideration.

One of the key design decisions in HTML5 is backward compatibility. What this means is that if the new input types are not supported, then by default it falls back to `<input type="text"....>`, so it will be rendered as a plain text box, which the user can then fill data in.

Advantages of new input types:

- a) You get automatic validity of the fields as per the format. This means that the form is not going to get submitted if the value entered is not as per the default validation of that type
- b) The browser inspects the input type and if it finds that it is of a specific type, then it does something quite clear to aid the input of that data. For e.g. On the Smart Phones, which do not have a physical keyboard but instead a virtual keyboard, the keyboard that will be shown up will only contain keys that will aid the user in filling out the data.

9.1 : New HTML form elements

Placeholder

- Place Holder - A placeholder is a textbox that hold a text in lighter shade when there is no value and not focused
- Syntax is –

```
<input id="first_name" placeholder="This is a placeholder">
```

- This is how place holder looks like on supporting browser

- Once the textbox gets focus, the text goes off and you shall input your own text

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Place Holder:

The first improvement HTML5 brings to web forms is the ability to set placeholder text in an input field. Placeholder text is displayed inside the input field as long as the field is empty and not focused. As soon as you click on (or tab to) the input field, the placeholder text disappears.

Here's how you can include placeholder text in your own web forms:

```
<form>
  <input name="name" placeholder="Enter your name">
  <input type="submit" value="Search">
</form>
```

Browser's that don't support placeholder attribute will simply ignore it. But if you want to make it work in other browsers, you can use some **JavaScript** to create The same behavior. There is an excellent **jQuery plugin** called HTML5 Placeholder Plugin that will go through all input fields with placeholders attached to them and make them work in all browsers.

9.1 : New HTML form elements

Auto Focus

- Auto Focus - Autofocus is a Boolean attribute of form field that make browser set focus on it when a page is loaded
- Syntax is –

```
<input id ="Text2" type="text" autofocus/>
```

First Text field
Second Text Field

Firefox 4 Safari 4.0 Chrome 3.0 Opera 10 Android 2.2

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Auto Focus

This attribute when applied to any form element, will result in the field receiving focus.

For e.g. consider the example shown below:

```
<form>
<label for="firstname">First Name</label>
<input type="text" id="firstname" name="firstname" autofocus>
<label for="lastname">Last Name</label>
<input type="text" id="lastname" name="lastname">
<input type="submit" label="Go">
</form>
```

We have added the attribute autofocus to the firstname input field. When the form loads, you will find that the focus is already set on that field, thereby making it easier for the user to start filling the form.

9.1 : New HTML form elements

Required

- Required - A field with “required” attribute must be filled in with value before submission of a form
- Syntax is –

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

- The picture below shows us how Firefox and Opera prompt user to fill in value if a "Required field" is left blank upon submission



Firefox



Opera



Firefox 4



Opera 9

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Required:

If the **required** attribute is present, then the field must contain a value when the form is submitted. This informs the (*HTML5-aware*) web browser that the field is to be considered mandatory. Different browsers may mark the input box in some way (Firefox 4 Beta adds a red box-shadow by default), display a warning (Opera) or even prevent the form from being submitted if this field has no value. Hopefully these behaviours will converge in future releases.

Here's an example of an input field for a required email address that ensures that the field has a value and that the value is a valid email address.

Example:

```
<input type="email" id="email_addr" name="email_addr" required />
```

9.1 : New HTML form elements

Pattern

- Pattern - A value filled in the field must be checked against the regular expression specified in pattern attribute.
- Syntax is –

Pincode: <input type="text" name="pin_code" pattern="[0-9]{6}" title="666666">

- The picture below shows us how browser prompt user to fill in valid value if a “field with Pattern attribute” is filled with invalid value upon submission

Pincode: X

You must use this format: 666666


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Required:

If the **required** attribute is present, then the field must contain a value when the form is submitted. This informs the (*HTML5-aware*) web browser that the field is to be considered mandatory. Different browsers may mark the input box in some way (Firefox 4 Beta adds a red box-shadow by default), display a warning (Opera) or even prevent the form from being submitted if this field has no value. Hopefully these behaviours will converge in future releases.

Here's an example of an input field for a required email address that ensures that the field has a value and that the value is a valid email address.

Example:

```
<input type="email" id="email_addr" name="email_addr" required />
```

9.1 : New HTML form elements

Email

- Email - This field is used to check whether the string entered by the user is valid email id or not.
- Syntax is –

```
<input id="email" name="email" type="email" />
```
- Browser's that don't support this field will treat this as a simple text field
- This is how it looks like on form

Email:
nettutsplus.com is not
a legal email address

Opera 10.63

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Email:

The email type is used for input fields that should contain an e-mail address. The value of the email field is automatically validated when the form is submitted.

Example

E-mail: `<input type="email" name="user_email" />`

Safari on the iPhone recognizes the email input type, and changes the on-screen keyboard to match it (adds @ and .com options).

9.1 : New HTML form elements

Data List

- Data List - Datalist is seems like type-ahead auto suggest textbox as you can see in Google search box
- Syntax is –

```
<input id="country_name"
       name="country_name" type="text"
       list="country" />
<datalist id="country">
  <option value="Australia">
  <option value="Austria">
  <option value="Algeria">
  <option value="Andorra">
  <option value="Angola">
</datalist>
```

The image shows two browser windows side-by-side. On the left, a Firefox 4 window displays a form field labeled "Country:" followed by a text input box containing "aus". A dropdown menu is open over the input box, listing "Australia" and "Austria". An arrow points from the text "User input" to the "aus" in the input box. On the right, an Opera 11 window shows a similar setup with a text input box containing "aus" and a dropdown menu listing "Australia" and "Austria".

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Data List:

The `datalist` element specifies a list of options for an input field. The list is created with option elements inside the `datalist`. To bind a `datalist` to an input field, let the `list` attribute of the input field refer to the id of the `datalist`:

Example

```
Webpage: <input type="url" list="url_list" name="link" />
<datalist id="url_list">
<option label="W3Schools" value="http://www.w3schools.com" />
<option label="Google" value="http://www.google.com" />
<option label="Microsoft" value="http://www.microsoft.com" />
</datalist>
```

9.1 : New HTML form elements

Search

- Search - In HTML5, we can define a textbox as search box instead of a normal textbox
 - Supported by Chrome 8 & Safari 5
 - Syntax is

```
<input id="mysearch" type="search" />
```



Safari 5



Chrome 8



search : ×

Safari



search : ×

Chrome

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Search:

Setting the type attribute of an `<input>` tag to **search** is mainly of cosmetic value. It doesn't automatically create a search field. As with all form elements, you still need to code the server-side logic yourself or use a third-party script. Most browsers simply display a search field as a normal text field. However, Safari and Chrome on Mac OS X automatically add rounded corners to match the operating system's standard look.

Apple.com uses `<input type="search">` for their site-search box, to help give their Site a "Mac-like" feel. But there's nothing Mac-specific about it. It's just markup, so each browser on each platform can choose to render it according to platform-specific conventions. As with all the other new input types, browsers that don't recognize `type="search"` will treat it like `type="text"`.

Example:

```
<form>
  <input name="q" type="search">
  <input type="submit" value="Find">
</form>
```

9.1 : New HTML form elements

Number

- Up and down button provided to increase and decrease the value.
- Min and max parameters provided to limit the values.
- Browser will treat it as simple textfield if it doesn't support this type.
- Syntax is

```
<input id="movie" type="number" value="0"/>
```

- Limiting the values for this field...

```
<input id="user_lic" type="number" min="5" max="30" step="5" value =""/>
```



Chrome
How often you watch movie in week :



Opera
How often you watch movie in week :

Chrome 8
Opera 11

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Number:

Asking for a number is trickier than asking for an email address or web address. First of all, numbers are more complicated than you might think. You don't often ask for "just a number." It's more likely that you'll ask for a number in a particular range. You may only want certain kinds of numbers within that range—maybe whole numbers but not fractions or decimals.

Example:

```
<input type="number" min="0" max="10" step="2" value="6">
```

Let's take that one attribute at a time.

1. `type="number"` means that this is a number field.
2. `min="0"` specifies the minimum acceptable value for this field.
3. `max="10"` is the maximum acceptable value.
4. `step="2"`, combined with the `min` value, defines the acceptable numbers in the range: 0, 2, 4, and so on, up to the `maxvalue`.
5. `value="6"` is the default value.



That's the markup side of a number field. Keep in mind that all of those attributes are optional. If you have a minimum but no maximum, you can specify a min attribute but no max attribute. The default step value is 1, and you can omit the step attribute unless you need a different step value. If there's no default value, then the value attribute can be the empty string or even omitted altogether.

Visualizing Number field :

On the iPhone, where input is difficult to begin with, the browser once again optimizes the virtual keyboard for numeric input.

In the desktop version of Opera, the same type="number" field is rendered as a "spinbox" control, with little up and down arrows that you can click to change the value.

Opera respects the min, max, and step attributes, so you'll always end up with an acceptable numeric value. If you bump up the value to the maximum, the up arrow in the spinbox is greyed out.

9.1 : New HTML form elements

Range

- Also known as slider
- Before HTML5, programmers used to write lines of code for range/slider
- Easy to implement
- Look and feel is different for different browser's
- Browser will treat it as simple textfield if it doesn't support this type
- Syntax

```
<input id="test" type="range"/>
```

The figure shows three horizontal sliders with a central knob and tick marks. To the right of each slider is its corresponding browser name: *Chrome*, *Safari*, and *Opera*. Below the sliders are three small circular icons with logos: *Safari 5*, *Chrome 8*, and *Opera 11*.

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Range:

Spinboxes are not the only way to represent numeric input. You've probably also seen "slider" controls.

You can now have slider controls in your web forms, too.

Example:

```
<input type="range" min="0" max="10" step="2" value="6">
```

All the available attributes are the same as type="number" — min, max, step, value — and they mean the same thing. The only difference is the user interface. Instead of a field for typing, browsers are expected to render type="range" as a slider control. Safari, Chrome, and Opera all do this. (Sadly, the iPhone renders it as a simple text box. It doesn't even optimize its on-screen keyboard for numeric input.) All other browsers simply treat the field as type="text".

9.1 : +New HTML form elements

Date

- Date
 - Important and mostly used element
 - Simple to implement
 - Before HTML5, programmers used to write lines of javascript code for date picker
 - Input type for date:- date, week, month, time, datetime (gives UTC time), datetime-local (local time)
- Syntax is

```
<input id="meeting" type="date" value="" />
```

Meeting Date :

Opera 11

Date:

HTML 4 did not include a date picker control. JavaScript frameworks have picked up the slack (Dojo, jQuery UI, YUI, Closure Library), but of course each of these solutions requires “buying into” the framework on which the date picker is built.

HTML5 finally defines a way to include a native date picker control without having to script it yourself. In fact, it defines six input types: date, month, week, time, date + time, and date + time - timezone.

So far, support is... sparse.

9.2 : Understand audio, video, article tags

Audio

- Audio - HTML5 is likely to put an end to audio plug-in such as Microsoft Windows Media player, Microsoft Silverlight , Apple QuickTime and the famous Adobe Flash
- MIME type's - audio/mpeg, is optional but its always better to provide
- Only .mp3, .wav, and .ogg (vorbis) formats are supported till date
- If quick time player is not available, then safari won't support this tag
- Other properties like auto play, loop, preload area also available
- Syntax is –

```
<audio controls>
<source src="vincent.mp3" type="audio/mpeg"/>
<source src="vincent.ogg" type="audio/ogg"/>
</audio>
```

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Audio & Video:

HTML5 is fairly intelligent about picking the right default for presenting the most optimum audio or video. Couple that with the absolute minimum coding that's needed to handle multimedia in HTML5 and you have a pretty good situation for developers.

The bad news is that because the people diligently working on the HTML5 specification tried to compromise between open formats and de facto standard formats and so on, support for native codecs in HTML5 is slightly lacking: there isn't any. It's up to the browser to support formats, and up to the developer to supply them. What's emerged from that are a few relatively new standards.

9.2 : Understand audio, video, article tags

Video

- Video – HTML5 video tag is exactly similar to audio but with few extra attributes
- Attributes
 - Width : Width of video area
 - Height : Height of video area
 - Poster : Still Image file projected on screen before video gets displayed
- Syntax is –

```
<video src="http://.....ogv" controls width="300" height="250"></video>
```



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Examples:

Audio

```
<audio controls preload="metadata">
<source src="sample.mp3">
<source src="sample.ogg"> </audio>
```

Video

```
<video controls width="640" height="480" src="sample.mp4"
       poster="sample.jpg">
</video>
```

Both the `<video>` and `<audio>` can take another important parameter, shown above, called preload (which was formerly implemented as autobuffer with slightly different syntax). The values for preload can be auto (download the media file to the browser in advance), none (do not preload the media), or metadata (just download enough metadata to discover the duration and other information of the media file). So with a little extra care in coding, you can make the user's experience much better.

9.2 : Understand audio, video, article tags

Article

- Article
 - Represents independent component on page
 - Separates itself from other elements on page
 - Can be used most effectively in forum posts, blogs, magazine or newspaper etc.
- Syntax is

```
<article>
<header>
<h1>The Very First Rule of Life</h1>
<p>Published : <time pubdate="pubdate">2009-10-09</time</p>
</header>
<p>If there's a microphone anywhere near you, assume it's hot and sending
whatever you're saying to the world. Seriously.</p>
<p>...</p>
<footer>
<a href="?comments=1">Show comments...</a>
</footer>
</article>
```

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Article:

The article element represents a component of a page that consists of a self-contained composition in a document, page, application, or site and that is intended to be independently distributable or reusable, e.g. in syndication. This could be a forum post, a magazine or newspaper article, a Web log entry, a user-submitted comment, an interactive widget or gadget, or any other independent item of content.

Demo

- Demonstration on the use of new form elements



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Lab

- Lab 8



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Summary

■ In this lesson, you have learnt about:

- HTML5 introduces new and enhanced form elements those who caters to every need of modern Web Designing
- It also introduces a new JavaScript library, Modernizr, that helps you detect HTML5 feature capabilities of your websites



Review Question

- Question 1: A _____ is a textbox that hold a text in lighter shade when there is no value and not focused

- Question 2: A _____ is a JavaScript library that helps you add HTML5 capabilities to your websites



Web Basics – HTML5 Lab Book

Document Revision History

Date	Revision No.	Author	Summary of Changes
2-Jun-05	1.0	Kumar B	Initial Draft
1-Oct-09	1.0	Ummeaiman Diwanji	Quality review. Transferred to the new template.
1-Oct-09	1.0	Anu Mitra	Final review
16/06/10	2	Anu Mitra	Refinements
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21-Apr-2015	4	Rathnajothi P	Revamp/Refinement as per revised TOC
May-2016	4.1	Anjulata	Refinement as per revised TOC

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Getting Started

Overview

This lab book is a guided tour for learning HTML. It comprises solved examples and 'To Do' assignments. Follow the steps provided in the solved examples and work out the 'To Do' assignments given.

Setup Checklist for HTML5

Here is what is expected on your machine in order for the lab to work.

Minimum System Requirements

- Intel Pentium 90 or higher (P166 recommended)
- Microsoft Windows 95, 98, or NT 4.0, 2k, XP.
- Memory: 32MB of RAM (64MB or more recommended)
- Internet Explorer 6.0 or higher

Please ensure that the following is done:

- A editor like Notepad, Eclipse, Visual Studio 2008 is installed.

Instructions

- For all coding standards refer Appendix A. All lab assignments should refer coding standards.
- Create a directory by your name in drive <drive>. In this directory, create a subdirectory html_assn. For each lab exercise create a directory as lab <lab number>.
- You may also look up the on-line help provided in the MSDN library.
- The faculty will introduce you to the editor to be used.

Learning More (Bibliography)

- HTML Source Book by Ian S. Graham
- HTML: Complete Concepts and Techniques by Gary B. Shelly
- HTML: The Definitive Guide by Chuck Musciano

- Dynamic HTML: The Definitive Reference by Danny Goodman
- HTML: The Complete Reference by Thomas A. Powell

Lab 1: HTML Basics

Goals	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Understand the process of creating an HTML page and viewing it in a browser window.Learn to apply physical or logical character effects.Learn to manage document spacing
Time	45 minutes

1.1: Create HTML Page

Create a web page to display the text 'This is the first html page created'.

Solution:

Step 1: Click the **Start** button. On the **Programs** menu, navigate to the **Accessories** submenu.

Click **Notepad**.

Step 2: Write the below HTML program in Notepad.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
    <title>This is the first html page</title>
</head>
<body>
    This is the first html page created
</body>
</html>
```

Step 3: Save the file with extension *.html*. Save it in the *lab1* directory as *firstpage.html*.

Step 4: From Internet Explorer, on the **File** menu, click **Open**. **Open** dialog box appears. Click **Browse** to select the file you have just saved. Refer to the figure that follows.

Step 5: Once you have selected the file, click **OK** in the **Open** dialog box. Output appears as shown in the figure that follows.

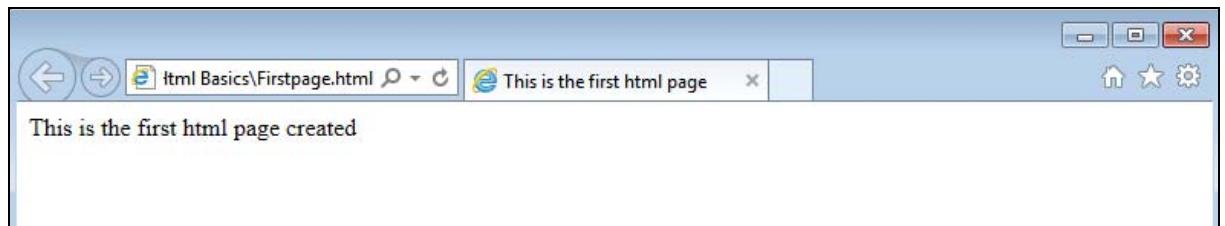


Figure 1: First.html in a browser

1.2 Example: MyFirstPage.html

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title>My First Page</title>
<meta [http-equiv] [contents=n]>
<meta http-equiv=refresh content=60>
<!--will refresh the current document after every 60 seconds.-->
<meta http-equiv=refresh content="20;url=c:/html/html34.htm">
<--will load specified file after 20 seconds. →
<base href="c:/mydir/html/">
<!-- you can use shortcuts in your URLs if you must reference several files from the same
location.-->
</head>
<body> Hello World!! </body>
</html>
```

Example 1: MyFirstPage.html

Output of the above HTML code is:



Figure 2: MyFirstPage.html Output

1.3 Example: Headers.html

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head><title>This is the first html page</title>
<body>This is the first html page created
<h1>This is level 1 heading</h1>
<h2>This is level 2 heading</h2>
<h3>This is level 3 heading</h3>
</body>
</head></html>
```

Example 2: Headers.html



Figure 3: Headers.html Output

1.4 Example: Address.html

```
<html>
<head>
<title>Address Example</title>
</head>
<body>
<font size="2">Your address:</font><br>
Abc Xyz<br>
<address>b/102 royal palms,</address>
<address>off. s. v. road,</address>
<address>Andheri-West,</address><address>Mumbai.</address>
</body>
</html>
```

Example 3: Address.html

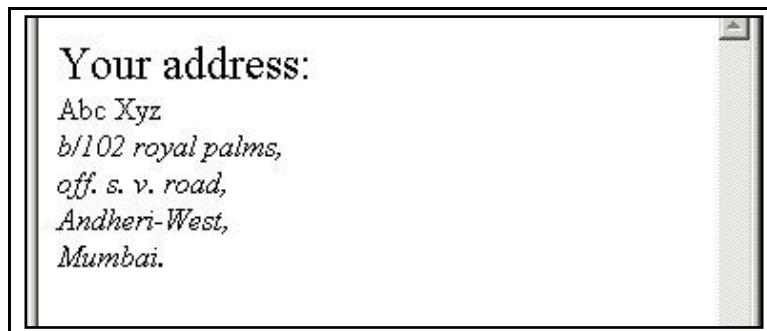


Figure 4: Address.html Output

1.5 Example: PreFormattedText.html

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head><title>
PREFORMATTED TEXT EXAMPLE
</title></head>
<body>
<h3>GROSS SALE WITH PREFORMATTING</h3>
<hr>
<pre>
        <b>GROSS SALES</b>
SALESMAN          SALES          RANKING
TIM                $10,000        2<BR>
TOM                $ 5,000        5<BR>
TAMMY              $20,000        1<BR>
Each line has a carriage return after it.
</pre>
<h3>GROSS SALE WITHOUT PREFORMATTING</h3>
<p><hr>
        <b>GROSS SALE</b>
SALESMAN          SALES          RANKING
TIM                $10,000        2<BR>
TOM                $ 5,000        5<BR>
TAMMY              $20,000        1<BR>
</body>
```

Example 4: PreFormattedText.html

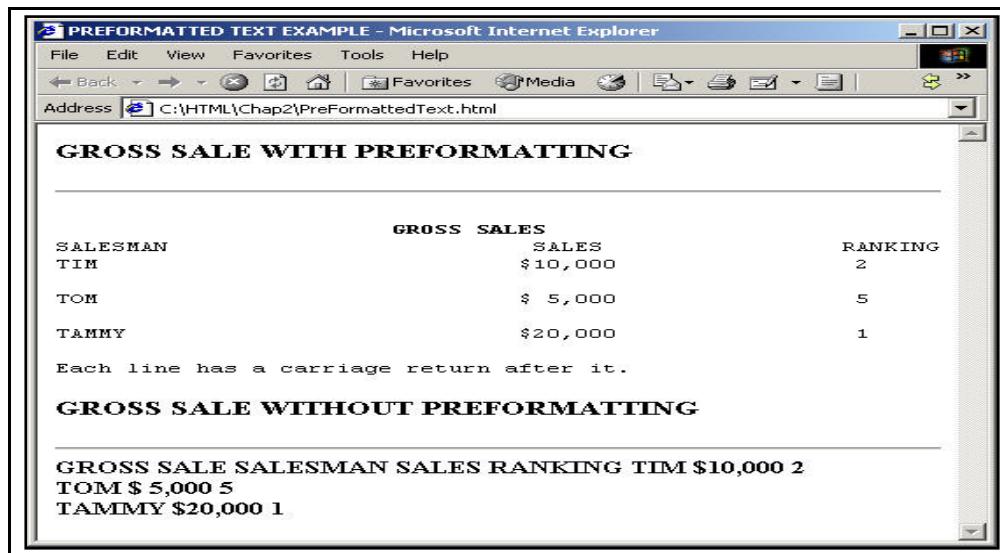


Figure 5: PreFormattedText.html Output

Problem 1: Resume Creation <<To Do>>

Problem Statement:

Create your resume page as per the format shown in the figure that follows.

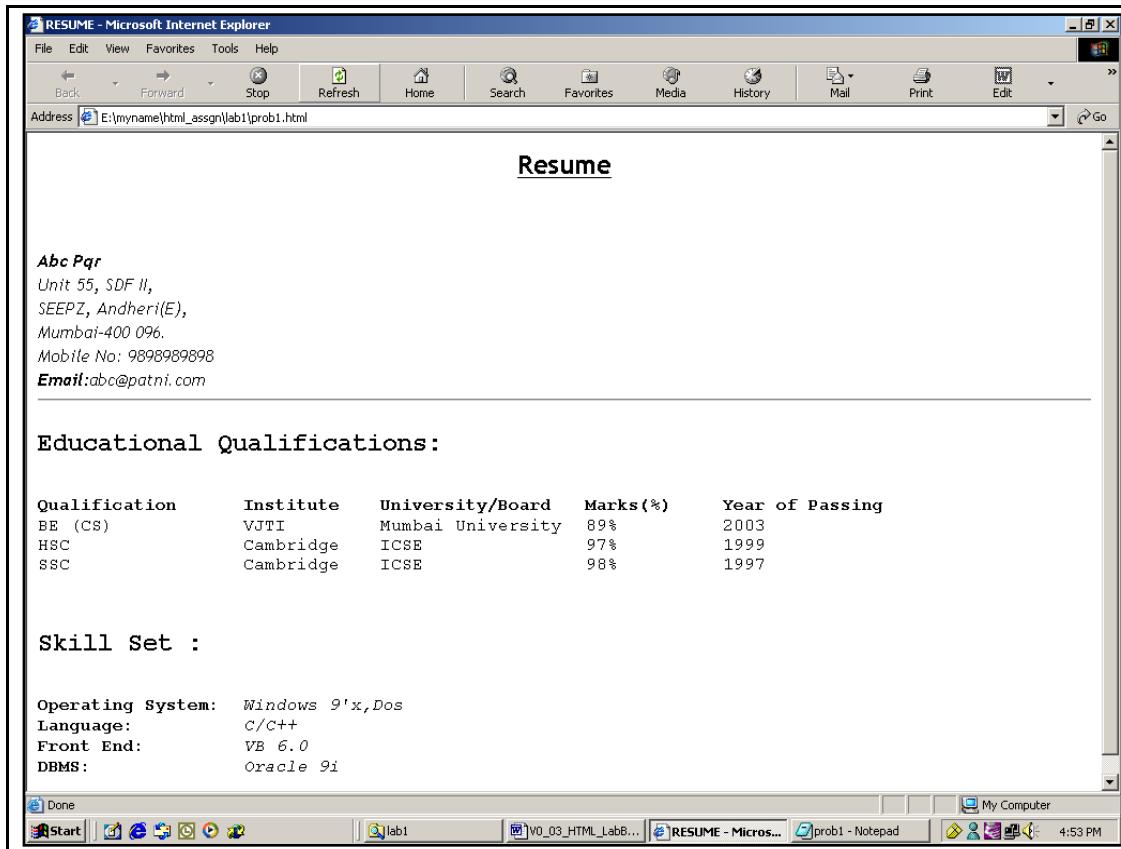


Figure 6: Resume Page

Solution:

1. Open **Editor**. Type the code and save the file.
2. Use Heading 2 for the headings “Educational Qualifications” and “Skill Set”.
3. Use font size 3 for data pertaining to educational qualifications and skill set.
4. Display details against categories under *Skill Set* in *italics*.
5. Start the Internet Explorer. On the **File** menu, click **Open**. **File** open dialog box appears. Click the **Browse** button and select *prob2.html file*.
6. Check if the output is as per the requirement.

Lab 2: Creating Tables

Goals	At the end of this lab session you will understand: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Attributes of a Table • Table Headers • Table Data • Table Formatting • Control Table Borders • Grouping of Columns
Time	90 minutes

Problem 1: Fun with Food

Problem Statement:

Create a web page, which uses a table with columns *Fruit*, *Color* and *Cost per pound* as shown in the figure that follows.

Fun with food		
Fruit	Color	Cost per pound
Grapes	Purple	1.25
Cherries	Red	154.79
Kiwi	Brown	10.00
This is the footer area		

Figure 7: Fruits Table

Solution

Step 1: Write the following code in **Notepad** and save the file.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
    <title>Fruits Table</title>
</head>
<body>
<table border="1" >

    <caption>Fun with food</caption>
    <colgroup>
        <col>
    </colgroup>
    <colgroup>
        <col align="center">
        <col>
    </colgroup>
    <thead>
        <tr>
            <th style="background-color:yellow">Fruit</th>
            <th style="background-color:yellow">Color</th>
            <th style="background-color:yellow">Cost per pound</th>
        </tr>
    </thead>
    <tbody>
        <tr>
            <td>Grapes</td>
            <td>Purple</td>
            <td>1.25</td>
        </tr>
        <tr>
            <td>Cherries</td>
```

```
<td>Red</td>
<td>154.79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kiwi</td>
<td>Brown</td>
<td>10.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
<tfoot>
<tr>
<th colspan="3">This is the footer area</th>
</tr>
</tfoot>
</table>
</body>
</html>
```

Example 5: Fruit Table

Step 2: Open the file page in the browser to check the required output.

Problem 2: Table Heading << To Do>>

Problem Statement: Create a html page. When this page is opened in a browser, it should appear as shown in the following figure

Product Table			
Product	Price	Quantity	Amount
P001	1000.00	12	12000.00
P002	2000.00	10	20000.00
Total	3000.00	22	32000.00

Figure 8: Product table

Note: Table heading - Background color is: navy and font color is: white.

Solution

1. Open **Editor**. Type the code and save the file.
2. Open the page in browser
3. Check the page shown in the browser and verify that it is as per the requirement.

Problem 3: Calendar <<To Do>>

Problem Statement:

Design a web page to display a calendar for a month using html table.

January						
Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
3	4	5	6	7	1	2
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31						

Figure 9: Calendar

Note: Background colors to be used: For all the Sundays: green, for all the Saturdays: aqua, for 1, 26 Jan: yellow

Solution

1. Open **NotePad**. Type the code and save the file.
2. Open the page in browser.
3. Verify that the output is as per requirements.

Lab 3: Working with Lists

Goals	At the end of this lab session you will be able to use following types of lists: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Numbered List• Bulleted List• Directory List• Glossary List
Time	30 minutes

Problem 1: Types of Lists

Problem Statement:

Design a web page as shown below

The following is a demonstration of various list styles

An ordered list i.e. using OL and LI

- 9. Seepz
- 10. TTC
- 11. MIDC

Unordered list i.e. using UL and LI

- Seepz
- TTC
- MIDC

Figure 10: List

Solution

Step 1: Write the following code in Notepad and save.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title>Working with Lists</title>
</head>
<body>
    <p>The following is a demonstration of various list styles
    <ol start="3">
        An ordered list i.e. using OL and LI
        <li>Seepz
        <li value="10">TTC
        <li>MIDC
    </ol>
    <hr>
    <ul style="list-style-type: square">
        Unordered list i.e. using UL and LI
        <li>Seepz
        <li>TTC
        <li>MIDC
    </ul>
</body>
</html>
```

Example 6: Types of Lists

Step 2: Check the page shown in the browser and verify that it is as per the requirement.

Problem 2: Subjects <>To Do>>

Create a web page to display a list as shown in the figure that follows.

Display the list of Subjects using List	
1.	Language
i.	English
A.	Prose
B.	Poetry
ii.	Hindi
A.	Prose
B.	Poetry
iii.	Marathi
A.	Prose
B.	Poetry
2.	Social Study
i.	History
ii.	Geography
3.	Science
i.	Physics
A.	Part1
B.	Part2
ii.	Chemistry
A.	Organic
B.	Inorganic
iii.	Biology
A.	Botany
B.	Zoology
4.	Maths
i.	Algebra
ii.	Geometry

Figure 11: Subject list

Solution

1. Open **Notepad**. Type the code and save the file.
2. Open the page in browser.
3. Check the page shown in the browser and verify that it is as per the requirement.

Lab 4: Working with Links

Goals	At the end of this lab session you will be able to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create links to web documents. • Create links to email. • Create hyperlinks for lists and table data. • Provide target for hyperlink.
Time	30 minutes

Problem 1: Welcome to Big Company

Problem Statement:

Design a simple home page for a company with a heading and 3 links – About, Products, Contact as given in the figure below.



Figure 12: Big Company home page

When you click the “About” hyperlink, following page should be displayed.

The Big company was founded in 1956.

Figure 13: About

When you click the **Back** button on the browser toolbar, they should be redirected to the page *prob1.html*. Click the “Products” hyperlink to reach the following page:

The following are the products offered:

- Personal Health
- Beverages
- Garments
- Books

Figure 14: Products

When you click the **Back** button on the browser toolbar, they are redirected to page *prob1.html*. Click the “Contact” hyperlink. It opens Outlook Express and the e-mail address given in the *To* field, which is Ind.in@capgemini.com in the following illustration, is displayed in the New message window. This email address is specified in the *mailto* attribute.

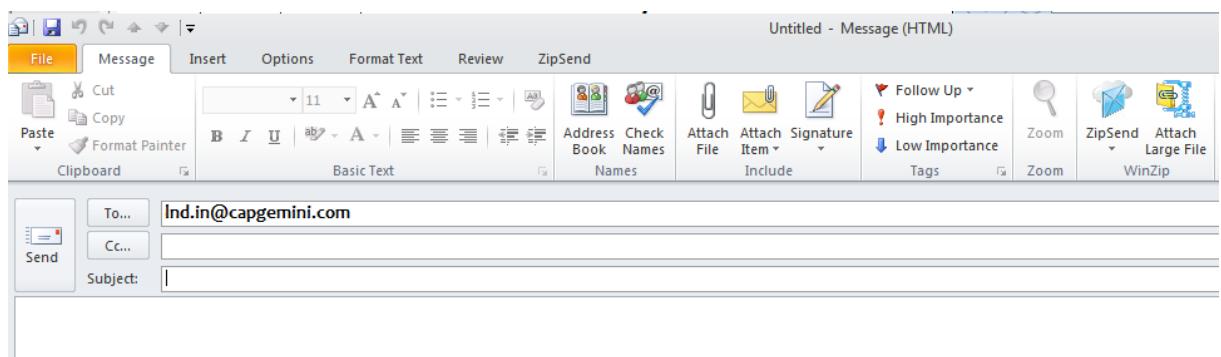


Figure 15: Contact

Solution

Step 1: Write the following code in **Notepad** and save the file.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
    <title>Big Company</title>
</head>
<body>
    The Big company was founded in 1956.
</body>
</html>
```

Example 7: Big Company

Step 2: Write the following code in **Notepad** and save it as the file.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
    <title>Products</title>
</head>
<body>
    The following are the products offered :

    <ul>
        <li>Personal Health </li>
        <li>Beverages </li>
        <li>Garments </li>
        <li>Books </li>
    </ul>
</body>
</html>
```

Example 8: Products

Step 3: Write the following code in **Notepad** and save the file.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
<table>
<tr>
    <td>
        <a href="about.htm">About</a><br><br>
        <a href="products.htm">Products</a><br><br>
        <a href="mailto:Ind@capgemini.com">Contact</a><br><br>
    </td>
    <td>
        <h1>Welcome to Big Company</h1>
        <hr>
        <p>This is a very simple layout that would have nearly been impossible to do
           without tables</p>
    </td>
    <td><br></td>
</tr>
</table>
</body>
</html>
```

Example 9: Welcome to Big Company

Step 4: Start the Internet Explorer. On the **File** menu, click **Open**. **Open** dialog box appears. Click the **Browse** button and open the page with links file. Verify if the links on the page are working as per the requirement.

Problem 2: Employee Details <<To Do>>
Problem Statement:

Design a simple home page for a company to display employee details as given below.

Empcode	Emp Name	Dept Code	Experience
1001	Kiran Rao	10	8 Yrs.
1002	Aamir Khan	20	5 Yrs.
1003	Ishita Shah	30	10 Yrs.

Figure 16: EmployeeDetails

When you click the department code “10” hyperlink, page with following content should be displayed.

This is Sales department located at Mumbai...

Figure 17: Sales Department

When you click the department code “20” hyperlink, page with following content should be displayed.

This is training department located at Pune...

Figure 18: Training Department

When you click the department code “30” hyperlink, page with following content should be displayed.

This is accounts department located at Chennai...

Figure 19: Accounts Department

Lab 5: Image Handling

Goals	At the end of this lab session you will be able to: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Understand the use of inline images.• Attributes of an inline image.• Text and image aligning.• Use of an image as a hyperlink.
Time	30 minutes

Problem 1: Images with Clickable Areas <<To do>>

Problem Statement:

Create a web page with some images as shown in following figure:



Figure 20 : Images

Lab 6: Working with Frames

Goals	At the end of this lab session you will be able to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand the need for frames in web pages. • Create and work with frames. • Manage large content with frame.
Time	30 minutes

Problem 1: Frames

Problem Statement:

Create a web page which allows you to click on 2 hyperlinks courses, menu in the frame on the left. When you click a link, the details are displayed in the frame on the right. The file layout.html is loaded in the frame on the left.

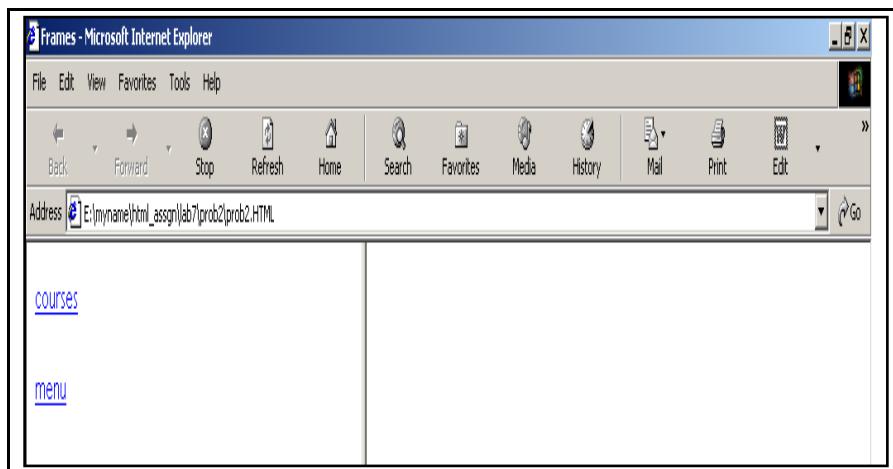


Figure 211: Frames

When you click the link "courses", the details are displayed in the frame on the right.

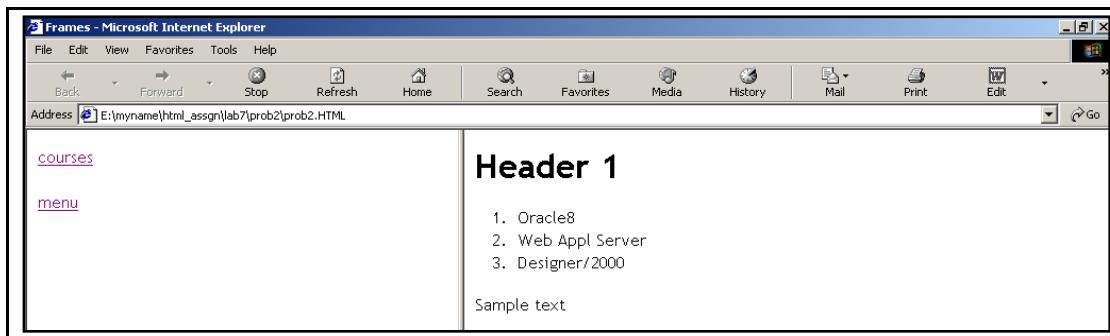


Figure 222: Courses

When you click the link “menu”, the details are displayed in the frame on the right

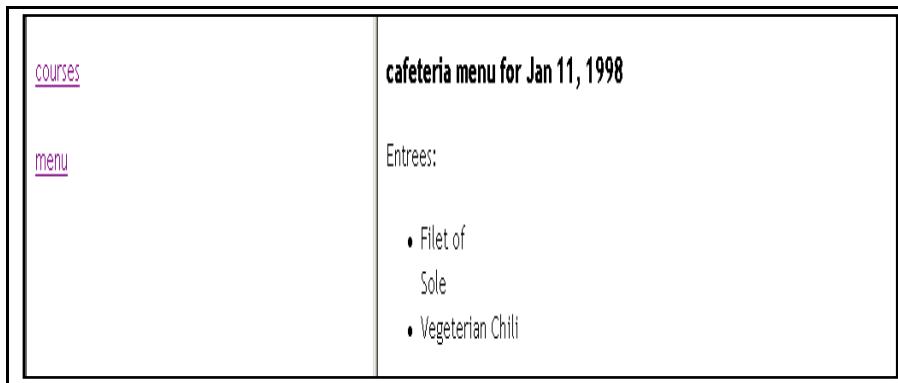


Figure 233: Menu

Solution

Step 1: Write the following code in **Notepad** and save the file.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title>Frames</title>
</head>
<body>
<iframe src="content.html" width="100"></iframe>
<iframe name="side-2" width="1000"></iframe>
</body>
</html>
```

Example 10: Frames (1)

Step 2: Write the following code in **Notepad** and save it as *lab6\prob1\layout.html*.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
<a href="courses.html" target="side-2"> courses </a><br><br>
<a href="menu.html" target="side-2"> menu </a>
</body>
</html>
```

Example 11: Frames (2)

Step 3: Write the following code in **Notepad** and save.

```
<html>
<head>
    <title>Sample Page</title>
</head>
<body >
<h1>Header 1</h1>
<ol>
    <li>Oracle8</li>
    <li>Web Appl Server</li>
    <li>Designer/2000</li>
</ol>

Sample text
</body>
</html>
```

Example 12: Courses

Step 4: Write the following code in **Notepad** and save.

```
<html>
<head>
<title>Cafeteria Menu Application</title>
</head>
<body>
<h3>cafeteria menu for Jan 11, 1998</h3>
<p>
Entrees:<br>
<ul>
<li>Filet of <br>Sole
<li>Vegetarian Chili
</ul>
</body>
</html>
```

Example 13: Menu

Step 5: Open the file prob1\layout.html in the browser and check if the page works as per the requirement.

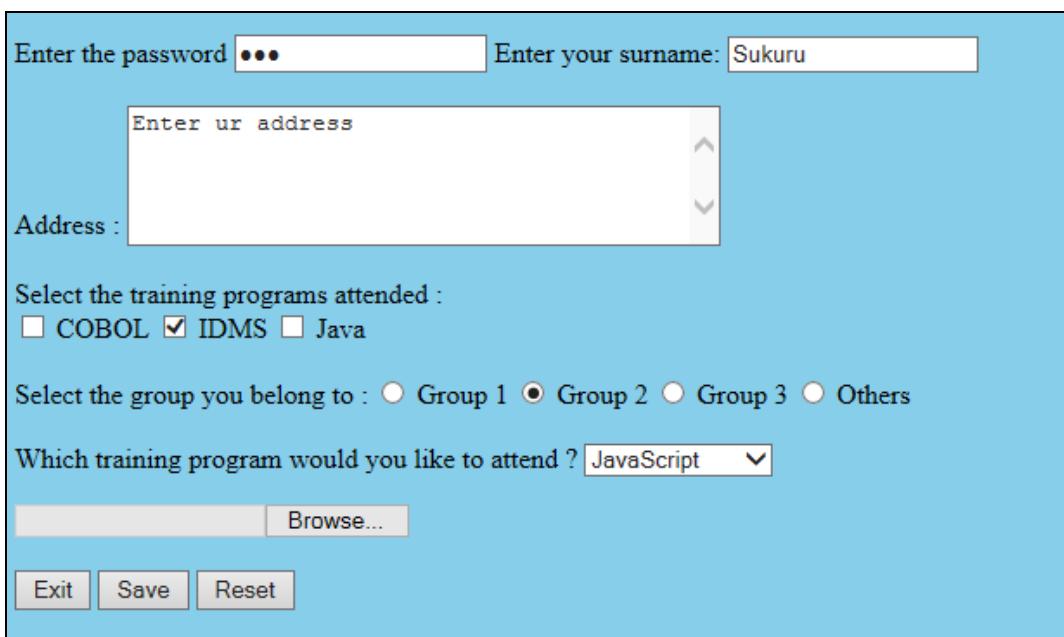
Lab 7: HTML Forms for User Input

Goals	At the end of this lab session you will be able to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand the role of forms in web pages. • Understand various HTML elements used in forms. • Develop HTML forms in web pages.
Time	45 minutes

Problem 1: Form

Problem Statement:

Design a web page *prob1.html* in the directory *lab7*. When *prob1.html* is opened in the browser, the page is displayed as shown in the figure that follows.



The screenshot shows a web form with the following fields:

- Text input field: "Enter the password" with placeholder "•••".
- Text input field: "Enter your surname" with value "Sukuru".
- Text area: "Enter ur address" with placeholder "Address :".
- Text input field: "Address :" with placeholder "Address :".
- Text input field: "Select the training programs attended :

 - COBOL
 - IDMS
 - Java

- Text input field: "Select the group you belong to :"
 - Group 1
 - Group 2
 - Group 3
 - Others
- Text input field: "Which training program would you like to attend ?" with dropdown menu showing "JavaScript".
- Text input field: "Browse..." with a file input field to its left.
- Buttons: "Exit", "Save", and "Reset".

Figure 244: Forms

Solution

Step 1: Write the following code in **Notepad** and save it as *lab6\prob1.html*.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title>Form Methods</title>
</head>
<body style="background-color:skyblue">
<form action="mailto:Ind.in@capgemini.com" name="ab" method="post"
enctype="multipart/form-data">
<p>
Enter the password
<input type="password" name="USERNAME" size="20" value="abc" tabindex="3">
<input type="hidden" name="coname" value="PCS">
Enter your surname:
<input type="text" name="surname" SIZE="20" readonly value="Sukuru" tabindex="2"
maxlength="30"> <br> <br>
Address :
<textarea name="addr" Rows="5" cols="40" tabindex="0" accesskey="A">Enter ur
address </textarea>
<br> <br> Select the training programs attended : <br>
<input type="checkbox" name="s-cobol"> COBOL
<input type="checkbox" name="s-idms" checked> IDMS
<input type="checkbox" name="s-java"> Java <br> <br>
Select the group you belong to :
<input type="radio" name="s-grp" value="grp1"> Group 1
<input type="radio" name="s-grp" value="grp2" checked> Group 2
<input type="radio" name="s-grp" value="grp3"> Group 3
<input type="radio" name="s-grp" value="oth"> Others <BR> <BR>
Which training program would you like to attend ?
<select name="pref">
```

```
<option value="JS">JavaScript </option>
<option value="CORBA">CORBA </option>
<option value="VB6">Visual Basic 6 </option>
</select>
</p>
<input type="file" name="fnm"> <br><br>
<input type="button" name="but" value="Exit">
<input type="Submit" Value="Save" name="s-but">
<input type="reset" Value="Reset">
</form>
</body>
</html>
```

Example 14: Forms

Step 2: Open *prob1.html* in the browser and verify if the form is displayed as per the requirement.

Problem 2: Employee Details <<To Do>>

Problem Statement:

Design a web page *prob2.html* to accept the following employee details:

- Employee Name (Max 20 characters).
- Employee Code (Max 4 characters).
- Department (Use radio buttons).
- Date of Join (Use the format dd/mm/yyyy).
- Address.
- Training programs attended (Use check boxes).
- Training programs need to attend (Use select box).
- Send the information at empinfo@capgemini.com.

Name	<input type="text"/>		
Employee Code	<input type="text"/>		
Department	<input type="radio"/> Admin <input type="radio"/> HR <input type="radio"/> Technical <input type="radio"/> Accounts		
date of Joining	1	01	2014
dd	mm	YYYY	
Address	<div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; height: 100px; width: 100%;"></div>		
Training Program attended	<input type="checkbox"/> HTML/DHTML <input type="checkbox"/> Java <input type="checkbox"/> Client/Server <input type="checkbox"/> .NET		
Training program need to attend	<input type="text" value="JavaScript"/>		
Send the information at	empinfo@capgemini.com		

Figure 255: Employee Details

Solution

1. Open **Editor**. Type the code and save the file as lab7\prob2.html.
2. Open the page in the browser.
3. Verify if the output is as per the figure.

Lab 8: New Form Elements

Goals	At the end of this lab session, you will be able to: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Develop web pages using HTML5 enhanced form elements
Time	120 minutes

Problem 1: Form

Problem Statement:

Design a web page *prob1.html* in the directory *lab8*. When *prob1.html* is opened in the browser, the page is displayed as shown in the below figure

Solution

Step 1: Write the following code in **Notepad** and save it as *lab8\prob1.html*.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <meta name="viewport" content="height=device-height,width=device-width,user-scalable=no" />
    <meta charset="UTF-8">
    <title>New Form Elements</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <form name="Formelements" action="index2.jsp">
      <table>
        <tr>
          <td><label for="demo">Placeholder : </label></td>
          <td><input id ="demo" name="demo" placeholder="Enter Numbers Only" /></td>
        </tr>
        <tr>
          <td><label for="nameauto">Autofocus : </label></td>
          <td><input id ="nameauto" name="nameauto" type="text" autofocus/></td>
        </tr>
    </table>
  </form>
</body>
</html>
```

```
<tr>
    <td><label for="range">Range : </label></td>
    <td><input id="range" name="range" type="range" min="0" max="50" value="10">
</td>
</tr>
<tr>
    <td><label for="search">Search : </label></td>
    <td><input id="search" name="search" type="search" placeholder="Search...">
</td>
</tr>
```

```
<tr>
    <td><label for="date">Date : </label></td>
    <td>
        <input id="date" name="date" type="date" min="2010-08-14" max="2014-08-14"
value="" />
    </td>
</tr>

<tr>
    <td><label for="date">Week : </label></td>
    <td><input id="date" name="date" type="week" value="" />
    </td>
</tr>

<tr>
    <td><label for="date">Month : </label></td>
    <td><input id="date" name="date" type="month" value="" />
    </td>
</tr>

<tr>
    <td><label for="date">Time : </label></td>
    <td><input id="date" name="date" type="time" value="" />
    </td>
</tr>
```

```
</tr>

<tr>
    <td><label for="number">Number : </label></td>
    <td>
        <input id="number" name="number" type="number" step="1" min="-5" max="10"
value="0" />
    <td>
        </tr>

<tr>
    <td><label for="required">Required : </label></td>
    <td><input id="required" name="user" type="text" required /></td>

</tr>

<tr>
    <td><label for="email">Email:</label></td>
    <td><input id="email" name="email" type="email" required/></td>
</tr>
<tr>
    <td><label for="color">Color : </label></td>
    <td><input id="color" name="color" type="color" placeholder="e.g. #bbbbbb"
/><td>
    </tr>
<tr>
    <td><label for="country_name">Country : </label></td>
    <td><input id="country_name" name="country_name" type="text" list="country"
/></td>
```

```

<td><datalist id="country">
    <option value="Afghanistan">
    <option value="Albania">
    <option value="Algeria">
    <option value="Andorra">
    <option value="Angola">
    <option value="Car">
    <option value="Cat">
    <option value="City">
    <option value="Cup">
    <option value="Clip">
</datalist></td>
</tr>

<tr><td colspan="2"><audio controls >
    <source src= "god.mp3" type="audio/mpeg" />
    <source src= "1vs0_JuniorGroove.ogg" type="audio/ogg"/>
</audio></td></tr>
<!-- audio code works on Firefox and opera .ogg format only -->

<tr>
    <td colspan="2"><video
src="http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/7/79/Big_Buck_Bunny_small.ogv"
controls width="300" height="250">
</video></td></tr>
<!-- Video code works only on Firefox. .ogg format. various ogg file extension are
.ogx, .ogv, .oga, .spx. -->
</table>
<table>
<tr>

```

```
<td align="right"><button type="submit" name="submit"  
value="Submit">Submit</button></td>  
  
<td align="left"><button type="reset" name="reset"  
value="reset">Reset</button></td>  
  
</tr>  
  
</table>  
  
</form>  
  
</body>  
  
</html>
```

Example 155: Code for New Form Elements

Placeholder :

Autofocus :

Range :

Search :

Date :

Week :

Month :

Time :

Number :

Required :

Email:

Color :

Country :



Figure 266: New Form Elements

Problem 2: Candidate Details <<To Do>>**Problem Statement:**

Design a web page StudentInfoForm.html to accept the following student details:

1. Name (Accept only characters , Max 15 characters)
2. Password (Max 15 characters)
3. Phone number(Accept 10 digits)
4. Gender (Make use of radio button)
5. Date of Birth (Make use of date field and date of birth should not be greater than current date)
6. Email (Accept valid Email)
7. Highest Qualification (Make use of datalist to populate data like B.Tech, M.Tech, MBA, MCA, MSc, MA, BSC..)
8. Courses interested in (Make use of check box)
9. Comments to mention regarding Degree / External Certificates (Make use of textarea)
10. Uploading Degree / External certificates (Make use of file input type)
11. Use Placeholders to describe the type of input.
12. All fields marked (*) are mandatory

Candidate Information

Name: *	<input type="text"/>
Password: *	<input type="password"/>
Phone number: *	<input type="text"/>
Gender: *	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Male <input type="radio"/> Female
Date of Birth: *	<input type="text" value="mm / dd / yyyy"/>
Email: *	<input type="text"/>
Highest Qualification: *	<input type="text" value="Select Highest Qualification"/>
Courses Interested in: *	<input type="checkbox"/> Java <input type="checkbox"/> HTML 5 <input type="checkbox"/> CSS 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Angular JS <input type="checkbox"/> JQuery
Comments: (Mention External Certifications if any)	<input type="text"/>
Upload Degree / External Certificates: *	<input type="button" value="Choose Files"/> No file chosen
	<input type="button" value="Submit Information"/> <input type="button" value="Clear"/>

All fields marked (*) are mandatory

Figure 277: Candidate Details

Solution

1. Open **Editor**. Type the code and save the file as lab7\prob2.html.
2. Open the page in the browser.
3. Verify if the output is as per the figure.

Appendices

Appendix A: HTML Standards

Key Things To Keep In Mind:

- HTML standards help you reach the widest possible audience.
- There are many technologies that are *associated* with HTML because they are used on a Web page or in conjunction with HTML. But these technologies are *not* HTML:
 - CGI (Common Gateway Interface)
 - Java
 - JavaScript (JavaScript is also *not* Java)
 - Dynamic HTML (DHTML)
 - XML (Extensible Markup Language)
 - A variety of other emerging technologies
 - For each of it, please follow the coding conventions, specified by that technology.
- Sometimes you need to break the rules and use non-standard syntax for good reasons.
Try to keep this to a minimum.

How to Follow HTML Standards

Identify which version of HTML you are using in your document through the DOCTYPE line at the top of your file.

See the W3C site for more information on document types and DOCTYPE statements.

The important thing to remember is that a DOCTYPE statement is essential to assist validation software in checking your document.

- Use tools (supported by W3C) that support standards. In particular, install and use the *Tidy* program or *Tidy GUI* on your computer.
- Use W3C validation markup service to check the syntax of documents you create.
- Refer to W3C for technical and syntax information.

Some Simple HTML standards:

- The names of HTML files should always end with the ".html" extension.

Example:

Good: foo.html

Bad: foo.bar

- Always include a <HTML> tag at the very beginning and a </HTML> tag at the very end of your HTML documents.
- Always use the <HEAD> and </HEAD> tags to define a header section in your HTML documents.
- Always give your documents a title by using the <TITLE> and </TITLE> tags in the header section of your HTML documents.
- Always use the <BODY> and </BODY> tags to define the body in your HTML documents, which is everything in your document between the <HTML> and </HTML> that is not contained in your header section.
- Use the horizontal line tag <HR> to place a horizontal line beneath any prominent headers in your documents to help them stand out from the surrounding information.

Example:

```
<H1>My Document's Title</H1>
```

```
<HR>
```

- Always include a LINK with REV="MADE" in the header section of your HTML documents identifying you as the author.

Example:

```
<LINK REV="MADE" HREF="mailto:your_logonid@cs.niu.edu">
```

- Reasonable line lengths (no greater than 80 characters).
- Attributes associated with tags must be enclosed in quotes.

Example:

```

```

- Code is written in a consistent case. All command tags should be completely capitalized, in order for the tags to stand out better from the surrounding text.

Example:

Good: This text is emphasized.

Bad: This text is emphasized.

- All code should include comment tags for readability, particularly when nested tables are used.
- Images have *alt*, *height*, and *width* attributes. They must be placed in the same directory as the HTML files. These images must be referenced in the code as:

Example:

Good:

bad: .

- Links are coded correctly. All "HREF=" fields in anchor tags should always be enclosed in quotes.

Example:

Good:

Bad:

- Confirm that ©, ®, ™, and ℠ marks are coded correctly. These special characters should always be coded using their respective ASCII codes. It should also be confirmed that the superscription of these characters is done in a consistent manner.

Example :

Please code these special characters as follows:

and Ampersand: andamp;

© Copyright: and#169;

® Registration: and#174;

™ Trademark: and#153;

- Check links. There is nothing more frustrating to users than a broken link (except possibly the blink tag). If the review is of an entire site or a complete section of a site, it is helpful to use an automated link checker. Because there may be hundreds, or even thousands of links, the chance of missing one when checking them by hand is unacceptably high. Since Quality Assurance is not involved in the actual construction of a site, the producer/webmaster needs to verify that links are pointing to the correct pages that those pages still exist, etc.
- If you code a URL which does not specify a file name, always end the URL with a front slash (some browsers choke if you do not do this).

Example:

Good:

Good:

Bad:

Bad:

- Whenever possible, use logical formatting tags instead of physical —one. Let the client's browser figure out the best way to display the information.

Preferred: You should read the book <CITE>Neuromancer</CITE>

Preferred: This text should stand out

Discouraged: You should read the book <I>Neuromancer</I>

Preferred: This text should <BOLD>stand out</BOLD>

- Always "sign" any HTML documents that you create. Include a horizontal line and a link to your homepage (using the ADDRESS style) at the very bottom.

Example:

...and this is the end of my document's text.<P>

<HR>

 <ADDRESS>

WWW</ADDRESS>

</BODY>

</HTML>

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