Web Basics – HTML5 Lab Book

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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 Code 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_assgn. 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

Time	Learn to manage document spacing 45 minutes
Goals	 browser window. Learn to apply physical or logical character effects.
	Understand the process of creating an HTML page and viewing it in a

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.

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.

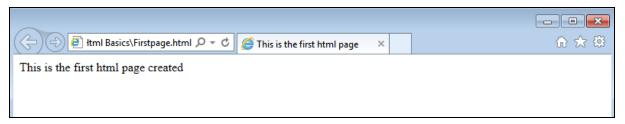


Figure 1: First.html in a browser

1.2 Example: MyFirstPage.html

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<html>
<head>
<tittle>My First Page</tittle>
<meta [http-equiv][contents=n]>
<meta http-equiv=refresh content=6o>
<!--will refresh the current document after every 6o seconds.-->
<meta http-equiv=refresh content="2o;url=c:/html/html34.htm">
<-will load secified file after 2o seconds. →
<br/>
<base href="c:/mydir/html/">
<!-- you to use shortcuts in your URLs if you must reference several files from the same
location.-->
</head>
<br/>
<br/>
<br/>
<html></html>
```

Example 1: MyFirstPage.html

Output of the above HTML code is:

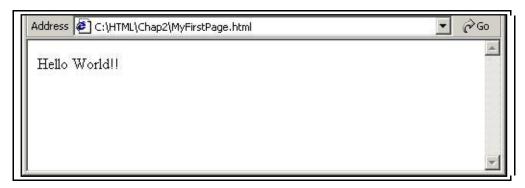


Figure 2: MyFirstPage.html Output

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

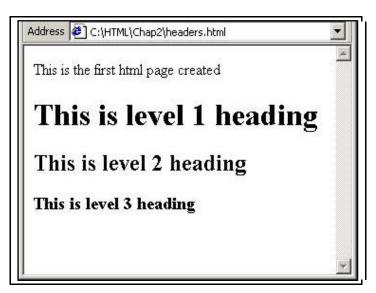


Figure 3: Headers.html Output

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>
</body>
</html>
```

Example 3: Address.html

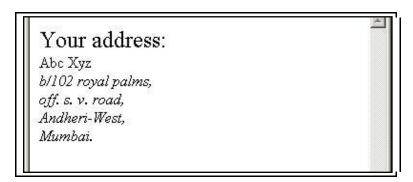


Figure 4: Address.html Output

1.5 Example: PreFormattedText.html

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

Example 4: PreFormattedText.html

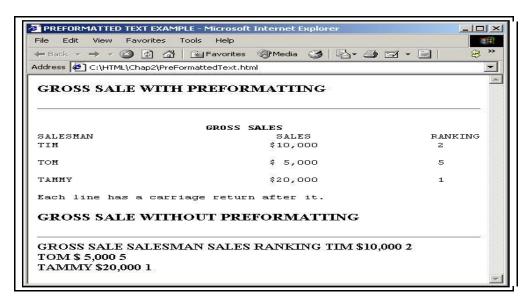


Figure 5: PreFormattedText.html Output

Problem 1: Resume Creation <<To Do>>

Problem Statement:

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

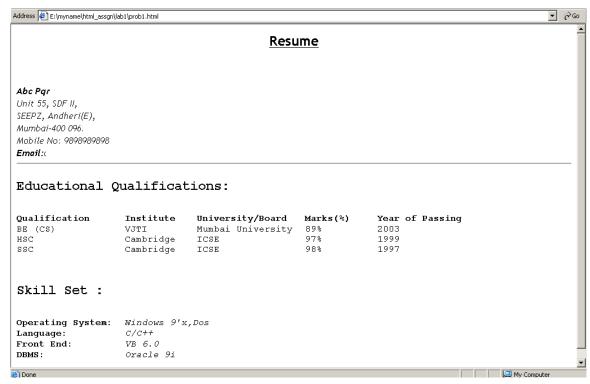


Figure 6: Resume Page

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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

	At the end of this lab session you will understand:
	Attributes of a Table
	Table Headers
Goals	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>
<caption>Fun with food</caption>
<colgroup>
  <col>
</colgroup>
<colgroup>
 <col align="center">
 <col>
</colgroup>
<thead>
Fruit
  Color
  Cost per pound
</thead>
Grapes
   Purple
   1.25
Cherries
   Red
   154.79
```

```
Kiwi
Kiwi
Brown

<t
```

Example 5: Fruit Table

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

Problem 2: Table Heading << To Do>>

<u>Problem Statement:</u> 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.

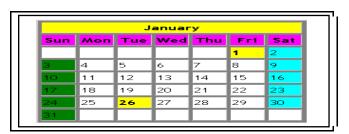


Figure 9: Calendar

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

Solution

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- 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

	At the end of this lab session you will be able to use following types of lists:
Goals	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

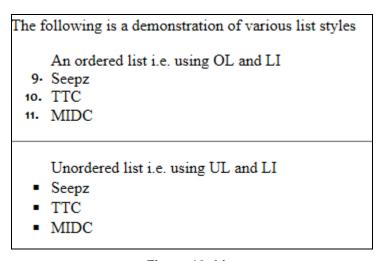


Figure 10: List

Solution

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

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title>Working with Lists</title>
</head>
<body>
      The following is a demonstration of various list styles
      An ordered list i.e. using OL and LI
            Seepz
            value="10">TTC
            MIDC
      <hr>
      Unordered list i.e. using UL and LI
            Seepz
            TTC
            MIDC
      </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.

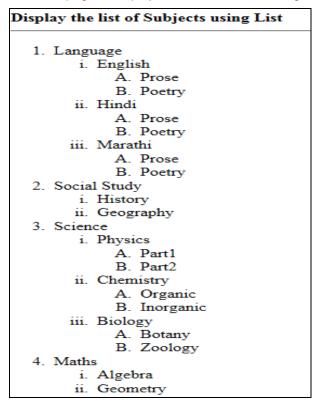


Figure 11: Subject list

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

	At the end of this lab session you will be able to:
	Create links to web documents.
Goals	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.

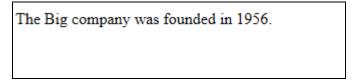


Figure 13: About

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 should open contact page or it should open outlook if it is configure on machine (use mailto attribute)

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.

Example 8: Products

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

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
<a href="about.htm">About</a><br><br>
         <a href="products.htm">Products</a><br><br>
         <a href="mailto:Ind@Int.com">Contact</a><br><br>
  <h1>Welcome to Big Company</h1>
         <hr>
         This is a very simple layout that would have nearly been impossible to do
         without tables
  </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	<u>20</u>	5 Yrs.
1003	Ishita Shah	<u>30</u>	10 Yrs.

Figure 15: EmployeeDetails

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

This is Sales department located at Mumbai...

Figure 16: 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 17: 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 18: Accounts Department

Lab 5: Image Handling

	At the end of this lab session you will be able to:
	Understand the use of inline images.
Goals	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 19 : Images

Lab 6: HTML Forms for User Input

	At the end of this lab session you will be able to:
Goals	 Understand the role of forms in web pages.
Guais	 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.

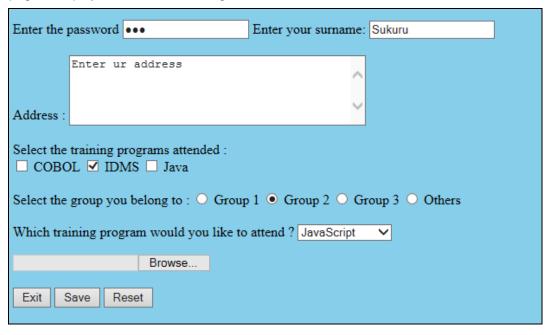


Figure 204: Forms

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@Int.com" name="ab" method="post"
enctype="multipart/form-data">
>
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> <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>

<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 10: 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@Int.com.

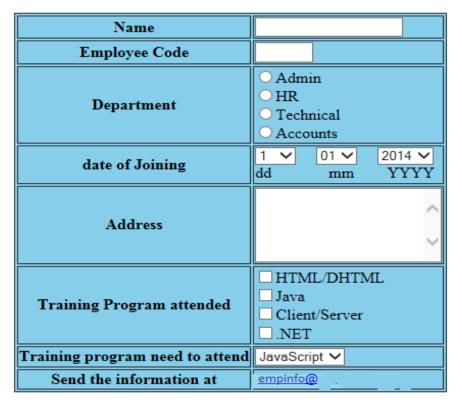


Figure 215: Employee Details

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 7: New Form Elements

Goals	At the end of this lab session, you will be able to:
Goals	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*.

<label for="range">Range : </label>

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

```
"range" name="range" type="range" min="0" max="50" value="10" />

/>

/>

//tr>

<label for="search">Search : </label>

//td>

//td>

//td>

//tr>

/>

//tr>
```

```
<label for="date">Date : </label>
       <input id="date" name="date" type="date" min="2010-08-14" max="2014-08-14"
value=""/>
     <label for="date">Week : </label>
       <input id="date" name="date" type="week" value=""/>
     <label for="date">Month: </label>
       <input id="date" name="date" type="month" value=""/>
     <label for="date">Time : </label>
       <input id="date" name="date" type="time" value=""/> 
    <label for="number">Number : </label>
```

```
<input id="number" name="number" type="number" step="1" min="-5" max="10"</pre>
value="0" />
    <label for="required">Required : </label>
       ="required" name="user" type="text" required />
     <label for="email">Email:</label>
       ="email" required/>
     <label for="color">Color : </label>
       <input id="color" name="color" type="color" placeholder="e.g. #bbbbbb"
/>
     <label for="country_name">Country : </label>
     <input id="country_name" name="country_name" type="text" list="country"
/>
```

```
<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>
         <audio controls >
             <source src= "god.mp3" type="audio/mpeg" />
             <source src= "1vs0_JuniorGroove.ogg" type="audio/ogg"/>
           </audio>
         <!-- audio code works on Firefox and opera .ogg format only
         <video
   src="http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/7/79/Big_Buck_Bunny_small.ogv"
   controls width="300" height="250">
           </ri>
    <!-- Video code works only on Firefox. .ogg format. various ogg file extension are
   .ogx, .ogv, .oga, .spx.
                         -->
         <button type="submit" name="submit"
   value="Submit">Submit</button>
           <button type="reset" name="reset"
   value="reset">Reset</button>
         </form>
34 43
```

</body>

Example 115: Code for New Form Elements

Placeholder:	Enter Numbers Only	
Autofocus:		
Range:	=	
Search:	Search	
Date:	mm/dd/yyyy	
Week:	Week,	
Month:	,	
Time :	:	
Number :	0	
Required:		
Email:		
Color:		
Country:		
—	0:00 🦸	
	0:00	
Submit Reset		

Figure 226: 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



All fields marked (*) are mandatory

Figure 237: 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)
 - o Java
 - JavaScript(JavaScript is also not Java)
 - Dynamic HTML (DHTML)
 - o XML (Extensible Markup Language)
 - A variety of other emerging technologies
 - o 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 SM 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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