# Web Application Development

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# Agenda

**01** **HTML Table**

**02** **HTML Class Vs. ID**

**03** **HTML Inline Vs. Block level elements**
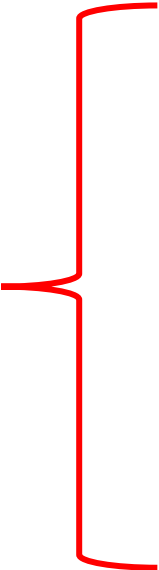
**04** **HTML Escaping Chars**

**05** **HTML Forms**

# Tables

**<table>**

| Name | Department | University |
|------|-----------|-----------|
| Sara | CS | Mansoura |
| Ahmed | BIS | Tanta |
| Mohamed | IS | Cairo |
| Rana | IT | Banha |

**</table>**

# Tables

**<table>**

**<tr>**

**</tr>**

**</table>**

| Name | Department | University |
|------|------------|------------|
| Sara | CS | Mansoura |
| Ahmed | BIS | Tanta |
| Mohamed | IS | Cairo |
| Rana | IT | Banha |

# Tables

**&lt;table&gt;**

 **&lt;tr&gt;**
<span style="color:red">**&lt;th&gt; Name &lt;/th&gt;**</span>



  **&lt;/tr&gt;**


**&lt;/table&gt;**

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|------|------------|------------|
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**<tr>**
**<th> Name </th>**
**<th> Department </th>**

**</tr>**

**</table>**

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# Tables

**\<table\>**
  **\<tr\>**
**\<th\> Name \</th\>**
**\<th\> Department \</th\>**
**<span style="color:red">\<th\> University\</th\></span>**

  **\</tr\>**

**\</table\>**

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# Tables

```
<table>
 <tr>
    <th> Name </th>
    <th> Department </th>
    <th> University</th>
  </tr>
   <tr>


   </tr>


</table>
```

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# Tables

```
<table>
 <tr>
    <th> Name </th>
    <th> Department </th>
    <th> University</th>
  </tr>

  <tr>

    <td> Sara </td>



  </tr>


</table>
```

| Name | Department | University |
|------|-----------|-----------|
| Sara | CS | Mansoura |
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# Tables

```
<table>
 <tr>
     <th> Name </th>
     <th> Department </th>
     <th> University</th>
 </tr>

 <tr>

     <td> Sara </td>
     <td> CS </td>


 </tr>


</table>
```

| Name | Department | University |
|------|------------|------------|
| Sara | CS | Mansoura |
| Ahmed | BIS | Tanta |
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| Rana | IT | Banha |

# Tables

```
<table>
 <tr>
    <th> Name </th>
    <th> Department </th>
    <th> University</th>
 </tr>

 <tr>

    <td> Sara </td>
    <td> CS </td>
    <td>  Mansoura </td>
 </tr>


</table>
```

| Name | Department | University |
|------|------------|------------|
| Sara | CS | Mansoura |
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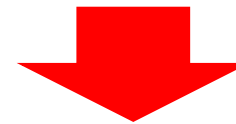# Tables

```
<table>
  <tr>
      <th> Name </th>
      <th> Department </th>
      <th> University</th>
  </tr>

  <tr>
      <td> Sara </td>
      <td> CS </td>
       <td>  Mansoura </td>
  </tr>

</table>
```

| Name | Department | University |
|------|------------|------------|
| Sara | CS | Mansoura |
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| Mohamed | IS | Cairo |
| Rana | IT | Banha |

# Tables

```
        <table>
<!-- <tr>

        <th> Name </th>
        <th> Department </th>
        <th> University</th>
    </tr>        -->

     <tr>

       <td> Sara </td>
       <td> CS </td>
        <td>  Mansoura </td>

     </tr>



   </table>
```

HTML Comments
<!--
-->

| Name | Department | University |
|------|------------|------------|
| Sara | CS | Mansoura |
| Ahmed | BIS | Tanta |
| Mohamed | IS | Cairo |
| Rana | IT | Banha |

| | | |
|------|------|----------|
| Sara | CS | Mansoura |
| Ahmed | BIS | Tanta |
| Mohamed | IS | Cairo |
| Rana | IT | Banha |

# HTML element Class Vs. ID

| Class | ID |
|---|---|
| Every HTML element can also carry a class attribute. Sometimes, rather than uniquely identifying one element within a document, you will want a way to identify several elements as being different from the other elements on the page. | Every HTML element can carry the id attribute. It is used to uniquely identify that element from other elements on the page. |

```
<p id="e1"> My Name is Sara El-Metwally </p>
<p id="e2"> Iam an assistant professor of CS </p>
```

# HTML element Class Vs. ID

| Class | ID |
|---|---|
| Every HTML element can also carry a class attribute. Sometimes, rather than uniquely identifying one element within a document, you will want a way to <span style="color:red">identify several elements</span> as being different from the other elements on the page. | Every HTML element can carry the id attribute. It is used <span style="color:red">to uniquely identify</span> that element from other elements on the page. |

```
<p class="e1"> My Name is Sara El-Metwally </p>
<p class="e1"> Iam an assistant professor of CS </p>
```

# HTML element inline Vs. Block level

| Inline elements | Block level elements |
|---|---|
| Elements appear to continue on the same line as their neighboring elements.<br>**<a>, <b>,<em>** and **<img>** | Elements always appear to start on a new line on a browser window.<br>**<h1>,<p>, <ul>, and <li>** |

# Escape Characters

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

<p> 7 < 10 </p>

<p> 7 &lt; 10 </p>

</body>
</html>
```

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| < | **Less-than sign** &lt; &#60; | ¢ | **Cent sign** &cent; &#162; | ' | **Left single quote** &lsquo; &#8216; |
| > | **Greater-than sign** &gt; &amp; | £ | **Pound sign** &pound; &#163; | ' | **Right single quote** &rsquo; &#8217; |
| & | **Ampersand** &amp; &#38; | ¥ | **Yen sign** &yen; &#165; | " | **Left double quotes** &ldquo; &#8220; |
| " | **Quotation mark** &quot; &#34; | € | **Euro sign** &euro; &#8364; | " | **Right double quotes** &rdquo; &#8221; |
| | | © | **Copyright symbol** &copy; &#169; | × | **Multiplication sign** &times; &#215; |
| | | ® | **Registered trademark** &reg; &#174; | ÷ | **Division sign** &divide; &#247; |
| | | ™ | **Trademark** &trade; &#8482; | | |

Image credit  from book HTML & CSS Design and Build Websites by Jon Duckett

# HTML FORMS

## Registration Form

First Name: [Sara]  Last Name: [El-metwally]

Female ⚪  Male ⚪

Email: [sarah_almetwally4@mans.e]  Password: [              ]

Birthday [Month ▾]

I agree to all conditions of the form ☐  [Submit]

# HTML FORMS

❑ HTML borrows the concept of a form to refer to different elements that allow you to <u>collect information from visitors to your site</u>.

❑ There are several types of form controls that you can use to collect information from visitors to your site.

❑ These controls are classified as:
- ❑Adding Text
- ❑Making Choices
- ❑ Submitting Buttons
- ❑Uploading Files

# HTML FORMS

## ADDING TEXT:

**Text input** (single-line)
Used for a single line of text such as email addresses and names.

Ivy

**Password input**
Like a single line text box but it masks the characters entered.

•••••••

**Text area** (multi-line)
For longer areas of text, such as messages and comments.

Enter your comments...

Image credit  from book HTML & CSS Design and Build Websites by Jon Duckett

# HTML FORMS

## MAKING CHOICES:

### Radio buttons
For use when a user must select one of a number of options.

◉ Rock ◯ Pop ◯ Jazz

### Checkboxes
When a user can select and unselect one or more options.

☑ iTunes ☐ Last.fm ☐ Spotify

### Drop-down boxes
When a user must pick one of a number of options from a list.

[ iPod ▢ ]

# HTML FORMS

**SUBMITTING FORMS:**

**Submit buttons**
To submit data from your form to another web page.

Subscribe

**Image buttons**
Similar to submit buttons but they allow you to use an image.

SUBSCRIBE

**UPLOADING FILES:**

**File upload**
Allows users to upload files (e.g. images) to a website.

Browse...

Upload

Image credit  from book HTML & CSS Design and Build Websites by Jon Duckett

# How Forms Work?

## Registration Form

First Name: Sara      Last Name: El-metwally

Female ○  Male ○

Email: sarah_almetwally4@mans.e  Password: [          ]

Birthday Month ▼

I agree to all conditions of the form ☐  Submit

**01** A user fills in a form and then presses a button to submit the information to the server.

**02** The name of each form control is sent to the server along with the value the user enters or selects.

**03** The server processes the information using a programming language such as PHP, C#, or Java. It may also store the information in a database.

## Thank You!

Please check your email for further instructions on how to complete your account setup.

Having trouble? Contact us

Continue to homepage

**04** The server creates a new page to send back to the browser based on the information received.

# HTML FORMS

❑ A form may have several form controls, each gathering different information. The server needs to know which piece of inputted data corresponds with which form element.

❑To differentiate between various pieces of inputted data, information is sent from the browser to the server using name/value pairs.
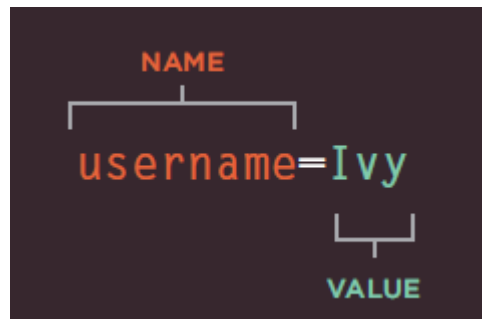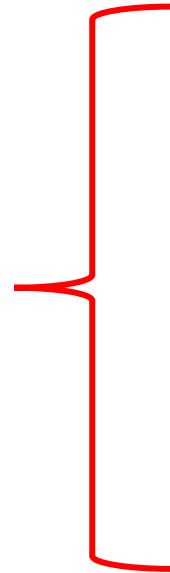


Image credit  from book HTML & CSS Design and Build Websites by Jon Duckett

# HTML FORMS

## Registration Form

First Name: Sara    Last Name: El-metwally

Female ○ Male ○

Email: sarah_almetwally4@mans.e    Password:

Birthday Month ▼

I agree to all conditions of the form ☐    Submit

# HTML FORMS

**\<form  action = ""   method =""  >**



### Registration Form

First Name: Sara           Last Name: El-metwally

Female ○  Male ○

Email: sarah_almetwally4@mans.e|  Password: [          ]

Birthday [Month ▾]

I agree to all conditions of the form ☐  [Submit]

**\</form>**

❑ Every **\<form> element requires** an **action attribute.**
❑ **Its value** is the URL for the page on the server that will receive the information in the form when it is submitted.

# HTML FORMS

**<form action =** "http://www.example.com/subscribe.php" **method =**"" **>**

## Registration Form

First Name: Sara          Last Name: El-metwally
Female ○ Male ○
Email: sarah_almetwally4@mans.e| Password: 
Birthday Month ▼
I agree to all conditions of the form ☐  Submit

**</form>**

❑ Every **<form> element requires** an **action attribute.**
❑ **Its value** is the URL for the page on the server that will receive the information in the form when it is submitted.

# HTML FORMS

**\<form  action =** "http://www.example.com/subscribe.php"   **method =**"get"  **>**

**Registration Form**

First Name: Sara          Last Name: El-metwally

Female ○ Male ○

Email: sarah_almetwally4@mans.e Password:

Birthday Month ▼

I agree to all conditions of the form ☐  Submit

**\</form>**

❑ Forms can be sent using one of two **method**s: **get** or **post**.

❑ With the **get** method**, the values** from the form **are added to the end of the URL specified in the action attribute.**

❑ The **get** method is ideal for **search boxes (short forms)**, and when you are just **retrieving data from the web server** not sending information to DB.

# HTML FORMS

**<form  action =** "http://www.example.com/subscribe.php"   **method =**"post"  **>**
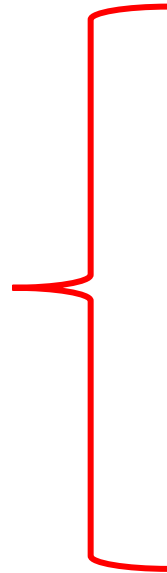
**Registration Form**

First Name: Sara    Last Name: El-metwally

Female ◯  Male ◯

Email: sarah_almetwally4@mans.e  Password:

Birthday Month ▼

I agree to all conditions of the form ☐  Submit

**</form>**

❑  With the **post** method the values are sent in what are known as **HTTP headers**.
❑ You should use the **post** method if your form :
  ❑  is very long
  ❑  allows users to upload files
  ❑  contains sensitive data
  ❑  deals with DB

# HTML FORMS

**<form  action = "" method ="" >**

**Registration Form**

First Name: Sara        Last Name: El-metwally

Female ○  Male ○

Email: sarah_almetwally4@mans.e  Password: 

Birthday Month ▼

I agree to all conditions of the form ☐  Submit

**</form>**

❑  If the method attribute is not used, the form data will be sent using the **get method.**

# HTML FORMS

**&lt;form action = "" method ="" &gt;**

**&lt;p&gt; First Name:**

```
<input type= "text"
name ="firstname" size="15"
maxlength="30" />
```

**&lt;/p&gt;**

**&lt;/form&gt;**



Registration Form

First Name: Sara | Last Name: El-metwally
Female ○ Male ○
Email: sarah_almetwally4@mans.e | Password:
Birthday Month ▼
I agree to all conditions of the form □ Submit

❑ The **&lt;input&gt; element is used** to create several different form controls.
❑ The value of the **type** attribute determines what kind of input they will be creating.
❑ When the **type attribute has a** value of **text, it creates a single line** text input.

# HTML FORMS

**&lt;form action = "" method ="" &gt;**

**&lt;p&gt; First Name:**

**&lt;input type**= "text"
**name** ="firstname"
**maxlength**="30" /&gt;

**&lt;/p&gt;**

**&lt;/form&gt;**



**Registration Form**

First Name: Sara     Last Name: El-metwally
Female ○ Male ○
Email: sarah_almetwally4@mans.e| Password: [        ]
Birthday [Month ▼]
I agree to all conditions of the form ☐ [Submit]

❑ Each form control requires a **name attribute.**
❑ The value of this attribute identifies the form control and is sent along with the information they enter to the server.
❑ You can use the **maxlength** attribute to limit the number of characters a user may enter into the text field.

# HTML FORMS

**\<form** action = "" method ="" **\>**

**\<lable\> First Name:**

\<**input type**= "text"
**name** ="firstname"
**maxlength**="30" />

**\</lable\>**

**\</form\>**

## Registration Form

First Name: Sara    Last Name: El-metwally

Female ○ Male ○

Email: sarah_almetwally4@mans.e   Password: [ ]

Birthday Month ▼

I agree to all conditions of the form ☐ [ Submit ]

# HTML FORMS

**<form action = "" method ="" >**

**<lable for ="txtbox1">** **First Name: </lable>**

```
<input id= "txtbox1" type= "text"
name ="firstname" maxlength="30" />
```

**</form>**

**Registration Form**

First Name: Sara      Last Name: El-metwally
Female ○  Male ○
Email: sarah_almetwally4@mans.e   Password: 
Birthday Month ▼
I agree to all conditions of the form ☐  Submit

❑ A label can be kept separate from the form control and use the **for** attribute to indicate which form control it is a label for.
❑ The value of the **for attribute** matches that of the **id attribute** on the form control it is labeling.

# HTML FORMS

**<form action = "" method ="" >**

**<lable for ="txtbox1"> First Name: </lable>**

**<input id=** "txtbox1" **type**= "text"
**name** ="firstname" **maxlength**="30"
**placeholder**="Sara" **required** />

**</form>**

## Registration Form

First Name: Sara     Last Name: El-metwally
Female ○ Male ○
Email: sarah_almetwally4@mans.e| Password: 
Birthday Month ▼
I agree to all conditions of the form ☐ Submit

❑ On any text input, you can also use an attribute called **placeholder whose value is** text that will be shown in the text box until the user clicks in that area.
❑ An example of HTML5 form validation is the **required** attribute, which can be used on any form element that the user is expected to fill in.

# HTML FORMS

**<form action = "" method ="" >**

**<lable for ="txtbox2"> Email: </lable>**

**<input id= "txtbox2" type= "email" name ="email" placeholder="sara@gmail.com" required />**
  **</form>**



Registration Form

❑ On any text input, you can also use an attribute called **placeholder whose value is** text that will be shown in the text box until the user clicks in that area.
❑ An example of HTML5 form validation is the **required** attribute, which can be used on any form element that the user is expected to fill in.
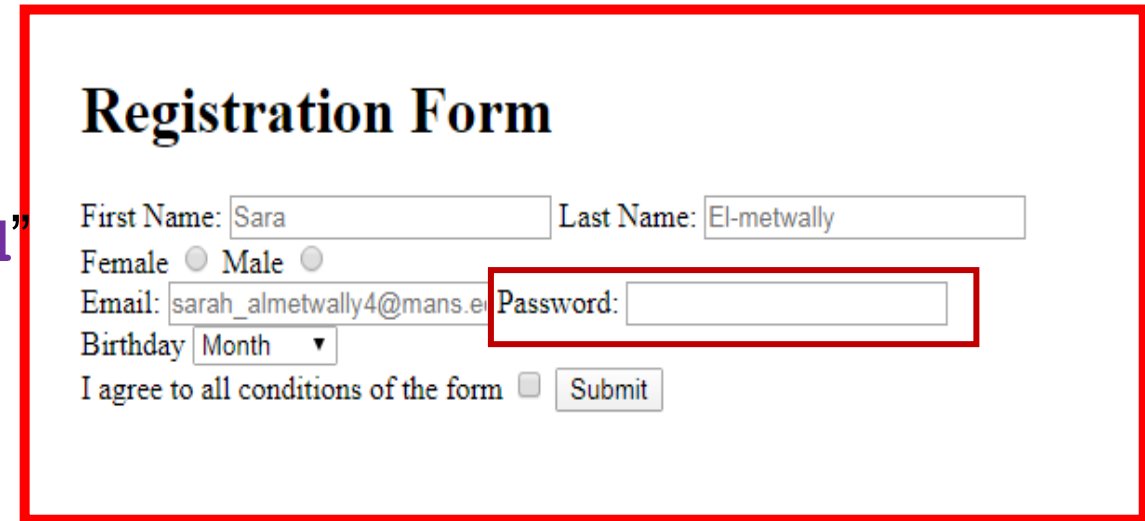
# HTML FORMS

**&lt;form** **action = "" ** **method =""** **&gt;**

**&lt;lable for =**"txtbox3"**&gt; Password **&lt;/lable&gt;

&lt;**input id=** "txtbox3" **type**= "**password**"
**name** ="paw" **required** /&gt;

**&lt;/form&gt;**

## Registration Form

First Name: Sara                    Last Name: El-metwally
Female ○  Male ○
Email: sarah_almetwally4@mans.e Password: [        ]
Birthday Month ▼
I agree to all conditions of the form □  Submit

❑ On any text input, you can also use an attribute called **placeholder whose value is** text that will be shown in the text box until the user clicks in that area.
❑ An example of HTML5 form validation is the **required** attribute, which can be used on any form element that the user is expected to fill in.

Thank You