**HTML Practices**

**Outline:**

1. HTML page
2. Responsive Web Design using the <meta> viewport
3. Responsive Web Design using media query
4. HTML Forms
5. Challenge

# HTML page

Download the provided text and image files.

Create scone.html page that looks like the following using HTML5 semantics elements.

A stack of biscuits with jam

Description automatically generated

# Responsive Web Design using the <meta> viewport

Introduce by Apple when released iPhone back in 2007. With this tag, a web page is rendered at actual size and can adjust the layout according to the device screen.

In modern web design, a web page needs to be responsive and render across different screen sizes. The viewport is specified as width or scale. For example,

<meta name=”viewport” content=”width=device-width, initial-scale=2.0” />

where width=device-width indicates width of the web page should be equal to the device width and initial-scale=2.0 indicates scale the content to twice the actual size. You may set minimum and maximum scale,

<meta name=”viewport” content=”width=device-width, minimum-scale=0.5, maximum-scale=3.0” />

Most responsive web design will set the meta tag to

<meta name=”viewport” content=”width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0” />

Set this to scone.html and check it out in web browser (adjust the size).

# Responsive Web Design using media query

Media queries are crucial for a responsive web design. It can be used to alter some areas of your web page at certain viewport widths. Let’s look at a simple web page that showcase the use of media queries.

|  |
| --- |
| <!DOCTYPE html>  <html lang="en" class="no-js">      <head>          <meta charset="utf-8"/>          <title>Media query example</title>          <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0"/>          <style>              body {                  background-color: grey;              }              @media screen and (min-width: 320px){                  body {                      background-color: green;                  }              }              @media screen and (min-width: 480px){                  body {                      background-color: yellow;                  }              }          </style>      </head>      <body></body>  </html> |

Now, add TWO additional media queries to set background color to orange when screen size is 767px and set background color to red when screen size is 960px. Test it out in web browser.

Find more on media queries at <https://www.w3schools.com/css/css_rwd_mediaqueries.asp> and more on interactive media features at <https://www.w3schools.com/css/css_rwd_mediaqueries.asp>

# HTML Forms

Previously, JavaScript is needed in adding text placeholder, date pickers or sliders into HTML forms. Also, JavaScript code is needed to check the data enter into the form’s fields by user and display errors if the data type is not the intended for each form’s fields. HTML5 provides easier solutions to these problems. Find more HTML form related at <https://www.w3schools.com/html/html_forms.asp>

The incomplete version of form.html is provided. Add the missing form elements and set attributes’ value correctly (min, max, placeholder, required, autocomplete, autofocus, etc).

A screenshot of a registration form

Description automatically generated

# Challenge

Challenge yourself by merging the use of multiple media queries to alter the background color for the scone / form example (without using JavaScript for now).