



T.C. İSTANBUL KÜLTÜR ÜNİVERSİTESİ

COM5005 – WEB PROGRAMMING

LAB 02 – Introduction to HTML and CSS

After completing this Lab, you will be able to

- Create HTML Frames
- Create Tables
- Create List
- Structure of CSS
- Embedding CSS into HTML

PROCEDURE 1 – How is a Web Page split into Frames?

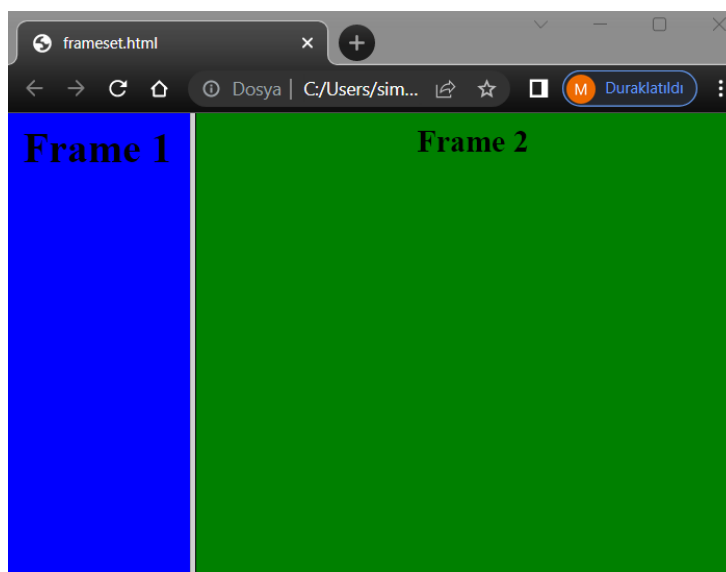
Frames are HTML windows that open multiple documents on a single page. This way you will have a different window and content on the right and a different window and content on the left. Generally, one window is used as the area where the links are located, and the other window is used as the area where the actual content will be found.

- We start splitting windows with the **<frameset>** code. What we need to pay attention to is that it cannot be written between **<body>...</body>**.

```
<html>

    <frameset cols = "25%,75%">
        <frame src = "frame_a.html">
        <frame src = "frame_b.html">
    </frameset>
</html>
```

** Execute the code and review the results.



- The use of **cols="value1, value2"** in the example indicates the proportions of the window columns. If we are going to use horizontal windows, we should use **rows="value1, value2"** this time.
- Values should be written as the number of windows. If 3 windows are to be used, the 3 windows must be set in order: **cols="200,25%,*"**.

Step 1- Using a horizontal frame.

```
<html>
<frameset rows="25%,50%,25%">

    <frame src="frame_a.html">
    <frame src="frame_b.html">
    <frame src="frame_c.html">

</frameset>
</html>
```

** Execute the code and review the results.



Step 2 – Using Horizontal and Vertical Frames Together. For this, we have to use frame within frame. If we give an example of a horizontal window at the top and a window divided into right and left just below:

```
<html>

<frameset rows="50%,50%">
<frame src="frame_a.html">
    <frameset cols="25%,75%">
        <frame src="frame_b.html">
        <frame src="frame_c.html">
    </frameset>
</frameset>

</html>
```

** Execute the code and review the results.



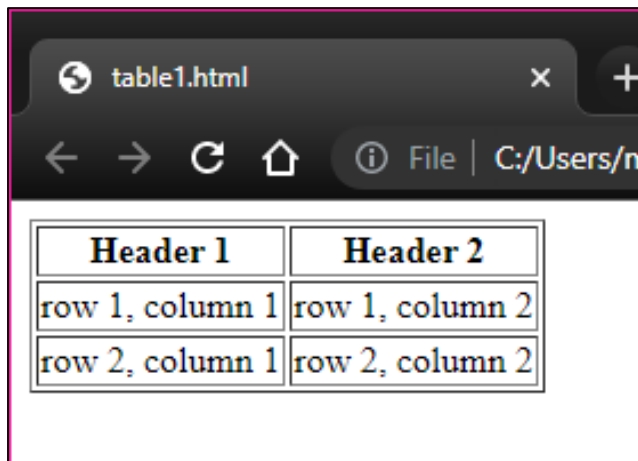
PROCEDURE 2 – HTML Tables.

Tables are specified with the <table> tag. A table is split into rows by the <tr> tag, and each row is split into columns by the <td> tag. The <td> tag means "table data". A data cell can contain texts, images, lists, paragraphs, forms, horizontal lines, tables, etc. may contain.

Step 1 - Creating a table with 2 columns and 2 columns with a border size of 1.

```
<html>
<table border="1">
  <tr>
    <th>Header 1</th>
    <th>Header 2</th>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>row 1, column 1</td>
    <td>row 1, column 2</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>row 2, column 1</td>
    <td>row 2, column 2</td>
  </tr>
</table>
</html>
```

** Execute the code and review the results.



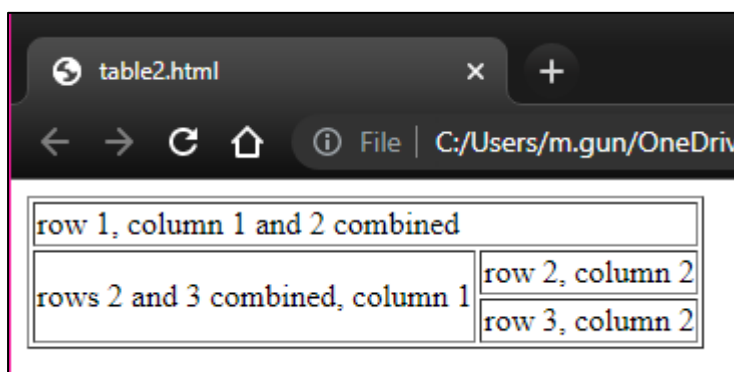
Header 1	Header 2
row 1, column 1	row 1, column 2
row 2, column 1	row 2, column 2

Note: If you do not specify a border parameter, your table will be displayed without a border. This can be useful sometimes, but most of the time it will be more useful to show the borders.

Step 2 – If we are going to combine two columns, we need to write how many columns or rows are combined between quotation marks by using the `colspan=" "` or if we are going to combine two rows, the `rowspan=" "` property in the `td` code.

```
<html>
  <table border="1">
    <tr>
      <td colspan="2">row 1, column 1 and 2 combined</td>
    </tr>
    <tr>
      <td rowspan="2">rows 2 and 3 combined, column 1</td>
      <td>row 2, column 2</td>
    </tr>
    <tr>
      <td>row 3, column 2</td>
    </tr>
  </table>
</html>
```

** Execute the code and review the results.



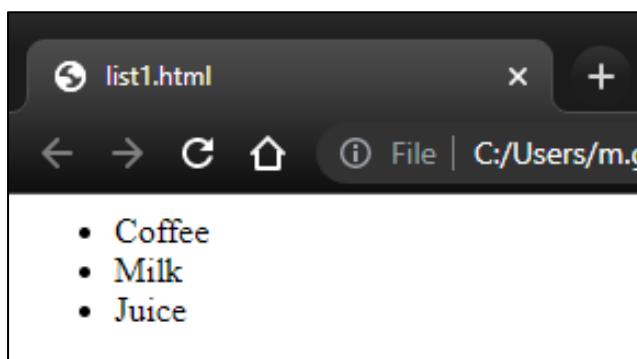
row 1, column 1 and 2 combined	
rows 2 and 3 combined, column 1	row 2, column 2
	row 3, column 2

PROCEDURE 3 – HTML Listing (Lists)

Step 1 - **Unordered List**. An unordered list consists of items. List contents are marked with bullets. Unordered listing starts with the ** tag**. Each item begins with the ** tag**.

```
<ul>
  <li>Coffee</li>
  <li>Milk</li>
  <li>Juice</li>
</ul>
```

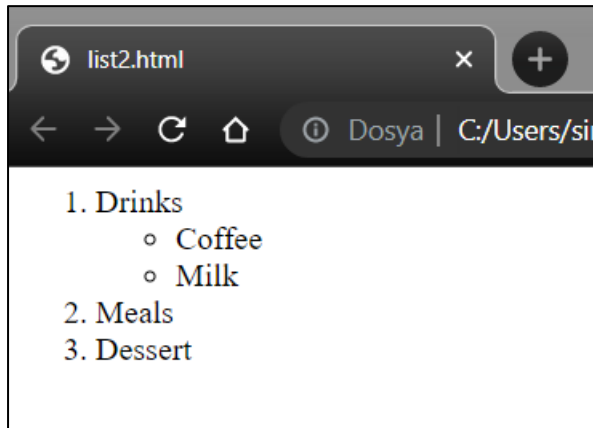
** Execute the code and review the results.



Step 2 - **Ordered Lists**. Items are listed with numbers. The ordered listing starts with the ** tag**. Each item begins with the ** tag**.

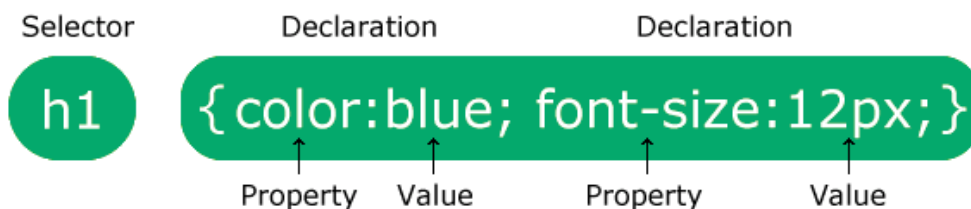
```
<html>
<body>
  <ol>
    <li>Drinks</li>
    <ul>
      <li>Coffee</li>
      <li>Milk</li>
    </ul>
    <li>Meals</li>
    <li>Dessert</li>
  </ol>
</body>
</html>
```

** Execute the code and review the results.



PROCEDURE 4 – Structure of CSS

Cascading Style Sheets (CSS) is a style sheet language used for describing the presentation of a document written in a markup language. CSS Style Rule Syntax as follows;



Selector – A selector is an HTML tag at which a style will be applied. This could be any tag like <h1> or <table> etc.

Property - A property is a type of attribute of HTML tag. Put simply, all the HTML attributes are converted into CSS properties. They could be color, border etc.

Value - Values are assigned to properties. For example, color property can have value either blue or #0000FF etc.

Step 1 – Embedding a Style Inside an HTML Element.

Each element has a **style=" "** attribute. We sort the CSS codes into the **STYLE** property that we will open in the element.

```
<html>
<body>
  <h1>Style Templates</h1>
  <h1 style="color:green; font-weight:bold; font-size:50px;">H1 with CSS applied.</h1>
</body>
</html>
```

** Execute the code and review the results.



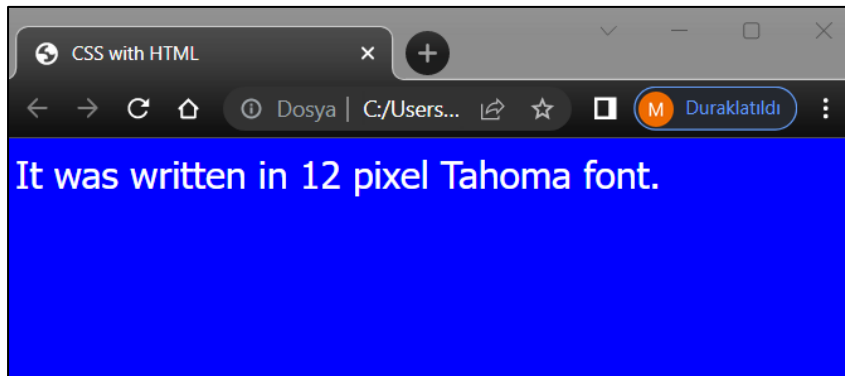
In the above example, no style is applied to the first h3 tag, but the second one is styled.

- The style parameter is opened in the tag where the style will be applied.
- The CSS properties to be added into the style parameter are written.
- ":" (colon) is used after the property name and the desired value is written.
- No quotation marks are used when writing the value.
- After each feature, make sure to ";" (semicolon) is placed.

Step 2 – Writing CSS in an HTML Page. It is possible to create styles using the **STYLE element between the HEAD elements** in our HTML page.

```
<html>
  <head>
    <title>CSS with HTML</title>
    <style type="text/css">
      body { background-color:blue; color:white; }
      p { font-family: Tahoma, Verdana; font-size: 12px; }
    </style>
  </head>
  <body>
    <p>It was written in 12 pixel Tahoma font.</p>
  </body>
</html>
```

** Execute the code and review the results.



Step 3 – Calling Styles from a CSS File.

Write and save your CSS Codes in the notepad in accordance with the CSS Code Structure. Open your HTML Page and specify the name of your **style file** between **<head>** and **</head>** as follows.

```
<html>
<head>
  <link href="style_filename.css" type="text/css" rel="stylesheet"/>
</head>
</html>
```

Where we specify with **href="FILE_NAME"**, the name of the file we saved should be located and the HTML page and CSS file should be in the same folder. If we want to use it in a different folder, we need to write the location according to the HTML page.

If we wrote the file name correctly, it means we have linked our CSS file to our HTML page. In other words, we can easily use the styles in our CSS file in our HTML page.

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