Course Code: CSE 326

INTERNET PROGRAMMING LABORATORY

Course parameters

- L- T- P : 0-0-2

- Marks Weightage:

  – Attendance: 05

  – Continuous Assessment (CA): 45

  – End Term Practical : 50

  # Note: MTT is not applicable for this course.

CA Component

PROJECT-WEBSITE DESIGN   OFFLINE   COMPULSORY

Allocation week:3   Submission week:11

Lab Evaluation   OFFLINE   BEST 1 OUT OF 2

Allocation week: 5   Submission week:6

CODE BASED TEST 1   OFFLINE   BEST 1 OUT OF 2

Allocation week:11   Submission week:12

Books

Text Books:

- HTML 5 COVERS CSS3, JAVASCRIPT,XML,XHTML,AJAX by KOGENT LEARNING, DREAMTECH PRESS

Reference Books:

1. WEB ENABLED COMMERCIAL APPLICATION DEVELOPMENT USING HTML,DHTML,JAVASCRIPT, DHTML AND PHP by IVAN BAYROSS, BPB PUBLICATIONS

2. BEGINNING HTML, XHTML, CSS AND JAVASCRIPT by JON DICKETT, WILEY

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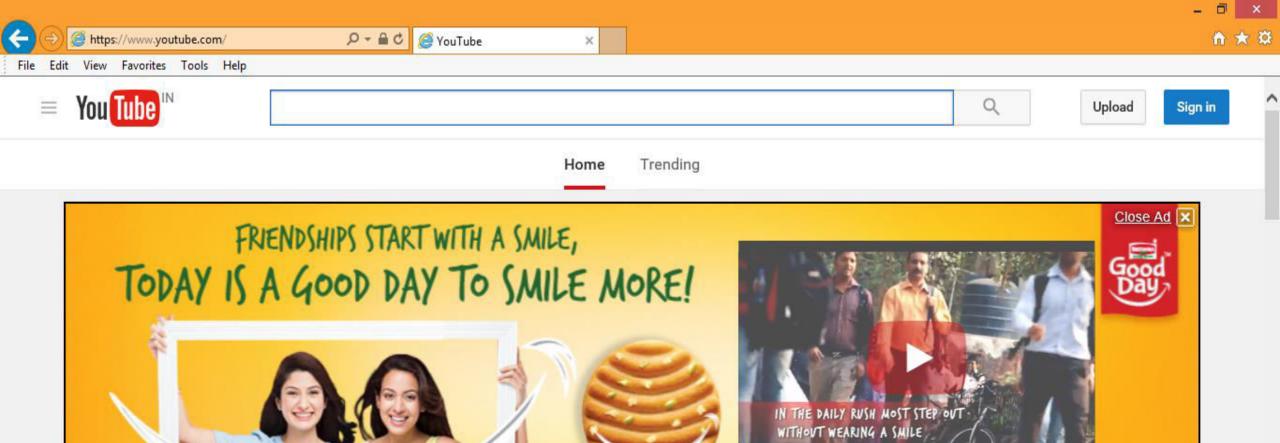
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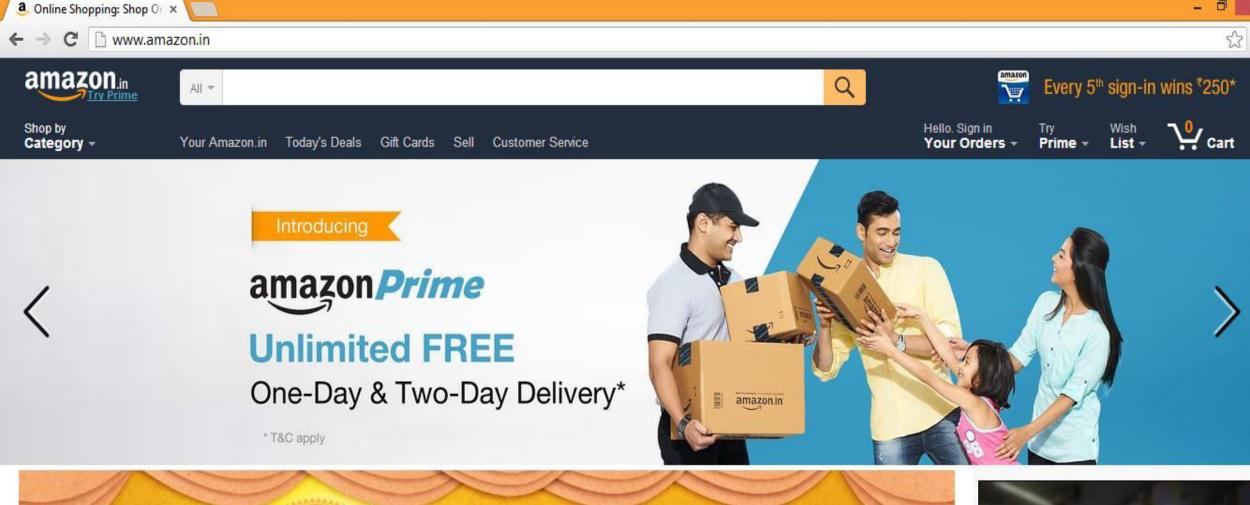All Rights Reserved. Copyright © Jubilant FoodWorks Ltd.

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WEBSITE ?????

Website is a collection of related web pages, including multimedia content, typically identified with a common domain name, and published on at least one web server.

DOMAIN NAMES

WEB SERVER

The primary function of a web server is to store, process and deliver web pages to clients.

Website Development

What we will be studying

➢ HTML 5

➢ CSS

➢ Java Script

COURSE OUTCOME

• Use current techniques, skills, and methods necessary for Web Designing.

• Design and implement responsive web pages with the help of CSS and Javascript.

• Create personal or business webpages following current industry standards using HTML5 technologies.

• Apply web programming principles to create an interactive website.

HTML

➢ HTML stands for **H**yper **T**ext **M**arkup **L**anguage, which is the most widely used language on Web to develop web pages.

➢ HTML was created by Berners-Lee in late 1991 but "HTML 2.0" was the first standard HTML specification which was published in 1995. HTML 4.01 was a major version of HTML and it was published in late 1999. Though HTML 4.01 version is widely used but currently we are having HTML-5 version which is an extension to HTML 4.01, and this version was published in 2012.

HTML

➢ **Hypertext** refers to the way in which Web pages (HTML documents) are linked together. Thus the link available on a webpage are called Hypertext.

➢ As its name suggests, HTML is a **Markup Language** which means you use HTML to simply "mark up" a text document with tags that tell a Web browser how to structure it to display.

HTML document structure

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>


<head>
<title>Page Title</title>
</head>
<body>

<h1>My First Heading</h1>
<p>My first paragraph.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

Tag	Description
<!DOCTYPE...>	This tag defines the document type and HTML version.
<html>	This tag encloses the complete HTML document and mainly comprises of document header which is represented by **<head>...</head>** and document body which is represented by **<body>...</body>** tags.
<head>	This tag represents the document's header which can keep other HTML tags like <title>, <link> etc.
<title>	The **<title>** tag is used inside the <head> tag to mention the document title.
<body>	This tag represents the document's body which keeps other HTML tags like <h1>, <div>, <p> etc.
<h1>	This tag represents the heading.
<p>	This tag represents a paragraph.

HTML element

An **HTML element** is defined by a starting tag. If the element contains other content, it ends with a closing tag, where the element name is preceded by a forward slash. So here <p>....</p> is an HTML element, <h1>...</h1> is another HTML element.

HTML Tag vs. Element

An HTML element is defined by a *starting tag*. If the element contains other content, it ends with a *closing tag*.

For example <p> is starting tag of a paragraph and </p> is closing tag of the same paragraph but **<p>This is paragraph</p>** is a paragraph element.

Nested HTML Elements

It is very much allowed to keep one HTML element inside another HTML element:

Example

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head> <title>Nested Elements Example</title> </head>

<body> <h1>This is <i>italic</i> heading</h1>

 <p>This is <u>underlined</u> paragraph</p>

 </body>

</html>

Heading Tags

Any document starts with a heading. You can use different sizes for your headings. HTML also has six levels of headings, which use the elements **<h1>, <h2>, <h3>, <h4>, <h5>, and <h6>**. While displaying any heading, browser adds one line before and one line after that heading.

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

 <title> Heading Example</title>

</head>

<body>

<h1>This is heading 1</h1>

 <h2>This is heading 2</h2>

 <h3>This is heading 3</h3>

<h4>This is heading 4</h4>

<h5>This is heading 5</h5>

 <h6>This is heading 6</h6>

</body>

</html>
```

Paragraph Tag

The **<p>** tag offers a way to structure your text into different paragraphs. Each paragraph of text should go in between an opening <p> and a closing </p> tag

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title>Paragraph Example</title>
</head>
<body>
<p>Here is a first paragraph of text.</p>
<p>Here is a second paragraph of text.</p>
<p>Here is a third paragraph of text.</p>
</body>
</html>
```

Line Break Tag

Whenever you use the **
** element, anything following it starts from the next line. This tag is an example of an **empty** element, where you do not need opening and closing tags, as there is nothing to go in between them.

The <br /> tag has a space between the characters **br** and the forward slash. If you omit this space, older browsers will have trouble rendering the line break, while if you miss the forward slash character and just use <br> it is not valid in XHTML

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
 <html>
<head>
<title>Line Break Example</title>
 </head>
 <body>
<p>Hello<br />
You delivered your assignment ontime.<br />
 Thanks<br />
Mahnaz </p>
</body>
</html>
```

Centering Content

You can use **<center>** tag to put any content in the center of the page or any table cell.

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
 <html>
<head>
<title>Centring Content Example</title>
 </head>
 <body>
<p>This text is not in the center.</p>
<center> <p>This text is in the center.</p> </center>
 </body>
</html>
```

Horizontal Rules

Horizontal lines are used to visually break up sections of a document. The **<hr>** tag creates a line from the current position in the document to the right margin and breaks the line accordingly.

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

 <title>Horizontal Line Example</title>

</head>

<body>

 <p>This is paragraph one and should be on top</p>

 <hr />

<p>This is paragraph two and should be at bottom</p>

 </body>

</html>
```

Preserve Formatting

Sometimes you want your text to follow the exact format of how it is written in the HTML document. In those cases, you can use the preformatted tag <pre>.

Example

```html
<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

 <head>

<title>Preserve Formatting Example</title>

 </head>

 <body>

<pre>

function testFunction ( strText )

    {

        alert (strText)

    }

</pre>

 </body>

</html>
```

Nonbreaking Spaces

Suppose you want to use the phrase "12 Angry Men." Here you would not want a browser to split the "12, Angry" and "Men" across two lines:

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

 <title>Nonbreaking Spaces Example</title>

 </head>

<body>

<p>

An example of this technique appears in the movie "12 Angry Men."

</p>

</body>

 </html>
```

HTML Comments

Comment is a piece of code which is ignored by any web browser. It is a good practice to add comments into your HTML code, especially in complex documents, to indicate sections of a document, and any other notes to anyone looking at the code. Comments help you and others understand your code and increases code readability.

HTML comments are placed in between **<!-- ... -->** tags. So any content placed with-in <!-- ... --> tags will be treated as comment and will be completely ignored by the browser.

Example

```html
<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head> <!-- Document Header Starts -->

<title>This is document title</title>

</head> <!-- Document Header Ends -->

<body>

 <p>Document content goes here.....</p>

 </body>

 </html>
```

Valid vs Invalid Comments

Comments do not nest which means a comment can not be put inside another comment. Second the double-dash sequence "--" may not appear inside a comment except as part of the closing --> tag. You must also make sure that there are no spaces in the start-of-comment string.

Multiline Comments

So far we have seen single line comments, but HTML supports multi-line comments as well.

You can comment multiple lines by the special beginning tag <!-- and ending tag --> placed before the first line and end of the last line as shown in the given example below.

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<title>Multiline Comments</title>

</head>

 <body>

 <!-- This is a multiline comment and

it can span through as many as

lines you like. -->

 <p>Document content goes here.....</p>

 </body>

</html>
```

Using Comment Tag

There are few browsers that support <comment> tag to comment a part of HTML code.

Example

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<title>Using Comment Tag</title>

</head>

 <body>

 <p>This is <comment>not</comment> Internet Explorer.</p>

 </body>

 </html>

HTML Quotation

The HTML **<q>** element defines a short quotation.

Browsers usually insert quotation marks around the <q> element.

<p>WWF's goal is to: <q>Build a future where people live in harmony with nature.</q></p>

HTML <abbr> for Abbreviations

The HTML **<abbr>** element defines an abbreviation or an acronym.

Marking abbreviations can give useful information to browsers, translation systems and search-engines.

Example

<p>The <abbr title="World Health Organization">WHO</abbr> was founded in 1948.</p>

HTML <cite> for Work Title

The HTML **<cite>** element defines the title of a work.

Browsers usually display <cite> elements in italic.

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<body>


<p>The HTML cite element defines the title of a work.</p>

<p>Browsers usually display cite elements in italic.</p>


<img src="img_the_scream.jpg" width="220" height="277" alt="The Scream">

<p><cite>The Scream</cite> by Edvard Munch. Painted in 1893.</p>


</body>

</html>
```

TYPES OF TAGS IN HTML

➢ **Basic HTML**

➢ **Formatting**

➢ **Forms and Input**

➢ **Frames**

➢ **Images**

➢ **Audio / Video**

➢ **Links**

➢ **Lists**

➢ **Tables**

➢ **Styles and Semantics**

➢ **Meta Info**

➢ **Programming**

Basic HTML

Tag	Description
<!DOCTYPE>	Defines the document type
<html>	Defines an HTML document
<title>	Defines a title for the document
<body>	Defines the document's body
<h1> to <h6>	Defines HTML headings
<p>	Defines a paragraph
 	Inserts a single line break
<hr>	Defines a thematic change in the content
<!--...-->	Defines a comment

Formatting

Tag	Description
<abbr>	Defines an abbreviation or an acronym
<address>	Defines contact information for the author/owner of a document/article
<b>	Defines bold text
<bdi>	Isolates a part of text that might be formatted in a different direction from other text outside it
<bdo>	Overrides the current text direction

Forms and Input

Tag	Description
<form>	Defines an HTML form for user input
<input>	Defines an input control
<textarea>	Defines a multiline input control (text area)
<button>	Defines a clickable button
<select>	Defines a drop-down list
<optgroup>	Defines a group of related options in a drop-down list
<option>	Defines an option in a drop-down list
<label>	Defines a label for an <input> element
<fieldset>	Groups related elements in a form
<legend>	Defines a caption for a <fieldset> element
<datalist>	Specifies a list of pre-defined options for input controls
<keygen>	Defines a key-pair generator field (for forms)
<output>	Defines the result of a calculation

Frames

Tag	Description
<iframe>	Defines an inline frame

Images

Tag	Description
<img>	Defines an image
<map>	Defines a client-side image-map
<area>	Defines an area inside an image-map
<canvas>	Used to draw graphics, on the fly, via scripting (usually JavaScript)
<figcaption>	Defines a caption for a <figure> element
<figure>	Specifies self-contained content

Audio / Video

Tag	Description
<audio>	Defines sound content
<source>	Defines multiple media resources for media elements (<video> and <audio>)
<track>	Defines text tracks for media elements (<video> and <audio>)
<video>	Defines a video or movie

Links

Tag	Description
<a>	Defines a hyperlink
<link>	Defines the relationship between a document and an external resource (most used to link to style sheets)
<nav>	Defines navigation links

Lists

Tag	Description
	Defines an unordered list
	Defines an ordered list
	Defines a list item
<dl>	Defines a description list
<dt>	Defines a term/name in a description list
<dd>	Defines a description of a term/name in a description list
<menu>	Defines a list/menu of commands
<menuitem>	Defines a command/menu item that the user can invoke from a popup menu

Tables

Tag	Description
<table>	Defines a table
<caption>	Defines a table caption
<th>	Defines a header cell in a table
<tr>	Defines a row in a table
<td>	Defines a cell in a table
<thead>	Groups the header content in a table
<tbody>	Groups the body content in a table
<tfoot>	Groups the footer content in a table
<col>	Specifies column properties for each column within a <colgroup> element
<colgroup>	Specifies a group of one or more columns in a table for formatting

Styles and Semantics

Tag	Description
<style>	Defines style information for a document
<div>	Defines a section in a document
<span>	Defines a section in a document
<header>	Defines a header for a document or section
<footer>	Defines a footer for a document or section
<main>	Specifies the main content of a document
<section>	Defines a section in a document
<article>	Defines an article
<aside>	Defines content aside from the page content
<details>	Defines additional details that the user can view or hide
<dialog>	Defines a dialog box or window
<summary>	Defines a visible heading for a <details> element

Meta Info

Tag	Description
<head>	Defines information about the document
<meta>	Defines metadata about an HTML document

Programming

Tag	Description
<script>	Defines a client-side script
<noscript>	Defines an alternate content for users that do not support client-side scripts
<embed>	Defines a container for an external (non-HTML) application
<object>	Defines an embedded object
<param>	Defines a parameter for an object