PRACTICUM REPORT

WEB DESIGN and PROGRAMMING

JOB SHEET 1

WEB SERVER INSTALLATION and BASIC HTML
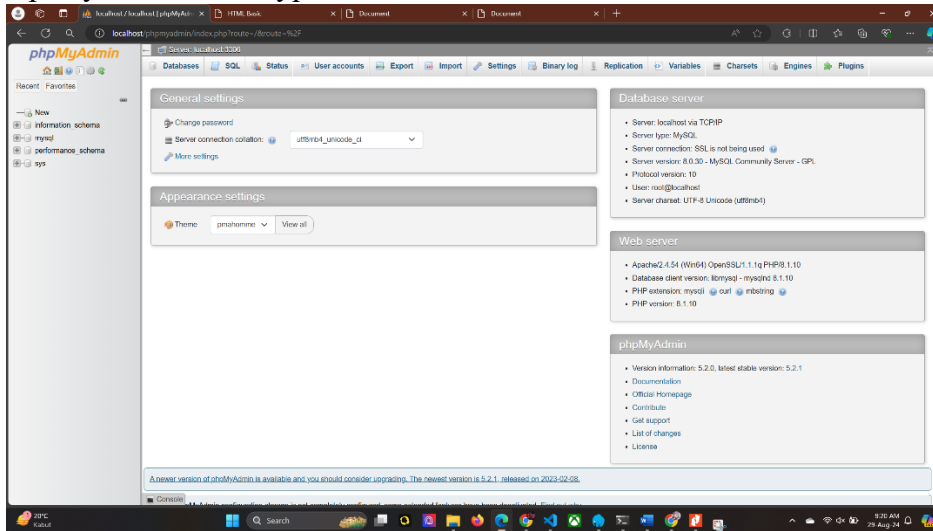

RIDHO ANFA'AL
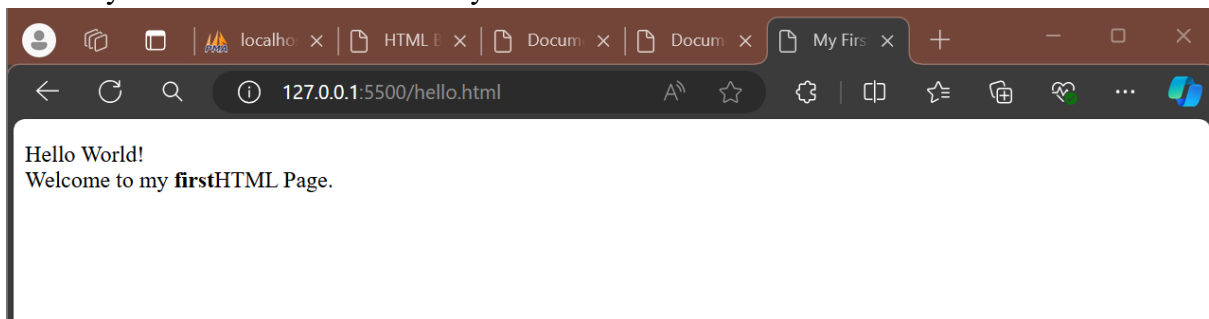
2341720222

CLASS TI-2I (INTERNATIONAL)

INFORMATICS ENGINEERING

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY
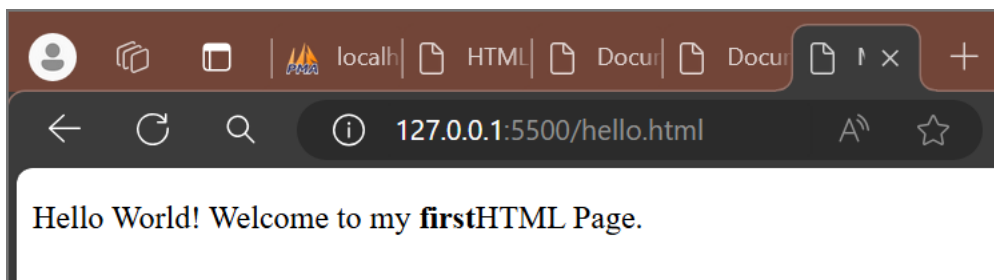
STATE POLYTECHNIC OF MALANG

Question

1. Open your browser, type localhost, and run it.

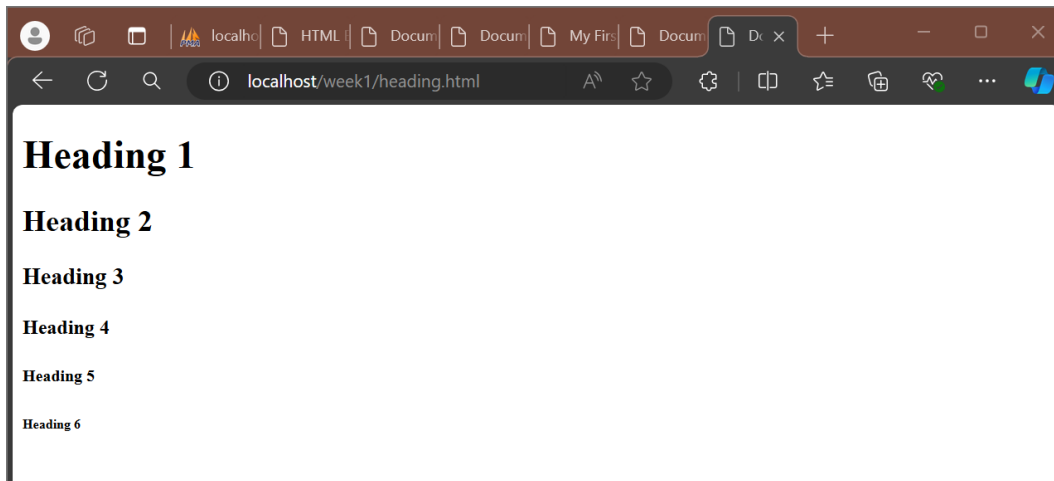2. Record your observations and write your answer below.

3. Remove the <br> tag from the code, observe the difference, and describe below what the function of the <br> tag is. Write your answer below.


- The <br> tag in HTML stands for "line break." It's used to insert a single line break within a text or document.

- The different between using <br> and not using <br> is if <br> deleted the text "Hello World!" and "Welcome to my first HTML Page." will appear on the same line without any line break. Essentially, the line break created by <br> will be missing.

4. Observe what appears in the browser. Record your observations sand write your answer below.

5. Observe what appears in the browser. Record your observations and write your answer below.
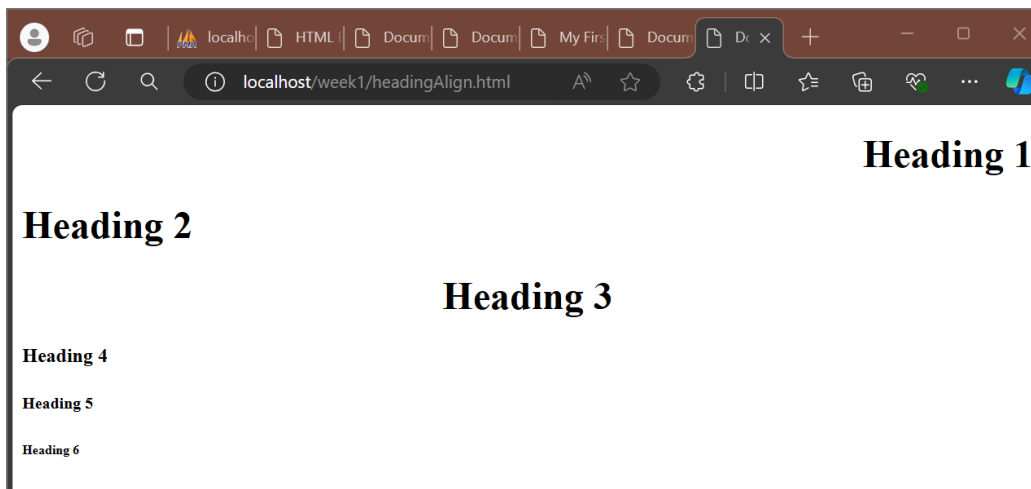
6. Observe what appears in the browser. Record your observations and write your answer below.

7. Observe what appears in the browser. Record your observations and write your answer below.

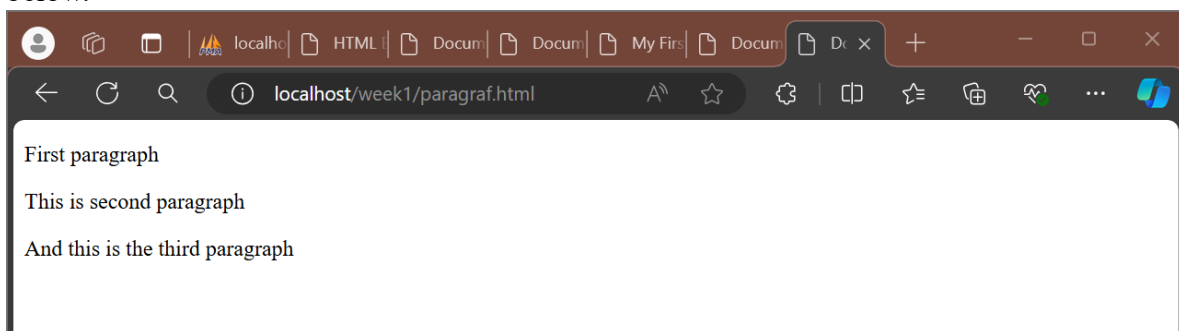8. Observe what appears in the browser. Record your observations and write your answer below.
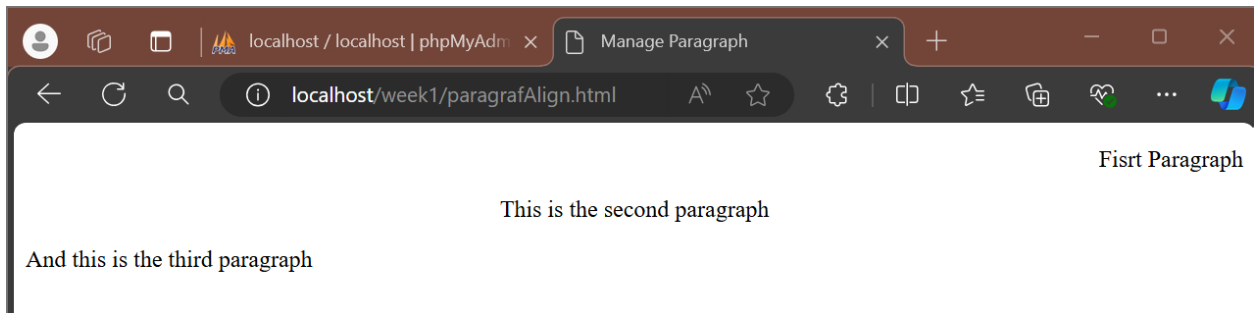

9. Observe what appears in the browser. Record your observations and write your answer below.
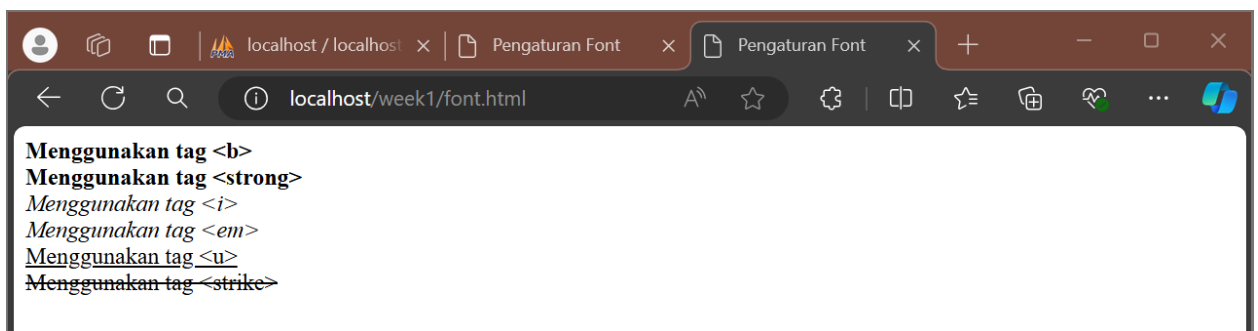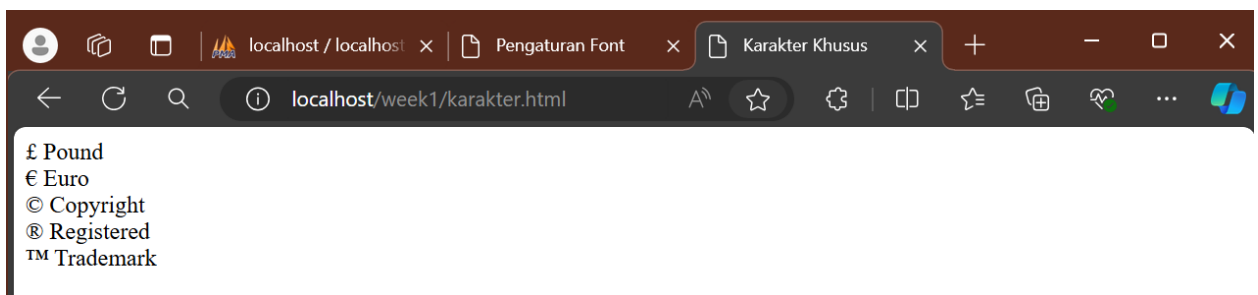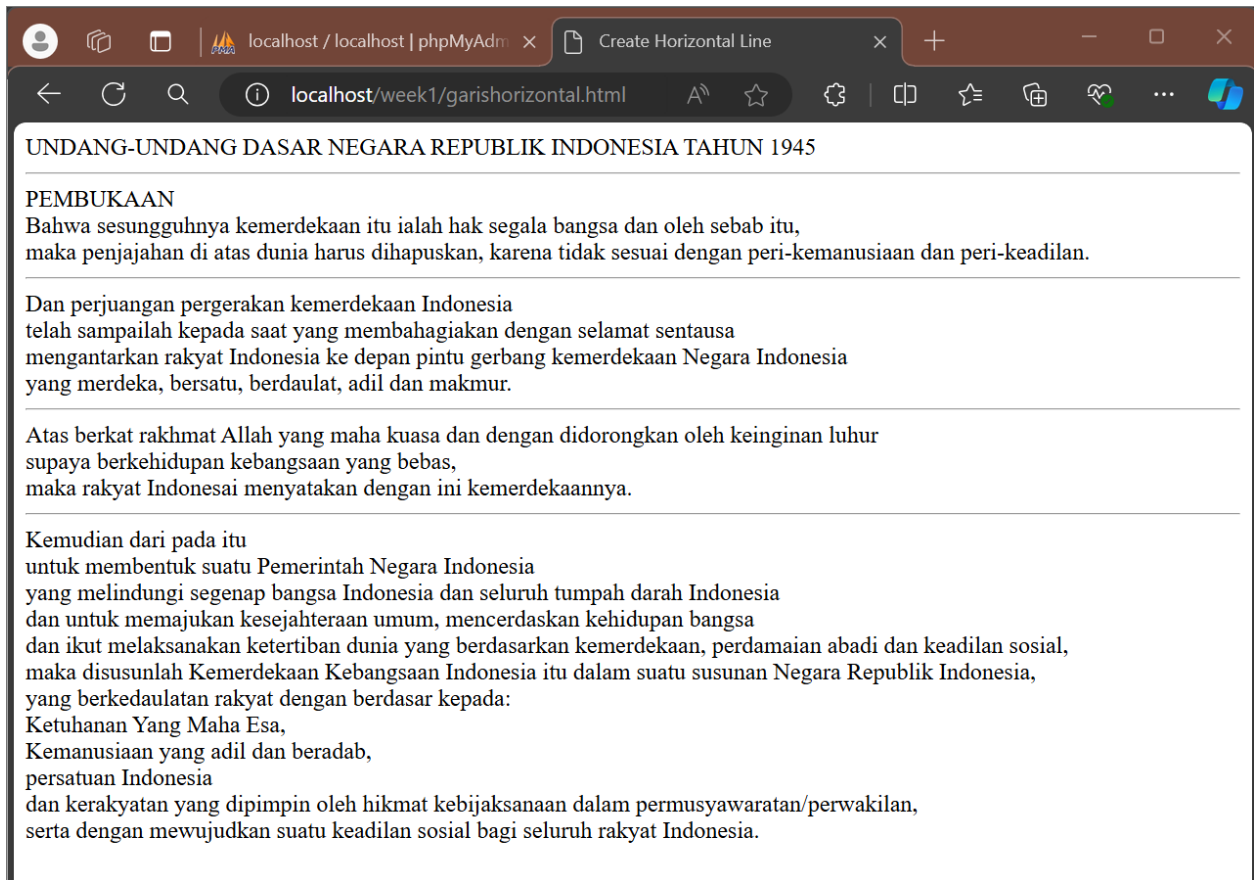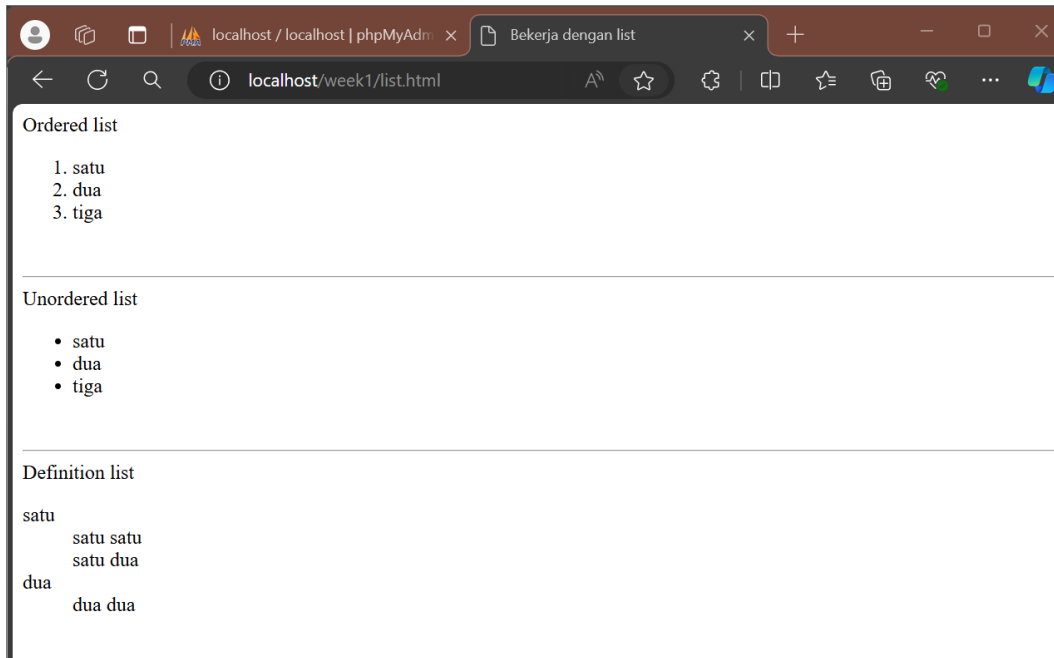
10. Observe what appears in the browser. Record your observations and write your answer below.

UNDANG-UNDANG DASAR NEGARA REPUBLIK INDONESIA TAHUN 1945

PEMBUKAAN
Bahwa sesungguhnya kemerdekaan itu ialah hak segala bangsa dan oleh sebab itu,
maka penjajahan di atas dunia harus dihapuskan, karena tidak sesuai dengan peri-kemanusiaan dan peri-keadilan.

Dan perjuangan pergerakan kemerdekaan Indonesia
telah sampailah kepada saat yang membahagiakan dengan selamat sentausa
mengantarkan rakyat Indonesia ke depan pintu gerbang kemerdekaan Negara Indonesia
yang merdeka, bersatu, berdaulat, adil dan makmur.

Atas berkat rakhmat Allah yang maha kuasa dan dengan didorongkan oleh keinginan luhur
supaya berkehidupan kebangsaan yang bebas,
maka rakyat Indonesai menyatakan dengan ini kemerdekaannya.

Kemudian dari pada itu
untuk membentuk suatu Pemerintah Negara Indonesia
yang melindungi segenap bangsa Indonesia dan seluruh tumpah darah Indonesia
dan untuk memajukan kesejahteraan umum, mencerdaskan kehidupan bangsa
dan ikut melaksanakan ketertiban dunia yang berdasarkan kemerdekaan, perdamaian abadi dan keadilan sosial,
maka disusunlah Kemerdekaan Kebangsaan Indonesia itu dalam suatu susunan Negara Republik Indonesia,
yang berkedaulatan rakyat dengan berdasar kepada:
Ketuhanan Yang Maha Esa,
Kemanusiaan yang adil dan beradab,
persatuan Indonesia
dan kerakyatan yang dipimpin oleh hikmat kebijaksanaan dalam permusyawaratan/perwakilan,
serta dengan mewujudkan suatu keadilan sosial bagi seluruh rakyat Indonesia.

- <hr> tag to create a horizontal rule (a line) between the two paragraphs.

11. Observe what appears in the browser. Record your observations and write your answer below.

Ordered list

1. satu
2. dua
3. tiga

Unordered list

- satu
- dua
- tiga

Definition list

satu
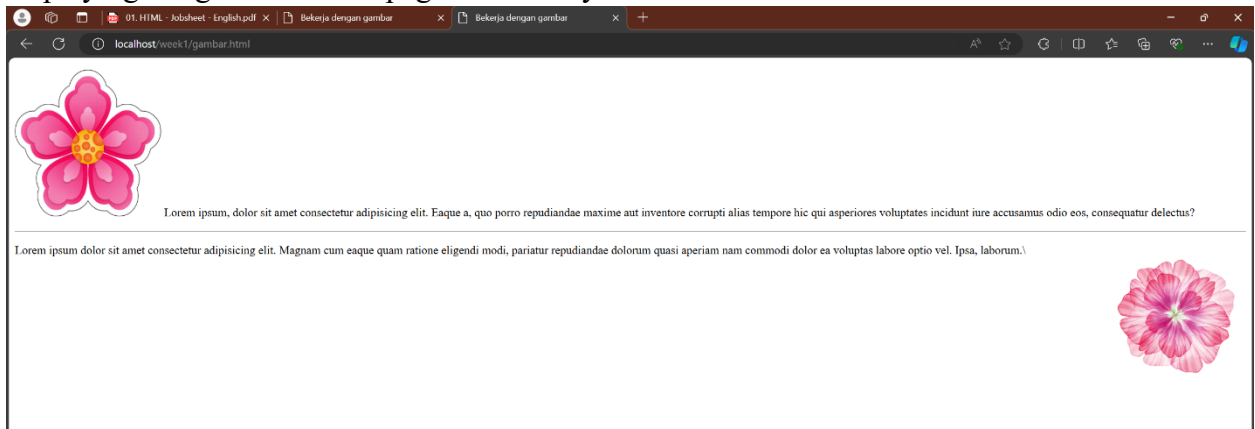   satu satu
    satu dua
dua
    dua dua

12. Observe what appears in the browser. Record your observations and write your answer below.
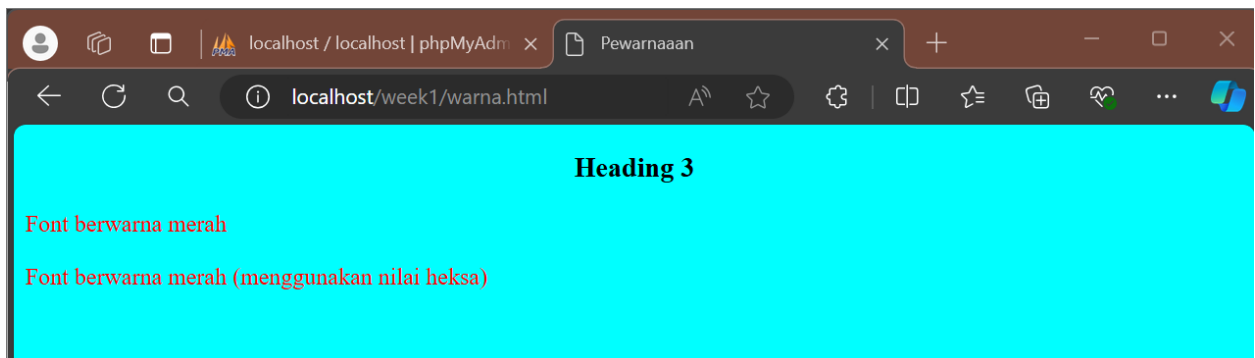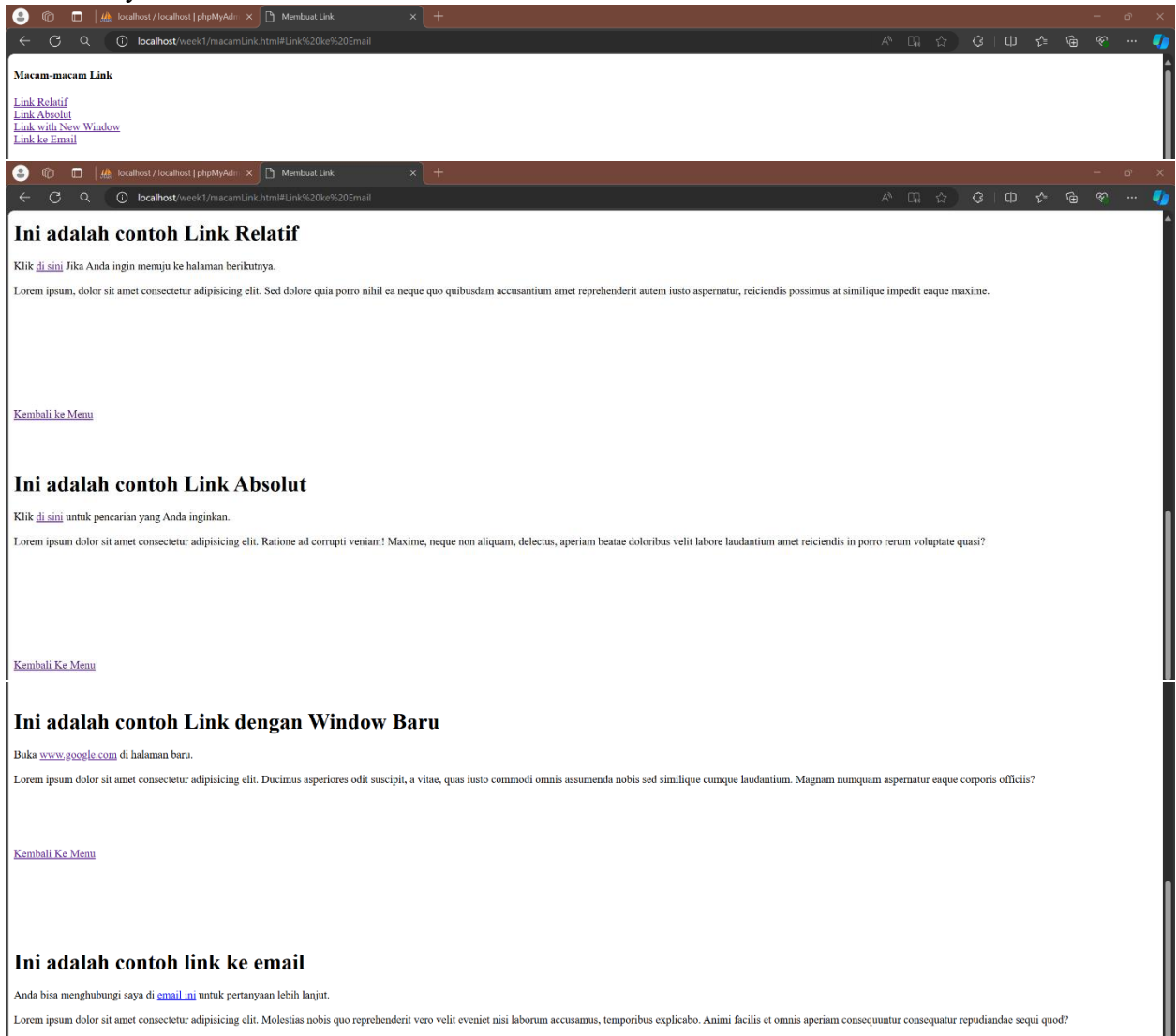

13. Observe what appears in the browser. Record your observations on the two methods of displaying images on the webpage and write your answer below.

- `<img src="bunga2.png" width="200" height="200"/>` This displays an image with the filename "bunga2.png." The width and height attributes set the dimensions of the image (200 pixels by 200 pixels).
- `<img src="img/bunga1.png" height="200" width="200" align="right">` This displays another image with the filename "bunga1.png." The height and width attributes are set similarly. The align="right" attribute aligns the image to the right within the paragraph.

14. Observe what appears in the browser and how each link functions. Record your observations and write your answer below.

Practical task section 10: links

```html
tugasLink.html > ...
1   <!DOCTYPE html>
2   <html lang="en">
3     <head>
4       <meta charset="UTF-8" />
5       <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0" />
6       <title>Tugas Link</title>
7     </head>
8     <body>
9       <h1>Click the image to visit google!</h1>
10      <a href="https://www.google.com">
11        <img src="img/googleImg.png" alt="Google Logo" width="200" height="200" />
12      </a>
13    </body>
14  </html>
```
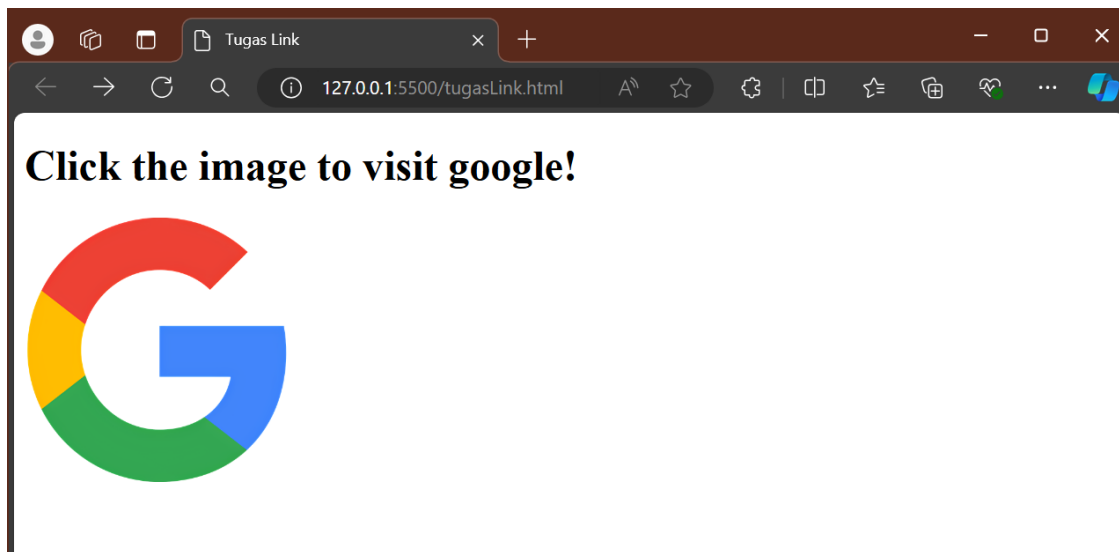

Code explaination :

<h1>Click the image to visit Google!</h1>: A big heading saying, "Click the image to visit Google!"

<a href="https://www.google.com">: Creates a clickable link to Google.

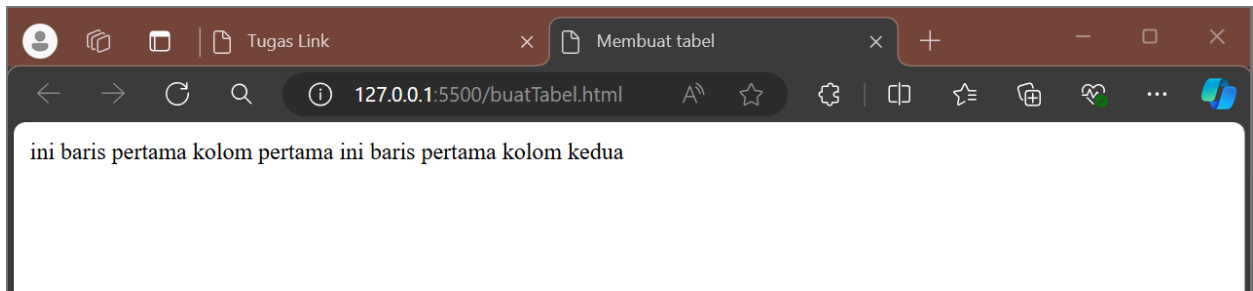: Shows an image:

src: The image file (like a picture).

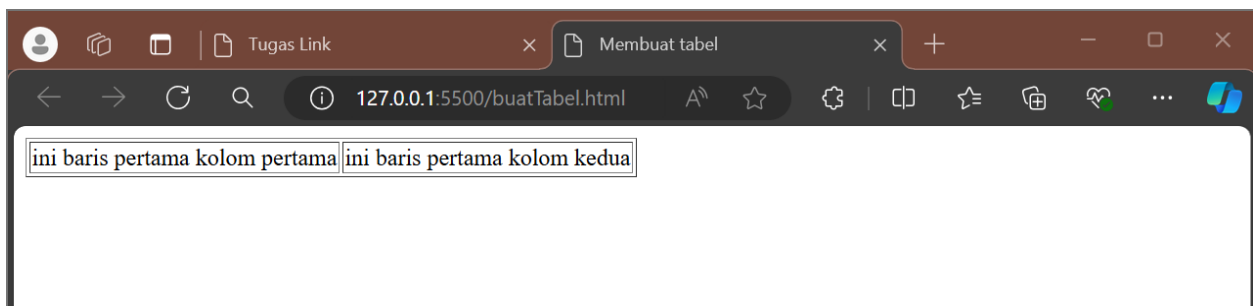alt: A description of the image (for people who can't see it).

width: Makes the image 200 pixels wide.

height: Makes the image 200 pixels tall.

15. Observe what appears in the browser. Record your observations and write your answer below.


16. Observe what changes appear on the screen. Record your observations and write your answer below.
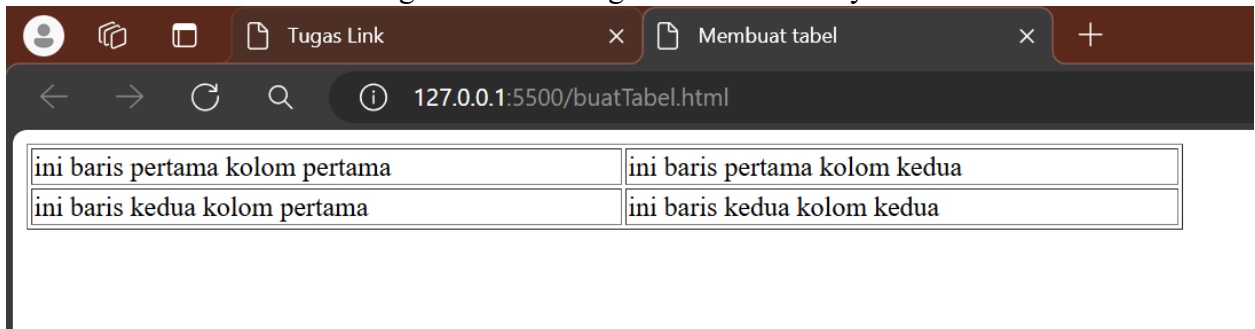

17. Add one row to the table you previously created and add one column within it. Write down the code for the modified buatTabel.html. and write your answer below.

```html
buatTabel.html > ⊘ html
1   <!DOCTYPE html>
2   <html Lang="en">
3     <head>
4       <meta charset="UTF-8" />
5       <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0" />
6       <title>Membuat tabel</title>
7     </head>
8     <body>
9       <table border="1">
10        <tr>
11          <td>ini baris pertama kolom pertama</td>
12          <td>ini baris pertama kolom kedua</td>
13        </tr>
14        <tr>
15          <td>ini baris kedua kolom pertama</td>
16          <td>ini baris kedua kolom kedua</td>
17        </tr>
18      </table>
19    </body>
20  </html>
```
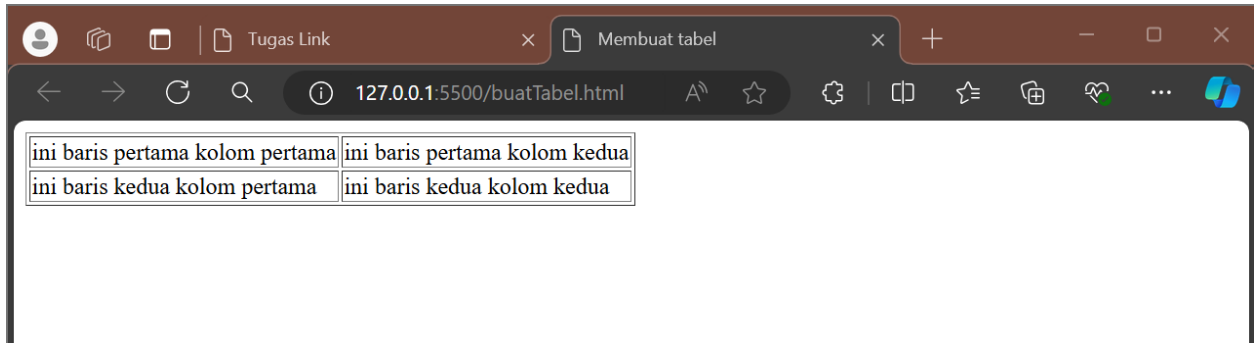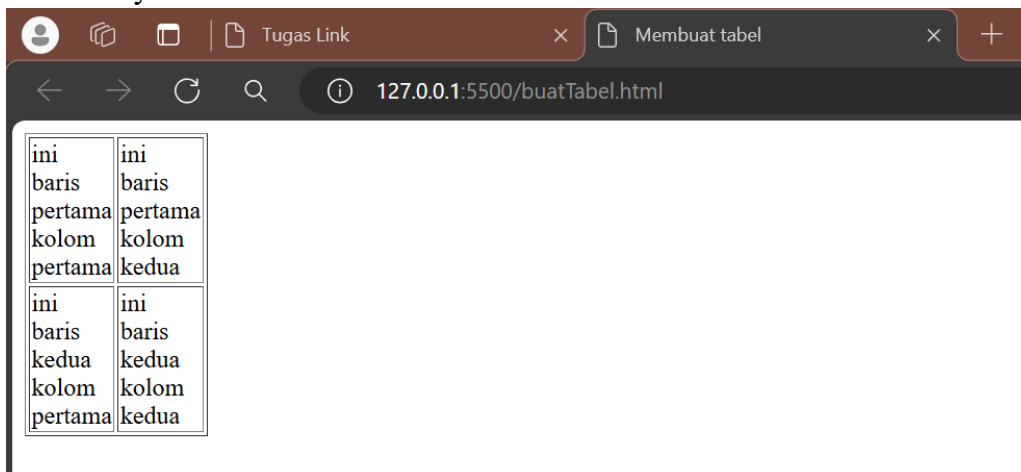
18. From the code you modified in question No. 17, add the attributes height="100%" and width="40%" to the <table> tag. Note the changes here and write your answer below

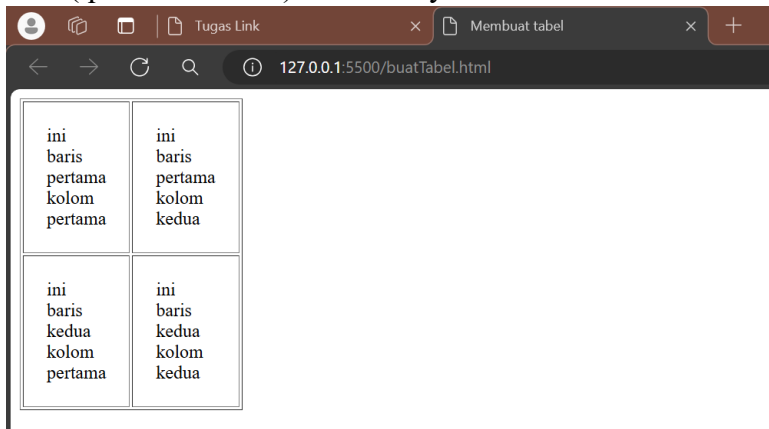

19. From the code you modified in step 12, remove the % symbol from height and width, so it becomes height="100" and width="40". What do you understand about the difference between using and omitting % in the code? Note your understanding here (question No. 19) and write your answer below.

- Using % : value with a percentage (height="100%" or width="40%"), it means that the element should take up a percentage of its parent container.
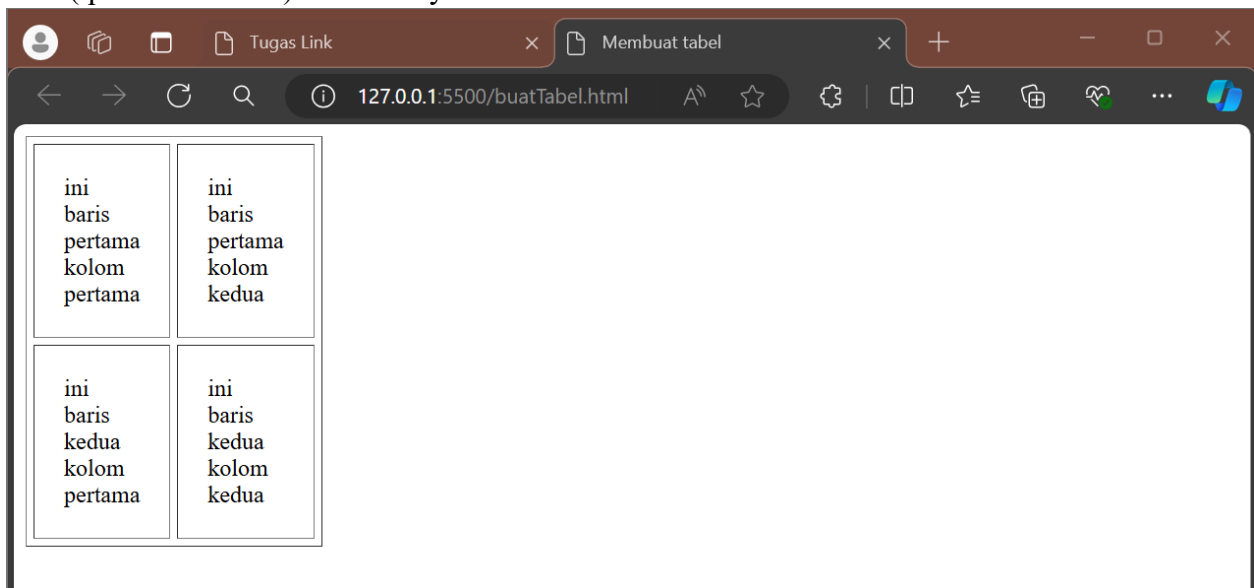- Omitting % : the element will have a fixed size in pixels, if width="40", that 40 will be interpreted as pixels.

20. From the code you modified in step 15, add the attribute cellpadding="20". Note the changes here (question No. 20) and write your answer below.

- The cellpadding attribute adjusts the space or padding within a cell in an HTML table. It enhances readability and appearance by creating a gap between the cell's edges and its content. In this case, each cell will have 20 pixels of padding around its content.
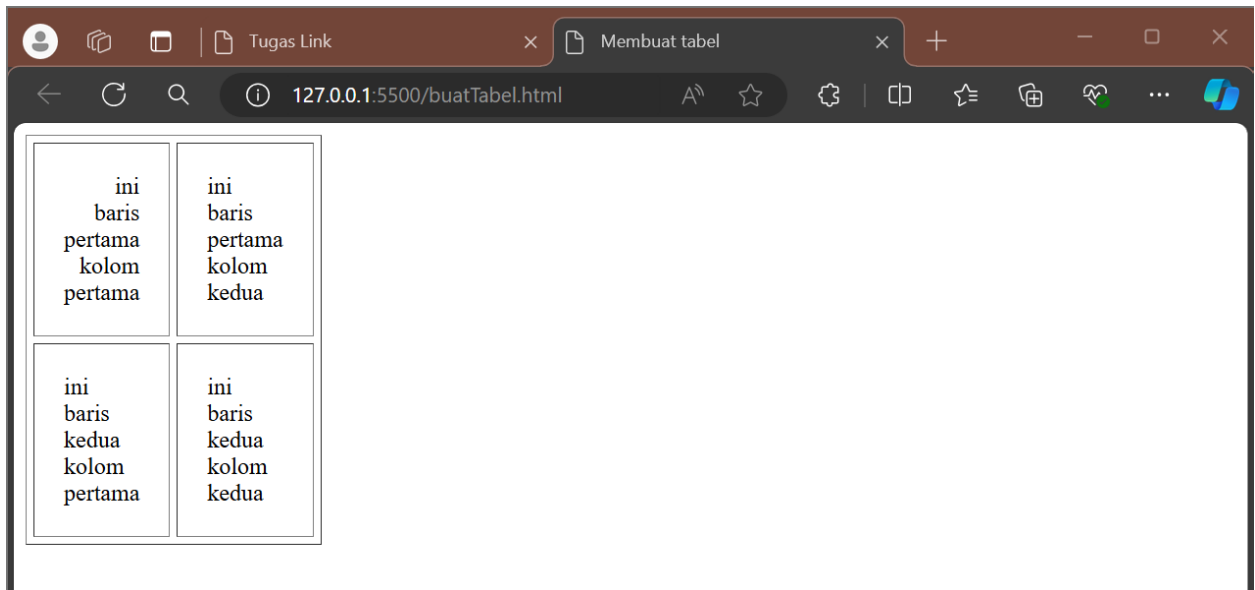
21. From the code you modified in step 18, add the attribute cellspacing="5". Note the changes here (question No. 21) and write your answer below.

- The cellspacing attribute takes a numeric value, representing the space (in pixels) between the cells. cellspacing="20" (where 20 is the desired spacing in pixels).
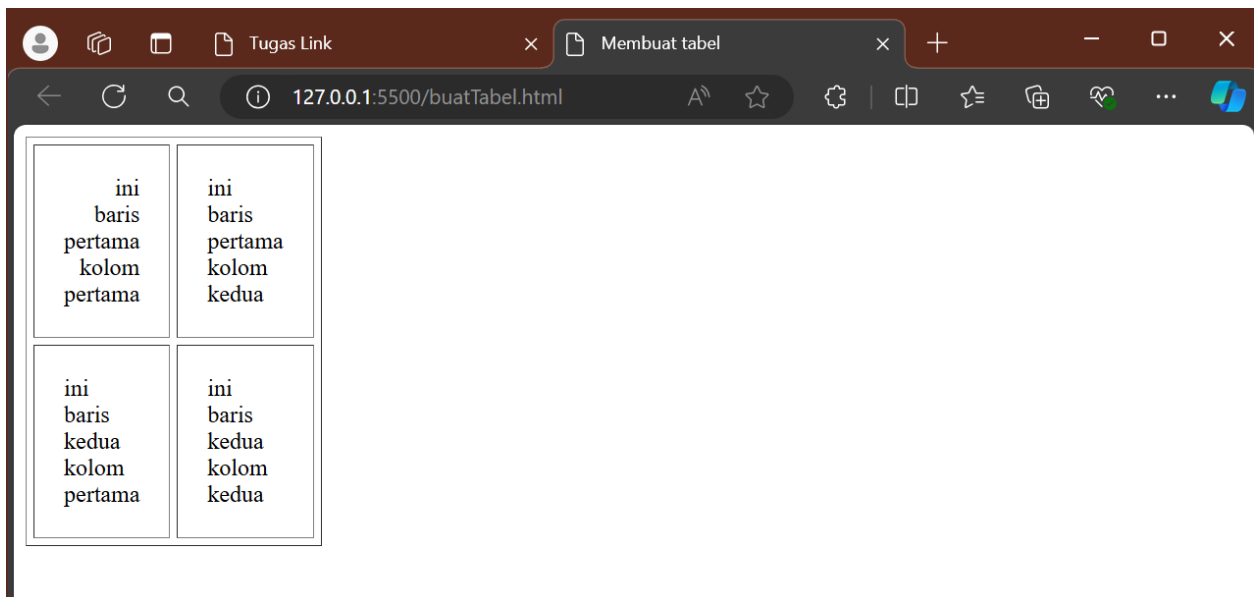
22. From the code you modified in step 21, in the code used to set column 1 of row 1, add the attribute align="right", so the code in that section becomes <td align="right">. Note your observations here (question No. 22) and write your answer below.

- When setting align='right' on a table cell, it will align the content in that cell to the right side. The first cell in the first row (<td align='right'>) will have its content aligned to the right.
- The second cell in the first row (<td>) does not have any alignment, so by default it will be aligned to the left.

23. Next, in the code used to set column 1 of row 1, add the attribute valign="bottom", so the code in that section becomes <td align="right" valign="bottom">. Note your observations here (question No. 23) and write your answer below.

- When use valign="bottom", it aligns the content inside the cell to the bottom edge of the cell. The first cell in the first row (<td align="right" valign="bottom">) will have its content aligned to the bottom.

24. From the code in step 28, add font settings to the content of the first row, first column, by adding the <font> tag inside the <td> tag. You can see this in step 32. Note your observations here (question No. 24) and write your answer below.


- The <font> tag was used in older versions of HTML (specifically HTML 4) to specify font-related properties for text. The face attribute within the <font> tag allowed you to set the font family for the enclosed text. font face="courier" This means that the text inside that cell will be displayed using the "Courier" font family.

25. Change the text color of "ini baris pertama kolom pertama" to red and set the size to 15. Write the modified code from step 34 in the buatTabel.html file here (question No. 25). And write your answer below.

```
buatTabel.html > ...
2    <html lang="en">
3      <head>
6        <title>Membuat tabel</title>
7      </head>
8      <body>
9        <table border="1" height="100" width="40" cellpadding="20" cellspacing="5">
10         <tr>
11           <td align="right" valign="bottom">
12             <font face="courier" color="red" size="15"
13               >ini baris pertama kolom pertama</font
14             >
15           </td>
16           <td>ini baris pertama kolom kedua</td>
17         </tr>
18         <tr>
19           <td>ini baris kedua kolom pertama</td>
20           <td>ini baris kedua kolom kedua</td>
21         </tr>
22       </table>
23     </body>
24   </html>
```
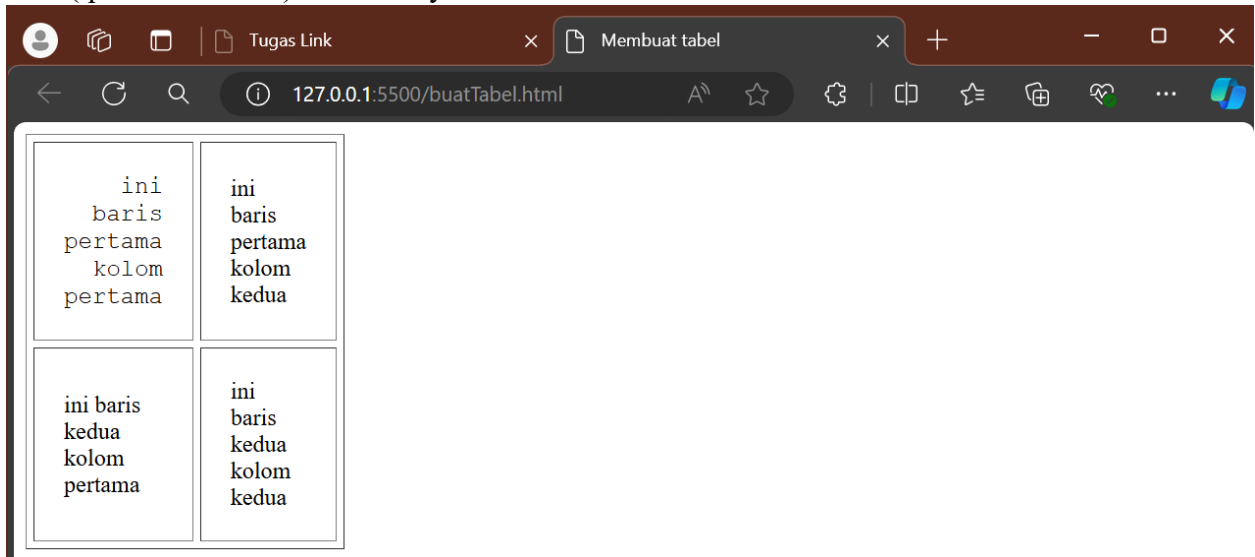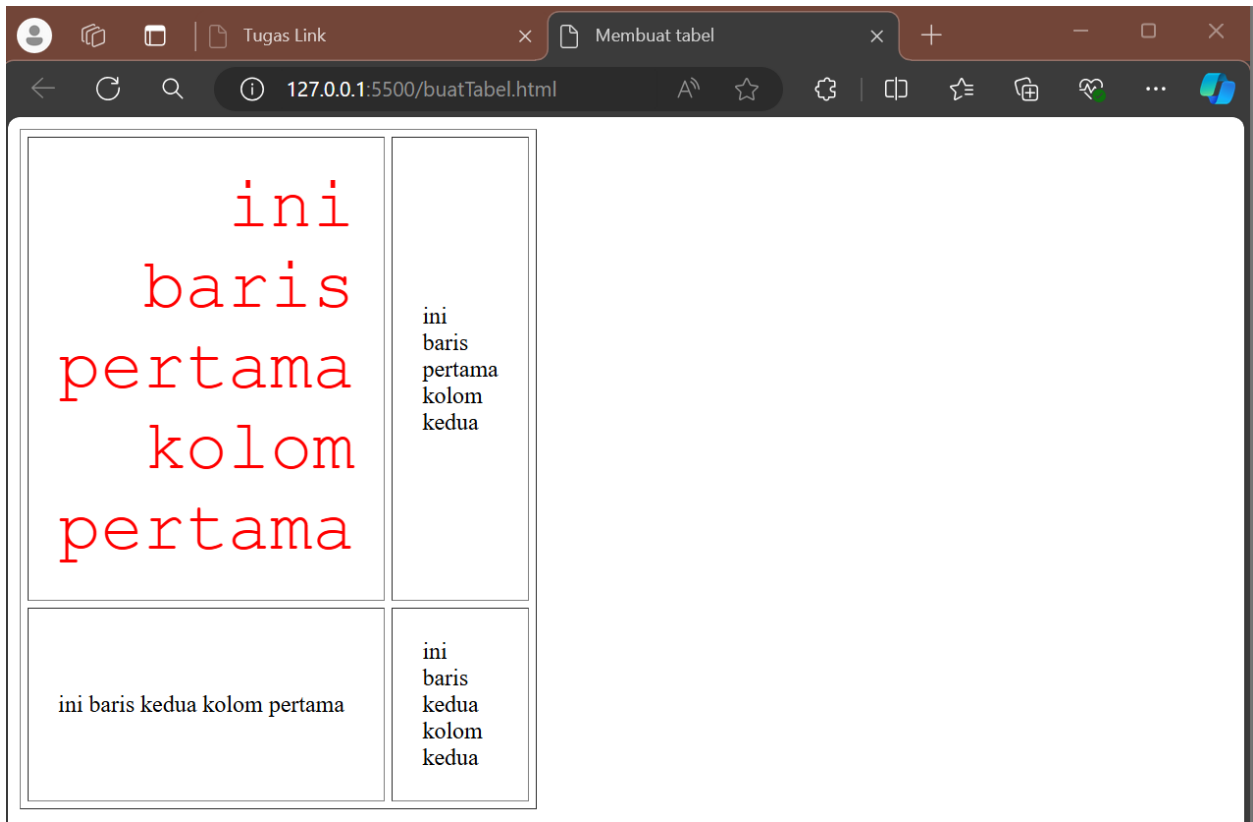
- color="red" attribute to set the text color to red. size="15" to adjust the font size. Now your first cell in the first row will have red text and a larger font size.

26. From the code you completed in step 36, add one more column to the first row, so that the display will look like what is shown in step 39. (question No 26) Write down your code here

```html
buatTabel.html > ...
1    <!DOCTYPE html>
2    <html lang="en">
3      <head>
4        <meta charset="UTF-8" />
5        <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0" />
6        <title>Membuat tabel</title>
7      </head>
8      <body>
9        <table
10         border="1"
11         height="100%"
12         width="40%"
13         cellpadding="20"
14         cellspacing="5"
15       >
16         <tr>
17           <td align="right" valign="bottom">
18             <font face="courier" size="5"
19               ><b>ini baris pertama kolom pertama</b></font
20             >
21           </td>
22           <td>ini baris pertama kolom kedua</td>
23           <td>tambah 1 kolom</td>
24         </tr>
25         <tr height="200">
26           <td colspan="2">ini sekarang menjadi gabungan 2 kolom</td>
27         </tr>
28       </table>
29     </body>
30   </html>
```

Tugas Link | Membuat tabel

127.0.0.1:5500/buatTabel.html

ini baris pertama kolom pertama	ini baris pertama kolom kedua	tambah 1 kolom
ini sekarang menjadi gabungan 2 kolom		

27. Next, add one more column to the second row so that the display will look like what is shown in step 41. (question No 27) Write down your code here.

```html
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
  <head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8" />
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0" />
    <title>Membuat tabel</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <table
      border="1"
      height="100%"
      width="40%"
      cellpadding="20"
      cellspacing="5"
    >
      <tr>
        <td align="right" valign="bottom">
          <font face="courier" size="5"
            ><b>ini baris pertama kolom pertama</b></font
          >
        </td>
        <td>ini baris pertama kolom kedua</td>
        <td>tambah 1 kolom</td>
      </tr>
      <tr height="200">
        <td>ini juga tambah 1 kolom lagi</td>
        <td colspan="2">ini sekarang menjadi gabungan 2 kolom</td>
      </tr>
    </table>
  </body>
</html>
```
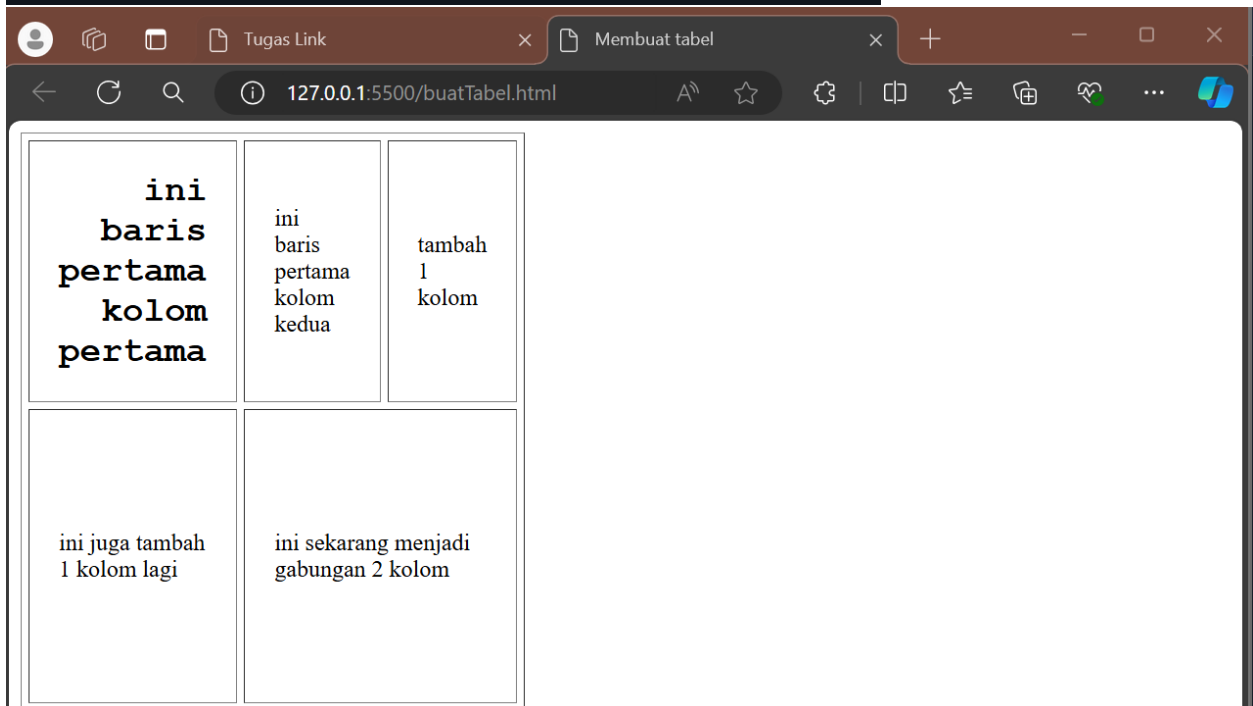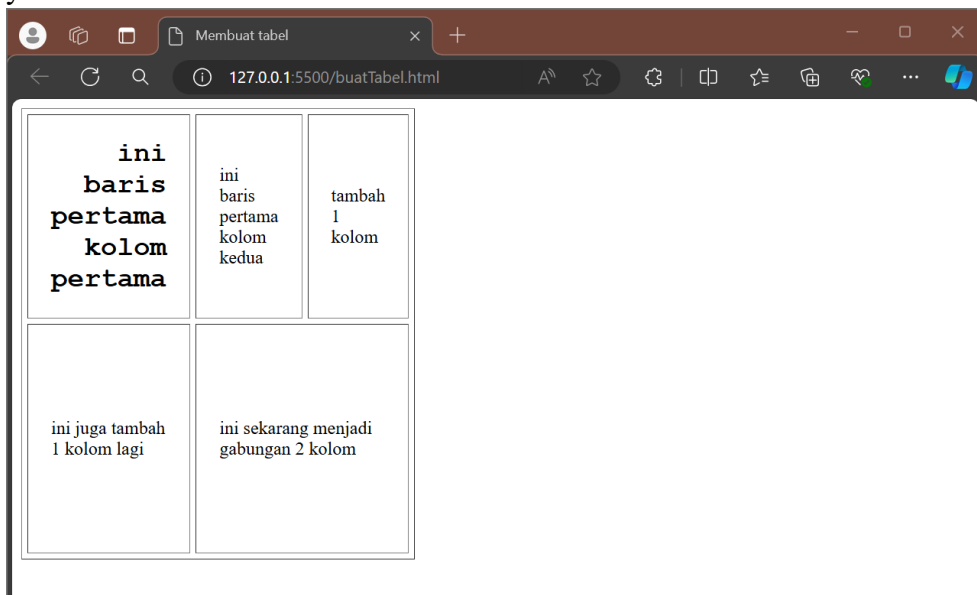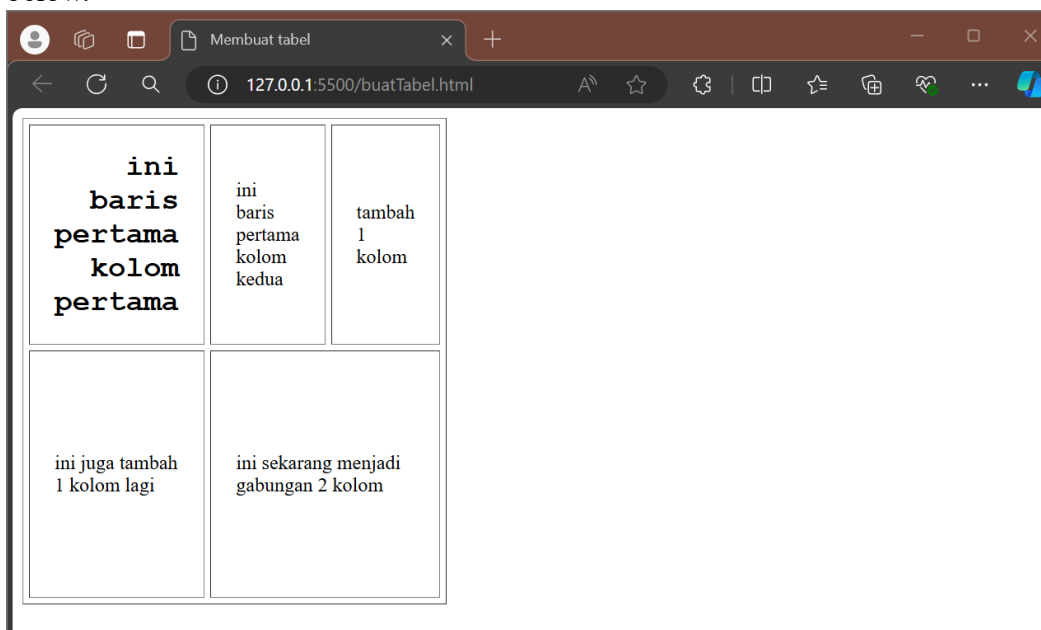
28. Add the attribute rowspan="2" to the second row, first column. Save your work, run it in the browser, and observe the changes. Note your observations here (question No. 28) and write your answer below.

- The rowspan attribute is used in a <td> (table cell). It specifies the number of rows that the cell should span. rowspan="2" on a cell, it means that the cell will occupy space in the current row and the next row below it. rowspan="2" to a cell in the first row, that cell will extend into the second row, effectively merging the two rows for that particular cell.

29. Then add rowspan="2" to the first row, first column so that the code will look like what is shown in step 46. Note your observations here (question No. 29) and write your answer below.

- If rowspan="2" removed the second row's first column no longer spans both rows. It remains within its own row.

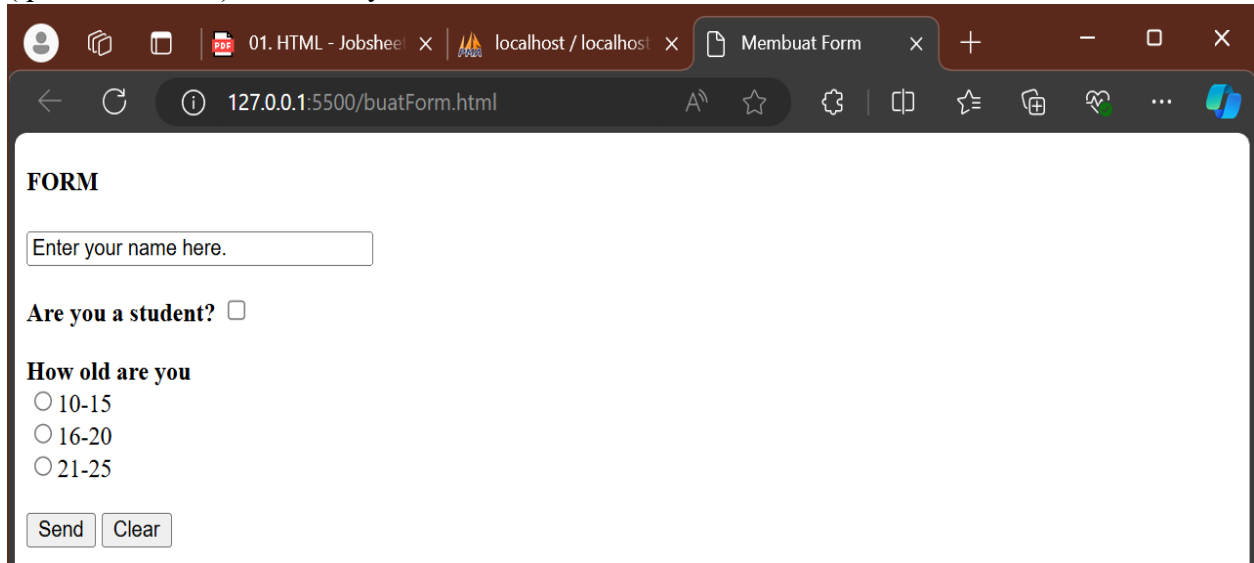30. Observe what appears in the browser. Note your observations and understanding here (question No. 30) and write your answer below.

- Form Creation:
<form>: Defines the start of a form.
method="POST": Specifies that the form data should be sent to the server using the HTTP POST method.
action="gambar.html": Specifies the URL where the form data should be submitted (in this case, "gambar.html").

- Inside the form:
<input type="text" name="var1" SIZE="30" VALUE="Enter your name here.">: Creates a text input field where users can enter their name. The initial value is set to "Enter your name here."
<B>Are you a student?</B>: Displays the question "Are you a student?" as bold text.
<input type="checkbox" name="var3">: Creates a checkbox input for the user to indicate whether they are a student.
<B>How old are you?</B>: Displays the question "How old are you?" as bold text.

- Radio buttons for age groups:
<input type="radio" name="var4" value="r1">10-15: Allows the user to select the age group 10-15.
<input type="radio" name="var4" value="r2">16-20: Allows the user to select the age group 16-20.
<input type="radio" name="var4" value="r3">21-25: Allows the user to select the age group 21-25.

- Submit and reset buttons:
  <input type="submit" name="var5" value="Send">: Creates a button to submit the form data.
  <input type="reset" name="var6" value="Clear">: Creates a button to reset the form fields.

31. Note your observations and understanding here (question No. 30) and write your answer below. Add a text input field to enter an address, placing it below the text input field for entering a name. Record the code you added in step 7 here (question No. 31) and write your answer below.

- <input type="text" id="addressInput" name="var2" size="50" value="Enter your address here." />: This line creates an input field for entering an address. The type="text" attribute specifies that this is a text input field. The id="addressInput" attribute assigns a unique identifier to this input field. This ID is used to associate the label with the input field. The name="var2" attribute assigns a name to this input field. When the form is submitted, the value entered in this field will be sent to the server with the name "var2." The size="50" attribute specifies the visible width of the input field. The value="Enter your address here." attribute sets the initial value displayed in the input field. When the user clicks on the field, this default value disappears, allowing them to enter their actual address.

32. Add the following program code below the last radio button, above the submit and clear buttons. Does the display in the browser look like the one shown below? (question No. 32).

- `<input type="checkbox" name="vehicle1" value="Bike" checked />` I have a bike `<br />`: These checkboxes allow users to indicate which vehicles they have. The name attribute groups the checkboxes together (multiple can be selected). The value attribute specifies the value associated with each checkbox (e.g., "Bike"). The checked attribute pre-selects the "I have a bike" checkbox.

33. From the code you modified in question No. 32, add a checkbox input that displays the option "I have a plane" and move the checkmark ✓ from the option "I have a bike" to the checkbox option "I have a plane". Write down here the code for the entire checkbox configuration, including the code for the checkbox you just added. (question No. 33). Write your answer below.
    - This is done by removing the checked attributes from the bicycle input value and adding the checked attributes to the aircraft input value.

```
buatForm.html > ...
 2    <html lang="en">
 8      <body>
 9        <form method="POST" action="gambar.html">
11          <input
16              value="Enter your name here."
17          />
18          <br /><br />
19          <input
20              type="text"
21              id="addressInput"
22              name="var2"
23              size="30"
24              value="Enter your address here."
25          />
26          <br /><br />
27          <b>Are you a student?</b>
28          <input type="checkbox" name="var3" />
29          <br /><br />
30          <b>How old are you?</b>
31          <br />
32          <input type="radio" name="var4" value="r1" />10-15<br />
33          <input type="radio" name="var4" value="r2" />16-20<br />
34          <input type="radio" name="var4" value="r3" />21-25<br /><br />
35          <b>Wich one do you have?</b><br /><br />
36          <input type="checkbox" name="vehicle1" value="Bike" /> I have a bike
37          <br />
38          <input type="checkbox" name="vehicle2" value="Car" /> I have a car
39          <br />
40          <input type="checkbox" name="vehicle3" value="Boat" /> I have a boat
41          <br />
42          <input type="checkbox" name="vehicle4" value="Plane" checked /> I have a
43          plane
44          <br />
45
46          <input type="submit" name="var5" value="Send" />
47          <input type="reset" name="var6" value="Clear" />
48        </form>
49      </body>
50    </html>
```
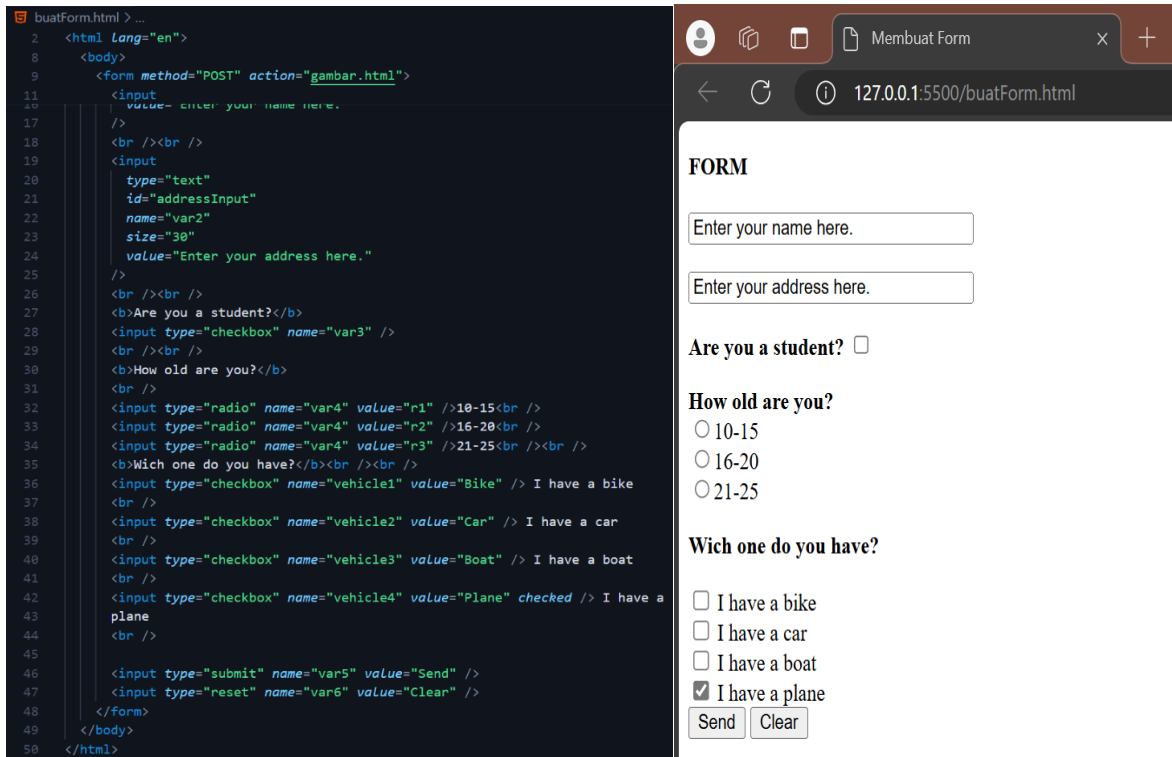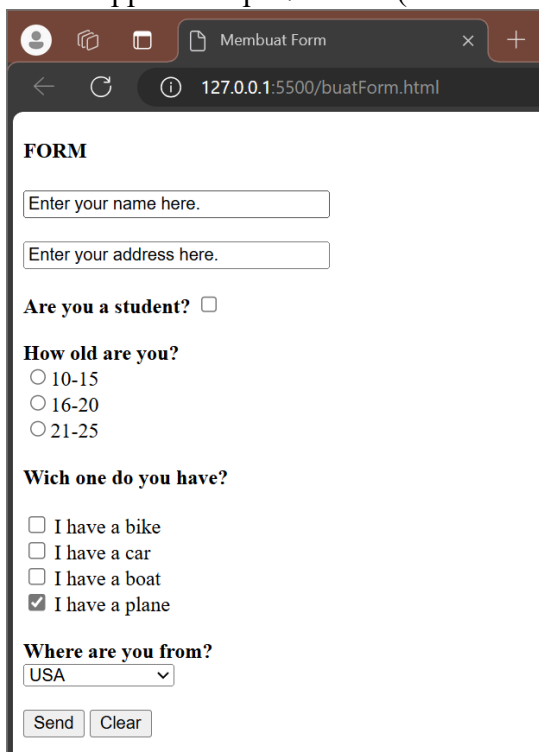
34. Add the program code from step 17 into the program code you modified in step 13. Place it below the checkbox configuration and above the button configuration. Note here what the code snippet in step 17 means (how it works). (question No. 34) Write your answer below.

- Dropdown (Select) Element: The <select> element creates a dropdown menu where users can choose from a list of options. The name="var6" attribute specifies the name of this input field. When the form is submitted, the selected value will be sent to the server with the name "var6." The size="1" attribute indicates that only one option will be visible at a time (since it's a single-select dropdown).
- Options within the dropdown: Each <option> element represents an option in the dropdown. The value attribute specifies the value associated with each option (which will be sent to the server when the form is submitted). The text within the <option> tags (e.g., "Bulgaria," "United Kingdom," "USA") is what users see in the dropdown. The selected attribute indicates the default selected option. In this case, "USA" is pre-selected.

35. From the code you modified in step 17, add one more country option, "Indonesia," and set "Indonesia" as the default selected option. Note the changes here (question No. 35) and write your answer below.

```html
<b>Where are you from?</b>
<br />
<select name="var6" size="1">
  <option value="BG">Bulgaria</option>
  <option value="UK">United Kingdom</option>
  <option value="USA">USA</option>
  <option value="INDO" selected>Indonesia</option>
</select>
```
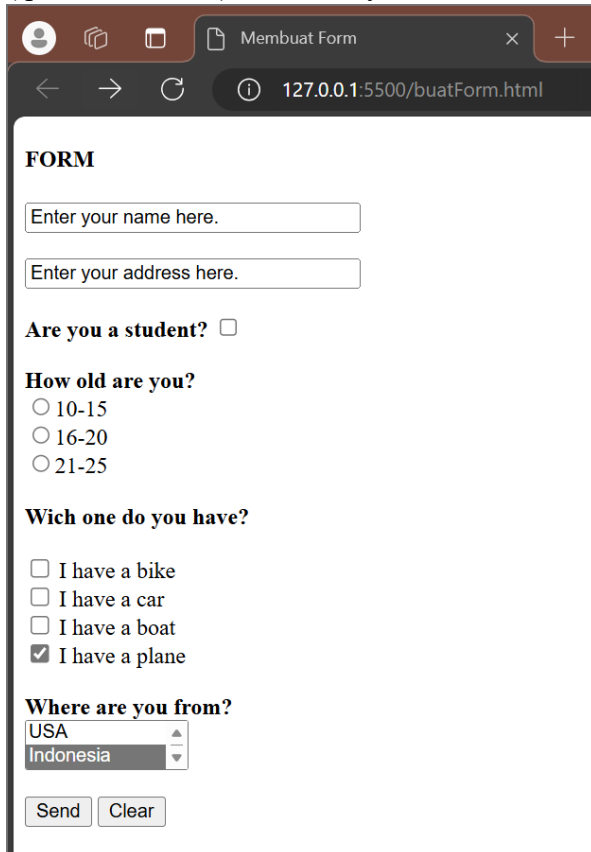
- By adding 1 line of code in the form of an option tag with the value 'INDO' and adding the selected attribute then adding the text 'Indonesia' and not forgetting to remove the selected attribute on the option tag value 'USA' then the Indonesian option will be selected by default.

36. From the code in step 17, change the value of size=1 to size=2. Note the changes here (question No. 36) and write your answer below.

- If size=1 change to size=2 the dropdown will displays two options simultaneously.

37. From the code you modified in step 21, revert the value of size back to 1. From the code you modified in step 24, add a single text area to input a password using the <input> element with the type="password", Record the code you added in step 26 here. (question No. 37) and write your answer below.

```
    <br />
    <select name="var6" size="2">
      <option value="BG">Bulgaria</option>
      <option value="UK">United Kingdom</option>
      <option value="USA">USA</option>
      <option value="INDO" selected>Indonesia</option>
    </select>
    <br /><br />
    <label for="password">Enter your private code</label>
    <input type="text" id="password" name="var7" />
    <br /><br />
    <input type="submit" name="var5" value="Send" />
    <input type="reset" name="var6" value="Clear" />
  </form>
</body>
</html>
```

Membuat Form × +

127.0.0.1:5500/buatForm.html

FORM

Enter your name here.

Enter your address here.

Are you a student? ☐

How old are you?
○ 10-15
○ 16-20
○ 21-25

Wich one do you have?

☐ I have a bike
☐ I have a car
☐ I have a boat
☑ I have a plane

Where are you from?
USA
Indonesia

Enter your private code [   ]

[Send] [Clear]

- Label for Password Input: The <label> element provides a descriptive label for the input field. The for="password" attribute associates the label with the input field having the id of "password"the label text is "Enter your private code."
- Password Input Field: The <input> element with type="text" creates an input field where users can enter their private code.

38. From the code in step 28, add a text area for typing long comments using the <textarea> and </textarea> tags, Please record the code you added in step 29 here (question No. 37). Write your answer here.

```html
      <br /><br />
      <label for="password"><b>Enter your private code</b></label>
      <input type="text" id="password" name="var7" />
      <br /><br />
      <b>Enter your comment</b><br />
      <textarea name="comment" id="comment">Fill this area</textarea>
      <br /><br />
      <input type="submit" name="var5" value="Send" />
      <input type="reset" name="var6" value="Clear" />
    </form>
  </body>
</html>
```

Membuat Form   ×   +

← → C ⓘ 127.0.0.1:5500/buatForm.html

FORM

Enter your name here.

Enter your address here.

Are you a student? ☐

How old are you?
○ 10-15
○ 16-20
○ 21-25

Wich one do you have?

☐ I have a bike
☐ I have a car
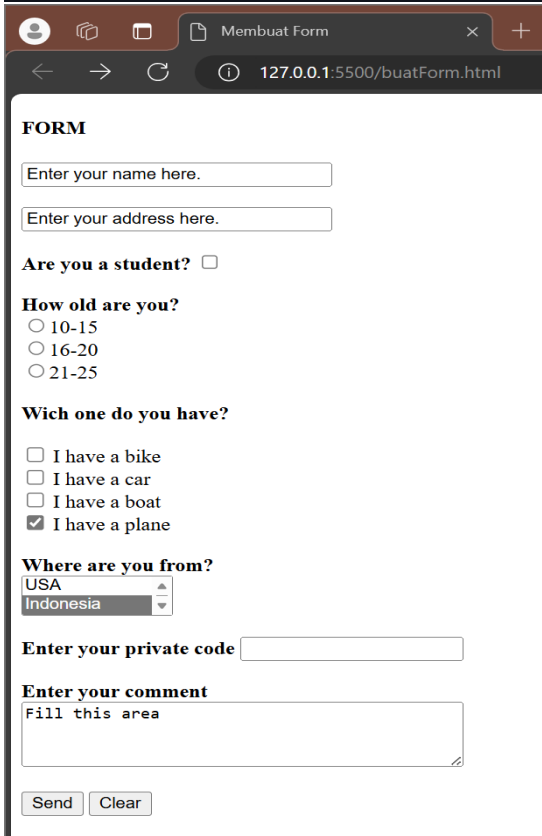☐ I have a boat
☑ I have a plane

Where are you from?
USA
Indonesia

Enter your private code

Enter your comment
Fill this area

Send Clear

- Label for Comment Input: The <b> element creates bold text for the label "Enter your comment." The <br> tags add line breaks for spacing. The label provides context for what users should input in the following textarea.
- Textarea Input Field: The <textarea> element allows users to enter multi line text. The name="comment" attribute specifies the name of this input field, which will be used when the form is submitted. The id="comment" attribute assigns a unique identifier to this textarea. The initial content inside the textarea "Fill this area" serves as a placeholder. Users can replace it with their actual comment.

39. Notice that the <form> tag includes the attribute method="POST". Run the form again in the browser at localhost/week1/buatForm.html, fill out the form, and then click the "Send" button. Observe the URL in the address bar of the page you are directed to after clicking the "Send" button. Open the buatForm.html code again and change the method from POST to GET. Save the file, then run it again in the browser at localhost/week1/buatForm.html. Fill out the form and click the "Send" button. Observe the URL in the address bar of the page you are directed to after clicking the "Send" button. Compare and note the differences between the GET and POST methods based on what you observe. Note your observations here (question No. 38) and write your answer below.

   - method="POST"
     When the form uses POST as the method, the form data is sent to the server as part of the HTTP request body. This method is commonly used for submitting sensitive information (such as passwords) or when the form data can be large. The data is not visible in the URL, making it more secure.
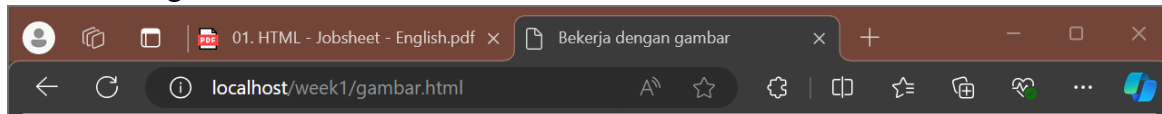
   - method="GET"
     When the form uses GET as the method, the form data is appended to the URL as query parameters. The data becomes part of the URL itself, visible in the address bar. This method is typically used for simple queries or when you want to share a link with pre-filled parameters.

Source code: https://github.com/RidhoAnfaal/WebProgramming/tree/master