HTML LESSON 1

Here is where your presentation begins

BASIC TO DO WEBSITE

01
HTML
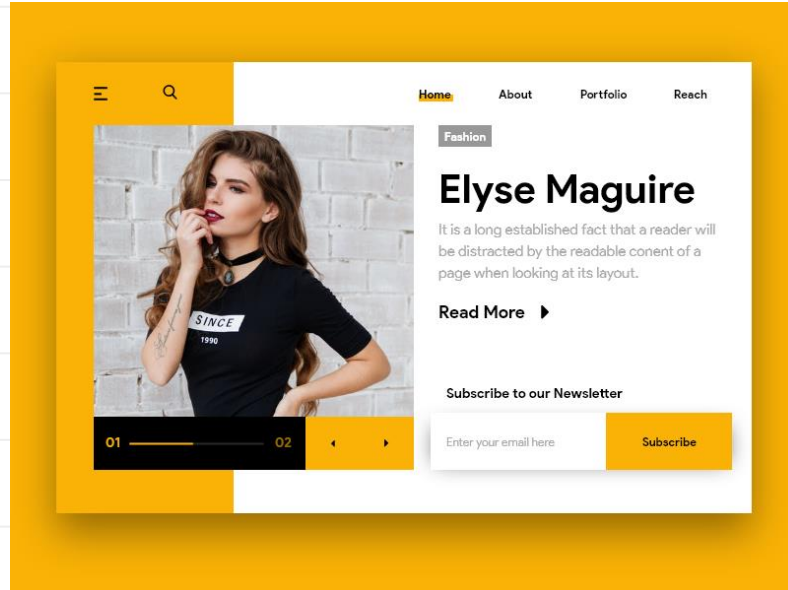
02
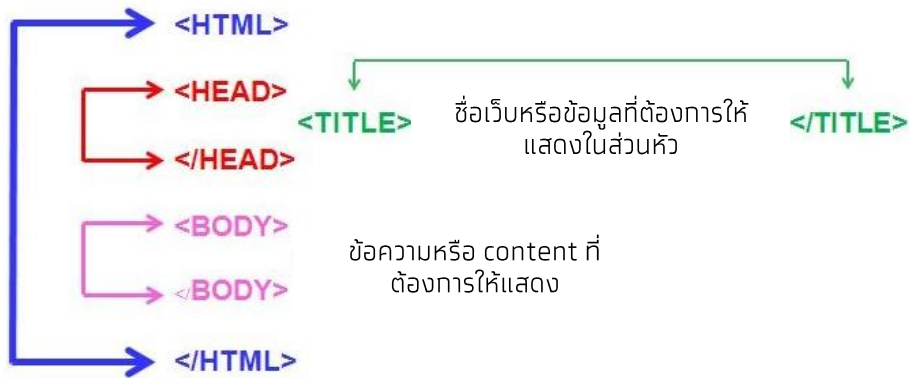CSS

03
Javascript
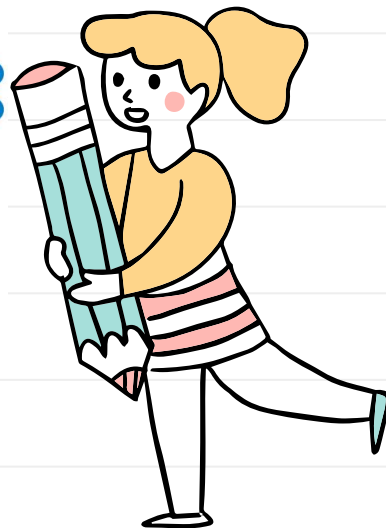
Home   About   Portfolio   Reach

Fashion

Elyse Maguire

It is a long established fact that a reader will
be distracted by the readable conent of a
page when looking at its layout.

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01 ——————— 02   ◀   ▶

HTML Structure

Main structure of html page

<HTML>	
<HEAD>	
	<TITLE> ชื่อเว็บหรือข้อมูลที่ต้องการให้แสดงในส่วนหัว </TITLE>
</HEAD>	
<BODY>	ข้อความหรือ content ที่ต้องการให้แสดง
</BODY>	
</HTML>	

html Structure

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>
<meta charset="utf-8">
<title>Title here</title>
</head>

<body>
Page content goes here.
</body>

</html>
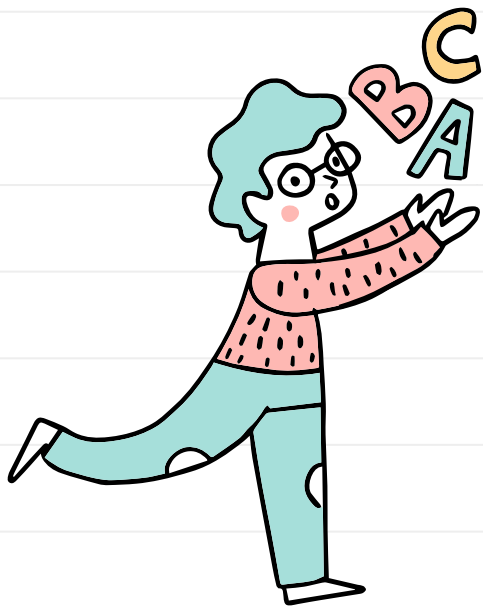
HTML Structure

```
<html>

    <head>

        <title>Page title</title>

    </head>

    <body>

        <h1>This is a heading</h1>

        <p>This is a paragraph.</p>

        <p>This is another paragraph.</p>

    </body>

</html>
```
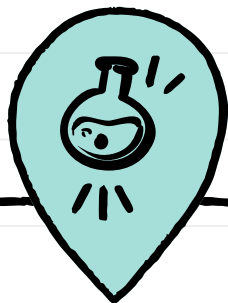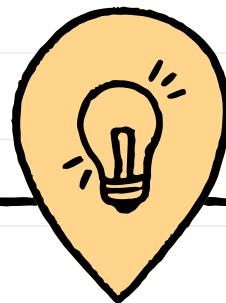
HTML ELEMENT

The HTML element is everything from the start tag to the end tag

<tagname>Content...</tagname>

HTML ATTRIBUTE

- All HTML elements can have attributes
- Attributes provide additional information about elements
- name="value"

HTML ELEMENT AND ATTRIBUTE

Start tag

Content

`<p class="foo">This is a paragrah.</p>`

Attribute

value

End tag

`<a href="https://www.w3schools.com">Visit W3Schools</a>`

`<img src="img_girl.jpg">`

HTML HEADING

```
1  <h1>Heading level 1</h1>
2  <h2>Heading level 2</h2>
3  <h3>Heading level 3</h3>
4  <h4>Heading level 4</h4>
5  <h5>Heading level 5</h5>
6  <h6>Heading level 6</h6>
```

Heading level 1

Heading level 2

Heading level 3

Heading level 4

Heading level 5

Heading level 6

HTML PARAGRAPH

Creating Line Breaks

The `<br>` tag is used to insert a line break on the web page.

Since the `<br>` is an empty element, so there is no need of corresponding `</br>` tag.

```
1  <p>This is a paragraph <br> with line break.</p>
2  <p>This is <br>another paragraph <br> with line breaks.</p>
```

for space

```
1  <p>This paragraph has multiple   spaces.</p>
2  <p>This paragraph has multiple<br><br>line<br><br><br>breaks.</p>
```

HTML Links

The target attribute tells the browser where to open the linked document. There are four defined targets, and each target name starts with an underscore(_) character:

_blank — Opens the linked document in a new window or tab.

_parent — Opens the linked document in the parent window.

_self — Opens the linked document in the same window or tab as the source document. This is the default, hence it is not necessary to explicitly specify this value.

_top — Opens the linked document in the full browser window.

```
1  <a href="/about-us.php" target="_top">About Us</a>
2  <a href="https://www.google.com/" target="_blank">Google</a>
3  <a href="images/sky.jpg" target="_parent">
4     <img src="sky-thumb.jpg" alt="Cloudy Sky">
5  </a>
```

HTML Text formatting

```html
<!DOCTYPE html> <html lang="en">
<head>
    <title>Formatting Text in HTML</title>
</head>
<body>
    <p>This is <b>bold text</b>.</p>
    <p>This is <strong>strongly important text</strong>.</p>
    <p>This is <i>italic text</i>.</p> <p>This is <em>emphasized text</em>.</p>
    <p>This is <mark>highlighted text</mark>.</p>
    <p>This is <code>computer code</code>.</p>
    <p>This is <small>smaller text</small>.</p>
    <p>This is <sub>subscript</sub> and <sup>superscript</sup> text.</p>
    <p>This is <del>deleted text</del>.</p>
    <p>This is <ins>inserted text</ins>.</p><p>This is <b>bold text</b>.
    </p>
</body>
</html>
```

This is **bold text**.

This is **strongly important text**.

This is *italic text*.

This is *emphasized text*.

This is highlighted text.

This is `computer code`.

This is smaller text.

This is $_{subscript}$ and ^{superscript} text.

This is ~~deleted text~~.

This is inserted text.

This is **bold text**.

HTML Text Formatting (address)

```
1  <address>
2  Mozilla Foundation<br>
3  331 E. Evelyn Avenue<br>
4  Mountain View, CA 94041, USA
5  </address>
```

Mozilla Foundation
331 E. Evelyn Avenue
Mountain View, CA 94041, USA

HTML STYLES

01

Inline styles

Using the style attribute in the HTML start tag.

02

Embedded styles

Using the <style> element in the head section of the document.

03

External style sheet

Using the <link> element, pointing to an external CSS files.

HTML INLINE STYLES

01

```
1  <h1 style="color:red; font-size:30px;">This is a heading</h1>
2  <p style="color:green; font-size:18px;">This is a paragraph.</p>
3  <div style="color:green; font-size:18px;">This is some text.</div>
```

HTML EMBEDDED STYLES

02

```
1  <head>
2      <style>
3          body { background-color: YellowGreen; }
4          h1 { color: blue; }
5          p { color: red; }
6      </style>
7  </head>
```

HTML EXTERNAL STYLES

```
1  <head>
2      <link rel="stylesheet" href="css/style.css">
3  </head>
```

```
1  <style>
2      @import url("css/style.css");
3      p {
4          color: blue;
5          font-size: 16px;
6      }
7  </style>
```

```
1  @import url("css/layout.css");
2  @import url("css/color.css");
3  body {
4      color: blue;
5      font-size: 14px;
6  }
```

03

HTML IMAGE

```
1  <img src="kites.jpg" alt="Flying Kites" width="300" height="300">
2  <img src="sky.jpg" alt="Cloudy Sky" width="250" height="150">
3  <img src="balloons.jpg" alt="Balloons" width="200" height="200">
```

can also use style in <img> to specific width and height

```
1  <img src="kites.jpg" alt="Flying Kites" style="width: 300px; height: 300px;">
2  <img src="sky.jpg" alt="Cloudy Sky" style="width: 250px; height: 150px;">
3  <img src="balloons.jpg" alt="Balloons" style="width: 200px; height: 200px;">
```

HTML5 PICTURE ELEMENT

Reducing the image dimension using the width and height attribute or property doesn't reduce the original file size. To address these problems HTML5 has introduced the <picture> tag that allows you to define multiple versions of an image to target different types of devices.

```
1  <picture>
2      <source media="(min-width: 1000px)" srcset="logo-large.png">
3      <source media="(max-width: 500px)" srcset="logo-small.png">
4      <img src="logo-default.png" alt="My logo">
5  </picture>
```

HTML Table

```html
<table>
    <thead>
        <tr>
            <th>Items</th>
            <th>Expenditure</th>
        </tr>
    </thead>
    <tbody>
        <tr>
            <td>Stationary</td>
            <td>2,000</td>
        </tr>
        <tr>
            <td>Furniture</td>
            <td>10,000</td>
        </tr>
    </tbody>
    <tfoot>
        <tr>
            <th>Total</th>
            <td>12,000</td>
        </tr>
    </tfoot>
</table>
```

Items	Expenditure
Stationary	2,000
Furniture	10,000
Total	12,000

HTML Lists

- **Unordered list** — Used to create a list of related items, in no particular order.
- **Ordered list** — Used to create a list of related items, in a specific order.
- **Description list** — Used to create a list of terms and their descriptions.

```
1  <ul>
2      <li>Chocolate Cake</li>
3      <li>Black Forest Cake</li>
4      <li>Pineapple Cake</li>
5  </ul>
```

- Chocolate Cake
- Black Forest Cake
- Pineapple Cake

```
1  <ol start="10">
2      <li>Mix ingredients</li>
3      <li>Bake in oven for an hour</li>
4      <li>Allow to stand for ten minutes</li>
5  </ol>
```

10. Mix ingredients
11. Bake in oven for an hour
12. Allow to stand for ten minutes

```
1  <dl>
2      <dt>Bread</dt>
3      <dd>A baked food made of flour.</dd>
4      <dt>Coffee</dt>
5      <dd>A drink made from roasted coffee beans.</dd>
6  </dl>
```

Bread
A baked food made of flour.
Coffee
A drink made from roasted coffee beans.

<dl> description list
<dt> description term
<dd> description definition

HTML FORM

Input element
- text
- password
- radio
- checkbox
- select box
- text area
- submit and reset button
- grouping form control

```
1  <form>
2      <label>Username: <input type="text"></label>
3      <label>Password: <input type="password"></label>
4      <input type="submit" value="Submit">
5  </form>
```

Username: [   ] Password: [   ] [Submit]

* *การใส่ฟิลด์ข้อมูลใน form จะทำให้ง่ายต่อการส่งค่าไปจัดการ process ต่อ ในการ Add Update ข้อมูลบน Database

HTML FORM

```
1  <form>
2      <label for="username">Username:</label>
3      <input type="text" name="username" id="username">
4  </form>
```

```
1  <form>
2      <label for="user-pwd">Password:</label>
3      <input type="password" name="user-password" id="user-pwd">
4  </form>
```

Username: [   ]

Password: [● ● ●   ]

text

password

HTML FORM

```
1  <form>
2      <input type="radio" name="gender" id="male">
3      <label for="male">Male</label>
4      <input type="radio" name="gender" id="female">
5      <label for="female">Female</label>
6  </form>
```

◯ Male ◯ Female

radio button

```
1  <form>
2      <input type="checkbox" name="sports" id="soccer">
3      <label for="soccer">Soccer</label>
4      <input type="checkbox" name="sports" id="cricket">
5      <label for="cricket">Cricket</label>
6      <input type="checkbox" name="sports" id="baseball">
7      <label for="baseball">Baseball</label>
8  </form>
```

☐ Soccer ☐ Cricket ☐ Baseball

checkbox

HTML FORM

```
1  <form>
2      <label for="file-select">Upload:</label>
3      <input type="file" name="upload" id="file-select">
4  </form>
```

```
1  <form>
2      <label for="address">Address:</label>
3      <textarea rows="3" cols="30" name="address" id="address"></textarea>
4  </form>
```

The

Upload: Choose File No file chosen

Address:

select box

text area

HTML FORM

```
1  <form>
2      <label for="city">City:</label>
3      <select name="city" id="city">
4          <option value="sydney">Sydney</option>
5          <option value="melbourne">Melbourne</option>
6          <option value="cromwell">Cromwell</option>
7      </select>
8  </form>
```

City: Sydney ▾

select boxes

```
1  <form action="action.php" method="post">
2      <label for="first-name">First Name:</label>
3      <input type="text" name="first-name" id="first-name">
4      <input type="submit" value="Submit">
5      <input type="reset" value="Reset">
6  </form>
```

First Name: [   ] Submit Reset

submit and reset buttons

HTML FORM

```
1  <form>
2      <fieldset>
3          <legend>Contact Details</legend>
4          <label>Email Address: <input type="email" name="email"></label>
5          <label>Phone Number: <input type="text" name="phone"></label>
6      </fieldset>
7  </form>
```

┌─ Contact Details ───┐
│ Email Address: [   ] Phone Number: [   ] │
└───┘
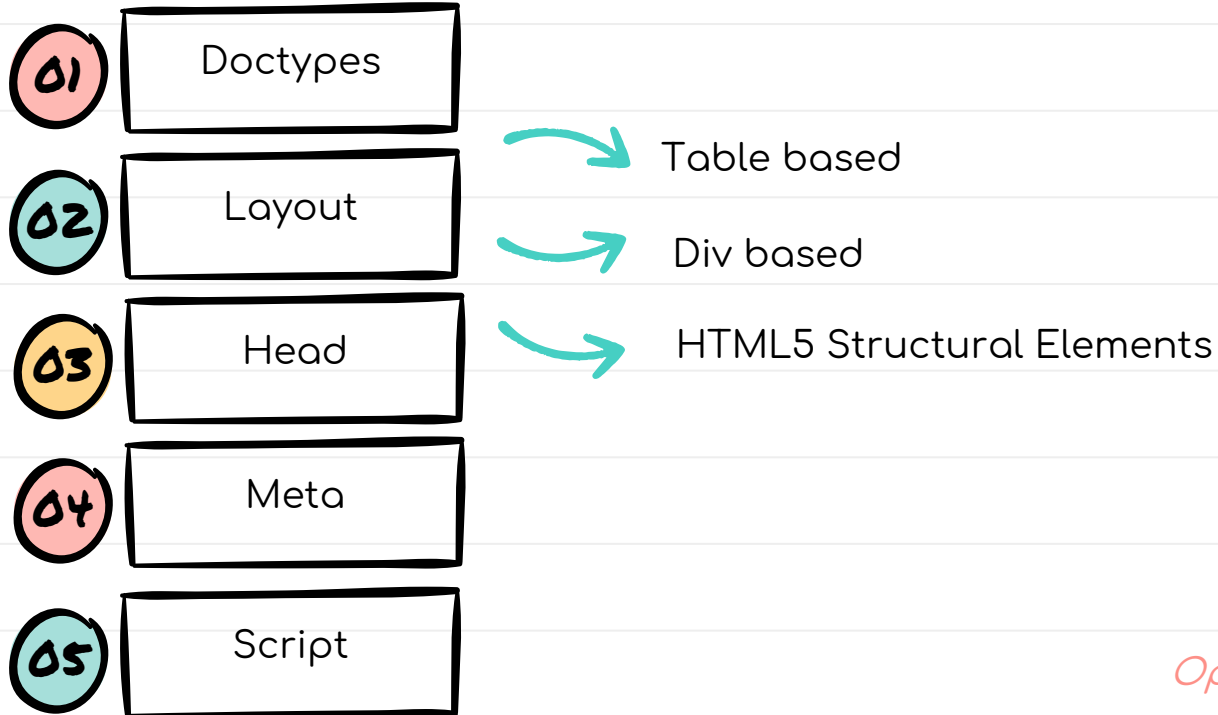
grouping form control

HTML IFRAME

An iframe or inline frame is used to display external objects including other web pages within a web page. An iframe pretty much acts like a mini web browser within a web browser.

```
1 | <iframe src="hello.html" style="width: 400px; height: 200px;"></iframe>
```

Hello World

This HTML document is embedded inside the current document using an iframe.
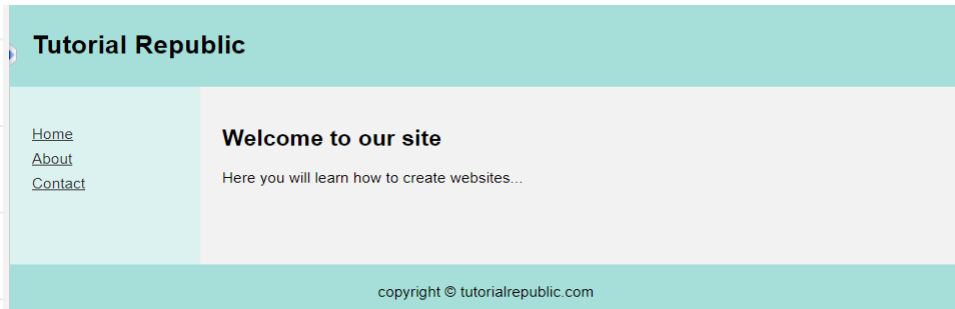
HTML ADVANCED

01 Doctypes

02 Layout → Table based

→ Div based

03 Head → HTML5 Structural Elements

04 Meta

05 Script

Open Demo file ▶

HTML LAYOUT

Table based
วาดโครงสร้างเป็นตาราง เหมือนกับการสร้าง table

Div based
แบ่งเป็นส่วนๆ (division) ไว้ใน `<div>`

HTML5 Structural Elements
แบ่งเป็น `<header>, <footer>, <nav>, <section>`

Tutorial Republic

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📌 https://www.tutorialrepublic.com/codelab.php?topic=html&file=table-layout

📌 https://www.tutorialrepublic.com/codelab.php?topic=html&file=div-layout

📌 https://www.tutorialrepublic.com/codelab.php?topic=html5&file=semantic-website-layout