CUSTOMER INTERFACE DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT

SITA1502

Subject Code : SITA1502

Subject Name: Customer Interface Design and Development

Faculty Name: Dr. R. M. Gomathi/ Ms. E. Brumancia

SITA1502	CUSTOMER INTERFACE DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT	L	T	P	Credits	Total Marks
		3	*	0	3	100

COURSE OBJECTIVES

- To develop static websites and dynamic web applications.
- To learn new emerging web technologies.
- To gain knowledge and skills required for web development careers.
- To develop skills in the use and application of specific methods in user experience design.

UNIT 1 HTML, XML, CSS AND RWD **9 Hrs.**

Introduction To HTML- DHTML , XML – Structuring XML document using DTD – Schemas – XML parsers – DOM – SAX presentation technologies – XSL – XFORMS – XHTML – Transformations – XSLT – XLINK – XPATH – XQuery.
Responsive Web Design-Intro-Fluid Grid-Viewport-Media Queries-Images.
Introduction To CSS-Syntax, Selectors-Types of style sheets.

UNIT 2 CLIENT SIDE SCRIPTING **9 Hrs.**

Java Script – Advantages – Data types – Variables – Operators – Control statements – Functions – Objects and arrays – Windows and frames – Forms. AJAX – XMLHttp Request (XHR) – Create Object – Request – Response – Ready state.

UNIT 3 SERVER SIDE SCRIPTING **9 Hrs.**

Introduction To PHP – Data Types – Control Structures – Arrays - Function – Html Form with PHP –Form Handling and Validation - File Handling – Cookies – Sessions – Filters – Exception Handling - Database Connectivity With MySQL.

UNIT 4 ANGULAR JS AND JQUERY **9 Hrs.**

Angular JS Expression – Modules – Directives – Data Binding – Controllers – Scopes – Filters – Services – Tables – Events – Form – Validation. jQuery Syntax – Selects – Events – jQuery Effects – jQuery – jQuery HTML – jQuery Traversing.

UNIT 5 UX AND UI **9 Hrs.**

UX Introduction -Elements of UX Design- UX Design Process- Research Methods and Tools-Understanding User Needs and Goals. UX Design Process: Visual Design Principles-Information Design and Visualization-Interaction Design-Prototyping Tools-Usability Test. UI Introduction-User Interface Components -Tools and Processes.

Max.45 Hrs.

COURSE OUTCOMES

On completion of the course, student will be able to

CO1 - Able to work with XML technologies.
CO2 - Design web page to perform form validation using client-side scripting language.
CO3 - Implement new technologies such as Angular JS & jQuery.
CO4 - Develop web applications using server-side scripting language.
CO5 - Understand the differences between usability and user experience.
CO6 - Effectively select and utilize design thinking processes and UX/UI tools.

TEXT/ REFERENCE BOOKS

1. Jeffrey C. Jackson, Web Technologies: A Computer Science Perspective, Pearson Education, 2009
2. Kogent Learning Solutions Inc., Web Technologies Black Book, Dreamtech Press, 2009.
3. Ken Williamson, Learning AngularJ S: A Guide to Angular JS Development, O'Reilly, 2015
4. Jon Duckett, JavaScript and JQuery: Interactive Front-End Web Development, John Wiley and Sons Inc., 2014.
5. Callum Macrae, Learning from JQuery, O'Reilly, 2013.
6. Steve Krug, Dont Make Me Think,2nd Edition, New Riders Publishing,USA,2006.

END SEMESTER EXAMINATION QUESTION PAPER PATTERN

Max. Marks : 100	**Exam Duration : 3 Hrs.**
PART A : 10 Questions of 2 marks each-No choice	**20 Marks**
PART B : 2 Questions from each unit with internal choice, each carrying 16 marks	**80 Marks**

UNIT 1 --HTML, XML, CSS AND RWD

Introduction To HTML
- DHTML , XML
- Structuring XML document using DTD
- Schemas
- XML parsers
- DOM
- SAX presentation technologies
- XSL
- XFORMS
- XHTML
- Transformations
- XSLT
- XLINK
- XPATH
- XQuery.

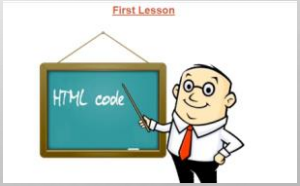
Responsive Web Design-Intro-Fluid Grid-Viewport-Media Queries Images.

Introduction To CSS-Syntax, Selectors-Types of style sheets.

INTRODUCTION TO HTML

INTRODUCTION TO HTML

- HTML IS THE STANDARD MARKUP LANGUAGE FOR WEB PAGES.
- WITH HTML YOU CAN CREATE YOUR OWN WEBSITE.
- HTML IS EASY TO LEARN - YOU WILL ENJOY IT!



HTML INTRODUCTION

- **HTML IS THE STANDARD MARKUP LANGUAGE FOR CREATING WEB PAGES.**

WHAT IS HTML?

- HTML stands for Hyper Text Markup Language
- HTML is the standard markup language for creating web pages
- HTML describes the structure of a web page
- HTML consists of a series of elements
- HTML elements tell the browser how to display the content
- HTML elements label pieces of content such as "this is a heading", "this is a paragraph", "this is a link", etc.

WHAT IS AN HTML ELEMENT?

- AN HTML ELEMENT IS DEFINED BY A START TAG, SOME CONTENT, AND AN END TAG:
- <TAGNAME>CONTENT GOES HERE...</TAGNAME>
- THE HTML **ELEMENT** IS EVERYTHING FROM THE START TAG TO THE END TAG:

  <H1>MY FIRST HEADING</H1>

  <P>MY FIRST PARAGRAPH.</P>

- "NORMAL TEXT" SURROUNDED BY BRACKETED TAGS THAT TELL BROWSERS HOW TO DISPLAY WEB PAGES

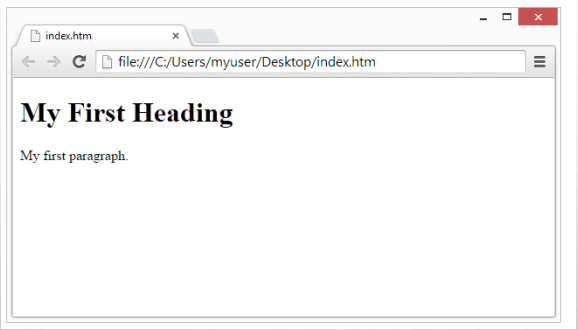
BASIC REQUIRMENTS

- 1. EDITOR (TEXT)
- 2. WEB BROWSER

WEB BROWSERS

- THE PURPOSE OF A WEB BROWSER (CHROME, EDGE, FIREFOX, SAFARI) IS TO READ HTML DOCUMENTS AND DISPLAY THEM CORRECTLY.
- A BROWSER DOES NOT DISPLAY THE HTML TAGS, BUT USES THEM TO DETERMINE HOW TO DISPLAY THE DOCUMENT.

WEB BROWSERS



HTML PAGE STRUCTURE

Below is a visualization of an HTML page 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>
```

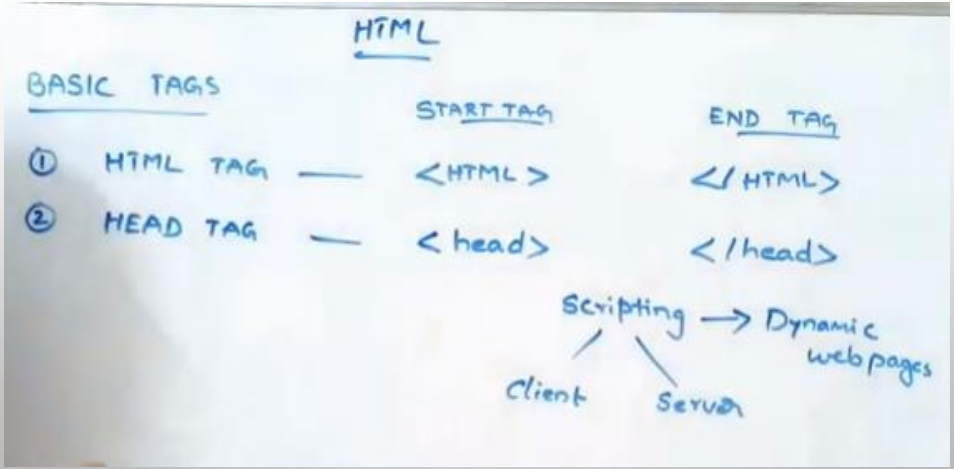
Note: The content inside the <body> section will be displayed in a browser. The content inside the <title> element will be shown in the browser's title bar or in the page's tab.

HTML HISTORY

HTML History

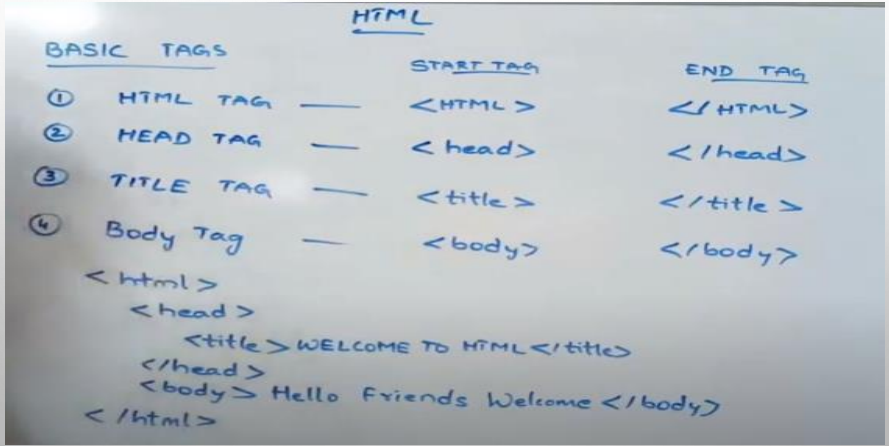
Since the early days of the World Wide Web, there have been many versions of HTML:

Year	Version
1989	Tim Berners-Lee invented www
1991	Tim Berners-Lee invented HTML
1993	Dave Raggett drafted HTML+
1995	HTML Working Group defined HTML 2.0
1997	W3C Recommendation: HTML 3.2
1999	W3C Recommendation: HTML 4.01
2000	W3C Recommendation: XHTML 1.0
2008	WHATWG HTML5 First Public Draft
2012	WHATWG HTML5 Living Standard
2014	W3C Recommendation: HTML5
2016	W3C Candidate Recommendation: HTML 5.1
2017	W3C Recommendation: HTML5.1 2nd Edition
2017	W3C Recommendation: HTML5.2



IN BETWEEN HEAD TAGS, WE WILL BE WRITING BOTH TYPES SCRIPTING

BASIC TAGS -FIRST SAMPLEHTML PROGRAM



Formatting TAGS (Applied on Text)

→ Headings — H1, H2, H3, H4, H5, H6 — <H1> </H1>

H1 ↑ Large

H6 ↑ Small

→ Font — <Font> </Font>

↓

3 Attributes (Additional Information)

→ Face

→ Size

→ Color

```
<Font face="Times New Roman" size="20" color="RED">
    WELCOME TO HTML
</FONT>
```

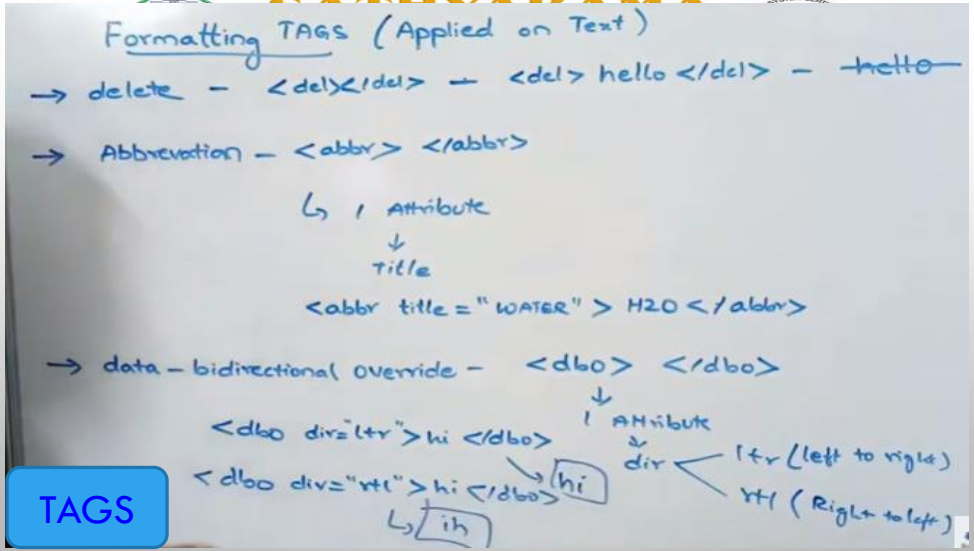
FONT TAG

FORMATTING TAGS

Formatting TAGS (Applied on Text)

- Bold — <B> </B> — <B> hi </B> — **hi**
- Italic — <I> </I> — <I> hi </I> — *hi*
- Underline — <U> </U> — <U> hi </U> — hi
- quotation — <q> </q> — <q> hi </q> — "hi"
- Break Row —
 — hi
 welcome — hi welcome
- Strike — <strike> </strike> — <strike> hi </strike> — ~~hi~~
- —   — hi — **hi**
- <small> — <small> </small> — hi <small> welcome </small>

↳ hi welcome


Formatting TAGS (Applied on Text)
→ delete – <del></del> – <del> hello </del> – hello
→ Abbrevation – <abbr> </abbr>
↳ Attribute
↓
Title
<abbr title="WATER"> H2O </abbr>
→ data – bidirectional override – <dbo> </dbo>
↓
Attribute
↓
dir
ltr (left to right)
rtl (Right to left)
<dbo dir="ltr"> hi </dbo>
<dbo dir="rtl"> hi </dbo>
hi
ih

TAGS

→ Subscript → H_2O →

↳ H ₂ O → H_2O

→ Superscript → x^2 →

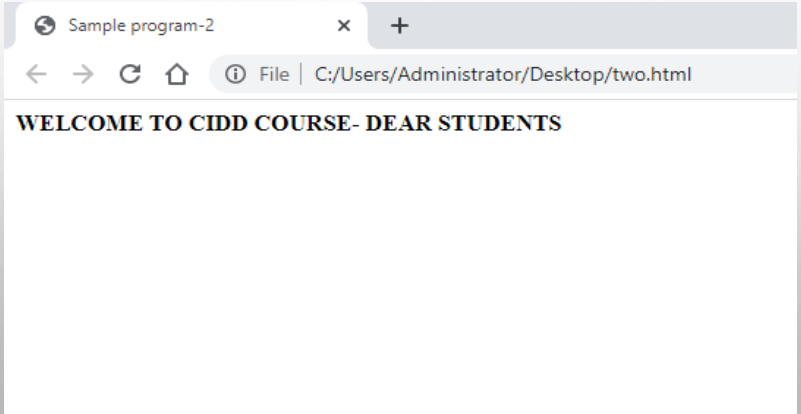
x ² → x^2

-FIRST SAMPLE PROGRAM-

- <HTML>
- <HEAD>
- <TITLE>SAMPLE PROGRAM-2</TITLE>
- </HEAD>
- <BODY>
- <B>WELCOME TO CIDD COURSE- DEAR STUDENTS</B>
- </BODY>
- </HTML>

- NOTE:SAVE THE FILE WITH **FILENAME.HTML**

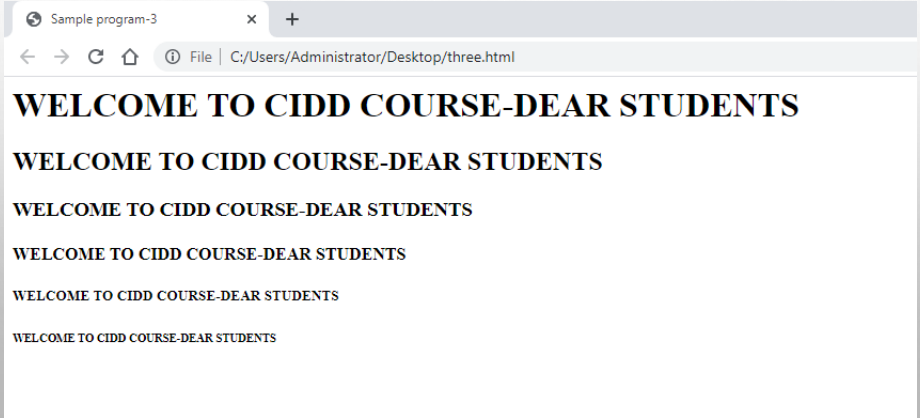
SAMPLE PROGRAM-2 output



SAMPLE PROGRAM-3 HEADING TAGS

- <HTML>
- <HEAD>
- < TITLE>SAMPLE PROGRAM-3</TITLE>
- </HEAD>
- <BODY>
- <H1>WELCOME TO CIDD COURSE-DEAR STUDENTS</H1>
- <H2>WELCOME TO CIDD COURSE-DEAR STUDENTS</H2>
- <H3>WELCOME TO CIDD COURSE-DEAR STUDENTS</H3>
- <H4>WELCOME TO CIDD COURSE-DEAR STUDENTS</H4>
- <H5>WELCOME TO CIDD COURSE-DEAR STUDENTS</H5>
- <H6>WELCOME TO CIDD COURSE-DEAR STUDENTS</H6>
- </HTML>

SAMPLE PROGRAM-3 output



SAMPLE PROGRAM 4 -TEXT WRITTEN OUTSIDE THE FONT TAG

- <HTML>
- <HEAD>
- <TITLE>SAMPLE PROGRAM-4 </TITLE>
- </HEAD>
- <BODY>
- <FONT FACE="TIMES NEW ROMAN" SIZE="20" COLOR="BLUE">
- WELCOME TO CIDD COURSE-DEAR STUDENTS
- </FONT>
- WELCOME TO SATHYABAMA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
- </HTML>

SAMPLE PROGRAM-4 OUTPUT

SAMPLE PROGRAM 5 – BREAK TAG

- <HTML>
- <HEAD>
- <TITLE>Sample program-5 </TITLE>
- </HEAD>
- <BODY>
- <FONT FACE="TIMES NEW ROMAN" SIZE="20" COLOR="BLUE">
- WELCOME TO CIDD COURSE-DEAR STUDENTS
- </FONT>
-
WELCOME TO SATHYABAMA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
- </HTML>

SAMPLE PROGRAM-5 OUTPUT

HTML FORMATTING ELEMENTS

FORMATTING ELEMENTS WERE DESIGNED TO DISPLAY SPECIAL TYPES OF TEXT:

- <B> - BOLD TEXT
- <STRONG> - IMPORTANT TEXT
- <I> - ITALIC TEXT
- <EM> - EMPHASIZED TEXT
- <MARK> - MARKED TEXT
- <SMALL> - SMALLER TEXT
- <DEL> - DELETED TEXT
- <INS> - INSERTED TEXT
- <SUB> - SUBSCRIPT TEXT
- <SUP> - SUPERSCRIPT TEXT

SAMPLE PROGRAM 6- WITH BOLD TAG AND WITH OUT BOLD TAG

- <HTML>
- <HEAD>
- <TITLE>Sample program 6 </TITLE>
- </HEAD>
- <BODY>
- <FONT FACE="TIMES NEW ROMAN" SIZE="20" COLOR="BLUE">
- <B>WELCOME TO CIDD COURSE-DEAR STUDENTS</B>
- <FONT FACE="TIMES NEW ROMAN" SIZE="20" COLOR="BLUE">
- WELCOME TO CIDD COURSE-DEAR STUDENTS

- </FONT>
- </HTML>

SAMPLE PROGRAM 6-OUTPUT

SAMPLE PROGRAM 7- UNDERLINE AND ITALIC

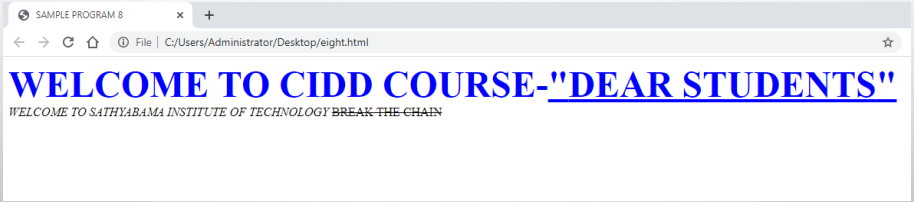
- <HTML>
- <HEAD>
- <TITLE>Sample program 7</TITLE>
- </HEAD>
- <BODY>
- <FONT FACE="TIMES NEW ROMAN" SIZE="20" COLOR="BLUE">
- **<B>**WELCOME TO CIDD COURSE-**<U>**DEAR STUDENTS**</U></B>**
- </FONT>
- **<I>**WELCOME TO SATHYABAMA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY**</I>**
- </HTML>

SAMPLE PROGRAM 7 -OUTPUT

SAMPLE PROGRAM 8- STRIKE TAG

- <HTML>
- <HEAD>
- <TITLE>SAMPLE PROGRAM 8 </TITLE>
- </HEAD>
- <BODY>
- <FONT FACE="TIMES NEW ROMAN" SIZE="20" COLOR="BLUE">
- <B>WELCOME TO CIDD COURSE-<U><Q>DEAR STUDENTS</Q></U></B>
- </FONT>
- <I>WELCOME TO SATHYABAMA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY</I>
- **<STRIKE>** BREAK THE CHAIN**</STRIKE>**
- </HTML>

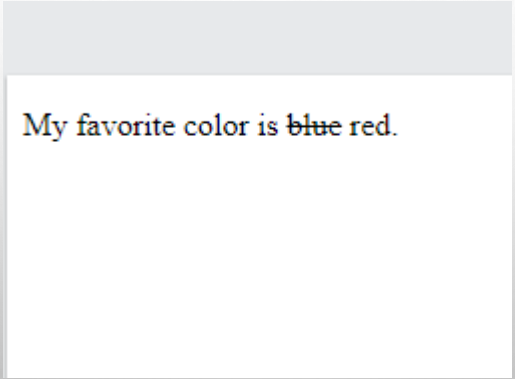
SAMPLE PROGRAM 8-OUTPUT



SAMPLE PROGRAM 9- DELETED TEXT

- HTML <del> element
- The HTML <del> element defines text that has been deleted from a document. Browsers will usually strike a line through deleted text:
- <HTML>
- <BODY>
- <P>MY FAVORITE COLOR IS <DEL>BLUE</DEL> RED.</P>
- </BODY>
- </HTML>

SAMPLE PROGRAM 9-OUTPUT



SAMPLE PROGRAM 10- FOR QUOTATION TAG

- <HTML>
- <HEAD>
- <TITLE>SAMPLE PROGRAM 10 </TITLE>
- </HEAD>
- <BODY>
- <FONT FACE="TIMES NEW ROMAN" SIZE="20" COLOR="BLUE">
- <B>WELCOME TO CIDD COURSE-<U><Q>DEAR STUDENTS</Q></U>
- </FONT>

- </HTML>

SAMPLE PROGRAM 10-OUTPUT

WELCOME TO CIDD COURSE-"DEAR STUDENTS"

TABLES

The <TABLE></TABLE> element has four sub-elements:

1. Table row<tr></tr>.
2. Table header <th></th>.
3. Table data <td></td>.
4. Caption <caption></caption>.

The table row elements usually contain table header elements or table data elements.

TABLES

```
<TABLE BORDER="1">
<TR>
<TH> COLUMN 1 HEADER </TH>
<TH> COLUMN 2 HEADER </TH>
</TR>
<TR>
<TD> ROW1, COL1 </TD>
<TD> ROW1, COL2 </TD>
</TR>
<TR>
<TD> ROW2, COL1 </TD>
<TD> ROW2, COL2 </TD>
</TR>
</TABLE>
```

TABLES

Column 1 Header	Column 2 Header
Row1, Col1	Row1, Col2
Row2, Col1	Row2, Col2

TABLES ATTRIBUTES

- **Bgcolor:** Some browsers support background colors in a table.
- **Width:** To specify the table width as an absolute number of pixels or a percentage of the document width. You can set the width for the table cells as well.
- **Border:** To set the border width, which specifies the border in pixels.
- **Cellspacing:** cell spacing represents the space between cells and is specified in pixels.

TABLE ATTRIBUTES

- **Cellpadding**: cell padding is the space between the cell border and the cell contents and is specified in pixels.
- **Align**: tables can have left, right, or center alignment.
- **Background**: background image, will be titled in ie3.0 and above.
- Bordercolor, bordercolordark.

TABLE CAPTION

- A table caption allows you to specify a line of text that will appear centered above or below the table.

<Table border=1 cellpadding=2>

<CAPTION ALIGN="BOTTOM"> label for my table </CAPTION>

- The caption element has one attribute align that can be either top (above the table) or bottom (below the table).

TABLE DATA AND TABLE HEADER ATTRIBUTES

- **Colspan:** specifies how many cell columns of the table this cell should span.
- **Rowspan:** specifies how many cell rows of the table this cell should span.
- **Align:** cell data can have left, right, or center alignment.
- **Valign:** cell data can have top, middle, or bottom alignment.
- **Width:** you can specify the width as an absolute number of pixels or a percentage of the document width.
- **Height:** you can specify the height as an absolute number of pixels or a percentage of the document height.

BASIC TABLE CODE

```
<TABLE BORDER=1 WIDTH=50%>
<CAPTION>  <H1>SPARE PARTS <H1> </CAPTION>
<TR><TH>STOCK NUMBER</TH><TH>DESCRIPTION</TH><TH>LIST
   PRICE</TH></TR>
<TR><TD BGCOLOR=RED>3476-AB</TD><TD>76MM
   SOCKET</TD><TD>45.00</TD></TR>
<TR><TD >3478-AB</TD><TD><FONT COLOR=BLUE>78MM SOCKET</FONT>
   </TD><TD>47.50</TD></TR>
<TR><TD>3480-AB</TD><TD>80MM SOCKET</TD><TD>50.00</TD></TR>
</TABLE>
```

Spare Parts

Stock Number	Description	List Price
3476-AB	76mm Socket	45.00
3478-AB	78mm Socket	47.50
3480-AB	80mm Socket	50.00

TABLE DATA AND TABLE HEADER ATTRIBUTES

```
<TABLE BORDER=1 CELLPADDING =2>
<TR> <TH> COLUMN 1 HEADER</TH> <TH> COLUMN 2 HEADER</TH>
  </TR>
<TR> <TD COLSPAN=2> ROW 1 COL 1</TD> </TR>
<TR> <TD ROWSPAN=2>ROW 2 COL 1</TD>
<TD> ROW 2 COL2</TD> </TR>
<TR> <TD> ROW 3 COL2</TD> </TR>
</TABLE>
```

TABLE DATA AND TABLE HEADER ATTRIBUTES

Column 1 Header	Column 2 Header
Row 1 Col 1	
Row 2 Col 1	Row 2 Col 2
	Row 3 Col 2

WHAT WILL BE THE OUTPUT?

```
<TABLE BORDER WIDTH="750">
<TR> <TD COLSPAN="4" ALIGN="CENTER">PAGE BANNER</TD></TR>

<TR> <TD ROWSPAN="2 NAV LINKS</TD><TD COLSPAN="2">FEATURE
   ARTICLE</TD> <TD ROWSPAN="2" >LINKED ADS</TD></TR>

   <TR><TD>NEWS COLUMN 1 </TD> <TD><NEWS COLUMN 2 </TD></TR>
</TABLE>
```

THE OUTPUT

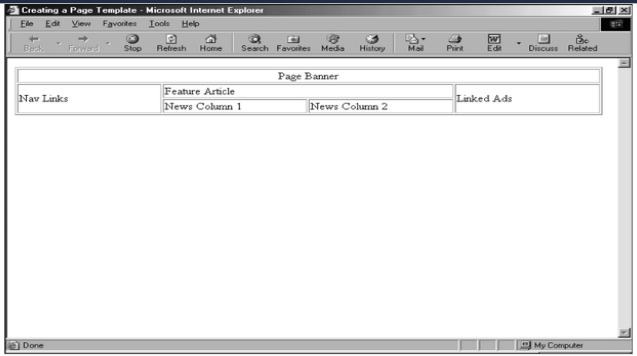


Figure 5-26 Column widths set to 25%

HTML FRAMES

- HTML frames are used to divide your browser window into multiple sections.
- Each section can load a separate HTML document.
- A collection of frames in the browser window is known as a frameset.
- The window is divided into frames in a similar way the tables are organized: into rows and columns.

CREATING FRAMES

- To use frames on a page we use <frameset> tag instead of <body> tag.
- The <frameset> tag defines, how to divide the window into frames.

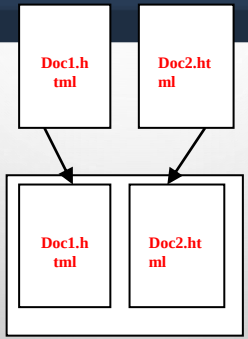
- The **rows** attribute of <frameset> tag defines horizontal frames and **cols** attribute defines vertical frames.
- Each frame is indicated by <frame> tag and it defines which HTML document shall open into the frame.

FRAMES

- A framed page is actually made up of multiple HTML pages.
- There is one HTML document that describes how to break up the single browser window into multiple windowpanes.
- Each windowpane is filled with an HTML document.

- For example to make a framed page with a windowpane on the left and one on the right requires three html pages.
- Doc1.Html and Doc2.Html are the pages that contain content.
- Frames.Html is the page that describes the division of the single browser window into two windowpanes.

FRAMES



Frames.html

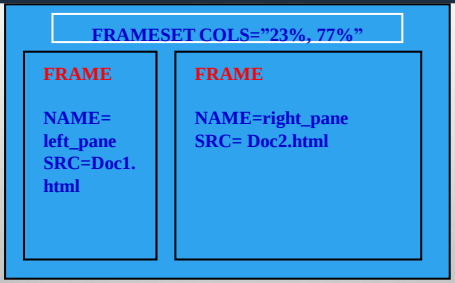
FRAME PAGE ARCHITECTURE

- A **<FRAMESET>** element is placed in the html document which divides the screen into **ROWS** or **COLS**.
- The **<frameset>** will then contain **<frame>** elements, **one per division** of the browser window.
- Note: because there is no **body** container, frameset pages can't have background images and background colors associated with them.

FRAME PAGE ARCHITECTURE

```
<HTML>
<HEAD>
<TITLE> FRAMED PAGE </TITLE>
<FRAMESET COLS="23%,77%">
<FRAME SRC="DOC1.HTML">
<FRAME SRC="DOC2.HTML">
</FRAMESET >
</HEAD>

</HTML>
```

THE DIAGRAM BELOW IS A GRAPHICAL VIEW OF THE DOCUMENT DESCRIBED ABOVE



SAMPLE PROGRAM -FRAME SET

```
<html>
    <frameset rows="30%,50%,20%"border="0">
        <frame src="top.html"name="Top">
        <frame src="bottom.html" name="bottom">
        <frame src="footer.html" name="Footer">
    </frameset>

</html>
```

```
<html>
<body bgcolor="red">
<h1> Top Frame </h1>
</body>
</html>
```

```
<html>
<body  bgcolor="yellow">
<h1> Border Frame </h1>
</body>
</html>
```

```
<html>
<body
bgcolor="Green">
<h1> Bottom Frame
</h1>
</body>
</html>
```

SAMPLE PROGRAM -FRAME SET - OUTPUT

<FRAME ATTRIBUTES>

<FRAME>: Defines a single frame within a frameset. There will be a FRAME element for each division created by the FRAMESET element. This tag has the following attributes:

- **SRC:** Required, as it provides the URL for the page that will be displayed in the frame.
- **Name:** Required for frames that will allow targeting by other html documents.
- **Noresize:** Optional – prevents viewers from resizing the frame. By default the user can stretch or shrink the frame's display by selecting the frame's border and moving it up, down, left, or right.

<FRAME ATTRIBUTES >

- **Marginwidth**: optional attribute stated in pixels. Determines horizontal space between the <FRAME> contents and the frame's borders.
- **Marginheight**: optional attribute stated in pixels. Determines vertical space between the <FRAME> contents and the frame's borders.
- **Scrolling**: displays a scroll bar(s) in the frame. Possible values are:

1. **Yes** – always display scroll bar(s).
2. **No** – never display scroll bar(s).
3. **Auto** – browser will decide based on frame contents.

By default: scrolling is auto.

COMPOUND FRAMESET DIVISIONS

- IN THIS CASE A SECOND **FRAMESET** ELEMENT WILL BE INSERTED IN THE PLACE OF THE **FRAME** ELEMENT THAT WOULD DESCRIBE THE SECOND ROW.
- THE SECOND **FRAMESET** ELEMENT WILL DIVIDE THE REMAINING SCREEN REAL ESTATE INTO **2** COLUMNS.
- THIS NESTED **FRAMESET** WILL THEN BE FOLLOWED BY **2 FRAME** ELEMENTS TO DESCRIBE EACH OF THE SUBSEQUENT FRAME DIVISIONS CREATED.

COMPOUND FRAMESET DIVISIONS

```
<HTML>
  <HEAD>
    <TITLE>HTML FRAMES</TITLE> </HEAD>
  <FRAMESET COLS = "25%,50%,25%">
    <FRAME NAME = "LEFT" SRC = "FONT.HTM" />
<FRAMESET ROWS="25%,40%,35%">
            <FRAME SRC="HEADINGS.HTM"/>
            <FRAME SRC="BREAK.HTML"/>
            <FRAME SRC="FONT1.HTML"/>
            </FRAMESET>
    <FRAME SRC = "FONT.HTM"/>
    </FRAMESET>
</HTML>
```


HTML Frames
File | D:/Goms_Academic/CustomerInterfaceDesignDevelopment/CID%20LAB/compframe.html
WELCOME TO CIDD COURSE-DEAR STUDENTS WELCOME TO SATHYABAMA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
WELCOME TO CIDD COURSE-DEAR STUDENTS
WELCOME TO CIDD COURSE-DEAR STUDENTS
WELCOME TO CIDD COURSE-DEAR STUDENTS
WELCOME TO CIDD COURSE-DEAR STUDENTS
WELCOME TO SATHYABAMA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
WELCOME TO CIDD COURSE-DEAR STUDENTS WELCOME TO SATHYABAMA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
WELCOME TO CIDD COURSE-DEAR STUDENTS WELCOME TO SATHYABAMA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
Type here to search
36°C AQI 67
ENG
14:43
07-07-2021

COMPOUND FRAMESET DIVISIONS EXAMPLE

```
<HEAD>
<FRAMESET ROWS="25%,50%,25%"
            <FRAME SRC="">
<FRAMESET COLS="25%,*">
                  <FRAME SRC="">
                  <FRAME SRC="">
                        </FRAMESET>
            <FRAME SRC="">
</FRAMESET>
</HEAD>
```

OUTPUT

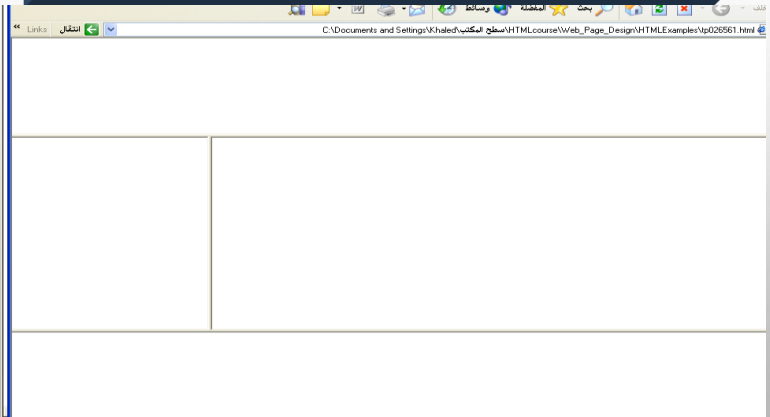

Links
انتقال
C:\Documents and Settings\Khaled\سطح المكتب\HTMLcourse\Web_Page_Design\HTMLExamples\tp026561.html

Figure 5-14: Frames created with <FRAMESET ROWS="50%, 50%">

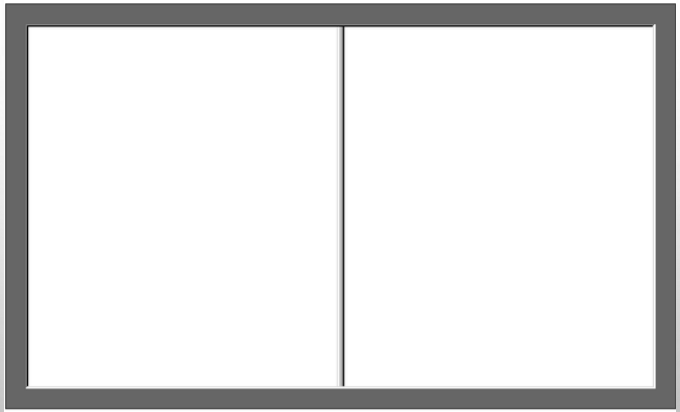


Figure 5-15: Frames created with <FRAMESET COLS="50%, 50%">

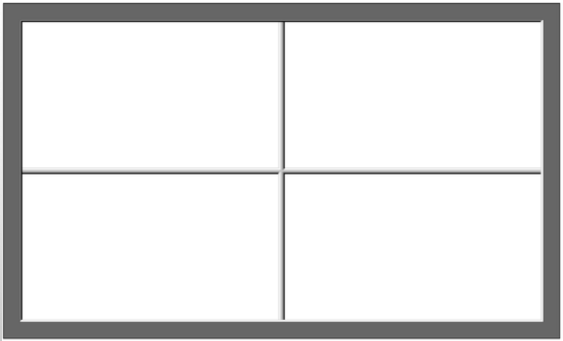


Figure 5-13: Frames created with <FRAMESET ROWS="50%, 50%" COLS="50%, 50%">

FORMS

- An HTML form is used to collect user input. The user input is most often sent to a server for processing.

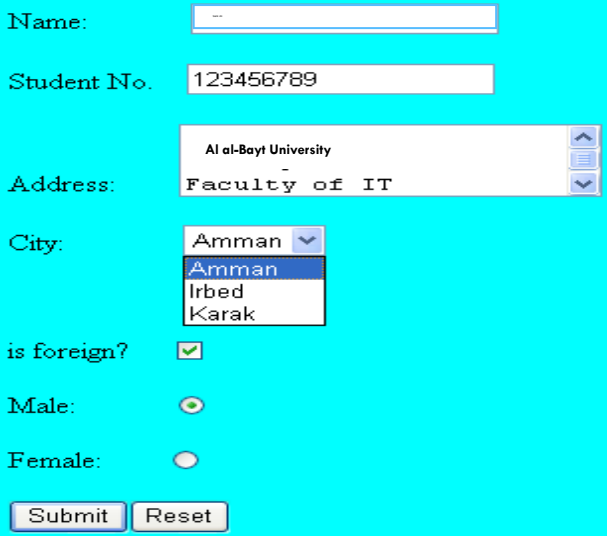
- The HTML <form> element is used to create an HTML form for user input

```
<form>
.
form elements
.
</form>
```

THE <INPUT> ELEMENT

- THE HTML <INPUT> ELEMENT IS THE MOST USED FORM ELEMENT.
- AN <INPUT> ELEMENT CAN BE DISPLAYED IN MANY WAYS, DEPENDING ON THE TYPE ATTRIBUTE.

	TYPE	DESCRIPTION
1.	<INPUT TYPE="TEXT">	DISPLAYS A SINGLE-LINE TEXT INPUT FIELD
2.	<INPUT TYPE="RADIO">	DISPLAYS A RADIO BUTTON (FOR SELECTING ONE OF MANY CHOICES)
3.	<INPUT TYPE="CHECKBOX">	DISPLAYS A CHECKBOX (FOR SELECTING ZERO OR MORE OF MANY CHOICES)
4.	<INPUT TYPE="SUBMIT">	DISPLAYS A SUBMIT BUTTON (FOR SUBMITTING THE FORM)
5.	<INPUT TYPE="BUTTON">	DISPLAYS A CLICKABLE BUTTON

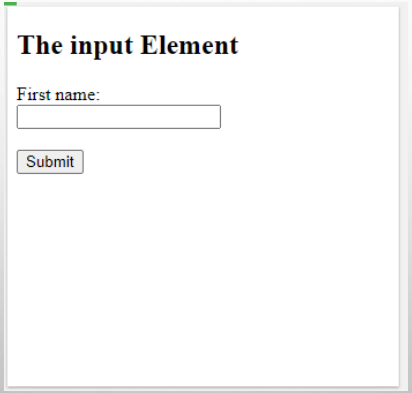

Name:
Student No.
123456789
Address:
Al al-Bayt University
Faculty of IT
City:
Amman
Amman
Irbed
Karak
is foreign?
Male:
Female:
Submit
Reset

THE <INPUT> ELEMENT

```
<Html>
<Body>
<H2>The input Element</h2>
<Form action="/action_page.Php">
  <Label for="fname">First name:</label><br>
  <Input type="text" id="fname" name="fname"><br><br>
  <Input type="submit" value="submit">
</Form>
</Body>
</Html>
```

Note: 'for' attribute of the <label> tag should be equal to the id attribute of the <input> element to bind them together

OUTPUT



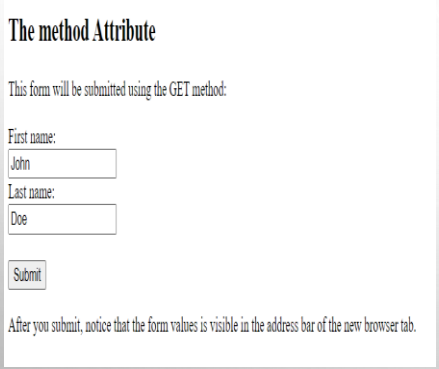
FORM ELEMENTS

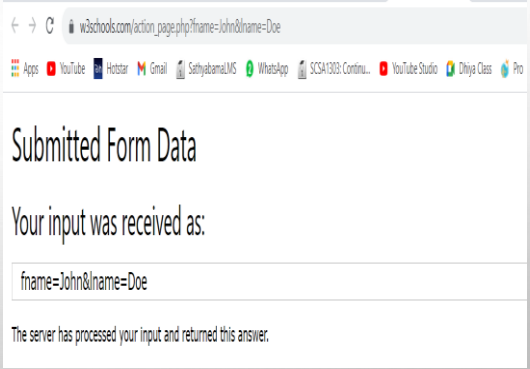
<INPUT> Element's Properties
TYPE = Type of INPUT entry field
NAME = Variable name passed to CGI application
VALUE = The data associated with the variable name to be passed to the CGI application
CHECKED = Button/box checked
SIZE = Number of characters in text field
MAXLENGHT = Maximum number of characters accepted

<FORM> ELEMENT ATTRIBUTES

- **Action:** Attribute defines the action to be performed when the form is submitted. Usually, the form data is sent to a file on the server when the user clicks on the submit button.
- **Method:** Specifies the HTTP method to be used when submitting the form data. The form-data can be sent as URL variables (with method="get") or as http post transaction (with method="post").
- **Target:** Specifies where to display the response that is received after submitting the form.
- **Novalidate**: It is a Boolean attribute. When present, it specifies that the form-data (input) should not be validated when submitted.

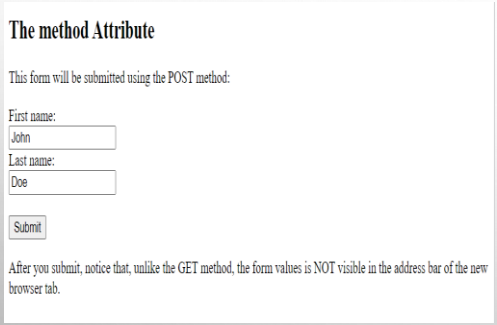
HTTP GET METHOD

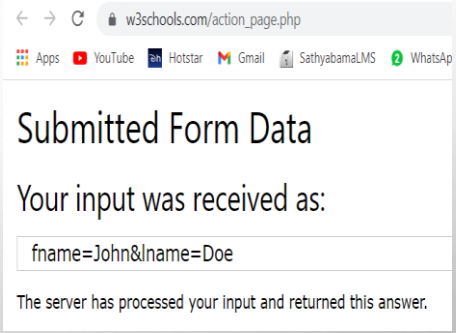




<form action="/action_page.php" method="get">

HTTP POST METHOD



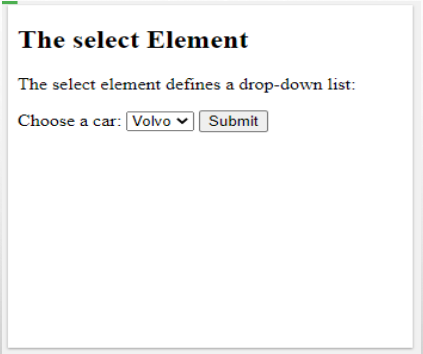


<form action="/action_page.php" method="post">

THE <SELECT> ELEMENT

```
<Html>
<Body>
<H2>The select Element</h2>
<P>The select element defines a drop-down list:</p>
<Form action="/action_page.Php">
  <Label for="cars"> Choose a car: </label>
  <Select id="cars" name="cars">
    <Option value="volvo"> Volvo</option>
    <Option value="saab"> Saab</option>
    <Option value="fiat"> Fiat</option>
    <Option value="audi"> Audi</option>
  </Select>
  <Input type="submit">
</Form></body></html>
```

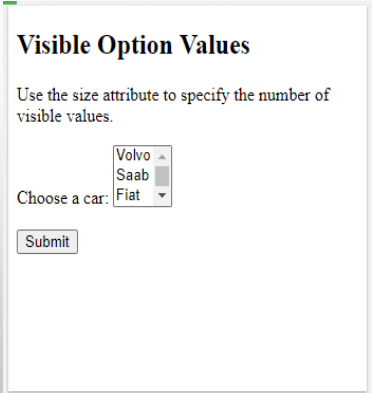
OUTPUT



- The <option> elements defines an option that can be selected.
- By default, the first item in the drop-down list is selected.

Visible Values - Use the size attribute to specify the number of visible values.

```
<html>
<body>
<h2>Visible Option Values</h2>
<p>Use the size attribute to specify the number of visible values.</p>
<form action="/action_page.php">
  <label for="cars">Choose a car:</label>
  <select id="cars" name="cars" size="3">
    <option value="volvo">Volvo</option>
    <option value="saab">Saab</option>
    <option value="fiat">Fiat</option>
    <option value="audi">Audi</option>
  </select><br><br>
  <input type="submit">
</form></body></html>
```



TEXT BOX

- **TEXT BOXES**: USED TO PROVIDE INPUT FIELDS FOR TEXT, PHONE NUMBERS, DATES, ETC.

<INPUT TYPE= " TEXT " >

BROWSER WILL DISPLAY

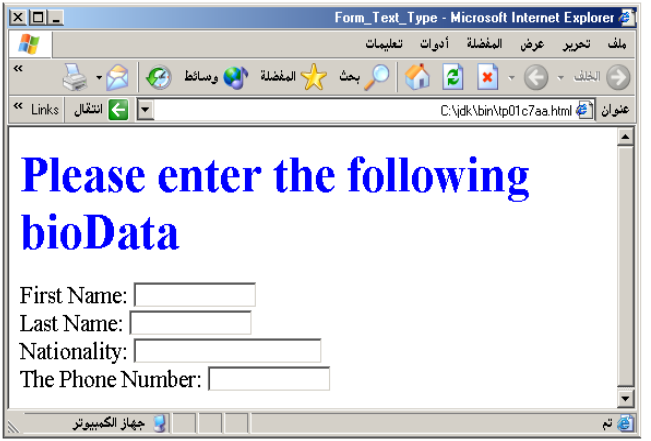
TEXTBOXES USE THE FOLLOWING ATTRIBUTES:

- **TYPE:** TEXT.
- **SIZE:** DETERMINES THE SIZE OF THE TEXTBOX IN CHARACTERS. **DEFAULT=20** CHARACTERS.
- **MAXLENGHT :** DETERMINES THE MAXIMUM NUMBER OF CHARACTERS THAT THE FIELD WILL ACCEPT.
- **NAME:** IS THE NAME OF THE VARIABLE TO BE SENT TO THE CGI APPLICATION.
- **VALUE:** WILL DISPLAY ITS CONTENTS AS THE DEFAULT VALUE.

EXAMPLE ON TEXT BOX

```
<HTML>
<HEAD><TITLE> FORM_TEXT_TYPE </TITLE></HEAD>
<BODY>
<H1> <FONT COLOR=BLUE>Please enter the following bioData</FONT></H1>
<FORM NAME="FOME1"  METHOD= " GET " ACTION= "URL " >
First Name: <INPUT TYPE="TEXT" NAME="FNAME“ SIZE="15" MAXLENGTH="25"><BR>
Last Name: <INPUT TYPE="TEXT" NAME="LNAME“ SIZE="15" MAXLENGTH="25"><BR>
Nationality: <INPUT TYPE="TEXT" NAME="COUNTRY“ SIZE="25" MAXLENGTH="25"><BR>
The Phone Number: <INPUT TYPE="TEXT" NAME="PHONE“ SIZE="15" MAXLENGTH="12"><BR>
</FORM>
</BODY> </HTML>
```

OUTPUT


Form_Text_Type - Microsoft Internet Explorer
ملف تحرير عرض المفضلة أدوات تعليمات
الخلف
بحث
المفضلة
وسائط
عنوان
C:\jdk\bin\tp01c7aa.html
انتقال
Links
Please enter the following bioData
First Name:
Last Name:
Nationality:
The Phone Number:
جهاز الكمبيوتر
تم

PASSWORD

- Password: Used to allow entry of passwords.
  <INPUT TYPE= " PASSWORD " >

- Browser will display Text typed in a password box is starred out in the browser Display.

Password boxes use the following attributes:

1. TYPE: password.
2. SIZE: determines the size of the textbox in characters.
3. MAXLENGHT: determines the maximum size of the password in characters.
4. NAME: is the name of the variable to be sent to the CGI application.
5. VALUE: is usually blank.

EXAMPLE ON PASSWORD BOX

- <HTML><HEAD>
- <TITLE>Form_Password_Type</TITLE></HEAD>
- <BODY>
- <H1> <FONT COLOR=RED>To Access, Please enter:</FONT></H1>
- <FORM NAME="FORM2" ACTION="URL" METHOD="GET">
- User Name: <INPUT TYPE="TEXT" NAME="FNAME“ SIZE="15" MAXLENGTH="25">
- Password: <INPUT TYPE="PASSWORD" NAME="PWORD" VALUE="" SIZE="15" MAXLENGTH="25">
- </FORM>
- </BODY> </HTML>

OUTPUT


Form_Password_Type - Microsoft Internet Explorer
ملف تحرير عرض المفضلة أدوات تعليمات
الخلف بحث المفضلة وسائط
Links انتقال
عنوان C:\jdk\bin\tp01e069.html
To Access, Please enter:
User Name: IT SCHOOL
Password:

CHECK BOX

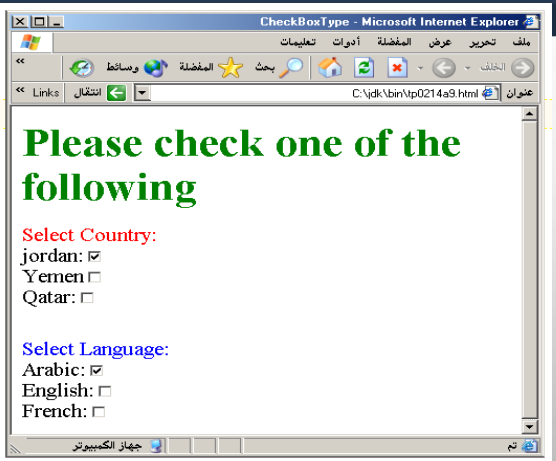
- Check Box: Check boxes allow the users to select more than one option.
  <INPUT TYPE="CHECKBOX">
- Browser will display 

Checkboxes have the following attributes:

1. TYPE: checkbox.
2. CHECKED: is blank or CHECKED as the initial status.
3. NAME: is the name of the variable to be sent to the CGI application.
4. VALUE: is usually set to a value.

```
<HTML>
 <HEAD><TITLE>CheckBoxType</TITLE> </HEAD>
<BODY>
<h1> <font color=green>Please check one of the following</font></h1>

<FORM name="form3"  Action="url"  method="get">
<font color=red> Select Country: </font><BR>
jordan:<INPUT TYPE="CheckBox"   CHECKED><BR>
Yemen<INPUT TYPE="CheckBox" ><BR>
Qatar:<INPUT TYPE="CheckBox" ><BR> <BR>

<font color=blue>Select Language:</font><BR>
Arabic:<INPUT TYPE="CheckBox" CHECKED><BR>
English:<INPUT TYPE="CheckBox" ><BR>
French:<INPUT TYPE="CheckBox" > <BR></FORM> </BODY>
</HTML>
```

OUTPUT


CheckBoxType - Microsoft Internet Explorer
ملف تحرير عرض المفضلة أدوات تعليمات
الخلف
بحث
المفضلة
وسائط
Links انتقال
عنوان C:\jdk\bin\tp0214a9.html
Please check one of the following
Select Country:
jordan:
Yemen
Qatar:
Select Language:
Arabic:
English:
French:
جهاز الكمبيوتر
تم

RADIO BUTTON

- **RADIO BUTTON:** RADIO BUTTONS ALLOW THE USERS TO SELECT

ONLY ONE OPTION.

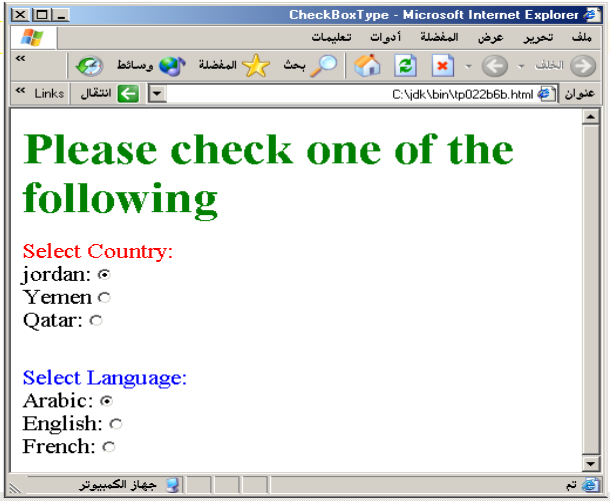
<INPUT TYPE="RADIO">

BROWSER WILL DISPLAY

RADIO BUTTONS HAVE THE FOLLOWING ATTRIBUTES:

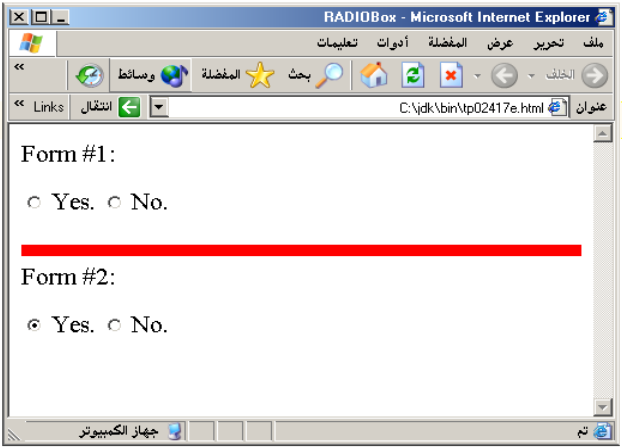
- **TYPE:** RADIO.
- **CHECKED:** IS BLANK OR CHECKED AS THE INITIAL STATUS. ONLY ONE RADIO BUTTON CAN BE CHECKED
- **NAME:** IS THE NAME OF THE VARIABLE TO BE SENT TO THE CGI APPLICATION.
- **VALUE:** USUALLY HAS A SET VALUE.

```
<HTML> <HEAD><TITLE>CheckBoxType</TITLE> </HEAD>
<BODY>
<h1> <font color=green>Please check one of the
following</font></h1>
<FORM name="fome3"  Action="url"  method="get">
<font color=red> Select Country: </font><BR>
jordan:<INPUT TYPE= "RADIO"  Name="country"
CHECKED><BR>
Yemen<INPUT TYPE="RADIO "  Name="country"><BR>
Qatar:<INPUT TYPE="RADIO"  Name="country"><BR> <BR>
<font color=blue>Select Language:</font><BR>
Arabic:<INPUT TYPE="RADIO"  Name="language"
CHECKED><BR> English:<INPUT TYPE=" RADIO "
Name="language"><BR>
French:<INPUT TYPE=" RADIO "  Name="language">
<BR></FORM> </BODY></HTML>
```


CheckBoxType - Microsoft Internet Explorer
ملف تحرير عرض المفضلة أدوات تعليمات
الخلف بحث المفضلة وسائط
عنوان C:\jdk\bin\tp022b6b.html
Links انتقال
Please check one of the following
Select Country:
jordan:
Yemen
Qatar:
Select Language:
Arabic:
English:
French:
تم
جهاز الكمبيوتر

```
<HTML><HEAD>
<TITLE>RADIOBox</TITLE> </HEAD>
<BODY>
Form #1:
<FORM>
  <INPUT TYPE="radio" NAME="choice" VALUE="one"> Yes.
   <INPUT TYPE="radio" NAME="choice" VALUE="two"> No.
</FORM>
<HR color=red size="10" >
Form #2:
<FORM>
     <INPUT TYPE="radio" NAME="choice" VALUE="three"
CHECKED> Yes.
   <INPUT TYPE="radio" NAME="choice" VALUE="four"> No.
</FORM>
</BODY></HTML>
```

OUTPUT


RADIOBox - Microsoft Internet Explorer
ملف تحرير عرض المفضلة أدوات تعليمات
الخلف بحث المفضلة وسائط
عنوان C:\jdk\bin\tp02417e.html
Links انتقال
Form #1:
Yes. No.
Form #2:
Yes. No.
تم
جهاز الكمبيوتر

PUSH BUTTON

- **PUSH BUTTON:** THIS ELEMENT WOULD BE USED WITH JAVASCRIPT TO CAUSE AN ACTION TO TAKE PLACE.

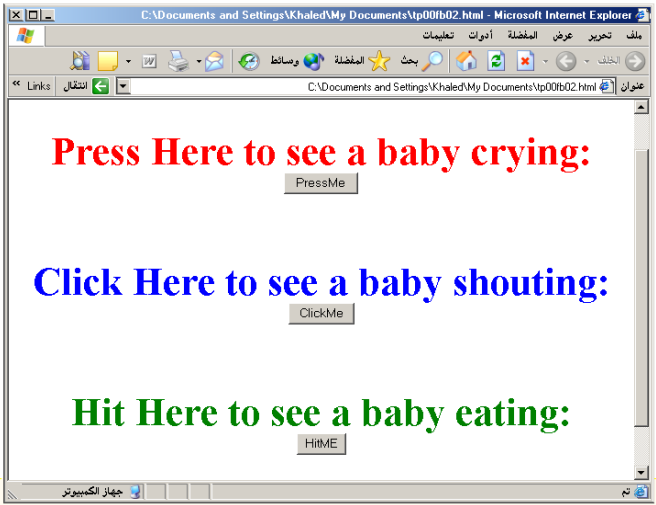
<INPUT TYPE="BUTTO

BROWSER WILL DISPLAY

PUSH BUTTON HAS THE FOLLOWING ATTRIBUTES:

- **TYPE:** BUTTON.
- **NAME:** IS THE NAME OF THE BUTTON TO BE USED IN SCRIPTING.
- **VALUE:** DETERMINES THE TEXT LABEL ON THE BUTTON.

```
<DIV ALIGN=CENTER><BR><BR>
<FORM>
<FONT COLOR=RED>
<H1>PRESS HERE TO SEE A BABY CRYING:<BR>
<INPUT TYPE="BUTTON" VALUE="PRESSME"><BR><BR>
<FONT COLOR=BLUE>
CLICK HERE TO SEE A BABY SHOUTING:<BR>
<INPUT TYPE="BUTTON" VALUE="CLICKME" > <BR><BR>
<FONT COLOR=GREEN>
HIT HERE TO SEE A BABY EATING:<BR>
<INPUT TYPE="BUTTON" VALUE="HITME" > <BR><BR>
<FONT COLOR=YELLOW>
</FORM></DIV>
```


C:\Documents and Settings\Khaled\My Documents\tp00fb02.html - Microsoft Internet Explorer
ملف تحرير عرض المفضلة أدوات تعليمات
بحث المفضلة وسائط
Links انتقال
عنوان C:\Documents and Settings\Khaled\My Documents\tp00fb02.html
Press Here to see a baby crying:
PressMe
Click Here to see a baby shouting:
ClickMe
Hit Here to see a baby eating:
HitME
جهاز الكمبيوتر
تم

SUBMIT BUTTON

- **SUBMIT:** EVERY SET OF FORM TAGS REQUIRES A SUBMIT BUTTON. THIS IS THE ELEMENT CAUSES THE BROWSER TO SEND THE NAMES AND VALUES OF THE OTHER ELEMENTS TO THE CGI APPLICATION SPECIFIED BY THE ACTION ATTRIBUTE OF THE FORM ELEMENT.

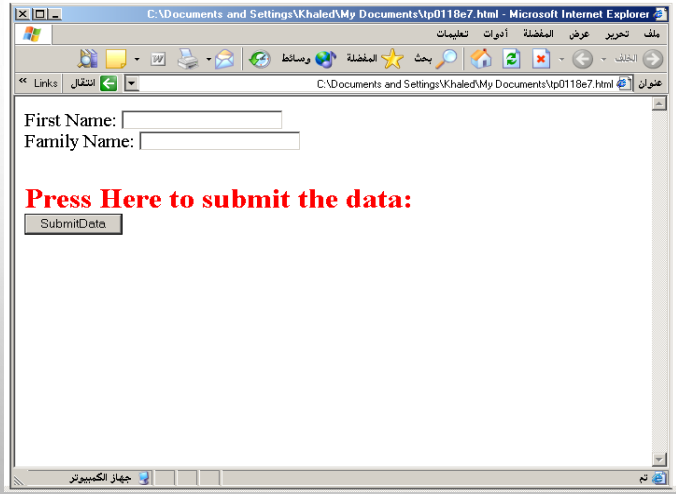
<INPUT TYPE="SUBMIT">

THE BROWSER WILL DISPLAY

SUBMIT HAS THE FOLLOWING ATTRIBUTES:

- **TYPE:** SUBMIT.
- **NAME:** VALUE USED BY THE CGI SCRIPT FOR PROCESSING.
- **VALUE:** DETERMINES THE TEXT LABEL ON THE BUTTON, USUALLY SUBMIT QUERY.

```
<FORM    Action="URL"        method="get">
First Name: <INPUT TYPE="TEXT" Size=25
name="firstName"><BR>
Family Name: <INPUT TYPE="TEXT" Size=25
name="LastName"><BR>
<BR>
<FONT Color=red>
Press Here to submit the data:<BR>
<INPUT TYPE="submit" VALUE="SubmitData "
>
</FORM>
```


C:\Documents and Settings\Khaled\My Documents\tp0118e7.html - Microsoft Internet Explorer
ملف تحرير عرض المفضلة أدوات تعليمات
السابق
بحث
المفضلة
وسائط
Links
انتقال
عنوان
C:\Documents and Settings\Khaled\My Documents\tp0118e7.html
First Name:
Family Name:
Press Here to submit the data:
SubmitData
جهاز الكمبيوتر
تم

RESET BUTTON

- **RESET**: IT IS A GOOD IDEA TO INCLUDE ONE OF THESE FOR EACH FORM WHERE USERS ARE ENTERING DATA. IT ALLOWS THE SURFER TO CLEAR ALL THE INPUT IN THE FORM.
- **<INPUT TYPE="RESET">**

- BROWSER WILL DISPLAY
-
- RESET BUTTONS HAVE THE FOLLOWING ATTRIBUTES:
- **TYPE**: RESET.
- **VALUE**: DETERMINES THE TEXT LABEL ON THE BUTTON, USUALLY RESET.

```
<FORM Action="URL" method="get">
First Name: <INPUT TYPE="TEXT" Size=25
name="firstName"> <BR>
Family Name: <INPUT TYPE="TEXT" Size=25
name="LastName"><BR>
<BR>
<FONT Color = red>
<STRONG><font size=5>Press Here to submit
the data:</font></STRONG><BR>
<INPUT TYPE="submit"
VALUE="SubmitData">
<INPUT TYPE="RESET" VALUE="Reset">
</FORM>
```

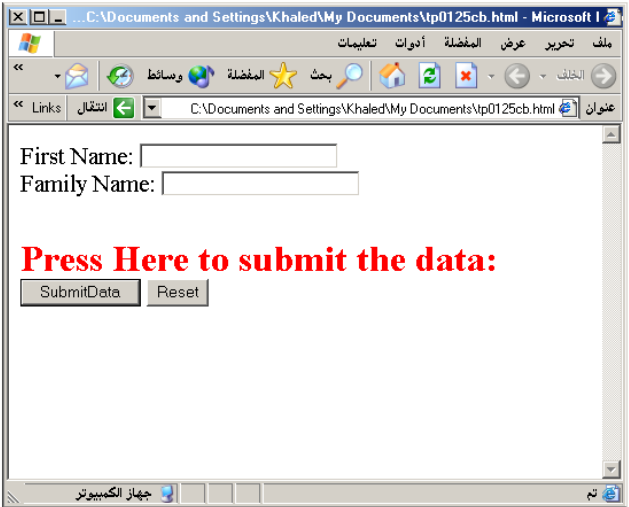

...C:\Documents and Settings\Khaled\My Documents\tp0125cb.html - Microsoft I
ملف تحرير عرض المفضلة أدوات تعليمات
الخلف بحث المفضلة وسائط
Links انتقال
C:\Documents and Settings\Khaled\My Documents\tp0125cb.html عنوان
First Name:
Family Name:
Press Here to submit the data:
SubmitData
Reset
جهاز الكمبيوتر
تم

IMAGE SUBMIT BUTTON

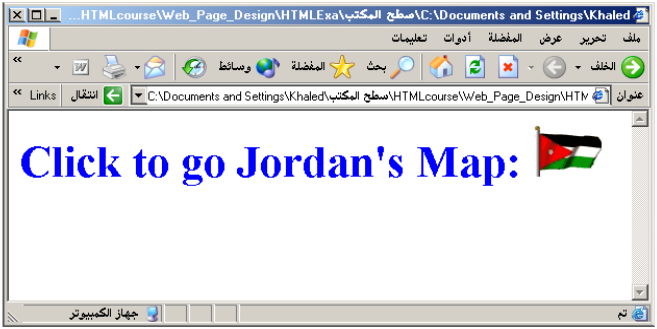
- **IMAGE SUBMIT BUTTON:** ALLOWS YOU TO SUBSTITUTE AN IMAGE FOR THE STANDARD SUBMIT BUTTON.

```
<INPUT TYPE="IMAGE" SRC="JORDAN.GIF">
```

IMAGE SUBMIT BUTTON HAS THE FOLLOWING ATTRIBUTES:

- **TYPE:** IMAGE.
- **NAME:** IS THE NAME OF THE BUTTON TO BE USED IN SCRIPTING.
- **SRC:** URL OF THE IMAGE FILE.

```
<FORM>
<H1><FONT COLOR=BLUE>
CLICK TO GO JORDAN'S MAP:
<INPUT  TYPE="IMAGE"  SRC="JORDAN.GIF">
</FORM>
```



FILE

- **FILE UPLOAD:** YOU CAN USE A FILE UPLOAD TO ALLOW SURFERS TO UPLOAD FILES TO YOUR WEB SERVER.
- **<INPUT TYPE="FILE">**
- BROWSER WILL DISPLAY 

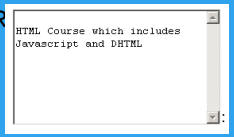
- FILE UPLOAD HAS THE FOLLOWING ATTRIBUTES:
- **TYPE:** FILE.
- **SIZE:** IS THE SIZE OF THE TEXT BOX IN CHARACTERS.
- **NAME:** IS THE NAME OF THE VARIABLE TO BE SENT TO THE CGI APPLICATION.
- **MAXLENGHT:** IS THE MAXIMUM SIZE OF THE INPUT IN THE TEXTBOX IN CHARACTERS.

```
<BODY BGCOLOR=LIGHTBLUE>
<FORM>
<H3><FONT COLOR=FORESTGREEN>
PLEASE ATTACH YOUR FILE HERE TO FOR UPLOADING TO
MY <FONT COLOR =RED>SERVER...<BR>

<INPUT TYPE="FILE" NAME="MYFILE" SIZE="30">

<INPUT TYPE="SUBMIT" VALUE="SUBMITFILE">
</FORM>
</BODY>
```

OTHER ELEMENTS USED IN FORMS

- **<TEXTAREA></TEXTAREA>:** IS AN ELEMENT THAT ALLOWS FOR FREE FOR

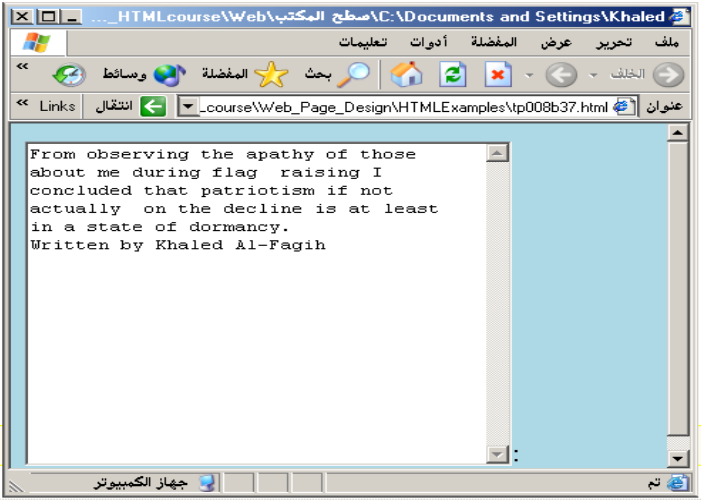
BROWSER WILL DISPLAY



TEXTAREA HAS THE FOLLOWING ATTRIBUTES:

- **NAME:** IS THE NAME OF THE VARIABLE TO BE SENT TO THE CGI APPLICATION.
- **ROWS:** THE NUMBER OF ROWS TO THE TEXTBOX.
- **COLS:** THE NUMBER OF COLUMNS TO THE TEXTBOX.

```
<BODY bgcolor=lightblue>
<form>
<TEXTAREA  COLS=40  ROWS=20  Name="comments"
>
From observing the apathy of those
about me during flag  raising I
concluded that patriotism if not
actually  on the decline is at least
in a state of dormancy.
Written by Khaled Al-Fagih
</TEXTAREA>:
</form>
</BODY>
```


C:\Documents and Settings\Khaled\سطح المكتب\HTMLcourse\Web\...
ملف تحرير عرض المفضلة أدوات تعليمات
الخلف
بحث
المفضلة
وسائط
عنوان
C:\Documents and Settings\Khaled\Desktop\HTMLcourse\Web_Page_Design\HTMLExamples\tp008b37.html
انتقال
Links
From observing the apathy of those
about me during flag raising I
concluded that patriotism if not
actually on the decline is at least
in a state of dormancy.
Written by Khaled Al-Fagih
تم
جهاز الكمبيوتر

10.6.1.2 The wrap attribute

Normally, text typed in the text area by the user is transmitted to the server exactly as typed, with lines broken only where the user pressed the Enter key. Since this is often not the desired action by the user, you can enable word wrapping within the text area. When the user types a line that is longer than the width of the text area, the browser automatically moves the extra text down to the next line, breaking the line at the nearest point between words in the line.

With the `wrap` attribute set to `virtual`, the text is wrapped within the text area for presentation to the user, but the text is transmitted to the server as if no wrapping had occurred, except where the user pressed the Enter key.

With the `wrap` attribute set to `physical`, the text is wrapped within the text area and is transmitted to the server as if the user had actually typed it that way. This the most useful way to use word wrap, since the text is transmitted exactly as the user sees it in the text area.

To obtain the default action, set the `wrap` attribute to `off`.

As an example, consider the following 60 characters of text being typed into a 40-character-wide text area:

```
Word wrapping is a feature that makes life easier for users.
```

With `wrap=off`, the text area will contain one line and the user will have to scroll to the right to see all of the text. One line of text will be transmitted to the server.

With `wrap=virtual`, the text area will contain two lines of text, broken after the word "makes." Only one line of text will be transmitted to the server: the entire line with no embedded newline characters.

With `wrap=physical`, the text area will contain two lines of text, broken after the word "makes." Two lines of text will be sent to the server, separated by a newline character after the word "makes."

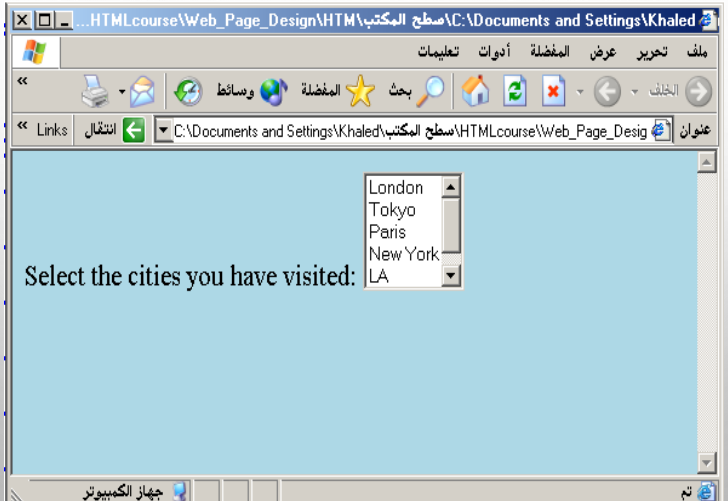
OTHER ELEMENTS USED IN FORMS

- THE TWO FOLLOWING EXAMPLES ARE **<SELECT></SELECT>** ELEMENTS, WHERE THE ATTRIBUTES ARE SET DIFFERENTLY.

THE SELECT ELEMENTS ATTRIBUTES ARE:

- **NAME**: IS THE NAME OF THE VARIABLE TO BE SENT TO THE CGI APPLICATION.
- **SIZE**: THIS SETS THE NUMBER OF **VISIBLE** CHOICES.
- **MULTIPLE**: THE PRESENCE OF THIS ATTRIBUTE SIGNIFIES THAT THE USER CAN MAKE MULTIPLE SELECTIONS. BY DEFAULT ONLY ONE SELECTION IS ALLOWED.

```
<BODY bgcolor=lightblue>
<form>
Select the cities you have visited:
<SELECT name="list"  size=5>
<option> London</option>
<option> Tokyo</option>
<option> Paris</option>
<option> New York</option>
<option> LA</option>
<option> KL</option>
</SELECT>
</form>
</BODY>
```


...HTMLcourse\Web_Page_Design\HTM\سطح المكتب\C:\Documents and Settings\Khaled
ملف تحرير عرض المفضلة أدوات تعليمات
الخلف بحث المفضلة وسائط
عنوان C:\Documents and Settings\Khaled\سطح المكتب\HTMLcourse\Web_Page_Desig
انتقال Links
Select the cities you have visited:
London
Tokyo
Paris
New York
LA
جهاز الكمبيوتر
تم

OTHER ELEMENTS USED IN FORMS

- **DROP DOWN LIST:**

- **NAME:** IS THE NAME OF THE VARIABLE TO BE SENT TO THE CGI APPLICATION.
- **SIZE:** 1.

OTHER ELEMENTS USED IN FORMS

- **LIST BOX:**

- **NAME:** IS THE NAME OF THE VARIABLE TO BE SENT TO THE CGI APPLICATION.
- **SIZE:** IS GREATER THAN ONE.

OTHER ELEMENTS USED IN FORMS

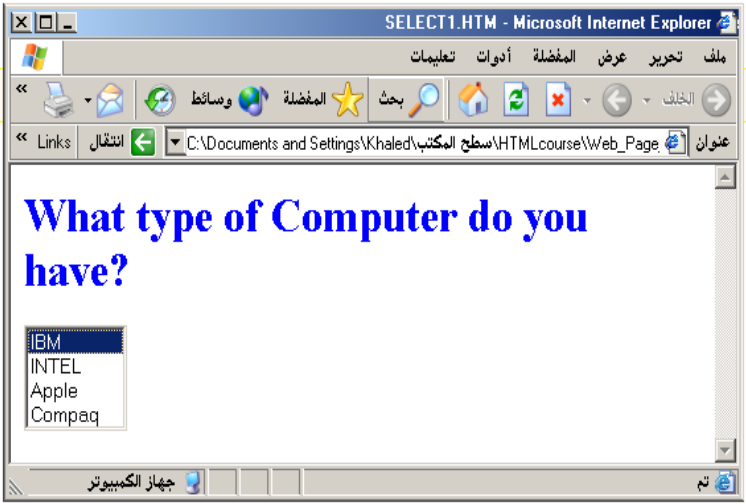
- **OPTION**

THE LIST ITEMS ARE ADDED TO THE **<SELECT>** ELEMENT BY INSERTING **<OPTION></OPTION>** ELEMENTS.

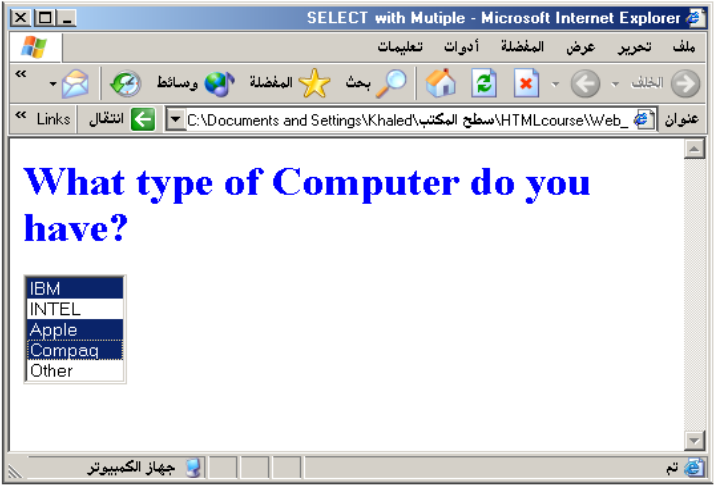
THE OPTION ELEMENT'S ATTRIBUTES ARE:

- **SELECTED**: WHEN THIS ATTRIBUTE IS PRESENT, THE OPTION IS SELECTED WHEN THE DOCUMENT IS INITIALLY LOADED. **IT IS AN ERROR FOR MORE THAN ONE OPTION TO BE SELECTED.**
- **VALUE**: SPECIFIES THE VALUE THE VARIABLE NAMED IN THE SELECT ELEMENT.

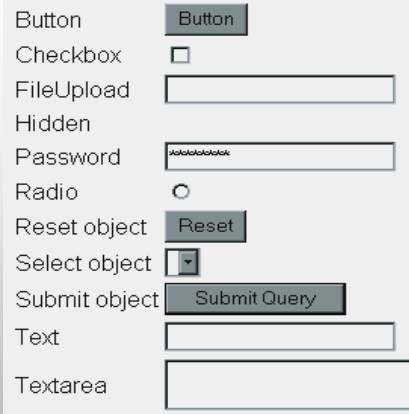
```
</HEAD>
<BODY>
<H2><FONT COLOR=BLUE>WHAT TYPE OF COMPUTER DO
   YOU HAVE?</FONT><H2>
<FORM>
<SELECT NAME="COMPUTERTYPE" SIZE=4>
   <OPTION  VALUE="IBM" SELECTED> IBM</OPTION>
   <OPTION  VALUE="INTEL"> INTEL</OPTION>
   <OPTION VALUE=" APPLE"> APPLE</OPTION>
   <OPTION VALUE="COMPAQ"> COMPAQ</OPTION>
</SELECT>
</FORM></BODY></HTML>
```


SELECT1.HTM - Microsoft Internet Explorer
ملف تحرير عرض المفضلة أدوات تعليمات
الخلف بحث المفضلة وسائط
عنوان C:\Documents and Settings\Khaled\سطح المكتب\HTMLcourse\Web_Page
Links انتقال
What type of Computer do you have?
IBM
INTEL
Apple
Compaq
جهاز الكمبيوتر
تم

```
<HEAD> <TITLE>SELECT WITH MUTIPLE </TITLE> </HEAD>
<BODY>
<H2><FONT COLOR=BLUE>WHAT TYPE OF COMPUTER DO
   YOU HAVE?</FONT><H2>
<FORM>
<SELECT NAME="COMPUTERTYPE" SIZE=5   MULTIPLE>
   <OPTION  VALUE="IBM" > IBM</OPTION>
   <OPTION  VALUE="INTEL"> INTEL</OPTION>
   <OPTION VALUE=" APPLE"> APPLE</OPTION>
   <OPTION VALUE="COMPAQ" SELECTED>
   COMPAQ</OPTION>
   <OPTION VALUE=" OTHER"> OTHER</OPTION>
</SELECT>
</FORM></BODY></HTML>
```


SELECT with Mutiple - Microsoft Internet Explorer
ملف تحرير عرض المفضلة أدوات تعليمات
الخلف بحث المفضلة وسائط
عنوان C:\Documents and Settings\Khaled\سطح المكتب\HTMLcourse\Web_ انتقال Links
What type of Computer do you have?
IBM
INTEL
Apple
Compaq
Other
تم جهاز الكمبيوتر

There are eleven different types of form elements:



CASCADING STYLE SHEETS (CSS)

HTML Styles - Cascading Style Sheets (CSS)

- CSS saves a lot of work. It can control the layout of multiple web pages all at once.
- Cascading Style Sheets (CSS) is used to format the layout of a webpage.
- With CSS, you can control the color, font, the size of text, the spacing between elements, how elements are positioned and laid out, what background images or background colors to be used, different displays for different devices and screen sizes, and much more!

Types of CSS

CSS can be added to HTML documents in 3 ways:

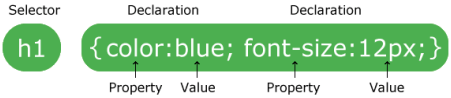
- **Inline** - by using the style attribute inside HTML elements
- **Internal** - by using a <style> element in the <head> section
- **External** - by using a <link> element to link to an external CSS file

The most common way to add CSS, is to keep the styles in external CSS files.

CSS Syntax

A CSS rule-set consists of a selector and a declaration block:

- The selector points to the HTML element you want to style.
- The declaration block contains one or more declarations separated by semicolons.
- Each declaration includes a CSS property name and a value, separated by a colon.



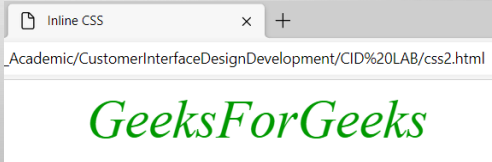
Example:

```
<html>
<head>
<style>
p {
  color: red;
  text-align: center;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<p>Hello World!</p>
<p>These paragraphs are styled with CSS.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

Inline Style Sheet

- An inline CSS is used to apply a unique style to a single HTML element.
- An inline CSS uses the style attribute of an HTML element.

```
<html>
  <head>
    <title>Inline CSS</title>
  </head>

  <body>
    <p style = "color:green; font-size:50px; font-style:italic; text-align:center;">
      GeeksForGeeks
    </p>

  </body>
</html>
```



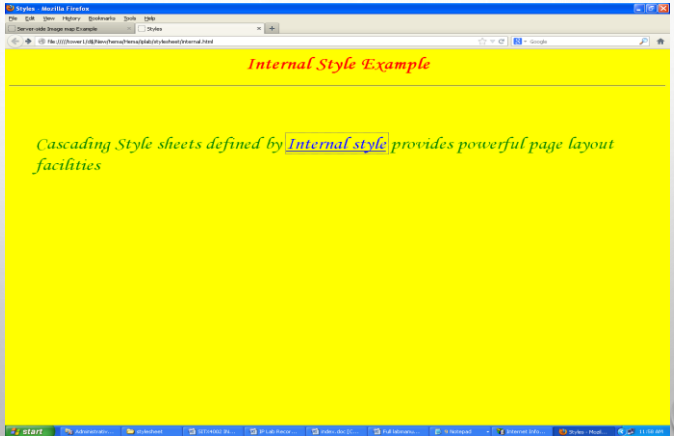
Internal Style Sheet

- This can be used when a single HTML document must be styled uniquely.
- The CSS rule set should be within the HTML file in the head section i.e the CSS is embedded within the HTML file.

```
<html>
<head>
<title>Styles</title>

<style>
body
{
font-size:30pt;
font-family:monotype corsiva;
color:green;
background-color:yellow;
}

h1
{
font-size:30pt;
text-align:center;
color:red;
}
```

```
p
{
margin-left:50px;
margin-right:50px;
}
a:link {color:blue;}
a:visited {color:red;}
a:active {color:pink;}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<h1>Internal Style Example</h1><hr/><br/>
<p> Cascading Style sheets defined by <a href="sample.html">
Internal  style</a> provides powerful page layout facilities
</p>
</body>
</html>
```

Output


Styles - Mozilla Firefox
Internal Style Example
Cascading Style sheets defined by Internal style provides powerful page layout facilities

External Style Sheets

- An external style sheet is used to define the style for many HTML pages.
- To use an external style sheet, add a link to it in the <head> section of each HTML page.
- The external style sheet can be written in any text editor. The file must not contain any HTML code, and must be saved with a .css extension.

Example

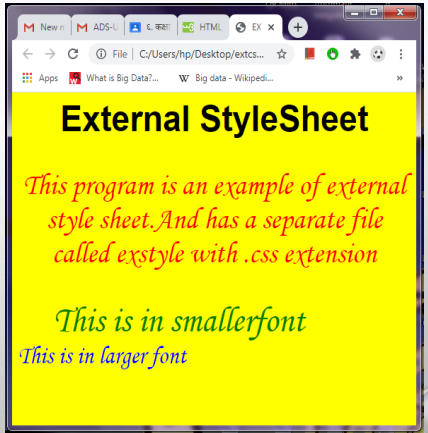
```
<html>
<head>
 <link rel="stylesheet" href="styles.css">
</head>
```

```
<html>
<head><title>EXTERNAL STYLE SHEET</title>
<link rel="stylesheet" href="exstyle.css" type="text/css">
</head>
<body>
<h1><center>External StyleSheet</center></h4>
<p> This program is an example of external style sheet.And
has a separate file called exstyle with .css extension</p>
<big>This is in smaller font</big><br>
<small>This is in larger font</small>
</body>
</html>
```

"exstyle.css" File

```
h1{
font-size:35pt;
font-family:Arial;
color:black;}
body{
font-size:30pt;
font-family:monotype corsiva;
color:green;
background-color:yellow;}
p{
font-size:30pt;
text-align:center;
color:red;}
big{
margin-left:50px;
margin-right:50px;}
small{
color:blue;}
```

OUTPUT



DYNAMIC HYPERTEXT MARKUP LANGUAGE (DHTML)

DHTML

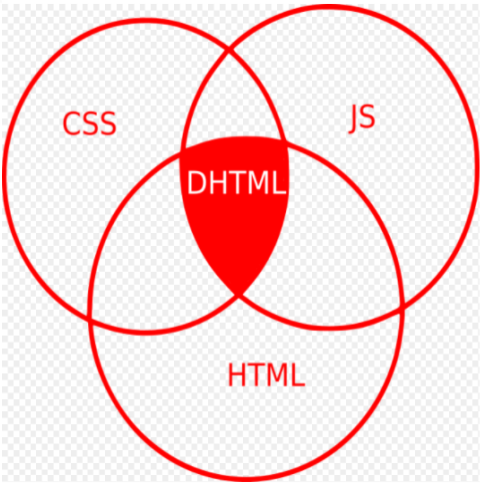
- DHTML stands for dynamic hypertext markup language i.E., Dynamic HTML.
- Dynamic html is not a markup or programming language but it is a term that combines the features of various web development technologies for creating the web pages dynamic and interactive.
- The DHTML application was introduced by Microsoft with the release of the 4th version of IE (Internet Explorer) in 1997.

What is DHTML?

- It is considered to be made up of
  - –HTML
  - –Cascading Style Sheets (CSS)
  - –Scripting language

- All three of these components are linked via Document Object Model (DOM)

- DOM is the interface that allows scripting languages to access the content, style, and structure of the web documents and change them dynamically



Define what is DHTML?

- DHTML stands for "dynamic hypertext transfer markup language".
- DHTML is not a language.
- DHTML is a term describing the art of making dynamic & interactive WebPages.
- Designed to enhance a web user's experience.

1. HTML

Client-side markup language, which is a core component of the DHTML. It defines the structure of a web page with various defined basic elements or tags.

2. CSS

Cascading Style Sheet, which allows the web users or developers for controlling the style and layout of the HTML elements on the web pages.

3. JAVASCRIPT

It is a scripting language which is done on a client-side. The various browser supports javascript technology. DHTML uses the Javascript technology for accessing, controlling, and manipulating the HTML elements. The statements in Javascript are the commands which tell the browser for performing an action.

4. DOM

Document Object Model. It is a W3C Standard, which is a standard interface of programming for HTML. It is mainly used for defining the objects and properties of all elements in HTML.

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN HTML AND DHTML

HTML	DHTML
1. HTML is a mark-up language	1. DHTML is a collection of technology
2. HTML creates static web pages	2. DHTML creates dynamic web pages
3. HTML cannot have any server side code	3. DHTML can have any server side code
4. In HTML, there is no need for database connectivity	4. In DHTML, there is need for database connectivity
5. HTML does not require any processing from browser	5. DHTML requires processing from browser which changes its look and feel.