



EELU

الجامعة المصرية للتعلم الإلكتروني الأهلية
THE EGYPTIAN E-LEARNING UNIVERSITY

Information Technology

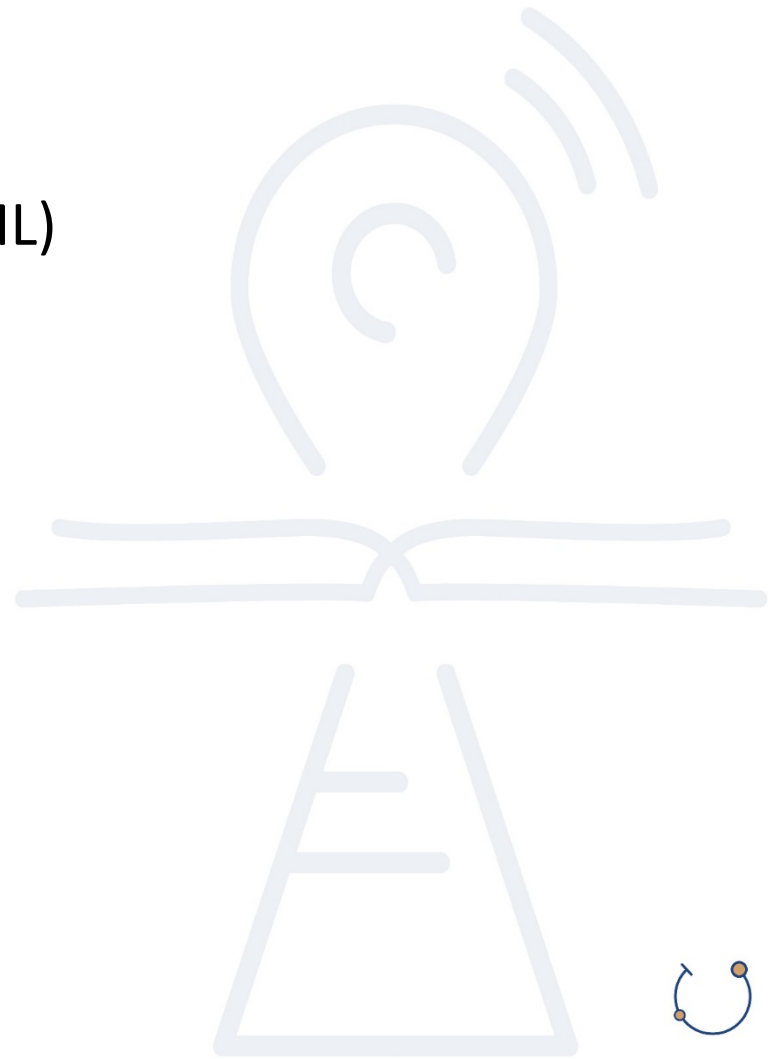
Web Technology

Lab 1: HTML



Course Outline

1. Hypertext Markup Language (HTML)
2. Cascading Style Sheets (CSS)
3. Java Script (JS)
4. Programming in PHP
5. MYSQL
6. Laravel framework



Web Development

developing a website for the Internet.

Web development can range from developing a simple single static page of plain text to complex web applications, and social network services



Frontend design

- “**Frontend**” Focuses on layout, animation, content organization, navigation, graphics.
- Technologies and Programing Languages:
 - HTML
 - CSS
 - JavaScript
 - jQuery
 - Bootstrap

Backend development

- “**Backend**” Focuses on building code, debugging, database management.
- Programing Languages:
 - PHP, Node.js, Ruby, ASP.NET, Java, and other programming languages



Full Stack Developer



If you study hard this course, you
will be full stack developer and
can join any company



Tools

Browser (Internet Explorer, Chrome, ...)



Editor:
Notepad++, Visual Studio Code



HTML 5 (Part 1)

HTML 5

- **HTML (HyperText Markup Language)** is the language used to create web page documents, structure your web content, and give it meaning and purpose.
- HTML is **not** a programming language; it is a **markup language**, which means it is a system for identifying and describing the various components of a document such as headings, paragraphs, and lists.
- There are a few versions of HTML the most firmly established while HTML5 is the newer
- **New in HTML5**
 - New **semantic elements** like <header>, <footer>, <article>, and <section>.
 - New **form controls** like number, date, time, calendar.
 - New **graphic elements**.
 - New **multimedia elements**: <audio> and <video>.
 - **HTML Drag and Drop**



HTML PAGE FORMAT

- **HTML tags** are keywords (tag names) surrounded by angle brackets:

`<tagname> content </tagname>`

- **Types of Tags:**

- **Paired Tags:** is the start tag, the second tag is the end tag like

`<p> and </p>`

- **Unpaired Tags:** only has an opening tag and does not have a closing.

`<hr>,
`

- **Self-Closing Tags:** do not have a partner tag, the first tag is the only necessary tag Like

``

HTML PAGE FORMAT

`<!DOCTYPE html>` `<!-- Defines the document type to be HTML -->`

`<html>`

`<head>`

`<title>` first web page! `</title>`

`</head>`

`<body>`

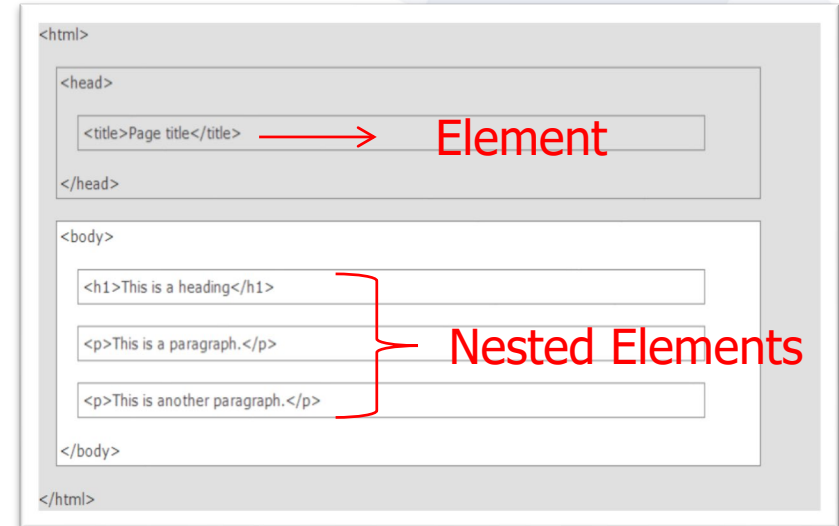
`<h1>` hello world `</h1>`

`<!-- rest of page goes here.`

`this is a comment. -->`

`</body>`

`</html>`



HTML ATTRIBUTES

`<body attribute_name = "attribute_value" >`

1. The lang Attribute (Language)

1. `<!DOCTYPE html> <html lang="en-US">`

2. The title Attribute

■ `<p title="About My Paragraph"></p>`

- If you move the mouse over the paragraph above, the title will display as a tooltip

3. The size, alt Attributes

■ ``

- The alt attribute specifies an **alternative** text to be used, when an HTML element cannot be displayed.

HTML TAGS

1. HTML Headings

headings are important in html documents !!

- `<h1 ...>` Heading 1 `</h1>` → largest of the six
- `<h2 ...>` Heading 2 `</h2>`
- `<h3 ...>` Heading 3 `</h3>`
- `<h4 ...>` Heading 4 `</h4>`
- `<h5 ...>` Heading 5 `</h5>`
- `<h6 ...>` Heading 6 `</h6>` → smallest of the six

`align="position"` -- left (default) , center or right

`<h1>Heading 1</h1>`

`<h2>Heading 2</h2>`

`<h3>Heading 3</h3>`

`<h4>Heading 4</h4>`

`<h5>Heading 5</h5>`

`<h6>Heading 6</h6>`



1. HTML Headings

<HTML>

<HEAD>

<TITLE> Document Headings </TITLE>

</HEAD>

<BODY>

Samples of the six heading types:

<H1> Level-1 (H1) </H1>

<H2 ALIGN="center">Level-2 (H2)</H2>

<H3> <U> Level-3 (H3) </U> </H3>

<H4 ALIGN="right"> Level-4 (H4) </H4>

<H5> Level-5 (H5) </H5>

<H6> Level-6 (H6) </H6>

</BODY>

</HTML>



1. HTML Headings

Output

Samples of the six heading types:

Level-1 (H1)

Level-2 (H2)

Level-3 (H3)

Level-4 (H4)

Level-5 (H5)

Level-6 (H6)



2. HTML Paragraph

- `<P>` defines a paragraph
- Add `ALIGN="position"` (left , center , right)
- Use `
` for blank line
- Fully-specified text uses `<P>` and `</P>`
- But `</P>` is optional

2. HTML Paragraph

<HTML>

<HEAD>

<TITLE> Document Paragraph </TITLE>

</HEAD>

<BODY>

<P> Here is some text </P>

<P ALIGN="center"> Centered text </P>

<P ALIGN="right"> Right-justified text

<!-- Note: no closing /P tag is not a problem -->

</BODY>

</HTML>



2. HTML Paragraph

Output

Here is some text

Centered text

Right-justified text

3. HTML Preformatted

- **<Pre>** defines a Preformatted
- Text in a **<pre>** element is displayed in a fixed-width font, and the text preserves both spaces and line breaks. The text will be displayed exactly as written in the HTML source code.

3. HTML Preformatted

<HTML>

<HEAD>

<TITLE> Preformatted Text </TITLE>

</HEAD>

<BODY>

<h5> The pre tag is needed for displaying poems: </h5>

<PRE>

```
if (a < b) {  
    a++;  
    b = c * d;  
}
```

</PRE>

<h5> The p tag is needed for displaying poems: </h5>

<p>

```
if (a < b) {  
    a++;  
    b = c * d;  
}
```

</p>

</BODY>

</HTML>

3. HTML Preformatted

Output

The pre tag is needed for displaying poems:

```
if (a < b) {  
    a++;  
    b = c * d;  
}
```

The p tag is needed for displaying poems:

```
if (a < b) { a++; b = c * d; }
```

4. HTML Formatting

<HTML>

<HEAD>

<TITLE> Preformatted Text </TITLE>

</HEAD>

<BODY>

<H1> Physical Character Styles </H1>

 Bold

<I> Italic </I>

<U> Underlined </U>

Subscripts: f ₀ + f ₁

Superscripts: x ² + y ²

<SMALL> Smaller </SMALL>

<BIG> Bigger </BIG>

 <I> Bold Italic </I>

<SMALL> <I> Small Italic </I> </SMALL>

 Gray

 Delete

<INS> Insert </INS>

<ABBR TITLE="Java Development Kit"> JDK Acronym </ABBR>

</BODY>

</HTML>

Physical Character Styles

Bold

Italic

Underlined

Subscripts: $f_0 + f_1$

Superscripts: $x^2 + y^2$

Smaller

Bigger

Bold Italic

Small Italic

Gray

~~Delete~~

Insert

JDK Acronym

5. HTML Images

- `` defines a Image
- The `` tag has two required attributes:
 - `src` - Specifies the path to the image
 - `alt` - Specifies an alternate text for the image, if the image for some reason cannot be displayed
- `width`, `height` may be in units of pixels or percentage of page or frame
 - `width` = "357"
 - `height` = "30%"

```

```


5. HTML Images

Align = position	Image / Text Placement
Left	Image on left edge; text flows to right of image
Right	Image on right edge; text flows to left
Top	Image is left; words align with top of image
Bottom	Image is left; words align with bottom of image
Middle	Words align with middle of image

5. HTML Images

align="left"

```
<HTML>
  <HEAD>
    <TITLE> Images </TITLE>
  </HEAD>
  <BODY>
    
    This is a very cute dolphin on the left! <br>
    This is a very cute dolphin on the left! <br>
    This is a very cute dolphin on the left! <br>
    This is a very cute dolphin on the left! <br>
    You can see text wrap around it <br>
  </BODY>
</HTML>
```



This is a very cute dolphin on the left!
This is a very cute dolphin on the left!
This is a very cute dolphin on the left!
This is a very cute dolphin on the left!
This is a very cute dolphin on the left!
This is a very cute dolphin on the left!
This is a very cute dolphin on the left!

This is a very cute dolphin on the left!
This is a very cute dolphin on the left!
You can see text wrap around it



5. HTML Images

align="right"

```
<HTML>
  <HEAD>
    <TITLE> Images </TITLE>
  </HEAD>
  <BODY>
    
    This is a very cute dolphin on the left! <br>
    This is a very cute dolphin on the left! <br>
    This is a very cute dolphin on the left! <br>
    This is a very cute dolphin on the left! <br>
    You can see text wrap around it <br>
  </BODY>
</HTML>
```

This is a very cute dolphin on the left!
This is a very cute dolphin on the left!
This is a very cute dolphin on the left!
This is a very cute dolphin on the left!
This is a very cute dolphin on the left!
This is a very cute dolphin on the left!
This is a very cute dolphin on the left!
This is a very cute dolphin on the left!
This is a very cute dolphin on the left!
This is a very cute dolphin on the left!
You can see text wrap around it



6. HTML Hyperlinks

- `<a>` defines a hyperlink
- A hyperlink is an element, a text, or an image that you can click on, and jump to another document.
- The most important attribute of the `<a>` element is the `href` attribute, which indicates the link's destination.
- `_blank` : Opens the linked document in a `new window or tab`
- `_self` : Opens the linked document in a `same frame (default)`



6. HTML Hyperlinks

(Element) Hyperlinks

```
<HTML>
```

```
<HEAD>
```

```
<TITLE> HyperLinks </TITLE>
```

```
</HEAD>
```

```
<BODY>
```

```
Welcome to
```

```
<a href="http://www.eelu.edu.eg" target="_blank">
```

```
<STRONG> EELU </STRONG>
```

```
</a>
```

```
at the <a href ="www.eelu.edu.eg"> EELU University.</a>
```

```
</BODY>
```

```
</HTML>
```



6. HTML Hyperlinks

(Image) Hyperlinks

```
<HTML>
```

```
<HEAD>
```

```
<TITLE> HyperLinks </TITLE>
```

```
</HEAD>
```

```
<BODY>
```

Welcome to

```
<a href="http://www.eelu.edu.eg" target="_self">
```

```

```

```
</a>
```

at the EELU University.

```
</BODY>
```

```
</HTML>
```

7. HTML Videos

- `<video>` tag is used to embed video content in a document, such as a movie clip or other video streams.
- The `<video>` tag contains one or more `<source>` tags with different video sources.
- **controls** : adds video controls, like play, pause, and volume.
- **src** : Specifies the URL of the video file
- **autoplay** : to start a video automatically.

7. HTML Videos

```
<video width="320" height="240" controls>  
  <source src="movie.mp4" type="video/mp4">  
  <source src="movie.ogg" type="video/ogg">  
  Your browser does not support the video tag.  
</video>
```


8. HTML Audios

- **<audio>** tag is used to embed sound content in a document, such as music or other audio streams.
- The **<audio>** tag contains one or more **<source>** tags with different audio sources.
- **controls** : adds video controls, like play, pause, and volume.
- **src** : Specifies the URL of the video file
- **autoplay** : to start a video automatically.

8. HTML Audios

```
<audio controls>
```

```
  <source src="horse.mp3" type="audio/mpeg">
```

Your browser does not support the audio tag.

```
</audio>
```





THANK YOU

QUESTIONS?



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