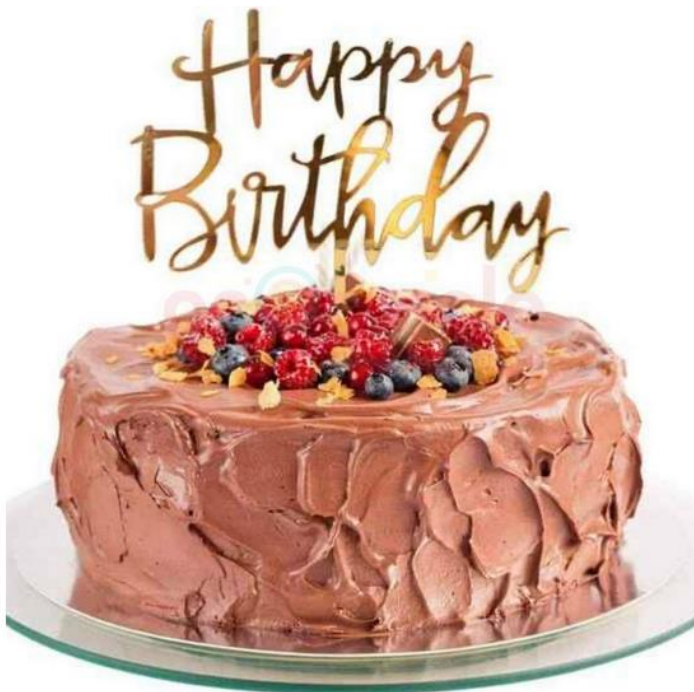# Exercise: Birthday Wishes

1. Birthday Wishes

John wants you to create a page where he and his classmates can write their birthday wishes for their beloved math teacher Mr. Jones. He wants the page to have:

- Title – "Birthday Wishes"
- A big birthday cake picture. You can link the picture from the same folder where the web page is.
- Create a **section.**
- Use **h1** headings for the section title "Happy birthday Mr. Jones!".
- Use **article** tag and create two articles inside the section
    - Each **article** must have a **header** and a **paragraph**
    - Each **header** must have an **h3** title and a **paragraph**

The page will have to look like this:

2. Create a Simple Café Menu with Nested Lists

Create a web page containing the menu of the Blue Lagoon Café.

- Create a menu title with an **h2** heading.
- Create welcome text with an **h3** heading and let the text be **italic**.
- Use an **unordered** HTML list for the main list and
    - **ordered** HTML lists for inner lists.
- Make the main drinks **bold**.

The web page should be like this:

Menu

Welcome to Blue Lagoon Café!

- **Coffee**
    1. Coffee with cream
    2. Coffee with milk
- **Tea**
    1. Black tea
    2. Green tea
    3. Herbal tea
- **Milk**

3. Create a Rainbow

Use what you know about **style** attributes and HTML colors and create a rainbow.

- Create a new web page.
- Set the **style** for all **div**s to have **padding 10px**.
- Write the site title with **h1** heading.
- Create **div** containers and make each of them be in the appropriate color. The colors must be in order red, orange, yellow, green, light blue, blue, and purple.
- Use different ways to insert colors:
  - Write the color name – **orange**.
  - Use RGB - **rgb(0, 183, 255).**
  - Use RGBA - **rgba(93, 13, 104, 0.972)**.
  - Use HEX values - **#ff0000**;
  - Inside the container insert a **heading** in **white** color shows the name of the color.

The page will have to look like this:

HTML Rainbow

Red
Orange
Yellow
Green
Light blue
Blue
Purple

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4. Create a Registration Form

Create a registration form with four fields and one button. The form will do nothing because there isn't a code behind it, but you will learn how to create it.

- Create a new web page.
- Put a title like Register and simple instructions.
- Put a **horizontal line** between the instructions and the form.
- Create a **form** container with a **div** container inside.
    - There create the first **input** element dedicated to getting the user's email. Put the **label** element**.** To associate the **label** with an **input** element, you need to give the **input** an **id** attribute. The **label** then needs a **for** attribute whose value is the same as the input's **id**.
    - Then create an **input** element, set the **type** to be **text** with an appropriate **placeholder**, **name,** and **id.**
    - Set the input to be **required**, which means if the user tries to send the form without it, the place will light in red.

```
<label for="email"><b>Email</b></label>
<input type="text" placeholder="Enter your Email" name="email" id="email" required>
```

    - Create the next pair – label and input for the user's **nickname**. It will be the same as the previous but **without require** attribute. So the user can leave it blank and submit the form.
    - Then create two pairs of labels and inputs for **password** and **repeat password** elements. The only difference will be that the **type** this time is a **password** which means the information in the field will be shown with asterisks.

Nickname Coder   Password ●●●●●●●

    - Insert a new **horizontal line**.
    - In the bottom of the form create a **button** with type **submit**.

The final result should be like this:

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Now, try to push the button with some **blank** fields. The required fields will light in red.

Register

Please fill the form to register.

| **Email** | Enter your Email | **Nickname** | Enter your Nickname | **Password** | Enter your Password | **Repeat Password** | Repeat your Password |

Register

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5. Explain HTMS Tags in a Web Page

You are already familiar with many HTML commands. Let's expand your knowledge. Perform research and create a web page with an explanation of at least **3** HTML commands with their attributes.

- Set an appropriate **title** for the page.
- Create a **description list dl**, with terms and descriptions. Inside the list use **dt** and **dd** to define and describe the terms in the description list
- To show the **command** use **dt** and **code** tag and put the command there.
    - Tip: For **<** character use **&lt**, for > character use **&gt,** and **&quot** for **"**.
- The commands must be **bolded.**
- Then use **dd** tag to describe the command.
    - Inside the description use an **unordered HTML list.**
    - And with **li** tags:
        - Point the **purpose** of the command.
        - Give an **example**.
        - Show **attributes** in a table with three columns **Attribute**, **Value,** and **Meaning**.
            - **Center** the attribute name and set **left** align for the value and meaning.
            - Set the table's **border** to 1 and **cellpadding** to 5.
            - Set **rowspan** when needed.
            - Insert **hyperlinks** in someplace**.**

The page will have to look like this:

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HTML commands:

`<img>`

- purpose: embeds an image into the document
- example: `<img src="../fluffy_cat.jpg" height="20%" alt="sweet fluffy cat">`
- attributes:

Attribute	Values	Meaning
src	URL	source file
height	number, percentage	The intrinsic height of the image, in pixels. Must be an integer without a unit.
width	number, percentage	The intrinsic width of the image in pixels. Must be an integer without a unit.
alt	text	Defines an alternative text description of the image.

`<a>, </a>`

- purpose: anchor element, creates a hyperlink to web pages, files, email addresses, locations in the same page, or anything else a URL can address.
- example: `<a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cat" >Wiki Cats.</a>`
- attributes:

Attribute	Values	Meaning
href	URL	The URL that the hyperlink points to.
target	name_of_frame	Where to display the linked URL, as the name for a browsing context (a tab, window, or `<iframe>`).
	_blank	usually a new tab, but users can configure browsers to open a new window instead.
	_parent	the parent browsing context of the current one. If no parent, behaves as _self.
	_top	the topmost browsing context (the "highest" context that's an ancestor of the current one). If no ancestors, behaves as _self.
	_self	the current browsing context. (Default)

`<p>, <p/>`

- purpose: new paragraph
- attributes:

Attribute	Values	Meaning
This element only includes the global attributes. Note: The align attribute on `<p>` tags is obsolete and shouldn't be used.		

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