HTML & CSS Course Lecture No-2

By

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HTML Tags, Elements and their Usage (cont..)

Tables

Example

```
<table style="width:100%">
  <tr>
    <td>Jill</td>
    <td>Smith</td>
    <td>50</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>Eve</td>
    <td>Jackson</td>
    <td>94</td>
  </tr>
</table>
```

Table Attribute:

1. Use the HTML **<caption>** element to define a table caption.
2. Use the CSS **border** property to define a border .
3. Use the CSS **border-collapse** property to collapse cell borders.
4. Use the CSS **padding** property to add padding to cells .
5. Use the CSS **text-align** property to align cell text.
6. Use the CSS **border-spacing** property to set the spacing between cells.

HTML Tags, Elements and their Usage (cont..)

Lists

Types 1. Unordered List 2. Ordered List

Unordered List

An unordered list starts with the **<ul>** tag. Each list item starts with the **<li>** tag. The list items will be marked with bullets (small black circles).

Example:

```
<ul>
  <li>Coffee</li>
  <li>Tea</li>
  <li>Milk</li>
</ul>
```

Style	Description
list-style-type:disc	The list items will be marked with bullets (default)
list-style-type:circle	The list items will be marked with circles
list-style-type:square	The list items will be marked with squares
list-style-type:none	The list items will not be marked

HTML Tags, Elements and their Usage (cont..)

Ordered List

Example:

```
<ol>
  <li>Coffee</li>
  <li>Tea</li>
  <li>Milk</li>
</ol>
```

Type	Description
type="1"	The list items will be numbered with numbers (default)
type="A"	The list items will be numbered with uppercase letters
type="a"	The list items will be numbered with lowercase letters
type="I"	The list items will be numbered with uppercase roman numbers
type="i"	The list items will be numbered with lowercase roman numbers

HTML Tags, Elements and their Usage (cont..)

Description List

Example:

A description list, is a list of terms, with a description of each term. The **<dl>** tag defines a description list. The **<dt>** tag defines the term (name), and the **<dd>** tag defines the data (description).

```
<dl>
  <dt>Coffee</dt>
  <dd>- black hot drink</dd>
  <dt>Milk</dt>
  <dd>- white cold drink</dd>
</dl>
```

Nested HTML Lists

Nested Lists(code and output):

```
<ul>
  <li>Coffee</li>
  <li>Tea
    <ul>
      <li>Black tea</li>
      <li>Green tea</li>
    </ul>
  </li>
  <li>Milk</li>
</ul>
```

- Coffee
- Tea
  - Black tea
  - Green tea
- Milk

HTML Tags, Elements and their Usage (cont..)

Blocks

The HTML element is a **block level element** that can be used as a container for other HTML elements. The element has no special meaning. It has no required attributes. Because it is a block level element, the browser will display line breaks before and after it. When used together with CSS, the element can be used to style blocks of content.

Block level elements normally start (and end) with a new line, when displayed in a browser.

Examples: <h1>, <p>, <ul>, <table>

Inline elements are normally displayed without line breaks.

Examples: <b>, <td>, <a>, <img>

HTML Classes

Classing HTML elements, makes it possible to define CSS styles for classes of elements. Equal styles for equal classes, or different styles for different classes. The HTML element is a **block level** element. It can be used as a container for other HTML elements.

Classing elements, makes it possible to define equal styles for equal elements:

HTML Tags, Elements and their Usage (cont..)

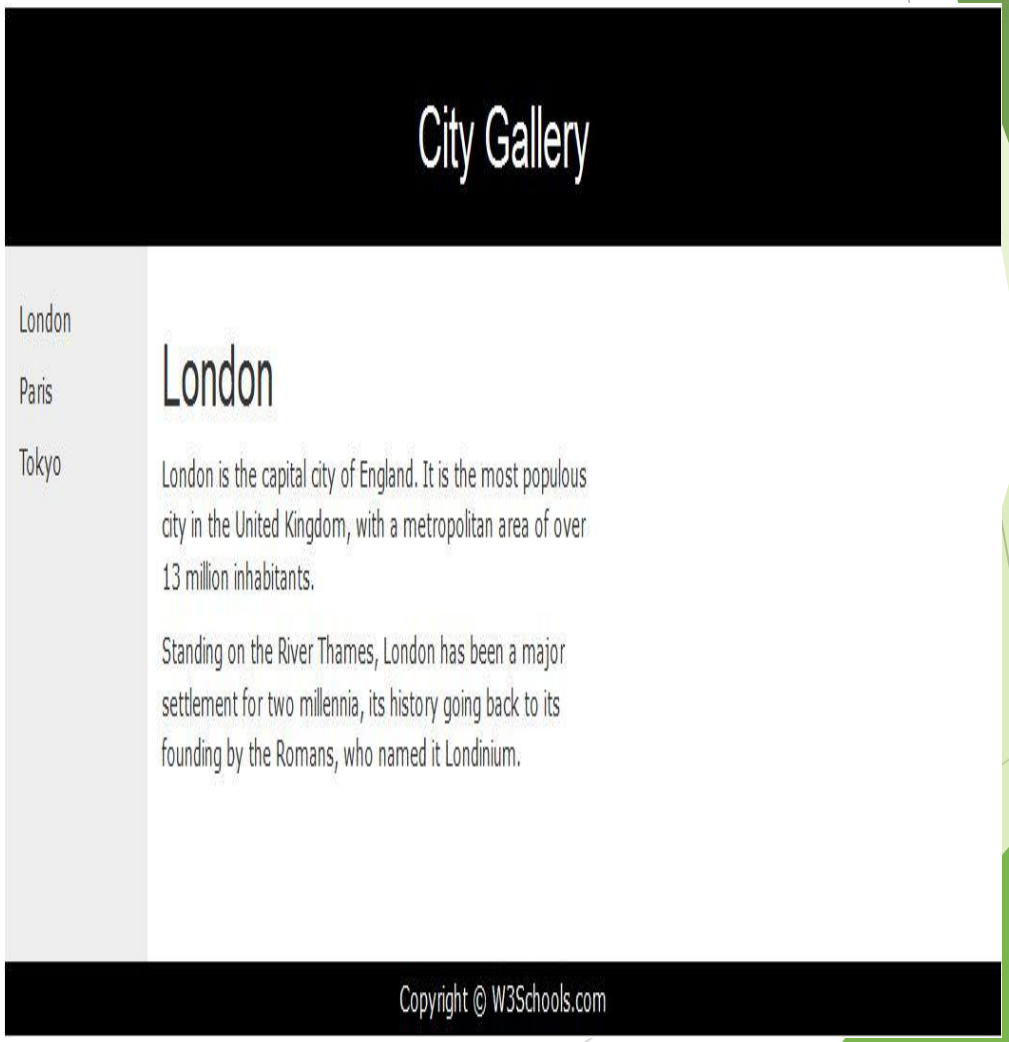
Example:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
.cities {
    background-color:black;
    color:white;
    margin:20px;
    padding:20px;
}
</style>
</head>

<body>

<div class="cities">
<h2>London</h2>
<p>
London is the capital city of England. It is the most populous city in the United Kingdom, with a metropolitan area of over 13 million inhabitants.
</p>
</div>

</body>
</html>
```

HTML Tags, Elements and their Usage (cont..)

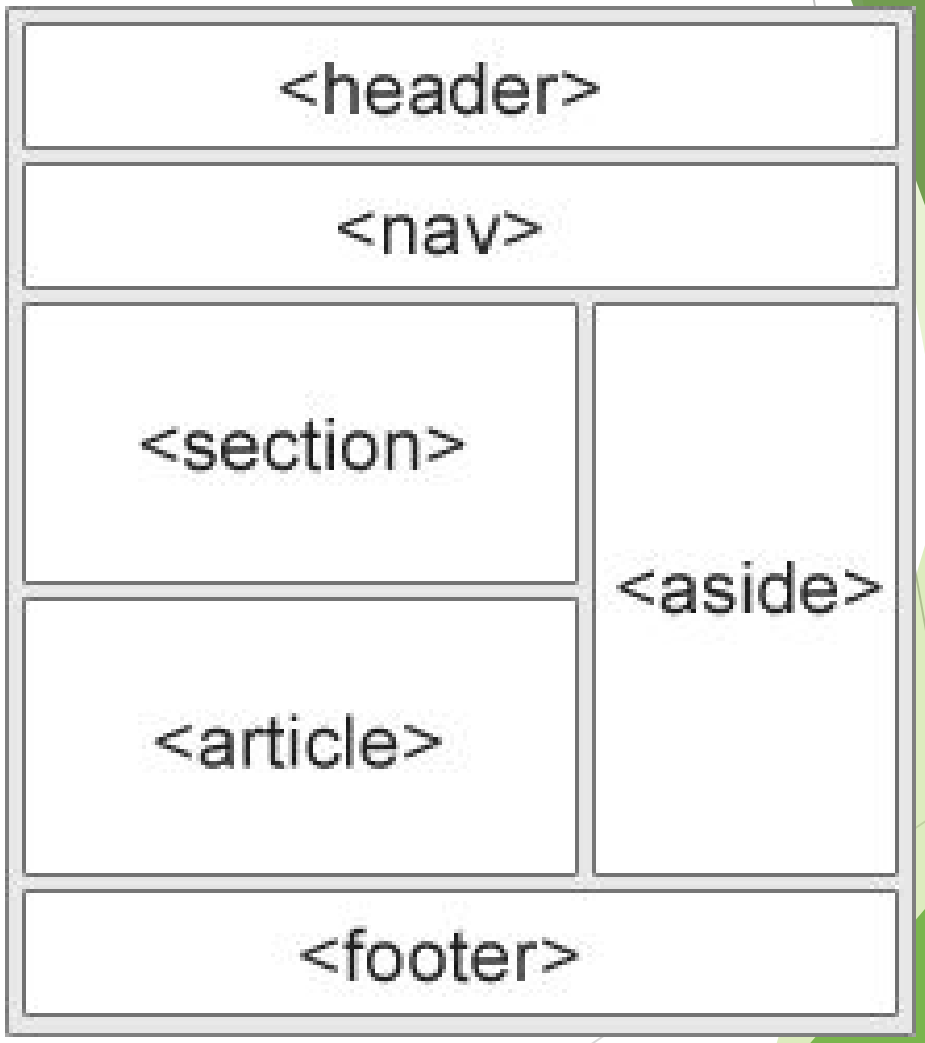
Layout(HTML 4):

```
<div id="header">
<h1>City Gallery</h1>
</div>

<div id="nav">
London<br>
Paris<br>
Tokyo<br>
</div>

<div id="section">
<h1>London</h1>
<p>
London is the capital city of England. It is the most populous city
in

the United Kingdom,with a metropolitan area of over 13 million
inhabitants.
</p>
<p>
Standing on the River Thames, London has been a major
settlement for

two millennia,its history going back to its founding by the
Romans, who named

 it Londinium.
</p>
</div>

<div id="footer">
Copyright © W3Schools.com
</div>
```



HTML Tags, Elements and their Usage (cont..)

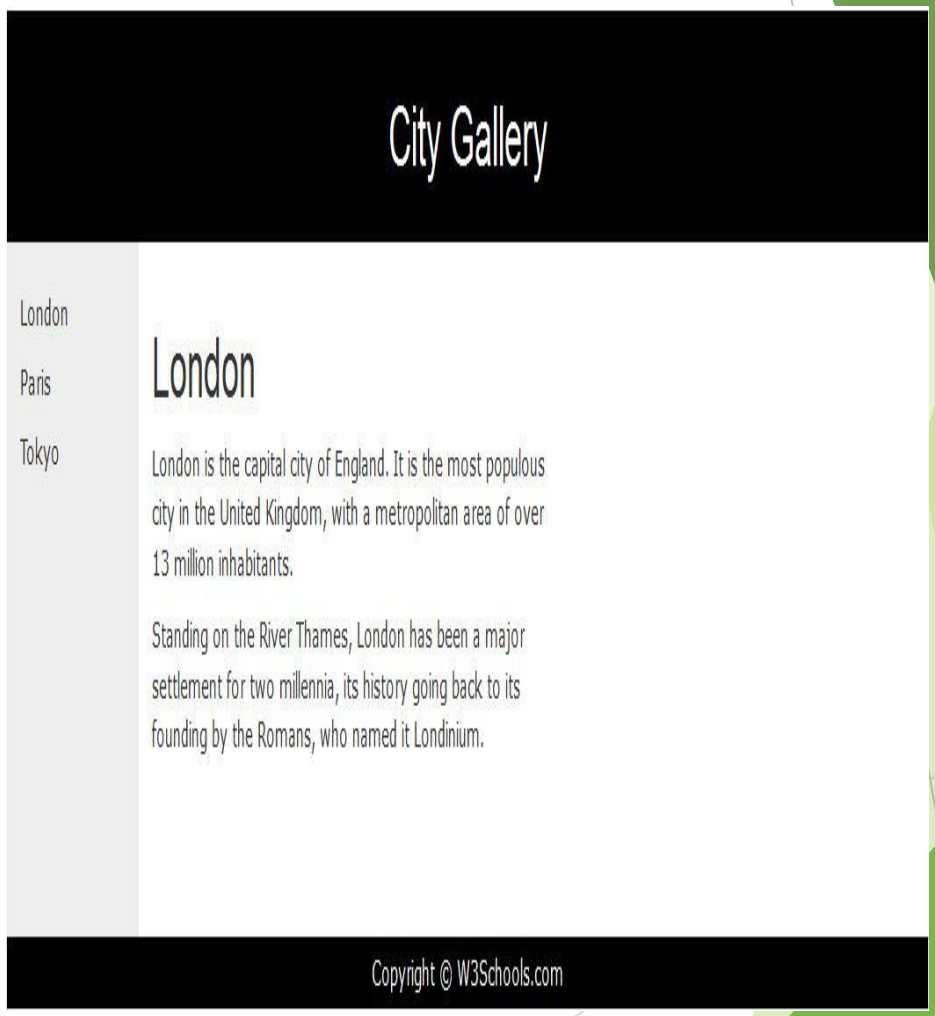
header	Defines a header for a document or a section
nav	Defines a container for navigation links
section	Defines a section in a document
article	Defines an independent self-contained article
aside	Defines content aside from the content (like a sidebar)
footer	Defines a footer for a document or a section



HTML Tags, Elements and their Usage (cont..)

Layout(HTML 5):

```
<header>
<h1>City Gallery</h1>
</header>

<nav>
London<br>
Paris<br>
Tokyo<br>
</nav>

<section>
<h1>London</h1>
<p>
London is the capital city of England. It is the most populous city in the United Kingdom,
with a metropolitan area of over 13 million inhabitants.
</p>
<p>
Standing on the River Thames, London has been a major settlement for two millennia,
its history going back to its founding by the Romans, who named it Londinium.
</p>
</section>

<footer>
Copyright © W3Schools.com
</footer>
```



HTML Tags, Elements and their Usage (cont..)

Responsiveness

- What is Responsiveness?
- Why we need Responsive site?
- How can we make a responsive site?

HTML Tags, Elements and their Usage (cont..)

Iframes

An iframe is used to display a web page within a web page. The syntax for adding an iframe is:

<iframe src="*URL*"></iframe>

The **src** attribute specifies the URL (web address) of the iframe page.

Use the **height** and **width** attributes to specify the size. The attribute values are specified in pixels by default, but they can also be in percent (like "80%").

Example

<iframe src="demo_iframe.htm" width="200" height="200"></iframe>

An iframe can be used as the target frame for a link. The **target** attribute of the link must refer to the **name** attribute of the iframe:

Example:

<iframe width="100%" height="300px" src="demo_iframe.htm" name="iframe_a"></iframe>

<iframe src="demo_iframe.htm" name="iframe_a"></iframe>

Color

How to represent the color of an html element?

HTML Tags, Elements and their Usage (cont..)

JavaScript in HTML

The <script> tag is used to define a client-side script, such as a JavaScript. The <script> element either contains scripting statements or it points to an external script file through the src attribute. Common uses for JavaScript are image manipulation, form validation, and dynamic changes of content. The script below writes Hello JavaScript! into an HTML element with id="demo":

Example

```
<script>
document.getElementById("demo").innerHTML = "Hello JavaScript!";
</script>
```

Head

The <head> element is a container for meta data (data about data). HTML meta data is data about the HTML document. Metadata is not displayed. Meta data typically define document title, styles, links, scripts, and other meta information. The following tags describes meta data: <title>, <style>, <meta>, <link>, <script>, and <base>.

The <html> element is the document root. It is the recommended place for specifying the page language:

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

Declaring a language is important for accessibility applications (screen readers) and search engines.

HTML Tags, Elements and their Usage (cont..)

Entities

Some characters are reserved in HTML. If you use the less than (<) or greater than (>) signs in your text, the browser might mix them with tags. Character entities are used to display reserved characters in HTML. A character entity looks like this:

&*entity_name*; OR

&#*entity_number*;

To display a less than sign we must write: **<** or **<**

Charset

ASCII was the first **character encoding standard** (also called character set). It defines 127 different alphanumeric characters that could be used on the internet. ASCII supported numbers (0-9), English letters (A-Z), and some special characters like ! $ + - ( ) @ < > . ANSI (Windows-1252) was the original Windows character set. It supported 256 different character codes.

To display an HTML page correctly, a web browser must know the character set used in the page.

This is specified in the <meta> tag:

For HTML4:

<meta http-equiv="Content-Type" content="text/html;charset=ISO-8859-1">

For HTML5:

<meta charset="UTF-8">

HTML Forms

Forms Basic

HTML forms are used to collect user input.

Form Elements

`<form> ... </form>`	Form input group decleration
<form> Tag Attributes:	
`action="url"`	URL of Form Script
`method="***"`	Method of Form: `get, post`
`enctype="***"`	For File Upload: `enctype="multipart/form-data"`
`<input> ... </input>`	Input field within form
<input> Tag Attributes:	
`type="***"`	Input Field Type: `text, password, checkbox, submit` etc.
`name="***"`	Form Field Name (for form processing script)
`value="***"`	Value of Input Field
`size="***"`	Field Size
`maxlength="?"`	Maximum Length of Input Field Data
`checked`	Mark selected field in radio button group or checkbox
`<select> ... </select>`	Select options from drop down list
<select> Tag Attributes:	
`name="***"`	Drop Down Combo-Box Name (for form processing script)
`size="?"`	Number of selectable options
`multiple`	Allow multiple selections
`<option> ... </option>`	Option (item) within drop down list
<option> Tag Attributes:	
`value="***"`	Option Value
`selected`	Set option as default selected option
`<textarea> ... </textarea>`	Large area for text input
<textarea> Tag Attributes:	
`name="***"`	Text Area Name (for form processing script)
`rows="?"`	Number of rows of text shown
`cols="?"`	Number of columns (characters per rows)
`wrap="***"`	Word Wrapping: `off, hard, soft`

Input Types learning and practicing

Input Type: text

First name:
Tariqul
Last name:
Islam

Code:

```
<form>
First name:<br>
<input type="text" name="firstname">
<br>
Last name:<br>
<input type="text" name="lastname">
</form>
```

Input Type: password

User name:
alam10043
User password:
••••••••••••

Code:

```
<form>
User name:<br>
<input type="text" name="username">
<br>
User password:<br>
<input type="password" name="psw">
</form>
```

Input Type: submit

First name:
Mickey
Last name:
Mouse

Submit

Code:

```
<form action="action_page.php">
First name:<br>
<input type="text" name="firstname" value="Mickey">
<br>
Last name:<br>
<input type="text" name="lastname" value="Mouse">
<br><br>
<input type="submit" value="Submit">
</form>
```

Input Type: radio

Male
Female

Code:

```
<form>
<input type="radio" name="sex" value="male" checked>Male
<br>
<input type="radio" name="sex" value="female">Female
</form>
```

Input Type: checkbox

I have a bike
I have a car

Code:

```
<form>
<input type="checkbox" name="vehicle" value="Bike">I have a bike
<br>
<input type="checkbox" name="vehicle" value="Car">I have a car
</form>
```

Input Type: button

Click Me!

Code:

```
<input type="button" onclick="alert('Hello World!')" value="Click Me!">
```

Input Types learning and practicing

Input Type: number(Html 5)

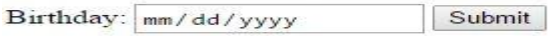
Note: type="number" is not supported in IE9 and earlier.

Code:

```
<form>
  Quantity:
  <input type="number" name="points" min="0" max="100" step="10" value="30">
</form>
```

Input Type: date(Html 5)

Depending on browser support:
A date picker can pop-up when you enter the input field.



Note: type="date" is not supported in Internet Explorer.

Code:

```
<form>
  Birthday:
  <input type="date" name="bday">
</form>
```

Input Type: range(Html 5)

Depending on browser support:
The input type "range" can be displayed as a slider control.

Note: type="range" is not supported in Internet Explorer 9 and earlier versions.

Code:

```
<form>
  <input type="range" name="points" min="0" max="10">
</form>
```

Input Type: email(Html 5)

Note:type="email" is not supported in IE9 and earlier.

Code:

```
<form>
  E-mail:
  <input type="email" name="email">
</form>
```

Input Type: url(Html 5)

Note: The type="url" is not supported in IE9 and earlier versions.

Code:

```
<form>
  Add your homepage:
  <input type="url" name="homepage">
</form>
```

Input Attributes

- The **value** Attribute - The **value** attribute specifies the initial value for an input field.
- The **readonly** Attribute - The **readonly** attribute specifies that the input field is read only (cannot be changed).
- The **disabled** Attribute - The **disabled** attribute specifies that the input field is disabled. A disabled element is un-usable and un-clickable. Disabled elements will not be submitted.
- The **size** Attribute - The **size** attribute specifies the size (in characters) for the input field.
- The **maxlength** Attribute - The **maxlength** attribute specifies the maximum allowed length for the input field.
- The **autocomplete** Attribute - The autocomplete attribute specifies whether a form or input field should have autocomplete on or off. When autocomplete is on, the browser automatically complete values based on values that the user has entered before. The autocomplete attribute works with <form> and the following <input> types: text, search, url, tel, email, password, datepickers, range, and color.
- The **novalidate** Attribute - The novalidate attribute is a <form> attribute. When present, novalidate specifies that form data should not be validated when submitted.
- The **autofocus** Attribute - The autofocus attribute is a boolean attribute. When present, it specifies that an <input> element should automatically get focus when the page loads.
- The **formaction** Attribute - The formaction attribute specifies the URL of a file that will process the input control when the form is submitted. The formaction attribute overrides the action attribute of the <form> element. The formaction attribute is used with type="submit" and type="image".

Input Attributes

- The **height and width** Attribute - The height and width attributes specify the height and width of an <input> element. The height and width attributes are only used with <input type="image">.
- The **list** Attribute - The list attribute refers to a <datalist> element that contains pre-defined options for an <input> element..
- The **min and max** Attribute - The min and max attributes specify the minimum and maximum value for an <input> element. The min and max attributes work with the following input types: number, range, date, datetime, datetime-local, month, time and week.
- The **multiple** Attribute - The multiple attribute is a boolean attribute. When present, it specifies that the user is allowed to enter more than one value in the <input> element. The multiple attribute works with the following input types: email, and file.
- The **pattern** Attribute - The pattern attribute specifies a regular expression that the <input> element's value is checked against. The pattern attribute works with the following input types: text, search, url, tel, email, and password.
- The **placeholder** Attribute - The placeholder attribute specifies a hint that describes the expected value of an input field (a sample value or a short description of the format). The hint is displayed in the input field before the user enters a value.
- The **required** Attribute - The required attribute is a boolean attribute. When present, it specifies that an input field must be filled out before submitting the form. The required attribute works with the following input types: text, search, url, tel, email, password, date pickers, number, checkbox, radio, and file.

Small Test

- Create your CV into html page using html5 layout. Give your detail information.

- Create facebook sign up form using html form design.