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Lecture Sheet on "PHP+MySQL"
Day-2: (HTML)

DocTypes: Essentially, we can apply CSS to just about HTML element, and it's up to the browser to interpret it - which depends upon the Doctype at the top of the pages; the doctype specifies to browsers how it is to be displayed. If you use an incomplete (or no) doctype, the display falls into what's called "quirks mode", which pretty much means "good luck". These are doctypes:

1. **Strict:** This is HTML 4.01 Strict DTD, which excludes the presentation attributes and elements that W3C expects to phase out as support for style sheets matures. Authors should use the Strict DTD when possible, but may use the Transitional DTD when support for presentation attribute and elements is required.

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD HTML 4.01//EN"
"http://www.w3.org/TR/html4/strict.dtd">
```

2. **Transitional:** This is the HTML 4.01 Transitional DTD, which includes presentation attributes and elements that W3C expects to phase out as support for style sheets matures. Authors should use the Strict DTD when possible, but may use the Transitional DTD when support for presentation attribute and elements is required.

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD HTML 4.01 Transitional//EN"
"http://www.w3.org/TR/html4/loose.dtd">
```

3. **Frameset:** This is the HTML 4.01 Frameset DTD, which should be used for documents with frames. This DTD is identical to the HTML 4.01 Transitional DTD except for the content model of the "HTML" element: in frameset documents, the "FRAMESET" element replaces the "BODY" element.

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD HTML 4.01 Frameset//EN"
"http://www.w3.org/TR/html4/frameset.dtd">
```

The head and title Elements: Now you've got the very basic beginnings of a document, with the DOCTYPE declaration in place and the root element at the ready. You'll now begin adding other important pieces of the document, beginning with the head element. This element is where all things necessary for the document's display and performance are placed but are not literally seen within the browser window. To create the head section, you simply add the head tags within the upper portion of your template, right below the opening <html> tag.

Adding a head section

```
<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Transitional//EN"
"http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-transitional.dtd">
<html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml" xml:lang="en" lang="en">
<head>
</head>
</html>
```

Notice that the head element requires no attributes but simply has the opening and closing tags. This identifies the head region. Table 1-1 shows some of the various elements that you can place within the head of your document.

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Link to an external CSS style sheet in DW

When you edit an external CSS style sheet, all documents linked to that CSS style sheet are updated to reflect those edits. You can export the CSS styles found in a document to create a new CSS style sheet, and attach or link to an external style sheet to apply the styles found there.

You can attach to your pages any style sheet that you create or copy into your site. In addition, Dreamweaver is shipped with prebuilt style sheets that can be automatically moved into your site and attached to your pages.

1. Open the CSS Styles panel by doing one of the following:
    - Select Window > CSS Styles.
    - Press Shift + F11.

- In the CSS Styles panel, click the Attach Style Sheet button. (It's in the lower-right corner of the panel.)
- Do one of the following:
    - Click Browse to browse to an external CSS style sheet.
    - Type the path to the style sheet in the File/URL box.
- For Add As, select one of the options:
    - To create a link between the current document and an external style sheet, select Link. This creates a link href tag in the HTML code, and references the URL where the published style sheet is located. This method is supported by both Microsoft Internet Explorer and Netscape Navigator.
    - You cannot use a link tag to add a reference from one external style sheet to another. If you want to nest style sheets, you must use an import directive. Most browsers also recognize the import directive within a page (rather than just within style sheets). There are subtle differences in how conflicting properties are resolved when overlapping rules exist within external style sheets that are linked versus imported to a page. If you want to import, rather than link to, an external style sheet, select Import.
- In the Media pop-up menu, specify the target medium for the style sheet.

For more information on media-dependent style sheets, see the World Wide Web Consortium website at **www.w3.org/TR/CSS21/media.html**

- Click the Preview button to verify that the style sheet applies the styles you want to the current page.

If the styles applied are not what you expect them to be, click Cancel to remove the style sheet. The page will revert to its previous appearance.

- Click OK.

Table 1-1. Elements in the Head Portion of the Document	
Element	**What It Does**
Title	This element enables you to title your document. This title will then appear in the title bar of your browser. The title element is required.
Meta	The meta element is used for numerous concerns, including keywords and descriptions, character encoding, and document authorship. The meta element is not required, and your use of it will vary according to your specific needs.
Script	This element enables you to insert scripts directly into your document or, as is the preference, link from the page to the script you'd like to use. It is used as needed.
Style	The style element enables you to place style information into the individual page. This is known as embedded style.
Link	The link element is most commonly used to link to an external style sheet, although it can be used for other purposes, such as linking to an alternative page for accessibility, or to link to a **favicon**, those popular icons you see in the address bar on certain websites.

Using meta to declare document encoding with Unicode:

```
<meta http-equiv="Content-Type" content="text/html; charset=UTF-8" />
```

Keywords, Description, and Authorship:

The `meta` element can be used to describe keywords, describe the site, and define the author, too. This is extremely helpful for public search engines as well as for any search engine you might be running on your own site.

```
<meta name="keywords" content="molly, molly.com, blog, web log, weblog, books,
computer books, articles, tutorials, learn, author, instructor,
consultant,famous people page " />
```

The meta element used for site or page description:

```
<meta name="description" content="I'm Nurul Ferdous, and this Web site shares my
Web development work and personal thoughts." />
```

HTML Comments:

Another important piece of markup that you'll want to get started using right away is HTML comments. Comments enable you to hide content or markup for temporary purposes or backward compatibility, to identify sections within your document, and to provide directives for other folks who might be working on the page.

The syntax for an HTML comment looks like this:

```
<!-- -->
```

What you are hiding, identifying, or providing in terms of guidance goes between the opening and closing portions of a comment hides the text content within the body using comments.

Hiding text content and markup:

```
<!--
<p>The content of this paragraph will not appear within the body so long as it's
within a comment.</p>
-->
<p>The content of this paragraph will be displayed, because it's outside of the
comment field.</p>
```

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Providing guidance inside a comment

```
<!-- Ferdous: please be sure to use lists instead of tables in this section  -->
```

Using links to jump to a specific place in another document:

```
<p><a href="http://www.saifurs.org/headers.html#h2">Follow this link to read
about h2 level headers</a></p>
```

The desired location

```
<h1><a name="h2">All about h2 level headers</a></h1>
```

Linking the image

```
<a  href="detail.html"><img  src="images/photo.jpg"  width="250"  height="188"
alt="photograph of a delicious Vietnamese noodle dish from restaurant Pho 88"
/></a>
```

The image is now linked, and when clicked on, it will take the visitor to the `detail.html` page. You can even add a `title` attribute to the link if you want further details about the link to be available to your visitors. By default, browsers place a border around the image to highlight the fact that it is a linked image, and the hand cursor appears upon mouseover. If the image link is followed, the browser will use the default visited link color around the image. Of course, many people find the link border unsightly. If you'd like to get rid of your border immediately, you can do so by turning it off directly in the HTML by adding this attribute **`border="0".`**

```
<a href="media/audio-sample.mp3">Link to Audio Sample</a><br />
<a href="media/video-sample.avi">Link to Video Sample</a>
```

Embedding Files using the object Element

Another means of providing audio, video, and other multimedia such as Flash animations and Java applets is to embed them directly into the page. This means that the software plug-in automatically loads with the page.

All external files are considered objects. This includes images as well as multimedia files. In contemporary HTML and XHTML specifications, the proper way to include all multimedia is to use the `object` element to embed a file directly:

```
<object data="media/video-sample.avi" type="video/avi" />
```

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Insert a table and add content
Use the Insert bar or the Insert menu to create a new table. Then, add text and images to table cells the same way that you add text and images outside of a table.

1. In the Design view of the Document window, place the insertion point where you want the table to appear.

Note: If your document is blank, you can place the insertion point only at the beginning of the document.

- Select Insert > Table.
- In the Common category of the Insert bar, click Table.

- Set the attributes of the Table dialog box and click OK to create the table.

Rows: Determines the number of table rows.
Columns: Determines the number of table columns.
Table Width: Specifies the width of the table in pixels, or as a percentage of the browser window's width.
Border Thickness: Specifies the width, in pixels, of the table's borders.
Cell Spacing: Determines the number of pixels between adjacent table cells.
When you don't explicitly assign values for border thickness or cell spacing and cell padding, most browsers display the table border thickness and cell padding set to 1 and cell spacing were set to 2. To ensure that browsers display the table with no border, padding or spacing, set Cell Padding and Cell Spacing to 0.
Cell Padding: Determines the number of pixels between a cell's border and its contents.
None: Does not enable column or row headings for the table.
Left: Makes the first column of the table a column for headings, so that you can enter a heading for each row of the table.
Top: Makes the first row of the table a row for headings, so that you can enter a heading for each column of the table.
Both: Enables you to enter column and row headings in the table.
It's a good idea to use headers in case any of your website visitors use screen readers. Screen readers read table headings and help screen-reader users keep track of table information.
Caption: Provides a table title which displays outside of the table.
Align Caption: Specifies where the table caption appears in relation to the table.
Summary: Provides a table description. Screen readers read the summary text, but the text does not appear in the user's browser.

Spanning Rows

As you're setting up your data table, you might find that you need to have a single column span a number of rows within the table. To do this, you'll use the `rowspan` attribute with the value of rows you want to span to the table header or table cell in question.

Using `rowspan` to span two rows

```
<table width="90%" border="1" cellspacing="5" cellpadding="5" summary="This table demonstrates rowspan">
```

```
<caption>Demonstrating rowspan</caption>
<tr>
<th rowspan="2">Header (spans 2 rows)</th>
<td>data</td>
<td>data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>data</td>
<td>data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<th>Header (no span)</th>
<td>data</td>
<td>data</td>
</tr></table>
```

Form: The form element has two required attributes you'll need to add to it for the form to function at all:

- method This attribute defines which way the form is going to communicate with your web server. The value options are get and post.
- action The action attribute provides the correct path to where the form script is processed

```
<form method="get" action="http://www.myserver.com/cgi-bin/mailscript/">

<fieldset>
<legend>Contact Information</legend>
First Name: <input type="text" name="firstname" id="firstname" size="25"
maxlength="40" /><br />
Last Name: <input type="text" name="lastname" id="lastname" size="25"
maxlength="40"/><br />
Phone: <input type="text" name="phone" id="phone" size="15" maxlength="0"  />
</fieldset>

<fieldset>
<legend>Favorite activities</legend>
<input type="checkbox" value="reading" name="reading" id="reading" />Reading<br
/>
<input     type="checkbox"     value="sports"     name="sports"     id="sports"
checked="checked"
/>Sports<br />
<input type="checkbox" value="games" name="games" id="games" />Computer Games
</fieldset>

<fieldset>
<legend>Reset or Submit Your Answers</legend>
<input type="reset" value="reset" />
<input type="submit" value="submit" />
</fieldset>
</form>
```

Create a Layout with Table: Practical part (will be shown on class).