ITOO43 WEB DESIGN WITH CLIENT SIDE SCRIPTING









Responsive Web Design







CREATINGLINKS







Anchor Tag <A> <a>

A tag that identifies a link or a location within a document that creates hyperlink using HREF = attribute.

Ex:

 Visit FEU Visit FEU







Attribute Information

HREF="URL"

Specifies the relative or absolute location of a file to which you want to provide a hyperlink.

Absolute URL - points to another web site (like href="http://www.example.com/theme.css")

Relative URL - points to a file within a web site (like href="/themes/theme.css")









HTML Link with Image

Make a hyperlink of an image and text.

- a. Create a folder inside the main folder ITWD103_section.
- b. Foldername: surnameImageLink
- b. Open notepad++, create two .htm file.
 - 1. index.htm
 - 2. nextpage.htm
- c. Save any image. Filename: pic01.jpg

```
index.htm
<html>
<head> <title> Hyperlink of an Image </title></head>
<body>
 Use an image as a link: <br><br>
<a href="nextpage.htm">
<img border="0" src="pic01.jpg" width="100" height="100">
</a> <br>
<a href="nextpage.htm"> Link Text </a>
 </body>
</html>
                             Zip the folder and send it to dropitto.me/mansul
```







Adding images to the body content either static images, animated icons, pictures, drawing illustration can make documents more attractive, inviting, professionally looking, informative and easy to browse.







There is also a special feature for adding images for it to become visual map of hyperlinks.

Disadvantage is it would lengthen the time it takes for users to download pages.









There is no prescribed format for images to be used in web. However most popular browsers accommodate certain images like GIF, PNG, and JPEG.

Other formats requires special applications to be installed to view special files.









WEB OUTPUT

FILE FORMAT	WHEN TO USE
JPEG (Joint Photographic Experts Group)	Commonly used for graphics that include a wide range of colors, like photos. It compresses images so they take up less space, but the smaller file size comes at a price: loss of quality.
GIF (graphics interchange format)	Use GIF for images with solid blocks of color. If you're dealing with line art or images made from areas of solid color (logos, comic strips, and so on).
PNG (Portable Network Graphics)	Use PNG for super high-quality files. If quality is more important than download speed, save your image as a PNG. It also offers true transparency and better image quality than a JPEG, but it generates larger files.
WBMP (Wireless Bitmap)	Use for black-and-white images headed for mobile devices. If you're designing black-and-white images for handheld devices (cell-phones, smart phones, and so on), choose WBMP.







Inserting Image

```
<html>
<head> <title> Adding Images </title> </head>

<body>
<img src="samplepic.jpg" width="90" height="90"> <br>
<img src="samplepic.jpg"> </body>
</html>
```







 tag src attribute

The tag is empty, which means that it contains attributes only, and has no closing tag.

Src stands for "source". The value of the src attribute is the URL of the image you want to display.







 tag alt attribute

The required **alt** attribute specifies an alternate text for an image, if the image cannot be displayed.









 tag height and width attribute

The height and width attributes are used to specify the height and width of an image in pixels.

<img src="picture.jpg" alt="This is sample picture"
height="30" width="30">







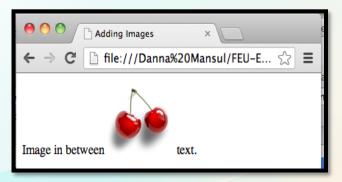


INLINE IMAGES IN HTML

It can be inserted within HTML document using an empty tag

IMAGES IN BETWEEN TEXT

Images can be displayed among text in HTML document.









IMAGES AND LINKS

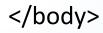
Put tag inside <a> tag for it to become an image link.

BACKGROUND IMAGE

You may also place an image into the background of a document with attribute in the

document with attribute in the

<body background="sample.jpg">











<TABLE>







Creating Basic Tables

Tables are collections of rows and columns that you use to organize and display data

In a table, the intersection of any given row and column is called a **cell**.

Tables are also used to lay out Web pages, much like frames have been used

The W3C discourages using tables for document layout because tables can be difficult for non-visual user agents to interpret.









Basic Elements

You create tables using the element. Within the element you can nest a number of other elements that specify the content of each cell along with the structure and appearance of the table. The element also includes several attributes that affect the appearance and structure of a table.







Element

Specifies a container for a table within your document.

Inside these tags you can place , , , , <caption>, and other tags.









Table Elements

Element	Defines
<caption></caption>	A table caption
<col/>	A table column
<colgroup></colgroup>	A table column group
	A table body
>	Table data
<tfoot></tfoot>	A table footer
	A table heading
<thead></thead>	A table header
	A table row







The Element

- Cells are the most basic parts of a table
- You create a cell within the element using the element
- The element stands for "table data"
- The content of each element is the data that will appear in the table cell







Element

The > tag defines a header cell in an HTML table.

Header cells - contains header information (created with the <

The text in a element is bold and centered.

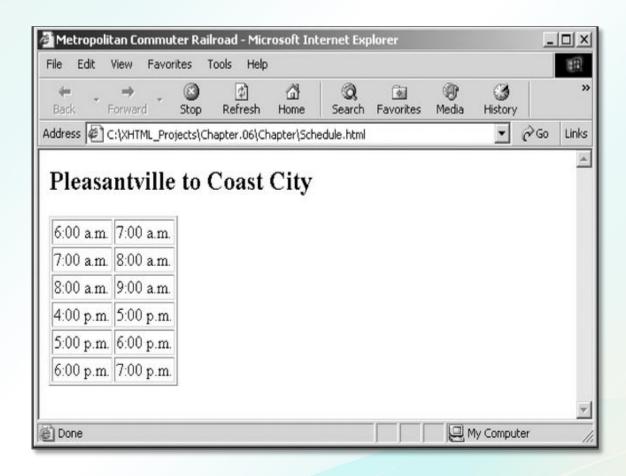








Schedule Table



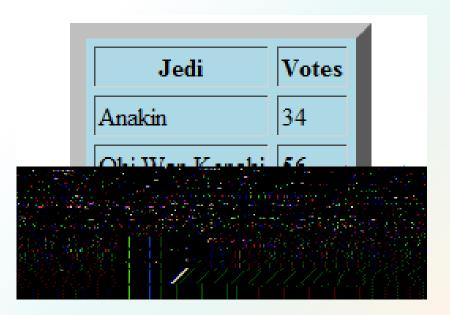






```
<html>
<head>
<title>TABLES </title>
<body>
Jedi
     Votes 
Anakin
     34
Obi Wan Kenobi
     56
Yoda
     1000
</head>
</html>
```

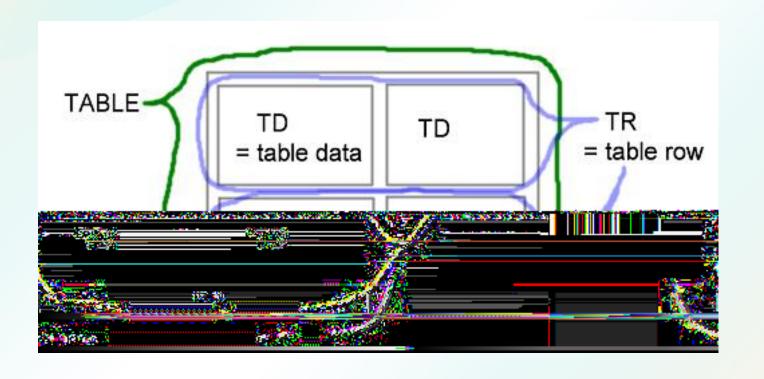
Try this:

















Captions and Summaries

Most tables include a caption that describes the data in the table

You create a caption for a Web page table using the <aption> element

The **<caption>** element must be the first element following the element, and you can include only a single **<caption>** element per table

A caption should provide a short phrase or title that clearly describes the contents of the table









Table Widths

You use the width attribute of the element to specify the size of a table

You can assign a fixed value in pixels or a percentage representing the visible width of a Web browser window









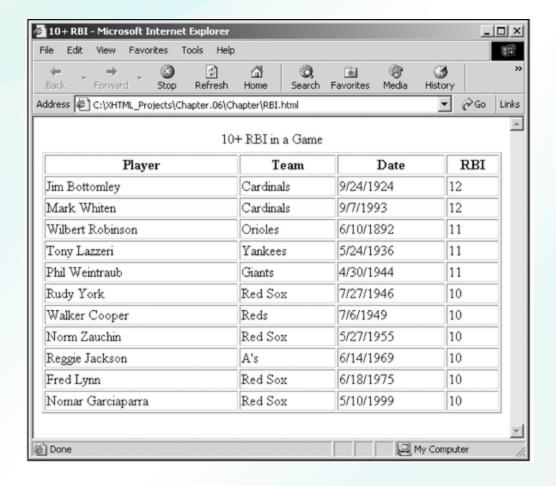


Table that take up 100% of the visible Web browser window







Horizontal Alignment

You can use the align attribute to adjust the horizontal alignment of the contents of all table elements with the exception of the and <caption> elements

The values you can assign to the **align** attribute are left, center, right, and justify

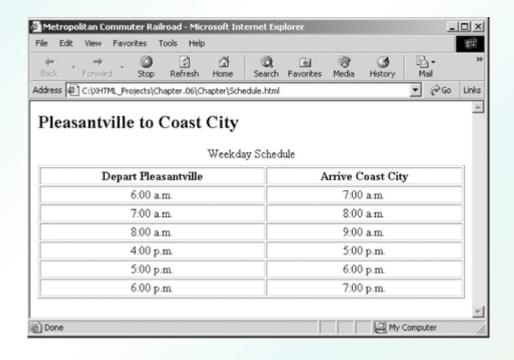








Horizontal Alignment



Schedule.html after adjusting the table width to 100% and centering the contents of each cell









Formatting Tables

- You should handle the visual display of content with CSS
- Nevertheless, you can use several types of built-in table formatting options without CSS, even when using the Strict DTD







Borders

- You use the element's
 border attribute to add a border to a
 table
- The value you assign to the border
 attribute determines the thickness of the
 border in pixels







Displaying Empty Cells

- Web browsers do not render the borders around empty cells
- To fix this problem, you need to add a element for each empty cell, and include a non-breaking space character entity () as each cell's content







Cell Margins

The **cellspacing** attribute specifies the amount of horizontal and vertical space between table cells

You assign to the **cellspacing** attribute a value representing the number of pixels that you want between table cells

In comparison, the **cellpadding** attribute specifies the amount of horizontal and vertical space between each cell's border and the contents of the cell









Cell Margins

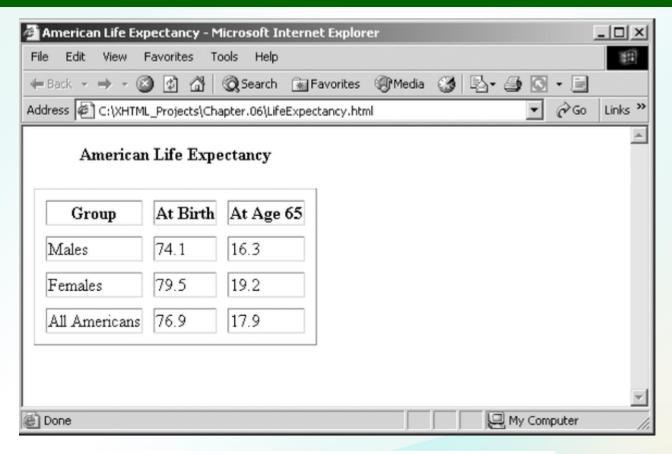


Table with 10 pixels between the table cells





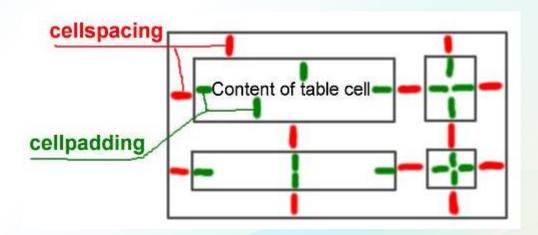




The Attributes CELLPADDING and CELLSPACING

The attribute **CELLPADDING** describes the space in pixels between a table cell's border and its content.

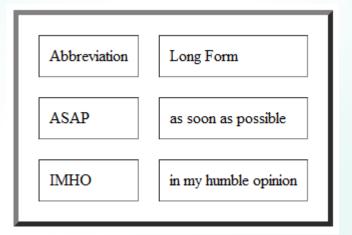
The attribute **CELLSPACING** describes the space in pixels between the different table cells.

















Understanding rowspan and colspan:

Table cells can span across more than one column or row.

The attributes COLSPAN ("how many across") and ROWSPAN ("how many down") indicate how many columns or rows a cell should take up.







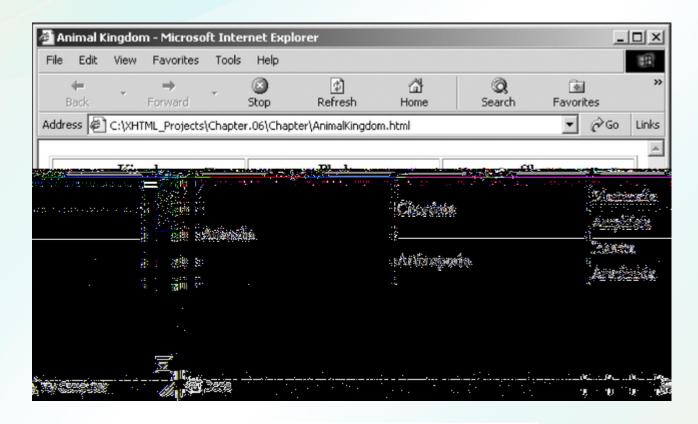


Table with cells that span multiple rows







rowspan

Row Span extends cells on a vertical row (up and down). The line to add for Row Span is ROWSPAN="X". This line adds onto the <TD> cell

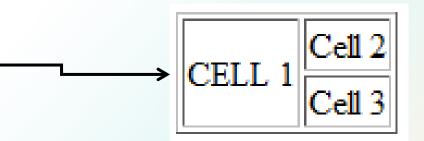






```
<html>
<head>
<title>My Homepage</title>
</head>
<body>
CELL 1 
Cell 2 
Cell 3 
</body>
</html>
```

Without spanning:











colspan

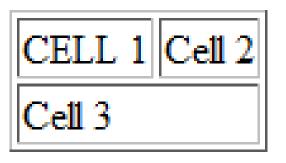
Column Span extends cells on a horizontal row (left and right). The line to add for Column Span is colspan="X". This line adds onto the <TD> cell.







```
<html>
<head>
<title>My Homepage</title>
</head>
<body>
CELL 1 
Cell 2 
 Cell 3
</body>
</html>
```









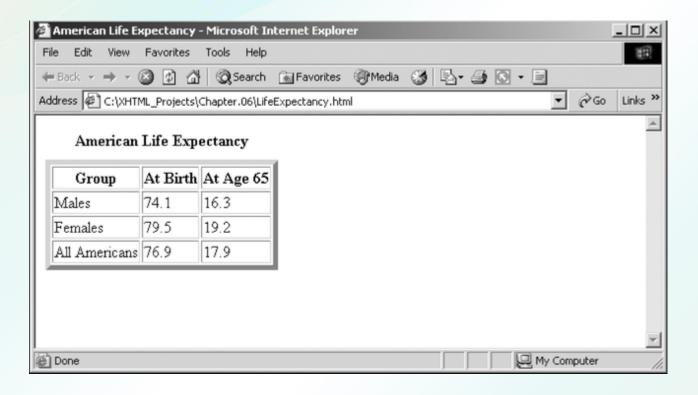


Table with a 5-pixel border in a Web browser









Tag	Tag attribute	Function
		Begins a table.
	border=""	Sets the border width in numerical values from 0 and up.
	cellspacing=""	Empty space between table data cells.
	cellpadding=""	Empty space between the edge of a cell and cell content.
	align=""	Aligns the table to the left, right or center.
	width=""	The width of the table; measured in pixels or as a percentage of available space.
	bgcolor=""	Background color for all cells that do not have a background color or image specified.
	background=""	Background image for all cells that do not have a background color or image specified.
	bordercolor=""	Border color for the table.
	bordercolorlight=""	Light border color. When used with bordercolordark, helps to create a 3d effect. (Internet Explorer)
	bordercolordark=""	Dark border color. When used with bordercolorlight, helps to create a 3d effect. (Internet Explorer)
	valign=""	Vertical alignment of the content, values are top or bottom.









	Establishes a table row.
align=""	Horizontal alignment of the content of all cells within this row. Values are left, right and center.
valign=""	Vertical alignment of all cells within this row. Values are top, middle, bottom, and baseline.
bgcolor=""	Background color of all cells within this row that don't have their own background color or background image.
background=""	Background image of all cells within this row that don't have their own background color or background image.
bordercolor=""	Border color for this row (Internet Explorer).
bordercolorlight=""	Light border color for 3d look (Internet Explorer).
bordercolordark=""	Dark border color for 3d look (Internet Explorer).







	Begins the table header cell. *See note.
align=""	Horizontal alignment of the cell content. Values are left, right and center.
valign=""	Vertical alignment of the cell content. Values are top, middle, bottom, and baseline.
rowspan=""	The number of rows the cell will span.
colspan=""	The number of columns the cell will span.
nowrap	Prevents cell content from automatically wrapping.
width=""	The width of this cell, expressed in pixels or percentage.
bgcolor=""	Background co







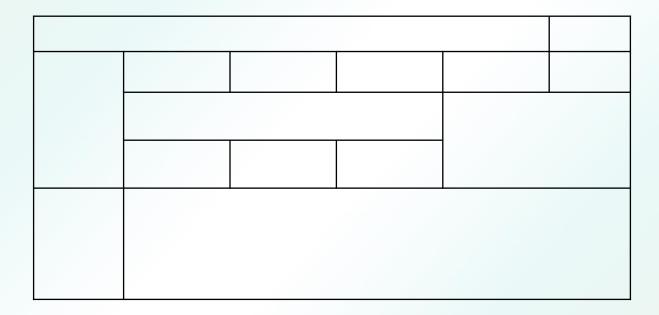
>		Begins the table data cell.
	align=""	Horizontal alignment of the cell content. Values are left, right and center.
	valign=""	Vertical alignment of the cell content. Values are top, middle, bottom, and baseline.
	rowspan=""	The number of rows the cell will span.
	colspan=""	The number of columns the cell will span.
	D) (W. 44 × 8







HTML TABLE ACTIVITY:



rowspan colspan

how many down

how many acrosss



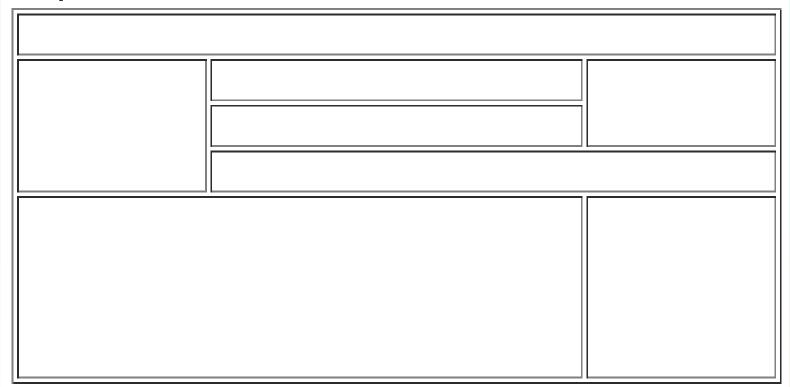






HTML TABLE HANDS-ON QUIZ:

1. 25 points



rowspan

how many down

colspan

how many acrosss



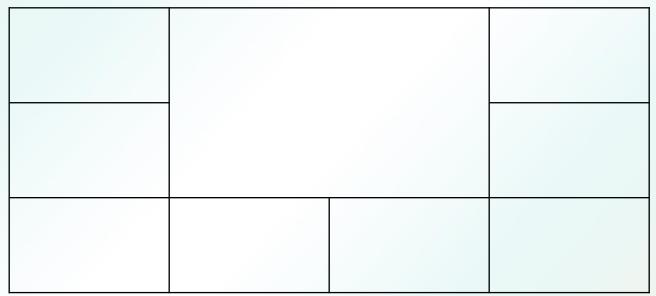






HTML TABLE HANDS-ON QUIZ:

2. 25 points



Access E-LEARNING in sending the file.







