

# HTML Fundamentals

Web Authoring and Design

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# Outline

- Review Previous Material
- HTML Tables, Forms and Frameworks
- Summary
- Review/Discussion

# Email?

- Did everyone get an email from me yesterday (Tuesday)?
  - ▷ Login details quizzes/submissions

# Submissions/Quizzes

■ Course material (Public)

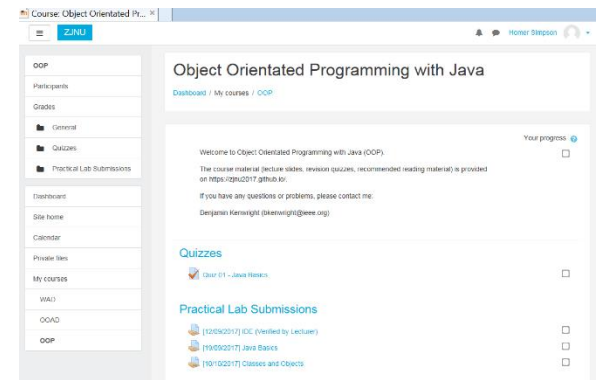
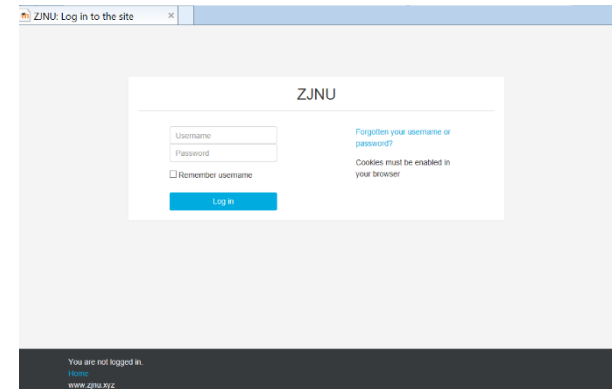
▷ <https://zjnu2017.github.io/>

■ Submissions/Quizzes  
(Graded/Private)

▷ [www.zjnu.xyz](http://www.zjnu.xyz)

▷ (Login – Student No)

▷ Password Emailed



# Why Online Quizzes?

- Take the quizzes as many times as you want
- Opportunity to `improve' learn from mistakes (instead of a single pass/fail)
- Quizzes contribute to your final mark
- 10-20 multiple choice questions added each week
- Straightforward and help prepare for the final exam

# Why Online Coursework Submissions?

- Experiment/project submission should be submitted online
- Single .zip for each `task`
  - ▷ Specified this week
- Enables you access to your coursework
  - ▷ (e.g., you can review it regularly/backed up)
- Lets me provide feedback, guidance and comments which you can review

# Submit GitHub URL

■ This week – submit GitHub URL Online

■ For example:

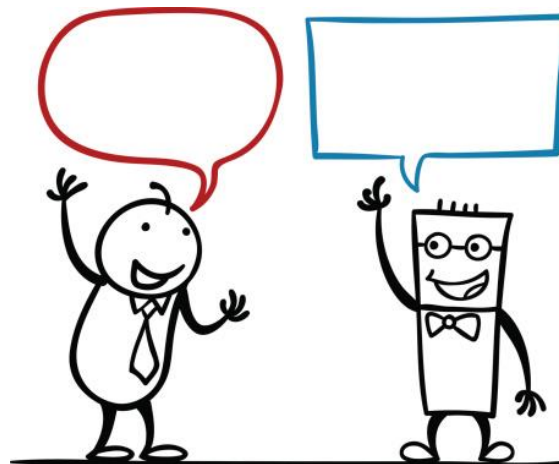
▷ “https://name.github.io”

▷ Valid default page (index.html)

▷ Structure (folders/images/..)

# Discussion Activity

- What is the best webpage on the internet?
- Share examples of interesting website and `what` makes them `amazing`?





# Review Question

■ Basic syntax for XHTML tags and attributes is:

- a. `<tag attribute=value> </tag>`
- b. `<tag attribute=value> <tag>`
- c. `<tag attribute="value"> <tag>`
- d. `<tag attribute="value"> </tag>`

# Answer

■ Answer: d

# Review Question

■ What is the correct HTML for inserting an image?

- a. `<img href="image.gif">`
- b. `<image src="image.gif">`
- c. `<img>image.gif</img>`
- d. ``

# Answer

■ Answer: d

# Meta Data Tags

- Located in the `<head></head>` section
- Useful for search engines/classification
  - ▷ `<meta name="author" content="your name" />`
  - ▷ `<meta name="description" content="" />`
  - ▷ `<meta charset="UTF-8">`

# Redirection

- Meta tags can be used to perform the task of HTTP headers like redirection and refresh

▷ `<meta http-equiv="refresh" content="5;url=http://www.bing.com/">`

- Content attribute refers to the **time** interval in **seconds** before the refresh is performed and redirected

# Forms

- Add interactivity to your web documents by way of the `<form>` tag
- Form tag you can add to your web pages a guestbook, order forms, surveys, get feedback

# Form Tags

■ Basic construction of a HTML form is this...

▷ `<form>` - begin a form

▷ `<input>` - ask for information in one of several different ways

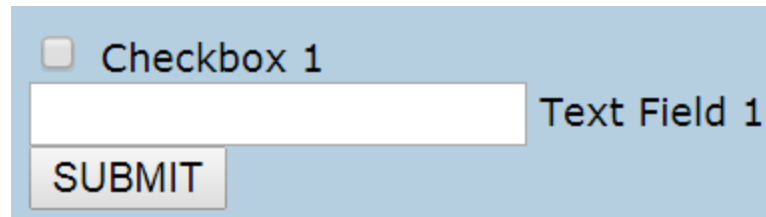
▷ `<input>` - there can be as many input areas as you wish

▷ `</form>` - end a form



# Form Example

```
<form name="myform" action="server.php" method="post">  
<input type="checkbox" /> Checkbox 1<br />  
<input type="text" /> Text Field 1<br />  
<input type="submit" value="SUBMIT" />  
</form>
```



# Form Method

## ■ GET

- ▷ contains all of the form information encoded as part of the address
- ▷ <http://example.com/foo.html?bar=some+data&baz=test%2B%3D%5Bdata%5D>
- ▷ has limitations

## ■ POST

- ▷ Larger files
- ▷ Encodes and passes the data with the html request

# HTML Form Controls

- Different types of form controls that you can use to collect data using HTML form:
  - ▷ Text Input Controls
  - ▷ Checkboxes Controls
  - ▷ Radio Box Controls
  - ▷ Select Box Controls
  - ▷ File Select boxes
  - ▷ Hidden Controls
  - ▷ Clickable Buttons
  - ▷ Submit and Reset Button

# Form Attributes & Descriptions

## ■ type

- ▷ Indicates the type of input control and for text input control it will be set to text.

## ■ name

- ▷ Used to give a name to the control which is sent to the server to be recognized and get the value

## ■ value

- ▷ This can be used to provide an initial value inside the control.

## ■ size

- ▷ Allows to specify the width of the text-input control in terms of characters.

## ■ maxlength

- ▷ Allows to specify the maximum number of characters a user can enter into the text box.

# Hidden Form Controls

- Hidden form controls are used to hide data inside the page
  - ▷ e.g., pass information in the submission
  - ▷ `<input type = "hidden" name = "pagename" value = "10" />`

# HTML Input Elements

```
<form name="myform" action="mailto:youremail@email.com"
method="post">
```

```
  Check Me: <input type="checkbox" /><br />
```

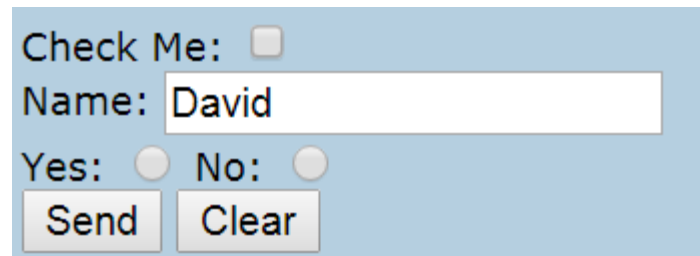
```
  Name: <input type="text" value="David" /><br />
```

```
  Yes: <input type="radio" /> No: <input type="radio" /><br />
```

```
  <input type="submit" value="Send" />
```

```
  <input type="reset" value="Clear" />
```

```
</form>
```



Check Me: ☐

Name:

Yes: ☐ No: ☐

# Managing Form Submission

## ■ Active Server

▷ .php, .python

## ■ Javascript

▷ Show examples of this later in the course when we start working with Javascript

# Taste of Javascript to Come

Try this HTML out...

```
<HTML>
<HEAD>
<TITLE>Test Input</TITLE>
<SCRIPT LANGUAGE="JavaScript">
function testResults (form) {
    var TestVar = form.inputbox.value;
    alert ("You typed: " + TestVar);
}
</SCRIPT>
</HEAD>
<BODY>
    <FORM NAME="myform" ACTION="" METHOD="GET">Enter something in the box: <BR>
    <INPUT TYPE="text" NAME="inputbox" VALUE=""><P>
    <INPUT TYPE="button" NAME="button" Value="Click" onClick="testResults(this.form)">
    </FORM>
</BODY>
</HTML>
```

Notice that the form has no `action=""` attribute. Without that attribute, the form will submit to the same web page that contains the form



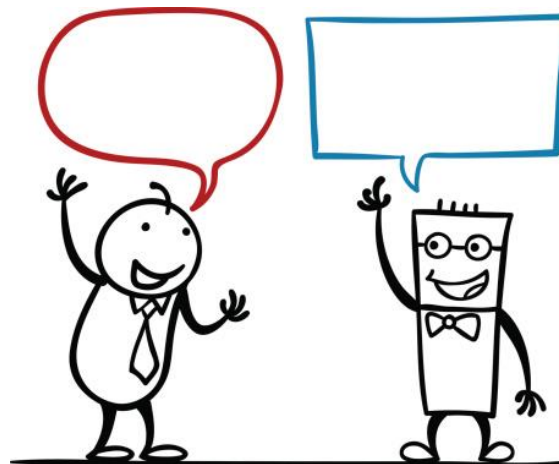
# Example

```
<html>  
<form name="myForm">  
  <input type="button" name="mybutton" value="Press  
Me" onClick="alert('Hello World')">  
</form>  
</html>
```

Note key attributes of a form (i.e., type, name, value, ..)

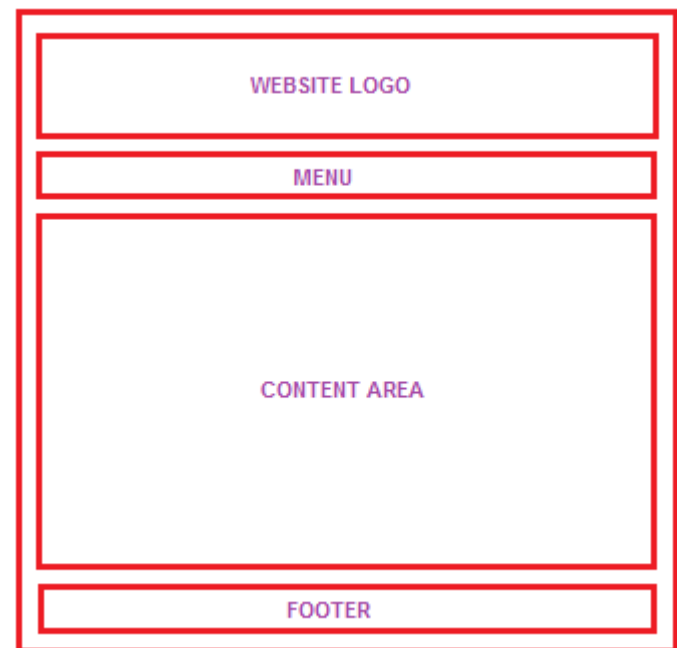
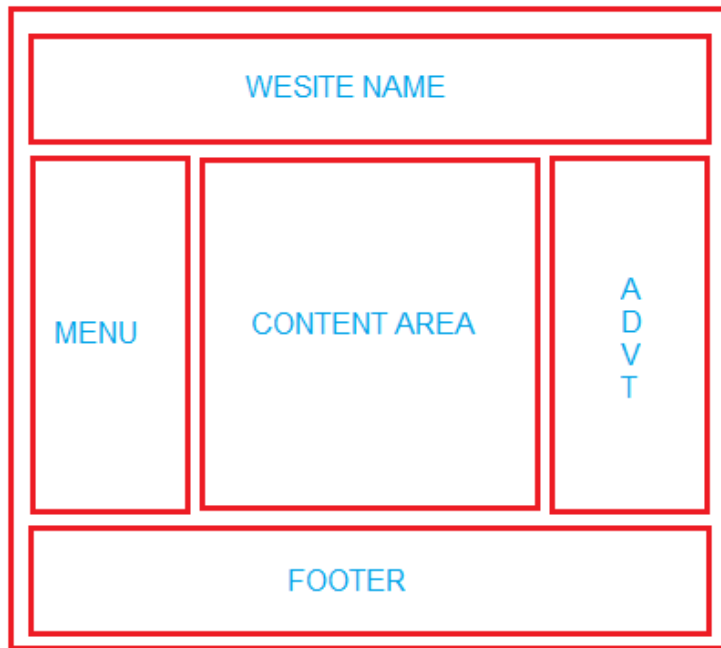
# Discussion Activity

- Explain from your own experience where you would use forms?
- E.g., where on your website would you have a form?



# Tables & Website Layouts

- Shows an image of a simple website layout using html tables

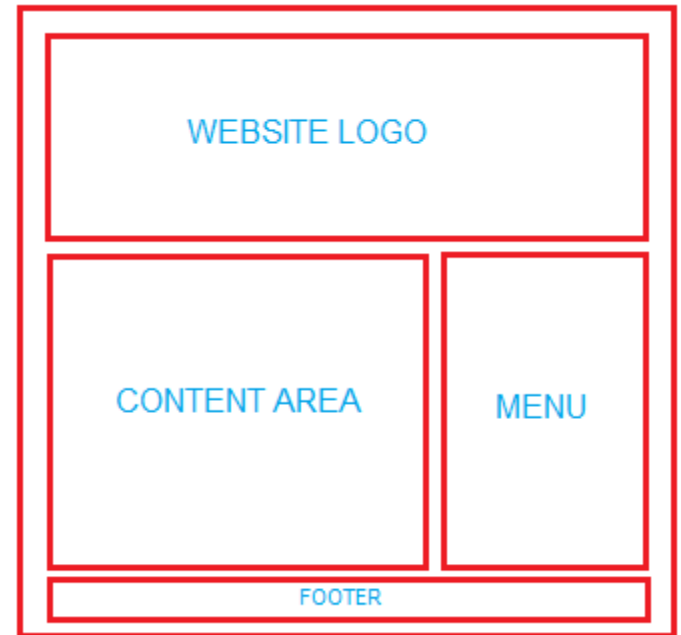


# Tables & Layout

- Tables are supported older browsers
- Simple and easy to implement
  - ▷ Can become complex for more intricate websites (i.e., we'll talk about CSS scripts later)
  - ▷ For instance, when creating a website layout , it is better to avoid *nested tables*. Nesting tables can lead to complex tables layouts and increase in page load time.

# Example

- website logo
- content area
- navigation options on the right side
- footer at the bottom location (copyright/details)



Try this HTML out...

```
<html>
<head></head>
<body >

  <table border=2 bordercolor=red width=98% align=center>
    <tr><td align=center colspan=2>
      <br><br><br>
      WEBSITE NAME
      <br><br><br>
    </td></tr>
    <tr><td width=70% align=center>
      <br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br>
      You Can write your main content here
      <br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br>
    </td><td width=30% align=center>
      MENU
    </td></tr>
    <tr><td align=center colspan=3> <br>
      FOOTER
    <br></td></tr>
  </table>

</body>
</html>
```

# Practical Task

## ■ This Weeks Practical Exercises

- ▷ Create a website using **only `Tables`**
- ▷ Control the table widths/heights
- ▷ Background images for cells
- ▷ Upload your Table webpage GitHub

# Question

■ Form attribute type for hiding data is:

- a) secret
- b) blank
- c) hidden
- d) passive
- e) mask



# Answer

■ c) hidden

```
<input type="hidden" name="pagename" value="10" />
```

# Interesting HTML Tags (Audio)

## ■ Sound

- ▷ `<audio loop autoplay id="audio-example">  
<source src="/wp-content/uploads/flamingos.mp3"> </audio>`
- ▷ Add controls attributes for letting the user control the sound (stop/start/volume)

# Preview Audio & Javascript

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<audio id="player" src="horse.mp3"></audio>
```

```
<br/><br/>
```

```
<button onclick="document.getElementById('player').play()">Play</button>
```

```
<button onclick="document.getElementById('player').pause()">Pause</button>
```

```
<button onclick="document.getElementById('player').volume+=0.1">Volume Up</button>
```

```
<button onclick="document.getElementById('player').volume-=0.1">Volume Down</button>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

# Interesting HTML Tags (Background Image)

<!-- Add background image to your page -->

<html>

<head>

Preview of CSS

  <style type="text/css">

    body {background-image:url(myimage.gif);}

  </style>

</head>

<body>

  Hello

</body>

</html>

# Interesting HTML Tags (Tool Tips)

```
<span title="See, this is the tooltip.  
:)">Move your mouse over me!</span>
```

Move your mouse over See, this is the tooltip. :)

# Question

■ An acronym for Joint Photographic Experts Group; refers to a type of file format used for images that appear on web pages. Many photographs are saved with the JPEG file format.

- a) jpg
- b) powder
- c) png
- d) view

# Answer

■ a) jpg

# Question

☐ Web page content that does not change or allow user interaction has dynamic content

a) True

b) False



# Answer

☒ b) False

# This Week

- Review Slides
- Read Associated Chapters
- Update Website (GitHub)
  - ▷ Submit your GitHub URL
  - ▷ [www.zjnu.xyz](http://www.zjnu.xyz)
- Online Quizzes
- Practical Tasks
  - ▷ Table Layout Webpage

# Summary

- HTML Tables, Forms and Frameworks
- Version Control
- Hands-On/Practical

# Questions/Discussion