



جامعة بورسعيد
كلية تكنولوجيا الإدارة ونظم المعلومات

Web Programming برمجة الويب



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Technology & Information System

2025

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Chapter 1

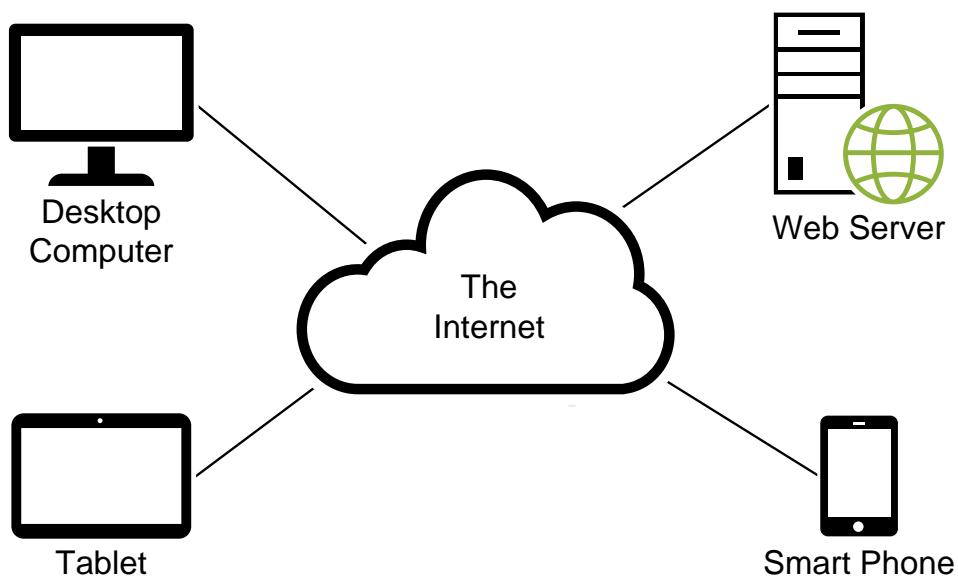
1. The components of a web site

Web sites are hosted by anyone including individuals, organizations, business enterprises, and voluntary organizations etc .who have an interest in telling the world about themselves or about their products/services .

While most Web sites are free, some are fee-based (subscription-based). In case of the latter, the accesses to some or all of the contents are restricted by pass -word. Such include business academic journal, and entertainment Web sites.

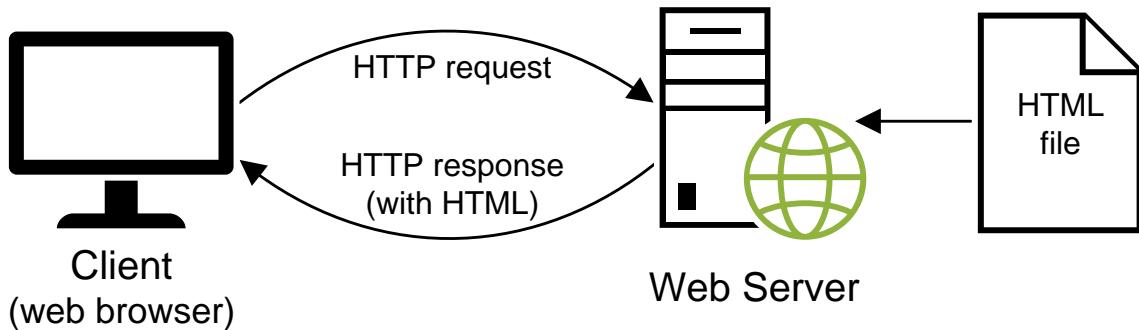
Considering the vast range of entities involved, Web sites can be generally categorized as:

- ✓ Personal Web sites
- ✓ Commercial Web sites
- ✓ Organizational including government and non-profit organization Web sites, and
- ✓ Entertainment Web sites

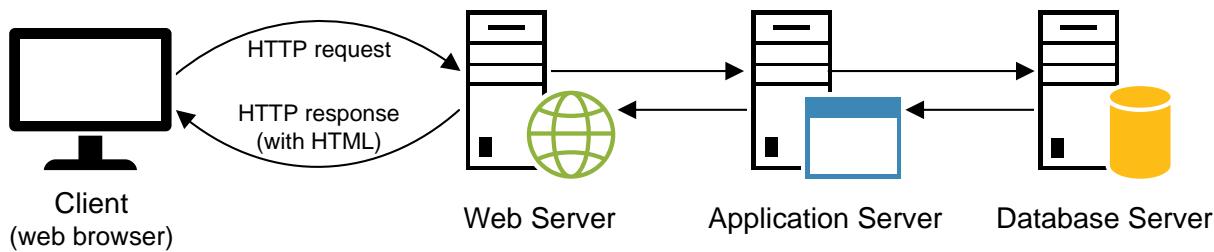


2. How a web server processes a static web page

The Web Server is a computer that holds and serves a Web site. The Web server includes the hardware, operating system, Web server software, TCP/IP protocols and site content (Web pages, images and other files). Using the HTTP protocol, the Web server delivers Web pages to browsers. If the Web server is used internally within an organization and is not exposed to the public, it is an intranet server and if it serves to external machines (outside the organization) it will be called an 'Internet (Web) server'.



How a web server processes a dynamic web page



1. HTML

What is HTML?

- HTML stands for Hyper Text Markup Language
- HTML is the standard markup language for creating Web pages
- HTML describes the structure of a Web page
- HTML consists of a series of elements
- HTML elements tell the browser how to display the content
- HTML elements label pieces of content such as "this is a heading", "this is a paragraph", "this is a link", etc.

A Simple HTML Document

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title>Page Title</title>
</head>
<body>

<h1>My First Heading</h1>
<p>My first paragraph.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

Example Explained

The `<!DOCTYPE html>` declaration defines that this document is an HTML5 document

- The `<html>` element is the root element of an HTML page
- The `<head>` element contains meta information about the HTML page
- The `<title>` element specifies a title for the HTML page (which is shown in the browser's title bar or in the page's tab)
- The `<body>` element defines the document's body, and is a container for all the visible contents, such as headings, paragraphs, images, hyperlinks, tables, lists, etc.
- The `<h1>` element defines a large heading
- The `<p>` element defines a paragraph

2. HTML Headings

HTML headings are titles or subtitles that you want to display on a webpage.

Example

```
<h1>Heading 1</h1>
<h2>Heading 2</h2>
<h3>Heading 3</h3>
<h4>Heading 4</h4>
<h5>Heading 5</h5>
<h6>Heading 6</h6>
```



3. HTML Attributes

HTML attributes provide additional information about HTML elements.

HTML Attributes

- All HTML elements can have **attributes**
- Attributes provide **additional information** about elements
- Attributes are always specified in **the start tag**
- Attributes usually come in name/value pairs like: **name="value"**

3.1 The href Attribute

The `<a>` tag defines a hyperlink. The **href** attribute specifies the URL of the page the link goes to:

Example

```
<a href="https://www.w3schools.com">Visit W3Schools</a>
```

Solution

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<h2>The href Attribute</h2>

<p>HTML links are defined with the a tag. The link address is specified in the href attribute:</p>

<a href="https://www.w3schools.com">Visit W3Schools</a>

</body>
</html>
```

The href Attribute

HTML links are defined with the `a` tag. The link address is specified in the `href` attribute:

[Visit W3Schools](https://www.w3schools.com)

3.2 The src Attribute

The `` tag is used to embed an image in an HTML page. The `src` attribute specifies the path to the image to be displayed:

Example

```

```

The `` tag should also contain the `width` and `height` attributes, which specify the width and height of the image (in pixels):

```

```

Solution

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<h2>The src Attribute</h2>
<p>HTML images are defined with the img tag, and the filename of the image source is specified in the src attribute:</p>



</body>
</html>
```

The src Attribute

HTML images are defined with the `img` tag, and the filename of the image source is specified in the `src` attribute:



3.3 The alt Attribute

The required `alt` attribute for the `` tag specifies an alternate text for an image, if the image for some reason cannot be displayed. This can be due to a slow connection, or an error in the `src` attribute, or if the user uses a screen reader.

Example

```

```

3.4 The style Attribute

The `style` attribute is used to add styles to an element, such as color, font, size, and more.

Example

```
<p style="color:red;">This is a red paragraph.</p>
```

Solution

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<h2>The style Attribute</h2>
<p>The style attribute is used to add styles to an
element, such as color:</p>

<p style="color:red;">This is a red paragraph.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

The style Attribute

The style attribute is used to add styles to an element, such as color:

This is a red paragraph.

3.5 The lang Attribute

You should always include the `lang` attribute inside the `<html>` tag, to declare the language of the Web page. This is meant to assist search engines and browsers.

The following example specifies English as the language:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<body>
...
</body>
</html>
```

Country codes can also be added to the language code in the `lang` attribute. So, the first two characters define the language of the HTML page, and the last two characters define the country.

The following example specifies English as the language and United States as the country:

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

You can see all the language codes in our [HTML Language Code Reference](#).

3.6 The title Attribute

The `title` attribute defines some extra information about an element.

The value of the `title` attribute will be displayed as a tooltip when you mouse over the element:

Example

```
<p title="I'm a tooltip">This is a paragraph.</p>
```

3.7 Single or Double Quotes?

Double quotes around attribute values are the most common in HTML, but single quotes can also be used.

In some situations, when the attribute value itself contains double quotes, it is necessary to use single quotes:

```
<p title='John "ShotGun" Nelson'>
```

Or vice versa:

```
<p title="John 'ShotGun' Nelson">
```

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<h2>Single or Double Quotes?</h2>
<p>In some situations, when the attribute value itself
contains double quotes, it is necessary to use single
quotes:</p>
<p>Move your mouse over the paragraphs below to see the
effect:</p>

<p title='John "ShotGun" Nelson'>John with double
quotes</p>
<p title="John 'ShotGun' Nelson">John with single
quotes</p>

</body>
</html>
```

Single or Double Quotes?

In some situations, when the attribute value itself contains double quotes, it is necessary to use single quotes:

Move your mouse over the paragraphs below to see the effect:

John with double quotes

John with single quotes



3.8 Paragraphs

One can make paragraphs using the following syntax.

```
<p>Paragraph 1</p>
```

```
<p>Paragraph 2</p>
```

You can add multiple paragraph lines in a row in order to create a series of paragraphs under one heading.

Example

```
<p>  
This paragraph  
contains a lot of lines  
in the source code,  
but the browser  
ignores it.  
</p>  
<p>  
This paragraph  
contains a lot of spaces  
in the source code,  
but the browser  
ignores it.  
</p>
```

```
<!DOCTYPE html>  
<html>  
<body>  
  
<h2>Single or Double Quotes?</h2>  
<p>In some situations, when the attribute value itself  
contains double quotes, it is necessary to use single  
quotes:</p>  
<p>Move your mouse over the paragraphs below to see the  
effect:</p>  
  
<p title='John "ShotGun" Nelson'>John with double  
quotes</p>  
<p title="John 'ShotGun' Nelson">John with single  
quotes</p>  
  
</body>  
</html>
```

Single or Double Quotes?

In some situations, when the attribute value itself contains double quotes, it is necessary to use single quotes:

Move your mouse over the paragraphs below to see the effect:

John with double quotes

John with single quotes

3.9 The HTML Style Attribute

Setting the style of an HTML element, can be done with the `style` attribute.

The HTML `style` attribute has the following syntax:

```
<tagname style="property:value;">
```

The `property` is a CSS property. The `value` is a CSS value.

3.9.1 Background Color

The CSS `background-color` property defines the background color for an HTML element.

Example

Set the background color for a page to powderblue:

```
<body style="background-color:powderblue;">  
  
<h1>This is a heading</h1>  
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>  
  
</body>
```

Example

Set background color for two different elements:

```
<body>  
  
<h1 style="background-color:powderblue;">This is a heading</h1>  
<p style="background-color:tomato;">This is a paragraph.</p>  
  
</body>
```

3.9.2 Text Color

The CSS `color` property defines the text color for an HTML element:

Example

```
<h1 style="color:blue;">This is a heading</h1>
<p style="color:red;">This is a paragraph.</p>
```

3.9.3 Fonts

The CSS `font-family` property defines the font to be used for an HTML element:

Example

```
<h1 style="font-family:verdana;">This is a heading</h1>
<p style="font-family:courier;">This is a paragraph.</p>
```

3.9.4 Text Size

The CSS `font-size` property defines the text size for an HTML element:

Example

```
<h1 style="font-size:300%;">This is a heading</h1>
<p style="font-size:160%;">This is a paragraph.</p>
```

3.9.5 Text Alignment

The CSS `text-align` property defines the horizontal text alignment for an HTML element:

Example

```
<h1 style="text-align:center;">Centered Heading</h1>
<p style="text-align:center;">Centered paragraph.</p>
```

3.9.6 HTML Text Formatting

HTML contains several elements for defining text with a special meaning.

HTML Formatting Elements

Formatting elements were designed to display special types of text:

- **** - Bold text
- **** - Important text
- **<i>** - Italic text
- **** - Emphasized text
- **<mark>** - Marked text
- **<small>** - Smaller text
- **** - Deleted text
- **<ins>** - Inserted text
- **<sub>** - Subscript text
- **<sup>** - Superscript text

HTML and Elements

The HTML **** element defines bold text, without any extra importance.

Example

```
<b>This text is bold</b>
```

The HTML **** element defines text with strong importance. The content inside is typically displayed in bold.

Example

```
<strong>This text is important!</strong>
```

HTML <i> and Elements

The HTML `<i>` element defines a part of text in an alternate voice or mood. The content inside is typically displayed in italic.

Tip: The `<i>` tag is often used to indicate a technical term, a phrase from another language, a thought, a ship name, etc.

Example

```
<i>This text is italic</i>
```

The HTML `` element defines emphasized text. The content inside is typically displayed in italic.

Tip: A screen reader will pronounce the words in `` with an emphasis, using verbal stress.

Example

```
<em>This text is emphasized</em>
```

HTML <small> Element

The HTML `<small>` element defines smaller text:

Example

```
<small>This is some smaller text.</small>
```

HTML <mark> Element

The HTML `<mark>` element defines text that should be marked or highlighted:

Example

```
<p>Do not forget to buy <mark>milk</mark> today.</p>
```

HTML Element

The HTML `` element defines text that has been deleted from a document. Browsers will usually strike a line through deleted text:

Example

```
<p>My favorite color is <del>blue</del> red.</p>
```

HTML <ins> Element

The HTML `<ins>` element defines a text that has been inserted into a document. Browsers will usually underline inserted text:

Example

```
<p>My favorite color is <del>blue</del> <ins>red</ins>. </p>
```

HTML <sub> Element

The HTML `<sub>` element defines subscript text. Subscript text appears half a character below the normal line, and is sometimes rendered in a smaller font. Subscript text can be used for chemical formulas, like H₂O:

Example

```
<p>This is <sub>subscripted</sub> text. </p>
```

HTML <sup> Element

The HTML `<sup>` element defines superscript text. Superscript text appears half a character above the normal line, and is sometimes rendered in a smaller font. Superscript text can be used for footnotes, like WWW^[1]:

Example

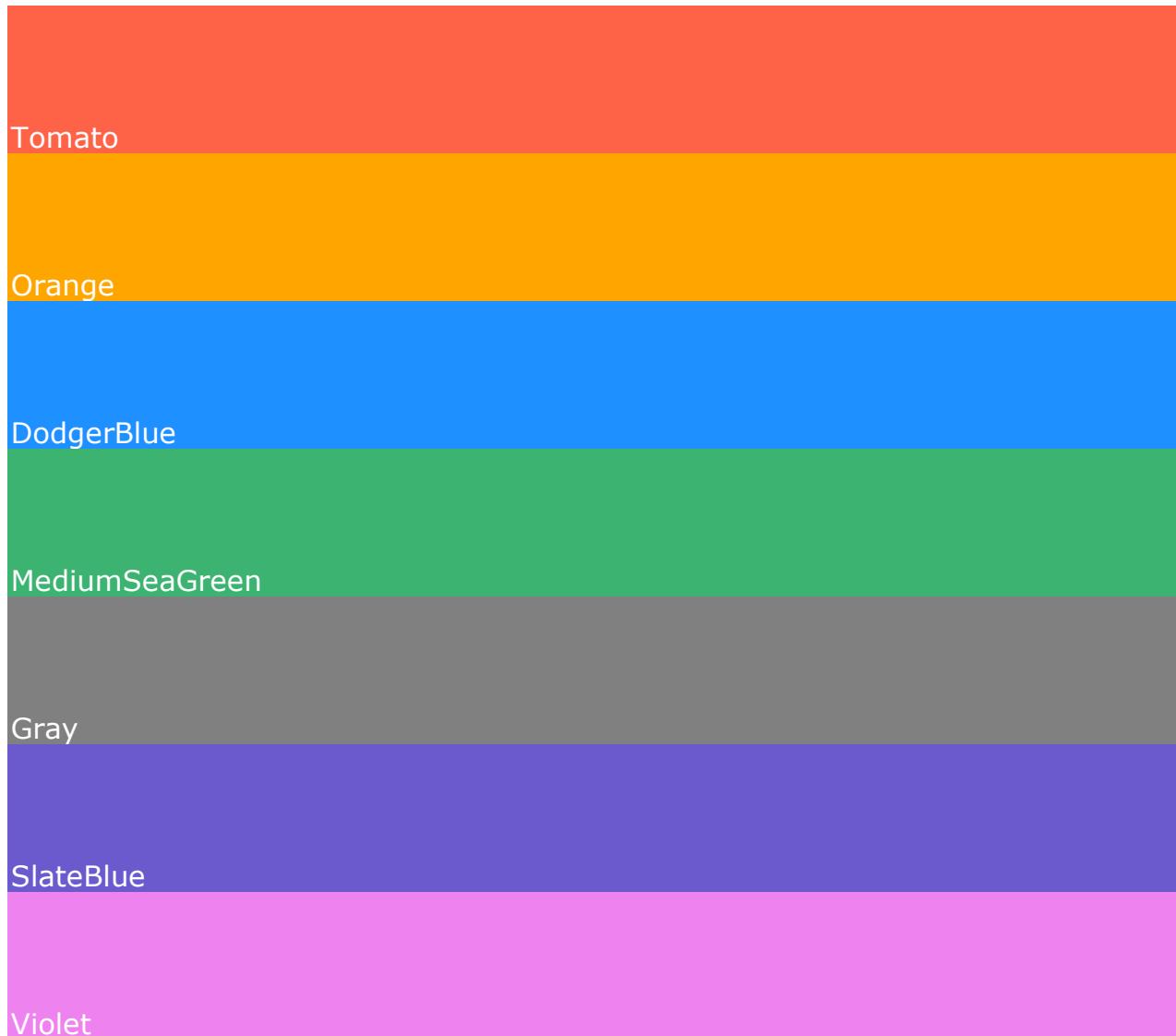
```
<p>This is <sup>superscripted</sup> text. </p>
```

3.9.7 HTML Colors

HTML colors are specified with predefined color names, or with RGB, HEX, HSL, RGBA, or HSLA values.

Color Names

In HTML, a color can be specified by using a color name:



Background Color

You can set the background color for HTML elements:



Hello World

Example

```
<h1 style="background-color:DodgerBlue;">Hello World</h1>
<p style="background-color:Tomato;">Lorem ipsum...</p>
```

Text Color

You can set the color of text:



Hello World

Example

```
<h1 style="color:Tomato;">Hello World</h1>
<p style="color:DodgerBlue;">Lorem ipsum...</p>
<p style="color:MediumSeaGreen;">Ut wisi enim...</p>
```

Border Color

You can set the color of borders:



Hello World



Hello World



Hello World

Example

```
<h1 style="border:2px solid Tomato;">Hello World</h1>
<h1 style="border:2px solid DodgerBlue;">Hello World</h1>
<h1 style="border:2px solid Violet;">Hello World</h1>
```

Color Values

In HTML, colors can also be specified using RGB values, HEX values, HSL values, RGBA values, and HSLA values.

The following three <div> elements have their background color set with RGB, HEX, and HSL values:

rgb(255, 99, 71)

#ff6347

hsl(9, 100%, 64%)

The following two <div> elements have their background color set with RGBA and HSLA values, which add an Alpha channel to the color (here we have 50% transparency):

Example

```
<h1 style="background-color:rgb(255, 99, 71);">...</h1>
<h1 style="background-color:#ff6347;">...</h1>
<h1 style="background-color:hsl(9, 100%, 64%);">...</h1>

<h1 style="background-color:rgba(255, 99, 71, 0.5);">...</h1>
<h1 style="background-color:hsla(9, 100%, 64%, 0.5);">...</h1>
```

Chapter 2

1. HTML Styles - CSS

CSS stands for **Cascading Style Sheets**.

CSS saves a lot of work. It can control the layout of multiple web pages all at once.

CSS = Styles and Colors

2. What is CSS?

Cascading Style Sheets (CSS) is used to format the layout of a webpage.

With CSS, you can control the color, font, the size of text, the spacing between elements, how elements are positioned and laid out, what background images or background colors are to be used, different displays for different devices and screen sizes, and much more!

3. Using CSS

CSS can be added to HTML documents in 3 ways:

- **Inline** - by using the `style` attribute inside HTML elements
- **Internal** - by using a `<style>` element in the `<head>` section
- **External** - by using a `<link>` element to link to an external CSS file

The most common way to add CSS, is to keep the styles in external CSS files. However, in this tutorial we will use inline and internal styles, because this is easier to demonstrate, and easier for you to try it yourself.

4. Inline CSS

An inline CSS is used to apply a unique style to a single HTML element.

An inline CSS uses the `style` attribute of an HTML element.

The following example sets the text color of the `<h1>` element to blue, and the text color of the `<p>` element to red:

Example

```
<h1 style="color:blue;">A Blue Heading</h1>
<p style="color:red;">A red paragraph.</p>
```

5. Internal CSS

An internal CSS is used to define a style for a single HTML page.

An internal CSS is defined in the `<head>` section of an HTML page, within a `<style>` element.

The following example sets the text color of ALL the `<h1>` elements (on that page) to blue, and the text color of ALL the `<p>` elements to red. In addition, the page will be displayed with a "powderblue" background color:

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
body {background-color: powderblue;}
h1  {color: blue;}
p   {color: red;}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<h1>This is a heading</h1>
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>
</body>
</html>
```

6. External CSS

An external style sheet is used to define the style for many HTML pages.

To use an external style sheet, add a link to it in the `<head>` section of each HTML page:

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
  <link rel="stylesheet" href="styles.css">
</head>
<body>

<h1>This is a heading</h1>
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

The external style sheet can be written in any text editor. The file must not contain any HTML code, and must be saved with a .css extension.

Here is what the "styles.css" file looks like:

"styles.css":

```
body {
  background-color: powderblue;
}
h1 {
  color: blue;
}
p {
  color: red;
}
```

Tip: With an external style sheet, you can change the look of an entire web site, by changing one file!

7. CSS Colors, Fonts and Sizes

Here, we will demonstrate some commonly used CSS properties. You will learn more about them later.

The CSS `color` property defines the text color to be used.

The CSS `font-family` property defines the font to be used.

The CSS `font-size` property defines the text size to be used.

Example

Use of CSS color, font-family and font-size properties:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
h1 {
    color: blue;
    font-family: verdana;
    font-size: 300%;
}
p {
    color: red;
    font-family: courier;
    font-size: 160%;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h1>This is a heading</h1>
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

8. CSS Border

The CSS **border** property defines a border around an HTML element.

Tip: You can define a border for nearly all HTML elements.

Example

Use of CSS border property:

```
p {  
    border: 2px solid powderblue;  
}
```

9. CSS Padding

The CSS **padding** property defines a padding (space) between the text and the border.

Example

Use of CSS border and padding properties:

```
p {  
    border: 2px solid powderblue;  
    padding: 30px;  
}
```

10. CSS Margin

The CSS **margin** property defines a margin (space) outside the border.

Example

Use of CSS border and margin properties:

```
p {  
    border: 2px solid powderblue;  
    margin: 50px;  
}
```

11. Link to External CSS

External style sheets can be referenced with a full URL or with a path relative to the current web page.

Example

This example uses a full URL to link to a style sheet:

```
<link rel="stylesheet" href="https://www.w3schools.com/html/styles.css">
```

Example

This example links to a style sheet located in the html folder on the current web site:

```
<link rel="stylesheet" href="/html/styles.css">
```

Example

This example links to a style sheet located in the same folder as the current page:

```
<link rel="stylesheet" href="styles.css">
```

12. HTML Links

Links are found in nearly all web pages. Links allow users to click their way from page to page.

HTML Links - Hyperlinks

HTML links are hyperlinks.

You can click on a link and jump to another document.

When you move the mouse over a link, the mouse arrow will turn into a little hand.

Note: A link does not have to be text. A link can be an image or any other HTML element!

HTML Links - Syntax

The HTML `<a>` tag defines a hyperlink. It has the following syntax:

```
<a href="url">Link text</a>
```

The most important attribute of the `<a>` element is the `href` attribute, which indicates the link's destination.

The *link text* is the part that will be visible to the reader.

Clicking on the link text, will send the reader to the specified URL address.

Example

This example shows how to create a link to W3Schools.com:

```
<a href="https://www.w3schools.com/">Visit W3Schools.com!</a>
```

By default, links will appear as follows in all browsers:

- An unvisited link is underlined and blue
- A visited link is underlined and purple
- An active link is underlined and red
-

Tip: Links can of course be styled with CSS, to get another look!

HTML Links - The target Attribute

By default, the linked page will be displayed in the current browser window. To change this, you must specify another target for the link.

The `target` attribute specifies where to open the linked document.

The `target` attribute can have one of the following values:

- _self - Default. Opens the document in the same window/tab as it was clicked
- _blank - Opens the document in a new window or tab
- _parent - Opens the document in the parent frame
- _top - Opens the document in the full body of the window

Example

Use target="_blank" to open the linked document in a new browser window or tab:

```
<a href="https://www.w3schools.com/" target="_blank">Visit W3Schools!</a>
```

Absolute URLs vs. Relative URLs

Both examples above are using an **absolute URL** (a full web address) in the **href** attribute.

A local link (a link to a page within the same website) is specified with a **relative URL** (without the "https://www" part):

Example

```
<h2>Absolute URLs</h2>
<p><a href="https://www.w3.org/">W3C</a></p>
<p><a href="https://www.google.com/">Google</a></p>

<h2>Relative URLs</h2>
<p><a href="html_images.asp">HTML Images</a></p>
<p><a href="/css/default.asp">CSS Tutorial</a></p>
```

HTML Links - Use an Image as a Link

To use an image as a link, just put the **** tag inside the **<a>** tag:

Example

```
<a href="default.asp">

</a>
```

Link to an Email Address

Use **mailto:** inside the **href** attribute to create a link that opens the user's email program (to let them send a new email):

Example

```
<a href="mailto:someone@example.com">Send email</a>
```

13. Button as a Link

To use an HTML button as a link, you have to add some JavaScript code.

JavaScript allows you to specify what happens at certain events, such as a click of a button:

Example

```
<button onclick="document.location='default.asp'">HTML Tutorial</button>
```

Tip: Learn more about JavaScript in our [JavaScript Tutorial](#).

Link Titles

The **title** attribute specifies extra information about an element. The information is most often shown as a tooltip text when the mouse moves over the element.

Example

```
<a href="https://www.w3schools.com/html/" title="Go to W3Schools HTML section">Visit our HTML Tutorial</a>
```

More on Absolute URLs and Relative URLs

Example

Use a full URL to link to a web page:

```
<a href="https://www.w3schools.com/html/default.asp">HTML tutorial</a>
```

Example

Link to a page located in the html folder on the current web site:

```
<a href="/html/default.asp">HTML tutorial</a>
```

14. HTML Images

Images can improve the design and the appearance of a web page.

Example

```

```

Example

```

```

Example

```

```

15. HTML Images Syntax

The HTML `` tag is used to embed an image in a web page.

Images are not technically inserted into a web page; images are linked to web pages. The `` tag creates a holding space for the referenced image.

The `` tag is empty, it contains attributes only, and does not have a closing tag.

The `` tag has two required attributes:

- `src` - Specifies the path to the image
- `alt` - Specifies an alternate text for the image

Syntax

```

```

The `src` Attribute

The required `src` attribute specifies the path (URL) to the image.

Note: When a web page loads, it is the browser, at that moment, that gets the image from a web server and inserts it into the page. Therefore, make sure that the image actually stays in the same spot in relation to the web page, otherwise your visitors will get a broken link icon. The broken link icon and the `alt` text are shown if the browser cannot find the image.

Example

```

```

The alt Attribute

The required `alt` attribute provides an alternate text for an image, if the user for some reason cannot view it (because of slow connection, an error in the `src` attribute, or if the user uses a screen reader).

The value of the `alt` attribute should describe the image:

Example

```

```

If a browser cannot find an image, it will display the value of the `alt` attribute:

Example

```

```

Tip: A screen reader is a software program that reads the HTML code, and allows the user to "listen" to the content. Screen readers are useful for people who are visually impaired or learning disabled.

Image Size - Width and Height

You can use the `style` attribute to specify the width and height of an image.

Example

```

```

Alternatively, you can use the `width` and `height` attributes:

Example

```

```

The `width` and `height` attributes always define the width and height of the image in pixels.

Note: Always specify the width and height of an image. If width and height are not specified, the web page might flicker while the image loads.

Width and Height, or Style?

The `width`, `height`, and `style` attributes are all valid in HTML.

However, we suggest using the `style` attribute. It prevents styles sheets from changing the size of images:

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
img {
  width: 100%;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>





</body>
</html>
```

Images in Another Folder

If you have your images in a sub-folder, you must include the folder name in the `src` attribute:

Example

```

```

Images on Another Server/Website

Some web sites point to an image on another server.

To point to an image on another server, you must specify an absolute (full) URL in the `src` attribute:

Example

```

```

Notes on external images: External images might be under copyright. If you do not get permission to use it, you may be in violation of copyright laws. In addition, you cannot control external images; they can suddenly be removed or changed.

Animated Images

HTML allows animated GIFs:

Example

```

```

Image as a Link

To use an image as a link, put the `` tag inside the `<a>` tag:

Example

```
<a href="default.asp">  
  </a>
```

Image Floating

Use the CSS `float` property to let the image float to the right or to the left of a text:

Example

```
<p>  
The image will float to the right of the text.</p>
```

```
<p>  
The image will float to the left of the text.</p>
```

16. HTML Tables

HTML tables allow web developers to arrange data into rows and columns.

Example

Company	Contact	Country
Alfreds Futterkiste	Maria Anders	Germany
Centro comercial Moctezuma	Francisco Chang	Mexico
Ernst Handel	Roland Mendel	Austria
Island Trading	Helen Bennett	UK
Laughing Bacchus Winecellars	Yoshi Tannamuri	Canada
Magazzini Alimentari Riuniti	Giovanni Rovelli	Italy

Define an HTML Table

A table in HTML consists of table cells inside rows and columns.

Example

```
<table>
  <tr>
    <th>Company</th>
    <th>Contact</th>
    <th>Country</th>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>Alfreds Futterkiste</td>
    <td>Maria Anders</td>
    <td>Germany</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>Centro comercial Moctezuma</td>
    <td>Francisco Chang</td>
    <td>Mexico</td>
  </tr>
</table>
```

Table Cells

Each table cell is defined by a `<td>` and a `</td>` tag.

`td` stands for table data.

Everything between `<td>` and `</td>` are the content of the table cell.

Example

```
<table>
  <tr>
    <td>Emil</td>
    <td>Tobias</td>
    <td>Linus</td>
  </tr>
</table>
```

Note: table data elements are the data containers of the table. They can contain all sorts of HTML elements: text, images, lists, other tables, etc.

Table Rows

Each table row starts with a `<tr>` and ends with a `</tr>` tag.

`tr` stands for table row.

Example

```
<table>
  <tr>
    <td>Emil</td>
    <td>Tobias</td>
    <td>Linus</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>16</td>
    <td>14</td>
    <td>10</td>
  </tr>
</table>
```

You can have as many rows as you like in a table; just make sure that the number of cells are the same in each row.

Note: There are times when a row can have less or more cells than another. You will learn about that in a later chapter.

Table Headers

Sometimes you want your cells to be headers. In those cases use the `<th>` tag instead of the `<td>` tag:

Example

Let the first row be table headers:

```
<table>
  <tr>
    <th>Person 1</th>
    <th>Person 2</th>
    <th>Person 3</th>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>Emil</td>
    <td>Tobias</td>
    <td>Linus</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>16</td>
    <td>14</td>
    <td>10</td>
  </tr>
</table>
```

By default, the text in `<th>` elements are bold and centered, but you can change that with CSS.

17. HTML Lists

HTML lists allow web developers to group a set of related items in lists.

Example

An unordered HTML list:

- Item
- Item
- Item
- Item

An ordered HTML list:

1. First item
2. Second item
3. Third item
4. Fourth item

Unordered HTML List

An unordered list starts with the `` tag. Each list item starts with the `` tag.

The list items will be marked with bullets (small black circles) by default:

Example

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

Ordered HTML List

An ordered list starts with the `` tag. Each list item starts with the `` tag.

The list items will be marked with numbers by default:

Example

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

HTML Description Lists

HTML also supports description lists.

A description list is a list of terms, with a description of each term.

The `<dl>` tag defines the description list, the `<dt>` tag defines the term (name), and the `<dd>` tag describes each term:

Example

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

The `<div>` Element

The `<div>` element is often used as a container for other HTML elements.

The `<div>` element has no required attributes, but `style`, `class` and `id` are common.

When used together with CSS, the `<div>` element can be used to style blocks of content:

Example

```
<div style="background-color:black;color:white;padding:20px;">
  <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>
```

The Element

The `` element is an inline container used to mark up a part of a text, or a part of a document.

The `` element has no required attributes, but `style`, `class` and `id` are common.

When used together with CSS, the `` element can be used to style parts of the text:

Example

```
<p>My mother has <span style="color:blue;font-weight:bold;">blue</span> eyes and my father has <span style="color:darkolivegreen;font-weight:bold;">dark green</span> eyes.</p>
```

HTML class Attribute

The HTML `class` attribute is used to specify a class for an HTML element.

Multiple HTML elements can share the same class.

Using The class Attribute

The `class` attribute is often used to point to a class name in a style sheet. It can also be used by a JavaScript to access and manipulate elements with the specific class name.

In the following example we have three `<div>` elements with a `class` attribute with the value of "city". All of the three `<div>` elements will be styled equally according to the `.city` style definition in the head section:

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
```

```
<style>
  .city {
    background-color: tomato;
    color: white;
    border: 2px solid black;
    margin: 20px;
    padding: 20px;
  }
</style>
</head>
<body>

<div class="city">
  <h2>London</h2>
  <p>London is the capital of England.</p>
</div>

<div class="city">
  <h2>Paris</h2>
  <p>Paris is the capital of France.</p>
</div>

<div class="city">
  <h2>Tokyo</h2>
  <p>Tokyo is the capital of Japan.</p>
</div>

</body>
</html>
```

In the following example we have two `` elements with a `class` attribute with the value of "note". Both `` elements will be styled equally according to the `.note` style definition in the head section:

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
.note {
  font-size: 120%;
  color: red;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h1>My <span class="note">Important</span> Heading</h1>
<p>This is some <span class="note">important</span> text.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

HTML id Attribute

The HTML `id` attribute is used to specify a unique id for an HTML element.

You cannot have more than one element with the same id in an HTML document.

Using The id Attribute

The `id` attribute specifies a unique id for an HTML element. The value of the `id` attribute must be unique within the HTML document.

The `id` attribute is used to point to a specific style declaration in a style sheet. It is also used by JavaScript to access and manipulate the element with the specific id.

The syntax for id is: write a hash character (#), followed by an id name. Then, define the CSS properties within curly braces {}.

In the following example we have an `<h1>` element that points to the id name "myHeader". This `<h1>` element will be styled according to the `#myHeader` style definition in the head section:

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
#myHeader {
    background-color: lightblue;
    color: black;
    padding: 40px;
    text-align: center;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h1 id="myHeader">My Header</h1>

</body>
</html>
```

Note: The id name is case sensitive!

Note: The id name must contain at least one character, cannot start with a number, and must not contain whitespaces (spaces, tabs, etc.).

Difference Between Class and ID

A class name can be used by multiple HTML elements, while an id name must only be used by one HTML element within the page:

Example

```
<style>
/* Style the element with the id "myHeader" */
#myHeader {
    background-color: lightblue;
```

```
color: black;
padding: 40px;
text-align: center;
}

/* Style all elements with the class name "city" */
.city {
background-color: tomato;
color: white;
padding: 10px;
}
</style>

<!-- An element with a unique id --&gt;
&lt;h1 id="myHeader"&gt;My Cities&lt;/h1&gt;

<!-- Multiple elements with same class --&gt;
&lt;h2 class="city"&gt;London&lt;/h2&gt;
&lt;p&gt;London is the capital of England.&lt;/p&gt;

&lt;h2 class="city"&gt;Paris&lt;/h2&gt;
&lt;p&gt;Paris is the capital of France.&lt;/p&gt;

&lt;h2 class="city"&gt;Tokyo&lt;/h2&gt;
&lt;p&gt;Tokyo is the capital of Japan.&lt;/p&gt;</pre>
```

Chapter 3

1. HTML Iframes

An HTML iframe is used to display a web page within a web page.

HTML Iframe Syntax

The HTML `<iframe>` tag specifies an inline frame.

An inline frame is used to embed another document within the current HTML document.

Syntax

```
<iframe src="url" title="description"></iframe>
```

Tip: It is a good practice to always include a `title` attribute for the `<iframe>`. This is used by screen readers to read out what the content of the iframe is.

2. Iframe - Set Height and Width

Use the `height` and `width` attributes to specify the size of the iframe.

The height and width are specified in pixels by default:

Example

```
<iframe src="demo_iframe.htm" height="200" width="300" title="Iframe Example"></iframe>
```

Or you can add the `style` attribute and use the CSS `height` and `width` properties:

Example

```
<iframe src="demo_iframe.htm" style="height:200px;width:300px;" title="Iframe Example"></iframe>
```

Iframe - Remove the Border

By default, an iframe has a border around it.

To remove the border, add the `style` attribute and use the CSS `border` property:

Example

```
<iframe src="demo_iframe.htm" style="border:none;" title="Iframe Example"></iframe>
```

With CSS, you can also change the size, style and color of the iframe's border:

Example

```
<iframe src="demo_iframe.htm" style="border:2px solid red;" title="Iframe Example"></iframe>
```

Iframe - Target for a Link

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

<p><a href="https://www.w3schools.com" target="iframe_a">W3Schools.com</a>
</p>
```

3. HTML FORM

3.1 *Label*

3.2 *Input Tags*

3.2.1 *Button Code*

3.2.2 *Checkbox code*

3.2.3 *Radio code*

3.2.4 *Select Lists*

HTML FORM

The **HTML <input> element** is used to create interactive controls for web-based forms in order to accept data from the user; a wide variety of types of input data and control widgets are available, depending on the device and user agent. The **<input>** element is one of the most powerful and complex in all of HTML due to the sheer number of combinations of input types and attributes.

1. Example:

```
<html>
<head>
    <title>HTML Form Example</title>
</head>
<body>

<form>
    Enter Name: <input type="text" name="name">
</form>

</body>
</html>
```



2. Example:

```
<html>
<head>
    <title>HTML Form Example</title>
</head>
<body>
<form>
    Enter 2 Digit Code Number: <input type="text" name="code" size="2"
    maxlength="2">
</form>
</body>
</html>
```



3.1 Label

The HTML <label> tag represents a caption on an HTML user interface. It is typically used with HTML forms to provide a description for a form element, however, it can be used with any phrasing content. It helps the user understand what the particular field is for (eg, "First Name", "Male/Female" etc).

Most browsers allow users to select (or focus on) a form element by clicking its label.

The tag can be written in two ways. It can be written like this <label></label> with the label text and the relevant element nested between the opening and closing tags.

The tag can also be written like this <label for=""></label> with the ID of the relevant element inserted between the double quotes of the **for** attribute.

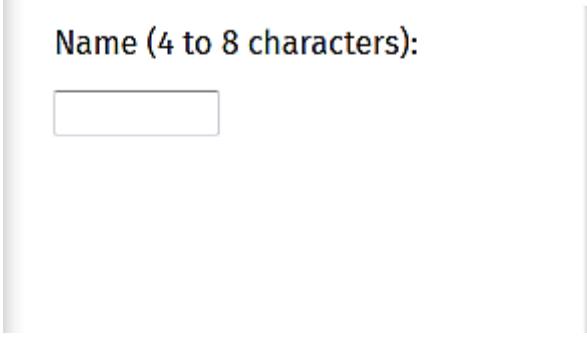
So, the first method encloses the associated element within the <label> element itself. The second method simply references the associated element by its ID. In this case, the <label> element doesn't necessarily need to be anywhere near the other element - as long as it's in the same document.

3. Example:

```
<label for="name">Name (4 to 8 characters):</label>
```

```
<input type="text" id="name" name="name" required
```

```
    minlength="4" maxlength="8" size="10">
```



Name (4 to 8 characters):

This element includes the global attributes.

For: The **id** of a *labelable* form-related element in the same document as the `<label>` element. The first element in the document with an id matching the value of the **for** attribute is the *labeled control* for this label element, if it is a labelable element. If it is not labelable then the **for** attribute has no effect. If there are other elements which also match the id value, later in the document, they are not considered.

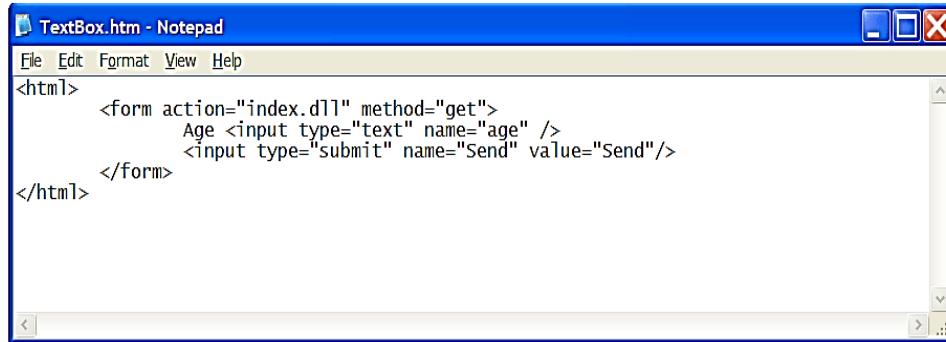
Note: A `<label>` element can have both a for attribute and a contained control element, as long as the for attribute points to the contained control element.

Form: The `<form>` element with which the label is associated (its *form owner*). If specified, the value of the attribute is the id of a `<form>` element in the same document. This lets you place label elements anywhere within a document, not just as descendants of their form elements.

Attributes Specific to the <label> Element

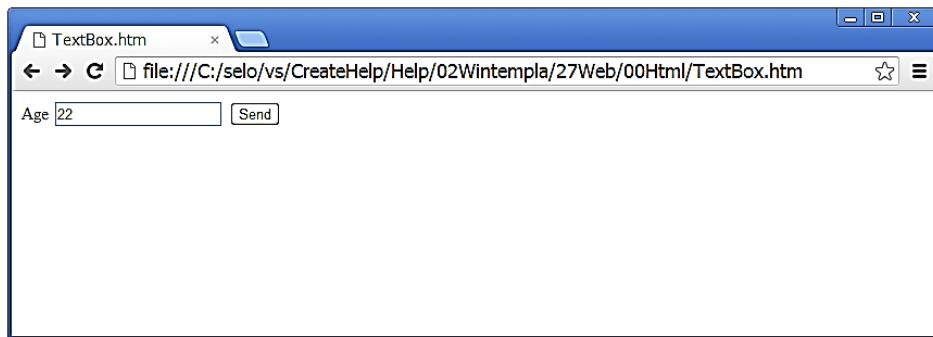
Attribute	Description
<i>for</i>	Specifies the input control that this label is for. This value must be the same as the value in the input control's "id" attribute.
<i>form</i>	Specifies the ID of a form to which this control belongs.

4. Example:



The screenshot shows a Microsoft Notepad window titled "TextBox.htm - Notepad". The window contains the following HTML code:

```
<html>
  <form action="index.dll" method="get">
    Age <input type="text" name="age" />
    <input type="submit" name="Send" value="Send"/>
  </form>
</html>
```



5. Examples

Simple label example

```
<label>Click me <input type="text"></label>
```

Click me

Using the "for" attribute

```
<label for="username">Click me</label>
```

```
<input type="text" id="username">
```

Click me

3.2 Input Tags

A *form* is composed of controls, such as *text box*, *drop-down list*, *check-box*, and *radio button* that enable the user to enter the information. You can create these controls by using the INPUT tag. To do this, you need to set the type attribute of the INPUT tag to the name of the control.

For example, `<INPUT type="text">` creates a control of text box type.

Here are the lists of INPUT tag types in HTML

- text and search
- checkbox
- radio
- submit

HTML text and search Type

A text box (or text field) is a rectangular-shaped box that facilitates a user to enter the information. It is used to collect single line information, such as name, date of birth, telephone number, or e-mail, from the user.

You can create a text box inside a form by setting the type attribute of the INPUT tag to text; for instance, <INPUT type="text">. In addition, the attributes of the input tag that specifies the features of the text box are as follows:

- **Name** - Provides a name to the text box, so that the program that handles the information provided in the form can identify the text box.

For example, <INPUT type="text" name="username">

- **Size** - Defines the size of the text box. It defines the number of visible characters that can be seen in the text box.

For example, <INPUT type="text" name="username" size="30">

- **Maxlength** - Specifies the maximum number of characters the user can enter in the text box.
- **Value** - Specifies the default text that you want to display in the text box when the form is first loaded

HTML checkbox Type

A checkbox is used to select or deselect one or more items from a given set of items that are displayed on the form. It helps a user to select the items quickly and easily by providing the options.

You can create a checkbox by setting the type attribute of the INPUT tag to checkbox. The attribute of the INPUT tag that specifies the features of the checkbox field are as follows :

- **Name** - Provides a name to the checkbox field. The following example shows the user of the name attribute :

```
<input type="checkbox" name="cars">
```

- **Value** - Determines the value that should be transmitted to the server after selecting the corresponding option on the checkbox. The following example shows the user of the value attribute :

```
<input type="checkbox" name="cars" value="audi">
```

- **Checked** - Provides the default item, which has to be sent to the server along with the items that are selected by the user. In addition, a user can clear the checked item as per the requirement. The following example shows the user of the checked attribute :

```
<input type="checkbox" name="cars" value="audi" checked="yes">
```

HTML radio Type

The usage of a radio button is almost similar to a checkbox except that, in a checkbox more than one item can be selected, however, in a radio button, only one item can be selected.

Therefore, a radio button can be described as a field having a list of items from which a user has to select a single item. The radio button field can be created by setting the type attribute of the INPUT tag to radio. The attributes of the INPUT tag that specifies the features of the radio button field are as follows :

- **Name** - Provides a name to the radio button field. Unlike the check box where different items can be named differently, each radio button in a group has the same name. The following example shows the use of the name attribute :

```
<input type="radio" name="cars">
```

- **Value** - Refers to the value that should be transmitted to the server when the corresponding option for the radio button is selected. The following example shows the use of the value attribute :

```
<input type="radio" name="cars" value="audi">
```

- **Checked** - Provides the default item, which is selected and sent to the server if the user does not select any item. If the user selects any other item from the list, the default item is automatically deselected. The following example shows the use of the checked attribute :

```
<input type="radio" name="cars" value="audi" checked="yes">
```

HTML submit Type

When a user clicks the submit button, the form is sent to the address specified by the URL. You can create a submit button by setting the value of the type attribute of the INPUT tag to submit. The attributes of the INPUT tag that specifies the features of the submit button are as follows :

- **Name** - Specifies the name of the submit button
- **Value** - Specifies the label that is displayed on the submit button

3.2.1 button code

To create an HTML button, you need to use the HTML <button> tag. The button can be nested inside a <form> element or it can stand alone.

Example

```
<button>My Button</button>
```



A button can be used to submit the contents of a form. To do this, use type="submit".

To make the button a "reset" button (i.e. it resets the contents of the form that it is associated with), use type="reset".

Here is an example of a form with both a "submit" and a "reset" button.

6. Example

```
<form action="//www.html.am/html-codes/forms/html-form-tag-action.cfm"  
target="result" method="get">
```

Name:

```
<input type="text" name="name" value="" maxlength="90" style="width:100px;">  
<br>
```

Pick a color:

```
<input type="radio" name="color" value="red"> Red  
<input type="radio" name="color" value="green"> Green  
<input type="radio" name="color" value="blue"> Blue  
<br>  
<button type="submit">Submit</button>  
<button type="reset">Reset</button>  
</form>
```

```
<iframe name="result" style="height:100px;width:200px;"></iframe>
```

Name:

Pick a color: Red Green Blue

If you don't specify a value, you get an empty button:

```
<input type="button">
```



3.2.2 Checkbox code

A checkbox is a form element that allows the user to select multiple options from a range of options.

Checkboxes are created with the HTML <input> tag. Checkboxes can be nested inside a <form> element or they can stand alone. They can also be associated with a form via the form attribute of the <input> tag.

7. Example

```
<input type="checkbox" name="fruit" value="Apple"> Apple  
<input type="checkbox" name="fruit" value="Orange"> Orange  
<input type="checkbox" name="fruit" value="Banana"> Banana
```

Apple Orange Banana

8. Example

```
<form action="//www.html.am/html-codes/forms/html-form-tag-action.cfm"  
target="result" method="get">  
  
<p>What would you like for lunch?</p>
```

```
<input type="checkbox" name="fruit" value="Apple"> Apple  
<input type="checkbox" name="fruit" value="Orange"> Orange  
<input type="checkbox" name="fruit" value="Banana"> Banana  
<p><input type="submit" value="Submit"></p>  
</form>  
<h3>Result:</h3>  
<iframe name="result" style="height:100px;width:200px;"></iframe>
```

What would you like for lunch?

Apple Orange Banana

Result:



Set a Default Value

You can set a default value by using the checked attribute. When this is added to a checkbox, that checkbox is selected as soon as the page loads (i.e. it doesn't need the user to select it). The user can then choose to "uncheck" that checkbox if so desired, but if they don't it will remain checked (along with any other checkboxes the user checks).

9. Example

```
<p>Choose your free gift:</p>
```

```
<input type="checkbox" name="fruit" value="apple" checked> Apple
```

```
<input type="checkbox" name="fruit" value="orange"> Orange
```

```
<input type="checkbox" name="fruit" value="banana"> Banana
```

Choose your free gift:

Apple Orange Banana

Disabling a Checkbox

You can disable a checkbox by using the disabled attribute. You could use this in conjunction with a script to enable/disable the checkbox depending on whether certain criteria has been met.

10. Example

```
<input type="checkbox" name="fruit" value="apple"> Apple
```

```
<input type="checkbox" name="fruit" value="orange" disabled> Orange
```

```
<input type="checkbox" name="fruit" value="banana"> Banana
```

Apple Orange Banana

3.2.3 Radio code

This page contains HTML radio button code. You can copy/paste this code into your own blog or website in order to create radio buttons.

A radio button is a form element that allows the user to select one option from a range of options.

Radio buttons are created with the HTML `<input>` tag. Radio buttons can be nested inside a `<form>` element or they can stand alone. They can also be associated with a form via the `form` attribute of the `<input>` tag.

11.Example

```
<input type="radio" name="gender" value="male"> Male  
<input type="radio" name="gender" value="female"> Female  
① Male ② Female
```

12.Example

```
<form action="//www.html.am/html-codes/forms/html-form-tag-action.cfm"  
target="result2" method="get">  
  
<h3>Checkboxes</h3>  
  
<p>What would you like for lunch?</p>  
  
<input type="checkbox" name="fruit" value="apple"> Apple  
  
<input type="checkbox" name="fruit" value="orange"> Orange  
  
<input type="checkbox" name="fruit" value="banana"> Banana  
  
<h3>Radio Buttons</h3>
```

```
<p>What is your gender?</p>  
<input type="radio" name="gender" value="male"> Male  
<input type="radio" name="gender" value="female"> Female  
<input type="radio" name="gender" value="unknown"> Unknown  
<p><input type="submit" value="Submit"></p>  
</form>  
<h3>Result:</h3>  
<iframe name="result2" style="height:100px;width:200px;"></iframe>
```

Checkboxes

What would you like for lunch?

Apple Orange Banana

Radio Buttons

What is your gender?

Male Female Unknown

Result:

Set a Default Value

You can set a default value by using the checked attribute. When this is added to a radio button, that radio button is selected as soon as the page loads (i.e. it doesn't need the user to select it). The user can then choose to leave that button selected, or change it by selecting another radio button.

In this example, we've set the first option to the default value.

```
<p>Choose your free gift:</p>
```

```
<input type="radio" name="gift" value="bread" checked> Loaf Of Bread
```

```
<input type="radio" name="gift" value="money"> $1000 Cold Hard Cash
```

```
<input type="radio" name="gift" value="computer"> Computer
```

Choose your free gift:

Loaf Of Bread \$1000 Cold Hard Cash Computer

Disabling a Radio Button

You can disable a radio button by using the disabled attribute. You could use this in conjunction with a script to enable/disable the checkbox depending on whether certain criteria have been met.

13.Example

```
<input type="radio" name="gender" value="male"> Male
```

```
<input type="radio" name="gender" value="female"> Female  
<input type="radio" name="gender" value="unknown" disabled> Unknown
```

○ Male ○ Female ○ Unknown

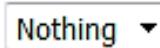
3.2.4 Select Lists

A select list is a form element that allows the user to select one or more options from a range of options.

Select lists are created using a combination of the HTML <select> and <option> tags. Select lists can be nested inside a <form> element or they can stand alone. They can also be associated with a form via the form attribute of the <select> tag.

14. Example

```
<select name="fruit">  
  <option value ="none">Nothing</option>  
  <option value ="guava">Guava</option>  
  <option value ="lychee">Lychee</option>  
  <option value ="papaya">Papaya</option>  
</select>
```



Here, we add a submit button so that the user's selection can be submitted and processed. We also place the select list within a <form> element that specifies a page to process the form.

15. Example

```
<form action="//www.html.am/html-codes/forms/html-form-tag-action.cfm"  
target="result" method="get">  
  
<p>What would you like for lunch?</p>  
  
<select name="fruit">  
  
<option value ="none">Nothing</option>  
  
<option value ="guava">Guava</option>  
  
<option value ="lychee">Lychee</option>  
  
<option value ="papaya">Papaya</option>  
  
<option value ="watermelon">Watermelon</option>  
  
</select>  
  
<p><input type="submit" value="Submit"></p>  
  
</form>  
  
<h3>Result:</h3>  
  
<iframe name="result" style="height:100px;width:200px;"></iframe>
```

What would you like for lunch?

▾

Result:



Multiple Options

A select list can allow multiple options to be displayed at the one time. It can also allow multiple options to be selected by the user.

16. Example

```
<form action="//www.html.am/html-codes/forms/html-form-tag-action.cfm"  
target="result2" method="get">  
  
<p>What would you like for lunch?</p>  
  
<select name="fruit" multiple>  
  
<option value ="none">Nothing</option>  
  
<option value ="guava">Guava</option>  
  
<option value ="lychee">Lychee</option>  
  
<option value ="papaya">Papaya</option>  
  
<option value ="watermelon">Watermelon</option>
```

```
</select>

<p><input type="submit" value="Submit"></p>

</form>

<h3>Result:</h3>

<iframe name="result2" style="height:100px;width:200px;"></iframe>
```

What would you like for lunch?

A dropdown menu with the following options:
Nothing
Guava
Lychee
Papaya

Result:

An empty rectangular frame with a thin black border, representing the area where the result will be displayed.

Set a Default Value

You can set a default value by using the `selected` attribute against an option. When this is added to a `<option>` tag, that option is selected as soon as the page loads (i.e. it doesn't need the user to select it). The user can then choose to "deselect" that option if so desired, but if they don't it will remain selected.

17. Example

```
<p>What would you like for lunch?</p>

<select name="fruit">

<option value ="guava">Guava</option>

<option value ="lychee" selected>Lychee</option>

<option value ="papaya">Papaya</option>

<option value ="watermelon">Watermelon</option>

</select>
```

What would you like for lunch?



Disabling an Option

You can disable an option by using the disabled attribute. You could use this in conjunction with a script to enable/disable the option depending on whether certain criteria have been met.

18. Example

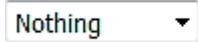
```
<select name="fruit">

<option value ="none">Nothing</option>

<option value ="guava">Guava</option>

<option value ="lychee" disabled>Lychee</option>
```

```
<option value ="papaya">Papaya</option>  
  
<option value ="watermelon">Watermelon</option>  
  
</select>
```



Chapter 4

EXERCISE

1. Exercise

<p>

This is the first paragraph of text.

</p>

<hr>

<p>

This is the second paragraph of text.

</p>

This is the first paragraph of text. This is the first paragraph of text. This is the first paragraph of text. This is the first paragraph of text.

This is the second paragraph of text. This is the second paragraph of text. This is the second paragraph of text. This is the second paragraph of text.

2. Exercise

```
<html>
<body>
<p><b>This text is bold</b></p>
<p><strong>This text is strong</strong></p>
<p><i>This text is italic</i></p>
<p><em>This text is emphasized</em></p>
<p><code>This is computer output</code></p>
<p>This is<sub> subscript</sub> and <sup>superscript</sup></p>
<p>This <br /> forces <br /> a <br /> line break </p>
</body>
</html>
```

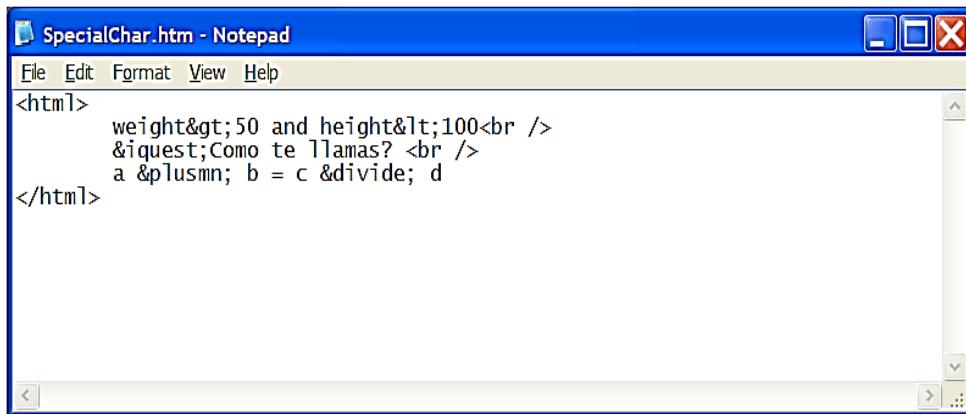
3. Exercise

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
</head>
<body>
<h1>My First Page</h1>
<p>This is my first page.</p>
<a href="#faq">Click here to read the Frequently Asked Questions</a>
<hr/>
```

```
<h3 id="faq">Frequently asked questions</h3>
<p>The first rule about fight club is that you do not talk about fight club.</p>
<p>However, if you do have questions, please e-mail me at foo@bar.com</p>
</body>
</html>
```

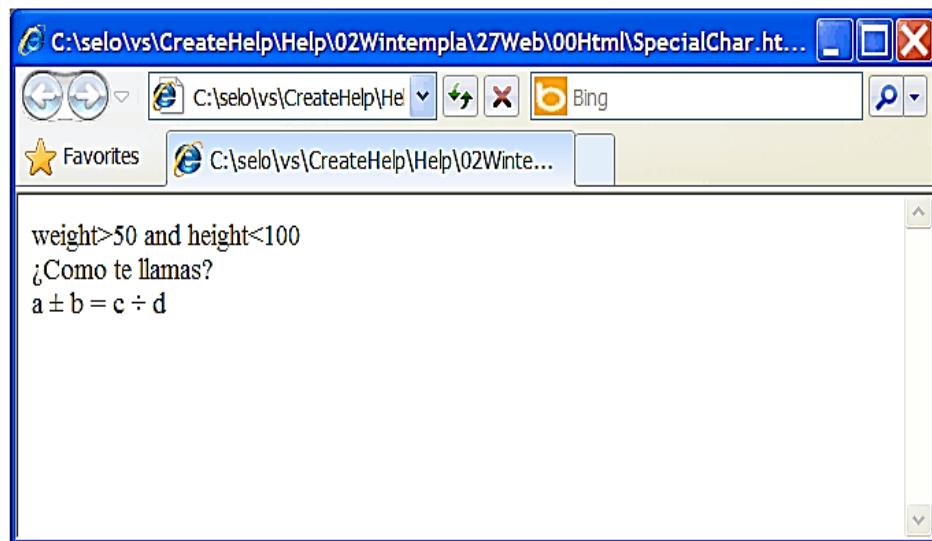
4. Exercise

Write the result of HTML as following



The screenshot shows a Microsoft Notepad window titled "SpecialChar.htm - Notepad". The menu bar includes File, Edit, Format, View, and Help. The code in the editor is:

```
<html>
  weight>50 and height<100<br />
  &iquest;Como te llamas? <br />
  a &plusmn; b = c &divide; d
</html>
```



5. Exercise

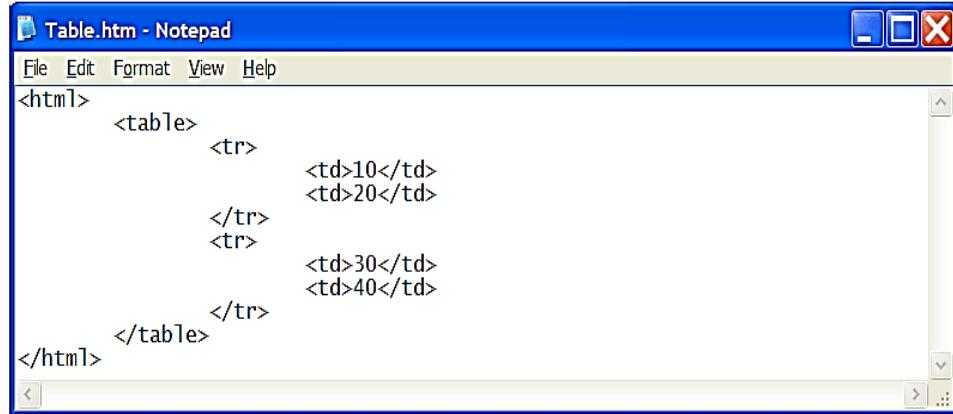
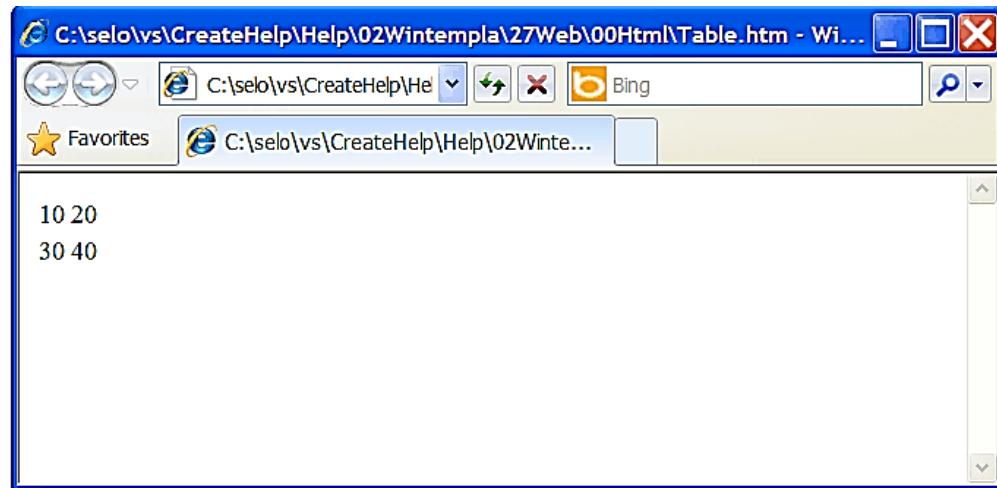


Table.htm - Notepad

```
<html>
  <table>
    <tr>
      <td>10</td>
      <td>20</td>
    </tr>
    <tr>
      <td>30</td>
      <td>40</td>
    </tr>
  </table>
</html>
```

Result:



6. Exercise

```
<table border="1">

<tr>

<th>Table Header</th><th>Table Header</th>

</tr>
```

```
<tr>  
<td>Table cell 1</td><td>Table cell 2</td>  
</tr>  
  
<tr>  
<td>Table cell 3</td><td>Table cell 4</td>  
</tr>  
</table>
```

Solution

Table Header	Table Header
Table cell 1	Table cell 2
Table cell 3	Table cell 4

7. Exercise

```
<!-- Start Styles. Move the 'style' tags and everything between them to between the  
'head' tags -->  
<style type="text/css">  
myTable { width:400px;background-color:#eee;border-collapse:collapse; }  
myTable th { background-color:#000;color:white;width:50%; }  
myTable td, .myTable th { padding:5px;border:1px solid #000; }  
</style>  
<!-- End Styles -->  
<table class="myTable">  
<tr>  
<th>Table Header</th><th>Table Header</th>  
</tr>
```

```
<tr>
<td>Table cell 1</td><td>Table cell 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table cell 3</td><td>Table cell 4</td>
</tr>
</table>
```

Table Header	Table Header
Table cell 1	Table cell 2
Table cell 3	Table cell 4

8. Exercise

```
<table style="border:1px dashed black;">

<tr>
<th>Table Header</th><th>Table Header</th>
</tr>

<tr>
<td>Table cell 1</td><td>Table cell 2</td>
</tr>

<tr>
<td>Table cell 3</td><td>Table cell 4</td>
</tr>

</table>
```

Table Header	
Table cell 1	Table cell 2
Table cell 3	Table cell 4

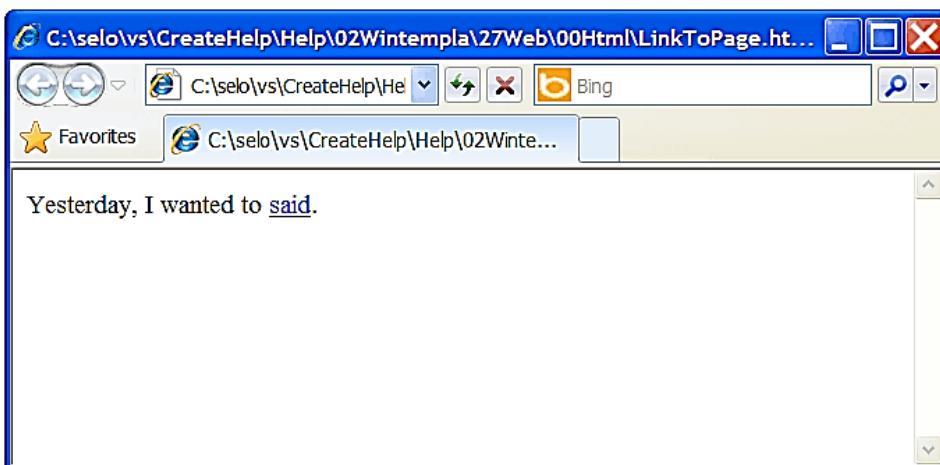
9. Exercise

```
<table style="border:1px solid black;">  
  
<tr>  
  
<th style="border:1px solid red;">Table Header</th><th style="border:1px solid  
red;">Table Header</th>  
  
</tr>  
  
<tr>  
  
<td style="border:1px solid red;">Table cell 1</td><td style="border:1px solid  
red;">Table cell 2</td>  
  
</tr>  
  
<tr>  
  
<td style="border:1px solid red;">Table cell 3</td><td style="border:1px solid  
red;">Table cell 4</td>  
  
</tr>  
  
</table>
```

Table Header	Table Header
Table cell 1	Table cell 2
Table cell 3	Table cell 4

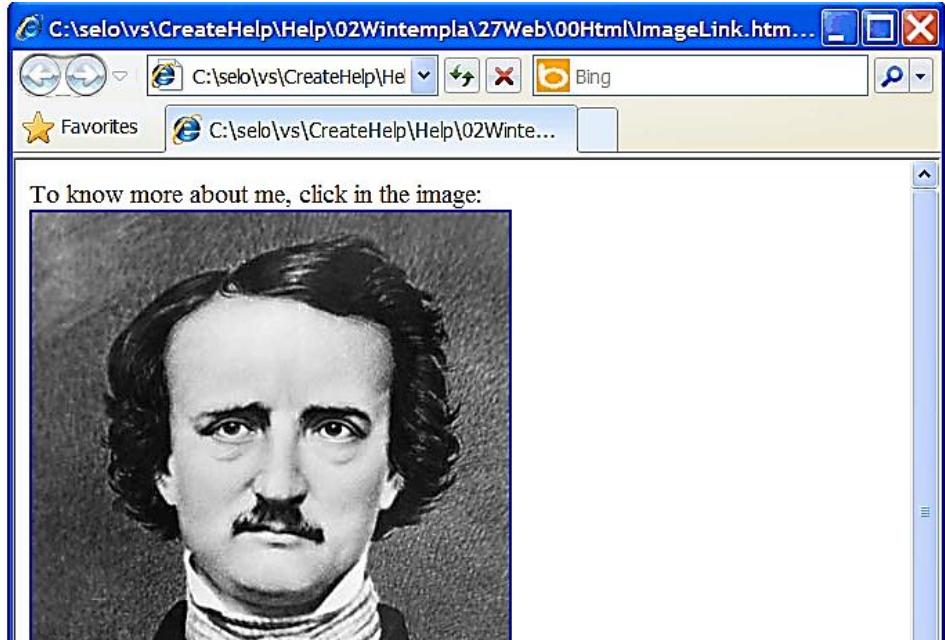
10.Exercise

```
<html>
    Yesterday, I wanted to <a href="HelloWorld.htm">say</a>.
</html>
```



11.Exercise

```
<html>
    To know more about me, click in the image:
    <a href="HelloWorld.htm">
        
    </a>
</html>
```



12. Exercise

```
<div class="preference">  
    <label for="cheese">Do you like cheese?</label>  
    <input type="checkbox" name="cheese" id="cheese">  
</div>  
  
<div class="preference">  
    <label for="peas">Do you like peas?</label>  
    <input type="checkbox" name="peas" id="peas">  
</div>
```

Do you like
cheese?

Do you like peas?

13. Exercise

```
<form action="" method="get" >  
  
<fieldset>  
  
    <legend>Choose your favorite monster</ legend >  
  
    <input type="radio" id="kraken" name="monster">  
  
    <label for="kraken">Kraken</label><br/>  
  
    <input type="radio" id="sasquatch" name="monster">  
  
    <label for="sasquatch">Sasquatch</label><br/>  
  
    <input type="radio" id="mothman" name="monster">  
  
    <label for="mothman">Mothman</label>  
  
</fieldset>  
  
</form>
```

Choose your favorite monster

- Kraken
- Sasquatch
- Mothman

14. Exercise

```
<form action="//www.html.am/html-codes/forms/html-form-tag-action.cfm"  
target="result" method="get">
```

Name:

```
<input type="text" name="name" value="" maxlength="90" style="width:100px;">
```

```
<br>
```

Pick a color:

```
<input type="radio" name="color" value="red"> Red
```

```
<input type="radio" name="color" value="green"> Green
```

```
<input type="radio" name="color" value="blue"> Blue
```

```
<br>
```

```
<input type="submit" value="Submit">
```

```
</form>
```

```
<iframe name="result" style="height:100px;width:200px;"></iframe>
```

Name:

Pick a color: Red Green Blue

15. Exercise

```
<form action="" method="get" >  
    <label for="name">Enter your name: </label>  
    <input type="text" name="name" id="name" >  
</form>
```

Enter your
name:

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL 127.0.0.1:8020/HTML5%20Book%20Apps/ch11/town_hall/member.html. The page title is "San Joaquin Valley Town Hall". The main content area has a yellow header "Become a Member". Below it are four sections: "Registration Information" (with fields for E-Mail, Password, and Verify Password), "Member Information" (with fields for First Name, Last Name, Address, City, State, ZIP Code, and Phone Number), "Membership Information" (with fields for Membership Type (Junior), Starting Date (mm/dd/yyyy), and Tickets for Guests (2)), and "Submit Your Membership" (with "Submit" and "Reset Fields" buttons). To the right, there is a sidebar titled "This season's guest speakers" listing speakers for each month from October to April.

```

<form action="register_account.html" method="get"
      name="registration_form"
      id="registration_form">
<fieldset>
    <legend>Registration Information</legend>
    <label for="email">E-Mail:</label>
    <input type="email" name="email" id="email"
           autofocus required><br>
    <label for="password">Password:</label>
    <input type="password" name="password"
           id="password"
           required
           placeholder="At least 6 letters or
           numbers">

```

```
        pattern="[a-zA-Z0-9]{6,}"
        title="Must be at least 6 alphanumeric
        characters">><br>
    <label for="verify">Verify Password:</label>
    <input type="password" name="verify" id="verify"
        required><br>
</fieldset>
<fieldset>
    <legend>Member Information</legend>
    <label for="first_name">First Name:</label>
    <input type="text" name="first_name"
        id="first_name"
        required><br>
    ...
    ...
    ...
    <label for="state">State:</label>
    <input type="text" name="state" id="state"
        required
        maxlength="2"
        placeholder="2-character code"><br>
    <label for="zip">ZIP Code:</label>
    <input type="text" name="zip" id="zip" required
        placeholder="5 or 9 digits"
        pattern="^\d{5}(-\d{4})?$"
        title="Either 5 or 9 digits"><br>
    <label for="phone">Phone Number:</label>
    <input type="tel" name="phone" id="phone"
        placeholder="999-999-9999"
        pattern="\d{3}[-]\d{3}[-]\d{4}"
        title="Must be 999-999-999 format"><br>
</fieldset>
<fieldset>
    <legend>Membership Information</legend>
    <label for="membership_type">Membership
    Type:</label>
    <select name="membership_type"
        id="membership_type">
```

```
<option value="j">Junior</option>
<option value="r">Regular</option>
<option value="c">Charter</option>
</select><br>
<label for="starting_date">Starting
Date:</label>
<input type="date" name="starting_date"
       id="starting_date" required><br>
<label for="tickets">Tickets for Guests:</label>
<input type="number" name="tickets" id="tickets"
       value="2" min="1" max="4"
       placeholder="from 1 to 4"><br>
</fieldset>
<fieldset id="buttons">
    <legend>Submit Your Membership</legend>
    <label>&ampnbsp</label>
    <input type="submit" id="submit" value="Submit">
    <input type="reset" id="reset" value="Reset
Fields"><br>
</fieldset>
</form>
```

CSS

```
fieldset {
    margin-top: 1em;
    margin-bottom: 1em;
    padding-top: .5em;
}

legend {
    color: #931420;
    font-weight: bold;
    font-size: 85%;
    margin-bottom: .5em;
}
```

```
label, input, select {  
    font-size: 90%;  
}  
  
label {  
    float: left;  
    width: 12em;  
    text-align: right;  
}
```

16. Exercise

```
<form action="" method="get" >  
  
    <label for="email">Enter your email: </label>  
  
    <input type="email" name="email" id="email" >  
  
</form>
```

Enter your
email:





San Joaquin Valley Town Hall

Celebrating our 75th Year

Home **Speakers** **Luncheons** **Tickets** **About Us**

Guest speakers

October
[Jeffrey Toobin](#)


November
[Andrew Ross Sorkin](#)


January
[Amy Chua](#)


February
[Scott Sampson](#)


Order Form

Member Information

E-Mail:
First Name:
Last Name:
Address:
City:
State: 2-character code
ZIP Code: 6 or 9 digits
Phone Number: 999-999-9999

Ordering Information

Order Type: Member Package
Number of Tickets: Number of single tickets

Payment Method

Bill Me Credit Card

Credit Card Information

Card Type: Visa
Card Number: 16 digits
Expiration date: January 2015

Submit Your Order

© 2015, San Joaquin Valley Town Hall, Fresno, CA 93755

Please complete our survey

Contact information

Email address:

First name:

Last name:

Geographic information

State: Two characters

Zip code: Five digits

How did you hear about us?

Web Search:

Facebook:

Twitter:

Email message:

Thank you for taking our survey!

17. Exercise

<p>Choose your monster's features:</p>

<div>

<input type="checkbox" id="scales" name="scales" checked>

<label for="scales">Scales</label>

</div>

<div>

<input type="checkbox" id="horns" name="horns">

<label for="horns">Horns</label>

</div>

Choose your monster's
features:

- Scales
- Horns

=

18. Exercise

<p>Which one do you prefer?</p>

<form>

<label><input type="radio" name="fruit" id="sea"> Long walks by the sea</label>

<input type="radio" name="fruit" id="mountains">

<label for="mountains">Long walks in the mountains</label>

<input type="radio" name="fruit" id="sleep">

<label for="sleep">Long sleeps in your bed</label>

</form>

Which one do you prefer?

- Long walks by the sea
- Long walks in the mountains
- Long sleeps in your bed

19. Exercise

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML>
<html>
<head>
    <title>HTML Form Example</title>
</head>
<body>

<form>
    Enter Password: <input type="password">
</form>

</body>
</html>
```



20. Exercise

```
<p>What would you like for lunch?</p>

<input type="radio" name="gender" value="male" form="myForm"> Male

<input type="radio" name="gender" value="female" form="myForm"> Female

<input type="radio" name="gender" value="unknown" form="myForm">
Unknown

<form action="//www.html.am/html-codes/forms/html-form-tag-action.cfm"
target="result3" method="get" id="myForm">

<p><input type="submit" value="Submit"></p>

</form>

<h3>Result:</h3>

<iframe name="result3" style="height:100px;width:200px;"></iframe>
```

What would you like for lunch?

Male Female Unknown

Result:

21. Exercise

```
<fieldset>
    <legend>Choose your interests</legend>
    <div>
        <input type="checkbox" id="coding" name="interest" value="coding"
checked>
        <label for="coding">Coding</label>
    </div>
    <div>
        <input type="checkbox" id="music" name="interest" value="music">
        <label for="music">Music</label>
    </div>
</fieldset>
```

Choose your interests

- Coding
- Music

22. Exercise

```
<form>
  <fieldset>
    <legend>Choose your interests</legend>
    <div>
      <input type="checkbox" id="coding" name="interest" value="coding">
      <label for="coding">Coding</label>
    </div>
    <div>
      <input type="checkbox" id="music" name="interest" value="music">
      <label for="music">Music</label>
    </div>
    <div>
      <input type="checkbox" id="art" name="interest" value="art">
      <label for="art">Art</label>
    </div>
    <div>
      <input type="checkbox" id="sports" name="interest" value="sports">
      <label for="sports">Sports</label>
    </div>
  </fieldset>
</form>
```

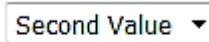
```
</div>
<div>
  <input type="checkbox" id="cooking" name="interest" value="cooking">
  <label for="cooking">Cooking</label>
</div>
<div>
  <input type="checkbox" id="other" name="interest" value="other">
  <label for="other">Other</label>
  <input type="text" id="otherValue" name="other">
</div>
<div>
  <button type="submit">Submit form</button>
</div>
</fieldset>
</form>
```

Choose your interests

- Coding
- Music
- Art
- Sports
- Cooking
- Other

23. Exercise

```
<select name="choice">
  <option value="first">First Value</option>
  <option value="second" selected>Second Value</option>
  <option value="third">Third Value</option>
</select>
```



24. Exercise

```
<label for="pet-select">Choose a pet:</label>

<select name="pets" id="pet-select">

  <option value="">--Please choose an option--</option>

  <option value="dog">Dog</option>

  <option value="cat">Cat</option>

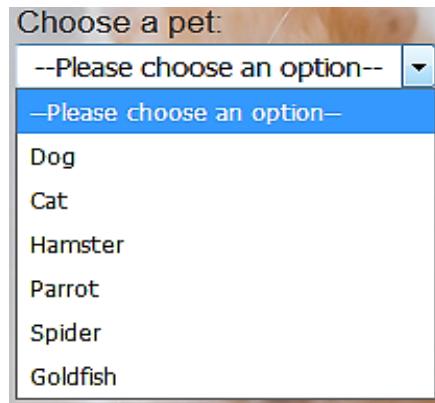
  <option value="hamster">Hamster</option>

  <option value="parrot">Parrot</option>

  <option value="spider">Spider</option>

  <option value="goldfish">Goldfish</option>
```

</select>



25. Exercise

<p>Apple

1 Infinite Loop

Cupertino, CA 95014

408.996.1010</p>

Apple
1 Infinite Loop
Cupertino, CA 95014
408.996.1010

26. Exercise

<html>

```
<head>
<title>Meta Refresh Example</title>
<meta http-equiv="refresh" content="5;url=/www.html.am/tags/html-meta-
tag-example.cfm" />
</head>
<body style="background-color:#FBE495;">
<p>Watch me redirect to another page in 5 seconds...</p>
</body>
</html>
```

The previous page has redirected to this page.

Refresh the page to see the redirect again.

27. Exercise

<!-- Start Styles. Move the 'style' tags and everything between them to between the 'head' tags -->

```
<style type="text/css">
.myOtherTable { background-color:#FFFE0;border-
collapse:collapse;color:#000;font-size:18px; }

.myOtherTable th { background-color:#BDB76B;color:white;width:50%; }

.myOtherTable td, .myOtherTable th { padding:5px;border:0; }
```

```
.myOtherTable td { border-bottom:1px dotted #BDB76B; }
```

```
</style>
```

```
<!-- End Styles -->
```

```
<table class="myOtherTable">
```

```
<tr>
```

```
<th>Table Header</th><th>Table Header</th>
```

```
</tr>
```

```
<tr>
```

```
<td>Table cell 1</td><td>Table cell 2</td>
```

```
</tr>
```

```
<tr>
```

```
<td>Table cell 3</td><td>Table cell 4</td>
```

```
</tr>
```

```
</table>
```

Table Header	Table Header
Table cell 1	Table cell 2
Table cell 3	Table cell 4

28. Exercise

```
<p>Jump down to <a href="//www.html.am/html-codes/links/#my-named-anchor">My Named Anchor</a></p>
```

```
<p>.....</p>
```

```
<p>.....</p>
```

```
<p>.....</p>
```

```
<a name="my-named-anchor"></a>
```

```
<p>My Named Anchor</p>
```

Jump down to [My Named Anchor](#my-named-anchor)

.....

.....

.....

My Named Anchor

29. Exercise

<p style="color:blue;">You can change the text color of a whole sentence or paragraph...</p>

<p>...or you can change the text color of one word or even a single letteretter.</p>

You can change the text color of a whole sentence or paragraph...

...or you can change the text color of one word or even a single letter.

References

1. Web Design An Introduction”, California state university, Sacramento.
2. Introduction to Web Technology", Diana Inkpen , University of Ottawa.
- 3 w3school

Answer All Questions

Questions 1: (10+10)

1. Answer this Questions:

- Which HTML tag produces the biggest heading. **The `<h1>` tag**
- Which HTML tag Tags and texts that are not directly displayed on the page.
- Which HTML tag uses to define font, Size, Color, Type of text. **`font-family: Arial, sans-serif;`
`font-size: 16px;`
`color: blue;`**
- Which HTML tag uses to define table header. **The `<th>` tag**
- Which HTML tag uses to define tables space between cell content and cell border.

2. Write HTML code to print the following table:

`td {padding: 10px;}`

Level 3

Web Programming		
Name	Grades	Degree
ahmed	70	v.good
mona	50	bad
Ibrahim	90	v.good

Note: used in HTML code the (style elements**)**

Questions 2: (5+5+5+5)

Notes: used in HTML codes (style attributes**)**

1. Write HTML code to print the **square numbers** of 2 and 3, each number being different colors. **`<p class="red">The square of 2 is: 2² = 4</p>`
`<p class="blue">The square of 3 is: 3² = 9</p>`**
2. Ahmed filled the form for the department of the collage. He must choose one option of the multiple options (TIS, BIS). Help Ahmed to **write HTML code to allow you to select one option from multiple options.**

3. Write HTML to print the **Numbered lists** of (Level one, Level Two, Level three, Level four) and **the number list started at 5**.

4. Write HTML to print the definition of **HTML** (Hyper Text Markup Language) with **border** and **alignment left**.

```
<style>
.definition {
    border: 2px solid black; padding: 10px; text-align: left;
    width: 300px;
}
</style>
```

Questions 3: (10+10)

1. Write the HTML code to print the following page the contains **3 sections**, each being different colors and different borders.

Note: Used in HTML code **class** in a **style element**.

Content 1 of the first chapter Explain the defintion of HTML
Content 2 of the second chapter Explain the style tag
Content 3 of the third chapter Explain the table tag

2. Write the HTML code to print the following page.

Name:

Address:

Enter any comments

With Best Wishes
Dr. Eng/ Sara Abo Hashish

Answer the following Questions?**1- Choose the correct Answer (30 Marks)**

1- Choose the correct HTML tag for the largest heading a) <h1> b) <h2> c) <h4> d) <h6>	13- What is the correct HTML tag for inserting a line break? a- b- <newline> c- <break> d- <lb>
2- The symbol used at the beginning of the HREF text is a) @ b) & c) \$ d) #	14- In one word, what is this <p> ? a- Attributes b. Values c. Tages d- a and c
3- Which tag allows you to add a row in a table? a. <td> and </td> b. <cr> and </cr> c. <th> and </th> d. <tr> and </tr>	15- How to create a checkbox in HTML Form? a) <input type="text"> b) <input type="textarea"> c) <input type="checkbox"> d) <input type="button">
4- What is the correct HTML code for inserting an image? a) image.gif b) c) d) None of the above	16- Internal styles are written within the _____ element. a- <style>...</style> b- <css>...</css> c- <stylesheet>...</stylesheet> d- Both a. and b
5- To create a list using lowercase letters, use a) <ol “a”> b) <ol=”a”> c) <ol letter=”a”> d) <ol type=”a”>	17- Which is the correct HTML statement to display H ₂ O in a paragraph? a. <p>H²O</p> b. <p>H<ins>2</ins>O</p> c. <p>H<below>2</below>O</p> d. <p>H₂O</p>
6- Which of the following is italic tag a) b) <II> c) <IT> d) <I>	18- Which of the following is the correct syntax to display the hyperlinks without any underline? a- a {text-decoration : underline;} b- a {decoration : no-underline;} c- a {text-decoration : none;} d- None of the above
7- Which is the correct HTML statement to define the red color of the paragraph text? a. <p style="color: #ff0000;"> b. <p style="color: red;"> c. Both A. and B. d. None of the above	19- What does 'padding: 50px 20px;' specifies? a- top padding is 50px b- bottom padding is 20px c- right padding is 20px d- Both A & C
8- HTML tags are represented within a. <> b. () c. [] d. {}	20- Padding property of CSS is used for? a. Margin b. Highlighting c. Border d. Space
9- What is the correct HTML for adding a background color? a. <body color="yellow"> In older HTML b. <body bgcolor="yellow"> versions, bgcolor c. <background>yellow</background> was commonly used d. <body background="yellow">	21- Which of the following uses of the tag is correct? a- < link rel="stylesheet" href="css/my_styles.css" > b- < link rel="stylesheet" src="css/my_styles.css" > c- < link rel="css" > d- < link href="css/my_styles.css" >
10- Which of the following specifies the red color with opacity? a- rgba(255, 0, 0, 255) b- rgba(255, 255, 255, 0.3) c- rgba(0, 0, 255, 0.3) d- rgba(255, 0, 0, 0.3)	22- How is document type initialized in HTML5.? a- <!DOCTYPE HTML> b- <!DOCTYPE> c- <!DOCTYPE HTML> d-<!DOCTYPE html>
11- The id attribute of HTML element, is defined with? a. .” b. ”_ c. ”#” d. ”@”	23- To make a text italic, which CSS property is used? a- font b- font-family c- font-style d- All of the above
12- The Hex Code for the red color is _____. a- #FF0000 b- #F0F000 c- #F0000F d- None of these	24- Fill in the blank for the last "equation" of the CSS link code. _____ = "styles.css" > a. Link b.a c. href c-other

<p>25- Which tag is used to insert images into your web page?</p> <p>a) img b) scr c) im d) None of the above</p>	<p>28- Which of the following HTML element is used for creating an unordered list?</p> <p>A <ui> B <i> C D </p>
<p>26-Which of the following is used to explore the Internet?</p> <p>a. Browser b. Spreadsheet c. Clipboard d. Draw</p>	<p>29- Which of the following attributes is used to add link to any element?</p> <p>a- link b- ref c- href d-newref</p>
<p>27- tag makes the enclosed text bold. What is other tag to make text bold?</p> <p>a. b. <dar> c. <black> d. <emp></p>	<p>30- Which of the following is the correct way of creating an hyperlink in HTML?</p> <p>a- <a>www.geeksforgeeks.org <Geeksforgeeks /a> b- c-Geeksforgeeks d- </p>

Q2- Write a HTML program to design the following web page? (15 MARKS)

Name:

Pick a color: Red Green Blue



Q3- Write a HTML program to design the following web page? (15 MARKS)

جدول به ثلاثة صور

الصورة الثالثة	الصورة الثانية	الصورة الأولى
		

GOOD LUCK

Answer the following Questions: (A)

Q1: Choose the correct answers (35 Marks)

1- In one word, what is this <code><p></code> ? a. Attributes b. Values c. Tags d- a and c	14- Fill in the blank for the last "equation" of the CSS link code. _____ "css/styles.css"> a- Link= b- a c- <code>href =</code> d-other
2-Which property is used to define the background color? a- Bgcolor b-bg-color c-background d-background-color	15- "font-size" in CSS is called a. Property b. Selector c. Property-Name d. Rule
3- Which of the following property is used as the shorthand property of margin properties? a- margin-left b-margin-right c- <code>margin</code> d-None of the above	16- Padding property of CSS is used for? a. Margin b. Highlighting c. Border d. Space
4-Which of the following property is used to change the left margin of an element? a. text-indent: b. margin-left: c. indent: d. margin:	17- Which type of CSS is used in the below code? <code><p style = "border:2px solid red;"></code> a-Inline CSS b-Internal CSS c-External CSS d-None of the above
5-Which property is used to make the text bold? a. font-weight:bold b. style:bold c. font:b d. Both B & C	18- The id attribute of HTML element, is defined with? a. #” ” b. # ” c. #” ” d. #@” ”
6-Which property is used to define the font of the element's text? a-Font b-font-family c-font-style d-All of the above	19- To make a text italic, which CSS property is used? a- Font b- font-family c- <code>font-style</code> d- All of the above
7- What is the default value of target in <code><a></code> tag of HTML? a. _self b. _blank c. _top d. _parent	20- The Hex Code for the red color is ____. a- #FF0000 b-#F0F000 c-#F0000F d-None of these
8-Given the HTML below, how would you select it by id? <code><p id="dorothea">Perhaps we don't always discriminate between sense and nonsense.</p></code> a- Dorothea b- #dorothea c- .dorothea d-None of the given.	21- What is the correct HTML tag for inserting a line break? a- <code>
</code> b- <code><newline></code> c- <code><break></code> d- <code><lb></code>
9- Which property is used to add or remove spaces between words of a sentence? a. Letter-spacing b. Word-spacing c. Color d. Direction	22- Which CSS property will let you apply an underline to the text of an element? a- text-underline b- text-decoration c- underline d- None of the given.
10- How to add background color for all the h1 elements? a. <code>h1 {background-color:red;}</code> b. <code>h1.all {background-color:red;}</code> c. <code>all.h1 {background-color:red;}</code> d. Both A & B	23- Which of the following is the correct syntax to display the hyperlinks without any underline? a- a {text-decoration : underline;} b- a {decoration : no-underline;} c- a {text-decoration : none;} d- None of the above
11-Display the border which has the following properties: The top border = 10 pixels The bottom border = 5 pixels The left border = 20 pixels The right border = 1pixel? a. <code>border-width:10px 5px 20px 1px</code> b. <code>border-width:5px 20px 10px 1px</code> c. <code>border-width:10px 20px 5px 1px</code> d. <code>border-width:10px 1px 5px 20px</code>	24- Which property is used to change the style of the bottom border? a. <code>Border-bottom-style</code> b. <code>Border-top-style</code> c. <code>Border-left-style</code> d. <code>Border-right-style</code>
12- In order to add space of 20px between cell content and its border of a table in html, which one of the following option is appropriate? a. <code>th,td{ padding: 20px;}</code> b. <code>table{ margin:20px; }</code> c. <code>table{ border : 20px; }</code> d. <code>table{ padding: 20px; }</code>	25- From the given options which is/are the valid way to represent a color? a-A valid color name like "blue" b-HEX code like "#0000ff" c-RGB Value like "rgb(0,0,255)" d-All of the above
13- Which is the correct inline CSS for p tag to define paragraph's text and background colors? b- <code><p css="color: red; background-color: yellow;"></code> c- <code><p cssstyle="color: red; background-color: yellow;"></code> d- <code><p inline="color: red; background-color: yellow;"></code> e- <code><p style="color: red; background-color: yellow;"></code>	26- What does 'padding: 50px 20px;' specifies? a- top padding is 50px b- bottom padding is 20px c- right padding is 20px d- Both A & C

<p>27- In this line of code, what is the use of the alt attribute?</p> <pre></pre> <p>a- Adds a text description to an image b- Provides alternative information for an image c- To hide an image d- Both A & B</p>	<p>31- Which of the following specifies the red color with opacity?</p> <p>a-rgba(255, 0, 0, 255) b- rgba(255, 255, 255, 0.3) c- rgba(0, 0, 255, 0.3) d- rgba(255, 0, 0, 0.3)</p>
<p>28- Which of the following uses of the tag is correct?</p> <p>a. <link rel="stylesheet" href="css/my_styles.css" > b. <link rel="stylesheet" src="css/my_styles.css" > c. <link rel="css" > d. <link href="css/my_styles.css" ></p>	<p>32- In the below code snippet, in what order will the margins be added?</p> <pre>p { margin: 25px 50px 75px 100px; }</pre> <p>a-Top, Right, Bottom, Left b-Top, Left, Bottom, Right c-Top, Bottom, Right, Left d-Right, Left, Top, Bottom</p>
<p>29- Which of the following is the correct syntax to make the background-color of all paragraph elements to yellow?</p> <p>a. p {background-color : yellow;} b. p {background-color : #yellow;} c. all {background-color : yellow;} d. all p {background-color : #yellow;}</p>	<p>33- The transparent keyword is equivalent to which RGBA() value in CSS?</p> <p>a-RGBA(0, 0, 0, 1) b-RGBA(255, 255, 255, 1) c-RGBA(0, 0, 0, 0) d-RGBA(255, 255, 255, 0)</p>
<p>30- What will be the width of the div element given below?</p> <pre>div { width: 310px; padding: 20px; border: 5px solid blue; margin: 0; }</pre> <p>a-310px b-350px c-360px d-None of the above</p>	<p>34- The list items (li) in an unordered list (ul) each have bullet points next to them by default. What is the CSS declaration you would use to remove them?</p> <p>a-list-style-type: none; b-list-style: none; c-list-type: none; d-None of the given.</p> <p>35- Which amongst the following is the correct HTML code for putting a background image in a HTML document?</p> <p>a. <body background= "image.gif"> b. <image background= "image.gif"> c. <background>"image.gif"</background> d. None of the above</p>

Q2: Write HTML code that design the following page (25 marks)?

My feedback form

- Name:
- Email:
- Password:
- Please check all the emotions that apply
 - Angry
 - Sad
 - Happy
 - Ambivalent

This is the head of the table			
1	2	3	4
This is the foot of the table			