



### Topic

- Introduction to Basic Concepts of the Internet and Web
- Laragon Installation
- Introduction to HTML Fundamentals

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### Objectives

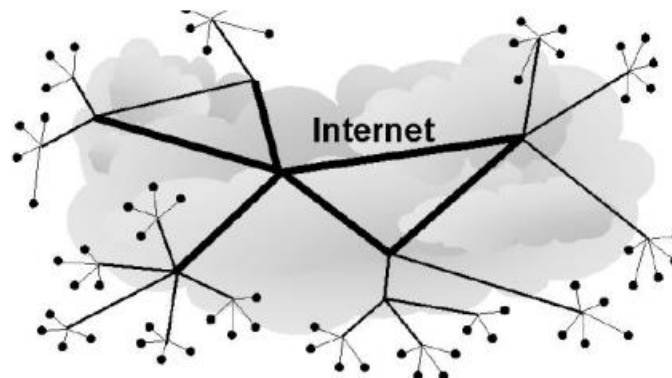
Students are expected to:

1. Understand the basic concepts of the Internet and the web
2. Install Laragon as web server
3. Be able to create static websites using HTML

### Introduction

#### **What is the Internet ?**

- A large network of computers.
- Network of networks
- Operates based on the TCP/IP protocol



Picture 1. Internet Network

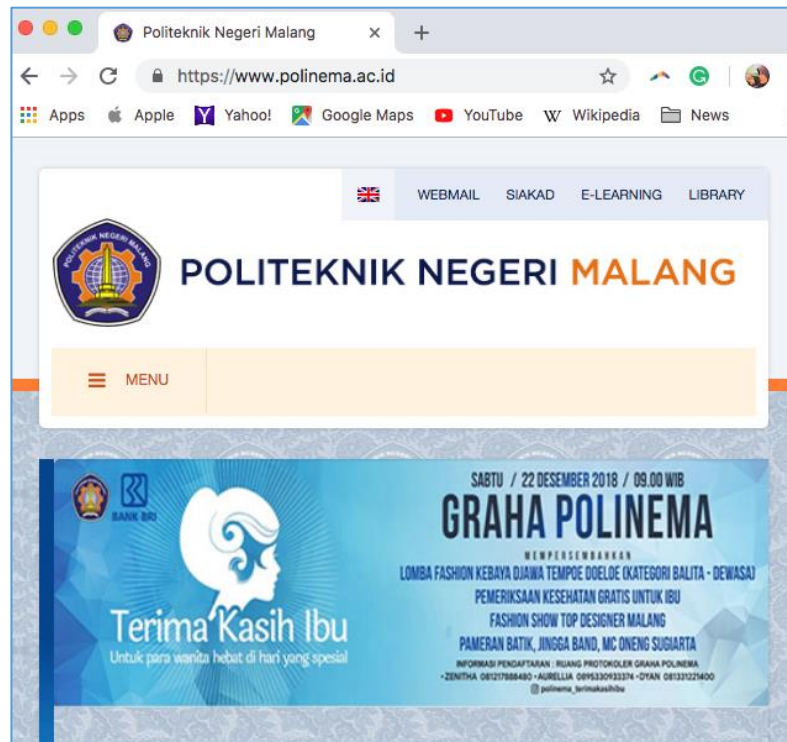
#### **What are the services provided by the Internet ?**

- *World Wide Web (WWW)*: operates with the HTTP protocol
- *E-mail*: operates with *Post Office Protocol (POP)*, *Simple Mail Transfer Protocol (SMTP)*, *Internet Message Access Protocol (IMAP)*
- *Chat* : *Internet Relay Chat (IRC)*
- *File Transfer*: *File Transfer Protocol (FTP)*
- *Remote Access*: *telnet*, *Shell Secure (SSH)*
- *VoIP (Voice over Internet Protocol)*
- etc

#### **Website and Web Applications**

- **Website (WWW)**  
A website is a collection of interlinked web pages that can be accessed through a homepage using a browser.

For example, when accessing the website at [www.polinema.ac.id](http://www.polinema.ac.id), the homepage will appear as follows.



Picture 2. Homepage

Meanwhile, a web page is a part of the homepage that appears as a menu or link where, when clicked, will open a new page with information different from the homepage.

- *Static Web Statis vs Dynamic Web*

**Static Web** is a website where users cannot directly change the content of the web using a browser. The interaction between the user and the server is limited to processing links. These web pages do not have a database. The data and information on a static website do not change unless its syntax is altered. The web document sent to the client will be the same as what is on the web server.

**Dynamic Web** is a website where the interaction between the user and the server is very complex. A person can change the content of certain pages using a browser. Requests from users can be processed by the server and then displayed with different contents according to its program flow. These web pages are connected to a database, so a dynamic website will have different information and data depending on the input provided by the client. The document received by the client will be different from the document on the server.

### How does a website work ?

1. When user enters the URL in the browser  
<https://www.google.com>
  2. The browser will translate the URL into an IP address and connect to the server via TCP on port 80 (HTTP service).
- In this case, we use the 'ping' command in CMD as an example.

```
Command Prompt
Microsoft Windows [Version 10.0.22631.4037]
(c) Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

C:\Users\zawar>ping google.com

Pinging google.com [142.251.12.100] with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 142.251.12.100: bytes=32 time=37ms TTL=108
Reply from 142.251.12.100: bytes=32 time=37ms TTL=108
Reply from 142.251.12.100: bytes=32 time=37ms TTL=108
Reply from 142.251.12.100: bytes=32 time=36ms TTL=108

Ping statistics for 142.251.12.100:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 36ms, Maximum = 37ms, Average = 36ms

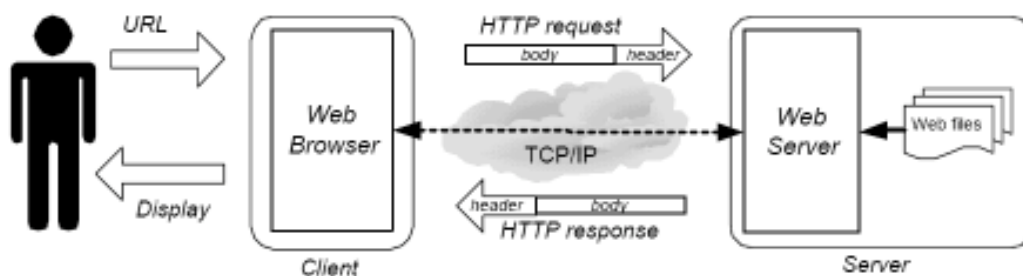
C:\Users\zawar>
```

3. Through the established connection, the browser sends a GET request (HTTP request)
  - GET/HTTP/1.1
4. The server responds with an HTTP response (including the header and the requested file in the body). The MIME type is also included to inform the browser about the file type (HTML, text, image, etc.)

```
Content-type: text/html
<html>
<head><title> Google </title></head>
<body>Welcome to google <img src='logo.gif'></body>
</html>
```

Picture 3. MIME Type

5. Files within the webpage, such as images, are not sent with the main file, so the browser must make additional requests to retrieve all the files on the webpage..
  - GET /logo.gif HTTP/1.0
6. The browser will render the content to be displayed to the user in the browser..
7. HTTP connections do not remain continuous; once a file is downloaded, the connection is terminated.

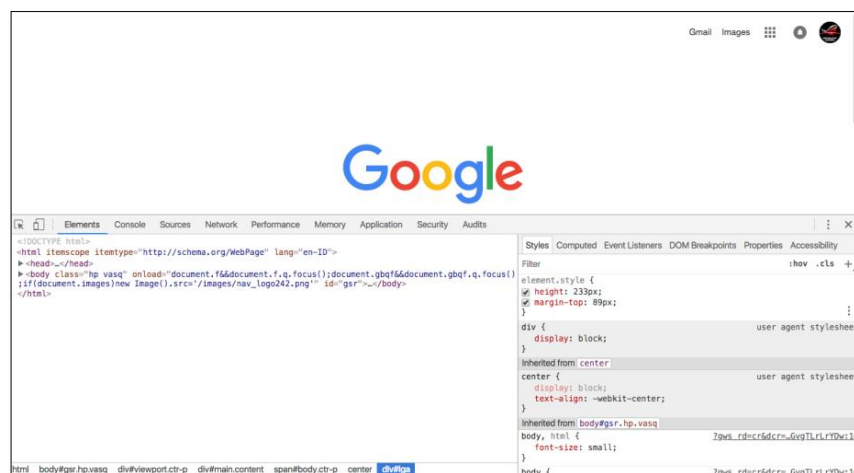


Picture 4. HTTP Request and Response

## Hypertext Markup Language (HTML)

HyperText Markup Language (HTML) is a language used to create web pages, where formatting is done using simple hypertext written in ASCII format to produce an integrated visual display. HTML is an internet standard defined and regulated by the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C). HTML was created through a collaboration between Tim Berners-Lee and Robert Cailliau while they were working at CERN in 1989 (CERN is a high-energy physics research organization in Geneva).

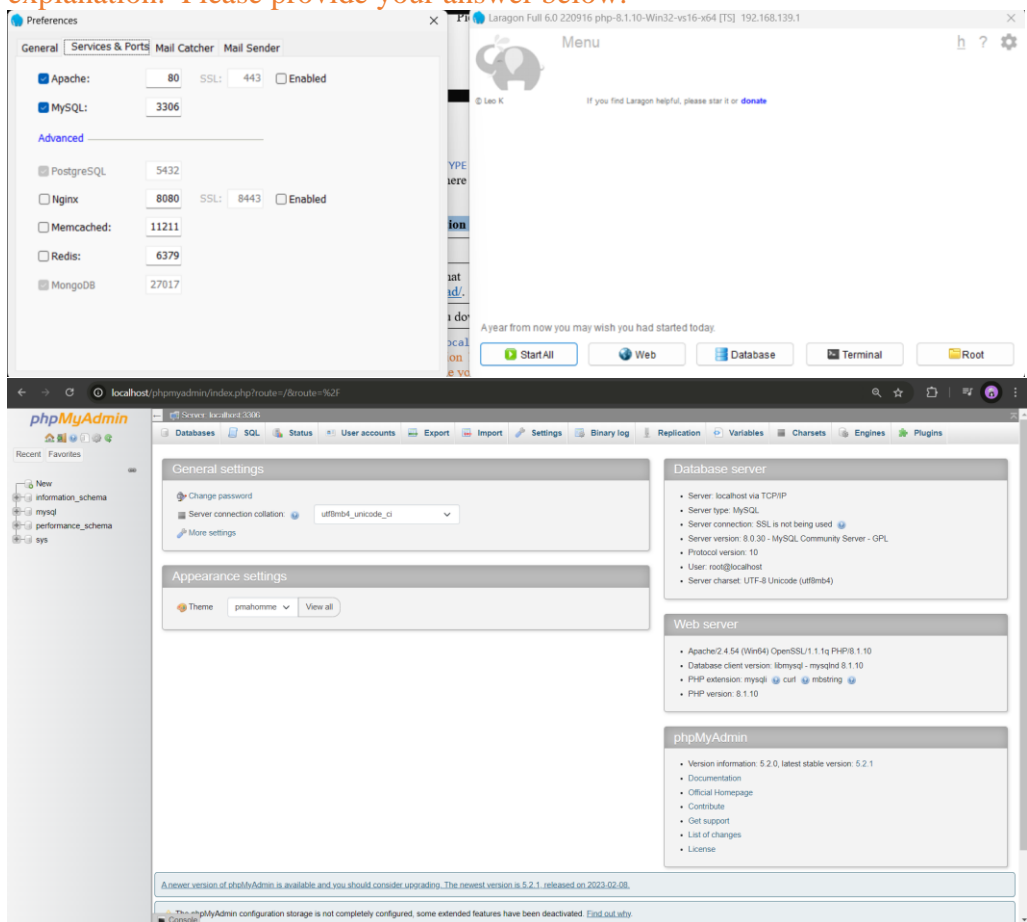
HTML can be read on various platforms and is a flexible programming language that can be combined with other programming languages such as PHP, ASP, JSP, and JavaScript. Certain tags in HTML documents define how text is formatted, and there are also other tags that specify how to respond to user actions. For example, open the page [www.google.com](http://www.google.com), right-click in the browser (Chrome), and select "inspect," which will display the browser's developer tools as shown in Figure 5.



Picture 5. Inspect Element

In the first line, there is the text `<!DOCTYPE HTML>`, which indicates that the document you are viewing is an HTML document. On the second line, there is also the `<HTML>` tag, which further signifies that the code written within it is HTML code.

## Practical Section 1. Laragon Installation

Steps	Description
1	Download Laragon that matches your operating system from the link <a href="https://laragon.org/download/">https://laragon.org/download/</a> .
2	Install the Laragon that you downloaded in step 1.
3	<p>Open your browser, type <code>localhost</code>, and run it.  Record the results (question No. 1). Include a screenshot of the display and provide an explanation. Please provide your answer below.</p>  <p>The screenshot shows two windows. The top window is the Laragon application interface, displaying 'Services &amp; Ports' with settings for Apache (port 80), MySQL (port 3306), PostgreSQL (port 5432), Nginx (port 8080), Memcached (port 11211), Redis (port 6379), and MongoDB (port 27017). The bottom window is the phpMyAdmin web interface, showing 'General settings' and 'Database server' information. The phpMyAdmin interface includes a sidebar with 'New', 'information_schema', 'mysql', 'performance_schema', and 'sys' databases. The main content area shows 'General settings' with options for 'Change password', 'Server connection collation' (set to 'utf8mb4_unicode_ci'), and 'More settings'. The 'Database server' section lists details: 'Server: localhost via TCP/IP', 'Server type: MySQL', 'Server connection: SSL is not being used', 'Server version: 8.0.30 - MySQL Community Server - GPL', 'Protocol version: 10', 'User: root@localhost', and 'Server charset: UTF-8 Unicode (utf8mb4)'. The 'Web server' section lists: 'Apache/2.4.54 (Ubuntu)', 'OpenSSL/1.1.1g', 'PHP/8.1.10', 'Database client version: libmysql - mysqlnd 8.1.10', 'PHP extension: mysqli, curl, mbstring', and 'PHP version: 8.1.10'. The 'phpMyAdmin' section shows version information (5.2.0, latest stable version: 5.2.1), documentation, official homepage, contribute, get support, list of changes, and license.</p> <p>Explanation :</p>
4	After completing the Laragon installation, proceed to Practical Section 2: Starting HTML.

HTML is the standard format used to create web page documents. An HTML document has paired syntax called TAGs that are used to apply the desired effects. Generally, the format of a TAG is as follows:



Closing Tag

## Basic Structure of an HTML Page

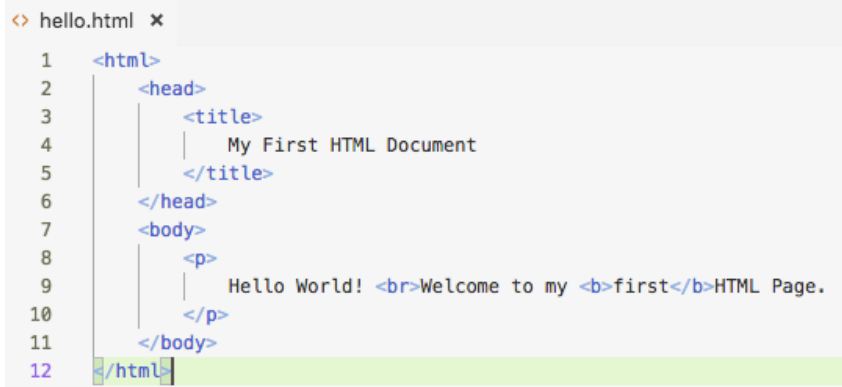
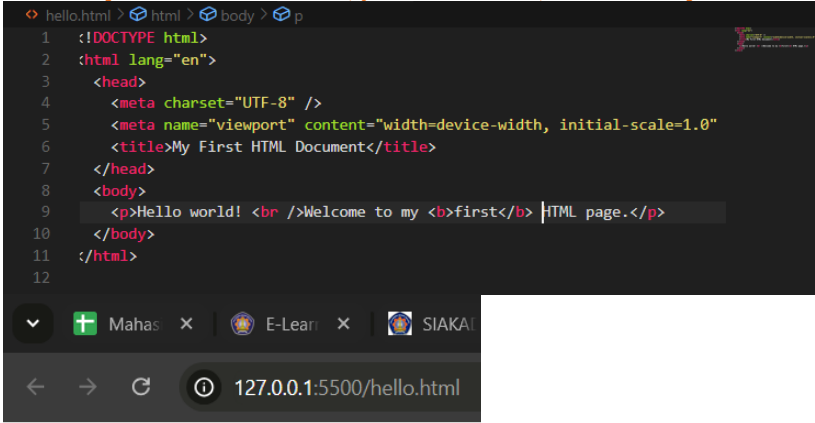
Every HTML document must start with the `<html>` tag and end with its complement, the `</html>` tag. An HTML document also includes three pairs of tags:

- `<head>` and `</head>`: Used to declare information about the HTML document.
- `<title>` and `</title>`: Used to add the title in the browser's title bar.
- `<body>` and `</body>`: Used to enclose all the text on the HTML page.

In HTML5, the structure is more concise, as shown below:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
  <head>
    <!-- This is a comment line, it is not processed. -->
    <title>Document Title in HTML5</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    This is body content
  </body>
</html>
```

## Practical Section 2: Starting HTML

Steps	Description
1	Open the Laragon folder in the directory where you installed Laragon. Navigate to the directory <code>C:\laragon\www</code> , and then create a new folder named <code>dasarWeb</code> .
2	Next, open your text editor, create a new file named <code>hello.html</code> , and save it in the <code>dasarWeb</code> directory that you just created.
	 <pre> &lt;? hello.html x 1  &lt;html&gt; 2      &lt;head&gt; 3          &lt;title&gt; 4              My First HTML Document 5          &lt;/title&gt; 6      &lt;/head&gt; 7      &lt;body&gt; 8          &lt;p&gt; 9              Hello World! &lt;br&gt;Welcome to my &lt;b&gt;first&lt;/b&gt;HTML Page. 10         &lt;/p&gt; 11     &lt;/body&gt; 12 &lt;/html&gt; </pre>
3	Open your browser and type the following address: <code>localhost/dasarWeb/hello.html</code> .
4	Observe what appears in the browser.
5	<p>Record your observations (question No. 2) and write your answer below.</p>  <pre> &lt;? hello.html &gt; &lt;? html &gt; &lt;? body &gt; &lt;? p 1  &lt;!DOCTYPE html&gt; 2  &lt;html lang="en"&gt; 3      &lt;head&gt; 4          &lt;meta charset="UTF-8" /&gt; 5          &lt;meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0" /&gt; 6          &lt;title&gt;My First HTML Document&lt;/title&gt; 7      &lt;/head&gt; 8      &lt;body&gt; 9          &lt;p&gt;Hello world! &lt;br /&gt;Welcome to my &lt;b&gt;first&lt;/b&gt; HTML page.&lt;/p&gt; 10     &lt;/body&gt; 11 &lt;/html&gt; 12 </pre> <p>Hello world! Welcome to my <b>first</b> HTML page.</p> <p>Explanation :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <code>&lt;html&gt;</code> : Used to define the entire HTML document.</li> <li>- <code>&lt;head&gt;</code> : Contains meta information about the document, such as the title, links to CSS files, and more.</li> <li>- <code>&lt;title&gt;</code> : Used inside the <code>&lt;head&gt;</code> element to specify the title of the web page that will be displayed on the browser tab. It is important to remember that in a single HTML document, only one <code>&lt;title&gt;</code> tag will be accepted.</li> <li>- <code>&lt;body&gt;</code> : This is the main part of the webpage, which contains all the content that you want to show to the audience.</li> <li>- <code>&lt;p&gt;</code> : Function for text paragraphs.</li> <li>- <code>&lt;br&gt;</code> : Used to create line breaks in text.</li> </ul>
6	Remove the <code>&lt;br&gt;</code> tag from the code, observe the difference, and describe below what the function of the <code>&lt;br&gt;</code> tag is. (question No. 3) Write your answer below.

```
hello.html > html > body > p
1  <!DOCTYPE html>
2  <html lang="en">
3    <head>
4      <meta charset="UTF-8" />
5      <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
6      <title>My First HTML Document</title>
7    </head>
8    <body>
9      <p>Hello world! Welcome to my <b>first</b> HTML page.</p>
10   </body>
11 </html>
12
```

Browser tabs: Mahas, E-Learn, SIAKA

Address bar: 127.0.0.1:5500/hello.html

Hello world! Welcome to my **first** HTML page.

Explanation :

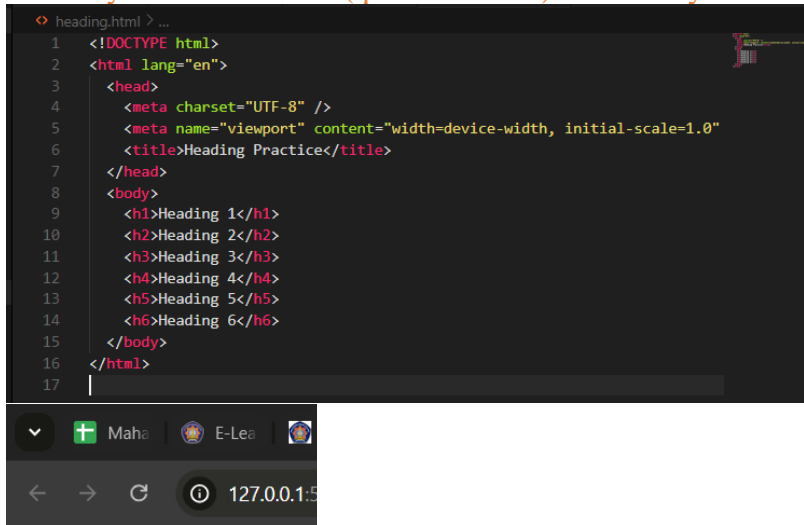
- The line break between 'Hello world!' and 'Welcome to my first HTML page' will disappear and will become a single line. This is because the `**<br>**` tag function which has the function of giving line breaks is removed.

### Practical Section 3: Text Formatting

HTML provides a variety of elements that can be used for text formatting.

#### ❖ Heading

A heading is one of the essential elements in an HTML document. A heading is defined using the `<h>` tag and is closed with the `</h>` tag, where *n* represents the type, with values ranging from 1 to 6.

Steps	Description
1	Create a file named <code>heading.html</code> and save it in the <code>dasarWeb</code> folder that you created in Practical Section 2.
2	Type the following code into <code>heading.html</code>
	<pre> &lt;&gt; heading.html x 1  &lt;html&gt; 2    &lt;body&gt; 3      &lt;h1&gt;Heading 1&lt;/h1&gt; 4      &lt;h2&gt;Heading 2&lt;/h2&gt; 5      &lt;h3&gt;Heading 3&lt;/h3&gt; 6      &lt;h4&gt;Heading 4&lt;/h4&gt; 7      &lt;h5&gt;Heading 5&lt;/h5&gt; 8      &lt;h6&gt;Heading 6&lt;/h6&gt; 9    &lt;/body&gt; 10 &lt;/html&gt; </pre>
3	Open your browser and type the following address: <code>localhost/dasarWeb/heading.html</code> .
4	Observe what appears in the browser.
5	<p>Record your observations (question No. 4) and write your answer below.</p>  <p>The screenshot shows a code editor with the following HTML code:</p> <pre> 1 &lt;!DOCTYPE html&gt; 2 &lt;html lang="en"&gt; 3 &lt;head&gt; 4   &lt;meta charset="UTF-8" /&gt; 5   &lt;meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0"&gt; 6   &lt;title&gt;Heading Practice&lt;/title&gt; 7 &lt;/head&gt; 8 &lt;body&gt; 9   &lt;h1&gt;Heading 1&lt;/h1&gt; 10  &lt;h2&gt;Heading 2&lt;/h2&gt; 11  &lt;h3&gt;Heading 3&lt;/h3&gt; 12  &lt;h4&gt;Heading 4&lt;/h4&gt; 13  &lt;h5&gt;Heading 5&lt;/h5&gt; 14  &lt;h6&gt;Heading 6&lt;/h6&gt; 15 &lt;/body&gt; 16 &lt;/html&gt; </pre> <p>Below the code editor, a browser window is shown with the following output:</p> <p><b>Heading 1</b></p> <p><b>Heading 2</b></p> <p><b>Heading 3</b></p> <p><b>Heading 4</b></p> <p><b>Heading 5</b></p> <p><b>Heading 6</b></p> <p>Explanation :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <code>&lt;h1&gt;</code> - <code>&lt;h6&gt;</code> : Used for titles and subtitles, with <code>&lt;h1&gt;</code> as the main title and <code>&lt;h6&gt;</code> as the smallest title.</li> </ul>

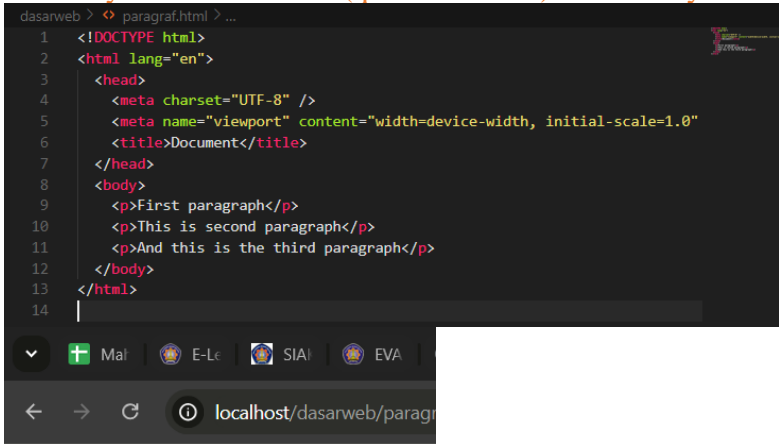


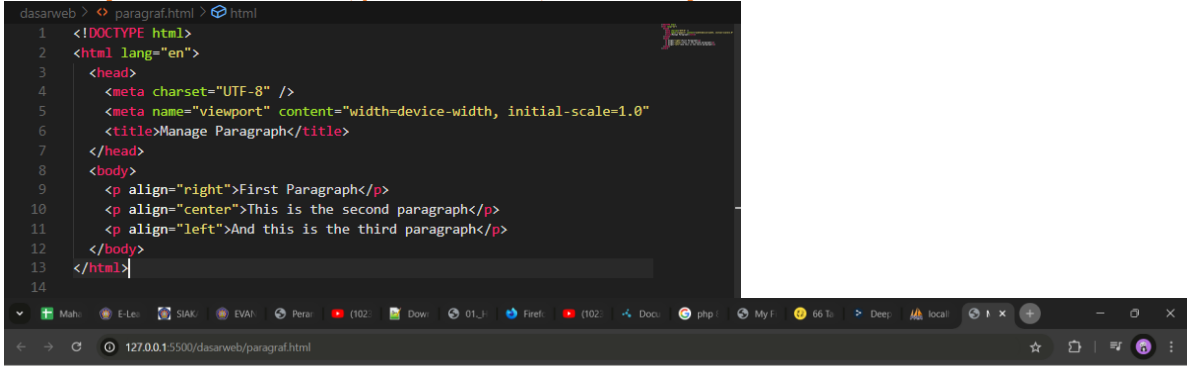
6	Add the align attribute within the heading tag as shown below and save the file as <code>headingAlign.html</code> .
7	<pre> &lt;html&gt;   &lt;body&gt;     &lt;h1 align="right"&gt;Heading 1&lt;/h1&gt;     &lt;h2 align="left"&gt;Heading 2&lt;/h2&gt;     &lt;h3 align="center"&gt;Heading 3&lt;/h3&gt;     &lt;h4&gt;Heading 4&lt;/h4&gt;     &lt;h5&gt;Heading 5&lt;/h5&gt;      &lt;h6&gt;Heading 6&lt;/h6&gt;   &lt;/body&gt; &lt;/html&gt; </pre>
8	Open your browser and type the following address: <code>localhost/dasarWeb/headingAlign.html</code> .
9	Observe what appears in the browser.
10	<p>Record your observations (question No. 5) and write your answer below.</p>  <p>The screenshot shows a code editor with the following HTML code:</p> <pre> 1 &lt;!DOCTYPE html&gt; 2 &lt;html lang="en"&gt; 3   &lt;head&gt; 4     &lt;meta charset="UTF-8" /&gt; 5     &lt;meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0" /&gt; 6     &lt;title&gt;Heading Practice&lt;/title&gt; 7   &lt;/head&gt; 8   &lt;body&gt; 9     &lt;h1 align="right"&gt;Heading 1&lt;/h1&gt; 10    &lt;h2 align="left"&gt;Heading 2&lt;/h2&gt; 11    &lt;h3 align="center"&gt;Heading 3&lt;/h3&gt; 12    &lt;h4&gt;Heading 4&lt;/h4&gt; 13    &lt;h5&gt;Heading 5&lt;/h5&gt; 14    &lt;h6&gt;Heading 6&lt;/h6&gt; 15  &lt;/body&gt; 16 &lt;/html&gt; 17 </pre> <p>The browser preview shows the rendered output:</p> <p>Heading 1 (aligned right)</p> <p>Heading 2 (aligned left)</p> <p>Heading 3 (aligned center)</p> <p>Heading 4</p> <p>Heading 5</p> <p>Heading 6</p> <p>Explanation :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>On `<code>&lt;h1&gt;</code>` align right will make the title aligned on the right, then on `<code>&lt;h2&gt;</code>` align left will make the title aligned on the left, and on `<code>&lt;h3&gt;</code>` align center will make the title aligned in the middle.</li> </ul>

#### ❖ Paragraph

Like regular text, an HTML document can consist of a collection of paragraphs. In the context of HTML, a paragraph is represented by the `<p>` tag. The `<p>` tag is actually a paired tag, although in practice, the closing tag is often omitted.

Steps	Description
1	Buat sebuah file bernama <code>paragraf.html</code> dan simpan file tersebut di dalam folder <code>dasarWeb</code> yang telah dibuat pada Praktikum 2.
2	Ketikkan kode di bawah ini dalam <code>paragraf.html</code>
3	<code>&lt;!DOCTYPE html&gt;</code>

	<pre> &lt;html lang="en"&gt;   &lt;body&gt;     &lt;p&gt;       First paragraph     &lt;/p&gt;     &lt;p&gt;       This is the second paragraph     &lt;/p&gt;     &lt;p&gt;       And this is the third paragraph     &lt;/p&gt;   &lt;/body&gt; &lt;/html&gt; </pre>
4	<p>Open your browser and type the following address:</p> <p><a href="localhost/dasarWeb/paragraf.html">localhost/dasarWeb/paragraf.html</a>.</p>
5	<p>Observe what appears in the browser.</p>
6	<p>Record your observations (question No. 6) and write your answer below.</p>  <p>The screenshot shows a code editor with the following HTML code:</p> <pre> 1 &lt;!DOCTYPE html&gt; 2 &lt;html lang="en"&gt; 3   &lt;head&gt; 4     &lt;meta charset="UTF-8" /&gt; 5     &lt;meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0" /&gt; 6     &lt;title&gt;Document&lt;/title&gt; 7   &lt;/head&gt; 8   &lt;body&gt; 9     &lt;p&gt;First paragraph&lt;/p&gt; 10    &lt;p&gt;This is second paragraph&lt;/p&gt; 11    &lt;p&gt;And this is the third paragraph&lt;/p&gt; 12  &lt;/body&gt; 13 &lt;/html&gt; 14 </pre> <p>Below the code editor, a browser window is shown with the address bar displaying <code>localhost/dasarweb/paragraf.html</code>. The browser content area displays the rendered HTML:</p> <p>First paragraph</p> <p>This is second paragraph</p> <p>And this is the third paragraph</p> <p>Explanation :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Every time we add a `<p>` tag it will add a new paragraph</p></li> </ul>
7	<p>To adjust the paragraph alignment, use the align attribute within the paragraph tag.</p>
8	<p>Add the align attribute in the paragraph tag as shown below and save the file as <a href="#">paragrafAlign.html</a>.</p>
9	<pre> &lt;!DOCTYPE html&gt; &lt;html lang="en"&gt;   &lt;head&gt;     &lt;title&gt;       Manage Paragraph     &lt;/title&gt;   &lt;/head&gt;   &lt;body&gt;     &lt;p align="right"&gt;       First Paragraph     &lt;/p&gt;     &lt;p align="center"&gt;       This is the second paragraph     &lt;/p&gt;     &lt;p align="left"&gt;       And this is the third paragraph     &lt;/p&gt;   &lt;/body&gt; &lt;/html&gt; </pre>

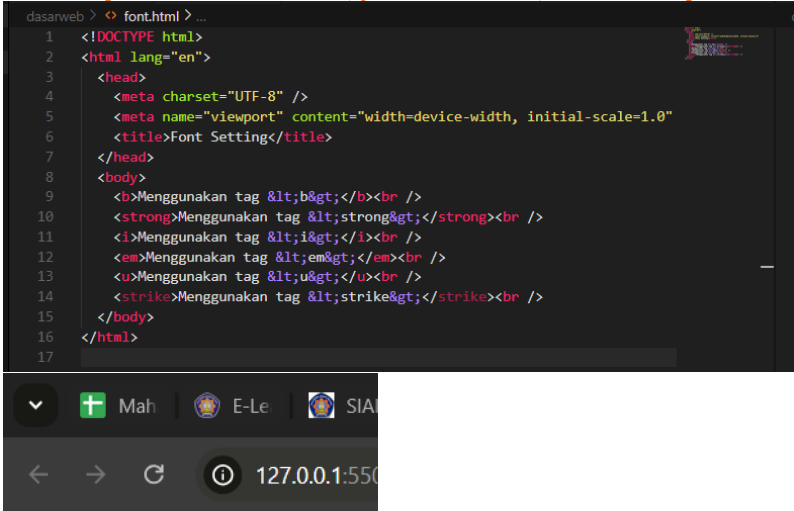
10	Open your browser and type the following address: <a href="localhost/dasarWeb/paragrafAlign.html">localhost/dasarWeb/paragrafAlign.html</a> .
11	Observe what appears in the browser.
12	<p>Record your observations (question No. 7) and write your answer below.</p>  <p>The screenshot shows a code editor with the following HTML code:</p> <pre> 1 &lt;!DOCTYPE html&gt; 2 &lt;html lang="en"&gt; 3   &lt;head&gt; 4     &lt;meta charset="UTF-8" /&gt; 5     &lt;meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0" /&gt; 6     &lt;title&gt;Manage Paragraph&lt;/title&gt; 7   &lt;/head&gt; 8   &lt;body&gt; 9     &lt;p align="right"&gt;First Paragraph&lt;/p&gt; 10    &lt;p align="center"&gt;This is the second paragraph&lt;/p&gt; 11    &lt;p align="left"&gt;And this is the third paragraph&lt;/p&gt; 12  &lt;/body&gt; 13 &lt;/html&gt; 14 </pre> <p>The browser preview shows the rendered output:</p> <p>First Paragraph</p> <p>This is the second paragraph</p> <p>And this is the third paragraph</p> <p>Explanation :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Align right will make the paragraph aligned on the right, then for align center will make the paragraph aligned in the middle, and for align left will make the paragraph aligned on the left.</li> </ul>

## ❖ Font

HTML provides several elements that can be used to manage fonts, such as **bold**, *italic*, underline, and many more. Additionally, this section will explain how to print tags. As you may know, the `<p>` tag in a document is automatically interpreted as a paragraph. However, to display the `<p>` character on the screen, we need to use entity names.

For example, the `<` character is represented by the entity name `&lt;`, and the `>` character is represented by `&gt;`.

## Practical Section 4 : Font

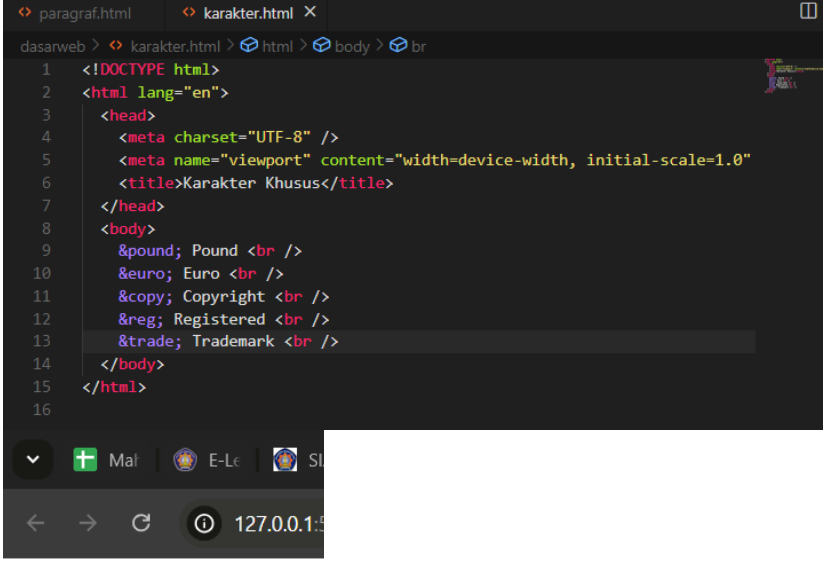
Steps	Description
1	Create a file named <code>font.html</code> and save it in the <code>dasarWeb</code> folder that you created in Practical Section 2.
2	Type the following code into <code>font.html</code> :
3	<pre> 1  &lt;html&gt; 2    &lt;head&gt; 3      &lt;title&gt;Pengaturan Font&lt;/title&gt; 4    &lt;/head&gt; 5    &lt;body&gt; 6      &lt;b&gt;Menggunakan tag &lt;b&gt;&lt;/b&gt;&lt;br&gt; 7      &lt;strong&gt;Menggunakan tag &lt;strong&gt;&lt;/strong&gt;&lt;br&gt; 8      &lt;i&gt;Menggunakan tag &lt;i&gt;&lt;/i&gt;&lt;br&gt; 9      &lt;em&gt;Menggunakan tag &lt;em&gt;&lt;/em&gt;&lt;br&gt; 10     &lt;u&gt;Menggunakan tag &lt;u&gt;&lt;/u&gt;&lt;br&gt; 11     &lt;strike&gt;Menggunakan tag &lt;strike&gt;&lt;/strike&gt; 12   &lt;/body&gt; 13 &lt;/html&gt; </pre>
4	Open your browser and type the following address: <code>localhost/dasarWeb/font.html</code> .
5	Observe what appears in the browser.
6	<p>Record your observations (question No. 8) and write your answer below.</p>  <p>The screenshot shows a code editor with the following HTML code:</p> <pre> 1  &lt;!DOCTYPE html&gt; 2  &lt;html lang="en"&gt; 3    &lt;head&gt; 4      &lt;meta charset="UTF-8" /&gt; 5      &lt;meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0"&gt; 6      &lt;title&gt;Font Setting&lt;/title&gt; 7    &lt;/head&gt; 8    &lt;body&gt; 9      &lt;b&gt;Menggunakan tag &lt;b&gt;&lt;/b&gt;&lt;br /&gt; 10     &lt;strong&gt;Menggunakan tag &lt;strong&gt;&lt;/strong&gt;&lt;br /&gt; 11     &lt;i&gt;Menggunakan tag &lt;i&gt;&lt;/i&gt;&lt;br /&gt; 12     &lt;em&gt;Menggunakan tag &lt;em&gt;&lt;/em&gt;&lt;br /&gt; 13     &lt;u&gt;Menggunakan tag &lt;u&gt;&lt;/u&gt;&lt;br /&gt; 14     &lt;strike&gt;Menggunakan tag &lt;strike&gt;&lt;/strike&gt;&lt;br /&gt; 15   &lt;/body&gt; 16 &lt;/html&gt; </pre> <p>Below the code editor, a browser window is shown with the address <code>127.0.0.1:5500</code>. The rendered output in the browser is:</p> <p><b>Menggunakan tag &lt;b&gt;</b></p> <p><b>Menggunakan tag &lt;strong&gt;</b></p> <p><i>Menggunakan tag &lt;i&gt;</i></p> <p><i>Menggunakan tag &lt;em&gt;</i></p> <p><u>Menggunakan tag &lt;u&gt;</u></p> <p><del>Menggunakan tag &lt;strike&gt;</del></p> <p>Explanation :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <code>&lt;b&gt;</code> : Make the text bold.</li> <li>- <code>&lt;strong&gt;</code> : Gives strong emphasis to the text (usually displayed as bold).</li> <li>- <code>&lt;i&gt;</code> : Create italic text.</li> <li>- <code>&lt;em&gt;</code> : Gives emphasis to the text (usually displayed as italics).</li> <li>- <code>&lt;u&gt;</code> : Create underline text.</li> <li>- <code>&lt;strike&gt;</code> : Make the text centered (strike).</li> </ul>

### ❖ Special Characters

In HTML, we can also display special characters by using entity names. The table below shows some types of special characters that can be used along with their entity names.

Character	Description	Special Characters
¢	Cent	&cent;
£	Pound	&pound;
¥	Yen	&yen;
€	Euro	&euro;
©	Copyright	&copy;
®	Registered	&reg;
™	Trademark	&trade;

## Practical Section 5: Special Characters

Steps	Description
1	Create a file named <code>karakter.html</code> and save it in the <code>dasarWeb</code> folder that you created in Practical Section 2.
2	Type the following code into <code>karakter.html</code> :
3	<pre> &lt;&gt; karakter.html x 1  &lt;html&gt; 2    &lt;head&gt; 3      &lt;title&gt;Karakter Khusus&lt;/title&gt; 4    &lt;/head&gt; 5    &lt;body&gt; 6      &amp;pound; Pound &lt;br&gt; 7      &amp;euro; Euro &lt;br&gt; 8      &amp;copy; Copyright &lt;br&gt; 9      &amp;reg; Registered &lt;br&gt; 10     &amp;trade; Trademark &lt;br&gt; 11   &lt;/body&gt; 12 &lt;/html&gt; </pre>
4	Open your browser and type the following address: <code>localhost/dasarWeb/karakter.html</code> .
5	Observe what appears in the browser.
6	<p>Record your observations (question No. 9) and write your answer below.</p>  <p>£ Pound          € Euro          © Copyright          ® Registered          ™ Trademark</p> <p>Explanation :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- entity <code>&amp;pound</code> will give the pound character</li> <li>- entity <code>&amp;euro</code> will give the euro character</li> <li>- entity <code>&amp;copy</code> will give the copyright character</li> <li>- entity <code>&amp;reg</code> will give the registered character</li> <li>- entity <code>&amp;trade</code> will give the trademark character</li> </ul>

## Practical Section 6: Horizontal Line

In HTML, a horizontal line is represented by the `<hr>` tag. Although most browsers render this element with slightly different visualizations, it essentially represents a horizontal line.

Steps	Description
1	Buat sebuah file bernama <code>garishorizontal.html</code> dan simpan file tersebut di dalam folder <code>dasarWeb</code> yang telah dibuat pada Praktikum 2.
2	Ketikkan kode di bawah ini dalam <code>garishorizontal.html</code>
3	<pre>&lt;!DOCTYPE html&gt; &lt;html lang="en"&gt;   &lt;head&gt;     &lt;title&gt;       Create Horizontal Line     &lt;/title&gt;   &lt;/head&gt;   &lt;body&gt;     UNDANG-UNDANG DASAR NEGARA REPUBLIK INDONESIA TAHUN 1945 &lt;br&gt;     PEMBUKAAN &lt;br&gt;     Bahwa sesungguhnya kemerdekaan itu ialah hak segala bangsa dan oleh sebab itu, &lt;br&gt;     maka penjajahan di atas dunia harus dihapuskan, karena tidak sesuai dengan peri-kemanusiaan dan     peri-keadilan. &lt;br&gt;     Dan perjuangan pergerakan kemerdekaan Indonesia &lt;br&gt;     telah sampailah kepada saat yang membahagiakan dengan selamat sentausa &lt;br&gt;     mengantarkan rakyat Indonesia ke depan pintu gerbang kemerdekaan Negara Indonesia &lt;br&gt;     yang merdeka, bersatu, berdaulat, adil dan makmur. &lt;br&gt;     Atas berkat rakhmat Allah yang maha kuasa dan dengan didorongkan oleh keinginan luhur &lt;br&gt;     supaya berkehidupan kebangsaan yang bebas, &lt;br&gt;     maka rakyat Indonesai menyatakan dengan ini kemerdekaannya. &lt;br&gt;     Kemudian dari pada itu &lt;br&gt;     untuk membentuk suatu Pemerintah Negara Indonesia &lt;br&gt;     yang melindungi segenap bangsa Indonesia dan seluruh tumpah darah Indonesia &lt;br&gt;     dan untuk memajukan kesejahteraan umum, mencerdaskan kehidupan bangsa &lt;br&gt;     dan ikut melaksanakan ketertiban dunia yang berdasarkan kemerdekaan, perdamaian abadi dan keadilan     sosial, &lt;br&gt;     maka disusunlah Kemerdekaan Kebangsaan Indonesia itu dalam suatu susunan Negara Republik     Indonesia, &lt;br&gt;     yang berkedaulatan rakyat dengan berdasar kepada: &lt;br&gt;     Ketuhanan Yang Maha Esa, &lt;br&gt;     Kemanusiaan yang adil dan beradab, &lt;br&gt;     persatuan Indonesia &lt;br&gt;     dan kerakyatan yang dipimpin oleh hikmat kebijaksanaan dalam permusyawaratan/perwakilan, &lt;br&gt;     serta dengan mewujudkan suatu keadilan sosial bagi seluruh rakyat Indonesia.   &lt;/body&gt; &lt;/html&gt;</pre>
4	Open your browser and type the following address: <a href="localhost/dasarWeb/garishorizontal.html">localhost/dasarWeb/garishorizontal.html</a> .
5	Observe what appears in the browser.
6	Record your observations (question No. 10) and write your answer below.

```
karakter.html X garishorizontal.html X
dasarweb > garishorizontal.html > html > body
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html lang="en">
3   <head>
4     <meta charset="UTF-8" />
5     <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0" />
6     <title>Create Horizontal Line</title>
7   </head>
8   <body>
9     UNDANG-UNDANG DASAR NEGARA REPUBLIK INDONESIA TAHUN 1945
10    <hr />
11    PEMBUKAAN <br />
12    Bahwa sesungguhnya kemerdekaan itu ialah hak segala bangsa dan oleh sebab itu,
13    <br />
14    maka penjajahan di atas dunia harus dihapuskan, karena tidak sesuai dengan
15    peri-kemanusiaan dan peri-keadilan.
16    <hr />
17    Dan perjuangan pergerakan kemerdekaan Indonesia <br />
18    telah sampailah kepada saat yang membahagiakan dengan selamat sentausa
19    <br />
20    mengantarkan rakyat Indonesia ke depan pintu gerbang kemerdekaan Negara
21    Indonesia <br />
22    yang merdeka, bersatu, berdaulat, adil dan makmur.
23    <hr />
24    Atas berkat rahmat Allah yang maha kuasa dan dengan didorongkan oleh
25    keinginan luhur <br />
26    supaya berkehidupan kebangsaan yang bebas, <br />
27    maka rakyat Indonesai menyatakan dengan ini kemerdekaannya.
28    <hr />
29    Kemudian dari pada itu <br />
30    untuk membentuk suatu Pemerintah Negara Indonesia <br />
31    yang melindungi segenap bangsa Indonesia dan seluruh tumpah darah Ind
32    <br />
33    dan untuk memajukan kesejahteraan umum, mencerdaskan kehidupan bangsa
34    dan ikut melaksanakan ketertiban dunia yang berdasarkan kemerdekaan,
35    perdamaian abadi dan keadilan sosial, <br />
36    maka disusunlah Kemerdekaan Kebangsaan Indonesia itu dalam suatu susur
37    Negara Republik Indonesia, <br />
38    yang berkedaulatan rakyat dengan berdasar kepada: <br />
39    Ketuhanan Yang Maha Esa, <br />
40    Kemanusiaan yang adil dan beradab, <br />
41    persatuan Indonesia <br />
42    dan kerakyatan yang dipimpin oleh hikmat kebijaksanaan dalam
43    permusyawaratan/perwakilan, <br />
44    serta dengan mewujudkan suatu keadilan sosial bagi seluruh rakyat Ind
45    </body>
46 </html>
47
```

UNDANG-UNDANG DASAR NEGARA REPUBLIK INDONESIA TAHUN 1945

#### PEMBUKAAN

Bahwa sesungguhnya kemerdekaan itu ialah hak segala bangsa dan oleh sebab itu, maka penjajahan di atas dunia harus dihapuskan, karena tidak sesuai dengan peri-kemanusiaan dan peri-keadilan.

Dan perjuangan pergerakan kemerdekaan Indonesia telah sampailah kepada saat yang membahagiakan dengan selamat sentausa mengantarkan rakyat Indonesia ke depan pintu gerbang kemerdekaan Negara Indonesia yang merdeka, bersatu, berdaulat, adil dan makmur.

Atas berkat rahmat Allah yang maha kuasa dan dengan didorongkan oleh keinginan luhur supaya berkehidupan kebangsaan yang bebas, maka rakyat Indonesai menyatakan dengan ini kemerdekaannya.

Kemudian dari pada itu untuk membentuk suatu Pemerintah Negara Indonesia yang melindungi segenap bangsa Indonesia dan seluruh tumpah darah Indonesia dan untuk memajukan kesejahteraan umum, mencerdaskan kehidupan bangsa dan ikut melaksanakan ketertiban dunia yang berdasarkan kemerdekaan, perdamaian abadi dan keadilan sosial, maka disusunlah Kemerdekaan Kebangsaan Indonesia itu dalam suatu susunan Negara Republik Indonesia, yang berkedaulatan rakyat dengan berdasar kepada: Ketuhanan Yang Maha Esa, Kemanusiaan yang adil dan beradab, persatuan Indonesia dan kerakyatan yang dipimpin oleh hikmat kebijaksanaan dalam permusyawaratan/perwakilan, serta dengan mewujudkan suatu keadilan sosial bagi seluruh rakyat Indonesia.

#### Explanation :

- `**<hr>**` : serves to create horizontal lines on the page, usually to separate content.



## Practical Section 7: Using List

HTML supports lists in the form of ordered, unordered, and definition lists. For each of these types, there are list items represented by the `<li>` and `</li>` tags, which indicate the individual items within the list.

Steps	Description
1	Create a file named <code>list.html</code> and save it in the <code>dasarWeb</code> folder that you created in Practical Section 2.
2	Type the following code into <code>list.html</code> :
3	<pre>&lt;? list.html x 1  &lt;html&gt; 2    &lt;head&gt; 3      &lt;title&gt;Bekerja dengan List&lt;/title&gt; 4    &lt;/head&gt; 5    &lt;body&gt; 6      Ordered List 7      &lt;ol&gt; 8        &lt;li&gt;satu&lt;/li&gt; 9        &lt;li&gt;dua&lt;/li&gt; 10       &lt;li&gt;tiga&lt;/li&gt; 11     &lt;/ol&gt; 12     &lt;br&gt; 13     &lt;hr&gt; 14     Unordered List 15     &lt;ul&gt; 16       &lt;li&gt;satu&lt;/li&gt; 17       &lt;li&gt;dua&lt;/li&gt; 18       &lt;li&gt;tiga&lt;/li&gt; 19     &lt;/ul&gt; 20     &lt;br&gt; 21     &lt;hr&gt; 22     Definition List 23     &lt;dl&gt; 24       &lt;dt&gt;satu&lt;/dt&gt; 25       &lt;dd&gt;satu satu&lt;/dd&gt; 26       &lt;dd&gt;satu dua&lt;/dd&gt; 27       &lt;dt&gt;dua&lt;/dt&gt; 28       &lt;dd&gt;dua dua&lt;/dd&gt; 29     &lt;/dl&gt; 30   &lt;/body&gt; 31 &lt;/html&gt;</pre>
4	Open your browser and type the following address: <code>localhost/dasarWeb/list.html</code> .
5	Observe what appears in the browser.
6	Record your observations (question No. 11) and write your answer below.

```
dasarweb > < list.html > html > body > br
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html lang="en">
3 <head>
4 <meta charset="UTF-8" />
5 <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0" />
6 <title>Bekerja Dengan List</title>
7 </head>
8 <body>
9 Ordered List
10 <ol>
11 <li>satu</li>
12 <li>dua</li>
13 <li>tiga</li>
14 </ol>
15 <br />
16 <hr />
17 Unordered List
18 <ul>
19 <li>satu</li>
20 <li>dua</li>
21 <li>tiga</li>
22 </ul>
23 <br />
24 <hr />
25 Definition List
26 <dl>
27 <dt>satu</dt>
28 <dd>satu satu</dd>
29 <dd>satu dua</dd>
30 <dt>dua</dt>
31 <dd>dua dua</dd>
32 </dl>
33 </body>
34 </html>
```

#### Ordered List

1. satu
2. dua
3. tiga

---

#### Unordered List

- satu
- dua
- tiga

---

#### Definition List

satu  
satu satu  
satu dua  
dua  
dua dua

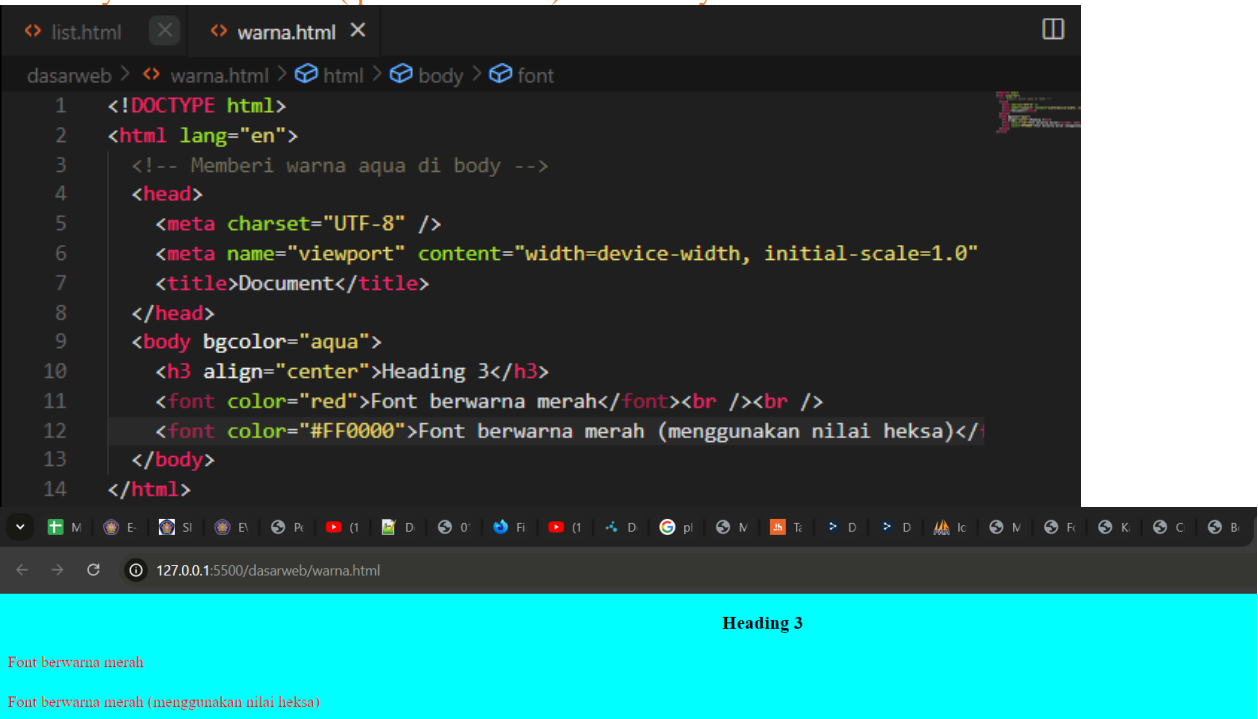
#### Explanation :

- ``<ol>`` : serves to create a sequential list.
- ``<li>`` : defines an item in the list.
- ``<ul>`` : serves to create an unordered list.
- ``<dl>`` : serves to list descriptions.
- ``<dt>`` : defines the name in the description list.
- ``<dd>`` : serves to define the description of the item in the description list.

## Practical Section 8: Coloring

To set a background color, HTML provides the `bgcolor` attribute in the `<body>` tag. This attribute can be filled with a color name (e.g., red) or a hexadecimal code (e.g., #FFFFFF).

For certain other elements, the `color` attribute is available to apply coloring. Similar to `bgcolor`, the value of this attribute can also be a color name or a hexadecimal code.

Steps	Description
1	Create a file named <code>warna.html</code> and save it in the <code>dasarWeb</code> folder that you created in Practical Section 2.
2	Type the following code into <code>warna.html</code>
3	<pre> 1  &lt;html&gt; 2  &lt;!-- Memberi warna aqua di body --&gt; 3 4      &lt;head&gt; 5          &lt;title&gt; 6              Pewarnaan 7          &lt;/title&gt; 8      &lt;/head&gt; 9      &lt;body bgcolor="aqua"&gt; 10         &lt;h3 align="center"&gt;Heading 3&lt;/h3&gt; 11         &lt;font color="red"&gt;Font berwarna merah&lt;/font&gt;&lt;br&gt;&lt;br&gt; 12         &lt;font color="#FF0000"&gt;Font berwarna merah (menggunakan nilai heksa)&lt;/font&gt; 13     &lt;/body&gt; 14 &lt;/html&gt; 15 </pre>
4	Open your browser and type the following address: <code>localhost/dasarWeb/warna.html</code> .
5	Observe what appears in the browser.
6	<p>Record your observations (question No. 12) and write your answer below.</p>  <p>Explanation :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Font color tag belongs to the formatting category. Its function is to set the color of text in website content.</li> </ul>

## Practical Section 9: Working with Images

An HTML document can contain graphics in addition to text. HTML offers the `<img>` tag, which is supported by several attributes, for this purpose.

Steps	Description
1	Place an image in the <code>dasarWeb</code> folder with any size and name the image <code>bunga2</code> . If the image is in JPG format, the name should be <code>bunga2.jpg</code> (the file can be in a format other than JPG).
2	Create a new folder inside the <code>dasarWeb</code> folder and name it <code>img</code> .
3	Place a different image with any size in the <code>img</code> folder and name it <code>bunga1</code> . If the file is in JPG format, the name should be <code>bunga1.jpg</code> (the file can be in a format other than JPG).
4	Create a file named <code>gambar.html</code> and save it in the <code>dasarWeb</code> folder that you created in Practical Section 2.
5	Type the following code into <code>gambar.html</code> :
6	<pre> 1  &lt;html&gt; 2    &lt;head&gt; 3      &lt;title&gt; 4        Bekerja dengan gambar 5      &lt;/title&gt; 6    &lt;/head&gt; 7    &lt;body&gt; 8      &lt;p&gt; 9        &lt;!-- Menggunakan Path Relative --&gt; 10       &lt;img src="bunga2.jpg"&gt; 11       Vivamus sem nibh, fermentum a dolor maximus, maximus feugiat nibh. 12       Duis vel condimentum lacus. Integer euismod ligula vel turpis auctor, 13       a malesuada diam interdum. 14     &lt;br&gt; 15     &lt;hr&gt; 16   &lt;/p&gt; 17   &lt;p&gt; 18     &lt;!-- Menggunakan Path Absolute --&gt; 19     &lt;img src="../../dasarWeb/img/bunga1.jpg" align="right"&gt; 20     Vivamus sem nibh, fermentum a dolor maximus, maximus feugiat nibh. 21     Duis vel condimentum lacus. Integer euismod ligula vel turpis auctor, 22     malesuada diam interdum. 23   &lt;/p&gt; 24 &lt;/body&gt; 25 &lt;/html&gt; </pre>
7	Open your browser and type the following address: <code>localhost/dasarWeb/warna.html</code> .
8	Observe what appears in the browser.
9	Record your observations on the two methods of displaying images on the webpage (question No. 13) and write your answer below.


dasarweb > gambar.html > html

```

1  <!DOCTYPE html>
2  <html lang="en">
3  <head>
4      <meta charset="UTF-8">
5      <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
6      <title>Bekerja Dengan Gambar</title>
7  </head>
8  <body>
9      <p>
10         <!-- Menggunakan path Relative -->
11         
12         Lorem ipsum, dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Consequi
13         <br>
14         <hr>
15     </p>
16     <p>
17         <!-- Menggunakan path Absolute -->
18         
19         Lorem ipsum, dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Ab, coi
20     </p>
21 </body>
22 </html>

```

127.0.0.1:5500/dasarweb/gambar.html



Explanation :

- Path relative : This is a path that indicates the location of a file relative to the current file or directory location. Does not include the entire path of the root directory or domain.
- Path absolute : It is a path that shows the complete file location from the root of the directory (for file systems) or from the domain (for URLs), regardless of the current location.

## Practical Section 10 : Link

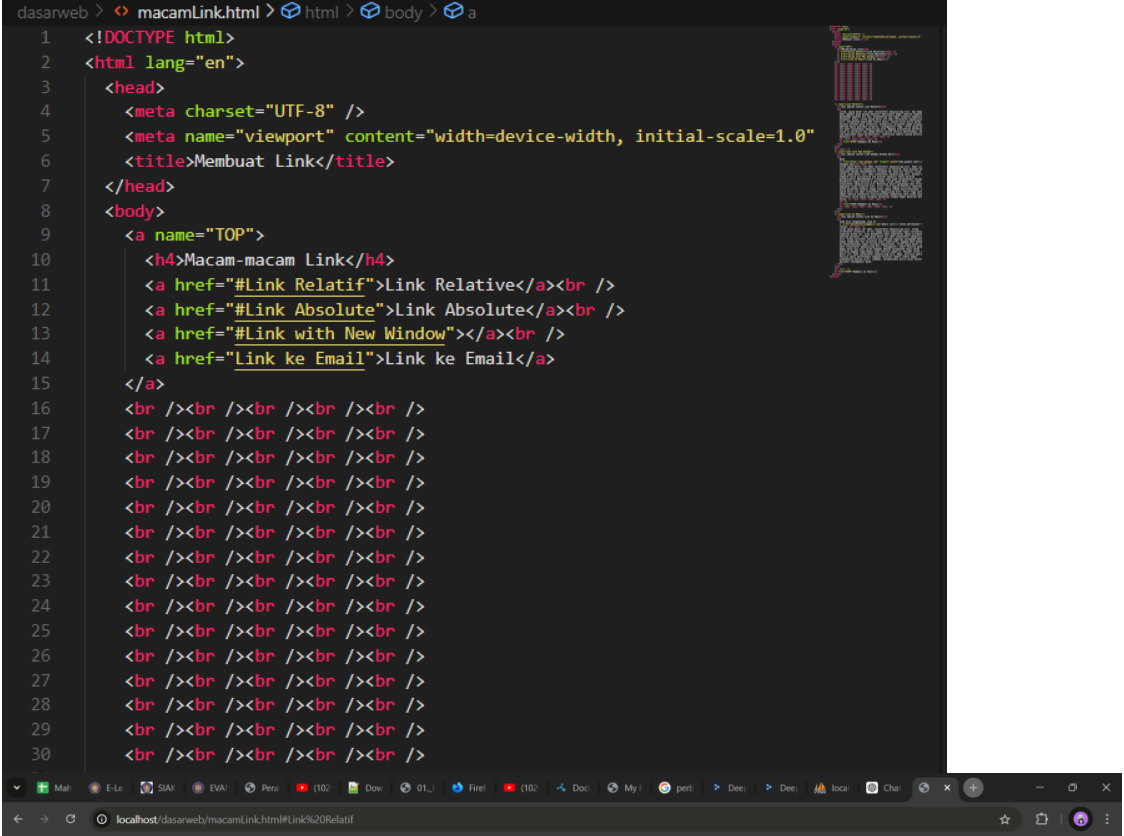
- A link in HTML is called a Hyperlink.
- A Hyperlink is an element, text, or an image that can be clicked to navigate to another document.
- The browser will highlight text or images identified as links with a color and/or underline to indicate that it is a hypertext link (hyperlink or link).
- The syntax for a link in HTML:  
The `<a>` (Anchor) tag is used to create a link to another document by adding the `href` attribute, which defines the link's destination.  
`<a href="url">linked text</a>`
  - The `href` attribute provides the link's destination address.
  - The linked `text` is the text that will appear on the webpage containing the link, and when clicked, it will navigate to the address specified in the `href` attribute.
  - Example: `<a href="https://polinema.ac.id">Click to go to Polinema</a>`
- Types of Links
  - a) **Relative Link**  
A local link that points to a location within the same website, specified by a URL (without `https://www.`).
  - b) **Absolute Link**  
Used to create a link to a webpage on another website on the internet.
  - c) **Link within the Same Document**  
This type of link is used for long documents that, when displayed in a web browser, require the user to scroll repeatedly. Navigation within the document can be simplified by creating links between sections, with each section being marked with a name. This allows a link to be placed elsewhere in the document to jump to that specific section.  
Steps to name a section within a document:
    - Place the cursor at the line or text that will mark the beginning of the section.
    - Insert the name of the section with: `<a name="section name">`.
    - Creating a link to the same document can be done similarly to absolute or relative links, but the document's name in the link is replaced with the section name, prefixed by `#`. Example:  
`<a href="#section name">Section about link</a>`.

### Practical Steps:

Steps	Description
1	Create a file named <code>macamLink.html</code> and save it in the <code>dasarWeb</code> folder that you created in Practical Section 2.
2	Type the following code into <code>macamLink.html</code> :
3	

macamLink.html x

```
1 <html>
2 <title>Membuat Link</title>
3 <head>
4
5 </head>
6 <body>
7 <a name="TOP">
8 <h4>Macam-macam Link</h4>
9 <a href="#Link Relatif">Link Relatif</a><br>
10 <a href="#Link Absolut">Link Absolut</a><br>
11 <a href="#Link with New Window">Link with New Window</a><br>
12 <a href="#Link ke Email">Link Ke Email</a>
13 </a>
14 <br><br><br><br>
15 <br><br><br><br><br>
16 <br><br><br><br><br>
17 <br><br><br><br><br>
18 <br><br><br><br><br>
19 <br><br><br><br><br>
20 <br><br><br><br><br>
21 <br><br><br><br><br>
22 <br><br><br><br><br>
23 <br><br><br><br><br>
24 <br><br><br><br><br>
25 <br><br><br><br><br>
26 <br><br><br><br><br>
27 <br><br><br><br><br>
28
29 <a name="Link Relatif">
30 <h1>Ini adalah contoh Link Relatif</h1>
31 <p>
32 Klik <a href="gambar.html">di sini</a> Jika Anda ingin menuju ke halaman berikutnya.<br><br>
33 Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipisicing elit, sed do eiusmod tempor incididunt ut
34 labore et dolore magna aliqua. Ut enim ad minim veniam, quis nostrud exercitation ullamco laboris
35 nisi ut aliquip ex ea commodo consequat. Duis aute irure dolor in reprehenderit in voluptate velit esse
36 cillum dolore eu fugiat nulla pariatur. Excepteur sint occaecat cupidatat non proident, sunt in culpa
37 qui officia deserunt mollit anim id est laborum.
38 Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipisicing elit, sed do eiusmod tempor incididunt ut
39 labore et dolore magna aliqua. Ut enim ad minim veniam, quis nostrud exercitation ullamco laboris
40 nisi ut aliquip ex ea commodo consequat. Duis aute irure dolor in reprehenderit in voluptate velit esse
41 cillum dolore eu fugiat nulla pariatur. Excepteur sint occaecat cupidatat non proident, sunt in culpa
42 qui officia deserunt mollit anim id est laborum.<br><br><br><br><br>
43 <br><br><br><br><br>
44 <a href="#TOP">Kembali Ke Menu</a>
45 </p>
46 </a><br><br>
47 <a name="Link Absolut">
48 <h1>Ini adalah contoh Link Absolut</h1>
49 <p>
50 Klik <a href="http://www.google.com">di sini</a> untuk pencarian yang Anda inginkan.<br><br>
51 Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipisicing elit, sed do eiusmod tempor incididunt ut
52 labore et dolore magna aliqua. Ut enim ad minim veniam, quis nostrud exercitation ullamco laboris
53 nisi ut aliquip ex ea commodo consequat. Duis aute irure dolor in reprehenderit in voluptate velit esse
54 cillum dolore eu fugiat nulla pariatur. Excepteur sint occaecat cupidatat non proident, sunt in culpa
55 qui officia deserunt mollit anim id est laborum.
56 Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipisicing elit, sed do eiusmod tempor incididunt ut
57 labore et dolore magna aliqua. Ut enim ad minim veniam, quis nostrud exercitation ullamco laboris
58 nisi ut aliquip ex ea commodo consequat. Duis aute irure dolor in reprehenderit in voluptate velit esse
59 cillum dolore eu fugiat nulla pariatur. Excepteur sint occaecat cupidatat non proident, sunt in culpa
60 qui officia deserunt mollit anim id est laborum.<br><br><br><br><br>
61 <br><br><br><br><br>
62 <a href="#TOP">Kembali Ke Menu</a>
63 </p>
64 </a>
65 <br><br>
66 <a name="Link with New Window">
67 <h1>Ini adalah contoh Link dengan Window Baru</h1>
68 <p>
69 Buka <a href="http://www.google.com" target="_blank">www.google.com</a> di halaman baru.<br><br>
70 Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipisicing elit, sed do eiusmod tempor incididunt ut
71 labore et dolore magna aliqua. Ut enim ad minim veniam, quis nostrud exercitation ullamco laboris
72 nisi ut aliquip ex ea commodo consequat. Duis aute irure dolor in reprehenderit in voluptate velit esse
73 cillum dolore eu fugiat nulla pariatur. Excepteur sint occaecat cupidatat non proident, sunt in culpa
74 qui officia deserunt mollit anim id est laborum.
75 Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipisicing elit, sed do eiusmod tempor incididunt ut
76 labore et dolore magna aliqua. Ut enim ad minim veniam, quis nostrud exercitation ullamco laboris
77 nisi ut aliquip ex ea commodo consequat. Duis aute irure dolor in reprehenderit in voluptate velit esse
78 cillum dolore eu fugiat nulla pariatur. Excepteur sint occaecat cupidatat non proident, sunt in culpa
79 qui officia deserunt mollit anim id est laborum.<br><br><br><br><br>
80 <br>
81 <a href="#TOP">Kembali Ke Menu</a><br><br><br><br><br><br>
82 </p>
83 </a>
84 <a name="Link ke Email">
85 <h1>Ini adalah contoh link ke email</h1>
86 <p>
87 Anda bisa menghubungi saya di <a href="mailto:dyah.ayu@polinema.ac.id">email ini</a>
88 untuk pertanyaan lebih lanjut.<br><br>
89 Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipisicing elit, sed do eiusmod tempor incididunt ut
90 labore et dolore magna aliqua. Ut enim ad minim veniam, quis nostrud exercitation ullamco laboris
91 nisi ut aliquip ex ea commodo consequat. Duis aute irure dolor in reprehenderit in voluptate velit esse
92 cillum dolore eu fugiat nulla pariatur. Excepteur sint occaecat cupidatat non proident, sunt in culpa
93 qui officia deserunt mollit anim id est laborum.
```

	<pre>94   95   96   Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipisicing elit, sed do eiusmod tempor incididunt ut 97   labore et dolore magna aliqua. Ut enim ad minim veniam, quis nostrud exercitation ullamco laboris 98   nisi ut aliquip ex ea commodo consequat. Duis aute irure dolor in reprehenderit in voluptate velit esse 99   cillum dolore eu fugiat nulla pariatur. Excepteur sint occaecat cupidatat non proident, sunt in culpa 100   qui officia deserunt mollit anim id est laborum. 101   102   103   104  </pre> <p>100     &lt;/a&gt; 101     &lt;br&gt;&lt;br&gt; 102     &lt;a href="#TOP"&gt;Kembali Ke Atas&lt;/a&gt; 103     &lt;/body&gt; 104     &lt;/html&gt;</p>
4	Open your browser and type the following address: <a href="localhost/dasarWeb/macamLink.html">localhost/dasarWeb/macamLink.html</a> .
5	Observe what appears in the browser and how each link functions.
6	<p>Record your observations (question No. 14) and write your answer below.</p>  <p><b>Ini adalah contoh Link Relatif</b></p> <p>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Quo magnam modi impedit quod quidem debitis? Reiciendis magni laborum tempora? Quibusdam quaerat eos eum, praesentium nam fugit corporis dignissimos. Voluptas, natus. Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Voluptatem explicabo facere dolor, soluta minus dicta autem ducimus placeat quia inventore, blanditiis voluptate saepe excepturi aperiam optio possimus corporis, consequuntur fuga. Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Magnam accusantium perferendis rerum ut pariatur? Eos saepe dolore facere facilis perferendis, deserunt sed explicabo atque exercitiationem, laboriosam labore veniam distinctio deleniti!</p> <p><a href="#">Kembali Ke Menu</a></p> <p><b>Ini adalah contoh Link dengan Window Baru</b></p> <p>Buka <a href="http://www.google.com">www.google.com</a> di halaman baru.</p> <p>Lorem ipsum dolor, sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Quae vitae eius laudantium ex blanditiis adipisci id nostrum, quia placeat harum sapiente veniam reprehenderit incididunt ab! Quae aut facilis illum odit. Lorem ipsum dolor sit, amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Quidem vel, tempora iusto accusantium eum placeat adipisci omnis dolorum perspiciatis? Reprehenderit voluptas quam quae voluptatibus assumenda blanditiis neque dolorum a doloribus! Lorem ipsum dolor, sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Molestias dolor quibusdam enim illo? Sapiente culpa corporis sint, error, iure fugiat officiis laboriosam dicta molestias tenetur atque nihil ipsam itaque exercitiationem. Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Velit fuga sunt, neque laborum blanditiis exercitationem laudantium esse vitae facere quo veritatis dicta ipsum voluptas molestias itaque magni deserunt deleniti harum.</p> <p><a href="#">Kembali ke Menu</a></p> <p>Explanation :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>– For make it list in link</li></ul>



## Practical Task Section 10: Links

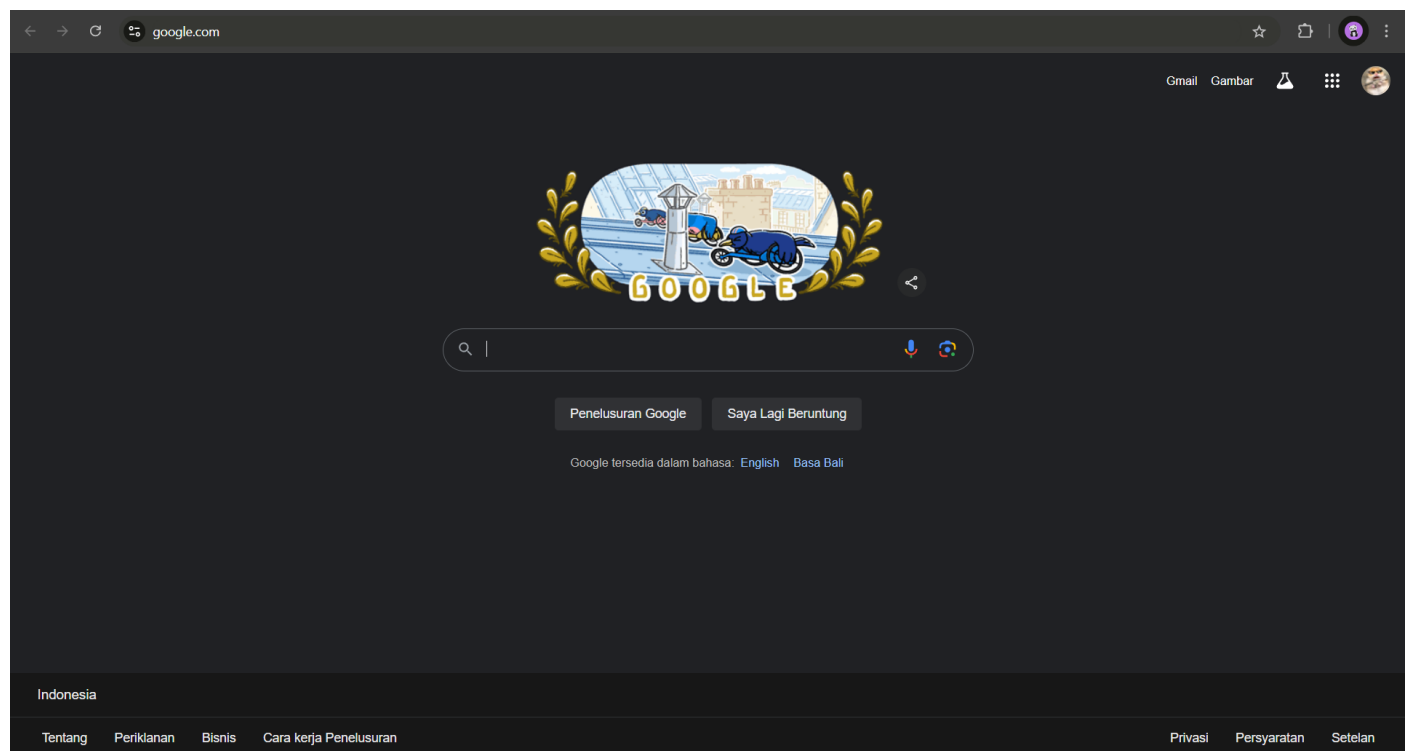
Create a webpage and name it `tugasLink.html`.

Display an image that contains a link to <https://www.google.com>

```
dasarweb > < > tugasLink.html > < html > < body > < h1
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html lang="en">
3   <head>
4     <meta charset="UTF-8" />
5     <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0" />
6     <title>Practical Task Section 10</title>
7   </head>
8   <body>
9     <h1>You Want to Open Google ?</h1>
10    <br />
11    <a href="https://www.google.com">Click Me</a>
12  </body>
13 </html>
```

# You Want to Open Google ?

[Click Me](#)



## Practical Section 11 : Table and Table Formatting

In a webpage, tables serve as a framework for organizing the content components, ensuring that the content is arranged neatly within the webpage.

Here is an example of a table structure design:

Header/ <u>Judul</u>		
Menu <u>Kiri</u>	Isi/ <u>Content</u>	Menu <u>Kanan</u>

Picture 6. Example of a Table in a Web Page

### ❖ Creating Table

Creating a table in HTML begins with the `<table>` tag and ends with the `</table>` tag.

- `<table>`: This tag informs the browser that it is a table.
- `<tr>`: Table Row tag, used to create a row within the table.
- `<td>`: Table Data tag, used to place the data that you want to include in the table. The `<td>` can also be understood as a column.

The structure of a table is illustrated in Figure 7.

		<u>Kolom</u>
Cell		
	<u>Baris</u>	

Figure 7. Table Structure

The syntax for creating a table is as follows:

```
<table attribute="value">
<thead>
  <tr>
    <th attribute="value"> Header Content </th>
    <th attribute="value"> Header Content </th>
  </tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
  <tr>
    <td attribute="value"> Body Content </td>
    <td attribute="value"> Body Content </td>
  </tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

### ❖ Table Configuration

Here are the attributes that can be used for table and row configuration.

- Attributes for Tabel

Attribute	Description
align	Used to align the table to the left, center, right, or justify it.
border	Used to set the thickness of the border lines between cells in the table.
width	Used to specify the width of the table; you can set the table width using a percentage (%).
cellspacing	Used to define the space (padding) between cells and between the cells and the border.
cellpadding	Defines the space (padding) between the content of the cell and the cell's border.
bgcolor	Specifies the background color for all cells in the table.
bordercolor	Used to set the color of the border lines.

- Attributes for Table Row

Attribute	Description
align	Used to align the table to the left, center, right, or justify it.
valign	Used for vertical alignment; valign can be set to values such as top (top of the page), center (middle of the page), bottom (bottom of the page), or baseline (standard).
bgcolor	Indicates the background color for the row.

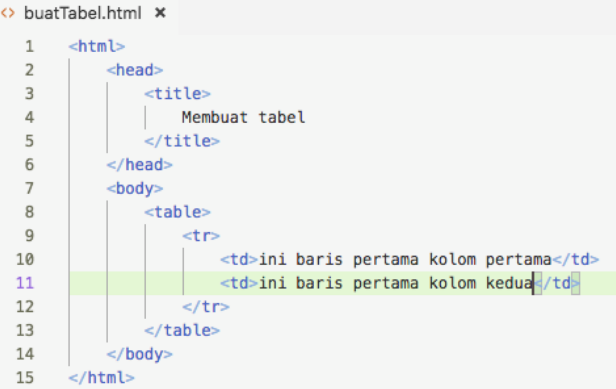
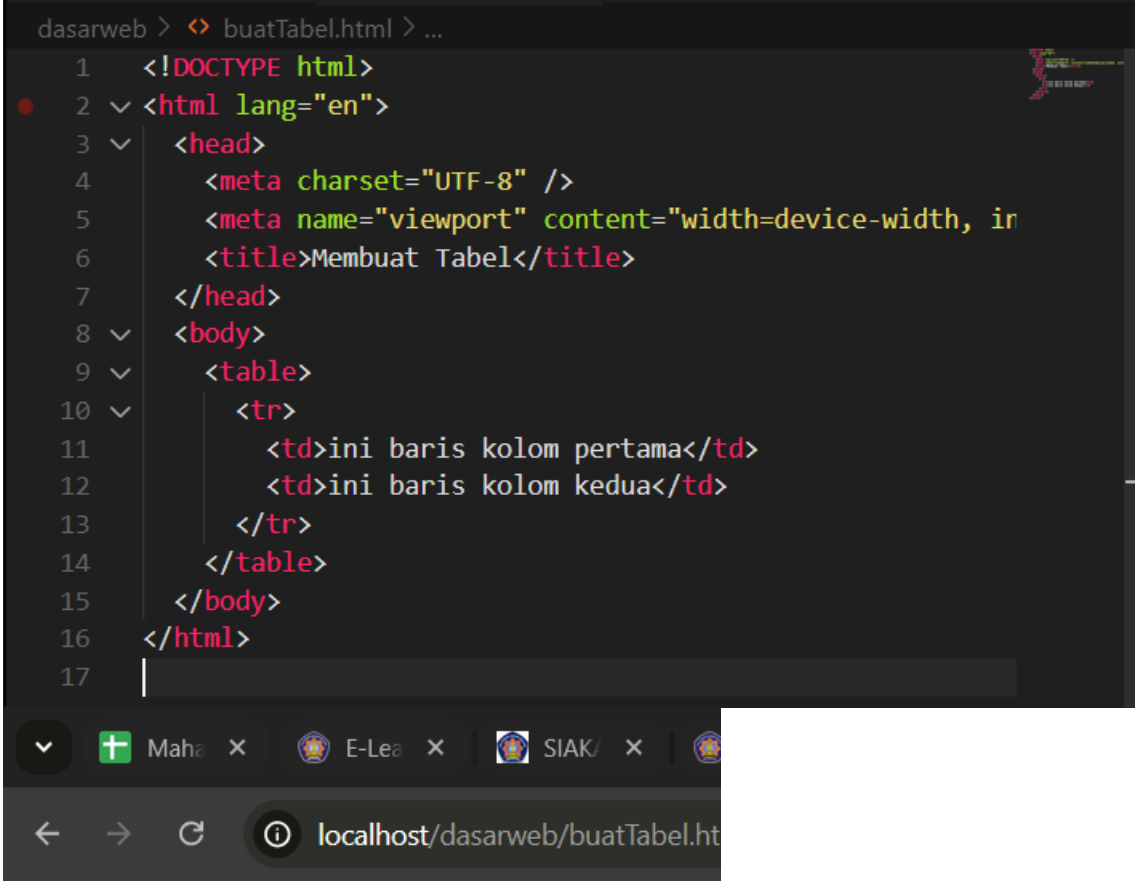
❖ Merger Cell

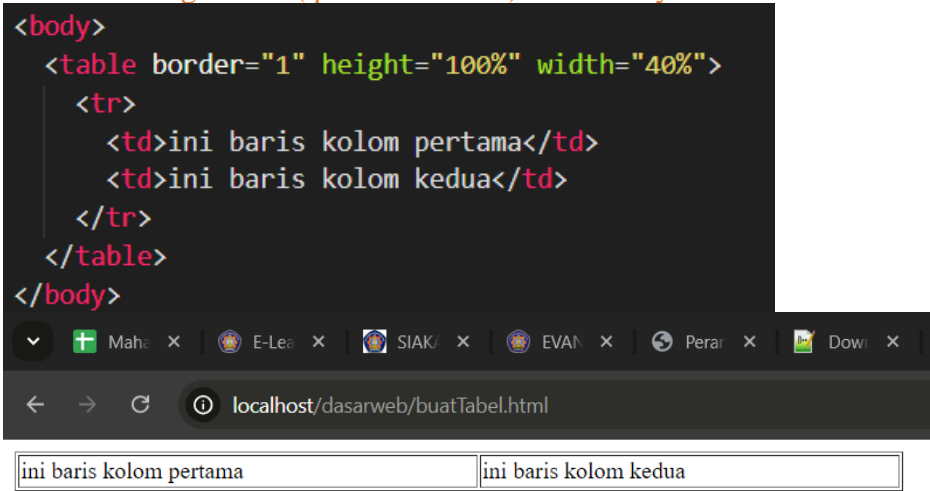
Table cell merging can be achieved using the following attributes:

- Rowspan: Used to merge cells across multiple rows. For example, to merge three rows, you would set `rowspan="3"`.
- Colspan: Used to merge cells across multiple columns. For example, to merge three columns, you would set `colspan="3"`.

**Practical Steps:**

Steps	Description
1	Create a file named <code>buatTabel.html</code> and save it in the <code>dasarWeb</code> folder that you created in Practical Section 2.
2	Type the following code into <code>buatTabel.html</code>

3	 <pre> 1 &lt;html&gt; 2   &lt;head&gt; 3     &lt;title&gt; 4       Membuat tabel 5     &lt;/title&gt; 6   &lt;/head&gt; 7   &lt;body&gt; 8     &lt;table&gt; 9       &lt;tr&gt; 10        &lt;td&gt;ini baris pertama kolom pertama&lt;/td&gt; 11        &lt;td&gt;ini baris pertama kolom kedua&lt;/td&gt; 12      &lt;/tr&gt; 13    &lt;/table&gt; 14  &lt;/body&gt; 15 &lt;/html&gt; </pre>
4	Open your browser and type the following address: <a href="localhost/dasarWeb/buatTabel.html">localhost/dasarWeb/buatTabel.html</a> .
5	Observe what appears in the browser.
6	<p>Record your observations (question No. 15) and write your answer below.</p>  <p>ini baris kolom pertama ini baris kolom kedua</p> <p>Explanation :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- `<code>&lt;table&gt;</code>` : The main element that wraps the entire table.</li> <li>- `<code>&lt;tr&gt;</code>` : Used to create rows in a table.</li> <li>- `<code>&lt;td&gt;</code>` : Used to hold data in a table, representing a column.</li> </ul>
7	Add the attribute <code>border="1"</code> to the <code>&lt;table&gt;</code> tag. Save the file and run it again in the browser at <a href="localhost/dasarWeb/buatTabel.html">localhost/dasarWeb/buatTabel.html</a> .
8	Observe what changes appear on the screen.
9	Record your observations (question No. 16) and write your answer below.

	 <p>Explanation :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The <code>border</code> attribute outlines the table. A value of <code>1</code> indicates the thickness of the line.</li> </ul>
10	Add one row to the table you previously created and add one column within it.
11	Write down the code for the modified <code>buatTabel.html</code> . (question No. 17) and write your answer below.
12	From the code you modified in question No. 17, add the attributes <code>height="100%"</code> and <code>width="40%"</code> to the <code>&lt;table&gt;</code> tag.
13	Save your work, then run it again in the browser at <code>localhost/dasarWeb/buatTabel.html</code> .
14	<p>Note the changes here (question No. 18) and write your answer below</p>  <p>Explanation :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <code>height="100%"</code> : States that the table height should be set to 100% of the height of its parent element.</li> <li>- <code>width="40%"</code> : States that the width of a table should be set to 40% of the width of its parent element.</li> </ul>
15	From the code you modified in step 12, remove the <code>%</code> symbol from height and width, so it becomes <code>height="100"</code> and <code>width="40"</code> .
16	Save your work, then run it again in the browser at <code>localhost/dasarWeb/buatTabel.html</code> .
17	What do you understand about the difference between using and omitting <code>%</code> in the code? Note your understanding here (question No. 19) and write your answer below.

```
<body>
  <table border="1" height="100" width="40">
    <tr>
      <td>ini baris kolom pertama</td>
      <td>ini baris kolom kedua</td>
    </tr>
  </table>
</body>
```



ini baris kolom pertama	ini baris kolom kedua
----------------------------------	--------------------------------

My Answer :

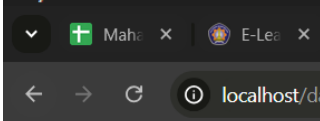
- If using the height="100" and width="40" attributes (without percent), then those values will be considered as pixels (px) by default. This means the table will be 100 pixels high and 40 pixels wide, no matter how big or small the content inside is.

18 From the code you modified in step 15, add the attribute `cellpadding="20"`.

19 Save your work, then run it again in the browser at <localhost/dasarWeb/buatTabel.html>.

Note the changes here (question No. 20) and write your answer below.

```
table border="1" height="100" width="40" cellpadding="20"
<tr>
  <td>ini baris kolom pertama</td>
  <td>ini baris kolom kedua</td>
</tr>
```



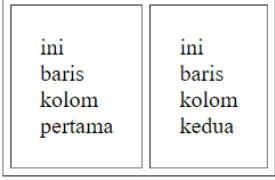
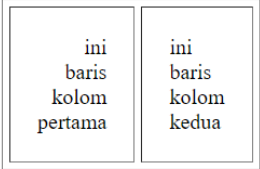
ini baris kolom pertama	ini baris kolom kedua
----------------------------------	--------------------------------

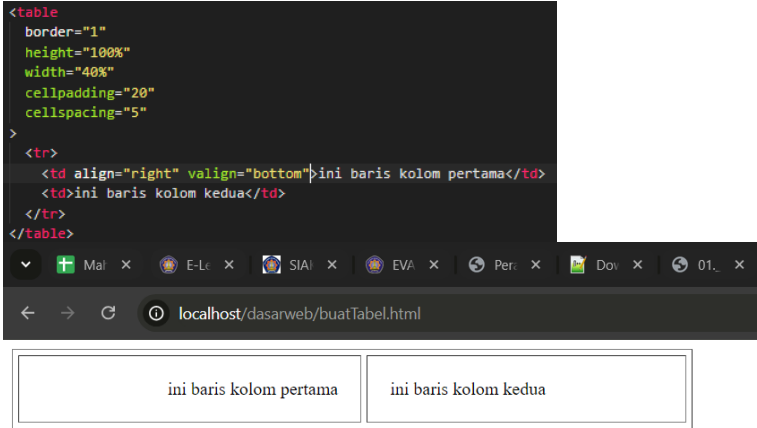
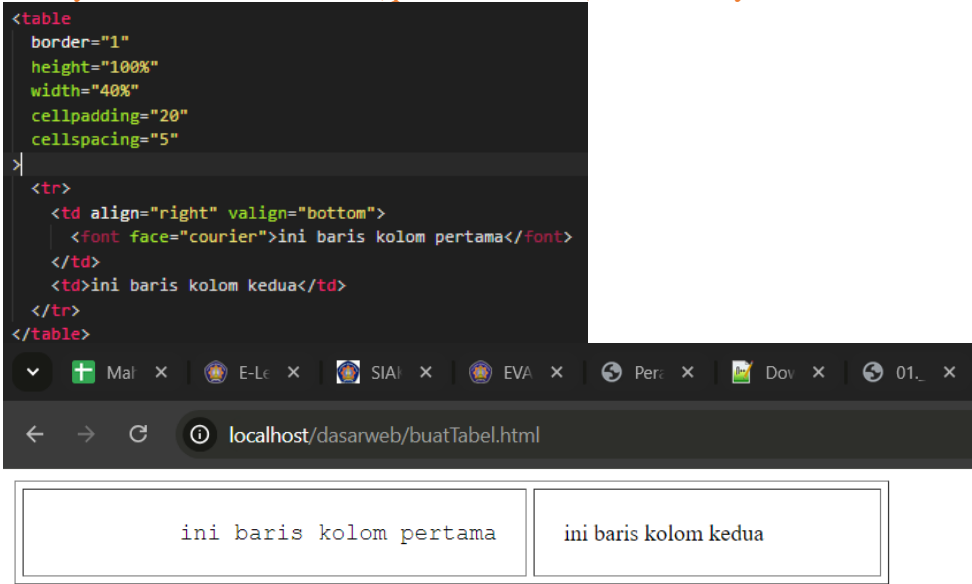
My Answer :

- The cellpadding attribute sets the distance or space within a table cell, between the cell content (such as text or images) and the edges of that cell. With a value of 20, each table cell will have a padding of 20 pixels on all sides (top, bottom, left, right). This means there are 20 pixels of space between the content in the cell and the cell borders.

21 From the code you modified in step 18, add the attribute `cellspacing="5"`.

22 Save your work, then run it again in the browser at <localhost/dasarWeb/buatTabel.html>.

23	<p>Note the changes here (question No. 21) and write your answer below.</p> <pre>&lt;table border="1" height="100" width="40" cellpadding="20" cellspacing="5"&gt; &lt;tr&gt; &lt;td&gt;ini baris kolom pertama&lt;/td&gt; &lt;td&gt;ini baris kolom kedua&lt;/td&gt; &lt;/tr&gt; &lt;/table&gt;</pre>  <p>My Answer :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The cellspacing attribute sets the distance or space between the outer edges of adjacent cells in the table. With a value of 5, there will be 5 pixels of space between each table cell. This means that the cells will not stick together, but rather there will be a clearly visible distance between them.</li> </ul>
24	<p>From the code you modified in step 21, in the code used to set column 1 of row 1, add the attribute <code>align="right"</code>, so the code in that section becomes <code>&lt;td align="right"&gt;</code>.</p>
25	<p>Save your work, then run it again in the browser at <a href="localhost/dasarWeb/buatTabel.html">localhost/dasarWeb/buatTabel.html</a>.</p>
26	<p>Note your observations here (question No. 22) and write your answer below</p> <pre>&lt;table border="1" height="100" width="40" cellpadding="20" cellspacing="5"&gt; &lt;tr&gt; &lt;td align="right"&gt;ini baris kolom pertama&lt;/td&gt; &lt;td&gt;ini baris kolom kedua&lt;/td&gt; &lt;/tr&gt; &lt;/table&gt;</pre>  <p>My Answer :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The align="right" attribute on the &lt;td&gt; tag is used to align the content in that cell to the right. Only content in &lt;td&gt; cells with the align="right" attribute will be right aligned. Content in other cells without this attribute will still use the default alignment (usually left).</li> </ul>
27	<p>From the code you modified in step 24, add % to height and width, so it becomes <code>height="100%"</code> and <code>width="40%"</code>.</p>
28	<p>Next, in the code used to set column 1 of row 1, add the attribute <code>valign="bottom"</code>, so the code in that section becomes <code>&lt;td align="right" valign="bottom"&gt;</code>.</p>
29	<p>Save your work, then run it again in the browser at <a href="localhost/dasarWeb/buatTabel.html">localhost/dasarWeb/buatTabel.html</a>.</p>
30	<p>Note your observations here (question No. 23) and write your answer below.</p>

	 <p>My Answer :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The <code>valign="bottom"</code> attribute is used to set the vertical alignment of the content in a <code>&lt;td&gt;</code> cell to the bottom of the cell. The content in that cell will be positioned at the bottom, so that if the cell has a greater height than the content, the empty space will be at the top of the cell.</li> </ul>
31	<p>From the code in step 28, add font settings to the content of the first row, first column, by adding the <code>&lt;font&gt;</code> tag inside the <code>&lt;td&gt;</code> tag. You can see this in step 32.</p>
32	<pre>&lt;td align=right valign=bottom&gt;     &lt;font face=courier&gt;ini baris pertama kolom pertama&lt;/font&gt;&lt;/td&gt; &lt;td&gt;ini baris pertama kolom kedua&lt;/td&gt;</pre>
33	<p>Save your work, then run it again in the browser at <a href="localhost/dasarWeb/buatTabel.html">localhost/dasarWeb/buatTabel.html</a>.</p>
33	<p>Note your observations here (question No. 24) and write your answer below.</p>  <p>My Answer :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If you add a <code>&lt;font face="courier"&gt;</code> tag inside a <code>&lt;td&gt;</code> tag, it will set the font of the content in that cell to the specified font, in this case "Courier".</li> </ul>
34	<p>Change the text color of "ini baris pertama kolom pertama" to red and set the size to 15.</p>
35	<p>Write the modified code from step 34 in the <code>buatTabel.html</code> file here (question No. 25). And write your answer below</p>



	<p>My Answer :</p> <pre>&lt;table border="1" height="100%" width="40%" cellpadding="20" cellspacing="5"&gt;   &lt;tr&gt;     &lt;td align="right" valign="bottom"&gt;       &lt;font face="courier" style="color: red; font-size: 15px"&gt;         &gt;ini baris kolom pertama&lt;/font&gt;       &lt;/td&gt;     &lt;td&gt;ini baris kolom kedua&lt;/td&gt;   &lt;/tr&gt; &lt;/table&gt;</pre> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>-</li><li>- By adding the style attribute and then choosing the color and setting the desired font size (the question asks to change the font color to red and change the font size to 15px).</li></ul>						
36	After completing step 35 in the <code>buatTabel.html</code> code, add the attribute <code>colspan="2"</code> to the second row, first column, so that the <code>&lt;table&gt;</code> tag results in a code snippet similar to what is shown in step 37.						
37	<pre>&lt;table border=1 height=100% width=40% cellpadding= 20 cellspacing=5&gt;   &lt;tr&gt;     &lt;td align=right valign=bottom&gt;       &lt;font face=courier&gt;ini baris pertama kolom pertama&lt;/font&gt;&lt;/td&gt;     &lt;td&gt;ini baris pertama kolom kedua&lt;/td&gt;   &lt;/tr&gt;   &lt;tr&gt;     &lt;td colspan="2"&gt;ini sekarang menjadi gabungan 2 kolom&lt;/td&gt;   &lt;/tr&gt; &lt;/table&gt;</pre>						
38	From the code you completed in step 36, add one more column to the first row, so that the display will look like what is shown in step 39.						
39	<table><tr><td>ini baris pertama kolom pertama</td><td>ini baris pertama kolom kedua</td><td>tambah 1 kolom</td></tr><tr><td colspan="3">ini sekarang menjadi gabungan 2 kolom</td></tr></table> <p>(question No 26) Write down your code here</p> <p>My Answer :</p>	ini baris pertama kolom pertama	ini baris pertama kolom kedua	tambah 1 kolom	ini sekarang menjadi gabungan 2 kolom		
ini baris pertama kolom pertama	ini baris pertama kolom kedua	tambah 1 kolom					
ini sekarang menjadi gabungan 2 kolom							

```

dasarweb > <> soalTabel.html > ...
1  <!DOCTYPE html>
2  <html lang="en">
3    <head>
4      <meta charset="UTF-8" />
5      <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
6      <title>Membuat Tabel</title>
7    </head>
8    <body>
9      <table
10         border="1"
11         height="100%"
12         width="40%"
13         cellpadding="20"
14         cellspacing="3"
15       >
16         <tr>
17           <td align="right" valign="bottom">ini baris kolom pertama</td>
18           <td>ini baris kolom kedua</td>
19           <td>tambah 1 kolom</td>
20         </tr>
21         <tr>
22           <td colspan="2">ini sekarang menjadi gabungan 2 kolom</td>
23         </tr>
24       </table>
25     </body>
26   </html>

```

localhost/dasarweb/soalTabel

ini baris kolom pertama	ini baris kolom kedua	tambah 1 kolom
ini sekarang menjadi gabungan 2 kolom		

40

Next, add one more column to the second row so that the display will look like what is shown in step 41.

41

ini baris pertama kolom pertama	ini baris pertama kolom kedua	tambah 1 kolom
ini juga tambah 1 kolom lagi	ini sekarang menjadi gabungan 2 kolom	

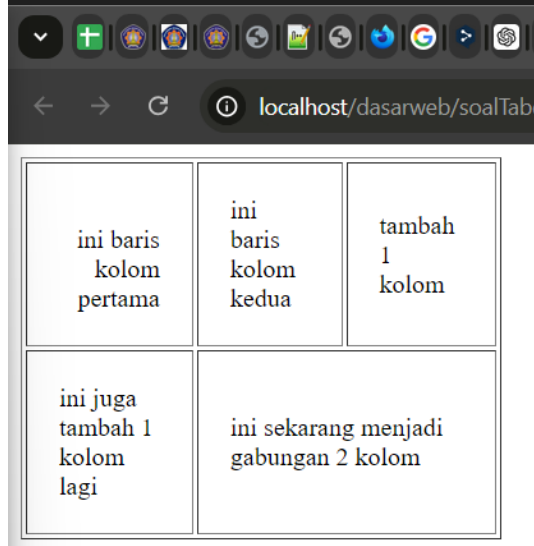
(question No 27) Write down your code here

My Answer :

```

<table
border="1"
height="100%"
width="40%"
cellpadding="20"
cellspacing="3"
>
  <tr>
    <td align="right" valign="bottom">ini baris kolom pertama</td>
    <td>ini baris kolom kedua</td>
    <td>tambah 1 kolom</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>ini juga tambah 1 kolom lagi</td>
    <td colspan="2">ini sekarang menjadi gabungan 2 kolom</td>
  </tr>
</table>

```



ini baris kolom pertama	ini baris kolom kedua	tambah 1 kolom
ini juga tambah 1 kolom lagi	ini sekarang menjadi gabungan 2 kolom	

42	Add the attribute <code>rowspan="2"</code> to the second row, first column. Save your work, run it in the browser, and observe the changes.
43	<p>Note your observations here (question No. 28) and write your answer below.</p> <p>My Answer :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b><code>rowspan="2"</code></b>: this attribute makes the first cell in the second row span across two rows. It is combined with <b><code>colspan="2"</code></b> so that the cell spans both two columns and two rows.</li> </ul>
44	From the code in step 42, remove <code>rowspan="2"</code> from the second row, first column.
45	Then add <code>rowspan="2"</code> to the first row, first column so that the code will look like what is shown in step 46.
46	<pre> &lt;table border=1 height=100% width=40% cellpadding= 20 cellspacing=5&gt;   &lt;tr&gt;     &lt;td rowspan=2 align=right valign=bottom&gt;       &lt;font face=courier&gt;ini baris pertama kolom pertama&lt;/font&gt;&lt;/td&gt;     &lt;td&gt;ini baris pertama kolom kedua&lt;/td&gt;     &lt;td&gt;tambah 1 kolom&lt;/td&gt;   &lt;/tr&gt;   &lt;tr&gt;     &lt;td&gt;ini juga tambah 1 kolom lagi&lt;/td&gt;     &lt;td colspan="2"&gt;ini sekarang menjadi gabungan 2 kolom&lt;/td&gt;   &lt;/tr&gt; &lt;/table&gt; </pre>
47	Save your work and run it in your browser. Observe the difference between the code in step 42 and step 45.
48	<p>Note your observations here (question No. 29) and write your answer below.</p> <p>My Answer :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b><code>rowspan="2"</code></b> is now applied to the first cell of the first row, making it span across two rows. The updated structure allows the first cell of the first row to stretch across both the first and second rows.</li> <li>- The second row's first cell no longer has the <code>rowspan</code> attribute, and the table adjusts accordingly.</li> </ul>

## Practical Section 12 : Working with Forms in HTML

A form is a place for data input before being processed by the system. Examples include login forms, comment forms, user data forms, and more. The process of data input from a form will be discussed in PHP, MySQL, and JavaScript materials. The tag used to create a form is the `<form>` tag, which can contain elements like `<input>`, `<textarea>`, `<option>`, and `<select>`.

The form has attributes such as action and method. The action attribute specifies the URL that will be executed and receives all the input from the form. If action is not specified, the form data will be sent to the same URL as the webpage itself, while the method attribute contains the method used by the form to submit the data (GET/POST).

- **GET:** Information is sent along with the URL.
- **POST:** Information is sent separately from the URL.

Syntax :

```
<form action="url" method="GET|POST">
..... form fields
</form>
```

### INPUT Element

The `<input>` element is used to define the input that will be provided by the user. This element has attributes such as name, size, type, value, and checked.

- The `name` attribute defines the name of the input control within the form.
- The `size` attribute defines the size of the text within the input control.
- The `type` attribute defines the different types of input controls.
- The `value` attribute defines the initial value, reset, or submit value.
- The `checked` attribute defines the selected option for radio or checkbox types.

This element does not have a closing tag and must be placed within a `<form>` element.

Syntax :

```
<input name="name" type="text" value="Name of .....">
<input name="name_val" size="number" type="checkbox" value="1" checked>
```

Attributes type:

Type	Description
button	<code>&lt;input type="button"&gt;</code> : Defines a clickable button (usually used with a JavaScript script).
checkbox	<code>&lt;input type="checkbox"&gt;</code> : Defines a checkbox.
color (HTML5)	<code>&lt;input type="color"&gt;</code> : Defines a color picker.
date (HTML5)	<code>&lt;input type="date"&gt;</code> : Defines a date picker (year, month, day with no time).
datetime-local (HTML5)	<code>&lt;input type="datetime-local"&gt;</code> : Defines a date and time picker (year, month, day, time with no timezone).
email (HTML5)	<code>&lt;input type="email"&gt;</code> : Defines an input area for an email address.
file	<code>&lt;input type="file"&gt;</code> : Defines an area for selecting a file with a "Browse" button (for file uploads).
hidden	<code>&lt;input type="hidden"&gt;</code> : Defines a hidden input field.
image	<code>&lt;input type="image"&gt;</code> : Defines an image as a button.
month (HTML5)	<code>&lt;input type="month"&gt;</code> : Defines a month and year picker (no timezone).
number (HTML5)	<code>&lt;input type="number"&gt;</code> : Defines an area for entering a number.

password	<input type="password">: Defines an area for entering a password.
radio	<input type="radio">: Defines a radio button.
range (HTML5)	<input type="range">: Defines a range control (like a slider).
reset	<input type="reset">: Defines a reset button.
search (HTML5)	<input type="search">: Defines a text area for entering a search query.
submit	<input type="submit">: Defines a submit button.
tel (HTML5)	<input type="tel">: Defines a text area for entering a phone number.
text	<input type="text">: Default. Defines a single-line text area.
time (HTML5)	<input type="time">: Defines a time picker (no timezone).
url (HTML5)	<input type="url">: Defines an area for entering a URL.
week	<input type="week">: Defines a week and year picker (no timezone).

## SELECT Element

The <select> attribute is used to define selectable options in a form control. This element has attributes such as name, size, and multiple (which allows multiple selections). This element must be placed within a <form> element.

Syntax :

```
<select name="name" size="number" multiple>
    .....
</select>
```

## OPTION Element

The <option> element defines the selectable options within a <select> menu. This element has attributes such as selected and value. The selected attribute indicates the default selected option, and the value attribute holds the value associated with the option element.

Syntax:

```
<select name="name" size="number">
  <option value="value-1">Text 1</option>
  <option value="value-2">Text 2</option>
  <option value="value-3">Text 3</option>
</select>
```

## TEXTAREA Element

The <textarea> element functions as a form input control for entering multi-line text. This element has attributes such as name, cols, and rows. The name attribute defines the name of the input control for the <textarea> element, the cols attribute defines the number of visible columns in the textarea, and the rows attribute defines the number of visible rows in the textarea. This element must be placed within a <form> element.

Syntax:

```
<textarea name="name" rows="number" cols="number">
    ..... text
</textarea>
```

## Practical Steps:

Steps	Description
-------	-------------

1	<p>First, in this practical session, you will create a form with elements as shown in the picture:</p> <div data-bbox="694 143 1053 555" data-label="Form"> <p><b>FORM</b></p> <p>Enter your name here.</p> <p><b>Are you a student?</b> <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p><b>How old are you?</b></p> <p><input type="radio"/> 10 - 15</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 16 - 20</p> <p><input checked="" type="radio"/> 21 - 25</p> <p><input type="button" value="Send"/> <input type="button" value="Clear"/></p> </div>
2	Create a file named <code>buatForm.html</code> and save it in the <code>dasarWeb</code> folder that you created in Practical Section 2.
3	Type the following code into <code>buatForm.html</code> :
4	<pre> &lt;html&gt;  &lt;head&gt;     &lt;title&gt;Membuat Form&lt;/title&gt; &lt;/head&gt;  &lt;body&gt;     &lt;form method="POST" action="gambar.html"&gt;         &lt;h4&gt;FORM&lt;/h4&gt;         &lt;input type="text" name="var1" SIZE="30" VALUE="Enter your name here."&gt;         &lt;BR&gt;&lt;BR&gt;         &lt;B&gt;Are you a student?&lt;/B&gt;         &lt;input type="checkbox" name="var3"&gt;         &lt;BR&gt;&lt;BR&gt;         &lt;B&gt;How old are you?&lt;/B&gt;         &lt;BR&gt;             &lt;input type="radio" name="var4" value="r1"&gt;10 - 15 &lt;BR&gt;             &lt;input type="radio" name="var4" value="r2"&gt;16 - 20 &lt;BR&gt;             &lt;input type="radio" name="var4" value="r3"&gt;21 - 25 &lt;BR&gt;&lt;BR&gt;         &lt;input type="submit" name="var5" value="Send"&gt;         &lt;input type="reset" name="var6" value="Clear"&gt;     &lt;/form&gt; &lt;/body&gt;  &lt;/html&gt; </pre>
5	Save the file, then open your browser and type the following address: <code>localhost/dasarWeb/buatForm.html</code> .
6	Observe what appears in the browser.
7	Note your observations and understanding here (question No. 30) and write your answer below.

```

dasarweb > < buatForm.html > ...
1  <!DOCTYPE html>
2  <html lang="en">
3  <head>
4    <meta charset="UTF-8" />
5    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0" />
6    <title>Membuat Form</title>
7  </head>
8  <body>
9    <form method="POST" action="gambar.html">
10     <h4>FORM</h4>
11     <input type="text" name="var1" size="30" value="Enter your name here." />
12     <br /><br />
13     <b>Are you a student?</b>
14     <input type="checkbox" name="var3" />
15     <br /><br />
16     <b>How old are you?</b>
17     <br />
18     <input type="radio" name="var4" value="r1" />10 -15 <br />
19     <input type="radio" name="var4" value="r2" />16 -20 <br />
20     <input type="radio" name="var4" value="r3" />21 -25 <br />
21     <input type="submit" name="var5" value="Send" />
22     <input type="reset" name="var6" value="Clear" />
23   </form>
24 </body>
25 </html>

```

## FORM

Enter your name here.

Are you a student? ☐

How old are you?

☐ 10 -15

☐ 16 -20

☐ 21 -25

Send Clear

### My Answer :

- `<form method="POST" action="image.html">`: This form uses the POST method and will send data to the image.html file when the submit button is pressed.
- `<input type="text" name="var1" size="30" value="Enter your name here.">` is used to retrieve the username.
- `<input type="checkbox" name="var3">` is a checkbox to confirm whether the user is a student. Radio Button:
- `<input type="submit" name="var5" value="Send">` to send data.
- `<input type="reset" name="var6" value="Clear">` to clear all entered input.

8

Note your observations and understanding here (question No. 30) and write your answer below. Add a text input field to enter an address, placing it below the text input field for entering a name. Save the file, then run it in the browser at <localhost/dasarWeb/buatForm.html>.

9

Observe what changes in the display.



Record the code you added in step 7 here (question No. 31) and write your answer below.

```

dasarweb > > buatForm.html > html > body > form
1  <!DOCTYPE html>
2  <html lang="en">
3  <head>
4    <meta charset="UTF-8" />
5    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0" />
6    <title>Membuat Form</title>
7  </head>
8  <body>
9    <form method="POST" action="gambar.html">
10     <h4>FORM</h4>
11
12     <!-- Name -->
13     <input type="text" name="var1" size="30" value="Enter your name here." />
14     <br /><br />
15
16     <!-- Address -->
17     <input
18       type="text"
19       name="var2"
20       size="30"
21       value="Enter your address here."
22     />
23     <br /><br />
24
25     <!-- Student -->
26     <b>Are you a student?</b>
27     <input type="checkbox" name="var3" />
28     <br /><br />
29
30     <!-- Age Range -->
31     <b>How old are you?</b>
32     <br />
33     <input type="radio" name="var4" value="r1" />10 -15 <br />
34     <input type="radio" name="var4" value="r2" />16 -20 <br />
35     <input type="radio" name="var4" value="r3" />21 -25 <br /><br />
36     <input type="submit" name="var5" value="Send" />
37     <input type="reset" name="var6" value="Clear" />
38   </form>
39 </body>
40 </html>

```

10

## FORM

Enter your name here.

Enter your address here.

Are you a student? ☐

How old are you?

☐ 10 -15

☐ 16 -20

☐ 21 -25

Send Clear

My Answer :

- The new address field should appear directly below the name field.
- The form layout should maintain its consistency with the addition of the new field.

11

Add the following program code below the last radio button, above the submit and clear buttons.

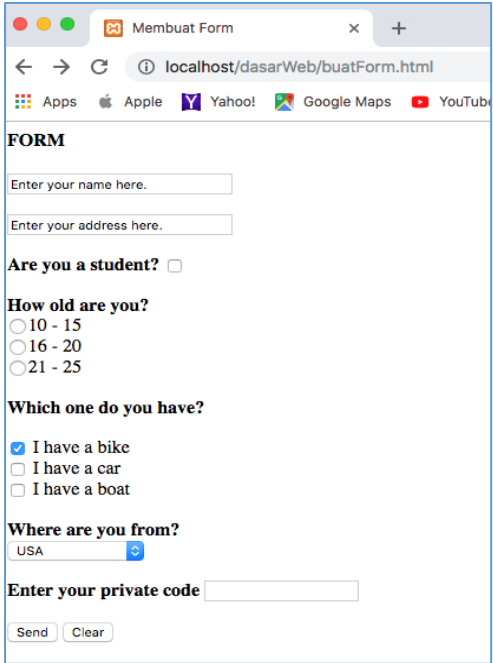
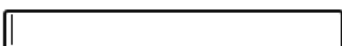
	<pre>&lt;b&gt;Which one do you have?&lt;/b&gt;&lt;br&gt;&lt;br&gt; &lt;input type="checkbox" name="vehicle1" value="Bike" checked&gt; I have a bike&lt;br&gt; &lt;input type="checkbox" name="vehicle2" value="Car"&gt; I have a car&lt;br&gt; &lt;input type="checkbox" name="vehicle3" value="Boat"&gt; I have a boat&lt;br&gt;</pre>
12	<p>Does the display in the browser look like the one shown below? (question No. 32).</p> <div><p><b>FORM</b></p><p>Enter your name here.</p><p>Enter your address here.</p><p><b>Are you a student?</b> <input type="checkbox"/></p><p><b>How old are you?</b></p><p><input type="radio"/> 10 - 15</p><p><input type="radio"/> 16 - 20</p><p><input type="radio"/> 21 - 25</p><p><b>Which one do you have?</b></p><p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> I have a bike</p><p><input type="checkbox"/> I have a car</p><p><input type="checkbox"/> I have a boat</p><p>Send Clear</p></div> <p><b>Write your answer here :</b></p> <pre>&lt;!-- Having --&gt; &lt;b&gt;Which one do you have?&lt;/b&gt;&lt;br /&gt;&lt;br /&gt; &lt;input type="checkbox" name="vehicle1" value="bike" checked /&gt; I have a bike &lt;br /&gt; &lt;input type="checkbox" name="vehicle2" value="car" /&gt; I have a car &lt;br /&gt; &lt;input type="checkbox" name="vehicle3" value="boat" /&gt; I have a boat &lt;br /&gt;&lt;br /&gt;</pre>

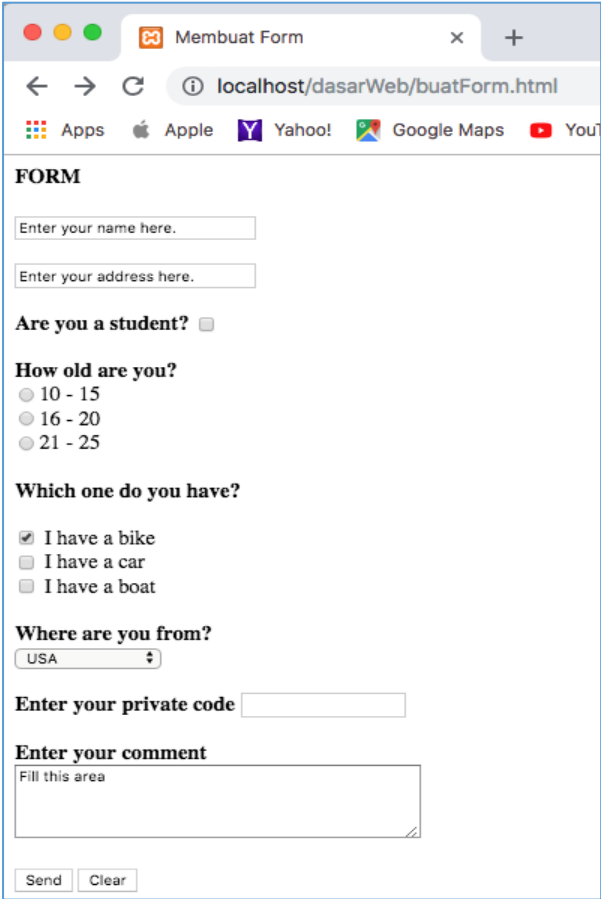
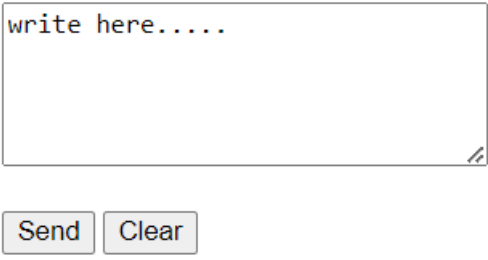
	<div data-bbox="272 107 900 181"> <a href="#">←</a> <a href="#">→</a> <a href="#">↻</a> <a href="#">🔍</a> localhost/dasarweb/buatForm.html </div> <p><b>FORM</b></p> <div data-bbox="284 280 671 315"> <input type="text"/> </div> <div data-bbox="284 344 671 380"> <input type="text"/> </div> <p><b>Are you a student?</b> <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p><b>How old are you?</b></p> <p><input type="radio"/> 10 -15</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 16 -20</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 21 -25</p> <p><b>Which one do you have?</b></p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> I have a bike</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> I have a car</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> I have a boat</p> <div data-bbox="284 813 446 848"> <input type="button" value="Send"/> <input type="button" value="Clear"/> </div> <p><b>My Answer :</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– selection of vehicles into a single form and shape-shifting to send from summit to submit attributes.</li> </ul>
13	From the code you modified in question No. 32, add a checkbox input that displays the option "I have a plane" and move the checkmark ✓ from the option "I have a bike" to the checkbox option "I have a plane".
14	Save your work, then run it again in the browser at <a href="localhost/dasarWeb/buatForm.html">localhost/dasarWeb/buatForm.html</a> .
15	<p>Write down here the code for the entire checkbox configuration, including the code for the checkbox you just added. (question No. 33). Write your answer below</p> <pre data-bbox="272 1272 1291 1579"> &lt;!-- Having --&gt; &lt;b&gt;Which one do you have?&lt;/b&gt;&lt;br /&gt;&lt;br /&gt; &lt;input type="checkbox" name="vehicle1" value="bike" /&gt; I have a bike &lt;br /&gt; &lt;input type="checkbox" name="vehicle2" value="car" /&gt; I have a car &lt;br /&gt; &lt;input type="checkbox" name="vehicle3" value="boat" /&gt; I have a boat &lt;br /&gt; &lt;input type="checkbox" name="vehicle4" value="BMW" checked /&gt; I have a BMW F30 &lt;br /&gt;&lt;br /&gt; </pre>

	<div> <div> ← → ↻ 🔍 localhost/dasarweb/buatForm.html </div> <div> <h3>FORM</h3> <div> <div>Enter your name here.</div> <div>Enter your address here.</div> </div> <p>Are you a student? <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>How old are you?</p> <div> <input type="radio"/> 10 -15 <input type="radio"/> 16 -20 <input type="radio"/> 21 -25 </div> <p>Which one do you have?</p> <div> <input type="checkbox"/> I have a bike <input type="checkbox"/> I have a car <input type="checkbox"/> I have a boat <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> I have a BMW F30 </div> <div> <div>Send</div> <div>Clear</div> </div> <p>My Answer :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The checkmark has been moved from the "I have a bike" option to "I have a BMW F30"</li> </ul> </div> </div>
16	Add the program code from step 17 into the program code you modified in step 13. Place it below the checkbox configuration and above the button configuration.
17	<pre> &lt;br&gt; &lt;b&gt;Where are you from?&lt;/b&gt;   &lt;br&gt;     &lt;select name="var6" size="1"&gt;       &lt;option value="BG"&gt;Bulgaria       &lt;option value="UK"&gt;United Kingdom       &lt;option value="USA" selected&gt;USA     &lt;/select&gt;   &lt;br&gt;&lt;br&gt; </pre>
18	Save your work, then run it again in the browser at <a href="localhost/dasarWeb/buatForm.html">localhost/dasarWeb/buatForm.html</a> .
19	<p>Note here what the code snippet in step 17 means (how it works). (question No. 34) Write your answer below.</p> <pre> &lt;!-- Country --&gt; &lt;b&gt;Where do you from?&lt;/b&gt;&lt;br /&gt;&lt;br /&gt; &lt;select name="var7" size="1"&gt;   &lt;option value="USA"&gt;USA&lt;/option&gt;   &lt;option value="UK"&gt;United Kingdom&lt;/option&gt;   &lt;option value="SP"&gt;Spain&lt;/option&gt;   &lt;option value="FR"&gt;France&lt;/option&gt;&lt;/select&gt; &lt;br /&gt;&lt;br /&gt; </pre>

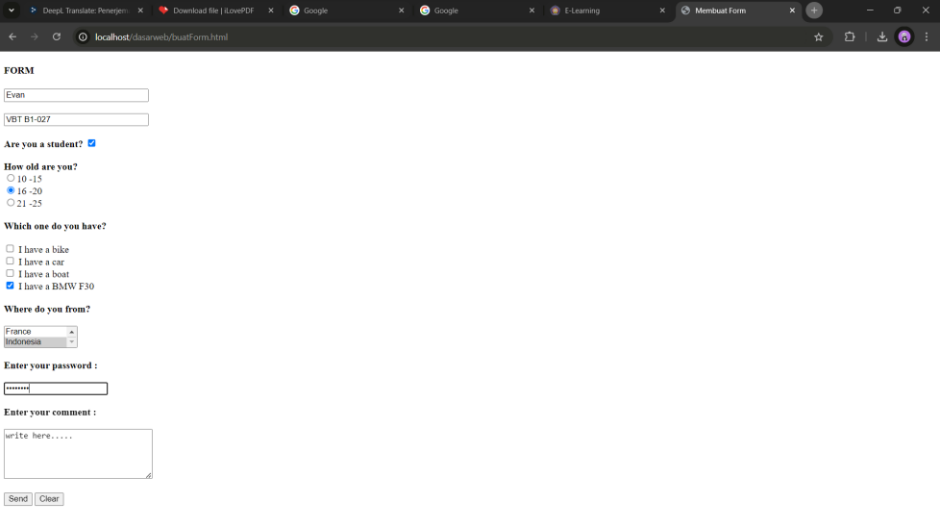
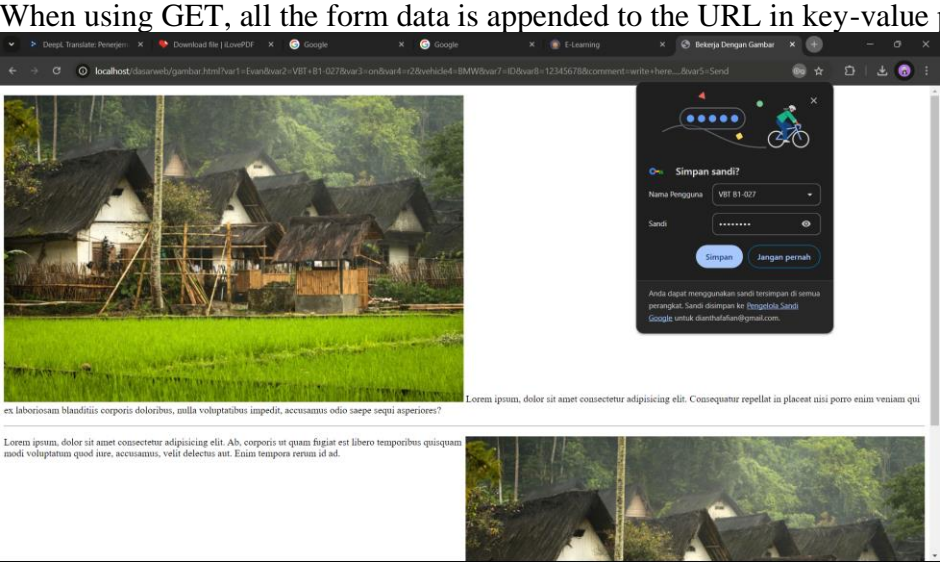
	<div data-bbox="272 107 896 185"> </div> <div data-bbox="272 219 368 253"> <p><b>FORM</b></p> </div> <div data-bbox="272 282 670 320"> <input type="text" value="Enter your name here."/> </div> <div data-bbox="272 347 670 385"> <input type="text" value="Enter your address here."/> </div> <div data-bbox="272 414 531 448"> <p>Are you a student? <input type="checkbox"/></p> </div> <div data-bbox="272 474 483 508"> <p>How old are you?</p> </div> <div data-bbox="272 506 391 602"> <p> <input type="radio"/> 10 -15  <input type="radio"/> 16 -20  <input type="radio"/> 21 -25 </p> </div> <div data-bbox="272 629 560 663"> <p>Which one do you have?</p> </div> <div data-bbox="272 689 528 819"> <p> <input type="checkbox"/> I have a bike  <input type="checkbox"/> I have a car  <input type="checkbox"/> I have a boat  <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> I have a BMW F30 </p> </div> <div data-bbox="272 846 517 880"> <p>Where do you from?</p> </div> <div data-bbox="272 904 483 938"> <input type="text" value="USA"/> </div> <div data-bbox="272 965 445 1001"> <input type="button" value="Send"/> <input type="button" value="Clear"/> </div> <div data-bbox="263 1023 817 1095"> <p>My Answer :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- section and the button section</li> </ul> </div>
19	From the code you modified in step 17, add one more country option, "Indonesia," and set "Indonesia" as the default selected option.
20	Save your work, then run it again in the browser at <a href="localhost/dasarWeb/buatForm.html">localhost/dasarWeb/buatForm.html</a> .
20	<p>Note the changes here (question No. 35) and write your answer below.</p> <pre> &lt;!-- Country --&gt; &lt;b&gt;Where do you from?&lt;/b&gt;&lt;br /&gt;&lt;br /&gt; &lt;select name="var7" size="1"&gt;   &lt;option value="USA"&gt;USA&lt;/option&gt;   &lt;option value="UK"&gt;United Kingdom&lt;/option&gt;   &lt;option value="SP"&gt;Spain&lt;/option&gt;   &lt;option value="FR"&gt;France&lt;/option&gt;   &lt;option value="ID" selected&gt;Indonesia&lt;/option&gt;&lt;/select&gt; &lt;br /&gt;&lt;br /&gt; </pre>

	<div> <div> localhost/dasarweb/buatForm.html </div> </div> <p><b>FORM</b></p> <p>Enter your name here.</p> <p>Enter your address here.</p> <p>Are you a student? <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>How old are you?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 10 -15</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 16 -20</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 21 -25</p> <p>Which one do you have?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> I have a bike</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> I have a car</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> I have a boat</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> I have a BMW F30</p> <p>Where do you from?</p> <p>Indonesia</p> <p>Send Clear</p> <p>My Answer :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Set "Indonesia" as the default selected option by using the <code>`selected`</code> attribute.</li> </ul>
--	---

25	Save your work, then run it again in the browser at <a href="localhost/dasarWeb/buatForm.html">localhost/dasarWeb/buatForm.html</a> .
26	<p>From the code you modified in step 24, add a single text area to input a password using the <code>&lt;input&gt;</code> element with the <code>type="password"</code>, so that the display will look like this:</p> 
27	Save your work, then run it again in the browser at <a href="localhost/dasarWeb/buatForm.html">localhost/dasarWeb/buatForm.html</a> .
28	<p>Record the code you added in step 26 here. (question No. 37) and write your answer below.</p> <pre>&lt;!-- Password --&gt; &lt;b&gt;Enter your password :&lt;/b&gt;&lt;br /&gt;&lt;br /&gt; &lt;input type="password" name="var8" /&gt;&lt;br /&gt;&lt;br /&gt;</pre> <p><b>Enter your password :</b></p>  <p>Send Clear</p> <p>My Answer :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>password input field is added using the <code>&lt;input&gt;</code> element with <code>type="password"</code></li> </ul>
29	From the code in step 28, add a text area for typing long comments using the <code>&lt;textarea&gt;</code> and <code>&lt;/textarea&gt;</code> tags, so that the display will look like this:

	
30	Save your work, then run it again in the browser at <a href="localhost/dasarWeb/buatForm.html">localhost/dasarWeb/buatForm.html</a> .
31	<p>Please record the code you added in step 29 here (question No. 37). Write your answer here</p> <pre>&lt;!-- Comment --&gt; &lt;b&gt;Enter your comment :&lt;/b&gt;&lt;br /&gt;&lt;br /&gt; &lt;textarea name="comment" rows="5" cols="30"&gt;write here.....&lt;/textarea&gt; &lt;br /&gt;&lt;br /&gt;</pre> <p><b>Enter your comment here :</b></p>  <p>My Answer :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The rows="5" and cols="30" attributes define the visible size of the text area (5 rows tall and 30 columns wide).</li> <li>- The placeholder text "write here....." is inside the &lt;textarea&gt; tags, allowing users to see it before typing.</li> </ul>
32	Notice that the <form> tag includes the attribute <code>method="POST"</code> . Run the form again in the browser at <a href="localhost/dasarWeb/buatForm.html">localhost/dasarWeb/buatForm.html</a> , fill out the form, and then click the "Send" button. Observe the URL in the address bar of the page you are directed to after clicking the "Send" button.
33	Open the <a href="#">buatForm.html</a> code again and change the method from <code>POST</code> to <code>GET</code> . Save the file, then run it again in the browser at <a href="localhost/dasarWeb/buatForm.html">localhost/dasarWeb/buatForm.html</a> . Fill out the form and



	<p>click the "Send" button. Observe the URL in the address bar of the page you are directed to after clicking the "Send" button.</p> <p>Compare and note the differences between the GET and POST methods based on what you observe.</p>
34	<p>Note your observations here (question No. 38) and write your answer below.</p> <p>My Answer :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>When using POST, the form data is sent in the HTTP request body and not appended to the URL.</li> </ul>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>When using GET, all the form data is appended to the URL in key-value pairs.</li> </ul> 

## References:

1. Jason Beird, *The Principles of Beautiful Web Design*
2. Rian Ariona, *Belajar HTML dan CSS (Tutorial Fundamental dalam mempelajari HTML dan CSS)*
3. Adi Hadisaputra, *HTML dan CSS Fundamental dari Akar menuju Daun*
4. John Duckett, *HTML and CSS: Design and Build Websites*