Web Fundamentals - HTML Quick Labs

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Quick Labs Environment Set-Up

1. Open VSCode.
2. Using File 🡪 Open, navigate to the Quick Labs folder and click Open. This will give you access to all of the Quick Lab files and solutions needed to complete the Quick Labs.
3. At the bottom of the VSCode window, you should see a Go Live icon. Click on this will launch live-server for the currently selected file or folder. If a folder is selected, this will be shown in your browser and you will be able to navigate here. If a file is selected, the browser will attempt to display the file.

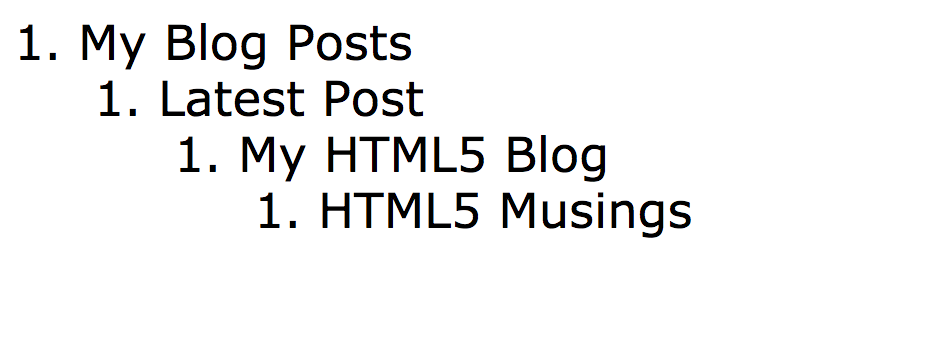
Quick Lab 1 - Structural HTML

Objectives

* Use structural elements appropriately

Activity

1. Open the file index.html from the QuickLabs/01\_StructuralHTML/starter folder using live-server (Please see step 3 of setting up the environment for help on this).
2. Replace any element with an appropriate structural element.
3. Once you have finished, check your outline matches the one below by testing the HTML structure on the website:

<https://gsnedders.html5.org/outliner/>

This is the end of Quick Lab 1

Quick Lab 2 - Hyperlinks

Objectives

* Use hyperlinks to create links between pages and actions

Activity

1. Open the file index.html from the QuickLabs/02\_Hyperlinks/starter folder using live-server(Please see step 3 of setting up the environment for help on this).
2. Create a new file in the same folder called courses.html.
3. In this file, skeleton an HTML page and then insert the text provided in courses.txt into the body.
4. Create a link from index.html to courses.html and vice versa. Check that these links work.
5. Add a link to send an email to the webmaster at the bottom of index.html and put this footer on the courses page too.

This is the end of Quick Lab 2

Quick Lab 3 - Images

Objectives

* Insert images into pages

Activity

1. Open the file team.html from the QuickLabs/03\_Images/starter folder using live-server(Please see step 3 of setting up the environment for help on this).
2. Locate the comments and insert the image in place of the comment.
3. The image theTeam causes the horizontal scroll bar to appear. Make this disappear by adding an appropriate attribute to the image.

This is the end of Quick Lab 3

Quick Lab 4 - Tables

Objectives

* Create a table to contain data with appropriate tagging

Activity

1. Open the file index.html from the QuickLabs/04\_Tables/starter folder using live-server(Please see step 3 of setting up the environment for help on this).
2. First of all, orientate yourself with the code. You’ll see the course content within the html file, but it has no markup to describe how it should be laid out – so as you can imagine, the page is a bit of a mess.
3. The first step is to add our <table> tags around the data we want tabulated.
4. Now break up the content into its logical rows using the <tr> tag you’ve learnt about already. You may be able to see what data should be on each row – but if not then ask your instructor for some guidance.
5. Finally, you want to now split each row into its various ‘columns’ by wrapping each piece of data in <td> tags.

So, we’ve gone from an illegible string of data, to highly structured, coherent table. For a bit of polish, let’s tidy our code up a bit.

1. Without headings our table is ambiguous so before the first row, add in another row and create a header for each column using the <th> element.
2. It is best practice to wrap your table headers in a <thead> element. It not only provides some syntactic sugar but also enables things such as scrolling table bodies separately from the headers, and when printing long tables that may span several pages the header information can be repeated on the page break. Add this element.
3. Add <tbody> tags around the table content.
4. Add a footer to the table with some content that indicates that all prices are inclusive of VAT.
5.  Finally, we would rather our heading ‘A sample of our courses’ was tied to the data it is actually representing. For this we use the <caption> element which needs to be the first child of the <table> element. Your page should look something like this:

This is the end of Quick Lab 4

Quick Lab 5 - Forms

Objectives

* To be able to create a form with several different input types

Activity

1. Open the file registration.html from the QuickLabs/05\_Forms/starter folder using live-server(Please see step 3 of setting up the environment for help on this).
2. Create a form where you currently see the <!-- insert form here-->
3. Create the first fieldset and give it a legend with “Your Details” as the text
4. Using <label> and <input type=”text”> elements, add user input fields for:
   * + First name
     + Surname
     + Position / Role
5. There are some pre-made styles for us to utilise. Wrap everything within this fieldset in an unordered list and wrap each label/input pair in a list item. You’ll see the styling impact that has on our form.
6. Add the attribute autofocus to the ‘first name’ field, save the file and test it in your browser.
7. Create a new fieldset at the bottom of the form with a submit button.
8. Inside the first fieldset create a new list item and within it add a label/input pair with a name, id and type of “email”.
9. Add a placeholder attribute with a value of “you@domain.com” and a required attribute.
10. Repeat once more adding an input of type tel with a name and id of phone, making it mandatory and add a placeholder with a value of “Eg. +447500000000”.
11. Create a new fieldset for “Course Details” before the fieldset which contains the submit button.
12. Using the same list structure in the previous fieldset, create a select element which has the following options:
    * + Programming with JavaScript
      + Developing Web Applications using HTML5
      + Developing Responsive Websites
      + Leveraging the Power of jQuery
13. Add a suitable input for “Number of delegates”
14. Finally, create an input with an id, name and type of “date”
15. Test your form in multiple browsers. You may find that some elements render slightly differently in different browsers - you should find a date picker UI in those browsers that support the date input type, and a text field in those that don’t.

This is the end of Quick Lab 5