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HTML – Past, Present, Future

- 1991 – HTML first mentioned – Tim Berners-Lee
- 1993 – HTML (first public version, published at IETF)
- 1993 – HTML 2 draft
- 1995 – HTML 2 – W3C
- 1995 – HTML 3 draft
- 1997 – HTML 3.2 – “Wilbur”
- 1997 – HTML 4 – “Cougar” – CSS
- 1999 – HTML 4.01 (final)
- 2000 – XHTML draft
- 2001 – XHTML (final)
- 2008 – HTML5 / XHTML5 draft
- 2011 – feature complete HTML5

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What is a Web Page?

- Web pages are text files containing HTML
- HTML – Hyper Text Markup Language
 - A notation for describing
 - document structure (semantic markup)
 - formatting (presentation markup)
 - Looks (looked?) like:
 - A Microsoft Word document
- The markup tags provide information about the page content structure

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Creating HTML Pages

- An HTML file must have an `.htm` or `.html` file extension
- HTML files can be created with text editors:
 - NotePad, NotePad ++, PSPad
- Or HTML editors (WYSIWYG Editors):
 - Microsoft FrontPage
 - Macromedia Dreamweaver
 - Netscape Composer
 - Microsoft Word
 - Visual Studio

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Concepts in HTML

- Tags
 - Opening tag and closing tag
 - The smallest piece in HTML
- Attributes
 - Properties of the tag
 - Size, color, etc...
- Elements
 - Combination of opening, closing tag and attributes

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HTML Structure

- HTML is comprised of “elements” and “tags”
 - Begins with `<html>` and ends with `</html>`
- Elements (tags) are nested one inside another:


```
<html> <head></head> <body></body> </html>
```
- Tags have attributes:


```

```
- HTML describes structure using two main sections: `<head>` and `<body>`

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HTML Code Formatting

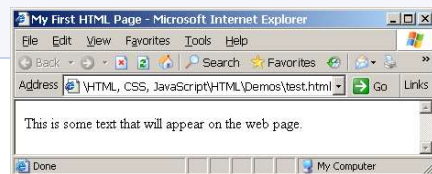
- The HTML source code should be formatted to increase readability and facilitate debugging.
 - Every block element should start on a new line.
 - Every nested (block) element should be indented.
 - Browsers ignore multiple whitespaces in the page source, so formatting is harmless.
- For performance reasons, formatting can be sacrificed

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First HTML Page

test.html

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML>
<html>
  <head>
    <title>My First HTML Page</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <p>This is some text...</p>
  </body>
</html>
```



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First HTML Page: Tags

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML>
<html>
  <head>
    <title>My First HTML Page</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <p>This is some text...</p>
  </body>
</html>
```

Opening tag

Closing tag

An HTML element consists of an opening tag, a closing tag and the content inside.

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First HTML Page: Header

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML>
<html>
  <head>
    <title>My First HTML Page</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <p>This is some text...</p>
  </body>
</html>
```

HTML header

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First HTML Page: Body

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML>
<html>
  <head>
    <title>My First HTML Page</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <p>This is some text...</p>
  </body>
</html>
```

HTML body

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Tags Attributes

- Tags can have attributes
- Attributes specify properties of the tag
- Example:

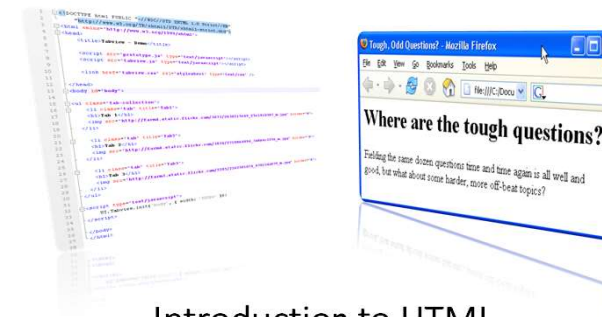
```

```

Attribute alt with value "logo"

- Few attributes can apply to every element:
 - id, style, class, title
 - The id is unique in the document
 - Content of title attribute is displayed as hint when the element is hovered with the mouse
 - Some elements have obligatory attributes

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Introduction to HTML

HTML Document Structure in Depth

Preface

- It is important to have the correct vision and attitude towards HTML
 - HTML is only about structure, not appearance
 - Browsers tolerate invalid HTML code and parse errors – you should not.

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The <!DOCTYPE> Declaration

- HTML documents must start with a document type definition (DTD)
 - It tells web browsers what type is the served code
 - Possible versions: HTML 4.01, XHTML 1.0 (Transitional or Strict), XHTML 1.1, HTML 5
- Example:

```
<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Transitional//EN"
"http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-transitional.dtd">
```

- See <http://w3.org/QA/2002/04/valid-dtd-list.html> for a list of possible doctypes

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The <head> Section

- Contains information that doesn't show directly on the viewable page
- Starts after the <!doctype> declaration
- Begins with <head> and ends with </head>
- Contains mandatory single <title> tag
- Can contain some other tags, e.g.
 - <meta>
 - <script>
 - <style>
 - <!-- comments -->

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<head> Section: <title> tag

- Title should be placed between <head> and </head> tags

```
<title>Telerik Academy - Winter Season 2009/2010</title>
```



- Used to specify a title in the window title bar
- Search engines and people rely on titles

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<head> Section: <meta>

- Meta tags additionally describe the content contained within the page

```
<meta name="description" content="HTML
tutorial" />

<meta name="keywords" content="html, web
design, styles" />

<meta name="author" content="Chris Brewer" />

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

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<head> Section: <script>

- The <script> element is used to embed scripts into an HTML document
 - Script are executed in the client's Web browser
 - Scripts can live in the <head> and in the <body> sections
- Supported client-side scripting languages:
 - JavaScript (it is not Java!)
 - VBScript
 - JScript

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The <script> Tag – Example

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML>                                scripts-example.html
<html>
  <head>
    <title>JavaScript Example</title>
    <script type="text/javascript">
      function sayHello() {
        document.write("<p>Hello World!</p>");
      }
    </script>
  </head>
  <body>
    <script type="text/javascript">
      sayHello();
    </script>
  </body>
</html>
```

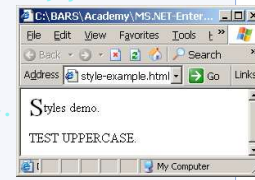


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<head> Section: <style>

- The <style> element embeds formatting information (CSS styles) into an HTML page

```
<html>                                style-example.html
  <head>
    <style type="text/css">
      p { font-size: 12pt; line-height: 12pt; }
      p:first-letter { font-size: 200%; }
      span { text-transform: uppercase; }
    </style>
  </head>
  <body>
    <p>Styles demo.<br />
    <span>Test uppercase</span>.
  </p>
</body>
</html>
```



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Comments: <!-- --> Tag

- Comments can exist anywhere between the <html></html> tags
- Comments start with <!-- and end with -->

```
<!-- Telerik Logo (a JPG file) -->

<!-- Hyperlink to the web site -->
<a href="http://telerik.com/">Telerik</a>
<!-- Show the news table -->
<table class="newstable">
...

```

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<body> Section: Introduction

- The <body> section describes the viewable portion of the page
- Starts after the <head> </head> section
- Begins with <body> and ends with </body>

```
<html>
  <head><title>Test page</title></head>
  <body>
    <!-- This is the Web page body -->
  </body>
</html>

```

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Headings and Paragraphs

- Heading Tags (h1 – h6)

```
<h1>Heading 1</h1>
<h2>Sub heading 2</h2>
<h3>Sub heading 3</h3>

```

- Paragraph Tags

```
<p>This is my first paragraph</p>
<p>This is my second paragraph</p>

```

-
new line

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Text Formatting

- Text formatting tags modify the text between the opening tag and the closing tag
 - Ex. Hello makes "Hello" bold

	bold
<i></i>	<i>italicized</i>
<u></u>	<u>underlined</u>
	Sample ^{superscript}
	Sample _{subscript}
	strong
	<i>emphasized</i>
<pre></pre>	Preformatted text
<blockquote></blockquote>	Quoted text block
	Deleted text – strike-through

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Text Formatting – Example

text-formatting.html

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <title>Page Title</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <h1>Notice</h1>
    <p>This is a <em>sample</em> Web page.</p>
    <p><pre>Next paragraph:
      preformatted.</pre></p>
    <h2>More Info</h2>
    <p>Specifically, we're using XHTML 1.0 transitional.<br />
      Next line.</p>
  </body>
</html>
```

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Text Formatting – Example (2)

text-formatting.html

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <title>Page Title</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <h1>Notice</h1>
    <p>This is a <em>sample</em> Web page.</p>
    <p><pre>Next paragraph:
      preformatted.</pre></p>
    <h2>More Info</h2>
    <p>Specifically, we're using XHTML 1.0 transitional.
      Next line.</p>
  </body>
</html>
```

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Hyperlinks: <a> Tag

- Link to a document called form.html on the same server in the same directory:

```
<a href="form.html">Fill Our Form</a>
```

- Link to a document called parent.html on the same server in the parent directory:

```
<a href="../parent.html">Parent</a>
```

- Link to a document called cat.html on the same server in the subdirectory stuff:

```
<a href="stuff/cat.html">Catalog</a>
```

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Hyperlinks: <a> Tag (2)

- Link to an external Web site:

```
<a href="http://www.devbg.org" target="_blank">BASD</a>
```

- Always use a full URL, including "http://", not just "www.somesite.com"
- Using the target="_blank" attribute opens the link in a new window
- Link to an e-mail address:

```
<a href="mailto:bugs@example.com?subject=Bug+Report">
Please report bugs here (by e-mail only)</a>
```

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Hyperlinks: <a> Tag (3)

- Link to a document called `apply-now.html`

- On the same server, in same directory
- Using an image as a link button:

```
<a href="apply-now.html"></a>
```

- Link to a document called `index.html`

- On the same server, in the subdirectory `english` of the parent directory:

```
<a href="../english/index.html">Switch to  
English version</a>
```

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Hyperlinks and Sections

- Link to another location in the same document:

```
<a href="#section1">Go to Introduction</a>  
...  
<h2 id="section1">Introduction</h2>
```

- Link to a specific location in another document:

```
<a href="chapter3.html#section3.1.1">Go to Section  
3.1.1</a>  
  
<!-- In chapter3.html -->  
...  
<div id="section3.1.1">  
  <h3>3.1.1. Technical Background</h3>  
</div>
```

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Hyperlinks – Example

hyperlinks.html

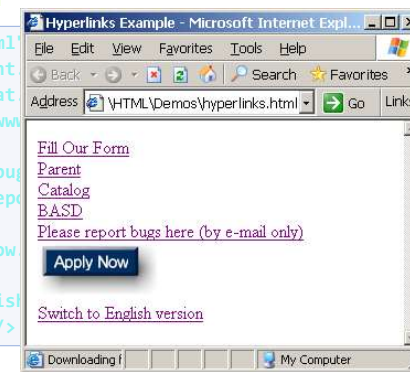
```
<a href="form.html">Fill Our Form</a> <br />  
<a href="../parent.html">Parent</a> <br />  
<a href="stuff/cat.html">Catalog</a> <br />  
<a href="http://www.devbg.org" target="_blank">BASD</a>  
<br />  
<a href="mailto:bugs@example.com?subject=Bug  
Report">Please report bugs here (by e-mail only)</a>  
<br />  
<a href="apply-now.html"></a> <br />  
<a href="../english/index.html">Switch to English  
version</a> <br />
```

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Hyperlinks – Example (2)

hyperlinks.html

```
<a href="form.html">Fill Our Form</a>  
<a href="../parent">Parent</a>  
<a href="stuff/cat">Catalog</a>  
<a href="http://www">BASD</a>  
<br />  
<a href="mailto:bug">Please report bugs here (by e-mail only)</a>  
<br />  
<a href="apply-now"></a> <br />  
<a href="../englis">Switch to English version</a> <br />
```



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Links to the Same Document – Example

links-to-same-document.html

```
<h1>Table of Contents</h1>

<p><a href="#section1">Introduction</a><br />
<a href="#section2">Some background</a><br />
<a href="#section2.1">Project History</a><br />
...the rest of the table of contents...

<!-- The document text follows here -->

<h2 id="section1">Introduction</h2>
... Section 1 follows here ...
<h2 id="section2">Some background</h2>
... Section 2 follows here ...
<h3 id="section2.1">Project History</h3>
... Section 2.1 follows here ...
```

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Links to the Same Document – Example (2)

links-to-same-document.html



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Images: tag

♦ Inserting an image with tag:

```

```

♦ Image attributes:

src	Location of image file (relative or absolute)
alt	Substitute text for display (e.g. in text mode)
height	Number of pixels of the height
width	Number of pixels of the width
border	Size of border, 0 for no border

♦ Example:

```

```

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Image maps

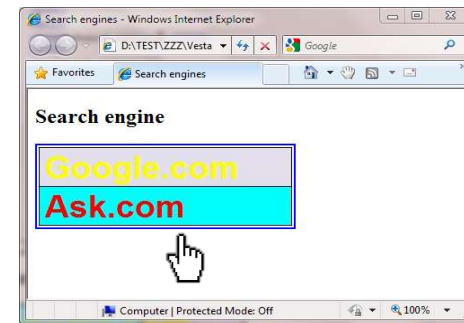
- There are different areas that act as links in an image.
 - Map element
 - AREA element

Image maps

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Transitional//EN"
"http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/loose.dtd">
<HTML><HEAD>
<TITLE>Search engines</TITLE>
<BODY>
<H2>Search engines</H2>
<MAP name="searchmap">
  <AREA href="http://www.google.com" alt="Google" shape="rect"
    coords="0,0,170,35"/>
  <AREA href="http://www.ask.com" alt="Ask" shape="rect"
    coords="0,28,170,70"/>
</MAP>

</BODY>
</HTML>
```

Image maps



OBJECT element

- DATA: url of the resource
- WIDTH
- HEIGHT
- NAME
- TYPE: media type

Audio & Video

- Media Tags
 - <audio>
 - Attributes: autoplay, controls, loop, src
 - <video>
 - Attributes: autoplay, controls, loop, height, width, src

```
<audio width="360" height="240" controls="controls" >
  <source src="someSong.mp3" type="audio/mp3">
</source>
Audio tag is not supported
</audio>
```

Embed Tag – New Syntax

- `<embed>`
 - Defines embedded content, such as a plug-in
- Attributes
 - `src="url", type="type"`

```
<embed src="helloworld.swf" />
```

Miscellaneous Tags

- `<hr />`: Draws a horizontal rule (line):

```
<hr size="5" width="70%" />
```

- `<center></center>`: Deprecated!

```
<center>Hello World!</center>
```

- ``: Deprecated!

```
<font size="3" color="blue">Font3</font>
```

```
<font size="+4" color="blue">Font+4</font>
```

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Miscellaneous Tags – Example

misc.html

```
<html>
<head>
  <title>Miscellaneous Tags</title>
</head>
<body>
  <hr size="5" width="70%" />
  <center>Hello World!</center>
  <font size="3" color="blue">Font3</font>
  <font size="+4" color="blue">Font+4</font>
</body>
</html>
```



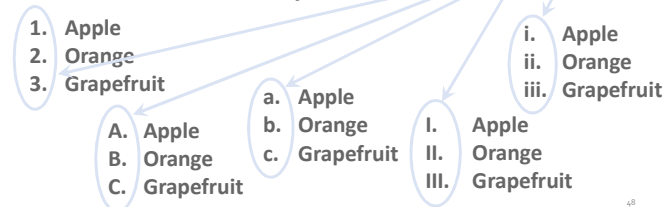
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Ordered Lists: `` Tag

- Create an Ordered List using ``:

```
<ol type="1">
  <li>Apple</li>
  <li>Orange</li>
  <li>Grapefruit</li>
</ol>
```

- Attribute values for type are 1, A, a, I, or i



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Unordered Lists: Tag

- Create an Unordered List using :

```
<ul type="disc">
  <li>Apple</li>
  <li>Orange</li>
  <li>Grapefruit</li>
</ul>
```

- Attribute values for type are:

- disc, circle or square



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Definition lists: <dl> tag

- Create definition lists using <dl>
 - Pairs of text and associated definition; text is in <dt> tag, definition in <dd> tag

```
<dl>
  <dt>HTML</dt>
  <dd>A markup language ...</dd>
  <dt>CSS</dt>
  <dd>Language used to ...</dd>
</dl>
```

- Renders without bullets
- Definition is indented

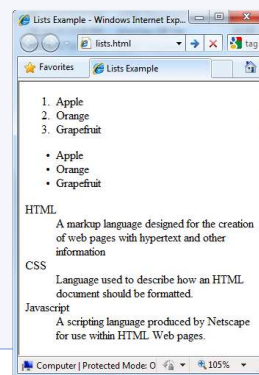
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Lists – Example

```
<ol type="1">
  <li>Apple</li>
  <li>Orange</li>
  <li>Grapefruit</li>
</ol>

<ul type="disc">
  <li>Apple</li>
  <li>Orange</li>
  <li>Grapefruit</li>
</ul>

<dl>
  <dt>HTML</dt>
  <dd>A markup lang...</dd>
</dl>
```



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HTML Special Characters

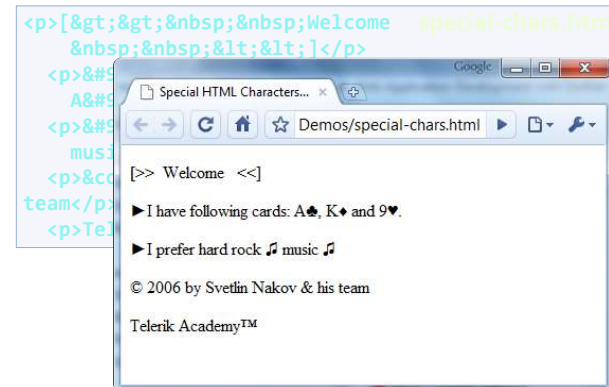
Symbol Name	HTML Entity	Symbol
Copyright Sign	©	©
Registered Trademark Sign	®	®
Trademark Sign	™	™
Less Than	<	<
Greater Than	>	>
Ampersand	&	&
Non-breaking Space	 	
Em Dash	—	—
Quotation Mark	"	"
Euro	€	€
British Pound	£	£
Japanese Yen	¥	¥

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Special Characters – Example

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Special Chars – Example (2)



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Using <DIV> and Block and Inline Elements

Block and Inline Elements

- Block elements add a line break before and after them
 - `<div>` is a block element
 - Other block elements are `<table>`, `<hr>`, headings, lists, `<p>` and etc.
- Inline elements don't break the text before and after them
 - `` is an inline element
 - Most HTML elements are inline, e.g. `<a>`

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The <div> Tag

- <div> creates logical
- Block style element
- Used with CSS
- Example:

div-and-span.html

```
<div style="font-size:24px; color:red">DIV
example</div>

<p>This one is <span style="color:red; font-
weight:bold">only a test</span>.</p>
```



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The Tag

- Inline style element
- Useful for modifying a specific portion
 - Don't create a separate area (paragraph) in the document
- Very useful with CSS

span.html

```
<p>This one is <span style="color:red; font-
weight:bold">only a test</span>.</p>

<p>This one is another <span style="font-size:32px;
font-weight:bold">TEST</span>.</p>
```



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DIV with The Structure of a Web Page



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The "HTML 4 and Before" Way

- Using divs with IDs
 - The IDs are needed for styling

```
<html>
<head> ... </head>
<body>
  <div id="header"> ... </div>
  <div id="navigation"> ... </div>
  <div id="sidebar"> ... </div>
  <div id="content"> ... </div>
  <div id="footer"> ... </div>
</body>
</html>
```

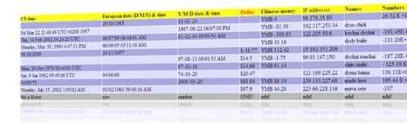
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The HTML 5 Way

- In HTML 5 there are semantic tags for layout
 - <nav>, <header>, <footer>, <section>

```
<html>
<head> ... </head>
<body>
  <header> ... </header>
  <nav> ... </nav>
  <aside> ... </aside>
  <section> ... </section>
  <footer> ... </footer>
</body>
</html>
```

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City	Population	Area	Population Density	Population	Area	Population Density
London	8,500,000	1,572	5,407	London	8,500,000	5,407
New York	20,100,000	7,619	2,638	New York	20,100,000	2,638
Paris	2,100,000	105	20,000	Paris	2,100,000	20,000

HTML Tables



Title	Title	Title	Title	Title	Title
Data	Data	Data	Data	Data	Data
Data	Data	Data	Data	Data	Data
Data	Data	Data	Data	Data	Data
Data	Data	Data	Data	Data	Data
Data	Data	Data	Data	Data	Data

HTML Tables

- Tables represent tabular data
 - A table consists of one or several rows
 - Each row has one or more columns
- Tables comprised of several core tags:
 - <table></table>: begin / end the table
 - <tr></tr>: create a table row
 - <td></td>: create tabular data (cell)
- Tables should not be used for layout. Use CSS floats and positioning styles instead

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HTML Tables (2)

- Start and end of a table

```
<table> ... </table>
```

- Start and end of a row

```
<tr> ... </tr>
```

- Start and end of a cell in a row

```
<td> ... </td>
```

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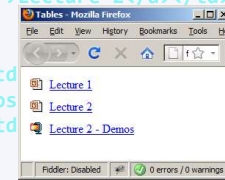
Simple HTML Tables – Example

```
<table cellspacing="0" cellpadding="5">
  <tr>
    <td></td>
    <td><a href="lecture1.ppt">Lecture 1</a></td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td></td>
    <td><a href="lecture2.ppt">Lecture 2</a></td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td></td>
    <td><a href="lecture2-demos.zip">
      Lecture 2 - Demos</a></td>
  </tr>
</table>
```

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Simple HTML Tables – Example (2)

```
<table cellspacing="0" cellpadding="5">
  <tr>
    <td></td>
    <td><a href="lecture1.ppt">Lecture 1</a></td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td></td>
    <td><a href="lecture2.ppt">Lecture 2</a></td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td></td>
    <td><a href="lecture2-demos">Lecture 2 - Demos</a></td>
  </tr>
</table>
```



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Complete HTML Tables

- Table rows split into three semantic sections: header, body and footer
 - <thead> denotes table header and contains <th> elements, instead of <td> elements
 - <tbody> denotes collection of table rows that contain the very data
 - <tfoot> denotes table footer but comes BEFORE the <tbody> tag
 - <colgroup> and <col> define columns (most often used to set column widths)

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Complete HTML Table: Example

```
<table>
  <colgroup>
    <col style="width:100px" /><col />
  </colgroup>
  <thead>
    <tr><th>Column 1</th><th>Column 2</th></tr>
  </thead>
  <tfoot>
    <tr><td>Footer 1</td><td>Footer 2</td></tr>
  </tfoot>
  <tbody>
    <tr><td>Cell 1.1</td><td>Cell 1.2</td></tr>
    <tr><td>Cell 2.1</td><td>Cell 2.2</td></tr>
  </tbody>
</table>
```

columns

header

th

footer

Last comes the body (data)

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Complete HTML Table:

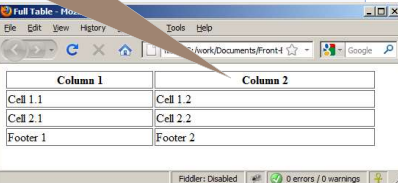
Example By default, header text is bold and centered.

```

<table>
<colgroup>
  <col style="width"
</colgroup>
<thead>
  <tr><th>Column 1<
</thead>
<tfoot>
  <tr><td>Footer 1</td><td>Footer 2</td></tr>
</tfoot>
<tbody>
  <tr><td>Cell 1.1<
  <tr><td>Cell 2.1<
</tbody>
</table>

```

table-full.html



Although the footer is before the data in the code, it is displayed last

Nested Tables

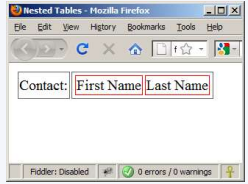
- Table data "cells" (<td>) can contain nested tables (tables within tables):

```

<table>
  <tr>
    <td>Contact:</td>
    <td>
      <table>
        <tr>
          <td>First Name</td>
          <td>Last Name</td>
        </tr>
      </table>
    </td>
  </tr>
</table>

```

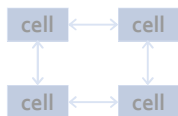
nested-tables.html



Cell Spacing and Padding

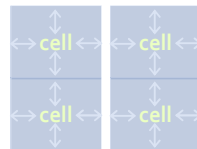
- Tables have two important attributes:

◆ cellspacing



- Defines the empty space between cells

◆ cellpadding



- Defines the empty space around the cell content

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Cell Spacing and Padding – Example

table-cells.html

```

<html>
  <head><title>Table Cells</title></head>
  <body>
    <table cellspacing="15" cellpadding="0">
      <tr><td>First</td>
      <td>Second</td></tr>
    </table>
    <br/>
    <table cellspacing="0" cellpadding="10">
      <tr><td>First</td><td>Second</td></tr>
    </table>
  </body>
</html>

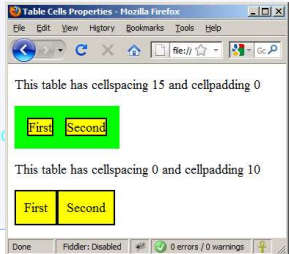
```

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Cell Spacing and Padding – Example (2)

table-cells.html

```
<html>
<head><title>Table Cells</title></head>
<body>
  <table cellspacing="15" cellpadding="0">
    <tr><td>First</td>
    <td>Second</td></tr>
  </table>
  <br/>
  <table cellspacing="0" cellpadding="10">
    <tr><td>First</td><td>Second</td></tr>
  </table>
</body>
</html>
```



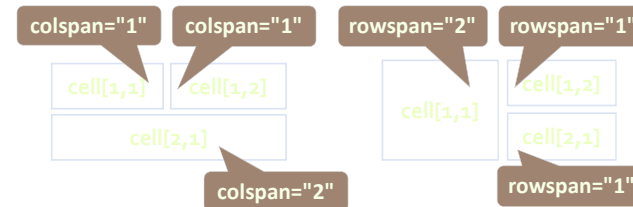
73

Column and Row Span

- Table cells have two important attributes:

◆ colspan

◆ rowspan



◆ Defines how many columns the cell occupies

◆ Defines how many rows the cell occupies

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Column and Row Span – Example

table-colspan-rowspan.html

```
<table cellspacing="0">
  <tr class="1"><td>Cell[1,1]</td>
  <td colspan="2">Cell[2,1]</td></tr>
  <tr class="2"><td>Cell[1,2]</td>
  <td rowspan="2">Cell[2,2]</td>
  <td>Cell[3,2]</td></tr>
  <tr class="3"><td>Cell[1,3]</td>
  <td>Cell[2,3]</td></tr>
</table>
```

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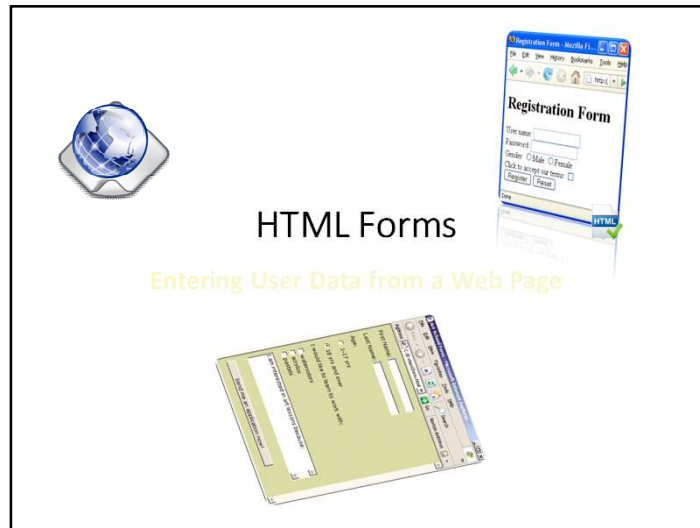
Column and Row Span – Example (2)

table-colspan-rowspan.html

```
<table cellspacing="0">
  <tr class="1"><td>Cell[1,1]</td>
  <td colspan="2">Cell[2,1]</td></tr>
  <tr class="2"><td>Cell[1,2]</td>
  <td rowspan="2">Cell[2,2]</td>
  <td>Cell[3,2]</td></tr>
  <tr class="3"><td>Cell[1,3]</td>
  <td>Cell[2,3]</td></tr>
</table>
```

Cell[1,1]	Cell[2,1]	
Cell[1,2]	Cell[2,2]	Cell[3,2]
Cell[1,3]		Cell[2,3]

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What are HTML Forms?

- The primary method for gathering data from site visitors
- HTML Forms can contain
 - Text fields for the user to type
 - Buttons for interactions like "Register", "Login", "Search"
 - Menus, Sliders, etc...
- Check Google, Yahoo, Facebook
 - Google search field is a simple Text field

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How to Create Forms?

- Create a form block with

```
<form></form>
```

- Example:

```
<form name="myForm" method="post"
  action="path/to/some-script.php">
  ...
</form>
```

The "method" attribute tells how the form data should be sent – via GET or POST request

The "action" attribute tells where the form data should be sent

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Text Fields

- Single-line text input fields:

```
<input type="text" name="FirstName" value="This is a text field" />
```

- Multi-line text input fields (textarea):

```
<textarea name="Comments">This is a multi-line text field</textarea>
```

- Password input – a text field which masks the entered text with * signs

```
<input type="password" name="pass" />
```

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Buttons

- Reset button – brings the form to its initial state

```
<input type="reset" name="resetBtn"
value="Reset the form" />
```

- Submit button:

```
<input type="submit" value="Apply Now" />
```

- Image button – acts like submit but image is displayed and click coordinates are sent

```
<input type="image" src="submit.gif"
name="submitBtn" alt="Submit" />
```

- Ordinary button – no default action, used with JS

```
<input type="button" value="click me" />
```

B1

Checkboxes and Radio Buttons

- Checkboxes:

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

- Radio buttons:

```
<input type="radio" name="title" value="Mr." />
```

- Radio buttons can be grouped, allowing only one to be selected from a group:

```
<input type="radio" name="city" value="Lom" />
<input type="radio" name="city" value="Ruse" />
```

B2

Select Fields

- Dropdown menus:

```
<select name="gender">
  <option value="Value 1"
    selected="selected">Male</option>
  <option value="Value 2">Female</option>
  <option value="Value 3">Other</option>
</select>
```

- Multiple-choice menus

```
<select name="products" multiple="multiple">
  <option value="Value 1"
    selected="selected">keyboard</option>
  <option value="Value 2">mouse</option>
</select>
```

B3

Hidden Fields

- Hidden fields contain invisible data

```
<input type="hidden" name="Account" value="This
is a hidden text field" />
```

- Not shown to the user
- Used by JavaScript and server-side code
 - ViewState, SessionState, etc..

B4

File input

- File input – a field used for uploading files

```
<input type="file" name="photo" />
```

- When used, it requires the form element to have a specific attribute:

```
<form enctype="multipart/form-data">
...
  <input type="file" name="photo" />
...
</form>
```

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Labels

- Labels are used to associate an explanatory text to a form field using the field's ID.

```
<label for="fn">First Name</label>
<input type="text" id="fn" />
```

- Clicking on a label focuses its associated field (checkboxes are toggled, radio buttons are checked)
- Labels are both a usability and accessibility feature and are required in order to pass accessibility validation.

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Fieldsets

- Fieldsets are used to enclose a group of related form fields:

```
<form method="post" action="form.aspx">
  <fieldset>
    <legend>Client Details</legend>
    <input type="text" id="Name" />
    <input type="text" id="Phone" />
  </fieldset>
  <fieldset>
    <legend>Order Details</legend>
    <input type="text" id="Quantity" />
    <textarea cols="40" rows="10"
      id="Remarks"></textarea>
  </fieldset>
</form>
```

- The <legend> is the fieldset's title.

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HTML Forms – Example

```
form.html
<form method="post" action="apply-now.php">
  <input name="subject" type="hidden" value="Class" />
  <fieldset><legend>Academic information</legend>
    <label for="degree">Degree</label>
    <select name="degree" id="degree">
      <option value="BA">Bachelor of Art</option>
      <option value="BS">Bachelor of Science</option>
      <option value="MBA" selected="selected">Master of
        Business Administration</option>
    </select>
    <br />
    <label for="studentid">Student ID</label>
    <input type="password" name="studentid" />
  </fieldset>
  <fieldset><legend>Personal Details</legend>
    <label for="fname">First Name</label>
    <input type="text" name="fname" id="fname" />
    <br />
    <label for="lname">Last Name</label>
    <input type="text" name="lname" id="lname" />
```

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HTML Forms – Example (2)

form.html (continued)

```
<br />
Gender:
<input name="gender" type="radio" id="gm" value="m" />
<label for="gm">Male</label>
<input name="gender" type="radio" id="gf" value="f" />
<label for="gf">Female</label>
<br />
<label for="email">Email</label>
<input type="text" name="email" id="email" />
</fieldset>
<p>
<textarea name="terms" cols="30" rows="4"
  readonly="readonly">TERMS AND CONDITIONS...</textarea>
</p>
<p>
<input type="submit" name="submit" value="Send Form" />
<input type="reset" value="Clear Form" />
</p>
</form>
```

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HTML Forms – Example (3)

form.html (continued)

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HTML 5 Forms Inputs Fields

Live Demo



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Sliders and Spinboxes

Lets make it spin



Range and Spinbox

- Restricts users to enter only numbers
 - Additional attributes min, max and step and value
 - Can become Spinbox or Slider, depending on the input type

```
<input type="range" min="0" max="100" />
<input type="number" min="0" max="100" />
```

- Have some differences on different browsers
- Sliders and Spinboxes do not work on Firefox
 - Shown as regular textboxes

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Sliders and Spinboxes

Live Demo



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Attributes from HTML 5

- Autocomplete
 - The browser stores the previously typed values
 - Brings them back on a later visit on the same page
- Autofocus
 - The field becomes on focus on page load
- Required
 - The field is required to be filled/selected

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Input Fields with Validation

- Email – provides a simple validation for email
 - Can be passed a pattern for validation
 - On a mobile device brings the email keyboard

```
<input type="email" required="true"
pattern="^[^ @]*@[^ @].[^ @]" />
```

- URL – has validation for url
 - On a mobile device brings the url keyboard

```
<input type="url" required="true" />
```

- Telephone
 - Brings the numbers keyboard

```
<input type="tel" required="true" />
```

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HTML Forms Validation

Live Demo



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TabIndex

- The tabindex HTML attribute controls the order in which form fields and hyperlinks are focused when repeatedly pressing the TAB key
 - `tabindex="0"` (zero) - "natural" order
 - If $X < Y$, then elements with `tabindex="X"` are iterated before elements with `tabindex="Y"`
 - Elements with negative tabindex are skipped, however, this is not defined in the standard

```
<input type="text" tabindex="10" />
```

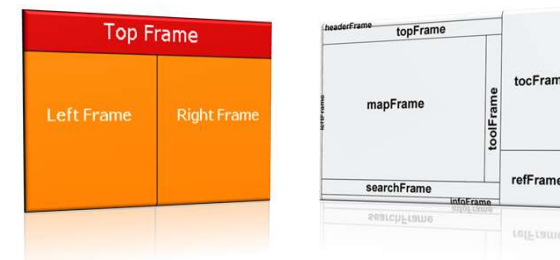
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Tab Index

Live Demo



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HTML Frames

`<frameset>`, `<frame>` and `<iframe>`

HTML Frames

- **Frames** provide a way to show multiple HTML documents in a single Web page
- The page can be split into separate views (frames) horizontally and vertically
- Frames were popular in the early ages of HTML development, but now their usage is rejected
- Frames are not supported by all user agents (browsers, search engines, etc.)
 - A `<noframes>` element is used to provide content for non-compatible agents.

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HTML Frames – Demo

frames.html

```
<html>
  <head><title>Frames Example</title></head>
  <frameset cols="180px,*,150px">
    <frame src="left.html" />
    <frame src="middle.html" />
    <frame src="right.html" />
  </frameset>
</html>
```

- ♦ Note the **target** attribute applied to the `<a>` elements in the left frame.

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Inline Frames: `<iframe>`

- **Inline frames** provide a way to show one website inside another website:

iframe-demo.html

```
<iframe name="iframeGoogle" width="600" height="400"
src="http://www.google.com" frameborder="yes"
scrolling="yes"></iframe>
```

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NORAME Element

- One of the limitations of using frames is that the frames are not supported by all browser.
- The “NOFRAME” element specifies the text to be displayed in the browser if the browser does not support frame

```
<noframes>
  <body>
    <p>This browser does not support
frames.</p>
  </body>
</noframes>
```



HTML Basics

Questions?

Homework

1. Create Web Pages like the following using tables:

Fresh Fruits

It has long been known that a diet that includes at least a few servings of fresh fruit every day will help keep you healthy, fit and trim.



Title goes here				A	B
	D	E	F	G	
C	H		I		
	K	L	M	J	
N		O			

2. Create a Web Page like the following using forms:

Member name : *req

Email : *req

School : *req

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Homework (2)

3. Create a Web form that looks like this sample:

Sample Form

Last Name: nekov

First Name: nevin

Address: 17 Bristol Hotel St., floor 3, apt. 12

City: Kaspichan State:

Zip/Postal Code: 8121

Country: Bulgaria

Phone (country code, area code, number): (+359) (00) - 8134343

E-mail: nekov@kaspichan.org

Birth date: Month Day Year (4 digit)

Gender: Male

Starting date: Spring 2006 Summer 2006

Comments/Questions: Please send me more information about the lodging.

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Homework (3)

4. Create a Calculator-like table.

You should use a HTML 5 form for the Calculator

- Buttons for all the numbers and operators (+, -, etc.)
- Textbox for the result
- Do not make the same styles as the example.

123			
1	2	3	+
4	5	6	-
7	8	9	*
0	.	/	

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Homework (4)

5. Create the following using tables and forms:

The screenshot shows a web browser window with a table titled 'students.html'. The table has columns for 'Order', 'First Name', 'Last Name', 'Faculty Number', and 'University Marks' (English, Math, Biology, Physics, Total). The data is as follows:

Order	First Name	Last Name	Faculty Number	English	Math	Biology	Physics	Total
1	Pesho	Yordanov	123456	2	3	4	5	3.50
2	Pesho	Yordanov	123456	2	3	4	5	3.50
3	Pesho	Yordanov	123456	2	3	4	5	3.50
4	Pesho	Yordanov	123456	2	3	4	5	3.50
5	Pesho	Yordanov	123456	2	3	4	5	3.50
6	Pesho	Yordanov	123456	2	3	4	5	3.50
7	Pesho	Yordanov	123456	2	3	4	5	3.50
8	Pesho	Yordanov	123456	2	3	4	5	3.50
9	Pesho	Yordanov	123456	2	3	4	5	3.50
10	Pesho	Yordanov	123456	2	3	4	5	3.50

Navigation links: Previous, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, ..., 10, Next.

Homework (5)

6. Construct the following Grid component:

The screenshot shows a grid component with columns: ProductID, Product name, Unit price, Quantity per unit, Units in stock, and Discontinued. The data is as follows:

ProductID	Product name	Unit price	Quantity per unit	Units in stock	Discontinued
1	Chai	\$18.00	10 boxes x 20 bags	39	<input type="checkbox"/>
2	Chang	\$19.00	24 - 12 oz bottles	17	<input type="checkbox"/>
3	Aniseed Syrup	\$10.00	12 - 550 ml bottles	13	<input type="checkbox"/>
4	Chef Anton's Cajun Seasoning	\$22.00	48 - 6 oz jars	53	<input type="checkbox"/>
5	Chef Anton's Gumbo Mix	\$21.35	36 boxes	0	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
6	Grandma's Boysenberry Spread	\$25.00	12 - 8 oz jars	120	<input type="checkbox"/>
7	Uncle Bob's Organic Dried Pears	\$30.00	12 - 1 lb pkgs.	15	<input type="checkbox"/>
8	Northwoods Cranberry Sauce	\$40.00	12 - 12 oz jars	6	<input type="checkbox"/>
9	Mishi Kobe Niku	\$97.00	18 - 500 g pkgs.	29	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
10	Ikura	\$31.00	12 - 200 ml jars	31	<input type="checkbox"/>

Page size: 10. 335104 items in 33511 pages.

- Not required to style for the homework

Homework (7)

7. Create the following HTML 5 Page

- Hint: Use **Fieldsets** and **Nested tables**

The screenshot shows a laptop configuration page for Apple MacBook Air. It features a grid of six laptop images, each with specifications: 64GB SSD, 2GB DDR, 1300 USD, and Intel Core i5. To the right of the grid are three sliders for configuration: Min price (500 USD), Max price (1500 USD), Min RAM (4 GB), and Max RAM (16 GB).