

# CT1501 DEVELOPMENT OF INTERNET APPLICATION

## Creating a Web Page with HTML



Prepared By: Huda Alsuwailem

Reviewed by: Rehab Alfallaj

[www.faculty.ksu.edu.sa/rehab-alfallaj](http://www.faculty.ksu.edu.sa/rehab-alfallaj)  
[ralfallaj@ksu.edu.sa](mailto:ralfallaj@ksu.edu.sa)

# Tables

```
<TABLE BORDER="1">
```

```
<TR><TD> CELL1 </TD><TD> CELL2 </TD></TR>
```

```
<TR><TD> CELL3 </TD><TD> CELL4 </TD></TR>
```

```
</TABLE>
```

This previous tag creates the following table:

CELL 1	CELL 2
CELL3	CELL 4

Let me explain the last tag:

```
<TABLE> ... </TABLE>
```

Table identification tags.

```
<TR> ... </TR>
```

Table Row identification tags.

```
<TD> ... </TD>
```

Table Data (Cells) identification tags



Again:

```
<TABLE>
```

```
<TR>
```

```
<TD> Data </TD>
```

```
<TD> Data </TD>
```

```
</TR>
```

```
<TR>
```

```
<TD> Data </TD>
```

```
<TD> Data </TD>
```

```
</TR>
```

```
<TR>
```

```
<TD> Data </TD>
```

```
<TD> Data </TD>
```

```
</TR>
```

```
</TABLE>
```

This is the result

Data	Data
Data	Data
Data	Data



## Dealing with tables method is done on three levels:

The Table level as whole.

The Rows level as whole or each individually.

The Cells level as whole or each individually.

### Table features:

**BORDER** <TABLE BORDER="5">

**WIDTH** <TABLE WIDTH="600">

<TABLE WIDTH="%80">

**HEIGHT** <TABLE HEIGHT="500">

<TABLE HEIGHT="%100">

**CELLSPACING** ( To determine the space between each table cell.)

<TABLE CELLSPACING="10">



**CELLPADDING** ( To determine the space between cell edges and the text in every cell; to determine the cell margins.)

`<TABLE CELLPADDING="10">`

**ALIGN** ( To determine the table alignment.)

`<TABLE ALIGN="LEFT">`

`<TABLE ALIGN="RIGHT">`

**BGCOLOR** ( To determine the table background color, we can use the color names or the hex code.)

`<TABLE BGCOLOR="#0099cc">`



## Cells features:

**ALIGN** ( To determine the text's horizontally alignment inside the cell.)

`<TD ALIGN="LEFT">`

`<TD ALING="CENTER">`

`<TD ALIGN="RIGHT">`

**VALIGN** ( To determine the text's vertically alignment inside the cell.)

`<TD VALIGN="MIDDLE">`

`<TD VALIGN="TOP">`

`<TD VALIGN="BOTTOM">`

**BGCOLOR** ( To determine the cell's background color.)

`<TD BGCOLOR="#4682B4">`

`<TD BGCOLOR="#0099CC">`

Also you can put an image for the background.

`<TD BACKGROUND="lolo.gif">`



**WIDTH** ( To determine the cell's width).

**HEIGHT** ( To determine the desired height).

**COLSPAN** ( merges the current cell with the desired horizontal cells).

**ROWSPAN** ( Merges the current cell with the desired vertical cells).

```
<TABLE BORDER="1" ALIGN="RIGHT" WIDTH="200">
```

```
<TR>
```

```
<TD ROWSPAN="2"> A <BR> B </TD>
```

```
<TD> TOP CELL </TD>
```

```
</TR>
```

```
<TR><TD> BOTTOM CELL </TD>
```

```
</TR>
```

```
</TABLE>
```

A	TOP CELL
B	BOTTOM CELL



## CAPTION

The latest tags used in tables are `<CAPTION> . . . </CAPTION>` which are used in adding a major title for the table. Therefore, they are put after `<TABLE>` directly and separately ( Not in the cells or rows tags).

```
<TABLE BORDER="1" WIDTH="200">
```

```
<CAPTION> here is the table title </CAPTION>
```

```
<TD> data 1 </TD>
```

```
<TD> data 2 </TD>
```

```
<TR>
```

```
<TD> data 3 </TD>
```

```
<TD> data 4 </TD>
```

```
</TR>
```

```
</TABLE>
```

here is the table title

data 1	data 2
data 3	data 4





# Forms

The form tag is `<FORM> . . . </FORM>` and all the tags which will be related with the form will be between the form tags.

We have three features for the form which are: **ENCTYPE**, **METHOD** and **ACTION**. e.g.:

```
<FORM ACTION="mailto:ralfallaj@ksu.edu.sa"METHOD="post"  
ENCTYPE="text/plain">
```

## **ACTION:**

Determine the address that will send the form data to, to be processed as required.

## **METHOD:**

Determine how they will be handled with the address specified in the previous property.

it has two values **Post** and **GET**.

## **ENCTYPE:**

This property specifies which coding data will be sent in accordance with them.



# Types of forms

The **<INPUT>** tag is used for inserting data by the form e. g.:

**<FORM ...>**

Please enter your address : **<INPUT TYPE="text" NAME="address"  
VALUE="Nablus,Palestine" SIZE="40" MAXLENGTH="30">**

**</FORM>**

Another e. g.:

**<FORM ...>**

Please enter your name : **<INPUT TYPE="text" NAME="name"  
SIZE="40" MAXLENGTH="30">**

Please enter your password : **<INPUT TYPE="password"  
NAME="password" SIZE="40" MAXLENGTH="30">**

**</FORM>**



## RADIO

```
<input name="color" type="radio" value="Green"> الأخضر  
<input name="color" type="radio" value="black"> الأسود  
<input name="color" type="radio" value="blue"> الأزرق  
<input name="color" type="radio" value="red"> الأحمر
```

## CHECKBOX

```
<input type="checkbox" name="ws" value="yes">Winamp  
<input type="checkbox" name="ps" value="yes">Photoshop  
<input type="checkbox" name="acd" value="yes">ACDSee  
<input type="checkbox" name="all" value="yes">All
```

**Important:** in radio we can select one field only where in checkbox we can select more than one. So, it is usually used in conditions where it is possible to have more than one answer to the same question. In radio, field names are the same and the values differs. On the other hand, field names in checkbox differs and the values are the same.



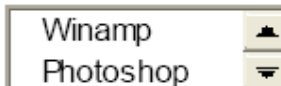
# Drop down Select Boxes

```
<FORM> <SELECT NAME="bro">  
<OPTION VALUE="wa">Winamp  
<OPTION VALUE="ps" >Photoshop  
<OPTION VALUE="acd">ACDSee  
<OPTION VALUE="all">All  
  
</SELECT> </FORM>
```

A single-option drop-down menu with a light gray border. The text 'Winamp' is displayed in the main area. On the right side, there is a small, light gray button with a black downward-pointing arrow.

Another e. g.:

```
<FORM>  
<SELECT NAME="browser" SIZE="2">  
<OPTION VALUE="wa">Winamp  
<OPTION VALUE="ps" >Photoshop  
<OPTION VALUE="acd">ACDSee  
<OPTION VALUE="all">All  
</SELECT>  
</FORM>
```

A multi-option drop-down menu with a light gray border. The text 'Winamp' and 'Photoshop' is displayed in the main area. On the right side, there is a small, light gray button with a black downward-pointing arrow.

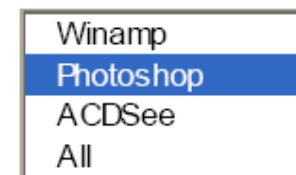
```
<FORM>
<SELECT NAME="browser" SIZE="4" MULTIPLE>
<OPTION VALUE="wa">Winamp
<OPTION VALUE="ps">Photoshop
<OPTION VALUE="acd">ACDSee
<OPTION VALUE="all">All
</SELECT>
</FORM>
```



Winamp
Photoshop
ACDSee
All

Another e. g.:

```
<FORM>
<SELECT NAME="browser" SIZE="4" MULTIPLE>
<OPTION VALUE="wa">Winamp
<OPTION VALUE="ps" SELECTED>Photoshop
<OPTION VALUE="acd">ACDSee
<OPTION VALUE="all">All
</SELECT>
</FORM>
```



Winamp
Photoshop
ACDSee
All

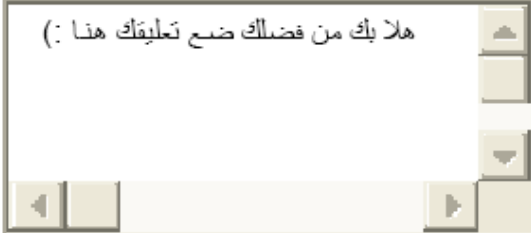


# TEXTAREA

<TEXTAREA NAME="comments">

Write here your comments 😊

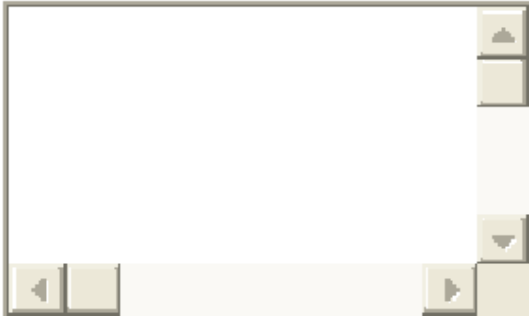
</TEXTAREA>

A small text area with a light beige background and a thin grey border. It contains the Arabic text "هلا بك من فضلك ضع تعليقك هنا :)" in a dark grey font. On the right side, there is a vertical scrollbar with a light beige track and a darker beige handle. At the bottom, there are horizontal scroll arrows and a small square button.

Another e. g.:

<TEXTAREA NAME="comments" COLS="30" ROWS="6">

</TEXTAREA>

A larger text area with a light beige background and a thin grey border. It is currently empty. On the right side, there is a vertical scrollbar with a light beige track and a darker beige handle. At the bottom, there are horizontal scroll arrows and a small square button.

Assuming that we have finished from writing the form's code and we are waiting for any visitor to fill it, we are in front of a serious question which is "how can he/she really send it?". Get back to <INPUT> and this time with the "submit" type which will automatically create a button when clicking on it, data will be send.

<INPUT TYPE="submit">

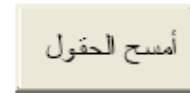
e. g.:

<INPUT TYPE="submit" VALUE="من فضلك أرسل لي">

من فضلك أرسل لي



```
<INPUT TYPE="reset" VALUE="أمسح الحقول">
```



You can change the shape of the grey "Submit" button to any image you choose.

```
<INPUT TYPE="image" SRC="images/submit.gif" HEIGHT="20"  
WIDTH="60" BORDER="0"  
ALT="أدخل بياناتك">
```





# Frames

## Do you know what frames are?

Ok, I will explain. Have you ever entered a page and noticed that it is divided into many sections where in each there is a separate page and looks unconnected to the others. Maybe you have clicked on a hyperlink in one of the sections and the page linked to it appeared in another section.

If you had ever seen like these pages, this means that frames are familiar to you.

The truth is that every section of it is a full separate HTML file. They are ordinary pages which do not differ at all from the ones you have known how to establish in previous lessons, and each page has no connection to the others.

The bottom line is, how were they accompanied to appear in the shape you have seen?

In addition to the ordinary pages and files, there is always a basic file that is established specially to identify the frames page, accompany them and choose their features.

Establish 3 or 4 simple files to use them in performing the examples:  
Contents.htm, Banner.htm & MasterFrame.htm.

Now we will establish the basic file

<FRAMESET> ... </FRAMESET>

as a replacement for

<BODY> ... </BODY>

e. g.

<HTML>

<HEAD>

<TITLE>Master Frame< /TITLE>

< /HEAD>

<FRAMESET>

< /FRAMESET>

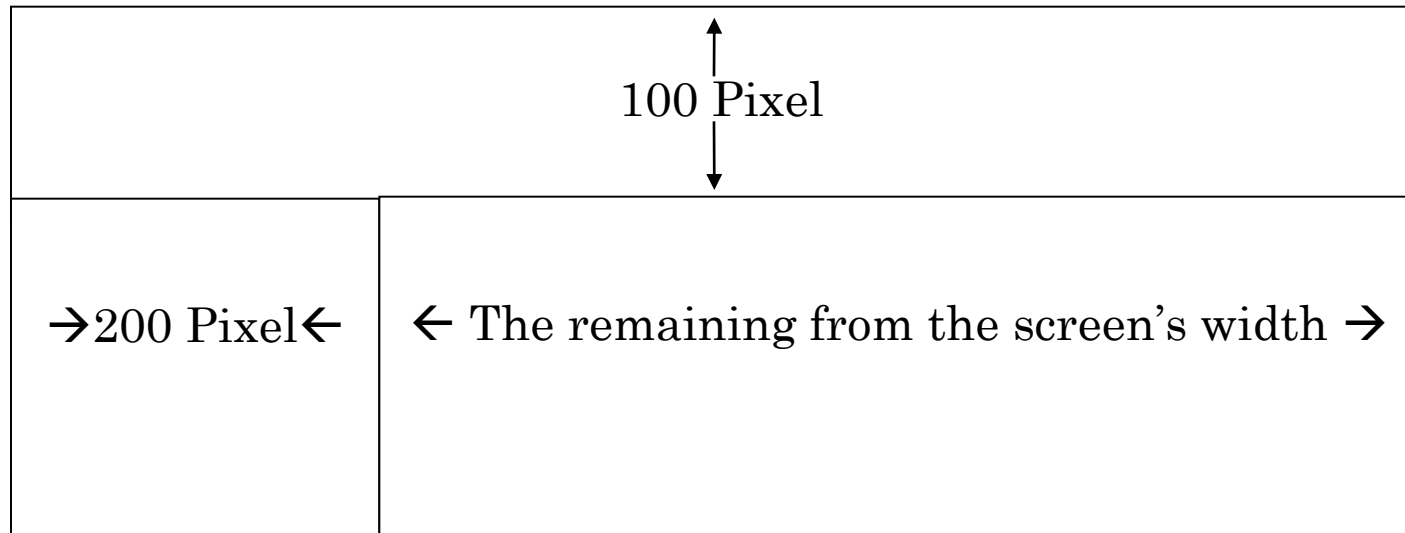
< /HTML>



Now we will divide the page into three part:

```
<FRAMESET ROWS="100,*">  
<FRAME SRC="frame1.htm">  
<FRAMESET COLS="200,*">  
  <FRAME SRC="frame2.htm">  
  <FRAME SRC="frame3.htm">  
</FRAMESET>  
</FRAMESET>
```

And it will be like this:



## Framesets features:

**FRAMEBORDER** ( Which displays a border for the frame if it takes the value 1 and hides the border if it takes the 0 value e. g. :

```
<FRAMESET ROWS="50,*" FRAMEBORDER="0">  
<FRAME SRC="frame1.html">  
<FRAME SRC="frame2.html">  
< /FRAMESET>
```

**BORDER** ( Which determines the border thickness which will be in pixel. )

**BORDERCOLOR** ( To determine the border color.)

**FRAMESPACING** ( To add space around the border which will be in pixel.)



## Frames features:

**MARGINHEIGHT** ( To determine the top and bottom frame margins which will be in pixel.)

e. g. : **MARGINHEIGHT**="n"

**MARGINWIDTH** ( To determine the left and right frame margins which will be in pixel.)

e. g. : **MARGINWIDTH**="n"

**SCROLLING** ( To determine the status of displaying the scrolling bar. It takes three values "yes" for appearance, "no" for hiding and "auto" for displaying the scrolling bar if needed.)

e. g. : **SCROLLING**="yes"

**SCROLLING**="no"

**SCROLLING**="auto"

**NORESIZE** ( When we add this feature, the user can't control the size of the frame by maximizing or minimizing via the mouse. This feature doesn't take any value, just we write it.)

Also, **BORDER, FRAMESPACING, FRAMEBORDER, BORDERCOLOR** which are used with this tag and with the same details we have mentioned previously with <FRAMESET> but it determines one border features only and not a set of borders.



e. g. :

```
<FRAMESET COLS="%50,%50">  
<FRAME SRC="frame1.htm" MARGINHEIGHT="40"  
MARGINWIDTH="30"  
SCROLLING="yes" NORESIZE>  
<FRAME SRC="frame2.htm">  
</FRAMESET>
```

---

**In -line frames** ( To insert a frame inside a normal web page. The in-line frames is an easy tag you just need to determine the place of the target page which will appear in the frame and determine the height and width properly e. g.:

```
<IFRAME SRC="inlineframes1.html" WIDTH="%70"  
HEIGHT="90"></IFRAME>
```



If our main page was divided into 2 sections, we can show the first section's links in the second section.

The following example is for illustration:

The main page's code is:

```
<html><head><title> ...frames... </title></head>

<frameset cols="20%,*">
<frame src="frame1.htm">
<frame src="frame2.htm" name="main">
</frameset>
</html>
```

We will show the links on page (frame1) in (frame), which we named (main) as follows:

```
<html><head><title> ...frame1...</title></head>
<!-- body -->
<body>
<a href="first.htm" target="main">first page</a>
<p><a href="image1.htm" target="main">first image</a>
</body>
</html>
```



## Do we need to determine (target) in each link?

There is a faster way. Instead of determining (target) in each link, we use the tag `<base>` with the adjective (target). This will be a part of the page head as:

```
<html><head>
<title> ...table...</title>
<base target="main">
</head>
<!-- body -->
<body>
<a href="first.htm">first page</a>
<p><a href="image1.htm">first image</a>
</body>
</html>
```

