

Chapter#3 HTML(2)

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Referensi: Dave Reeds, 2004, *Web Programming*, Spring

Basic Concept

- Hypertext
- Tags & elements
- Text formatting
- Lists, hyperlinks, images
- Tables, frames
- Form

A. Hyperlink

```
<html>
<head>
  <title>Hyperlinks</title>
</head>
<body>
<p>
<a href="http://www.creighton.edu">
Creighton University</a>
<br>
<a href="page07.html" target="_blank">
Open page07 in a new window</a>
</p>
</body>
</html>
```

▪ Perhaps the most important HTML element is the hyperlink, or ANCHOR

- `...`
 - where URL is the Web address of the page to be displayed when the user clicks on the link
 - if the page is accessed over the Web, must start with `http://`
 - if not there, the browser will assume it is the name of a local file
- `...`
 - causes the page to be loaded in a new window

Hyperlink (cont)

```
<html>
<head>
  <title>Internal Links in a Page</title>
</head>
<body>
  <p align="center">
    [ <a href="#HTML">HTML</a> |
      <a href="#HTTP">HTTP</a> |
      <a href="#IP">IP</a> |
      <a href="#TCP">TCP</a> ]
  </p>
  <p>
    Computer acronyms:
    <dl>
      <a name="HTML"></a><dt>HTML
      <dd>HyperText Markup Language
      <a name="HTTP"></a><dt>HTTP
      <dd>HyperText Transfer Protocol
      <a name="IP"></a><dt>IP
      <dd>Internet Protocol
      <a name="TCP"></a><dt>TCP
      <dd>Transfer Control Protocol
    </dd>
  </p>
</body>
</html>
```

▪ For long documents, you can even have links to other locations in that document

- `...` where ident is a variable for identifying this location
- `...` will then jump to that location within the file
- `...` can jump into the middle of another file just as easily

B. Image

- can include images using IMG
 - by default, browsers can display GIF and JPEG files
 - other image formats may require plug-in applications for display
 - ``
 - again, if file is to be accessed over the Web, must start with `http://` (if not, will assume local file)

```
<html>
<head>
  <title>Images</title>
</head>
<body>
  <div style="text-align:center">
    
  <p>Dave Reed</p>
</div>
</body>
</html>
```

C. Table

- tables are common tools for arranging complex layout on a Web page
 - a table divides contents into rows and columns
 - by default, column entries are left-justified, so provide for alignment

```
<html>
<head>
  <title>Tables</title>
</head>
<body>
  <table>
    <tr>
      <td>foo</td> <td>bar</td>
    </tr>
    <tr>
      <td>bizbaz</td> <td>booboo</td>
    </tr>
  </table>
</body>
</html>
```

`<table>...</table>` specify a table element

`<tr>...</tr>` specify a row in the table

`<td>...</td>` specify table data (i.e., each column entry in the table)

Layout Table

```
<html>
<head>
  <title>Table Layout</title>
</head>
<body>
  <table border=1>
    <tr align="center">
      <td>foo<br>foo</td>
      <td valign="top">bar</td>
    </tr>
    <tr>
      <td>bizbaz</td>
      <td>booboo</td>
    </tr>
  </table>
</body>
</html>
```

- can have a border on tables using the BORDER attribute
 - `<table border=1>`
increasing the number makes the border thicker
- can control the horizontal & vertical layout within cells
 - `<td align="center">`
 - `<td align="right">`
 - `<td valign="top">`
 - `<td valign="bottom">`
- can apply layout to an entire row
 - `<tr align="center">`
 - `<tr valign="top">`

Table Width

```
<html>
<head>
  <title>Table Width</title>
</head>
<body>
  <table width="100%">
    <tr>
      <td left-most>
      <td align="right">right-most</td>
    </tr>
  </table>
</body>
</html>
```

- By default, the table is sized to fit the data
- Can override & specify the width of a table relative to the page
 - `<table width="60%">`
- useful for page footer – set table width to 100%
 - 1st column: left-justified
 - 2nd column: right-justified

Other Table Options

```
<html>
<head>
  <title>Table Formatting</title>
</head>
<body>
  <table border=1 cellspacing=4 cellpadding=8>
    <tr>
      <th>HEAD1</th> <th>HEAD2</th> <th>HEAD3</th>
    </tr>
    <tr>
      <td>one</td> <td>two</td> <td>three</td>
    </tr>
    <tr>
      <td rowspan=2 align="center"> four </td>
      <td colspan=2 align="center"> five </td>
    </tr>
    <tr>
      <td> six </td> <td> seven </td>
    </tr>
  </table>
</body>
</html>
```

- can control the space between cells & margins within cells
 - `<table cellspacing=5>`
 - `<table cellpadding=5>`
- can add headings
 - `<th>` is similar to `<td>` but displays heading centered in bold
- can have data that spans more than one column
 - `<td colspan=2>`
- similarly, can span more than one row
 - `<td rowspan=2>`

D. Frames

Frames provide the ability to split the screen into independent pages must define a FRAMESET that specifies the layout of the pages actual pages to be displayed must be in separate files

```
<html>
<frameset cols="*,*">
  <frame src="page01.html">
  <frame src="page02.html">
</frameset>
</html>
```

- can divide vertically
 - `<frameset cols="50%,50%">`
- or, horizontally
 - `<frameset rows="30%,*,*">`
- *causes the browser to divide the remaining space evenly
- by default, each frame scrollable
 - can drag the border to resize
 - can hide the border with frameset attribute `frameborder=0`

Frame controversy

- frames are probably the most controversial HTML feature
 - some people love them, some people hate them
- 2 reasonable uses for frames
 - as a navigational aid:
 - can divide the screen into a static menu frame and the main frame for navigating a site
 - e.g., www.creighton.edu/~daverreed
 - as a means of separating program input from output:
 - can divide the screen into a static man input form frame and the main frame for displaying output
 - e.g., www.creighton.edu/~daverreed/csc551/JavaScript/story.html

Menu frame

- To create a menu, need to be able to direct links to the main frame
 - name the frames in the FRAMESET
 - specify the frame name as TARGET in the link
 - specify `_top` as target to return to top level of browser

```
<html>
<!-- page16.html -->
<head>
  <title>Demo Browser</title>
</head>
<frameset cols="30%,*">
  <frame src="menu16.html" name="menu">
  <frame src="page01.html" name="main">
</frameset>
</html>
```

```
<html>
<!-- menu16.html -->
<head>
  <title>Menu of Demos</title>
</head>
<body>
  Links to demo pages
  <p>
  <a href="page01.html"
    target="main">Demo 1</a><br/>
  <a href="page02.html"
    target ="main">Demo 2</a><br/>
  <a href="page03.html"
    target ="main"> Demo 3</a><br/>
  <a href="page04.html"
    target ="main"> Demo 4</a><br/>
  <a href="page05.html"
    target ="main"> Demo 5</a><br/>
  <a href="page06.html"
    target ="main"> Demo 6</a><br/>
  <a href="http://www.creighton.edu"
    target="_top" >Creighton</a>
  </p>
</body></html>
```

E. Content VS Presentation

- most HTML tags define content type, independent of presentation
 - exceptions?
- style sheets associate presentation formats with HTML elements
 - CSS1: developed in 1996 by W3C
 - CSS2: released in 1998, but not fully supported by browsers
 - HTML style sheets are known as *Cascading Style Sheets*, since can be defined at three different levels
 1. *inline* style sheets apply to the content of a single HTML element
 2. *document* style sheets apply to the whole BODY of a document
 3. *external* style sheets can be linked and applied to numerous documents
 4. lower-level style sheets can override higher-level style sheets

Tugas

- Buatlah 2 halaman web sederhana dengan menu (min 4 menu):
 - Menggunakan Layout Frame
 - Menggunakan Layout Table
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Referensi