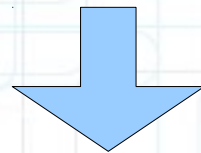# HTML
HyperText Markup Language

- Web 1.0 → Static. HTML, CSS, JS, CMS

- Web 2.0 → Dynamic. Servr Script, + AJAX, JQuery, JSON, XML, RSS

- Web 3.0 → Intelligent. RDF, Jena

Webst, Portal, Web Based System

Web App

HTML

- HTML is the one of Markup Language, the others, XHTML, XML, DHTML, SGML, SMIL, etc

- Markup Language mean that the text is not common text but text that contain of markup information

- HTML : Hyper Text Markup Language

- That HTML is easy

- The fact is that HTML is the virtual glue that holds together all of these exciting new multimedia and interactive technologies on the Web.

- Without HTML, there wouldn't be any global way to present the "fancy" stuff

- Talk about HTML, also always about the browser

- Not all browser support all HTML or all version

- Important to choose best preview of browser

- These slides not really like tutorial more like a bit description of appendix of HTML

- HTML keeps everything on the World Wide Web anchored to a common ground. So, keeping up with the latest upgrades and features supported (or not supported) by the major Web browser

- Multimedia (audio, video, interactive applications) is being integrated into HTML for Web use at a very rapid rate, so making sure that you are in tune with the latest tags supported in HTML could save you a considerable amount of time in the long run

- Hyperlinks are what make the Web dynamic. The ability to create a tag that enables users to jump to anywhere in the world by simply clicking their mouse cursor is one of the powerful features of HTML

- Hyperlinks have evolved along with everything else to include graphics-"clickable images" that enable the designer to specify coordinates and send people to multiple locations from one graphic-and much more

- Images are an important part of any Web page layout. But, how do you get the image to place correctly with the text on the page? Why won't the graphic enable text to flow around it? Can I force the graphic to one or the other side of the page? What if someone is using a text-only browser or is on a slow connection and has graphics turned off? Will that person know what the text on a hyperlinked button graphic says?

- Many fancy editors to help make it

- Basic of HTML

  - Tag
  - Attributes
  - Properties

- Ex: <BODY BGSOUND="whaterver.mp3">

Tag   Attributes   Properties

Body and Text Commands

- Each HTML document is filled with them

- The basic tags in HTML that used to just get copied from one document to another without ever changing are becoming important to the overall layout of a Web page

- Changing the color of the text (hyperlinks, visited hyperlinks, and so on) to changing the color of the background (or using an image) tospecifying fonts or style sheets to adjusting margins, these tags need to be looked at and mastered

- <HTML> : </HTML>

  - This tag is placed at the beginning and end of the entire HTML page and lets the server know that it is an HTML document.

- <HEAD> : </HEAD>

  - This tag is placed at the top of the document, encompassing the <TITLE> tag

- <TITLE> : </TITLE>

  - This tag encompasses the title of the document (usually displayed in the top frame of the browser window)

- <BODY> : </BODY>

  - This tag surrounds all HTML tags within the body of the document. Any changes to the background, colors of text, and the margins of the document are applied within the <BODY> tags

  - Ex of attributes

  - <BODY BACKGROUND=>

  - <BODY BACKGROUND="/images/graphicname.gif">

  - <BODY BGCOLOR=>

  - <BODY TEXT=>

- <BODY LINK= VLINK=>

- <BODY BGSOUND SRC=>

```
<html>
<head>
  <meta content="text/html; charset=ISO-8859-1"
 http-equiv="content-type">
  <title>Test 1</title>
</head>
<body bgcolor="orange" alink="green" link="red" vlink="blue">
<h1><font face="Arial">Test 1</font></h1>
<font face="Arial">Bgcolor is orange</font><br>
<font face="Arial">Font color is black as heading1</font><br>
<font face="Arial"><a href="http://uns.ac.id">Hyperlink</a></font><br>
<br>
</body>
</html>
```

Test 1

Bgcolor is orange
Font color is black as heading1
[Hyperlink](#)

Basic Paragraph Text Tags

- The paragraph tags are becoming more dynamic

- <CENTER> </CENTER>

  - These tags center the text or image enclosed in the tags.

- <P>

  - The paragraph break can be placed at the beginning or end of a paragraph. It can also be used before or after a graphic to move it "down" from the above text or graphic

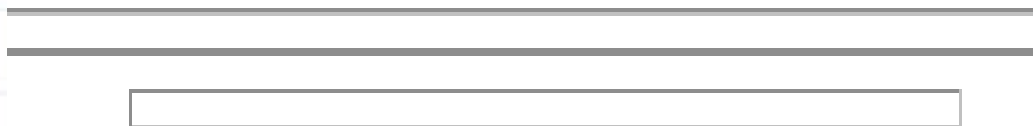 - <P ALIGN=>

- <DIV>

- Although this tag is similar to <P>, it will be able to handle several types of paragraph breaks within this command.

  - <DIV ALIGN=>

-

- The line break inserts a line break smaller than the paragraph break. It can be placed at the beginning or end of a line

  - <BR CLEAR=>

- <HR>

- The horizontal rule creates a visible line that enables you to easily separate sections of your page. The default line looks like it is embedded into the page with a 3-D look

  - <HR SIZE= WIDTH= ALIGN=>

```
<hr>
<hr noshade="noshade">
<hr align="center" size="10" width="300">
```

- <UL> : </UL>

- The Unordered List tag is for lists of items with no particular order or sequence. This tag creates an indent of the text, which continues until the end tag is given It is commonly used with the <LI> command.

```
<font size="5">The Family Tree:</font>
<ul>
  <li>Bapak and Ibu
    <ul>
      <li>Anak ke 1 </li>
      <li>Anak ke-2
        <ul>
          <li>Cucu 1 dari Anak ke-2</li>
        </ul>
      </li>
      <li>Anak ke-3| </li>
    </ul>
  </li>
</ul>
```

The Family Tree:

- Bapak and Ibu
  - Anak ke 1
  - Anak ke-2
    - Cucu 1 dari Anak ke-2
  - Anak ke-3

- <BLOCKQUOTE> : </BLOCKQUOTE>

- This is similar to the <UL> tag, but it is commonly used for indenting text from the rest of a lengthy document. It is also used to make quotes stand out from the rest of a body of text

```
Well, its the beginning, below
the quote
<blockquote>"Lets see whats happening with this text, ow...yeah a kind
of quote"
</blockquote>
```

Well, its the beginning, below the quote

   "Lets see whats happening with this text, ow...yeah a kind of quote"

- <OL> : </OL>

- The Ordered List tag provides a way to create numbered or alphanumeric lists rather than simple bullets

  - <OL START=>

  - <OL TYPE=>

- Without this attribute, your ordered list starts with number 1 and works its way up by default

```
Ordered alphabet
<ol type="a">
  <li>should be a</li>
  <li>should be b</li>
</ol>
Ordered arabic
<ol type="i">
  <li>should be i</li>
  <li>should be ii</li>
</ol>
Ordered romawi
<ol type="I">
  <li>should be I</li>
  <li>should be II</li>
</ol>
```

Ordered alphabet

  a. should be a
  b. should be b

Ordered arabic

  i. should be i
  ii. should be ii

Ordered romawi

  I. should be I
  II. should be II

Text Styles

- \<B> : \</B>

  - The Bold tag boldfaces the text within the beginning and end tags

- \<I> : \</I>

  - The Italics tag italicizes the text within the beginning and end tags

- \<H> : \</H>

  - The Headline font size is used to change the size of text. Attributes are numerical and are limited to 1-7

```
<h1>Heading1</h1>
</i>
<h1>Another Heading1</h1>
<h7>heading 7</h7>
<h4>some say its default heading, easy right?</h4>
```

Heading1

Another Heading1

heading 7

some say its default heading, easy right?

- <FONT> : </FONT>

- This tag enables you to change the appearance of the text displayed in a document

<FONT SIZE= COLOR= FACE=>

```
<font face="Tahoma" size="7">Its 7, Tahoma</font><br>
<font color="purple" size="1">Its 1 purple</font>
```

Its 7, Tahoma

Its 1 purple

Color Values

- To specify a color value you either had to have a chart of the RGB values

- Pantone (RGB) Values

  - "#000000", "#FFFFFF", "#0000FF"

- Color value name

  - Red, green, maroon, black etc

  - <body bgcolor= …>

  - <font color=...>

Hyperlinks

- <A> : </A>

- Standard hypertext (a word or words linked to a URL) is still generally the same with the exception of "anchors"

- This tag creates links to other documents, URLs, e-mail addresses, or anchors within a document. It is most commonly used with the HREF attribute

- <A HREF=> : </A>

- This attribute is used to link a portion of text or an image to a URL (Universal Resource Locator or Uniform Resource Locator) or e-mail address (see HREF=MAILTO:)
  - <A HREF="http://www.somewebsite.com ">Somewebsite</A>
  - <A HREF=MAILTO:aaa@bbb.com>Email me</A>

- <A TARGET=>

- This attribute is used within a frame document. It enables the author to point the hyperlink to a specific frame or how to open the page of hyperlink

  - <A TARGET="_blank|_itself|..."

  - <A HREF="abcd.html"><IMG SRC="/image/image.gif" BORDER=0 ALT="just image"></A>

- <MAP> : </MAP>

- The client-side image map tag enables the author to create multiple links within a single graphic using coordinates. It encompasses the <AREA> tag

  - <MAP NAME="abcde">

- <MAP> : </MAP>

  - This tag defines the area coordinates of the image map. In simpler terms, it says, "If a visitor clicks in this area, take here."

- <AREA COORDS= SHAPE= HREF=>

  - <MAP NAME="abcde">

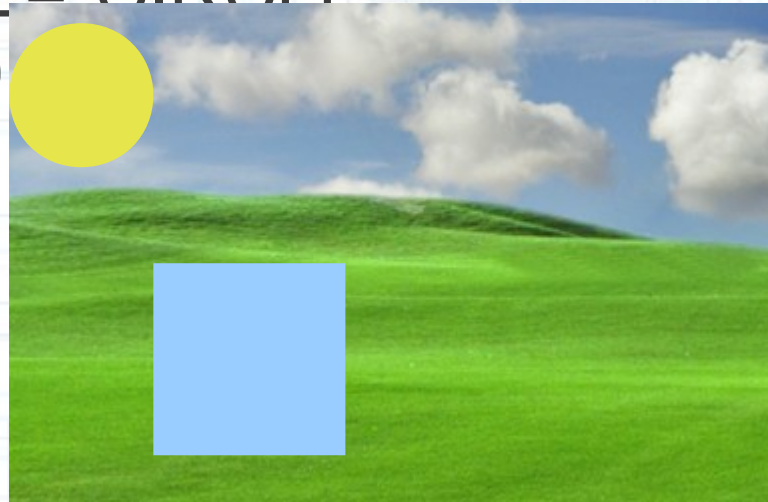   <AREA SHAPE="RECTANGLE" COORDS="50,50,75,75" HREF="abcde.html">

    <AREA SHAPE="CIRCLE" COORDS="0

    </MAP>

HTML Interactions and Enhancements

- <FORM> : </FORM>

- Coinciding with CGI scripting, forms serve two purposes; they can send information in a cohesive manner so that the information can easily be viewed and processed (orders, requests for information, and so on) and they can send requests to the server for information (database searches)

- <FORM ACTION=>

- This attribute is required in the <FORM> tag. ACTION provides the URL of the form application (usually located in the cgi-bin directory on a server, so I'll use it here) that will process the data

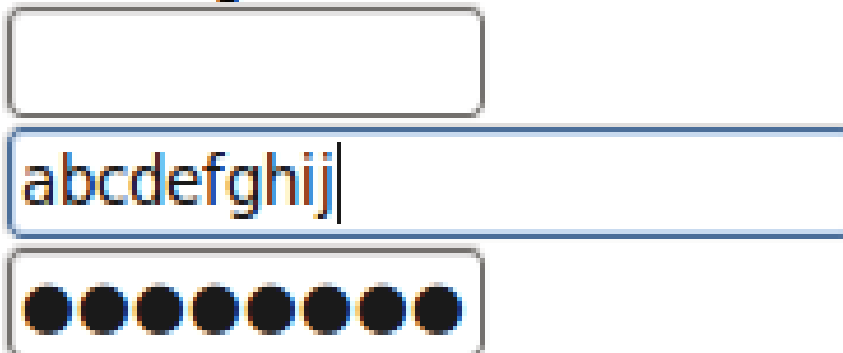 - <FORM ACTION="/cgi/form1.php">

- <FORM METHOD=>

- This attribute defines the way that the information is sent to the server for processing. There are two values: POST and GET

- The POST value sends the data to the server in two steps: It contacts the form application and then sends the data to the server in a separate transmission

- The GET value contacts the application and the server in one transmission separated by a?

- <INPUT>

- This tag can include many different form elements, from text fields and multiple-choice fields to submission buttons

- The only required attributes are TYPE and NAME, although there are many others

  - <INPUT TYPE="TEXT" SIZE= NAME= MAXLENGTH=>

```
Example of Form <br>
<form> <input name="form1" size="10" method="GET" type="text"><br>
  <input name="form2" size="20" method="GET" maxlenght="10" type="text"><br>
  <input name="form2" size="10" method="GET" maxlenght="8"
 type="password"><br>
</form>
```

Example of Form

[ ]

[abcdefghij]

[●●●●●●●●]

• <INPUT TYPE="CHECKBOX">

```
Example of Form <br>
<form> <input name="form1" size="10" method="GET" type="text"><br>
  <input name="form2" size="20" method="GET" maxlength="10" type="text"><br>
  <input name="form2" size="10" method="GET" maxlength="8" type="password"><br>
  <input name="choice1" value="Choice 1" type="checkbox">Choice 1<br>
  <input name="choice2" value="Choice 1" checked="checked" type="checkbox">Choice 2<br>
  <input name="choice3" value="Choice 3" checked="checked" type="radio">Choice3<br>
  <input name="choice2" value="Submit" type="submit"><br>
</form>
```

Example of Form

```
[                    ]

[abcdefghij          ]

[                    ]
□ Choice 1
☑ Choice 2
⦿ Choice 3
[ Submit ]
```

- <TEXTAREA> : </TEXTAREA>

- This is the field in which you enable a visitor to enter more information than a single-line text field can handle, such as comments

```
Example of textarea: <br>
<textarea name="textarea1" cols="90" rows="5" wrap="OFF"></textarea><br>
<textarea name="textarea2" cols="50" rows="10" wrap="VIRTUAL"></textarea>
```

Example of textarea:

jghdgjhdfjggggggggggggggggggggggggggggggggggggggggggggggggggggggggggggggggggggggggggggggggggeugxjdfgl

dfgnjfdxbgve;ioguosidpfbknmcvcn
vsdfhgjsdxngvnxmgvnxmn vmx
vmnxcmnvmxnvbnxmbxzmcbnmcnvxbjncxjbncvjnbcjnbjsdnbgj
ncjbncmbnmn bmcznbncbncmbnmcn bmc nbn
cmnbmzcnbnbnmcnbmnvcxbm,ncbncvnbcnbj

dkgjsdijgxckbnldthyg8oyxfovhkxznyjh9pdaivfozkdlgmxzc
kdxfvnfdnbvjklcnxbatligjhdifogvoxcivokduitygdjgjkkxc
vk nndfghtjyjfxvmblxmmhkcmgkbnkcjknkhmfkmnkvbnkvhjk
jdfghfjhgjhfdjghjdfhghdfgj

- ## \<SELECT> : \</SELECT>

```
Please tell us where you heard about our site:<br>
  <select>
  <option> </option>
  <option>Search </option>
  <option>Utility Newspaper </option>
  <option>Ad Flyer </option>
  <option>A Friend </option>
  </select>
```

Please tell us where you heard about our site:

Search ⬍

Dict

- Its HTML 5
- html5-1
- html5-2
- html5-3
- Practice!

- HTML 5 → standart baru HTML
  - New Elements
  - New Attributes
  - Full CSS3 Support
  - Video and Audio
  - 2D/3D Graphics
  - Local Storage
  - Local SQL Database
  - Web Applications