A T I B

HTML Basic

Robertus Setiawan Aji Nugroho
References: w3schools.com

striving for
excellence

HTML Basic

- ## Be familiar with HTML Code

  <html>

  <head>

  <title>My First Page</title>

  </head>

  <body>

  Hello World

  </body>

  </html>

- HTML = HyperText Markup Language
  – All elements are started with "open tag": <html>
  – And ended with "closing tag": </html>
  – It must be nested:

  <body></body>

  <p></p>

  <table></table>

Minimal HTML code: (save it with extension .html)

<html>

<head>

<title>Title of your page here</title>

</head>

<body>

Your content here (all of visualization)

</body>

</html>

Unika
SOEGIJAPRANATA

- Okay, lets do some experiments. Put this code inside your <body>...</body> and try to understand what are the meaning of the tags and how they work

  <h1>This is heading of the page</h1>

  Hello World with Bold

  <i>Hello World with Italic</i>

  <hr />

- To show an image:

- For example

  <img src="http://www.google.co.id/logos/2011/houdini11-hp.jpg">

- Or, If the image is placed in the same folder of the file:

  <img src="./something.jpg">

- Use relative path, not static. Started from the folder of current html file

  <img src="./folder/folder/something.jpg">

STRIVING FOR
excellence©

Unika
SOEGIJAPRANATA

- More info about tags, open http://www.w3schools.com/tags/default.asp

- Most important rules of HTML:

  - every tag must be nested (open and close tags)

  - Except for empty tags (
, <hr />)

- Table is important to create "room" for your content ==> layout of your page

- HTML table is simple, the structure is:

```
<table>

 <tr>

    <td>First column in the first row</td>

    <td>Second column in the first row</td>

 </tr>

 <tr>

    <td>First column in the second row</td>

    <td>Second column in the second row</td>

 </tr>

 </table>
```

STRIVING FOR
excellence©

Unika
SOEGIJAPRANATA

HTML Attribute

- Before we continue learning table, let first see HTML Attribute
- HTML attribute is used to customize the visualization of related tag. For example:

  `<table border="1" width="70%">`

- border="1" will show the border of the table. Bigger number = ticker border

- width="70%" will stretch the table to be 70% of parent's width.

- More attribute related to table: http://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_table.asp

STRIVING FOR
excellence©

Unika
SOEGIJAPRANATA

- Other common attribute (table):

  - align="center|left|right" will align the content of related table/row/column horizontally

  - valign="top|middle|bottom" will align the content of related table/row/column vertically

  - bgcolor="#E0E0E0" will put the background color of related table/row/column.

STRIVING FOR
excellence©

Unika
SOEGIJAPRANATA
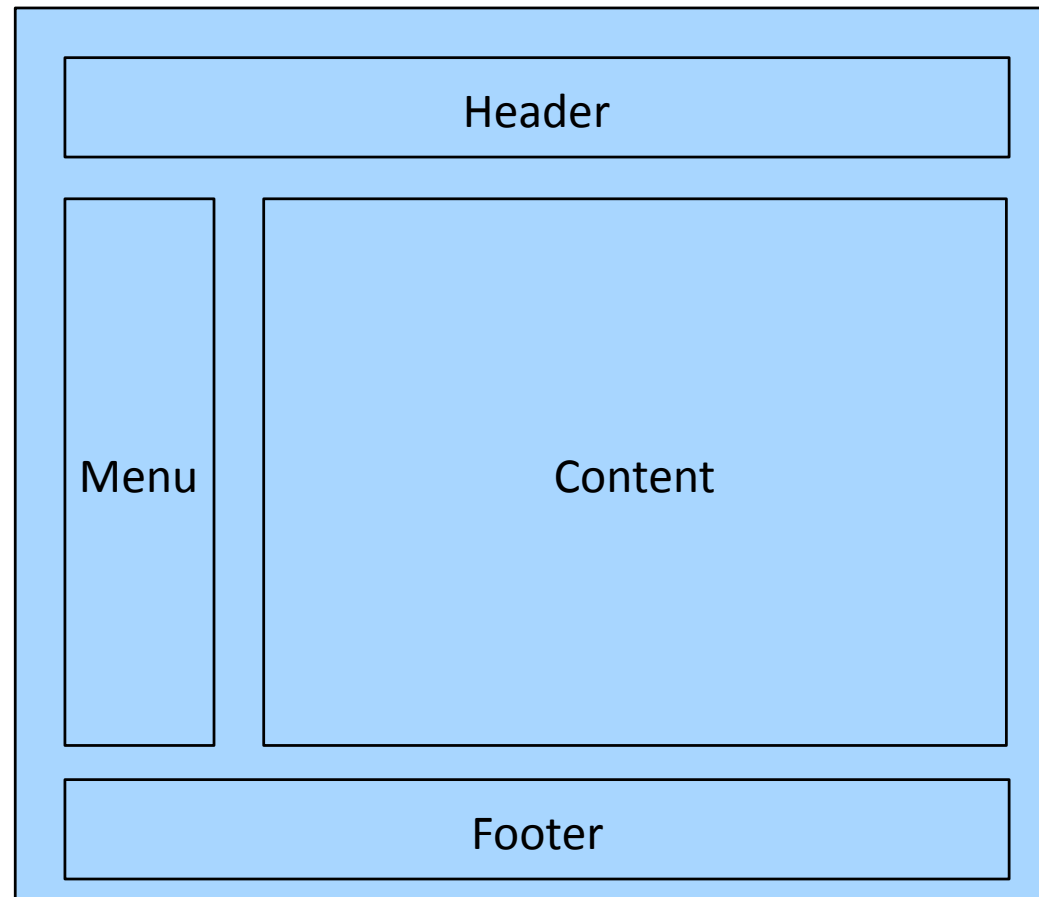
- Sometimes you need to merge two or three columns in some rows. Use colspan attribute for this case

```
<table border="1" width="90%">

 <tr>

    <td colspan="2">First column in the first row</td>

 </tr>

 <tr>
    <td>First column in the second row</td>
    <td>Second column in the second row</td>
 </tr>
 </table>
```

- Create the template of your page
    - Header
    - Menu
    - Content
    - Footer
    - Pooling
    - Pop up advertisement
    - Etc.

- How your layout looks like?

Header

Menu

Content

Footer

- For a static layout, use **HTML table**!
    - HTML Table will make sure your layout looks the same to all browser
    - Minimize styling on a table
        - Use the given attribute only
        - border="0"
        - Cellspacing, cellpadding, bgcolor, width, height, etc

Layout a page

```
<html>
<head>
      <title>My Layout</title>
</head>
<body>
      <table width="90%" border="0" cellspacing="5" cellpadding="5" align="center">
            <tr><td colspan="2" align="center">Header</td></tr>
            <tr>
                  <td width="20%" height="300px" valign="top">Menu</td>
                  <td width="80%" valign="top">Content</td>
            </tr>
            <tr><td colspan="2" align="center">Footer</td></tr>
      </table>
</body>
</html>
```
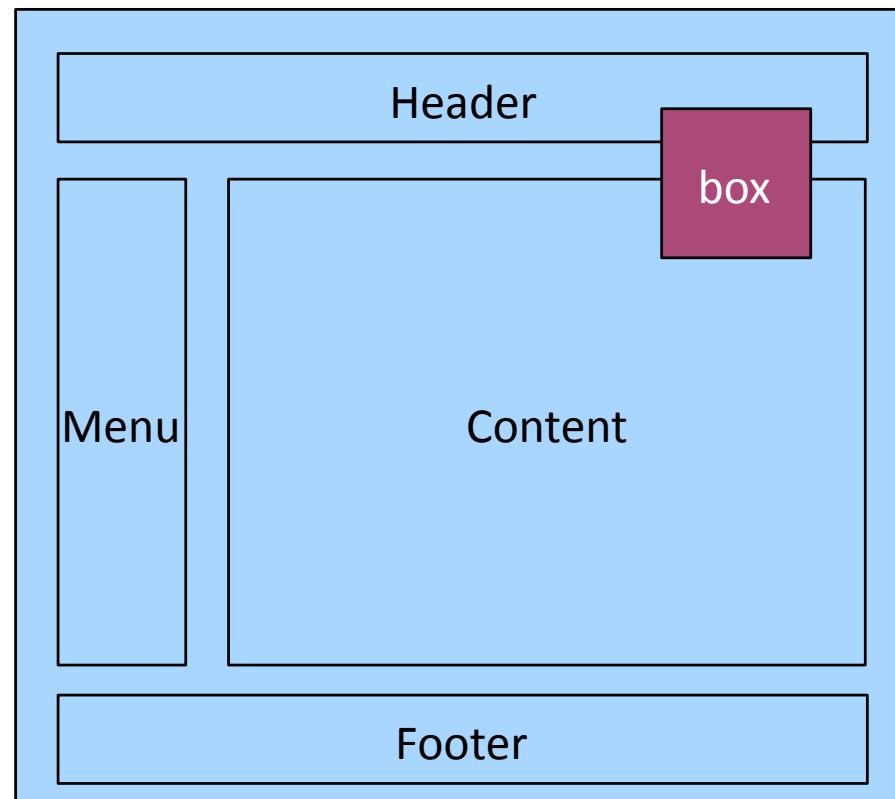
- If static layout is enough… then you should stop with HTML Table
  - More compatible along different browsers
    - As long as it is minimal
- If you need a dynamic or customized layout, use **div**
  - HTML Table will not able (difficult) to do that

STRIVING FOR
excellence©

Unika
SOEGIJAPRANATA

- Choose any simple web page example,

- Create the structure/ skeleton using html table

- Be creative to improve it

- If you need syntax, w3school.com will provide it

- Suppose you want to have a notification box at your page

Layout a page

- You can't use the HTML table to make the box
    - It is dynamic
    - It is customized
- Use div
    - It has many types of positioning
    - Easy to be customized
    - Use styling for best appearance (CSS)
    - Beware of different appearance on different browser (**test it!!!**)

```
<html>
<head>
    <title>My Layout</title>
</head>
<body>
    <table width="90%" border="0" cellspacing="5" cellpadding="5">
        <tr><td colspan="2" align="center">Header</td></tr>
        <tr>
            <td width="20%" height="300px" valign="top">Menu</td>
            <td width="80%" valign="top">Content</td>
        </tr>
        <tr><td colspan="2" align="center">Footer</td></tr>
    </table>
    <div style="position:absolute; left:70%; top:8%">
        Box content here
    </div>
</body>
</html>
```
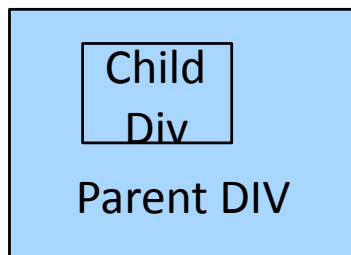
- position:static
  - Default position for all div
  - If you don't specify any other position
  - Will just follow the rules of HTML positioning

- position:relative

  – Position is relative to the parent

  – Specify top, left, bottom, and/or right position

  – The position is measured from the parent (not the browser)

    - If it is under other element

```
<div>
    <div style="position:relative;left:20%;top:5%">
        Child Div
    </div>
    Parent DIV
</div>
```
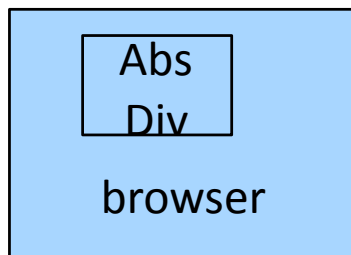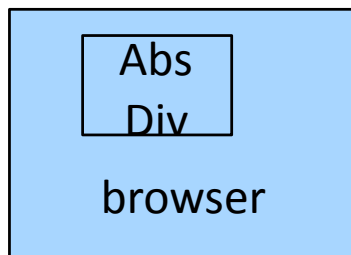
Child Div

Parent DIV

- position:absolute

  – Position is absolute to the document/ browser

  – Specify top, left, bottom, and/or right position

  – The position is measured from the browser

| Abs Div |
| browser |

```
<div style="position:absolute;left:20%;top:5%">
    Abs Div
</div>
```

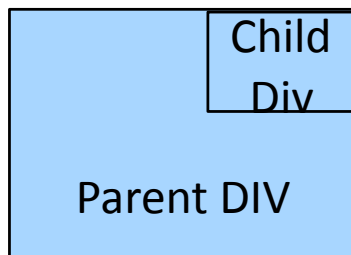STRIVING FOR
excellence©

Unika
SOEGIJAPRANATA

- position:absolute

    – Position is absolute to the document/browser

    – Specify top, left, bottom, and/or right position

    – The position is measured from the browser

Abs Div
browser

```
<div style="position:absolute;left:20%;top:5%">
     Abs Div
</div>
```

STRIVING FOR
excellence©

Unika
SOEGIJAPRANATA

- ## float:right|left

  - ### Position is floated to left or right of the parent

  - ### The position is measured from the parent (not the browser)

    - #### If it is under other element


```
<div>
     <div style="float:right">
          Child Div
     </div>
     Parent DIV
</div>
```

STRIVING FOR
excellence©

Unika
SOEGIJAPRANATA