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- Programme Name: Bachelor of Computer Applications

Course Code : 20UCA1CC1

Course Title : Computer Fundamentals and Internet Applications & HTML

Unit : Unit V

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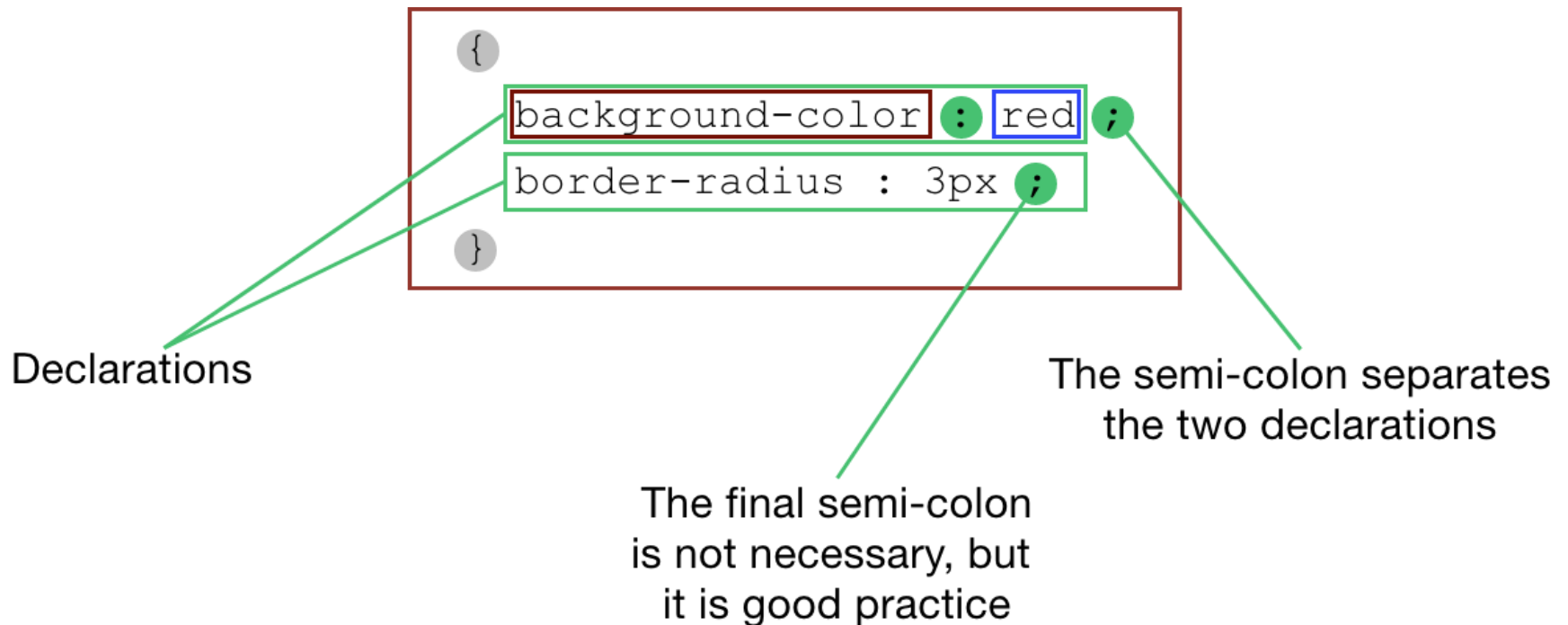 Associate Professor

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CSS
INTRODUCTION

Introduction of CSS

- CSS stands for Cascading Style Sheets.
- CSS describes how HTML elements are to be displayed on screen, paper, or in other media.
- CSS saves a lot of work.
- It can control the layout of multiple web pages all at once.
- CSS allows you to apply styles to web pages
- CSS enables you to do this independent of the HTML that makes up each web page
- CSS is easy to learn and understood
- It provides powerful control over the presentation of an HTML document

```
{
    background-color : red ;
    border-radius : 3px ;
}
```

Declarations

The semi-colon separates the two declarations

The final semi-colon is not necessary, but it is good practice

Features of CSS

- CSS saves time
  - Write CSS once and then reuse same sheet in multiple HTML pages.
  - Define a style for each HTML element and apply it to as many Web pages
- Pages load faster
  - Do not need to write HTML tag attributes every time.
  - Just write one CSS rule of a tag and apply it to all the occurrences of that tag.
  - So less code means faster download times.
- Easy maintenance
  - To make a global change, simply change the style
  - all elements in all the web pages will be updated automatically.
- Superior styles to HTML
  - CSS has a much wider array of attributes than HTML
- Multiple Device Compatibility
  - Style sheets allow content to be optimized for more than one type of device.
  - By using the same HTML document, different versions of a website can be presented for handheld devices such as PDAs and cell phones or for printing.
- Global web standards
  - HTML attributes are being deprecated and it is being recommended to use CSS.
  - So it is a good idea to start using CSS in all the HTML pages to make them compatible to future browsers

```
<HTML>
<HEAD>
    <TITLE>CSS</TITLE>

    <STYLE TYPE="text/css">

        H1 {Color: Red}

    </STYLE>

</HEAD>
<BODY>
```

HTML – EMBED MULTIMEDIA

HTML – FORMS

Forms

- A form is an area that can contain form elements

- A form will take input from the site visitor

- Then will post it to a back-end application such as CGI, ASP Script or PHP script etc

Syntax

<form action = "Script URL" method = "GET|POST">
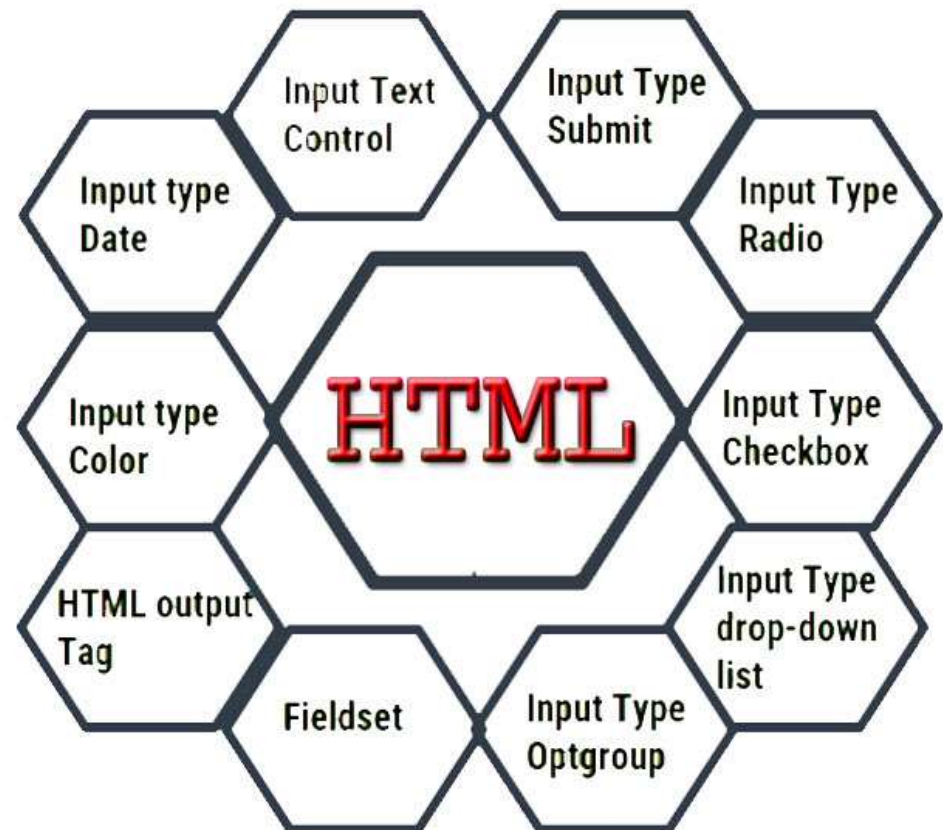
Form elements like input, textarea etc.

</form>

Form Attributes

Sl. No.	Attribute & Description
1	Action - Backend script ready to process your passed data.
2	Method - Method to be used to upload data. GET and POST methods are frequently used.
3	Enctype - To specify how the browser encodes the data before it sends it to the server.

Form Controls

There are different types of form controls

- Text Input Controls
- Checkboxes Controls
- Radio Box Controls
- Select Box Controls
- File Select boxes
- Hidden Controls
- Clickable Buttons
- Submit and Reset Button

Example

```
<form><fieldset>
    <legend>User personal information</legend>
    <label>Enter your full name</label><br>
    <input type="text" name="name"><br>
    <label>Enter your email</label><br>
    <input type="email" name="email"><br>
    <label>Enter your password</label><br>
    <input type="password" name="pass"><br>
    <label>confirm your password</label><br>
    <input type="password" name="pass"><br>
    <br><label>Enter your gender</label><br>
    <input type="radio" id="gender" name="gender" value="male"/>Male <br>
    <input type="radio" id="gender" name="gender" value="female"/>Female
    <br><input type="radio" id="gender" name="gender" value="others"/>others
    <br><br>Enter your Address:<br>
    <textarea></textarea><br>
    <input type="submit" value="sign-up">
</fieldset></form>
```
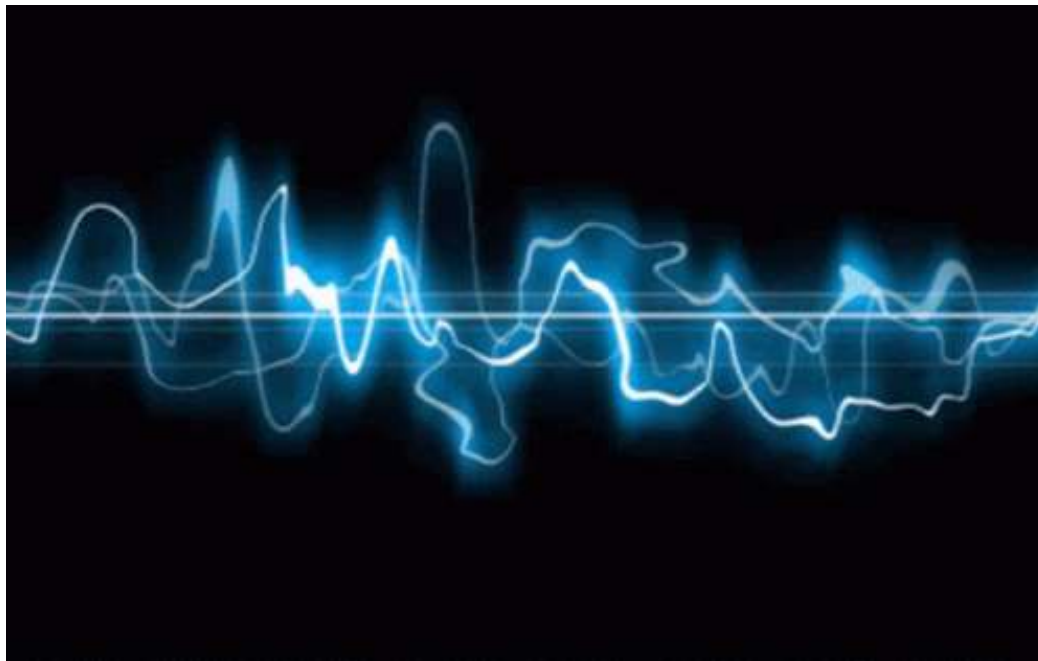
The above code will produce the following result

Registration form

User personal information

Enter your full name

[   ]

Enter your email

[   ]

Enter your password

[   ]

confirm your password

[   ]

Enter your gender
- ◯ Male
- ◯ Female
- ◯ others

Enter your Address:

[   ]

[sign-up]
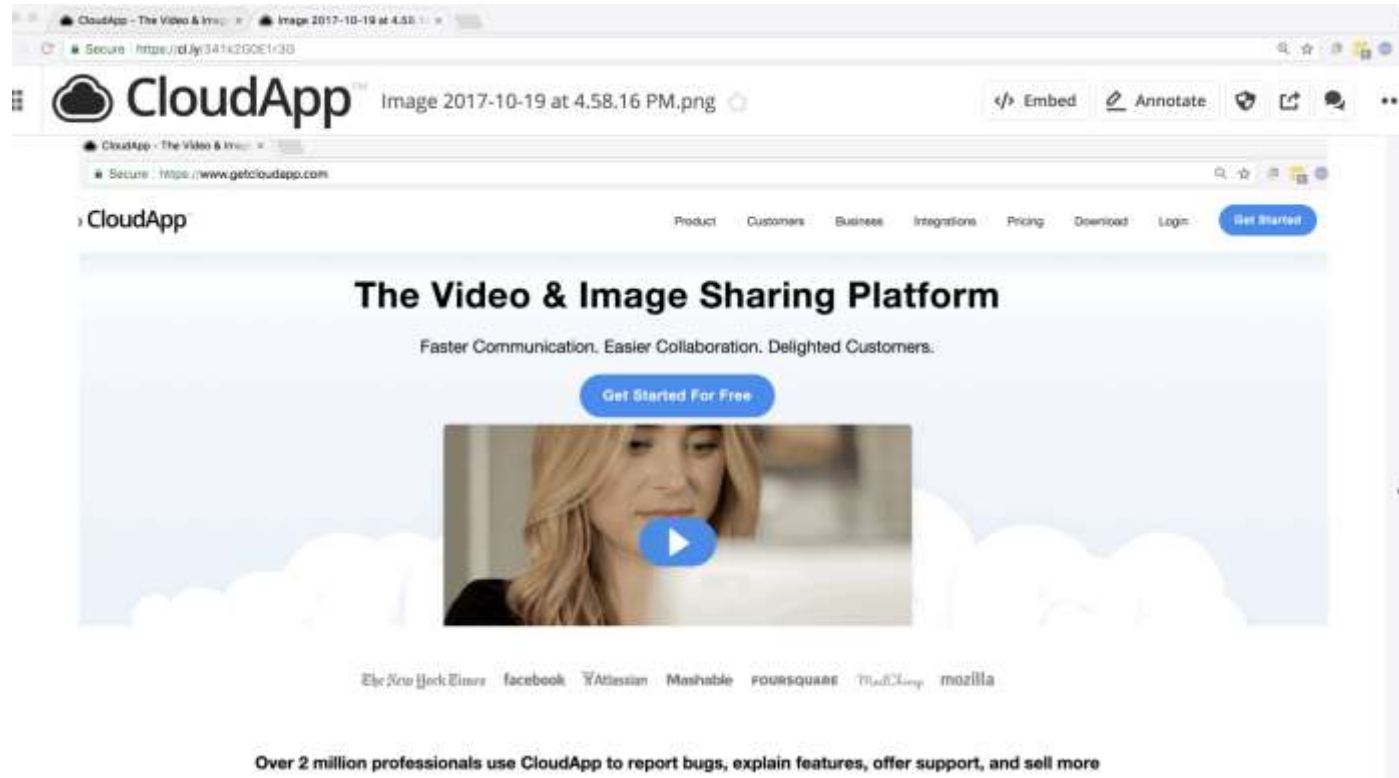
HTML Embed Multimedia

Embed Audio Files

- <Embed> tag defines container for an external resource like audio, video, any picture, or any web page

- The easiest way to add video or sound to your web site is to include the special HTML tag called <embed>.

- HTML Code to Embed an Audio File : <embed src="audio.mp3">

Embed Video Files

- HTML Code to Embed a Video File : embed type="video/webm" src= "movie.mp4" width= "500" height="400">

- Supported Video Types
    - .swf files − are the file types created by Macromedia's Flash program.
    - .wmv files − are Microsoft's Window's Media Video file types.
    - .mov files − are Apple's Quick Time Movie format.
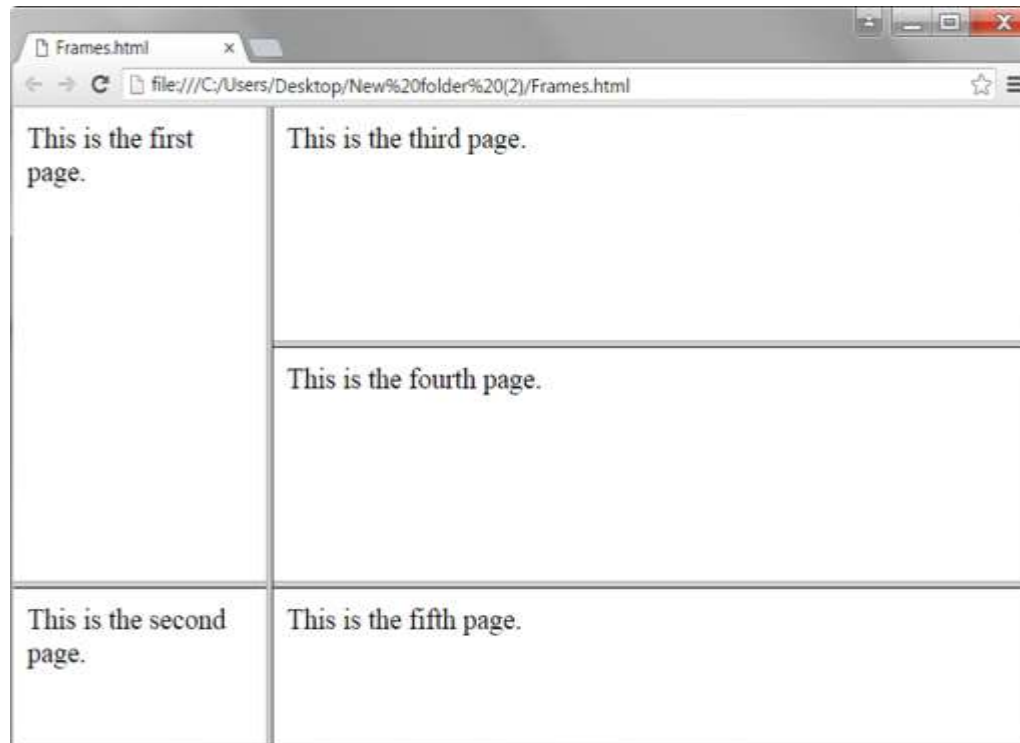   - .mpeg files − are movie files created by the Moving Pictures Expert Group.

HTML - FRAMES

Unit - IV – HTML - Tags

Frames

- HTML frames are used to divide your browser window into multiple sections

- Each section can load a separate HTML document

- A collection of frames in the browser window is known as a frameset

- The window is divided into frames in a similar way

- The tables are organized into rows and columns

- To use frames on a page we use <frameset> tag instead of <body> tag

- The <frameset> tag defines how to divide the window into frames

- The rows attribute of <frameset> tag defines horizontal frames

- The cols attribute defines vertical frames.

- Each frame is indicated by <frame> tag

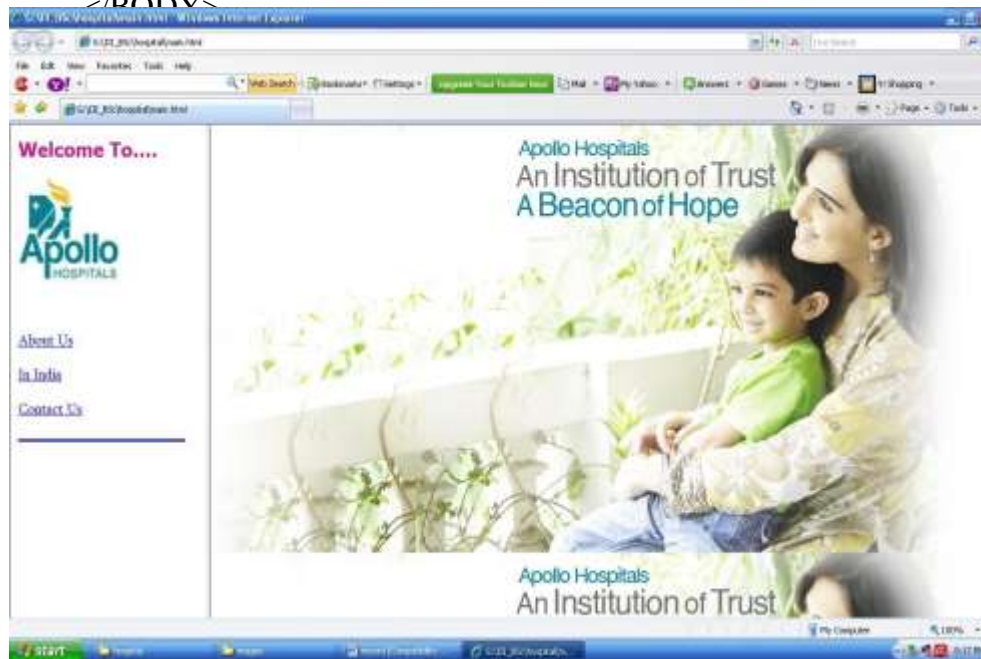- It defines which HTML document shall open into the frame

Example

Main Page

<html>

<frameset cols="20%,*">

<frame src=left.htm>

<frame src=right.htm name=r>

</frameset>

</html>

Left Frame

<HTML><BODY>
<P><STRONG><FONT face=Tahoma color=mediumvioletred
size=5>Welcome To....</FONT></STRONG></P>
<P><IMG src="logo.jpg"></P><P>&nbsp;</P>
<P><FONT face=Sylfaen size=4><a href=about.htm
target=r>About Us</FONT></P>
<P><FONT face=Sylfaen size=4>In
India</FONT></P>
<P><FONT face=Sylfaen size=4><a href=contact.htm
target=r>Contact Us</FONT></P><p><hr size=3
color=blue align=left></BODY></HTML>

Right Frame

<HTML>
<BODY background=pic1.jpg>
</BODY>

The <frameset> Tag Attributes

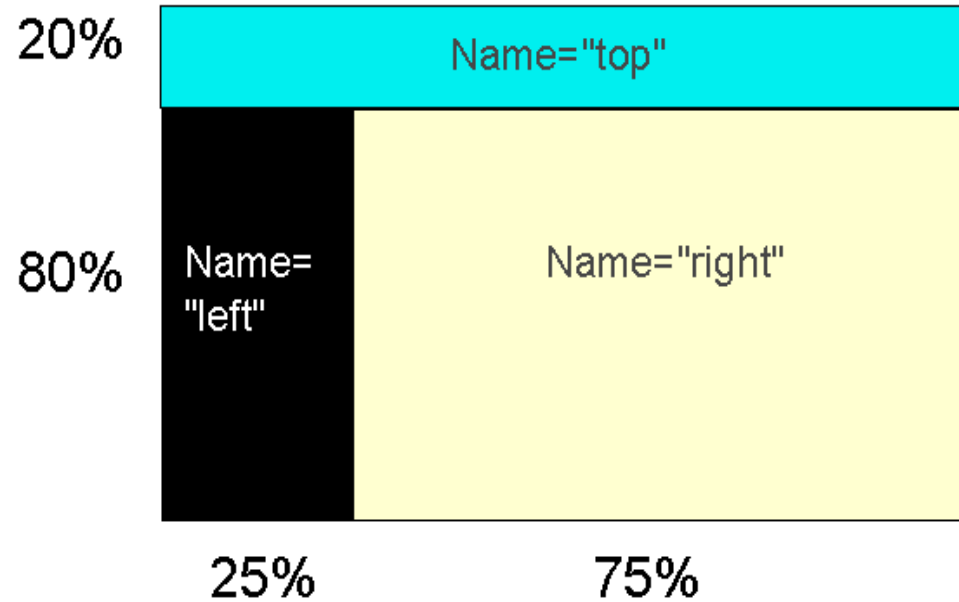| Sr.No	Attribute & Description
1	**cols** •Specifies how many columns are contained in the frameset and the size of each column. •specify the width of each column in one of the three ways − o in pixels - *cols = "100, 500, 100".* o in percentage - *cols = "10%, 80%, 10%".* o in wildcard symbol - *cols = "10%, *, 10%"*
2	**rows** •Used to specify the rows in the frameset. •To create two horizontal frames, use *rows = "10%, 90%"*
3	**border** •Specifies the width of the border of each frame in pixels. •For example, border = "5". •A value of zero means no border.
4	**frameborder** •Specifies whether a three-dimensional border should be displayed between frames. •This attribute takes value either 1 (yes) or 0 (no). •For example frameborder = "0" specifies no border.

The \<frame> Tag Attributes

Sr.No	Attribute & Description
1	**src** •Used to give the file name that should be loaded in the frame. •Its value can be any URL. •For example, src = "/html/top_frame.htm"
2	**name** •Allows you to give a name to a frame. •It is used to indicate which frame a document should be loaded into.
3	**frameborder** •Specifies whether or not the borders of that frame are shown •It overrides the value given in the frameborder attribute on the \<frameset> tag •If one is given, and this can take values either 1 (yes) or 0 (no).
4	**marginwidth** •Allows you to specify the width of the space between the left and right of the frame's borders and the frame's content. •The value is given in pixels. For example marginwidth = "10".
5	**marginheight** •Allows you to specify the height of the space between the top and bottom of the frame's borders and its contents. •The value is given in pixels. For example marginheight = "10".

6	**noresize** •By default, you can resize any frame by clicking and dragging on the borders of a frame. •The noresize attribute prevents a user from being able to resize the frame. •For example noresize = "noresize".
7	**scrolling** •This attribute controls the appearance of the scrollbars that appear on the frame. •This takes values either "yes", "no" or "auto". •For example scrolling = "no" means it should not have scroll bars.

Thank you