



HTML – part 3

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<http://www.iesoc.com/>

Stylesheets

- Updating the colours on a large site is laborious
- We can make it very simple using stylesheets
- Create an identifier that is used instead of a literal colour
- In a single file associate each identifier with the colour it represents

Inserting into a page

- `<link rel='stylesheet' type='text/css' href='file.css'>`
- Put into the head of the document
- Put into every file that you wish to use the stylesheet with
- We need to create the file 'file.css'
- Create in the same way as an 'html' file, but save with the extension 'css'

Stylesheet file

- Insert the following lines into the stylesheet file

```
body { background-color : #6699ff; }  
.whitetext {color : #ffffff;}
```

- Create an HTML file as follows

```
<html>  
  <head>  
    <link rel='stylesheet' href='filename.css' type='text/css'>  
  </head>  
  <body>  
    <p>  
      This paragraph is normal.  
    </p>  
    <p class='whitetext'>  
      This paragraph is white.  
    </p>  
  </body>  
</html>
```

Linking text to your styles

- Defaults for the whole document
 - Set in the body {...} in the stylesheet
- Linking an entire paragraph
 - `<p class='identifier'>`
- Linking arbitrary length text
 - ``

Fonts in stylesheets

- `.boldprint { font-size: 0.8em; font-weight : bold; }`
- font-size can be defined in terms of (among others):
 - Point size: `font-size: 16pt;`
 - Pixel values: `font-size: 15px;`
 - Ems: relative sizing system – very useful in practice
- `font-weight : bold;`
- `font-style : italic;`
- `text-decoration : underline;` // text
- `text-decoration : overline;` // text
- `text-decoration : line-through;` // ~~text~~

Fonts (continued)

- `body {font-face : arial; }`
- We can make priority lists:
- `font-face : helvetica, impact, sans-serif;`
 - This will use helvetica if it is available, if not then impact (Mac font), and if that is not available then uses the default sans-serif font
- Fail safes are `sans-serif, serif, monospace`
- Fonts with spaces in:
 - `font-face : “comic sans ms”;`

Anchors and stylesheets

- `a { text-decoration : none; color : #33ggcc }`
 - removes the underline from an anchor
- `a:hover { text-decoration : underline; color : #333333 }`
 - hover property occurs when mouse moves over link
- `a.special { text-decoration : none; color : #003399 }`
 - defines a separate anchor style that can be used if required
 - `Different style`

Tables and stylesheets

```
td.identifier { background-color : #3366cc; color : #000033;  
padding : 5px; border : solid 1px #000000; }
```

Border options

- <http://www.ncdesign.org/html/s040box.htm>

```
td.forum { background-color : #6699ff; color:#000033; font-  
size:0.8em; border-left-width : 0px; border-bottom-width :  
2px; border-top-width : 0px; border-right-width:1px; border-  
style:solid; border-color:#000000}
```

```
<td class='identifier'>
```

- To link td code to a stylesheet entry

```
<html>
  <head><title>Stylesheet Page</title>
  <link rel='stylesheet' href='style.css' type='text/css'></head>
  <body>
    <table width='750' align='center'>
      <tr>
        <td class='outside'>
          <table width='730'>
            <tr>
              <td class='main'>
                This is an example of tables and stylesheets
              </td>
            </tr>
          </table>
        </td>
      </tr>
    </table>
  </body>
</html>
```

style.css

```
body { background-color : "#6699ff"; font-family:arial;}
```

```
td.outside { background-color : #3366cc; padding:5px; border: solid 1px  
#000000;}
```

```
td.main { background-color : #ffffff; padding:1px; border: solid 1px  
#000000;}
```

- This is the basis of the code used for iesoc.com
- A change of colour scheme would only require style.css being modified

Input Forms

- Allow the user to enter data
- Require processing
 - see JavaScript and PHP courses
- Layout is purely HTML

Form Structure

```
<form method='post' action='process.php' name='formname' >  
... // form elements  
</form>
```

- method='post' - don't worry about meaning currently
- action='page.html' - the name of the script that contains the processing (JavaScript or PHP) that we will apply
- name='myform' - give each form a name

Text Elements

- `<input type='text' name='name' value='Default Text' size='x'>`
 - Size determines displayed length, but not a limit on text length
- `<input type='password' name='name' size='x'>`
 - Displays text as asterisks or bullet points
 - Text is hidden from view, but not encrypted in any way
- `<textarea name='name' rows='n' cols='p'> Default text </textarea>`
 - Allows multiple rows of text to be entered

Combo Boxes

- Allows one choice to be selected from many in a drop-down list

```
<select name='name'>
```

```
<option value='Value one' selected>Displayed Text</option>
```

```
<option value='Value two'>Displayed Text</option>
```

```
... etc etc etc
```

```
</select>
```

- 'value' attribute sent to processing script, not displayed text
- 'selected' means which option is selected by default

Check Boxes

- Allow the user to select 'yes' or 'no'
- `<input type='checkbox' name='name' value='value' checked>`
- 'value' attribute sent to processing script
- if 'checked' is present then the checkbox is displayed as checked by default

Radio Buttons

- For mutually exclusive data

- Choose **only** one answer from several

```
<input type='radio' name='name1' value='Value 1' selected> Option 1 <br>  
<input type='radio' name='name1' value='Value 2'> Option 2 <br>  
<input type='radio' name='name1' value='Value 3'> Option 3 <br>  
<input type='radio' name='name2' value='Value 4' selected> Option 1 <br>  
<input type='radio' name='name2' value='Value 5'> Option 2 <br>  
<input type='radio' name='name2' value='Value 6'> Option 3 <br>
```

- Options with same 'name' form one 'group'
- Select one option from each of the different groups
- Option with 'selected' present is default

Buttons

- `<input type='button' value='Text'>`
 - 'value' attribute is displayed on button
 - We need to link the button to some JavaScript
- `<input type='submit' value='Text'>`
 - When clicked the form is submitted to the specified script
- `<input type='reset' value='Text'>`
 - Returns all elements to their default state

Hidden Fields

- Can store data without displaying it on screen
- Not really 'hidden', just not obvious
 - Don't use for sensitive data
- `<input type='hidden' name='name' value='Value'>`
- For example, multiple pages sending data to one script, information about which page sent data stored in hidden field

```
<form action='myscript.php' method='post' name='myform'>
  <table border='0'>
    <tr>
      <td>Name:</td>
      <td><input type='text' name='user_name'></td>
    </tr>
    <tr>
      <td>E-Mail:</td>
      <td><input type='text' name='user_email'></td>
    </tr>
    <tr>
      <td>Address:</td>
      <td><textarea name='user_address'></textarea></td>
    </tr>
  </table>
```

Please contact me with additional details.

```
<input type='checkbox' name='contactme' value='Contact Me' checked='checked' />
</form>
```

Coursework

- Try to re-create the following pages:
- <http://www.cgcu.net/internet/coursework/lecture3/part1.html>
- <http://www.cgcu.net/internet/coursework/lecture3/part2.html>
- <http://www.cgcu.net/internet/coursework/lecture3/part3.html>