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HTML Tags

HTML markup tags are usually called HTML tags

- HTML tags are keywords surrounded by **angle brackets** like <html>
- HTML tags normally **come in pairs** like and

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examples:
1.

```
<html>
<body>

<%
response.write("Hello World!")
%>

</body>
</html>
```

2.

```
<html>
<body>
<%
```

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Result: <%call vbproc(3,4)%>
Or, like this:
Result: <%vbproc 3,4%>
</body>
</html>

10.
Call a JavaScript procedure and a VBScript procedure using VBScript in ASP

```
<html>
<head>
<%
sub vbproc(num1,num2)
Response.Write(num1*num2)
end sub
%>
<script  language="javascript" runat="server">
function jsproc(num1,num2)
```

```
{
Response.Write(num1*num2)
}
</script>
</head>

<body>
<p>Result: <%call vbproc(3,4)%></p>
<p>Result: <%call jsproc(3,4)%></p>
</body>

</html>
```

11.

Interact with a user in a form that uses the "get" method

```
<html>
<body>
<form action="demo_reqquery.asp" method="get">
Your name: <input type="text" name="fname" size="20"
/>
<input type="submit" value="Submit" />
</form>
<%
dim fname
fname=Request.QueryString("fname")
If fname<>"" Then
     Response.Write("Hello " & fname & "!<br />")
     Response.Write("How are you today?")
End If
%>
</body>
</html>
```

12. post

```
<html>
<body>
<form action="demo_simpleform.asp" method="post">
Your name: <input type="text" name="fname" size="20"
/>
<input type="submit" value="Submit" />
</form>
<%
dim fname
fname=Request.Form("fname")
If fname<>"" Then
     Response.Write("Hello " & fname & "!<br />")
     Response.Write("How are you today?")
End If
%>
</body>
</html>
```

13.

```
<html>
<%
dim cars
cars=Request.Form("cars")
%>
<body>
<form action="demo_radiob.asp" method="post">
<p>Please select your favorite car:</p>

<input type="radio" name="cars"
<%if cars="Volvo" then Response.Write("checked")%>
value="Volvo">Volvo</input>
<br />
<input type="radio" name="cars"
<%if cars="Saab" then Response.Write("checked")%>
value="Saab">Saab</input>
```

```
<br />
<input type="radio" name="cars"
<%if cars="BMW" then Response.Write("checked")%>
value="BMW">BMW</input>
<br /><br />
<input type="submit" value="Submit" />
</form>
<%
if cars<>"" then
   Response.Write("<p>Your favorite car is: " & cars &
"</p>")
end if
%>
</body>
</html>
```

14.

```
<html>
<body>

<%
response.write("Hello World!")
%>

</body>
</html>
```

15.

```
<html>
<body>
<p>
<b>You are browsing this site with:</b>
<%Response.Write(Request.ServerVariables("http_user_ag
ent"))%>
</p>
```

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```
<p>
<b>Your IP address is:</b>
<%Response.Write(Request.ServerVariables("remote_addr"
))%>
</p>
<p>
<b>The DNS lookup of the IP address is:</b>
<%Response.Write(Request.ServerVariables("remote_host")
)%>
</p>
<p>
<b>The method used to call the page:</b>
<%Response.Write(Request.ServerVariables("request_meth
od"))%>
</p>
<p>
<b>The server's domain name:</b>
<%Response.Write(Request.ServerVariables("server_name"
))%>
</p>
<p>
<b>The server's port:</b>
<%Response.Write(Request.ServerVariables("server_port"))
%>
</p>
<p>
<b>The server's software:</b>
<%Response.Write(Request.ServerVariables("server_softwa
re"))%>
</p>

</body>
</html>
```

front page 2000

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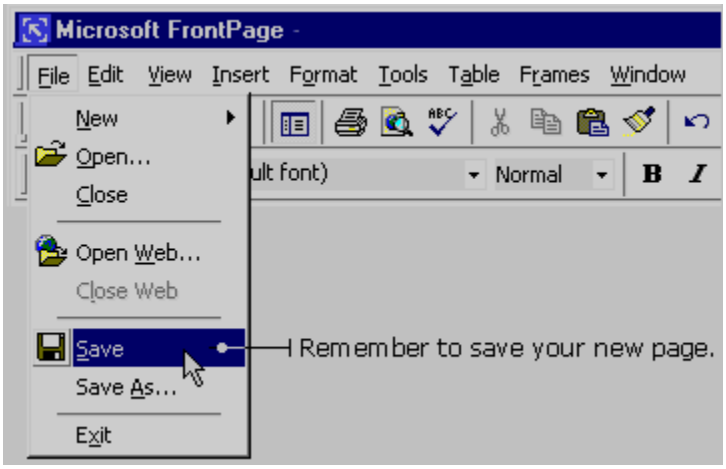
To create and save a new page:

1) Open FrontPage 2000. A blank page appears in Page View.

2) Click the Normal tab at the bottom of the page.

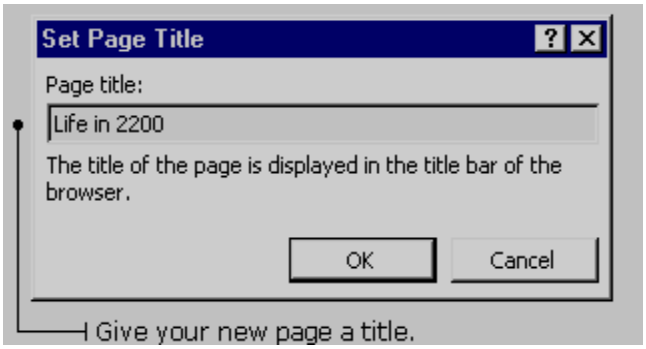
3) Place the cursor inside the blank page and type a title or a few lines of text.

4) Click File on the Menu bar, then select Save. The Save As dialog box appears.



5) In the Save As dialog box, click the Change button to change the title of your page. The Set Page Title dialog box appears.

6) Type a new name into the Set Page Title dialog box and click OK.



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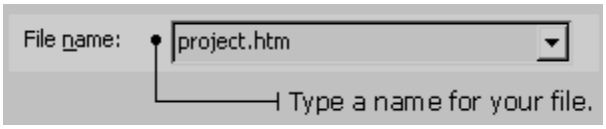
7) In the Save As dialog box, choose a file name and type it into the File name text box.



8) Click the Save button.

TIP: When you're saving a Web page, use a file name you will remember. Choose something that describes the page - like "choir" or "grade6." This will help you to stay organized.

To change the background color of your Web page:

1) Click Format on the Menu bar and select Background. The Page Properties dialog box appears.

2) Click the Background tab.

3) Click the Colors Background drop-down box and select a color.

4) Click OK on the Page Properties dialog box.

To add text to your Web page:

1) If you are not in Page View, click the Page button on the Views bar.

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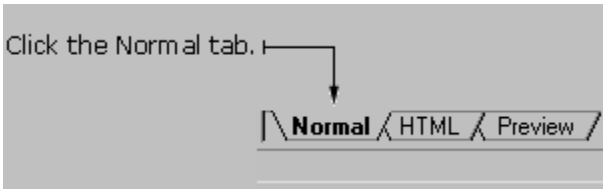
2) Click the Normal tab at the bottom of the page.



3) Insert the cursor into the blank page.

4) Type your text.

TIP: You can make the text bold, italic, underlined, left justified or right justified. Just select the text with your mouse, then click the appropriate button on the Format toolbar.

3

To add a clip art image to your Web site:

1) Place the cursor on the page.

2) Click Insert on the Menu bar and select Picture, then Clip Art. The Clip Art Gallery dialog box appears.

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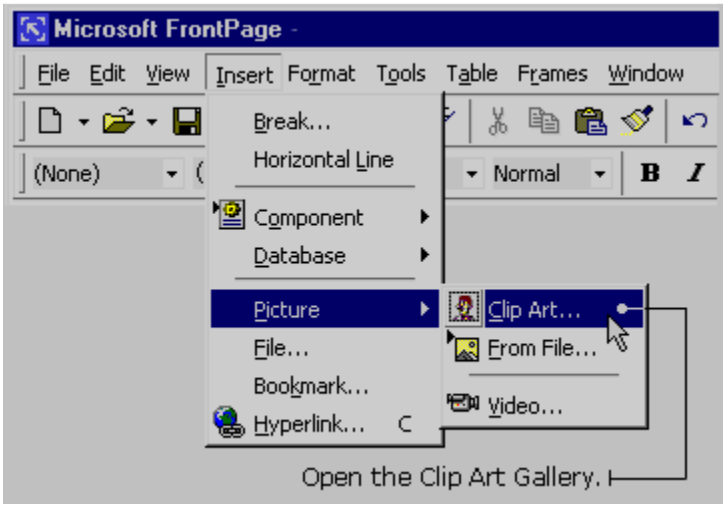

3) Click the Pictures tab. A group of picture categories appears.

4) Click the category of your choice. A group of pictures appears.

5) Click the picture you want to add. A drop-down list of buttons appears.

6) Click the Insert Clip button.

TIP: Some people shut off their image display when they visit Web sites - which means they see only text and no pictures. Not everyone wants to see pictures because it takes longer to download a page that contains them. For these visitors, you can provide alternative text in place of the images - like a title that tells them what the picture is.

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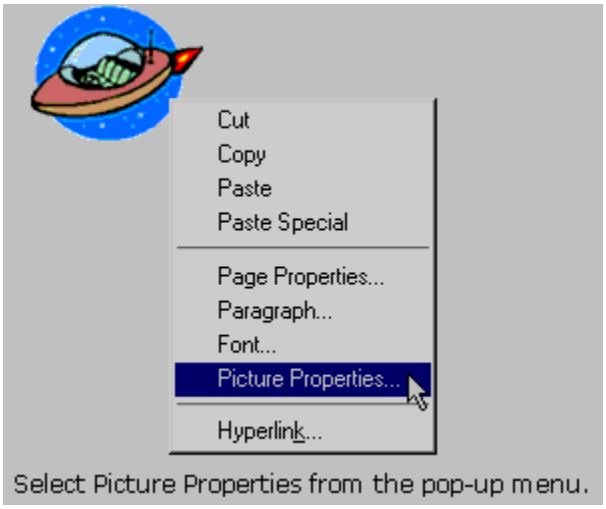
NOTE: Alternative text also makes your Web site accessible to the blind or visually impaired. These visitors use screen readers that will look for the alternative text and describe the images to them.

To add alternative text to an image:

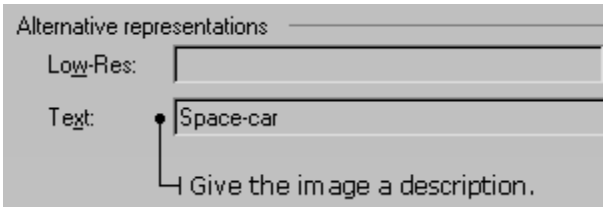
1) Place the pointer on the image and right-click your mouse button. A pop-up menu appears.

2) Click on Picture Properties. The Picture Properties dialog box appears.



3) Click the General tab.

4) Type the alternative text into the Alternative Representations text box.



5) Click OK in the Picture Properties dialog box.

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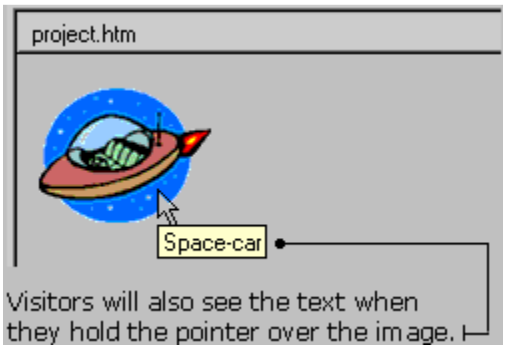


Here are a few types of digital images you can add to your Web page:

· a picture from the Internet saved on your hard drive
· a scanned photo or drawing
· a picture taken with a digital camera
· an image from a CD-ROM.

To add your own image to your Web page:

1) Place the cursor on the page.

2) Click the Insert Picture from File button on the Standard toolbar. The Picture dialog box appears.

2) Click the Select a file on your computer button. The Select Files dialog box appears.

4) Locate the image file on your computer, then select it. The file name appears in the File name text box.

5) Click OK in the Select File dialog box.

6) Click OK in the Picture dialog box.

4

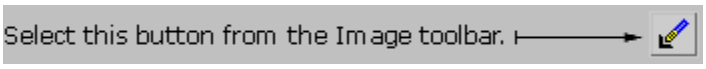
You can take out the background of an image saved in .GIF format. This is a good option when you want to

blend an object into your Web page background - but it only works with .GIF pictures.

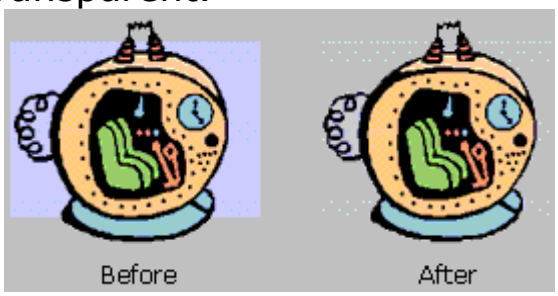
To give an image a transparent background:

1) Select the .GIF picture by clicking on it. Note: You cannot make JPEG quality pictures into transparent images.

2) Click the Set Transparent Color button on the Image toolbar. The cursor will turn into a pencil icon.



3) Position the pencil icon over the color you want to make transparent (invisible). Click the color. The color becomes transparent.



You can "interlace" your GIF images to create a special visual effect. With an interlaced image, your Web site visitors will see pictures fade into view. The image looks blurry at first, and then it comes gradually into focus while the download is completed. Without interlacing, the picture slowly fills in line-by-line from the top to the bottom.

To interlace an image:

1) Place the pointer on the image and right-click your mouse button. A pop-up menu appears.

2) Click on Picture Properties. The Picture Properties dialog box appears.

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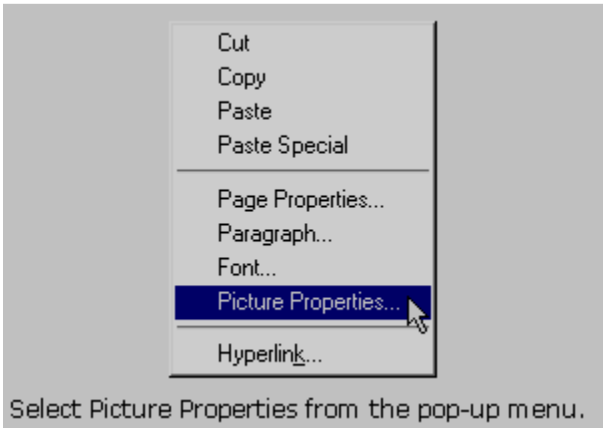
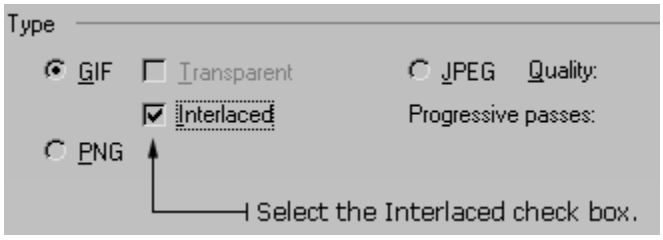


3) Click the General tab.

4) Click the Interlaced check box.



5) Click OK in the Picture Properties dialog box

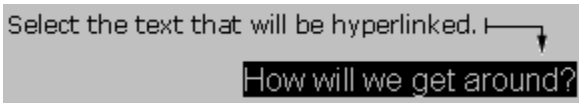
5.

Hyperlinks are like springboards that send you:

· to another location on the same Web page (great for really long scrolling pages!)
· to a different page in your site
· to a different Web site.

To make text into a hyperlink:

1) Select the text.



2) Click the Hyperlink button on the Standard toolbar. The Create Hyperlink dialog box appears.

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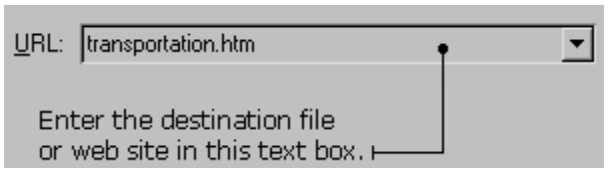
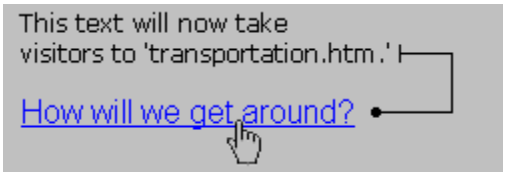
3) Find and click the file name of the page you want to link to. The file name appears in the URL text box. If you are linking to another Web site, type the URL (Web address) into the URL text box.



4) Click OK in the Create Hyperlink dialog box.



To make an image into a hyperlink:

1) Select the picture by clicking on it.

2) Click the Hyperlink button on the Standard toolbar. The Create Hyperlink dialog box appears.

3) Find and click the file name of the page you want to link to. The file name appears in the URL box.

4) Click OK in the Create Hyperlink dialog box.

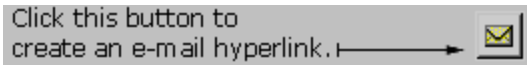
You can use a hyperlink to invite your Web site visitors to send you e-mail. When your visitors click this special hyperlink, their computer will open an e-mail window where they can compose their message to you.

To create an e-mail hyperlink:

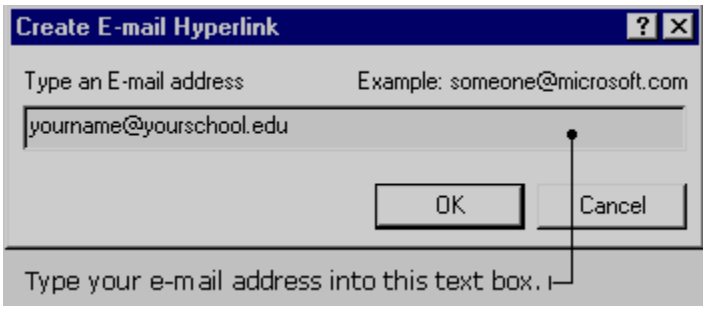
1) Select the text or image.

2) Click the Hyperlink button on the Standard toolbar. The Create Hyperlink dialog box appears.

3) Click the Make a Hyperlink that Sends E-mail button.



4) Type your e-mail address into the Type an E-mail Address text box, then click OK.



5) Click OK in the Create Hyperlink dialog box.

6.

Tables are handy when you need to display information in columns and rows.

To create a table:

1) Place the cursor on the page.

2) Click the Insert Table button on the Standard toolbar. A drop-down grid appears.

3) Move the pointer to select the number of columns and rows you want, then click once to accept the setting. The new table appears on the page.

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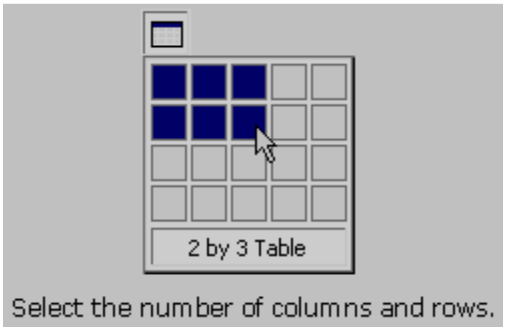
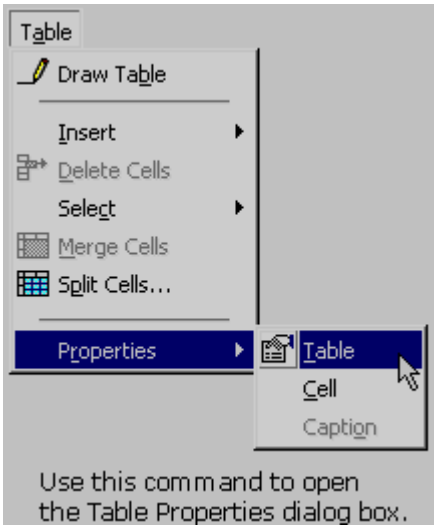


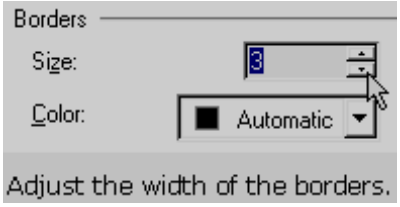
To adjust the width, color, and alignment of your table's borders:

1) Place the cursor in the table.

2) Click Table on the Menu bar and select Properties, then Table. The Table Properties dialog box appears.



3) Adjust border width by clicking the spin controls on the Border Size box. Note: To make the Borders invisible, set the spin control to zero.



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4) Adjust border color by clicking Border Color and choosing your color from the drop-down color box.

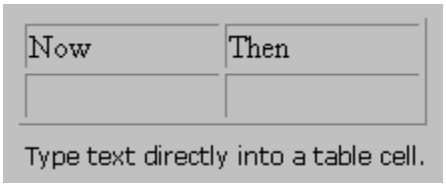
5) Align table on your Web page by selecting an option from the Alignment drop-down box.

6) Click OK on the Table Properties dialog box.

To add text to a table:

1) Place the cursor into the cell you where you want the text.

2) Type your text.



TIP: A "cell" is one block in a table.

To add images to a table:

1) Place the cursor inside the cell where you want the image.

2) Click the Insert Picture From File button on the Image toolbar. The Picture dialog box appears.

3) Find and click the name of the image file. The file name will appear in the URL text box.

4) Click OK on the Picture dialog box.

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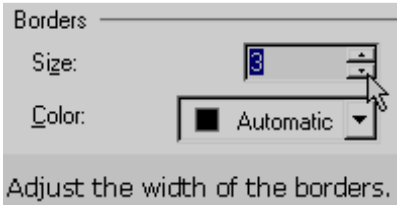
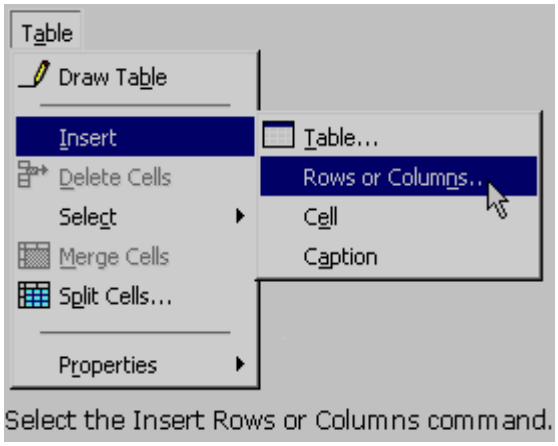


You can add additional columns or rows to a table - just in case you need to make a last-minute addition.

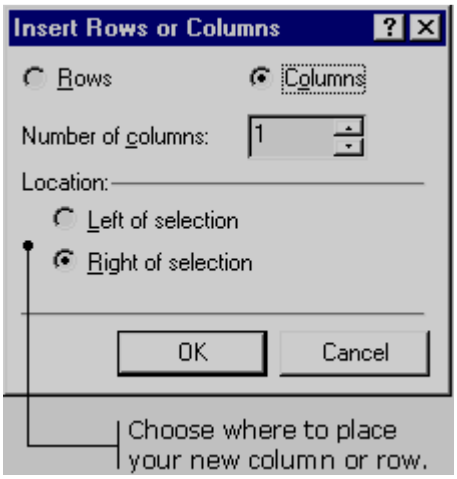
To insert additional columns or rows into a table:

1) Place the cursor in the table in a cell that is next to where you want to insert the column or row.

2) Click Table on the Menu bar and select Insert, then Row or Columns. The Insert Rows or Columns dialog box appears.



3) To add a row, click Rows, and then click Above selection or Below selection. To add a column, click Column, and then click Left of Selection or Right of Selection.



4) Click the Number of rows / columns spin controls to enter the number of rows or columns you want to add.

5) Click OK on the Insert Rows or Columns dialog box.

7

There are six different ways to look at your Web site in FrontPage 2000. You can change views by using the View bar.

The six different Views are:

1) Page view - where you create and edit individual pages.

2) Folders view - where you see all the pages that make up your Web site. You also see the names of all the graphics and files on each page.

3) Reports view - where you test the links between all the pages, graphics, and files in your Web. You can see reports that list slow or unlinked pages, recently added files, broken hyperlinks, and more.

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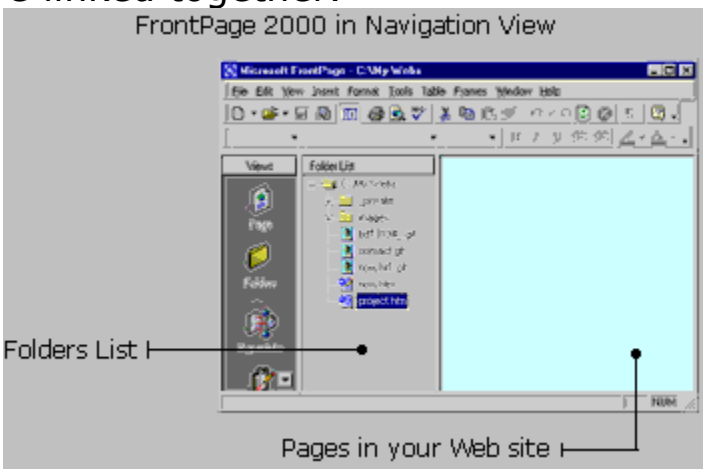
4) Navigation view - where you look at how visitors will navigate your Web site. You can create navigation bars and zoom in to work on particular parts of the site.

5) Hyperlinks view - where you see all the items that link together in your Web site. In this view, you can see if any links are broken.

6) Tasks view - where you list tasks that need doing, prioritize them, and keep track of who is going to do them.

Navigation View shows how the pages of your Web site are linked together. The Navigation View window is divided into two sections. On the left is the Folders List, which lists all folders and files. On the right are boxes that represent the pages of your Web site and how they are linked together.



A private folder is used to hide certain documents from your Web site visitor. This is where you keep information on your Web site that you don't want anyone else to see - like private database information. Whenever you create a new Web, FrontPage 2000 automatically includes a private folder.

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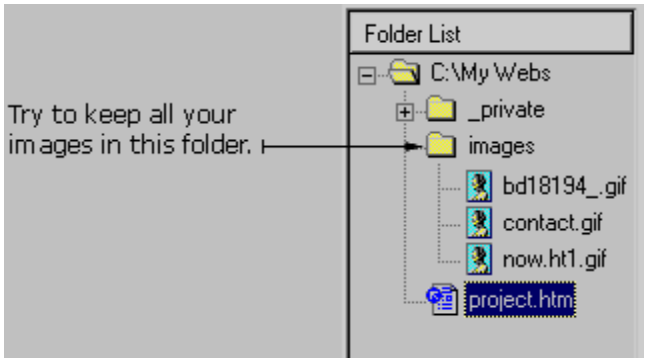
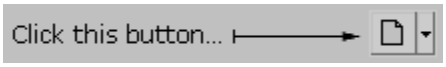
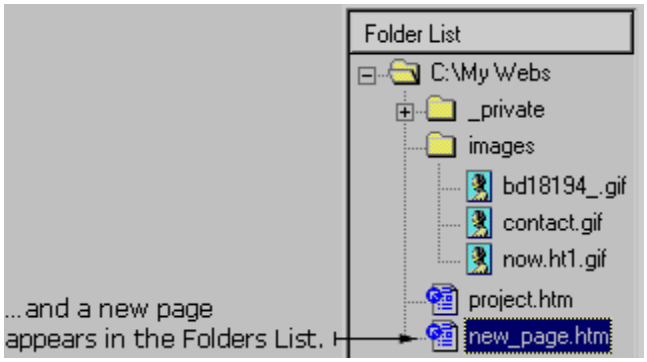
FrontPage 2000 also includes an image folder with every new Web. It's a good idea to save all your images in this file to help you stay organized. This way, you will always know where your images are.



To add a new page to the site in Navigation View:

1) Click the New Page button on the Standard toolbar. The file name new_page_1.htm appears on the Folders List and a New Page 1 box appears in the right window.





To rename the new file:

1) Right-click the new_page_1.htm text in the Folder list. A pop-up menu appears.

2) Click Rename in the pop-up menu.

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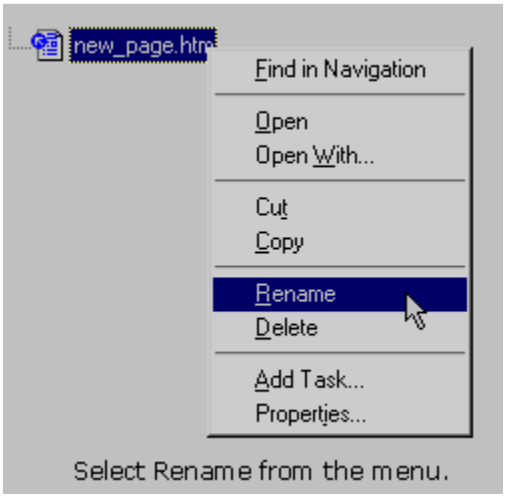


3) Type in a new name, leaving the .htm extension on the end of the file. For example: new_name.htm.

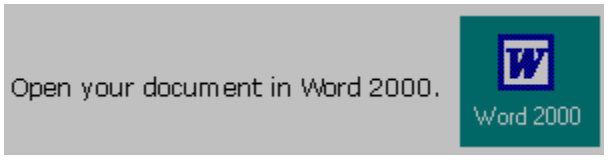
4) Press the Enter key.

TIP: When you're in Navigation View, you can double-click on a page box to open it in Page View - where you create and edit individual pages.

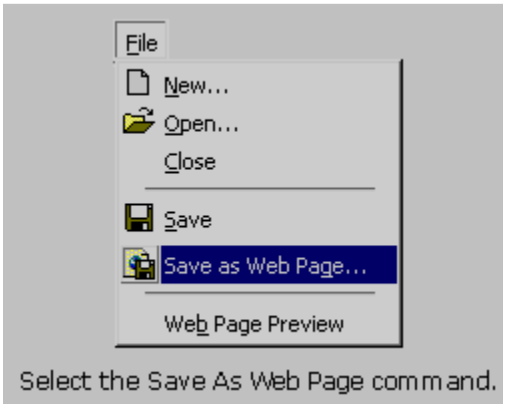
FrontPage 2000 is tightly integrated with the other Office 2000 programs. This means you can create a document in another Office 2000 program - like Word, PowerPoint or Excel - and then save it as a Web page.

To save a Word 2000 document as a page in your Web:

1) Open a document in Word 2000.

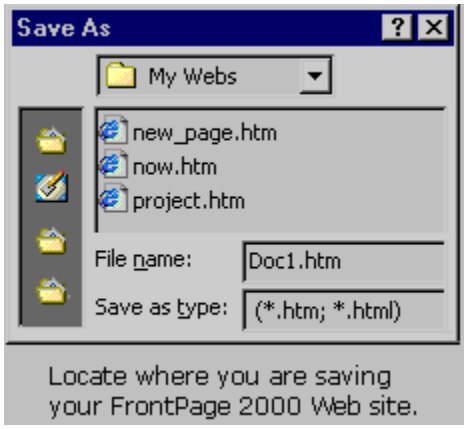


2) In Word 2000, click File on the Menu bar and then choose Save As Web Page. The Save As dialog box appears.



3) Type a file name into the File Name box.

4) Find your Web site folder in the Save in box, and then click on it.



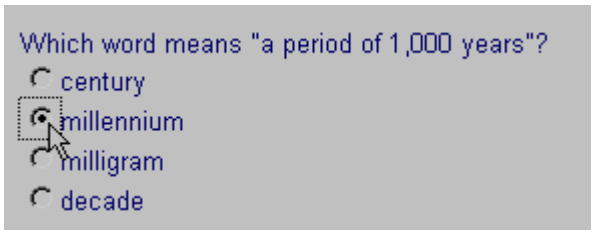
5) Click Save in the Save As dialog box. When you go back to FrontPage 2000, the new page appears in the Folder List.

10

You can collect information from your Web site visitors by using "forms." These special tools allow you to conduct surveys and tests, collect names and addresses, and even sell products over the Internet.

Radio buttons are useful when you want your visitor to choose only one option from a list. For example, you can use radio buttons to create multiple-choice tests

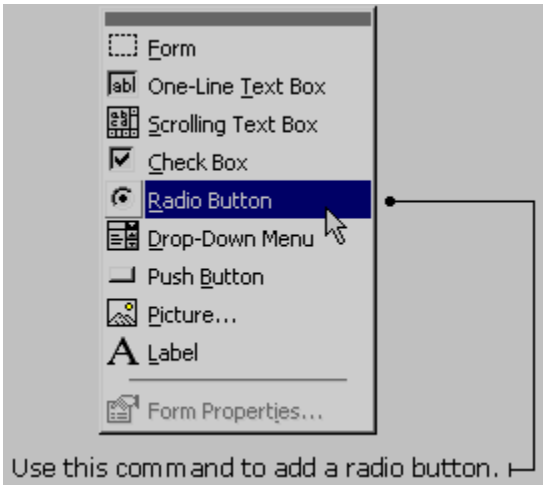
where examinees are expected to choose only one answer from a list of four options.



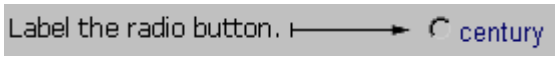
To add radio buttons:

1) Type a question. For example: *Which word means "a period of 1,000 years"?* Then press the Enter key.

2) Click Insert on the Menu bar and choose Form, then Radio Button. A radio button appears on your page along with two larger buttons that say "Submit" and "Reset." Your cursor is between the radio button and the Submit button.



3) Type your text for Option 1. For example: *century*. Then press the Enter key.



4) Click Insert on the Menu bar and choose Form, then Radio Button. A second radio button appears.

5) Type your text for Option 2. For example: *millennium*. Then press the Enter key.

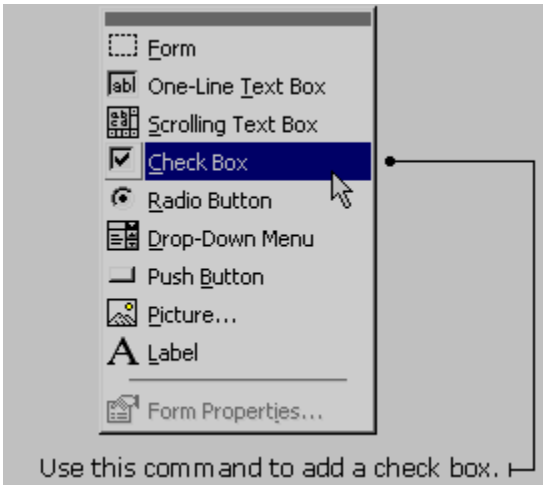
6) Repeat Step 4 with the text for Option 3. Then press the Enter key.

TIP: Your form will only work after your Web site is on the Internet. It does not work when your Web site documents are on your own computer only.

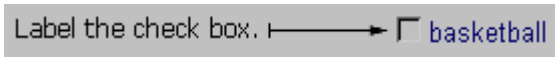
You can use check boxes when you want someone to select more than one option from a list. For example:

To add a check box:

1) Click Insert on the Menu bar and choose Form, then Check Box. A check box appears on the page.



2) Type your text. For example: *basketball*.



3) Press the Enter key.

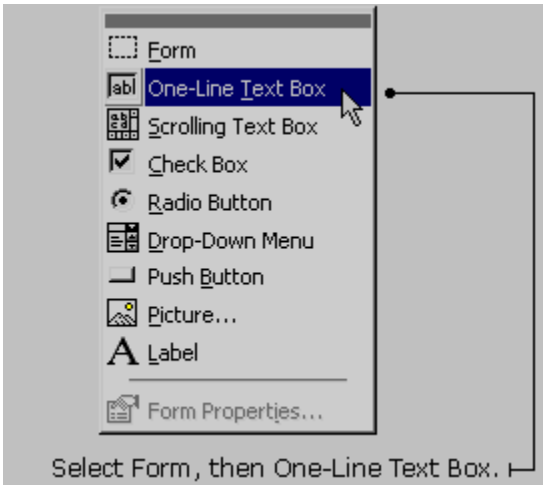
TIP: When you add other form elements - like text boxes and check boxes - make sure the "Submit" and "Reset" buttons are at the end of the form. All other questions and form buttons must go above the "Submit" and "Reset" buttons. Your Web site visitors use these buttons to send their information to you over the Internet.

A one-line text box provides a place for your visitor to enter one line of text. For example:

To add a one-line text box:

1) Type a label for the text box. For example: *E-mail address*. Then press the Enter key.

2) Click Insert on the Menu bar and choose Form, then One-Line Text Box. A one-line text box appears on the page.



A scrolling text box provides a place for your visitors to enter a comment or message.

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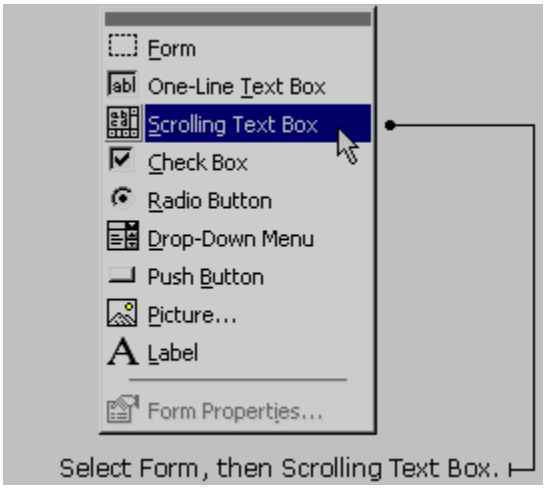
To add a scrolling text box:

1) Type a label for the text box. For example: *Comments*.

2) Click Insert on the Menu bar and choose Form, then Scrolling Text Box. A scrolling text box appears on the page.



TIP: To resize a one-line text box or scrolling text box, click on the box. Resizing dots appear on the corners and edges of the box. Position the cursor over one of the resizing dots until it turns into a two-way arrow. Then click and drag your mouse to resize the text box.

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