Lab 5

During this lab, you'll learn more about HTML coding. You will continue working on the web page you created last week. Please have your code clean and properly indented.

1. Attributes

Tags can have attributes. The attributes and their values determine the features of the tag. A tag’s attributes will be found within the < > symbols for the tag. They will have a name followed by an equals sign followed by a value for the attribute that must be surrounded by quotation marks. The image tag you used in the previous lab had an attribute named src, which contained the full name of the image (i.e., the image’s source) so the web browser knew how to find it. Besides the src attribute, there are other attributes you can add to the image tag.

- Go to W3Schools.com and learn about all the attributes for the image (img) tag. Change the dimensions of the image in your webpage using attributes. Pay attention to your typing to make sure you type the attribute and it’s value correctly. When you’ve got it working, make sure to keep your browser tab open to show your TA.
- Without downloading it to your computer first, put another image in your webpage whose source is another website on the Internet. You will do this by finding the URL for the image and changing the value of the src attribute in the image tag to match the URL. (Hint: try right-clicking on an image to get its URL.)
- Read about what attributes the tags <p> and <h1> to <h6> can have.

2. Links

HTML links help you to move from one webpage to another. When you click on an underlined word in a webpage and it takes you to another webpage – that is a link.

- Find out how to use HTML links at W3Schools.com by searching for “HTML link.” Put an appropriate link into your webpage. Use the target attribute to make the linked document open in a new tab. (Hint: The are two kinds of links. Make sure you are NOT using the <link> tag for this exercise.)
• Add another link to your webpage. Substitute your link text with an image tag showing a picture to make that picture a link. As a result, when you click on the image on your web page, it takes you to the address you specified for the *href* attribute.

3. Some important tags

Find out what the below tags do at [W3Schools.com](https://www.w3schools.com) and what attributes each one can have. You need to use at least one instance of each in your webpage. The contents should be related to your topic. You will be asked about how you used them.

• Phrase tags.
• `<table>` tag.
• `<br>` tag.
• `<ol>` and `<ul>` tags.
• `<dl>` tag.

4. Insert YouTube videos

• Open up a YouTube video related to the subject you've chosen. Click on *Share* -&gt; *Embed*. Copy the code that appears in the box and paste it anywhere inside the *body* tags. **(Hint:** If your chosen video doesn’t show up, make sure that the value for your *src* element starts with “http://”. This should appear just before the “www” part of the YouTube URL.)
• Find out what the `<iframe>` tag is and the attributes this tag can have.
• Change the *height* and *width* attributes of the frame you just inserted.

5. Insert calendars

• Open up the Google Calendar page you worked on in the second lab. Click the down-arrow next to one of the calendars you’d like to share and select *Calendar settings*. Scroll down until you see the *Embed This Calendar* section. Click on *Customize the color, size, and other options*. In the window that opens, try
changing some of the calendar properties like the calendar title, the colors, or the width and height. Notice how the attributes for the iframe tag (at the top of the page) change to reflect your alterations.
• Insert your calendar into your HTML page.

6. Insert other interactive contents

Most websites provide you with sharing options. Vimeo and SoundCloud are two other websites that allow you to embed their content into your webpage.

• Select content from one of the websites mentioned and share it on your webpage.

After you finish, make sure you show your TA all your work to receive credit.