HTML Table and HTML Form

HTML Table

The <table> element in HTML is used for displaying tabular data.

You can think of it as a way to describe and display data that would make sense inspreadsheet software. Essentially: **columns** and **rows**.

A table is defined using the <table> element, and contains a number of table cells (<td>,for "table data") which are organized into table rows (<tr>). The markup (HTML code)for a table is always based on rows, never columns.

Table cells can span across more than one column or row. The attributes **COLSPAN**("how many across") and **ROWSPAN** ("how many down") indicate how many columnsor rows a cell should take up.

Table cells which act as column headers or row headers should use the <th> (tableheader) element.

For more detail you can go through below url:
https://css-tricks.com/complete-guide-table-element/

Try it yourself

Create HTML table with given HTML tags, try to add some data i.e., employee details, and also do some experiments with COLSPAN and ROWSPAN. You may also find examples on w3schools website.

HTML5

Semantic Elements

A semantic element clearly describes its **meaning** to both the **browser** and thedeveloper.

Examples of non-semantic elements: **<div>** and **<span>** - Tells nothing about its content.

Examples of semantic elements: **<form>**, **<table>**, and **<article>** - Clearly defines itscontent.

HTML5 offers new semantic elements to define different parts of a web page:

With HTML4, developers used their own id/class names to style elements: header, top,bottom, footer, menu, navigation, main, container, content, article, sidebar, topnav, etc.

This made it impossible for search engines to identify the correct web page content.

With the new HTML5 elements (<header><footer><nav><section><article>), this will becomeeasier.

For more detail you can go through below url:
https://internetingishard.com/html-and-css/semantic-html/
https://www.w3schools.com/html/html5_new_elements.asp

Try it yourself

Create empty webpage with given HTML5 sematic tags, and put some relevant content in those semantic tags, i.e., put some links in header, nav and footer tags, and put some random text in section and article tags.

HTML Form

HTML form elements let you **collect** input from your website's **visitors**.

Mailing lists, contact forms, and blog post comments are common examples for smallwebsites, but in organizations that rely on their website for revenue, forms are sacredand revered.

There are two aspects of a functional HTML form: the **frontend user interface** and the**backend server**. The former is the appearance of the form (as defined by HTML andCSS), while the latter is the code that processes it (storing data in a database, sending anemail, etc).

Every HTML form begins with the aptly named <form> element. It accepts a number ofattributes, but the most important ones are action and method.

Text input fields
To actually collect user input, we need a new tool: the <input/> element.

Radio buttons
Changing the type property of the <input/> element to radio transforms it into a radiobutton. Radio buttons are a little more complex to work with than text fields becausethey always operate in groups, allowing the user to choose one out of many predefinedoptions.

Select elements
Dropdown menus offer an alternative to radio buttons, as they let the user select oneout of many options. The <select> element represents the dropdown menu, and itcontains a bunch of <option> elements that represent each item.

Textareas
The <textarea> element creates a multi-line text field designed to collect large amountsof text from the user. They're suitable for things like biographies, essays, and comments.

Checkboxes
Checkboxes are sort of like radio buttons, but instead of selecting only one option, theylet the user pick as many as they want. This simplifies things, since the browser doesn'tneed to know which checkboxes are part of the same group.

For more detail you can go through following link:
https://www.w3schools.com/html/html_forms.asp