

Press **Esc** to exit full screen



# HTML

## Application Tags

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# Agenda

1

**Tables**

2

**Forms**

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## **Objectives**

**At the end of this module, you will be able to:**

- Table creation
- Form creation
- Frames and usage

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# Application Tags

1. Table
2. Form
3. Frames

**Table**



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## Application Tags: Tables

Tables are used to display text / Information in tabular format. I.e. in the form of rows and columns.

Tags	Purpose
<TABLE>	Begins the table definition
<TR>	Defines a new row
<TD>	Defines a single cell
<TH>	Defines header cell

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## Tables: Table Attributes

ALIGNMENT	Left / center / right
BORDER	Defines the border
WIDTH	Defines the width of the table
CELLSPACING	Space between the cells
CELLPADDING	Space between the text and cell border

### **EXAMPLE:**

```
<TABLE ALIGNMENT="center" BORDER="0" WIDTH="100%"  
CELLSPACING="2" CELLPADDING="4">
```

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# Tables: Merging Cells

## 1. ROWSPAN

Used to merge cells in rows

<TD ROWSPAN="2"> two cells in consecutive columns are merged

## 2. COLSPAN

Used to merge cells in Columns

<TD COLSPAN="2"> two cells in consecutive rows are merged



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# Demonstration

Demonstration of creating different tables that use the following attributes :

- cellspacing
- cellpadding
- rowspan
- colspan
- table border

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## Example

### **EXAMPLE :**

```
<TABLE BORDER="7" CELLPADDING="7" CELLSPACING="10">
<TR BGCOLOR="#00FF00">
<TD>A green row.</TD>
<TD BGCOLOR="#FFFF00">This cell should be yellow, overriding the
row color.</TD> <TD>Back to the row color.</TD>
<TR BGCOLOR="#0000FF">
<TD>A blue row.</TD>
<TD><PRE> </PRE></TD>
<TD ROWSPAN="2">This cell takes the color of the topmost row that
it spans</TD>
</TR>
<TR BGCOLOR="#FF0000">
<TD colspan="2" align="center">A red row.</TD>
</TR>
</TABLE>
```

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## Quiz

1. What are the two table dimension tags?

- a. <TL> and TW>
- b. <TR> and <TD>
- c. <TD> and <RD>

<TR> and <TD>

2. What does this line of HTML <td height="38"></td> do?

- a. Sets the height of the table to 38 pixels
- b. Sets the height of the cell to 38 pixels
- c. It's not valid

Sets the height of the cell to 38 pixels

# Forms



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# Application Tags: Forms

Mode of accepting input from user

## **Container: Form**

<FORM NAME="" ACTION="" METHOD=""></FORM>

## **Components: Form Elements**

- These are the data fields in the form, such as text fields and checkboxes
- The <INPUT> tag can be used to create:
  - Text boxes                      - Radio buttons
  - Check boxes                    - Submit buttons
  - Reset buttons                  - Password
  - Generic buttons
- There are other tags like TEXTAREA and SELECT for other purposes.

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# Application Tags: Forms

- A form is an area that can contain form elements.
- Form elements are elements that allow the user to enter information (like text fields, textarea fields, drop-down menus, radio buttons, checkboxes, etc.) in a form.

It has three main attributes:

- 1)**NAME**: used to identify the form.
- 2)**ACTION**: points towards which page the data is to be sent.
- 3)**METHOD**: takes one the two values GET/POST. Defines what kind of action is to be performed.

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## Forms: Input Tag

1. The most used form tag is the `<input>` tag.
2. Is a single tag option for gathering information
3. The type of input is specified with the `type` attribute.
4. Contains all of the other options for acquiring information, including simple text fields, password fields, radio buttons, check boxes, and the buttons to submit and reset the form
5. `<INPUT TYPE = “ * ” > *` can take the following values

Text	TextField
Radio	Radio Button
Checkbox	Checkbox
Password	Password TextField

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## **Forms: Input Tag**

### **Text Fields:**

Text fields are used when you want the user to type letters, numbers, etc. in a form

### **Radio Buttons:**

Radio Buttons are used when you want the user to select one of a limited number of choices.

### **Checkboxes:**

Checkboxes are used when you want the user to select one or more options of a limited number of choices.



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## Input Tag: Text Area

This component allows to enter a multiline text. For example address.

It has three attributes:

- NAME: name of the component
- ROWS: Number of rows
- COLS: Number of columns

```
<TEXTAREA NAME="" ROWS="" COLS="">
```

Text to be displayed in the Text Area

```
</TEXTAREA>
```

EXAMPLE:

```
<TEXTAREA NAME="addressbox" ROWS="5" COLS="20" align="center">
```

This is an example for multilined text box (TEXTAREA)

```
</TEXTAREA>
```

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## Select

- Select option is used to display multiple options to the user in a restricted amount of space.
- It is also enforced to restrict the user in selecting a minimum/maximum number of options from the available list.

<SELECT NAME="" MULTIPLE>

    <OPTION VALUE="taken value">Display text</OPTION>

</SELECT>

- <SELECT> is used to define the List.
- It has a NAME attribute which is used to name the component.
- <OPTION> tag is used to add items to the list.
- The VALUE attribute is used to assign the value to the component.
- The text in-between the <OPTION></OPTION> tag is only to display but actually the value attribute is responsible for assigning the value to the component.

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## Select Example

### EXAMPLE:

```
<select name="locations" align="center">
  <option value="EC1">EC1</option>
  <option value="EC2">EC2</option>
  <option value="EC3">EC3</option>
  <option value="EC4">EC4</option>
</select>
```

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## Quiz

1. Which of the following is a valid value for the form's action attribute?

- a. GET
- b. POST
- c. Both a and b are valid
- d. None of the above

Both a and b are valid

2. Which of the following is most appropriate to accept password value from the user?

- a. `<input type="text" name="pwd" value="">`
- b. `<input type="password" name="pwd" value="">`
- c. `<textarea cols="50" rows="6">` `</textarea>`
- d. None of the above

`<input type="password" name="pwd" value="">`

# Frames



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## Application Tags: Frames

- HTML frames allow developers to present documents in multiple views, which may be independent windows or subwindows. Multiple views offer designers a way to keep certain information visible, while other views are scrolled or replaced. For example, within the same window, one frame might display a static banner, a second a navigation menu, and a third the main document that can be scrolled through or replaced by navigating in the second frame.

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# Frames

- **FRAMESET:**

- HTML Defines a Framepage layout called as FRAMESET which defines how many Frames are present in the page and how they are aligned. The FrameSet is defined with the <FRAMESET></FRAMESET> tags. It has two attributes “ROWS” and “COLS” which defined whether the frame is divided into rows or cols.

- **FRAME:**

- Once the layout is defined it's the frames. Frames are the webpage that will be loaded in the different segments created by the FrameSet. Each frame should be given a name which will be used by the Hyper link as target values.

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## Application Tags: Frames (Contd.).

```
<FRAMESET COLS="25%,*">  
    <FRAME SRC="left.htm" NAME="left">  
    <FRAME SRC="right.htm" NAME="right">  
</FRAMESET>
```

```
<FRAMESET COLS="25%,*">  
    <FRAME SRC="top.htm" NAME="header">  
    <FRAME SRC="body.htm" NAME="body">  
</FRAMESET>
```



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## Nested Frames

```
<FRAMESET ROWS="25%,75%">  
  <FRAME SRC="top.htm" NAME="left"/>  
  <FRAMESET COLS="25%,75%">  
    <FRAME SRC="left.htm" NAME="left"/>  
    <FRAME SRC="right.htm" NAME="right"/>  
  </FRAMESET>  
</FRAMESET>
```

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## Quiz

1. Which attribute do you use to specify the URL location of the frame in a <FRAME> tag?

- a. URL
- b. HREF
- c. SRC

SRC

2. What would the following <FRAMESET cols="30%,70%"> do?

- a. Sets up two frames
- b. Sets up one frame taking 30% of the page
- c. Sets up two frames, split horizontally

Sets up two frames

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# Summary

**In this sub-module, we were able to**

- Table creation
- Form creation
- Frames and usage



# Thank You