



## HTML Tables and Forms Review

Review the concepts below to prepare for the upcoming quiz.

## HTML Form Elements and Attributes

- **form** element: used to create an HTML form for user input.
- **action** attribute: used to specify the URL where the form data should be sent.
- **method** attribute: used to specify the HTTP method to use when sending the form data. The most common methods are **GET** and **POST**.

### ▼ Example Code

```
<form method="value-goes-here" action="url-goes-here">
  <!-- inputs go inside here -->
</form>
```

- **input** element: used to create an input field for user input.
- **type** attribute: used to specify the type of input field. Ex. **text**, **email**, **number**, **radio**, **checkbox**, etc.
- **placeholder** attribute: used to show a hint to the user to show them what to enter in the input field.
- **value** attribute: used to specify the value of the input. If the input has a **button** type, the **value** attribute can be used to set the button text.
- **size** attribute: used to define the number of characters that should be visible as the user types into the input.
- **min** attribute: can be used input types such as **number** to specify the minimum value allowed in the input field.
- **max** attribute: can be used input types such as **number** to specify the maximum value allowed in the input field.
- **minlength** attribute: used to specify the minimum number of characters required in an input field.
- **maxlength** attribute: used to specify the maximum number of characters allowed in an input field.
- **required** attribute: used to specify that an input field must be filled out before submitting the form.
- **disabled** attribute: used to specify that an input field should be disabled.
- **readonly** attribute: used to specify that an input field is read-only.

### ▼ Example Code

```
<!-- Text input -->
<input
  type="text"
  id="name"
  name="name"
  placeholder="e.g. Quincy Larson"
  size="20"
  minlength="5"
  maxlength="30"
  required
/>
```

```
<!-- Number input -->
<input
  type="number"
  id="quantity"
  name="quantity"
  min="2"
  max="10"
  disabled
/>
```



```
<input type= button value= Show Alert  />
```

- `label` element: used to create a label for an input field.
- `for` attribute: used to specify which input field the label is for.
- Implicit form association: inputs can be associated with labels by wrapping the input field inside the `label` element.

#### ▼ Example Code

```
<form action="">
  <label>
    Full Name:
    <input type="text" />
  </label>
</form>
```

- Explicit form association: inputs can be associated with labels by using the `for` attribute on the `label` element.

#### ▼ Example Code

```
<form action="">
  <label for="email">Email Address: </label>
  <input type="email" id="email" />
</form>
```

- `button` element: used to create a clickable button. A button can also have a `type` attribute, which is used to control the behavior of the button when it is activated. Ex. `submit`, `reset`, `button`.

#### ▼ Example Code

```
<button type="button">Show Form</button>
<button type="submit">Submit Form</button>
<button type="reset">Reset Form</button>
```

- `fieldset` element: used to group related inputs together.
- `legend` element: used to add a caption to describe the group of inputs.

#### ▼ Example Code

```
<!-- Radio group -->
<fieldset>
  <legend>Was this your first time at our hotel?</legend>

  <label for="yes-option">Yes</label>
  <input id="yes-option" type="radio" name="hotel-stay" />

  <label for="no-option">No</label>
  <input id="no-option" type="radio" name="hotel-stay" />
</fieldset>

<!-- Checkbox group -->
<fieldset>
  <legend>
    Why did you choose to stay at our hotel? (Check all that apply)
  </legend>

  <label for="location">Location</label>
  <input type="checkbox" id="location" name="location" value="location" />

  <label for="price">Price</label>
```



```
</tfoot>
```

- **Focused state:** this is the state of an input field when it is selected by the user.

## Working with HTML Table Elements and Attributes

- **Table element:** used to create an HTML table.
- **Table Head (`<thead>`) element:** used to group the header content in an HTML table.
- **Table Row (`<tr>`) element:** used to create a row in an HTML table.
- **Table Header (`<th>`) element:** used to create a header cell in an HTML table.
- **Table body (`<tbody>`) element:** used to group the body content in an HTML table.
- **Table Data Cell (`<td>`) element:** used to create a data cell in an HTML table.
- **Table Foot (`<tfoot>`) element:** used to group the footer content in an HTML table.
- **`<caption>` element:** used to add a title of an HTML table.
- **`colspan` attribute:** used to specify the number of columns a table cell should span.

### ▼ Example Code

```
<table>
  <caption>Exam Grades</caption>

  <thead>
    <tr>
      <th>Last Name</th>
      <th>First Name</th>
      <th>Grade</th>
    </tr>
  </thead>

  <tbody>
    <tr>
      <td>Davis</td>
      <td>Alex</td>
      <td>54</td>
    </tr>

    <tr>
      <td>Doe</td>
      <td>Samantha</td>
      <td>92</td>
    </tr>

    <tr>
      <td>Rodriguez</td>
      <td>Marcus</td>
      <td>88</td>
    </tr>
  </tbody>

  <tfoot>
    <tr>
      <td colspan="2">Average Grade</td>
      <td>78</td>
    </tr>
  </tfoot>
</table>
```

## Working with HTML Tools



- **DOM Inspector**: a tool that allows you to inspect and modify the HTML structure of a web page.
- **Devtools**: a set of web developer tools built directly into the browser that helps you debug, profile, and analyze web pages.

#### Assignment

Review the HTML Tables and Forms topics and concepts.

Submit

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