HTML FORMS & TABLES

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WHAT ARE FORMS?

- An HTML form is an area of the document that allows users to enter information into fields.

- A form may be used to collect personal information, opinions in polls, user preferences and other kinds of information.

- There are two basic components of a Web form: **the shell**, the part that the user fills out, and the **script** which processes the information

- HTML tags are used to create the form shell. Using HTML you can create text boxes, radio buttons, checkboxes, drop-down menus, and more...

First Name: [   ]

Last Name: [   ]

Type of Shirt: [Sleeveless ▲▼]

Size: ○ Large ● Medium ○ Small

Color: ☐ Red ☑ Navy ☐ Black

Comments?

[   ]

[Buy Now!] [Reset]

THE FORM SHELL

A form shell has three important parts:

- the <FORM> tag, which includes the address of the script which will process the form

- the form elements, like text boxes and radio buttons

- the submit button which triggers the script to send the entered information to the server

- **To create a form shell**, write

<FORM METHOD=POST ACTION="script_url">

where "script_url" is the address of the script

- Create the form elements

- End with a closing </FORM> tag

CREATING THE SHELL EXAMPLE

Create a form block with

<form>   </form>

Example

The "method"" attribute tells how the form data should be sent – via **GET** or **POST** request.

<form name="myForm" method="post" action="path/to/some-page">

...

</form>

The ""action"" attribute tells where the form data should be.

CREATING TEXT BOXES

- To create a text box, write

  <INPUT TYPE="text" NAME="name" VALUE="value" SIZE=n MAXLENGTH=n>

- The NAME, VALUE, SIZE, and MAXLENGTH attributes are optional
- The NAME attribute is used to identify the text box to the processing script
- The VALUE attribute is used to specify the text that will initially appear in the text box
- The SIZE attribute is used to define the size of the box in characters
- The MAXLENGTH attribute is used to define the maximum number of characters that can be typed in the box

TEXT BOXES EXAMPLE

Example

- First Name: <INPUT TYPE="text" NAME="FirstName" VALUE="First Name" SIZE=20>

- Last Name: <INPUT TYPE="text" NAME="LastName" VALUE="Last Name" SIZE=20>
-

First Name: | First Name |

Last Name: | Last Name |

TEXT AREA

- To create larger text areas, write

<TEXTAREA NAME="name" ROWS=n1 COLS=n2 WRAP> Default Text </TEXTAREA>

where n1 is the height of the text box in rows and n2 is the width of the text box in characters

- The WRAP attribute causes the cursor to move automatically to the next line as the user types

Example

<TEXTAREA NAME="Comments" ROWS=10 COLS=50 WRAP></TEXTAREA>

RADIO BUTTONS

To create a radio button, type <INPUT TYPE="radio" NAME="name" VALUE="data">Label, where "data" is the text that will be sent to the server if the button is checked and "Label" is the text that identifies the button to the user

Example

<B> Size: </B>

<INPUT TYPE="radio" NAME="Size" VALUE="Large">Large

<INPUT TYPE="radio" NAME="Size" VALUE="Medium">Medium

<INPUT TYPE="radio" NAME="Size" VALUE="Small">Small

CHECKBOXES

- To create a checkbox, write

    <INPUT TYPE="checkbox" NAME="name" VALUE="value">Label

- If you give a group of radio buttons or checkboxes the same name, the user will only be able to select one button or box at a time

Example

    <B> Color: </B>

    <INPUT TYPE="checkbox" NAME="Color" VALUE="Red">Red

    <INPUT TYPE="checkbox" NAME="Color" VALUE="Navy">Navy

    <INPUT TYPE="checkbox" NAME="Color" VALUE="Black">Black

DROP-DOWN MENUS

- To create a drop-down menu, write

<SELECT NAME="name" SIZE=n MULTIPLE>

Then write

<OPTION VALUE= "value">Label

- In this case the SIZE attribute specifies the height of the menu in lines and MULTIPLE allows users to select more than one menu option

Example
<B>WHICH IS FAVOURITE FRUIT:</B>
<SELECT>
<OPTION VALUE="MANGOES">MANGOES
<OPTION VALUE="PAPAYA">PAPAYA
<OPTION VALUE="BANANA"> BANANA
<OPTION VALUE="PINEAPPLE">PINEAPPLE
</SELECT>

SUBMIT BUTTON & RESET BUTTON

Submit button

- To create a submit button, type <INPUT TYPE="submit">
- If you would like the button to say something other than submit, use the VALUE attribute
- For example, <INPUT TYPE="submit" VALUE="Buy Now!"> would create a button that says "Buy Now!"

Reset button

- To create a reset button, type <INPUT TYPE="reset">
- The VALUE attribute can be used in the same way to change the text that appears on the button

ANOTHER FORM CONTROLS

▤ Hidden fields contain data not shown to the user:

    <input type="hidden" name="Account" value="This is a hidden text field" />

Used by JavaScript and server-side code

▤ Image button – acts like submit but image is displayed and click coordinates are sent

    <input type="image" src="submit.gif" name="submitBtn" alt="Submit" />

▤ Ordinary button – used for JavaScript, no default Action

    <input type="button" value="click me" />

▤ Password input – a text field which masks the entered text with * signs

    <input type="password" name="pass" />

ANOTHER FORM CONTROLS

- File input – a field used for uploading files

  `<input type="file" name="photo" />`

- When used, it requires the form element to have a specific attribute:

  `<form enctype="multipart/form-data">`

  `...`

  `<input type="file" name="photo" />`

  `...`

  `</form>`

FIELDSET

Fieldsets are used to enclose a group of related form fields::

\<form method="post" action="form.aspx"\>

\<fieldset\>

   \<legend\>Client Details\</legend\>

   \<input type="text" id="Name" /\> \<input type="text" id="Phone" /\>

\</fieldset\>

\<fieldset\>

   \<legend\>Order Details\</legend\>

   \<input type="text" id="Quantity" /\> \<textarea cols="40" rows="10" id="Remarks"\>\</textarea\>

\</fieldset\>

\</form\>

The \<legend\> is the fieldset's tittle..

TABLES

- Tables represent tabular data

- A table consists off one or several rows

- Each row has one or more columns

- Tables comprised of several core tags::

  - The <TABLE> tag is used to create a table;

  - the <TR> tag defines the beginning of a row

  - while the <TD> tag defines the beginning of a cell

Table

EXAMPLE

```
<table>
    <tr>
        <td>id</td>
        <td>Name</td>
        <td>College</td>
        <td>Department</td>
    </tr>
    <tr>
        <td>1</td>
        <td>Mohammad</td>
        <td>IT</td>
        <td>Software</td>
    </tr>
</table>
```

Id	Name	College	Department
1	Mohammad	IT	Software

ADDING A BORDER

- The BORDER=n attribute allows you to add a border n pixels thick around the table

- To make a solid border color, use the BORDERCOLOR="color" attribute

- To make a shaded colored border, use BORDERCOLORDARK="color" and BORDERCOLORLIGHT="color"

id	Name	College	Department
1	Mohammad	IT	Software

id	Name	College	Department
1	Mohammad	IT	Software

ADJUSTING THE WIDTH & CENTERING A TABLE

- When a Web browser displays a table, it often adds extra space. To eliminate this space use the WIDTH =n attribute in the <TABLE> and <TD> tags

- Keep in mind - a cell cannot be smaller than its contents, and if you make a table wider than the browser window, users will not be able to see parts of it.

- There are two ways to center a table

  - Type <TABLE ALIGN=CENTER>

  - Enclose the <TABLE> tags in opening and closing <CENTER> tags

WRAPPING TEXT AROUND A TABLE

- It is possible to wrap text around a table. This technique is often used to keep images and captions together within an article.

- To wrap text around a table, type <TABLE ALIGN = LEFT> to align the table to the left while the text flows to the right.

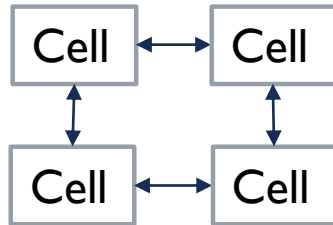- Create the table using the <TR>, <TD>, and </TABLE> tags as you normally would

NESTING TABLES

- (Table inside table)

- Create the inner table

- Create the outer table and determine which cell of the outer table will hold the inner table

- Test both tables separately to make sure they work

- Copy the inner table into the cell of the outer table

- Don't nest too many tables. If you find yourself doing that, find an easier way to lay out your Web page
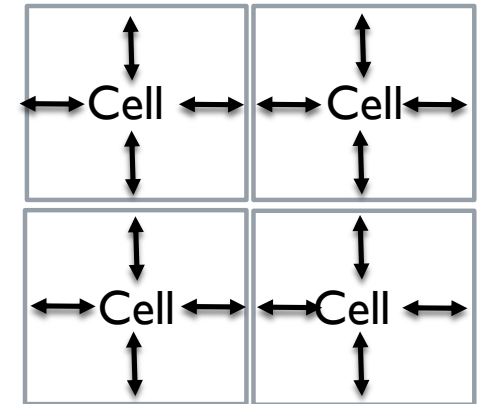
CELL SPACING AND PADDING

Tables have two attributes related to space

📄 Cellspacing

📄 Cellspadding

📄 Defines the empty space between cells

📄 Defines the empty space around the cell content

COLUMN AND RAW SPAN

- Cells have two attributes related to merging

- Colspan

- Rowspan

colspan=2	

rowspan=2	

- Defines how many columns the cell occupies

- Defines how many rows the cell occupies

MARQUEE & PROGRESS BAR

The HTML <marquee> tag is used for scrolling piece of text or image displayed either horizontally across or vertically down your web site page depending on the settings.

<marquee> hi everybody</marquee>

The <progress> tag represents the progress of a task.

<progress></progress>

<progress value="22" max="100"></progress>

Using tables and other controls try to do the following:

Fresh Fruits

It has long been known that a diet that includes at least a few servings of fresh fruit every day will help keep you healthy, fit and trim.

Member name : _____ *req

Email : _____ *req

School : _____ *req

Submit

Title goes here		A	B
	D E F		G
C	H	I	
	K	L	M	J
N		O	

QUESTIONS

QUESTIONS

Last Name	Nakov
First Name	Svetlin
Address	17 Hristo Botev Str. floor 3, apt. 12
City	Kaspichan **State**
Zip/Postal Code	9325
Country	Bulgaria
Phone (country code, area code, number)	(+359) 88 - 8334343
E-mail	nakov@kaspichan.org
Birth date	Month 06 Day 14 Year (4 digit) 1980
Gender	Male
Starting date	◉ Spring 2006 ○ Summer 2006
Comments/Questions	Please send me mor information about the lodging.

Submit   Clear This Form