Registration Form Using HTML and CSS

Introduction

In this guide, you will learn how to create a simple registration form using **HTML** and **CSS**. We will use **semantic HTML elements** to give the webpage a clear structure and **CSS** to style the table, making it easy to read and visually appealing.

Why Use Semantic Tags?

Semantic tags like <header>, <section>, and make webpages:

- More accessible for screen readers.
- Easier to read and maintain.
- Better structured for search engines.

Step 1: Setting Up the Project

First, create a new project folder and add the following files:

/timetable-project
|---- index.html (Structure of the webpage)
|---- styles.css (Styles for the webpage)

These two files will contain the HTML structure and CSS styling for the timetable.

Step 2: Writing the HTML Code

Open index.html and add the following code:

2.1. Header Component

```
<header>
<h1>University Annual Carnival</h1>
Celebrate the spirit of our university with a day of fun, food, and festivities!
</header>
```

2.2 Registration Form Component

```
<section id="registration">
         <h2>Register for the Carnival</h2>
         <form id="registrationForm">
             <label for="fullName">Full Name:</label>
             <input type="text" id="fullName" name="fullName" required>
             <div style="display: flex; align-items: center; gap: 10px;">
                  <label>Gender:</label>
                  <input type="radio" id="male" name="gender" required>
                  <label for="male">Male</label>
                  <input type="radio" id="female" name="gender" required>
                  <label for="female">Female</label>
                  <input type="radio" id="other" name="gender" required>
                  <a href="mailto:</a> <a href="
         </div>
             <label for="email">Email:</label>
             <input type="email" id="email" name="email" required>
             <label for="contact">Contact Number:</label>
              <input type="tel" id="contact" name="contact" required>
```

```
<label for="department">Department:</label>
    <select id="department" name="department">
        <option value="science">Science</option>
        <option value="arts">Arts</option>
        <option value="commerce">Commerce</option>
        <option value="engineering">Engineering</option>
        </select>

        <label for="comments">Additional Comments:</label>
        <textarea id="comments" name="comments"></textarea>

        <button type="submit">Register</button>
        </form>
        </section>
```

Explanation of Form Components

- <form>: Creates a structured input form for user registration.
- <input>: Used for text fields, radio buttons, and other user inputs.
- <label>: Provides clear descriptions for input fields.
- <select>: Dropdown selection for departments.
- <textarea>: Allows users to add additional comments.
- <button>: Submits the form data.
- <meta name="viewport">: Ensures proper display on different screen sizes.

2.3 Event Schedule Component(Table)

```
<section id="schedule">
  <h2>Carnival Schedule</h2>

  <thead>
    Time
    Time
    Event
    Host
    Location
    Location
    C/tr>
```

```
10:00 AM
  Opening Ceremony
  Prof. Anna Jones
  Main Stage
 11:00 AM
  Food Festival
  Student Council
  Food Court
 1:00 PM
  Talent Show
  Dr. Mark Lee
  Main Hall
 3:00 PM
  Closing Concert
  Guest Band
  Main Stage
 </section>
```

Explanation of Table Components

- <header>: Displays the page title.
- : Creates a structured timetable.
- <thead>: Defines the column headers.
- : Contains the schedule data.
- <meta name="viewport">: Ensures proper display on different screen sizes.

2.4 Media Component (Images and Videos)

To make the page more engaging, add media elements such as images and videos.

```
<section id="media">
  <h2>Event Highlights</h2>
  <img src="carnival.jpg" alt="Carnival Celebration" width="80%">
  Watch our previous carnival highlights:
  <video width="80%" controls>
        <source src="carnival-highlights.mp4" type="video/mp4">
        Your browser does not support the video tag.
        </video>
        </section>
```

Explanation of Media Components

- : Displays an image related to the event.
- <video>: Embeds a video for highlights.
- <source>: Defines the video file format.

2.5 Footer Component

```
<footer>
  &copy; 2025 University Annual Carnival. All rights reserved.
  </footer>
```

Step 3: Writing the CSS Code

Open styles.css and add the following styles:

```
/* General Reset */

* {
    margin: 0;
    padding: 0;
    box-sizing: border-box;
    }

/* Body and General Styles */
    body {
    font-family: 'Poppins', Arial, sans-serif;
```

```
background: #f7f7f7;
  color: #333;
  line-height: 1.6;
  background-image:
url("https://i.pinimg.com/736x/d5/71/37/d5713712e1472bbfaecc352304d990e8.jpg");
header {
  background: linear-gradient(135deg, #ff7eb3, #ff758c);
  color: white;
 text-align: center;
  padding: 50px 20px;
}
header h1 {
 font-size: 3.5rem;
 margin-bottom: 10px;
 text-shadow: 2px 2px 4px rgba(0, 0, 0, 0.2);
}
header p {
 font-size: 1.2rem;
 opacity: 0.9;
}
section {
  padding: 40px 20px;
  margin: 20px auto;
  max-width: 1200px;
  background: white;
  box-shadow: 0 2px 10px rgba(0, 0, 0, 0.1);
 border-radius: 10px;
}
h2 {
 font-size: 2.5rem;
 color: #ff758c;
 text-align: center;
 margin-bottom: 20px;
}
h2::after {
  content: ";
```

```
display: block;
 width: 100px;
 height: 4px;
 background: #ff7eb3;
 margin: 10px auto;
 border-radius: 2px;
}
/* Form Styles */
form {
 display: flex;
 flex-direction: column;
 gap: 15px;
 max-width: 600px;
 margin: 0 auto;
}
input, select, textarea, button {
 padding: 12px 15px;
 border: 1px solid #ddd;
 border-radius: 5px;
 font-size: 1rem;
}
button {
 background: linear-gradient(135deg, #ff7eb3, #ff758c);
 color: white;
 font-size: 1.1rem;
 border: none;
 cursor: pointer;
 transition: background 0.3s ease;
}
button:hover {
 background: linear-gradient(135deg, #ff758c, #ff7eb3);
}
/* Schedule Table */
table {
 width: 100%;
 border-collapse: collapse;
 margin: 20px 0;
}
```

```
table th, table td {
 padding: 15px;
 text-align: left;
 border: 1px solid #ddd;
}
table th {
 background: #ff758c;
 color: white;
}
table tr:nth-child(even) {
 background: #f9f9f9;
section {
 padding: 40px 20px;
 margin: 20px auto;
 max-width: 1200px;
 background: rgba(255, 255, 255, 0.9); /* Semi-transparent background */
 box-shadow: 0 2px 10px rgba(0, 0, 0, 0.1);
 border-radius: 10px;
}
h2 {
 font-size: 2.5rem;
 color: #ff758c;
 text-align: center;
 margin-bottom: 20px;
}
/* Media Gallery */
.media-gallery {
 display: grid;
 grid-template-columns: repeat(auto-fit, minmax(300px, 1fr));
 gap: 20px;
 margin-top: 20px;
}
iframe {
 width: 100%;
 height: 200px;
 border-radius: 10px;
 box-shadow: 0 2px 8px rgba(0, 0, 0, 0.2);
```

```
/* Footer */
footer {
   background: #ff7eb3;
   color: white;
   text-align: center;
   padding: 15px 10px;
}
```

Explanation:

- border-collapse: collapse;: Removes extra spacing between table borders.
- **box-shadow**: Adds a slight shadow to the table for a modern look.
- Alternating row colors: Improves readability.

Step 4: Viewing Your Registration form

- 1. Save both files in the same folder.
- 2. Open index.html in your browser.

You should now see a well-structured, styled timetable with clear headings and readable content.

What You Learned:

- How to use **semantic HTML** for a well-structured webpage.
- How to style a table with CSS to enhance readability.
- How to organize files for a small project efficiently.

Now you have a fully functional weekly timetable! Keep experimenting and improving your project. Add some more styles to give this project your personal touch.

Still confused?

If you are facing difficulties building this time-table feel free to check out the completed project on github.

Download the project into your system and get your hands dirty.