



 **IO** "Ss. Cyril and Methodius" University in Skopje
FACULTY OF COMPUTER
SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING

INTRODUCTION TO WEB DESIGN

INTRODUCTION TO HTML

TABLES, FORMS

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LECTURE OVERVIEW

Working with tables

- Use the four key elements for creating tables
- Represent complex data using tables
- Add captions to tables
- Styling tables with CSS

Working with forms

- Understand how information from a form is sent in name/value pairs
- Use the form controls to sent the form contents to the server

WORKING WITH TABLES

There are several types of information that need to be displayed in a **grid** or **table**.

- For example: sports results, stock reports, train timetables.

When representing information in a table, you need to think in terms of a grid made up of rows and columns (a bit like a spreadsheet).

- Grids allow us to understand complex data by referencing information on two axes.
- Each block in the grid is referred to as a **table cell**.

Name and Surname	Index	Grade
John Smith	153038	8
Ann Doe	152001	10
Susan Doolittle	151023	6

BASIC TABLE STRUCTURE

The **<table>** element is used to create a table in HTML.

- The contents of the table are written out row by row.

Each row of a table is represented by using the **<tr>** element.

- **TR** stands for *table row*.
- It is followed by one or more **<td>** elements (one for each cell in that row).
- At the end of the row you use a closing **</tr>** tag.

Each cell of a table is represented by using a **<td>** element.

- **TD** stands for *table data*.
- At the end of each cell you use a closing **</td>** tag.

```

<table>
  <tr>
    <td></td>
    <td></td>
    ...
  </tr>
  ...
</table>

```

BASIC TABLE STRUCTURE

```
<table>
  <tr>
    <td>2</td> <td>7</td> <td>6</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>9</td> <td>5</td> <td>1</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>4</td> <td>3</td> <td>8</td>
  </tr>
</table>
```

HTML

2	7	6
9	5	1
4	3	8

RESULT



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BASIC TABLE STRUCTURE

```
<table>
  <tr>
    <td>HTML and CSS: Design and Build Websites</td>
    <td>In Stock</td> <td>5</td> <td>$30.21</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>HTML LEARNING GUIDE</td>
    <td>In Stock</td> <td>2</td> <td>$2.99</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>Introducing HTML5 by Bruce Lawson & Remy Sharp</td>
    <td>Out of Stock</td> <td>0</td> <td>$22.23</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>Introduction To Web Development Using HTML 5</td>
    <td>In Stock</td> <td>10</td> <td>$107.16</td>
  </tr>
</table>
```

HTML

Tables displayed on
this way are hard to
understand.

You need an
explanation of the
table columns!

RESULT

HTML and CSS: Design and Build Websites	In Stock	5	\$30.21
HTML LEARNING GUIDE	In Stock	2	\$2.99
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Introduction To Web Development Using HTML 5	In Stock	10	\$107.16



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TABLE HEADINGS

To designate a heading for a column or row of cells, you should use the table header element, `<th>`.

- Using `<th>` elements for headings helps people who use screen readers, improves the ability for search engines to index your pages, and also enables you to control the appearance of tables better when you start to use CSS.

You can use the `scope` attribute on the `<th>` element to indicate whether it is a heading for a column or a row.

- It can take the values:
 - `row` to indicate a heading for a row or
 - `col` to indicate a heading for a column.

`<th>`
scope



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TABLE HEADINGS

```
<table>
<tr>
  <th scope="col">Book name</th>
  <th scope="col">Availability</th>
  <th scope="col">Qty</th>
  <th scope="col">Price</th>
</tr>
<tr>
  <td>HTML and CSS: Design and Build Websites</td>
  <td>In Stock</td> <td>5</td> <td>$30.21</td>
</tr>
  . . .
</table>
```

HTML

RESULT

Book name	Availability	Qty	Price
HTML and CSS: Design and Build Websites	In Stock	5	\$30.21
HTML LEARNING GUIDE	In Stock	2	\$2.99
Introducing HTML5 by Bruce Lawson & Remy Sharp	Out of Stock	1	\$22.23
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SPANNING COLUMNS

Sometimes you may need the entries in a table to stretch across more than one column.

The **colspan** attribute can be used on a **<th>** or **<td>** element and indicates how many columns that cell should run across.

Col_1	Col_2	Col_3
	COLSPAN=“2”	

colspan



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SPANNING COLUMNS

```


|         | 9am       | 10am | 11am    | 12am |
|---------|-----------|------|---------|------|
| Monday  | Geography | Math | Art     |      |
| Tuesday | Gym       |      | Home Ec |      |


```

HTML

	9am	10am	11am	12am
Monday	Geography	Math	Art	
Tuesday	Gym		Home Ec	

RESULT



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SPANNING ROWS

You may also need entries in a table to stretch down across more than one row.

The **rowspan** attribute can be used on a **<th>** or **<td>** element to indicate how many rows a cell should span down the table.

	Col_1	Col_2
Row_1		
Row_2		
Row_3		

ROWSPAN="3"

rowspan



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SPANNING ROWS

```

<table>
  <tr>
    <th></th> <th>ABC</th>
    <th>BBC</th> <th>CNN</th>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <th>6pm - 7pm</th>
    <td rowspan="2">Movie</td>
    <td>Comedy</td>
    <td>News</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <th>7pm - 8pm</th>
    <td>Sport</td>
    <td>Current Affairs</td>
  </tr>
</table>
  
```

HTML

	ABC	BBC	CNN
6pm - 7pm	Movie	Comedy	News
7pm - 8pm	Sport		Current Affairs

RESULT



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LONG TABLES

There are several elements that help distinguish between the main content of the table and the first and last rows (which can contain different content).

- The **<caption>** element provides a caption or title for a table. A caption will help users identify what the table pertains to and what data they can expect to find within it.
- The table head element, **<thead>**, wraps the heading row or rows of a table to denote the head.
- The **<tbody>** element should contain the primary data within a table
- The **<tfoot>** element contains data that outlines the contents of a table.

<caption> <thead> <tbody> <tfoot>



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LONG TABLES

```
<table>
  <thead>
    <tr>
      <th>Date</th>
      <th>Income</th>
      <th>Expenditure</th>
    </tr>
  </thead>
  <tbody>
    <tr>
      <td>1st January</td> <td>250</td> <td>36</td>
    </tr>
    <tr>
      <td>2nd January</td> <td>285</td> <td>48</td>
    </tr>
    <!-- additional rows as above -->
    <tr>
      <td>31st January</td> <td>129</td> <td>64</td>
    </tr>
  </tbody>
  <tfoot>
    <tr>
      <td></td> <td>7824</td> <td>1241</td>
    </tr>
  </tfoot>
</table>
```

HTML

Date	Income	Expenditure
1st January	250	36
2nd January	285	48
3rd January	260	42
4th January	290	38
5th January	310	115
6th January	168	14
7th January	226	20
8th January	253	37
9th January	294	33
10th January	216	46
11th January	244	29
12th January	297	32
13th January	328	86
14th January	215	38
15th January	254	30
16th January	256	27
17th January	311	68
18th January	212	39
19th January	234	36
20th January	221	43
21st January	259	38
22nd January	246	31
23rd January	248	17
24th January	229	45
25th January	263	34
26th January	258	41
27th January	283	22
28th January	256	30
29th January	278	47
30th January	251	15
31st January	129	64
	7824	1241

RESULT



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STYLING TABLES

The **width** attribute was used on the opening **<table>**, **<th>** and **<td>** tags to indicate how wide that table/cell should be.

- The value of this attribute is the width of the table or cell in pixels.

The opening **<table>** tag could also use the **cellpadding** attribute to add space inside each cell of the table, and the **cellspacing** attribute to create space between each cell of the table.

- The values for these attributes were given in pixels.

width
cellpadding
cellspacing

STYLING TABLES

```
<table width="400" cellpadding="10" cellspacing="5">
<tr>
  <th width="150"></th>
  <th>Withdrawn</th>
  <th>Credit</th>
  <th width="150">Balance</th>
</tr>
<tr>
  <th>January</th>
  <td>250.00</td>
  <td>660.50</td>
  <td>410.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
  <th>February</th>
  <td>135.55</td>
  <td>895.20</td>
  <td>1170.15</td>
</tr>
</table>
```

HTML

	Withdrawn	Credit	Balance	RESULT
January	250.00	660.50	410.50	
February	135.55	895.20	1170.15	

STYLING TABLES

The **border** attribute was used on both the **<table>** and **<td>** elements to indicate the width of the border in pixels.

The **bgcolor** attribute was used to indicate background colors of either the entire table or individual table cells.

- The value is usually a hex code.



border
bgcolor



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STYLING TABLES

```
<table border="2" bgcolor="#efefef">
<tr>
  <th width="150"></th>
  <th>Withdrawn</th>
  <th>Credit</th>
  <th width="150" bgcolor="#cccccc">Balance</th>
</tr>
<tr>
  <th>January</th>
  <td>250.00</td>
  <td>660.50</td>
  <td bgcolor="#cccccc">410.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
  <th>February</th>
  <td>135.55</td>
  <td>895.20</td>
  <td bgcolor="#cccccc">1170.15</td>
</tr>
</table>
```

HTML

	Withdrawn	Credit	Balance
January	250.00	660.50	410.50
February	135.55	895.20	1170.15

RESULT



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TABLE BORDERS

Borders around a table or individual cells can make a large impact when a user is trying to interpret data and quickly scan for information.

When styling table borders with CSS there are two properties that will quickly come in handy:

- **border-collapse** and
- **border-spacing**.

border-collapse
border-spacing



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TABLE BORDERS

The **border-collapse** property determines a table's border model.

There are three values for the border-collapse property:

- collapse,
- separate, and
- inherit.

By default, the border-collapse property value is **separate**, meaning that all of the different borders will stack up next to one another.

The border-collapse property, on the other hand, condenses the borders into one, choosing the table cell as the primary border.

border-collapse



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TABLE BORDERS

RESULT

Item	Qty	Price
Don't Make Me Think by Steve Krug	In Stock	\$30.02
A Project Guide to UX Design by Russ Unger & Carolyn Chandler	In Stock	\$52.94 (\$26.47 × 2)
Introducing HTML5 by Bruce Lawson & Remy Sharp	Out of Stock	\$22.23
Bulletproof Web Design by Dan Cederholm	In Stock	\$30.17
Subtotal		\$135.36
Tax		\$13.54
Total		\$148.90

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CSS

```
table {
    border-collapse: collapse;
}
th, td {
    border: 1px solid #c6c7cc;
    padding: 5px 5px;
}
th {
    font-weight: bold;
}
```

HTML

```
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th scope="col" colspan="2">Item</th> <th scope="col">Qty</th>
<th scope="col">Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Don't Make Me Think by Steve Krug</td>
<td>In Stock</td> <td>1</td> <td>$30.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A Project Guide to UX Design by Russ Unger & Carolyn Chandler</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subtotal</td> <td>135.36</td> <td>13.54</td> <td>148.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tax</td> <td>13.54</td> <td>148.90</td> <td>148.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td> <td>135.36</td> <td>13.54</td> <td>148.90</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

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TABLE BORDERS

The **border-spacing** property can determine how much space, if any, appears between the borders.

The border-spacing property may accept two length values: the first value for **horizontal spacing** and the second value for **vertical spacing**.

Example:

- A table with a 1-pixel border around the entire table and a 1-pixel border around each cell will have a 2-pixel border all around every cell because the borders stack up next to one another.
- Adding in a border-spacing value of 4 pixels separates the borders by 4 pixels.

border-spacing

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The border-spacing property works only when the border-collapse property value is separate.

TABLE BORDERS

RESULT

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CSS

```
table {
    border-collapse: separate;
    border-spacing: 4px;
}
table, th, td {
    border: 1px solid #cecfdf;
    padding: 10px 15px;
}
```

HTML

```
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th scope="col" colspan="2">Item</th> <th scope="col">Qty</th>
<th scope="col">Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Don't Make Me Think by Steve Krug</td>
<td>In Stock</td> <td>1</td> <td>$30.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A Project Guide to UX Design by Russ Unger & Carolyn Chandler</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bulletproof Web Design by Dan Cederholm</td>
<td>In Stock</td> <td>1</td> <td>$30.17</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
<tfoot>
<tr> <td colspan="2">Subtotal</td> <td>$135.36</td> </tr>
<tr> <td colspan="2">Tax</td> <td>$13.54</td> </tr>
<tr> <td colspan="2">Total</td> <td>$148.90</td> </tr>
</tfoot>
</table>
```

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HANDS-ON EXAMPLE

Try to understand the properties that can be used in CSS while styling tables.

Write the CSS that will display the table like on the picture given on right.

HINT: Use the class attributes in table elements!

Item	Qty	Price
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WORKING WITH FORMS

Traditionally, the term **form** has referred to a printed document that contains spaces for you to fill in information.

HTML borrows the concept of a “paper-form” to refer to different elements that allow you to collect information from visitors to your site.

You will see forms

- when registering as a member of a website,
- when shopping online, and
- when signing up for newsletters or mailing lists.




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FORM CONTROLS

There are several types of form controls that you can use to collect information from visitors to your site.

ADDING TEXT	
Text input	<input type="text" value="abc"/>
Password input	<input type="password" value="****"/>
Text area	<input type="text" value="Enter your comments..."/>

UPLOADING FILES	
File upload	<input type="file" value="Choose File"/> <input type="button" value="Upload"/>

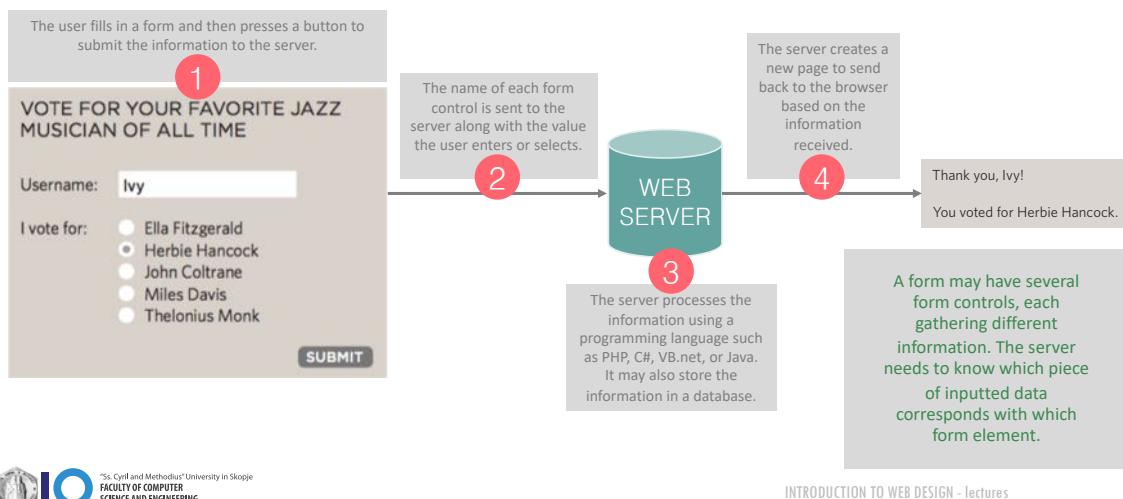
MAKING CHOICES	
Radio buttons	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Rock <input type="radio"/> Pop <input type="radio"/> Jazz
Checkboxes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> iTunes <input type="checkbox"/> Last.fm <input type="checkbox"/> Spotify
Drop-down lists	<input type="text" value="iPod"/>

SUBMITTING FORMS	
Submit buttons	<input type="submit"/>
Image buttons	<input type="image"/>



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HOW FORMS WORK



FORM STRUCTURE

To add a form to a page, we'll use the `<form>` element.

The `<form>` element identifies the place on a page where control elements will appear.

Additionally, the `<form>` element will wrap all of the elements included within the form.

This element should always carry the **action** attribute and will usually have a **method** and **id** attribute too.

`<form> ... </form>`

FORM STRUCTURE

HTML

```
<form action="http://www.example.com/subscribe.php" method="get">
<p>This is where the form controls will appear.</p>
</form>
```

action="http://www.example.com/subscribe.php"

Every `<form>` element requires an **action** attribute.
Its value is the URL for the page on the server that will receive the information in the form when it is submitted.

method="get"

Forms can be sent using one of two methods: **get** or **post**.
With the **get** method, the values from the form are added to the end of the URL specified in the action attribute.
With the **post** method the values are sent in what are known as HTTP headers.



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TEXT (PASSWORD) INPUT

The `<input>` element is used to create several different form controls.

The value of the **type** attribute determines what kind of input they will be creating:

- type="text"
- type="password"

The value of the **name** attribute identifies the form control and is sent along with the filled information to the server.

The value of the **maxlength** attribute limits the number of characters a user may enter into the text field.

The **size** attribute indicates the width of the text input.

<input>



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TEXT (PASSWORD) INPUT

```
<form action="http://www.example.com/login.php">
  <p>Username:
    <input type="text" name="username" size="15"
           maxlength="30"/>
  </p>
  <p>Password:
    <input type="password" name="password"
           size="15" maxlength="30"/>
  </p>
</form>
```

HTML

RESULT

Username:	Ivy
Password:

TEXT AREA

The `<textarea>` element is used to create a multi-line text input.

Any text that appears between the opening `<textarea>` and closing `</textarea>` tags will appear in the text box when the page loads.

If the user does not delete any text between these tags, this message will get sent to the server along with whatever the user has typed.

If you are creating a new form, you should use CSS to control the width and height of a `<textarea>`.

`<textaea>`

TEXT AREA

```
<form action="http://www.example.com/comments.php">
  <p> What did you think of this gig? </p>
  <textarea name="comments" cols="20" rows="4">
    Enter your comments...
  </textarea>
</form>
```

HTML

What did you think of this gig?

Enter your comments...

RESULT



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RADIO BUTTONS & CHECKBOXES

Radio buttons allow users to pick just one of a number of options.

You place a radio button or checkbox by using the `<input>` element.

The value of the `type` attribute should be:

- `type="radio"` for radio buttons
- `type="checkbox"` for checkboxes

The `value` attribute indicates the value that is sent to the server for the selected option.

The `checked` attribute can be used to indicate which value (if any) should be selected when the page loads.

`<input>`



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RADIO BUTTONS & CHECKBOXES

```
<form action="http://www.example.com/profile.php">
  <p> Please select your favorite genre: <br>
    <input type="radio" name="genre" value="rock"
           checked="checked"/> Rock
    <input type="radio" name="genre" value="pop"/> Pop
    <input type="radio" name="genre" value="jazz"/> Jazz
  </p>
  <p> Please select your favorite music service(s): <br>
    <input type="checkbox" name="service" value="itunes"
           checked="checked"/> iTunes
    <input type="checkbox" name="service" value="lastfm"/> Last.fm
    <input type="checkbox" name="service" value="spotify"/> Spotify
  </p>
</form>
```

HTML

Please select your favorite genre:
 Rock Pop Jazz

Please select your favorite music service(s):
 iTunes Last.fm Spotify

RESULT



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DROP DOWN LIST BOX

A drop down list box (also known as a select box) allows users to select one option from a drop down list.

The `<select>` element is used to create a drop down list box.

- The `name` attribute indicates the name of the form control being sent to the server.

The `<select>` contains two or more `<option>` elements.

- The `value` attribute to indicate the value of the selected option that is sent to the server.
- The `selected` attribute can be used to indicate the option that should be selected when the page loads. The value of this attribute should be `selected`.

`<select>`
`<option>`



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DROP DOWN LIST BOX

```
<form action="http://www.example.com/profile.php">
  <p> What device do you listen to music on? </p>
  <select name="devices">
    <option value="ipod">iPod</option>
    <option value="radio">Radio</option>
    <option value="computer">Computer</option>
  </select>
</form>
```

HTML

What device do you listen to music on?

iPod

RESULT

FILE INPUT BOX

If you want to allow users to upload a file (for example an image, video, mp3, or a PDF), you will need to use a **file input box**.

This type of input creates a box that looks like a text input followed by a **browse** button.

When the user clicks on the **browse** button, a window opens up that allows them to select a file from their computer to be uploaded to the website.

When you are allowing users to upload files, the `method` attribute on the `<form>` element must have a value of `post`.

<input>

FILE INPUT BOX

```
<form action="http://www.example.com/profile.php" method="post">
<p>Upload your song in MP3 format:</p>
<input type="file" name="user-song" /><br/>
<input type="submit" value="Upload" />
</form>
```

HTML

Upload your song in MP3 format:

RESULT

no file selected



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SUBMIT BUTTONS

The **submit button** is used to send a form to the server.

The value of the **type** attribute should be **submit** for submit buttons, while for the image buttons it should be **image**.

It can use a **name** attribute but it does not need to have one.

The **value** attribute is used to control the text that appears on a button.

For the image buttons you will need to set values for the **src**, **width**, **height**, and **alt** attributes.

<**input**>



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SUBMIT BUTTONS

```
<form action="http://www.example.com/subscribe.php">
  <p>Subscribe to our email list:</p>
  <input type="text" name="email" />
  <input type="submit" name="subscribe" value="Subscribe" />
</form>

<form action="http://www.example.org/subscribe.php">
  <p>Subscribe to our email list:</p>
  <input type="text" name="email" />
  <input type="image" src="subscribe.png" width="100" height="20" />
</form>
```

HTML

Subscribe to our email list:

Subscribe to our email list:

RESULT



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BUTTONS & HIDDEN CONTROLS

The **<button>** element was introduced to allow users more control over how their buttons appear, and to allow other elements to appear inside the button.

You can use **hidden** form control.

- These form controls are not shown on the page (although you can see them if you use the **View Source** option in the browser).
- They allow web page authors to add values to forms that users cannot see.

```
<form action="http://www.example.com/add.php">
  <button> Add </button>
  <input type="hidden" name="bookmark" value="lyrics"/>
</form>
```

HTML

<button>



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DATE INPUT

Traditionally when you need to input **date**, you are using text inputs.

If you are using HTML5 you can use an **<input>** element and give the **type** attribute a value of **date**. This will create a date input in browsers that support the new HTML5 input types.

```
<form action="http://www.example.com/bookings/" method="post">
  <label for="username">Departure date:</label>
  <input type="date" name="depart" />
  <input type="submit" value="Submit" />
</form>
```

Departure date: 2011-06-27

<input>



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LABELLING FORM CONTROLS

Each form control should have its own **<label>** element as this makes the form accessible to vision-impaired users.

The **<label>** element can be used in two ways:

1. Wrap around both the text description and the form input.
2. Be kept separate from the form control and use the **for** attribute to indicate which form control it is a label for.

```
<label>Age: <input type="text" name="age"/></label>
<br/>
Gender:
<input id="female" type="radio" name="gender" value="f">
<label for="female">Female</label>
<input id="male" type="radio" name="gender" value="m">
<label for="male">Male</label>
```

HTML

Age:
Gender: Female Male

<label>



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GROUPING FORM ELEMENTS

You can group related form controls together inside the `<fieldset>` element.

- This is particularly helpful for longer forms.

Most browsers will show the **fieldset** with a line around the edge to show how they are related.

- The appearance of these lines can be adjusted using CSS.

The `<legend>` element can come directly after the opening `<fieldset>` tag and contains a caption which helps identify the purpose of that group of form controls.

`<fieldset>`
`<legend>`



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GROUPING FORM ELEMENTS

HTML

```
<fieldset>
  <legend>Contact details</legend>
  <label>Email:<br/><input type="text" name="email"/></label><br/>
  <label>Mobile:<br/><input type="text" name="mobile"/></label><br/>
  <label>Telephone:<br/><input type="text" name="telephone"/></label>
</fieldset>
```

RESULT

Contact details	
Email:	<input type="text"/>
Mobile:	<input type="text"/>
Telephone:	<input type="text"/>



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FORM & INPUT ATTRIBUTES

The **disabled** Boolean attribute turns off an element or control so that it is not available for interaction or input.

- Elements that are disabled will not send any value to the server for form processing.

The **placeholder** HTML5 attribute provides a hint or tip within the form control of an `<input>` or `<textarea>` element that disappears once the control is clicked in or gains focus.

- This is used to give users further information on how the form input should be filled in, for example, the email address format to use.

disabled
placeholder



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FORM & INPUT ATTRIBUTES

```
<form action="http://www.example.com/login.php">
  <label>
    Username
    <input type="text" name="username" disabled>
  </label><br>
  <label>
    Email Address
    <input type="email" name="email-address" placeholder="name@domain.com"></label>
</form>
```

HTML

Username	<input type="text"/>	RESULT
Email Address	<input type="email" value="name@domain.com"/>	



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VALIDATING FORMS WITH HTML5

Traditionally, form validation has been performed using JavaScript.

HTML5 is introducing validation and leaving the work to the browser.

Validation helps ensure the user enters information in a form that the server will be able to understand when the form is submitted.

Validating the contents of the form before it is sent to the server the helps:

- Reduce the amount of work the server has to do
- Enables users to see if there are problems with the form faster than if validation were performed on the server.

HANDS-ON EXAMPLE

Write the appropriate HTML code to gain the following form.

— Your Details: —

Name:

Email:

— Your Review: —

How did you hear about us? Google
 Friend
 Advert
 Other

Would you visit again?
 Yes No Maybe

Comments:

Sign me up for email updates

LESSON SUMMARY

The **<table>** element is used to add tables to a web page.

- A table is drawn out row by row. Each row is created with the **<tr>** element.
- Inside each row there are a number of cells represented by the **<td>** element (or **<th>** if it is a header).
- You can make cells of a table span more than one row or column using the **rowspan** and **colspan** attributes.
- For long tables you can split the table into a **<thead>**, **<tbody>**, and **<tfoot>**.

Whenever you want to collect information from visitors you will need a form, which lives inside a **<form>** element.

- Information from a form is sent in name/value pairs.
- Each form control is given a name, and the text the user types in or the values of the options they select are sent to the server.
- HTML5 introduces new form elements which make it easier for visitors to fill in forms.