Web Programming

HTML Table, Text, Hyperlink, and Form

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CONTENTS

Table

Table Tag

<table> ... </table>

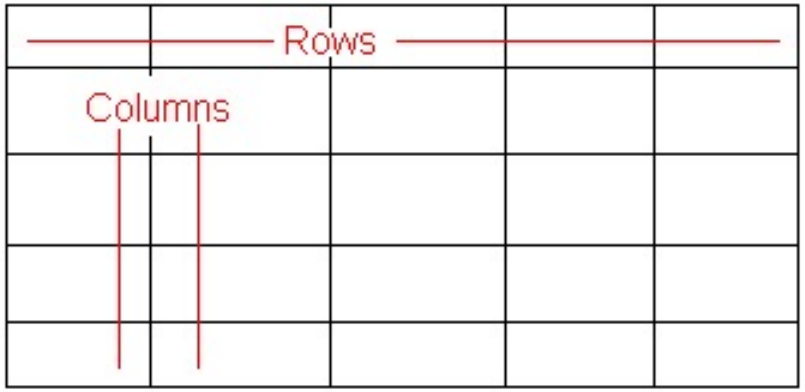
- The <table> tag defines an HTML table.
- An HTML table consists of one <table> element and one or more <tr>, <th>, and <td> elements.
- The <tr> element defines a table row, the <th> element defines a table header, and the <td> element defines a table cell.
- An HTML table may also include <caption>, <colgroup>, <thead>, <tfoot>, and <tbody> elements.
- Example

```
<table>
  <tr>
    <th>Month</th>
    <th>Savings</th>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>January</td>
    <td>$100</td>
  </tr>
</table>
```

Table, Row, Column

Basic structure

- Table
- Row
- Column



	Column 1	Column 2	Column 3
Row 1	Row 1 Column 1	Row 1 Column 2	Row 1 Column 3
Row 2	Row 2 Column 1	Row 2 Column 2	Row 2 Column 3

Table, Row, and Data Tags

Basic structure

- table: <table> ... </table>
- row: <tr> ... </tr>
- data in a row: <td> ... </td>


```
1  <table border="1">
2      <tr>
3          <td>row 1, column 1</td>
4          <td>row 1, column 2</td>
5      </tr>
6      <tr>
7          <td>row 2, column 1</td>
8          <td>row 2, column 2</td>
9      </tr>
10 </table>
```

row 1, column 1	row 1, column 2
row 2, column 1	row 2, column 2

Table Caption & Header Tags

Basic structure

- Caption: <caption> … </caption>
- Header: <th> … </th>

```
1  <table border="1">
2      <caption>name List</caption>
3      <tr>
4          <th>Title</th>
5          <th>Name</th>
6      </tr>
7      <tr>
8          <td>Miss</td>
9          <td>Jones</td>
10     </tr>
11     <tr>
12         <td>Mr</td>
13         <td>Smith</td>
14     </tr>
15 </table>
```

Regions in a Table (1/2)

In a Table

- <thead>
  - The head of the table. Usually contains the column headings
- <tbody>
  - The body of the table. The table data.
- <tfoot>
  - The foot of the table. Summary and other footer information

Title	Price	Available
CSS Demystified	$29	16
Mastering JavaScript	$35	10
HTML5: An Introduction	$15	6
Total		32

Regions in a Table (2/2)

Example

Title	Price	Available
CSS Demystified	$29	16
Mastering JavaScript	$35	10
HTML5: An Introduction	$15	6
Total		32

Title	Price	Available
CSS Demystified	$29	16
Mastering JavaScript	$35	10
HTML5: An Introduction	$15	6
Total		32

```
<table border="1">
    <thead>
        <tr>
            <th>Title</th>
            <th>Price</th>
            <th>Available</th>
        </tr>
    </thead>
    <tbody>
        <tr>
            <td>CSS Demystified</td>
            <td>$29</td>
            <td>16</td>
        </tr>
        <tr>
            <td>Mastering JavaScript</td>
            <td>$35</td>
            <td>10</td>
        </tr>
        <tr>
            <td>HTML5: An Introduction</td>
            <td>$15</td>
            <td>6</td>
        </tr>
    </tbody>
    <tfoot>
        <tr>
            <td>Total</td>
            <td></td>
            <td>32</td>
        </tr>
    </tfoot>
</table>
```

Table Attributes (1/4)

Table attributes

border	Borders in a table	** Not supported in HTML5
bordercolor	Border color in table	** Not supported in HTML5
width	Horizontal size of table	** Not supported in HTML5
height	Vertical size of the table	** Not supported in HTML5
align	Alignment direction of text	** Not supported in HTML5
bgcolor	Background color	** Not supported in HTML5
cellpadding	Space between the cell walls and contents	** Not supported in HTML5
cellspacing	Space between cells	** Not supported in HTML5
colspan	Horizontal Merger (column merges)	
rowspan	Vertical mergers (row mergers)	

Name	Expenses
BITTU	2500.00
RAKESH	1400.00

Table Attributes (2/4)

Border

- Around each table cell
- Value
  - Border width (in pixels)
  - Default: 0 (no border)
- Example

```
<h2>Table without a border</h2>
<table>
    <tr>
        <th>Title</th>
        <th>Name</th>
    </tr>
    <tr>
        <td>Miss</td>
        <td>Jones</td>
    </tr>
</table>
<h2>Table with a thick border</h2>
<table border="8">
    <tr>
        <th>Title</th>
        <th>Name</th>
    </tr>
    <tr>
        <td>Miss</td>
        <td>Jones</td>
    </tr>
</table>
```

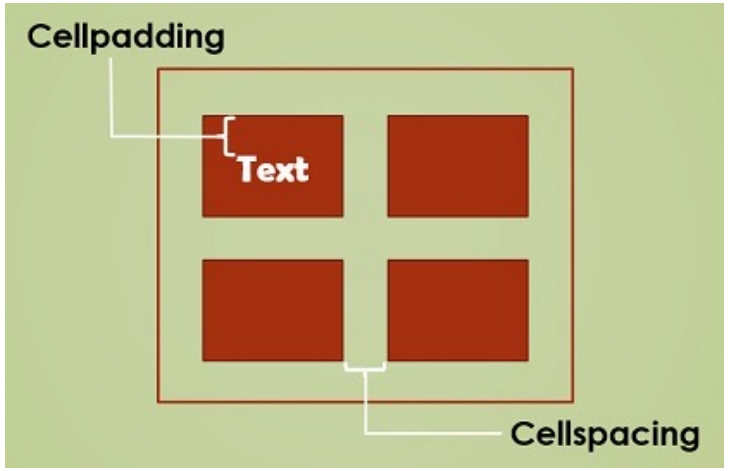
Table Attributes (3/4)

Cell padding

- Space between the cell walls and contents
- Value
  - In pixels or %
  - Default: 0 (no padding)

Cell spacing

- Space between cells
- Value
  - In pixels of %
  - Default: 0 (no spacing)



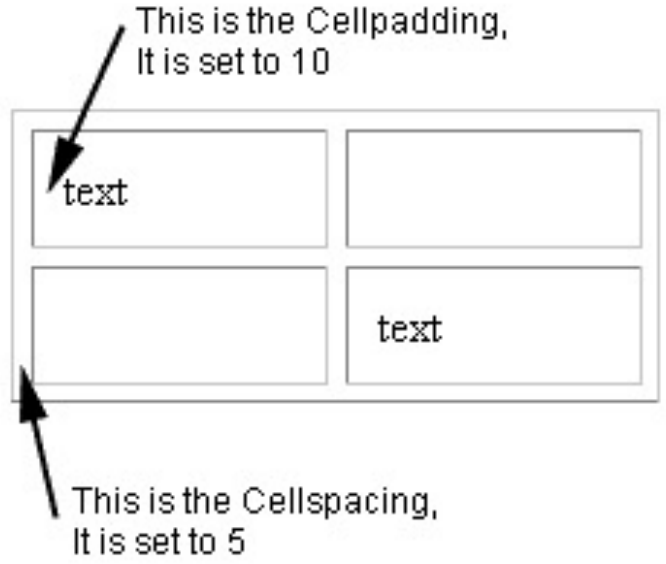
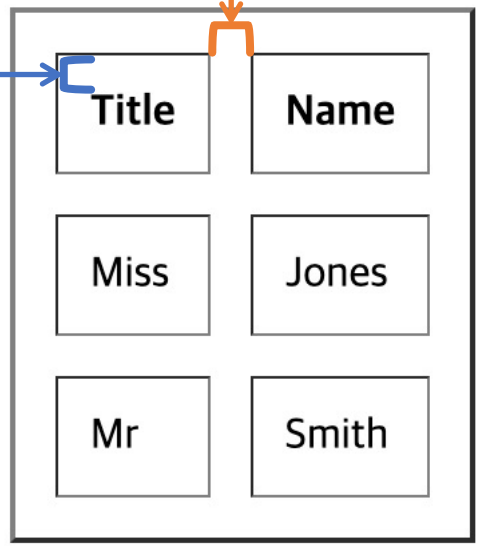


Table Attributes (4/4)

Cell padding & Spacing

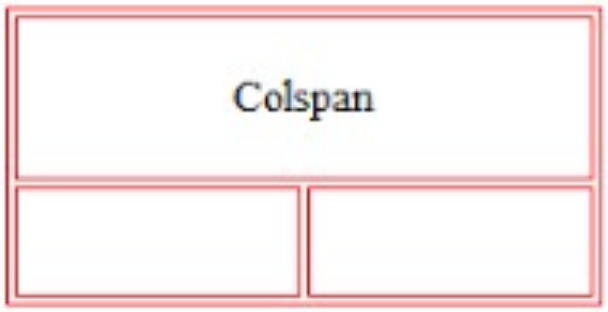
- Example

```
<table cellspacing="15" cellpadding="12" border="2">
      <tr>
            <th>Title</th>
            <th>Name</th>
      </tr>
      <tr>
            <td>Miss</td>
            <td>Jones</td>
      </tr>
      <tr>
            <td>Mr</td>
            <td>Smith</td>
      </tr>
</table>
```

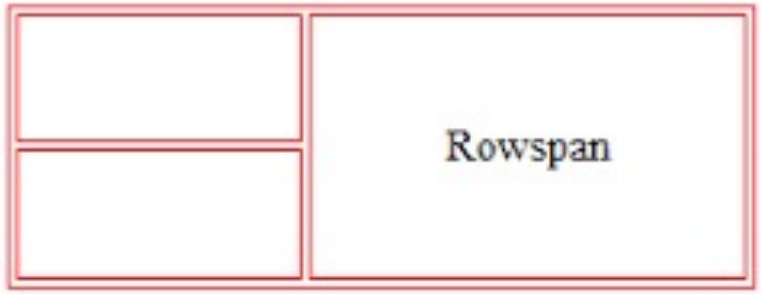


Cell Merge (1/3)

- *colspan* attribute
  - Horizontal merge
  - Allows a cell header to span multiple columns
- *rowspan* attribute
  - Vertical merge
  - Allows a cell header to span multiple rows



colspan='2'



rowspan='2'

Cell Merge (2/3)

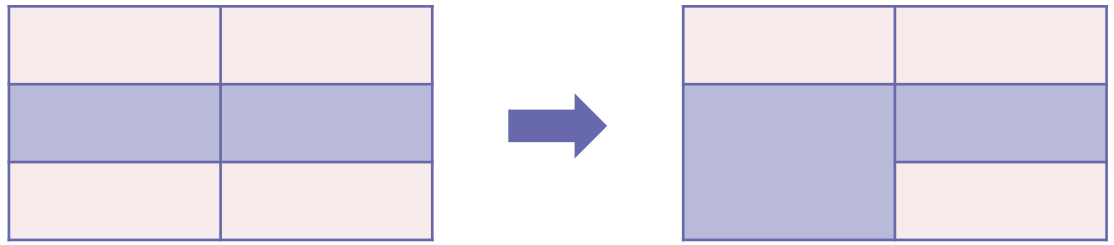
- *colspan* example

```
<table border="2" cellpadding="4">
      <tr>
            <th>Name</th>
            <th colspan="2">Hobby</th>
      </tr>
      <tr>
            <td>John</td>
            <td>Football</td>
            <td>Reading</td>
      </tr>
</table>
```

Name	Hobby	
John	Football	Reading

Cell Merge (3/3)

rowspan example



```
<table border="1" cellpadding="4">
      <tr>
            <th>Name</th>
            <td>John</td>
      </tr>
      <tr>
            <th rowspan="2">Hobby</th>
            <td>Football</td>
      </tr>
      <tr>
            <td>Reading</td>
      </tr>
</table>
```

Name	John
Hobby	Football
	Reading

Exercise 1

Table

- Create the following tables and save the code as ex_2-1.html.

Web Languages

HTML	CSS
JavaScript	PHP

Cell 1	Cell 2		
Cell 3	Cell 4	Cell 5	Cell 6

Cell 1	Cell 2
Cell 3	Cell 4
	Cell 5

Text

Special Characters (1/3)

Special Characters

- Special characters (symbols) are displayed using HTML entities
- Some characters are reserved in HTML
  - If you use the less than (<) or greater than (>) signs in your text, the browser might mix them with t ags
    - To display a less than sign (<) we must write: < or <
- Character entities are used to display reserved characters in HTML
  - A character entity consists of three parts:
    - ampersand (&)
    - entity name, or # and an entity code number
    - semicolon (;)

```
&entity_name;
OR
&#entity_number;
```

Special Characters (2/3)

HTML Entities

Result	Description	Entity Name	Entity Number
	non-breaking space		
<	less than	&lt;	&#60;
>	greater than	&gt;	&#62;
&	ampersand	&amp;	&#38;
"	quotation mark	&quot;	&#34;
¢	cent	&cent;	&#162;
€	euro	&euro;	&#8364;
©	copyright	&copy;	&#169;

- Example

```
<p>The tag &lt;html&gt; defines an HTML document.</p>
<p>
The character entity &amp;amp; displays the special character &amp;.
</p>
```

The tag <html> defines an HTML document.

The character entity & displays the special character &.

Special Characters (3/3)

HTML Entities

- Some mathematical symbols

Char	Number	Entity	Description
∀	&#8704;	&forall;	FOR ALL
∂	&#8706;	&part;	PARTIAL DIFFERENTIAL
∃	&#8707;	&exist;	THERE EXISTS
∅	&#8709;	&empty;	EMPTY SETS
∈	&#8712;	&isin;	ELEMENT OF
∉	&#8713;	&notin;	NOT AN ELEMENT OF
∋	&#8715;	&ni;	CONTAINS AS MEMBER
∏	&#8719;	&prod;	N-ARY PRODUCT
∑	&#8721;	&sum;	N-ARY SUMMATION

- Some Greek letters

Char	Number	Entity	Description
Α	&#913;	&Alpha;	GREEK CAPITAL LETTER ALPHA
Β	&#914;	&Beta;	GREEK CAPITAL LETTER BETA
Γ	&#915;	&Gamma;	GREEK CAPITAL LETTER GAMMA
Δ	&#916;	&Delta;	GREEK CAPITAL LETTER DELTA
Ε	&#917;	&Epsilon;	GREEK CAPITAL LETTER EPSILON

Block Tags (1/3)

Block quotation

- <blockquote> ... </blockquote>
- Separates a quotation from another document
- Example

```
<p>In Wikipedia, HTML is defined as:
     <blockquote cite="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/HTML">
     A markup language designed for the creation of web pages with<br>
     hypertext and other information to be displayed in a web browser.
     </blockquote>
</p>
```

In Wikipedia, HTML is defined as:

> A markup language designed for the creation of web pages with hypertext and other information to be displayed in a web browser.

Block Tags (2/3)

Address

- <address> ... </address>
- Separates addresses, signatures, or authorships of documents
- Example

```
<h3>My address is:</h3>
<address>
     #214, AI Building<br>
     School of Computing<br>
     Gachon University, Republic of Korea
</address>
```

My address is:

#214, AI Building
School of Computing
Gachon University, Republic of Korea

Block Tags (3/3)

Pre-formatted text

- <pre> … </pre>
- Renders text in a fixed-width font (e.g., equations, codes)
- Example

```
<h3>JavaScript function</h3>
<pre>
     function addition(x, y) {
          return x + y;
     }
</pre>
```

JavaScript function

```
function addition(x, y) {
  return x + y;
}
```

div and span Tags (1/3)

div and *span* tags

- span and div both group together related parts of a web page.
- They are often used with CSS3 to design the web page.
- But they serve different functions.

div (division)

- divs define logical divisions on your web page. A div is basically a box (block) in which yo u can place other HTML elements that belong together.
- A block is a page element that starts a new line and has a width equal to the entire page or the parent container.
- divs are most often used to group related paragraphs, images, headings, and links.
- A division can even have other divisions inside of it to provide additional structure and or ganization.

div and span Tags (2/3)

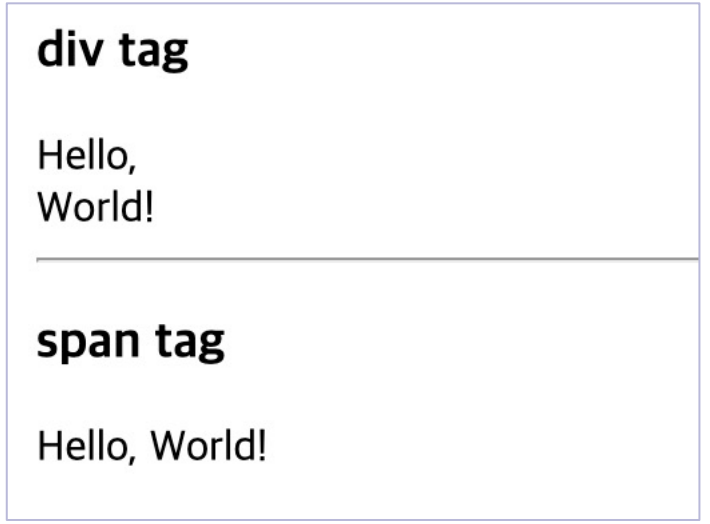
span

- A span element is used for inline organization and styling.
- The span element is typically used to wrap a specific piece of content such as text to giv e it an additional hook you can use to add styles. Without any style attributes, however, s pan has no effect on text at all.
- An inline element does not start a new line and only takes up as much space on the page as its content.
- Span tags are used on small segments of text, links, images, and other HTML elements th at appear inline with the surrounding content.

div and span Tags (3/3)

Example

```
<h3>div tag</h3>
<div>Hello,</div>
<div>World!</div>
<hr>
<h3>span tag</h3>
<span>Hello,</span>
<span>World!</span>
```



Hyperlink

Hyperlinks

Links

- Links are found in nearly all web pages.
- Links allow users to click their way from page to page.

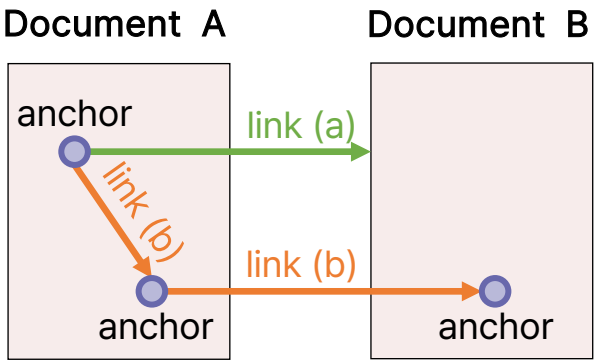
Hyperlinks

- HTML links are hyperlinks.
- You can click on a link and jump to another document.
- When you move the mouse over a link, the mouse arrow will turn into a little hand.
- Note: A link does not have to be text. A link can be an image or any other HTML element!

Hyperlink Tags (1/2)

Anchor tag

- <a> ...
- The <a> tag defines a hyperlink, which is used to link from one page to another.
- Defines a hyperlink to
  - another document on a web site (a)
  - a specific section of a document (b)
  - an e-mail sender



Hyperlink Tags (2/2)

Anchor Tag Attributes

- *href* Attribute (href = hypertext reference)
  - The most important attribute of the <a> element.
  - Defines as the link's destination.
  - Specifies the destination of a link
  - Example: `<a href="http://www.gachon.ac.kr">Gachon University</a>`
- *target* Attribute
  - Specifies where to open the linked document
  - Example: `<a href="http://www.gachon.ac.kr" target="_blank">Gachon University</a>`
  - Values

Value	Description
_blank	Opens in a new window or tab
_self	Opens in the same frame as it was clicked (this is the default)
_parent	Opens in the parent frame
_top	Opens in the full body of the window
framename	Opens in a named frame

Link to Another Document

Absolute link

- to a document on the Internet
- requires a full URL

Relative link

- to a document on the same server
- needs only a relative path

```
<p>
     Absolute link to the<br />
     <a href="http://www.w3cschools.com/html/">W3 Schools HTML Tutorial</a>
     page.
</p>

<p>
     Relative link to the
     <a href="ex2-4-form.html">next</a>
     page.
</p>
```

Absolute link to the
W3 Schools HTML Tutorial page.

Relative link to the next page.

Link to a Specific Section of a Document (1/3)

Within the same document

- Create a link to a named anchor
- Precede the anchor name with a hash #

In another document

- Create a link to a named anchor
- Precede the anchor name with the docu ment's name and a hash #

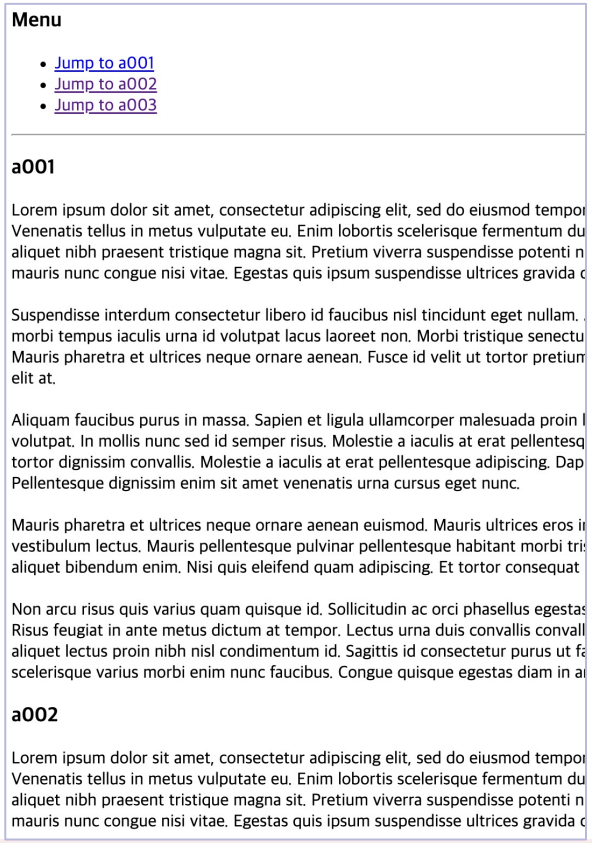
```
<p>Go to <a href="chapter2.html#section2">Section 2</a></p>
<p>Go to <a href="#footer">Go to bottom</a></p>

This is the fist line of the page.
<br /><br /><br /><br /><br /><br /><br /><br /><br /><br /><br />

This is the middle part of the page.
<br /><br /><br /><br /><br /><br /><br /><br /><br /><br /><br />

This is the end of the page.
<br /><br /><br /><br /><br /><br /><br /><br /><br /><br /><br />

<p id="section2">Section 2</p>
This is the first part of section 2.
<br /><br /><br /><br /><br /><br /><br /><br /><br /><br /><br />

<p>Gor to <a href="#top">TOP</a></p>
<a href="chapter1.html">Chapter 1</a>
<br /><br /><br /><br /><br /><br /><br /><br /><br /><br /><br />

<p id="footer">FOOTER</p>
This is the last part of the page.
```

Link to a Specific Section of a Document (2/3)

Link to the same document

- Specify one or more sections to link to
  - Use the *name* attribute of anchor tag <a> to create a named anchor for one or more specific sections of the document (Note: Not supported in HTML5! Use *id* attribute.)

```
<h3 id="menu">Menu</h3>
<ul>
      <li><a href="#a001">Jump to a001</a></li>
      <li><a href="#a002">Jump to a002</a></li>
      <li><a href="#a003">Jump to a003</a></li>
</ul>

<hr />

<h3 id="a001">a001</h3>
<p>...</p>

<h3 id="a002">a002</h3>
<p>...</p>

<h3 id="a003">a003</h3>
<p>...</p>

<hr />

<p><a href="#menu">Jump to Menu</a></p>
```



ex2-p34.html 다운로드

Link to a Specific Section of a Document (3/3)

Link to the different document

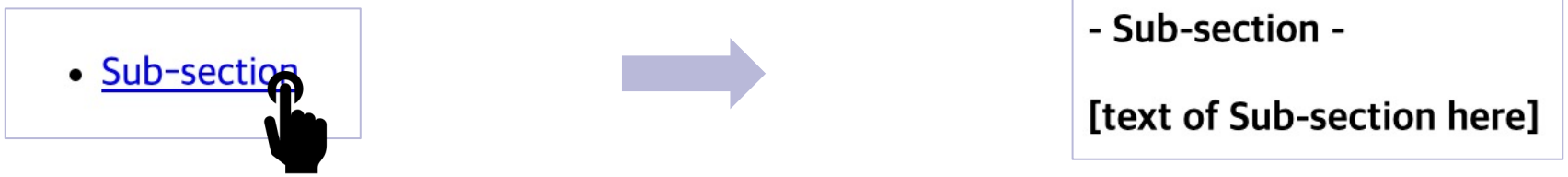
- Specify one or more sections to link to
  - Use the *name* attribute of anchor tag <a> to create a named anchor for one or more specific sections in the document (Note: Not supported in HTML5! Use *id* attribute.)

index.html

```
<ul>
        <li><a href="book.html#section-a">Sub-section</a></li>
</ul>
```

book.html

```
<section id="section-a">
    <strong>
        <p>- Sub-section -</p>
        <p>[text of Sub-section here]</p>
    </strong>
</section>
```



Clicking "Sub-section" with the mouse moves to the section of the book.html file.

Link to an E-mail Sender

```
<p>
        Contact:
        <a href="mailto:helpdesk@gachon.ac.kr">help desk</a>
</p>
```

Anchor Tag Example 1

Anchor Tag

- Linking two html files

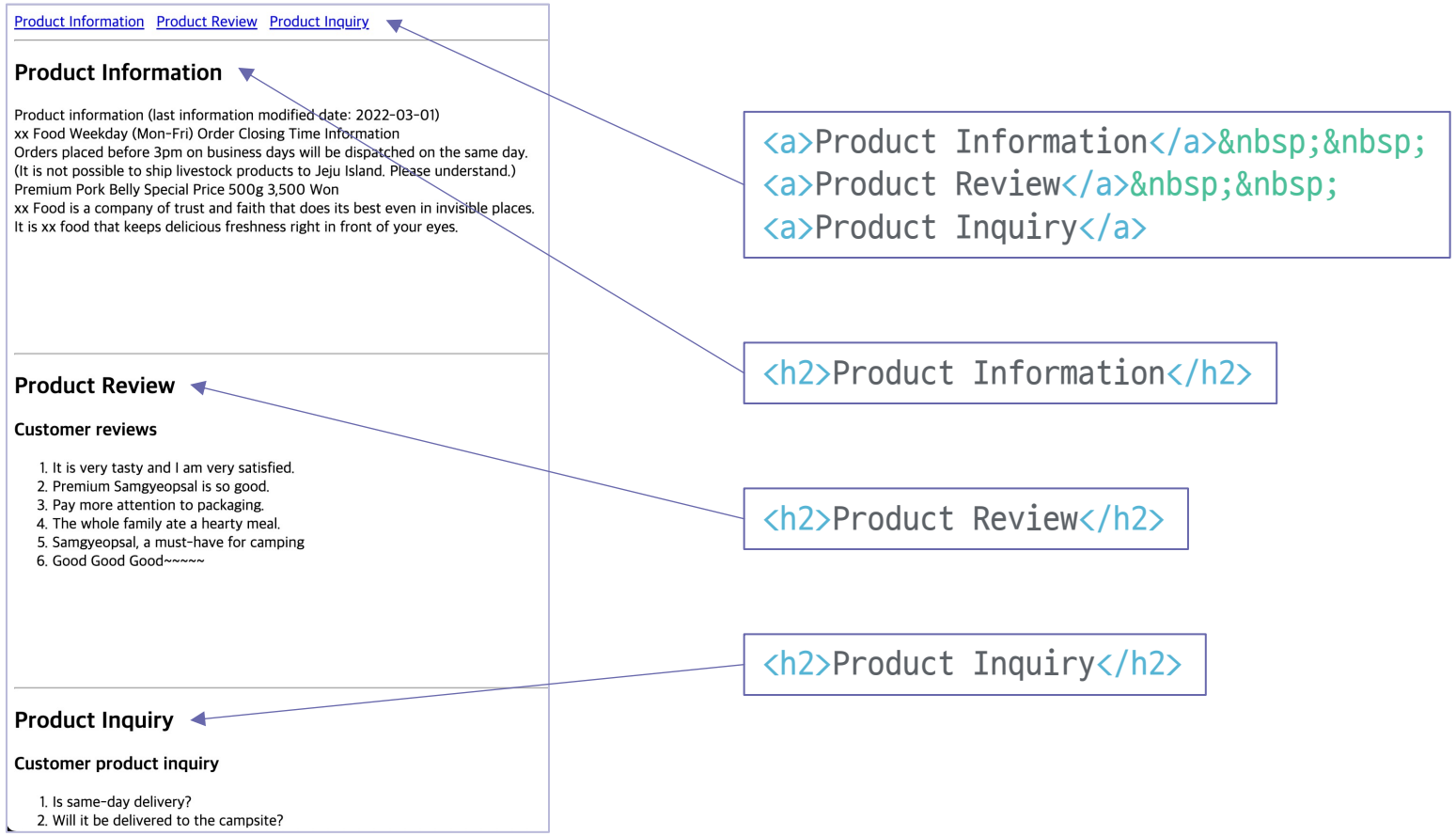
page01.html

page02.html

Anchor Tag Example 2

Anchor Tag

- Modify anchor tag and h2 tag to link the content in <a> tag to the specific section with th e same content in <h2> tag



product.html 다운로드

Exercise 2

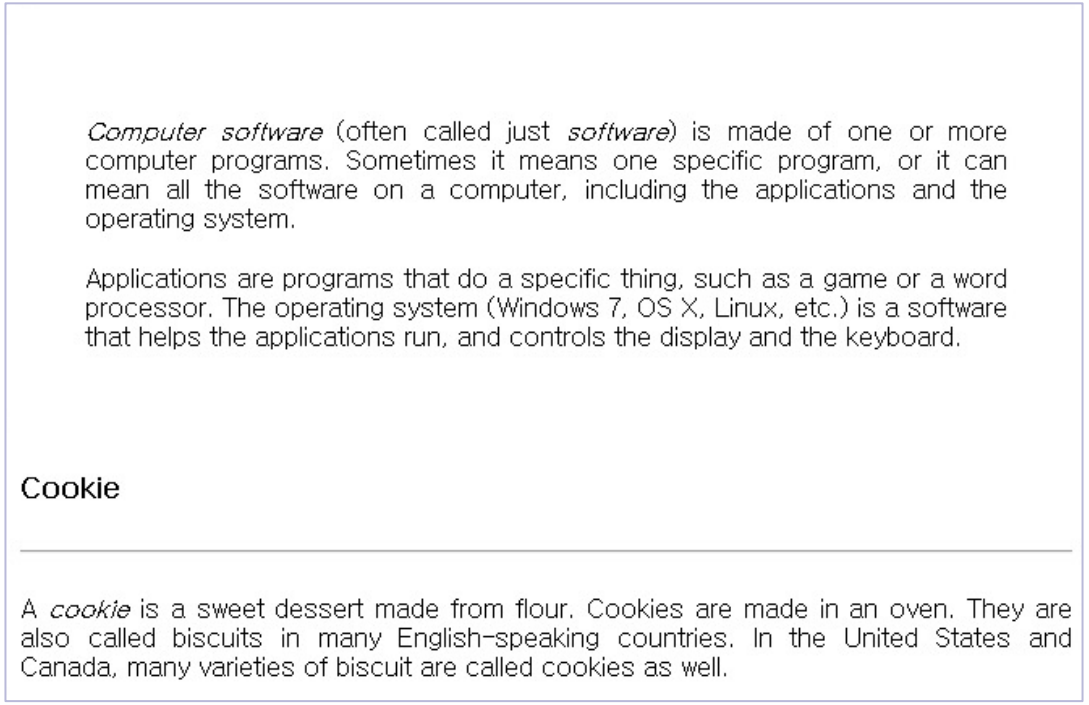
Hyperlink

- Create a web page with
  - simple links to three search engines (google, yahoo, microsoft)
  - links to two different pages that are open in a new window (naver, daum)
  - two lists with any information: one is an ordered list, and the other is an unordered one
  - an anchor at the top that, when clicked, jumps all the way to the bottom of the same page
  - an anchor at the bottom that jumps back to the top

Exercise 3

Quotation

- Print two paragraphs that are both indented.
  - (Use <blockquote> tag)
- Print an h3 level heading followed by a horizontal line.
- Print a paragraph relating to the text in the heading.



Form

HTML Forms for User Input

HTML Forms

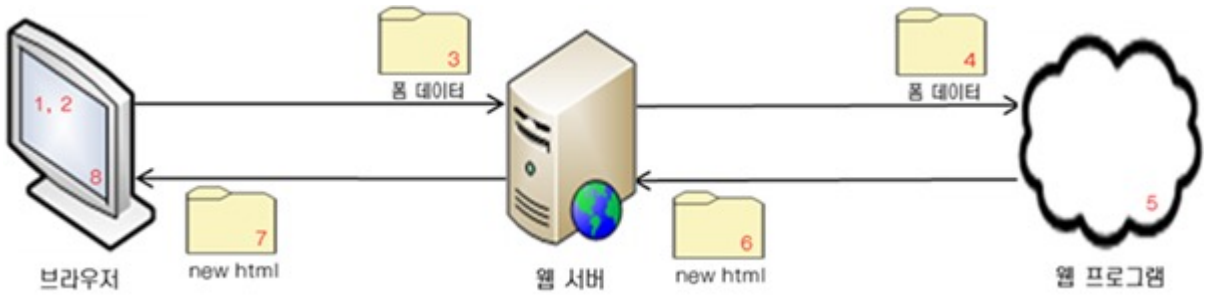
HTML Form

- An HTML form is used to collect user input.
- The user input is most often sent to a server for processing.
- The FORM element
  - The HTML <form> element is used to create an HTML form for user input.
  - The <form> element is a container for different types of input elements, such as: text fields, check boxes, radio buttons, submit buttons, etc.
- The INPUT element
  - The HTML <input> element is the most used form element.
  - An <input> element can be displayed in many ways, depending on the type attribute.

Form Tag

<form> ... </form>

- Client wants to send data to the server
  - e.g., Login ID & password, address for order at Amazon.com
- Form is used for user input in HTML documents
  - Contains input elements like text fields, checkboxes, radio-buttons, etc.
- Attributes
  - *action*: specifies where to send the form data when a form is submitted (URL)
  - *method*: specifies how to send form data (Get, Post)



Sending Data using GET

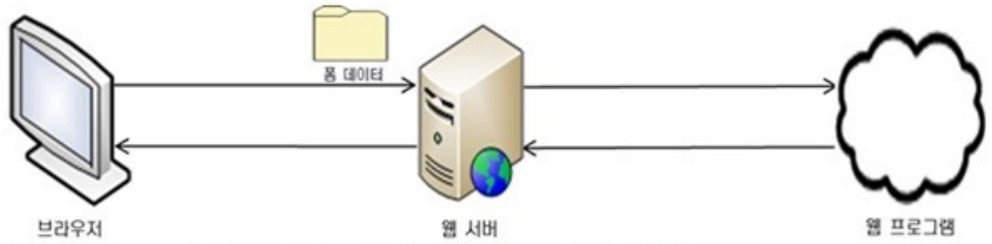
Example

```
<h2>A Sample Form using GET</h2>
<form method="get" action="sample.html">
    First name: <input type="text" name="first name" value="Joe" /><br />
    Last name:
    <input type="text" name="last name" value="Hacker" /><br /><br />
    <input type="submit" value="Submit" />
</form>
```

A Sample Form using GET

First name: Joe
Last name: Hacker

Submit



/Users/soyeop/workspace/gachon/2022/web/examples/sample.html?first+name=Joe&last+name=Hacker

Sending Data using POST

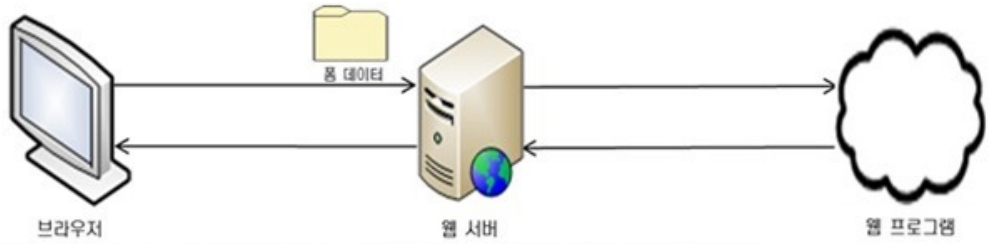
Example

```
<form method="post" action="sample.html">
     First name: <input type="text" name="first name" value="Joe" /><br />
     Last name:
     <input type="text" name="last name" value="Hacker" /><br /><br />
     <input type="submit" value="Submit" />
</form>
```

A Sample Form using GET

First name: Joe
Last name: Hacker

Submit



/Users/soyeop/workspace/gachon/2022/web/examples/sample.html

Input Tag (1/2)

<input> Tag

- Used to collect user input
- Can vary in many ways, depending on the type attribute
- Can be a text field, a checkbox, a combo box, a list box, a password field, a radio button, etc.

Input Tag (2/2)

Attributes

- *type*
  - the type of an input element
  - button, checkbox, hidden, image, password, radio, reset, submit, text, etc.
- *name*
  - the name for an input element
- *value*
  - the value of an input element
- *size*
  - the width of an input field
- *maxlength*
  - the maximum length of an input field

Input Types

Input Types

Type	Description
<input type="text">	Displays a single-line text input field *(default value)*
<input type="radio">	Displays a radio button (for selecting one of many choices)
<input type="checkbox">	Displays a checkbox (for selecting zero or more of many choices)
<input type="submit">	Displays a submit button (for submitting the form)
<input type="button">	Displays a clickable button
<input type=“password”>	Defines a password field (shown as asterisks or circles)
<input type=“reset”>	Displays a reset button (for resetting all values)
<input type=“image”>	Displays a submit button using image
<input type=“file”>	Displays a file-select field and a “Browse” button for file uploads
<input type=“hidden”>	Displays a hidden input field (no visible to a user)

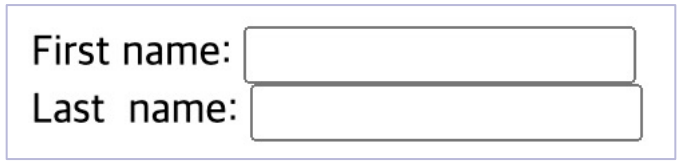
- Other values
  - color, date, datetime-local, email, month, number, range, search, tel, time, url, week

Text Controls (1/3)

Text Field

- <input type="text" name="textid" ...>
- Attribute value can give an initial value

```
<form>
     First name: <input type="text" name="first name" /><br />
     Last  name: <input type="text" name="last name" />
</form>
```



Text Controls (2/3)

Password Field

- <input type="password" name="textpwd" ...>
- Characters in a password field are masked (shown as asterisks or circles)
- Always use POST

```
<form>
        Password: <input type="password" name="pwd" />
</form>
```

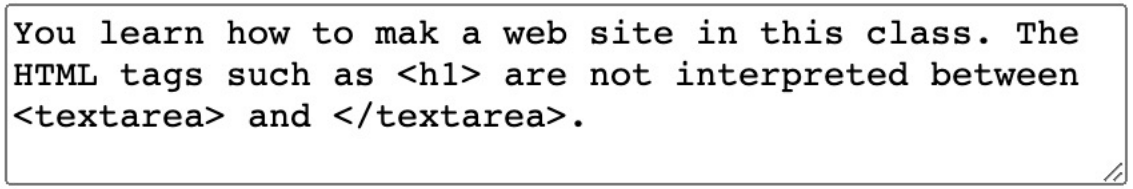
Text Controls (3/3)

Multi-line Text Area

- <textarea name="..." rows="..." cols="...">...</textarea>
- Interpretation of regular HTML tags is turned off between <textarea> and </textarea>

```
<form>
          <textarea name="text area" rows="4" cols="50">
You learn how to mak a web site in this class. The HTML tags such
as <h1> are not interpreted between <textarea> and &lt;/textarea>.
          </textarea>
</form>
```

Note: The sentence inside the textarea tag should not have a space before the starting letter.



Push Buttons (1/3)

Buttons

- <input type="button" value ="button name">

Submit Buttons

- <input type="submit" ...>
- Use *name* if you have multiple buttons
- Use *value* to change button's label

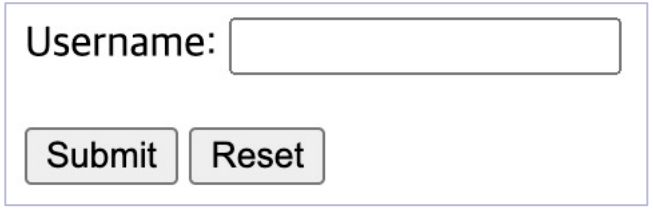
Reset Buttons

- <input type="reset" ...>
- Use *value* to change button's label
- Clears form data

Push Buttons (2/3)

Example

```
<form name="input" action="some_program" method="get">
     Username: <input type="text" name="user name" /> <br /><br />
     <input type="submit" value="Submit" />
     <input type="reset" value="Reset" />
</form>
```



Push Buttons (3/3)

Multiple Submit Buttons

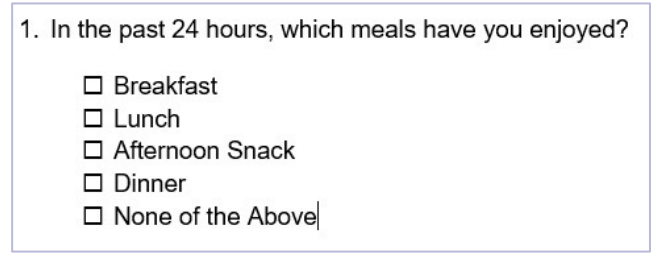
- If *Add* button is clicked, the form sends:
  - (input-text) Item : “4GB DDR4”
  - (input-submit) “Add Item to Cart”
  - (input-submit) “Delete Item from Cart”

```
<form name="input" action="http://localhost" method="get">
     Item:
     <input type="text" name="item" value="4GB DDR4" /><br /><br />
     <input type="submit" name="Add" value="Add Item to Cart" />
     <input type="submit" name="Delete" value="Delete Item from Cart" />
</form>
```

Buttons for Choices (1/2)

Check box (on/off button)

- <input type="checkbox" name="..." checked>
- *checked* attribute makes it initially checked
- *name/value* pair sent only if checkbox is checked when a form is submitted (value is "on")



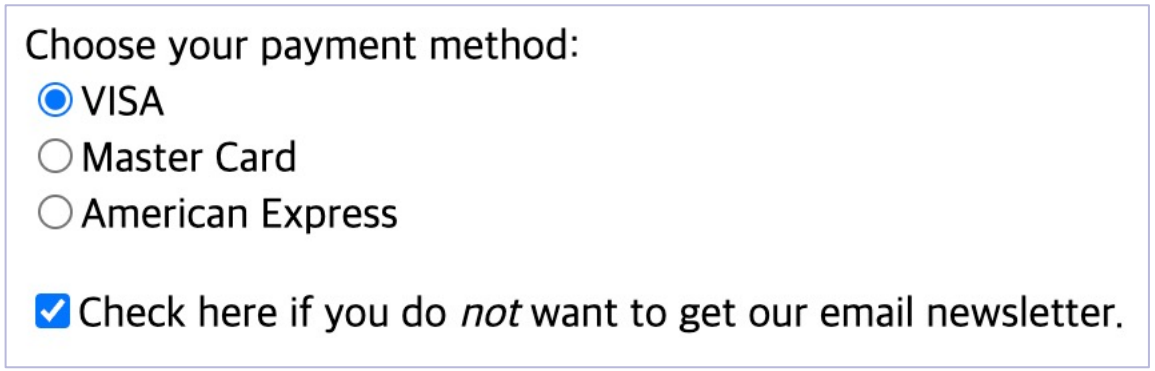
Radio button (alternative button)

- <input type="radio" name="..." value="...">
- All radio buttons in a group should have same *name*
- Only one button in a group can be chosen; pressing a different one makes the previous on e unchosen

Buttons for Choices (2/2)

Example

```
<form method="post" action="http://some-site/som-program">
    <p>
        Choose your payment method: <br />
        <input type="radio" name="Creditcard" value="Visa" checked/>VISA<br />
        <input type="radio" name="Creditcard" value="Master" />Master Card<br />
        <input type="radio" name="Creditcard" value="Amex" />American Express<br />
    </p>
    <input type="checkbox" name="nonews" checked />
    Check here if you do <i>not</i> want to get our email newsletter.
</form>
```

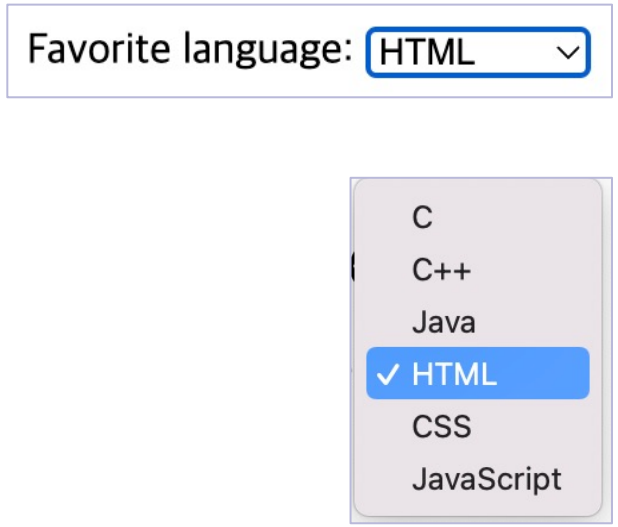


Lists for Selection (1/2)

Combo box

- Creates a drop-down list with multiple options
- Attributes
  - *select* gives name
  - *option* gives value

```
<form>
     Favorite language:
     <select name="Language">
          <option value="c">C</option>
          <option value="c++">C++</option>
          <option value="java">Java</option>
          <option value="html" selected>HTML</option>
          <option value="css">CSS</option>
          <option value="javascript">JavaScript</option>
     </select>
</form>
```



Lists for Selection (2/2)

List box

- Identical to combo boxes, but specify attribute *size*

```
<form>
     Favorite language:
     <select name="Language" size="6">
          <option value="c">C</option>
          <option value="c++">C++</option>
          <option value="java">Java</option>
          <option value="html" selected>HTML</option>
          <option value="css">CSS</option>
          <option value="javascript">JavaScript</option>
     </select>
</form>
```

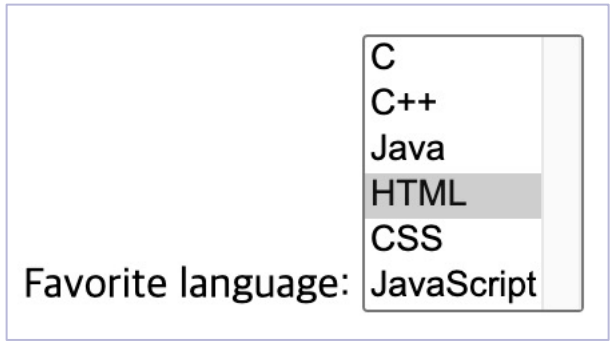
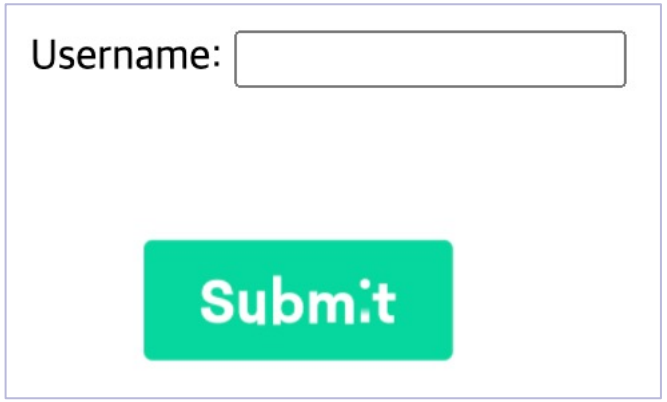


Image Type

Image

- Displays image button

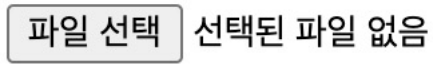
```
<form>
     Username: <input type="text" name="user name" /> <br /><br />
     <input type="image" src="submitButton.gif" width="200" alt="Submit" />
</form>
```



Other Controls

File upload control

- Let's the user select a file and send it to the server
  <input type="file" name="filename">
- User gets a "Browse..." button



Hidden fields

- Not shown to user (but can be seen in source)
  - e.g., user ID
- Preset *name* and *value* are sent with form submission
  <input type="hidden" name="userid" value="hiddenVal">

Form Example

Form Tag

- Create a page like the image
  - Nationality
    - KOREA, USA, JAPAN, CHINA
  - Favorite foods
    - Kimchi, Bulgogi, Pajeon, Bibimbap

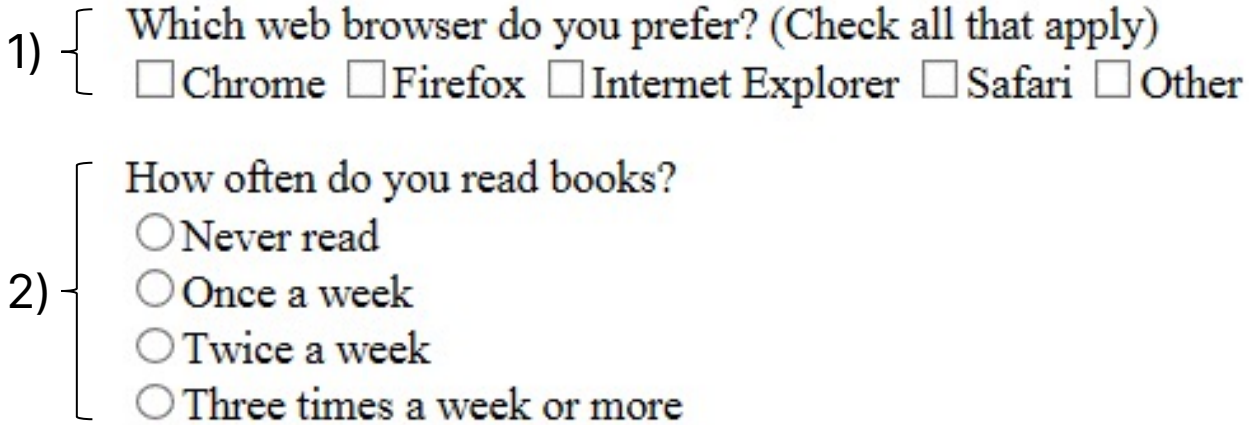
Exercise 4

1) Create check boxes with the following question and answer options:

- Question: Which web browser do you prefer? (Check all that apply)
- Answers: Chrome, Firefox, Internet Explorer, Safari, Other

2) Create radio buttons with the following question and answer options:

- Question: How often do you read books?
- Answer options: Never read, Once a week, Twice a week, Three times a week or more

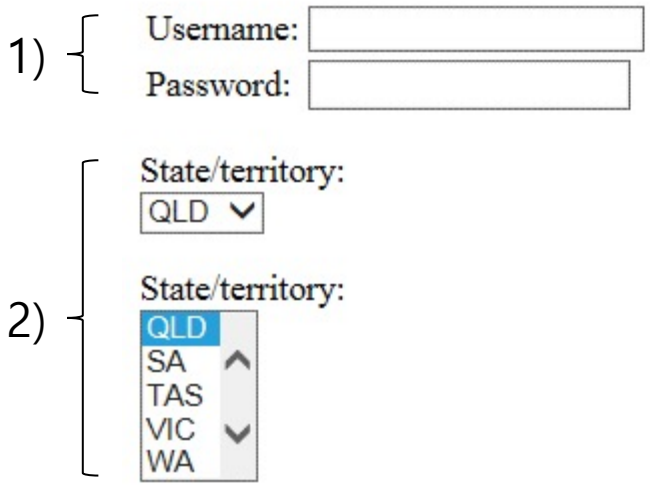


Exercise 5

1) Create an input form with the user name and password fields

2) Display a combo box and a list box with the following question and options (* pre-selected):

- Question: State/territory
- Options: ACT, NSW, NT, QLD*, SA, TAS, VIC, WA



End of Class