Tables and Forms

1.Explain the Table and its properties.

Ans-Table attributes in HTML are used to create a table on our webpage, helping us to visualize our data in tabular format. Also, we use a bunch of tags and styles to customize them and make them more interactive.

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.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| [<table>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_table.asp) | Defines a table |
| [<th>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_th.asp) | Defines a header cell in a table |
| [<tr>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_tr.asp) | Defines a row in a table |
| [<td>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_td.asp) | Defines table data in a cell |
| Cell spacing | <table cellspacing="">...</table> |
| Cell padding | <table cellpadding="">...</table> |
| colspan in table | <table colspan="">...</table> |
| rowspan in table | <table rowspan="">...</table> |

With the help of border attribute we can put borders in the table.

Example: <table border="1">

2. Explain all Media elements and how they work.

Ans- Media is available mainly in three forms such as image,audio,video.

For image: img tag is used .

For audio : audio tag is used.

For video: video tag is used.

Example of audio attribute:

 <!-- 1st Method -->

    <h1>first audio</h1>

    <audio src="Nazar Lag Jayegi - Bholaa 320 Kbps.mp3" controls autoplay muted></audio>

    <!-- 2nd Method -->

    <audio controls autoplay muted>

        <source src="Main hiladi - Selfiee 320 Kbps.mp3">

        <source src="Achha Sila Diya - B Praak 320 Kbps.mp3">

    </audio>

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Attribute** | **Description** |
| controls | It defines the audio controls which is displayed with play/pause buttons. |
| autoplay | It specifies that the audio will start playing as soon as it is ready. |
| loop | It specifies that the audio file will start over again, every time when it is completed. |
| muted | It is used to mute the audio output. |
| preload | It specifies the author view to upload audio file when the page loads. |
| src | It specifies the source URL of the audio file |

Example of video attribute:

 <!-- 1st Method -->

    <video src="https://player.vimeo.com/external/504835008.sd.mp4?s=5862d816abc32c02d0626ad90f26ce3266b857e4&profile\_id=165&oauth2\_token\_id=57447761" controls

    autoplay muted width="300px" height="200px"></video>

    <!-- 2nd Method -->

    <!-- <h2>New Video</h2> -->

    <video controls autoplay muted width="300px" height="200px">

        <source src="https://player.vimeo.com/external/420239658.sd.mp4?s=26fc15833fedbba94e7dcbdfc669a5b8897f9731&profile\_id=165&oauth2\_token\_id=57447761">

        <source src="https://player.vimeo.com/external/558993769.hd.mp4?s=2ff1ff405548b4431a531398af5eb8725f345d00&profile\_id=174&oauth2\_token\_id=57447761"></video>

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Attribute** | **Description** |
| controls | It defines the video controls which is displayed with play/pause buttons. |
| height | It is used to set the height of the video player. |
| width | It is used to set the width of the video player. |
| poster | It specifies the image which is displayed on the screen when the video is not played. |
| autoplay | It specifies that the video will start playing as soon as it is ready. |
| loop | It specifies that the video file will start over again, every time when it is completed. |
| muted | It is used to mute the video output. |
| preload | It specifies the author view to upload video file when the page loads. |
| src | It specifies the source URL of the video file. |

3. What is get and post in form.

Ans- The method attribute specifies how to send form-data (the form-data is sent to the page specified in the action attribute). **The form-data can be sent as URL variables (with method="get" ) or as HTTP post transaction (with method="post" )**.

The Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP) is designed to enable communications between clients and servers.

HTTP works as a request-response protocol between a client and server.

Example: A client (browser) sends an HTTP request to the server; then the server returns a response to the client. The response contains status information about the request and may also contain the requested content.

The two most common HTTP methods are: GET and POST.

The GET Method

GET is used to request data from a specified resource.

Note that the query string (name/value pairs) is sent in the URL of a GET request:

/test/demo\_form.php?name1=value1&name2=value2

**Some notes on GET requests:**

* GET requests can be cached
* GET requests remain in the browser history
* GET requests can be bookmarked
* GET requests should never be used when dealing with sensitive data
* GET requests have length restrictions
* GET requests are only used to request data (not modify)

The POST Method

POST is used to send data to a server to create/update a resource.

The data sent to the server with POST is stored in the request body of the HTTP request:

POST /test/demo\_form.php HTTP/1.1

Host: w3schools.com

name1=value1&name2=value2

Some notes on POST requests:

POST requests are never cached

POST requests do not remain in the browser history

POST requests cannot be bookmarked

POST requests have no restrictions on data length

4.List all the input types we have in the form.

Ans-HTML Input Types

Here are the different input types you can use in HTML:

* <input type="button">
* <input type="checkbox">
* <input type="color">
* <input type="date">
* <input type="datetime-local">
* <input type="email">
* <input type="file">
* <input type="hidden">
* <input type="image">
* <input type="month">
* <input type="number">
* <input type="password">
* <input type="radio">
* <input type="range">
* <input type="reset">
* <input type="search">
* <input type="submit">
* <input type="tel">
* <input type="text">
* <input type="time">
* <input type="url">
* <input type="week">

**Tip:** The default value of the type attribute is "text".

<input type="text"> defines a **single-line text input field**:

Example

<form>  
  <label for="fname">First name:</label><br>  
  <input type="text" id="fname" name="fname"><br>  
  <label for="lname">Last name:</label><br>  
  <input type="text" id="lname" name="lname">  
</form>

<input type="password"> defines a **password field**:

Example

<form>  
  <label for="username">Username:</label><br>  
  <input type="text" id="username" name="username"><br>  
  <label for="pwd">Password:</label><br>  
  <input type="password" id="pwd" name="pwd">  
</form>

<input type="radio"> defines a **radio button**.

Radio buttons let a user select ONLY ONE of a limited number of choices:

Example

<p>Choose your favorite Web language:</p>  
  
<form>  
  <input type="radio" id="html" name="fav\_language" value="HTML">  
  <label for="html">HTML</label><br>  
  <input type="radio" id="css" name="fav\_language" value="CSS">  
  <label for="css">CSS</label><br>  
  <input type="radio" id="javascript" name="fav\_language" value="JavaScript">  
  <label for="javascript">JavaScript</label>  
</form>

Input Type Checkbox

<input type="checkbox"> defines a **checkbox**.

Checkboxes let a user select ZERO or MORE options of a limited number of choices.

Example

<form>  
  <input type="checkbox" id="vehicle1" name="vehicle1" value="Bike">  
  <label for="vehicle1"> I have a bike</label><br>  
  <input type="checkbox" id="vehicle2" name="vehicle2" value="Car">  
  <label for="vehicle2"> I have a car</label><br>  
  <input type="checkbox" id="vehicle3" name="vehicle3" value="Boat">  
  <label for="vehicle3"> I have a boat</label>  
</form>