

Wednesday - 8/5/2024

## HTML Tables

- Tables are used in HTML documents (web pages) to present tabular data.
- A table is defined using the <table> element and contains several table cells ( <td>, for “table data” ) which are organized into table rows ( <tr>).
- A table's markup (HTML code) is always based on rows, never columns.
- Table cells that act as column headers or row headers should use the <th> (table header) element.
- Table cells can be merged using the colspan and rowspan attributes.
- Tables can be broken into sections using the following elements:

<thead> — Table header

<tbody> — Table body

<tfoot> — Table footer

colspan

rowspan

If you want the footer or any data to span across multiple columns you can use the rowspan or colspan like such <td colspan="3">

Table 1

```
<table border="1">
  <caption>Personal Details</caption>
  <tr>
    <th>Name</th>
    <th>Age</th>
    <th>Email</th>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>Mary</td>
    <td>19 years</td>
    <td>mary@gmail.com</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>Mercy</td>
    <td>23 years</td>
    <td>mercy@gmail.com</td>
```

```
</tr>
</table>
```

Table 2

```
<table border="1">
  <caption>Personal Details</caption>
  <thead>
    <tr>
      <th>Name</th>
      <th>Age</th>
      <th>Location</th>
    </tr>
  </thead>
  <tbody>
    <tr>
      <td>Mary</td>
      <td>19 years</td>
      <td>Texas</td>
    </tr>
    <tr>
      <td>Mercy</td>
      <td rowspan="2">20 years</td>
      <td>Canada</td>
    </tr>
    <tr>
      <td>Mark</td>
      <!-- <td>21</td> -->
      <td>Sydney</td>
    </tr>
  </tbody>
  <tfoot>
    <tr>
      <td colspan="3">This is the footer</td>
    </tr>
  </tfoot>
</table>
```

### Exercises

1. Create a simple table.

Name	Age
Mark	10
Tyler	9

2. Create a table showing different scores in different subjects for one learner.

Name	Subjects	Scores
Mary Wambui	Maths	80
	English	
	Science	90
	Computer Studies	70
	Kiswahili	

### HTML Forms

- An HTML Form is a section of the document that collects input from the user.
- The input from the user is generally sent to a server (Web servers, Mail clients, etc).
- We use the HTML <form> element to create forms in HTML.
- HTML forms are used for user input, such as submitting a search query, creating a user account, or making a purchase.
- A form is represented by the <form> tag and each form control, such as text fields, radio buttons, and checkboxes, are represented by different HTML elements.
- The action attribute of the form specifies where the form data will be sent when the form is submitted. The method attribute specifies the HTTP method used to send the form data.
- An HTML form is a section of a document which contains controls such as text fields, password fields, checkboxes, radio buttons, submit button, menus etc.

Tag	Description
<form>	

	It defines a HTML form to enter inputs by the used side.
<input>	It defines an input control.
<textarea>	It defines a multi-line input control.
<label>	It defines a label for an input element.
<fieldset>	It groups the related elements in a form.
<legend>	It defines a caption for a <fieldset> element
<select>	It defines a drop-down list.
<optgroup>	It defines a group of related options in a drop-down list.
<option>	It defines an option in a drop-down list.
<button>	It defines a clickable button.

<h2>Registration form</h2>

<form>

<fieldset>

<legend>User personal information</legend>

<label>Enter your full name</label><br>

<input type="text" name="name"><br>

<label>Enter your email</label><br>

<input type="email" name="email"><br>

<label>Enter your password</label><br>

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

```

<label>confirm your password</label><br>
<input type="password" name="pass"><br>
<br><label>Enter your gender</label><br>
<input type="radio" id="gender" name="gender"
  value="male"/>Male <br>
<input type="radio" id="gender" name="gender"
  value="female"/>Female <br/>
<input type="radio" id="gender"
  name="gender" value="others"/>others
<br/>
<br>Enter your Address:<br>
<textarea></textarea><br>
<button type="submit" >Sign Up</button>
</fieldset>
</form>

```

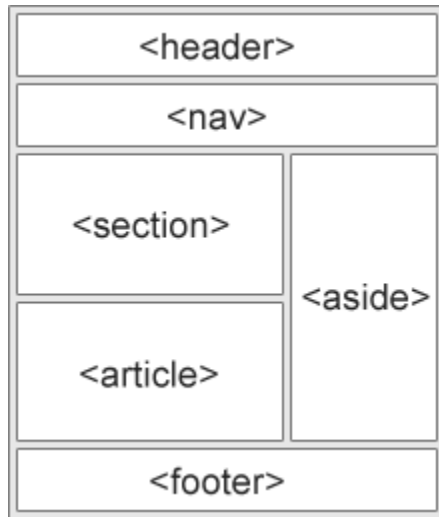
### Exercises

1. Create a form (you decide what kind of form to create)
  - a. Incorporate all the various input types learnt today.
  - b. Research on how to add a selection to your forms
2. Start working on Week 1 project on the LMS.

### Semantic Elements

- HTML5 introduced semantic elements, which provide more meaning to the content and structure of a web page.
- Some common semantic elements include:
  - <header>: Represents the header of a document or section.
  - <nav>: Represents a section of a page that contains navigation links.
  - <main>: Represents the main content of a document.
  - <article>: Represents a self-contained composition in a document, such as a blog post or a news story.
  - <section>: Represents a standalone section of a document, such as a chapter.
  - <aside>: Represents a section of a page that contains content that is tangentially related to the main content.

- `<footer>`: Represents the footer of a document or section.



### `<section>`

The `<section>` element defines a section in a document.

Examples:

- Chapters
- Introduction
- News items
- Contact information

`<section>`

`<h1>WWF</h1>`

`<p>The World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) is an international organization working on issues regarding the conservation, research and restoration of the environment, formerly named the World Wildlife Fund. WWF was founded in 1961.</p>`

`</section>`

`<section>`

`<h1>WWF's Panda symbol</h1>`

<p>The Panda has become the symbol of WWF. The well-known panda logo of WWF originated from a panda named Chi Chi that was transferred from the Beijing Zoo to the London Zoo in the same year of the establishment of WWF.</p>

</section>

<article>

specifies independent, self-contained content

Examples:

- Forum posts
- Blog posts
- User comments
- Product cards
- Newspaper articles

<article>

<h2>Google Chrome</h2>

<p>Google Chrome is a web browser developed by Google, released in 2008. Chrome is the world's most popular web browser today!</p>

</article>

<article>

<h2>Mozilla Firefox</h2>

<p>Mozilla Firefox is an open-source web browser developed by Mozilla. Firefox has been the second most popular web browser since January, 2018.</p>

</article>

<article>

<h2>Microsoft Edge</h2>

<p>Microsoft Edge is a web browser developed by Microsoft, released in 2015. Microsoft Edge replaced Internet Explorer.</p>

</article>

## <header>

Represents a container for introductory content or a set of navigational links

A <header> element typically contains:

- one or more heading elements (<h1> - <h6>)
- logo or icon
- authorship information

An article for a header:

```
<article>
```

```
<header>
```

```
<h1>What Does WWF Do?</h1>
```

```
<p>WWF's mission:</p>
```

```
</header>
```

```
<p>WWF's mission is to stop the degradation of our planet's natural environment,  
and build a future in which humans live in harmony with nature.</p>
```

```
</article>
```

## <footer>

The <footer> element defines a footer for a document or section.

A <footer> element typically contains:

- authorship information
- copyright information
- contact information
- back to top links
- related documents

```
<footer>
```

```
<p>Author: William Jones</p>
```

```
<p><a href="mailto:william@example.com">william@example.com</a></p>
```

```
</footer>
```

## <nav>

Defines a set of navigation links.



```
<nav>
  <a href="/html/">HTML</a> |
  <a href="/css/">CSS</a> |
  <a href="/js/">JavaScript</a> |
  <a href="/reactjs/">ReactJS</a>
</nav>
```

### <aside>

The <aside> HTML element represents a portion of a document whose content is only indirectly related to the document's main content. Asides are frequently presented as sidebars.

```
<aside>
  <p>The Rough-skinned Newt defends itself with a deadly neurotoxin.</p>
</aside>
```

### Exercise

1. Practice the use of semantic elements