

INTERMEDIATE HTML

1 HTML Tables

HTML tables are used to display in rows & columns, similar to Excel sheets.

* Basic Table Structure

```
<table>
```

```
<tr>
```

```
<td> Data </td>
```

```
<td> Data </td>
```

```
</tr>
```

```
</table>
```

* Tags Explained

Tag	Meaning	Purpose
-----	---------	---------

<table>	table container	wrap the entire table
---------	-----------------	-----------------------

<tr>	table row	creates a row
------	-----------	---------------

<td>	table Data	Cell inside a row
------	------------	-------------------

<th>	table header	Bold + centered heading cell
------	--------------	------------------------------

*Proper Semantic Table Structure

<table>

<thead>

<tr>

<th> Name </th>

<th> Age </th>

</tr>

</thead>

<tbody>

<tr>

<td> Gaurav </td>

<td> 18 </td>

</tr>

</tbody>

<tfoot> <tr>

<tr>

<td> total </td>

<td> 1 </td>

</tr>

</tfoot>

</table>

- Why use <thead>, <tbody>, <tfoot>?

- Improves readability

- Helps screen readers (accessibility)

- Makes table easier to style with CSS

- Helps browsers understand table structure

Not req., but strongly recommended

Table Attributes (Old vs Modern)

⇒ old HTML (avoid)

<table border="1">

⇒ Modern way (CSS handles Styling)

table {

border-collapse: collapse;

}

td, th {

border: 1px solid black;

}

Common Table Mistakes

Putting <td> directly inside <table>

forgetting <tr>

Using <table> for page layout

• <table>, <tr>, <td>, <th>, <caption>, <thead>, <tbody>, <tfoot>

(HTML tags)

so these tags are used while making

table structure It's always required when

we write code, we write tag, <table>

2 HTML forms

forms allow users to send data to Server

• Basic form structure

```
<form>
```

```
  <input type="text">
```

But this is incomplete

```
</form>
```

• Complete form structure

```
<form action="submit.html" method="post">  
  <label> Name : </label>  
  <input type="text" name="username">  
  <input type="submit">  
</form>
```

3 form Attributes

* Action

```
<form action="submit.html">
```

Define:- where data goes

Example: action = "index.html"

* Method

```
<form method="post">
```

Method

Use

get

Appends data in URL

post

Sends data securely

Example <form action="submit.html" method="get">

- URL becomes

<"> <"> <"> <">

Submit.html?name=Gaurav&age=20

<"> <"> <"> <">

Post is preferred for sensitive data

4 Input Types

<input type="text">

Used for

• Name

• Title

• Short text

- Email Input

<input type="email">

Automatically checks for valid email format

- Password Input

`<input type = "password">`

Hides typed character

- Submit buttons

`<input type = "submit">`

Sends form data

- Radio Buttons

`<input type = "radio" name = "gender" value = "male">`

`<input type = "radio" name = "gender" value = "female">`

Same name = Only one option Selectable

- Checkboxes

`<input type = "checkbox">`

Multiple Selections allowed

- Date Input

`<input type = "date">`

Open Calender UI

- file Input

target browser?

```
<input type="file"> target = right target
```

- upload files with target attribute

- Range slider

minimum value?

```
<input type="range" min="0" max="10">
```

min and max

- color picker

hex code

```
<input type="color">
```

```
<input type="color" name="color" value="red" target="right target">
```

Labels (Extremely Important)

X wrong way



```
<label>Name </label>
```

(incorrect)

```
<input type="text">
```

(incorrect) = right target

✓ Correct way

```
<label for="name"> Name </label>
```

```
<input type="text" id="name">
```

<"name"> = right target

(correct) = right target

→ clicking labels focuses input field

→ Helps screen readers to identify input

→ Industry Standard

6 Place holder vs Value

<input type="text" placeholder="Enter name">

Hardcoded input vs actual P

Attribute Contextual Meaning

placeholder Hint text

<"Placeholder" = input type="text">

Value Default actual value

7 Required & Validation

<input type="email" required>

client + server side

Browser prevents from submission

No Javascript needed

"Required" attribute in following contexts different meaning

<"Required" = entries>

+ all forms under

Registration for database table

and validation of data

8 Text Area (MultiLine Input)

`<textarea rows="5" cols="30"></textarea>`

used for

- Messages
- feedback
- long descriptions

`<form action="mailto:tcst@gmail.com" type="text/plain">`

9 Button vs Input Submit

`<button>Submit </button>`

`<input type="Submit">`

`<button> can contain HTML`

`<input> cannot`

10 form + Mailto

`<form action="mailto:tcst@gmail.com" method="post" enctype="text/plain">`

opens email client

Not credible for production

Only for learning / demo

11 DIV & SPAN (Structural Tags) WITH `</>`

- `<div>`

- block elements

- used to group content

- takes full width

`<div>`

`<h1> Hello </h1>`

- ``

- inline element

- used inside text

`<p> this is Important</p>`

12 HTML ENTITIES

used to display reserved characters

Entity

`<`

Output

`<`

`>`

`>`

` `

Space

`©`

(C)

13 HTML Comments (continued) MARCH 8, 2018

`<!-- This is a boy -->`

ignored by browser

used for notes / debuggers

14 HTML Semantic meaning (Pre CSS foundation)

`<div> all </div>`

HTML is not for Design Its for structure & meaning

Bad!

`important`

Good

` Important ` aligned <a>

why?

Screen reader

SEO

Accessibility

15 Most Common Beginner Mistakes

- X No labels
- X No form method
- X Styling in HTML instead of CSS
- X Using tables for layout
- X forgetting name attributes in input
- X Styling in HTML instead of CSS

Final Summary

- ✓ understand how data flows from browser to server
- ✓ Build real forms.
- ✓ Structure clean, semantic HTML
- ✓ Write accessible & professional markup.
- ✓ Be ready for CSS & Java script