Tables :

<table>

<th> //table header

<tr> //Table row

<td> //table

<caption> //Is used to render the description of the table.

<colgroup> //is used to describe groups of columns of the table

<thead> //defines the head of the table – is optional –is the first row in a table

<tbody>//contains the data of the table

<tfoot> // footer of the table : It contains secondary information of the table.

To span columns, we use colspan

To span rows, we use rowspan

Both attributes are in the tag <th> //Verify if it can’t be used in <td>

Attributes cellpadding and cellspacing are made for styling, hence we should avoid using it. People invented them in the past because CSS was not existing yet.

Forms:

Everything that requires a user input can be done through a form. There is a server part and a browser (client) part for dealing with forms. Today, we will cover the client part.

The Url can only contain characters in the ASCII charset (English characters). If we want to send a character that is not part of ASCII, we should encode it :

% + two hex digits.

Don’t nest forms. If We nest a form in a form, the browser will send the one it wants.

<fieldset>

<input> //There are many types of input. It is used to collect information from users.

<textarea>//Is used to enter a text. It’s better to use CSS to stylize the textarea.

<label> //For the checkbox, it helps not to have to click precisely on the checkbox, but allows to click on the label of the checkbox to select the checkbox.

<output> outputs the result of our calculation

<datalist> //Allows to search element in a list by entering part of the word we are looking for (menu deroulant).

The action attribute specifies where to send the form.

The method specify how the form will be send

To send a form, we should use variables to contain the information of the form:

In <input>, the attribute name defines the name of the variable, and the attribute value is the value of the variable. If we don’t have the name of the variable, no variable will be send through the form.

Frame works don’t use the name attribute in their examples, because they don’t want the people that use their frame work to flood their server.

With the method get, the data is sent in the url we provided. Hence, we can’t send files, or everything that we want. It can’t be useful if we want to send something very quickly. Also, get is not secure, so avoid using it unless very necessary. Use post instead. When we use a post submission, the data will be added in the body of the request. This allows us to send whatever we want as a post.

The text/plain should not be used, because it can cause loosing some variables.

Readonly elements are send with the form, can be read by the user, but not modified. Disabled elements can’t be sent with the form.

Focus allows to navigate through elements with highlight.

When we associate label to input, when we click the label, the input receives focus.

According to the W3C, we are not likely to get an HTML 6. We will stick with HTML5 and add features.

Before HTML5, we didn’t have the media player API. Same for the Editing API.

The drag and drop API was initially developed for javascript, but now is integrated in html

With ajax, the url doesn’t change. It allows to send request in the background. A socket is used for a real time connection to the server. When using a socket, the connection is not closed, it is point-to-point.

Caniuse is a website where we can see which API we can use with which browser.