Training Day 3

Day 3 – 25th June 2025

Working with Lists, Tables, and Forms in HTML

Detailed Description:

Today's session focused on creating structured and interactive web content using lists, tables, and forms in HTML. These elements are widely used to display information neatly and to take input from users on websites.

◆ 1. HTML Lists

The instructor explained that lists are used to display information in a structured and readable format. There are three types of lists in HTML:

1. Ordered List (<ol>) – Displays items in a numbered sequence.

2. Unordered List (<ul>) – Displays items with bullet points.

3. Description List (<dl>) – Used to describe terms and their definitions.

Example Practiced:

<h3>My Favorite Programming Languages</h3>

 HTML

 CSS

 JavaScript


```
<h3>Hobbies</h3>

<ul>

 <li>Reading</li>

 <li>Traveling</li>

 <li>Photography</li>

</ul>
```

I learned how to nest lists (a list inside another list) for creating subtopics or categories.

◆ 2. HTML Tables

Next, we learned about tables, which are used to present data in rows and columns. The instructor introduced the following tags:

- \<table\> – Defines the table.

- \<tr\> – Table row.

- \<th\> – Table header cell.

- \<td\> – Table data cell.

Example Practiced:

```
<h3>Student Information</h3>

<table border="1">

 <tr>

  <th>Name</th>

  <th>Roll No</th>
```

```
    <th>Course</th>

  </tr>

  <tr>

   <td>Malika</td>

   <td>2302591</td>

   <td>Web Designing</td>

  </tr>

  <tr>

   <td>Khushpreet</td>

   <td>2302592</td>

   <td>AI & ML</td>

  </tr>

</table>
```

I learned how to merge cells using colspan and rowspan, and how to use borders and alignment to make tables more readable. Tables are useful for showing structured data like marksheets, price lists, and schedules.

- ◆ 3. HTML Forms

Finally, we explored HTML forms, which allow user interaction by collecting input data. The instructor explained the importance of forms in real-world websites (like login pages, search boxes, and feedback forms).

Key form elements learned:

- <form> – Defines the form structure.

- <input> – Used for text, password, email, checkbox, and radio inputs.

- <textarea> – For multi-line input.

- <select> and <option> – For dropdown menus.

- <button> – For submission or actions.

Example Practiced:

<h3>Feedback Form</h3>

<form>

 Name: <input type="text" name="username">

 Email: <input type="email" name="email">

 Gender:

 <input type="radio" name="gender" value="Male"> Male

 <input type="radio" name="gender" value="Female"> Female

 Comments:

 <textarea rows="4" cols="30"></textarea>

 <input type="submit" value="Submit">

</form>

Through this practical, I learned how to connect form elements and structure them properly for user-friendly layouts. The instructor also mentioned that in advanced web development, these forms can be linked with databases for data storage.

Learning Outcomes:

- Understood the different types of lists and their uses.

- Learned to create tables with rows, columns, headers, and merged cells.

- Gained hands-on experience in creating and structuring HTML forms.

- Learned to use input types effectively for gathering user data.

- Practiced organizing webpage content in a clear, professional format.