

### 5.7.2 Review Questions

1. What are the elements used to define the structure of an HTML table?
2. Describe the purpose of a table caption and the table heading elements.
3. How are the `rowspan` and `colspan` attributes used?
4. Create a table that correctly uses the `caption`, `thead`, `tfoot`, and `tbody` elements. Briefly discuss the role of each of these elements.
5. What are the drawbacks of using tables for layout?
6. What is the difference between HTTP `GET` and `POST`? What are the advantages/disadvantages of each?
7. What is a query string?
8. What is URL encoding?
9. What are the two different ways of passing information via the URL?
10. What is the purpose of the `action` attribute?
11. In what situations would you use a radio button? A checkbox?
12. What are some of the main additions to form construction in HTML5?
13. What is web accessibility?
14. How can one make an HTML table more accessible? Create an example accessible table with three columns and three rows in which the first row contains table headings.
15. What are microformats? What is their purpose?
16. What is [schema.org](http://schema.org) and how does it relate to semantic markup?

### 5.7.3 Hands-On Practice

#### PROJECT 1: Book Rep Customer Relations Management

**DIFFICULTY LEVEL:** Beginners

##### Overview

Edit [Chapter05-project01.html](#) and [Chapter05-project01.css](#) so the page looks similar to that shown in Figure 5.32.

##### Instructions

1. Within the first `<section>` element, create the order table. Be sure to add a `<caption>`. The color status values are created using markup similar to: `<span class="status status-pending">Pending</span>`. The CSS classes `status` and `status-pending` have already been defined for you.
2. Style the table using CSS.
3. Within the second `<section>` element, create the form. Be sure to use the `<fieldset>` and `<legend>` elements for the form. As well, be sure to use the appropriate accessibility features in the form.
4. Set up the form's `method` attribute to `GET` and its `action` attribute to <http://www.randyconnolly.com/tests/process.php>.



**HANDS-ON  
EXERCISES**

Project 5.1

Use the `<progress>` element

Use the `<span>` element along with the status and the status-shipped, status-processing, and status-pending CSS classes

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**Form Input**

**GET Data**

```
client=locke
country=France
type=pending
date=2016-06-07
```

**POST Data**

*There are no POST variables*

FIGURE 5.32 Completed Project 1

**Test**

1. Test the form in the browser. Verify that the output from `process.php` matches that shown in Figure 5.32.
2. Change the form method to `POST` and retest.

**PROJECT 2: Art Store****DIFFICULTY LEVEL:** Intermediate**Overview**

Edit `Chapter05-project01.html` and `Chapter05-project01.css` so the page looks similar to that shown in Figure 5.33.

**Instructions**

1. The form at the top of this page consists of a text box, a list of radio buttons, and two drop-down lists. For the Genre list, make the other choices “Baroque,” “Renaissance,” and “Realism.” For the Bulk Actions list, make the others choices “Archive,” “Edit,” “Delete,” and “Collection.” The drop-down list items should have numeric values starting with 0. Notice the placeholder text in the search box.

**HANDS-ON  
EXERCISES**

Project 5.2