



# HTML

## Application Tags

# Agenda

1

**Tables**

2

**Forms**

# **Objectives**

**At the end of this module, you will be able to:**

- Table creation
- Form creation
- Frames and usage

# Application Tags

1. Table
2. Form
3. Frames

**Table**



## Application Tags: Tables

Tables are used to display text / Information in tabular format. I.e. in the form of rows and columns.

Tags	Purpose
<TABLE>	Begins the table definition
<TR>	Defines a new row
<TD>	Defines a single cell
<TH>	Defines header cell

## Tables: Table Attributes

ALIGNMENT	Left / center / right
BORDER	Defines the border
WIDTH	Defines the width of the table
CELLSPACING	Space between the cells
CELLPADDING	Space between the text and cell border

### **EXAMPLE:**

```
<TABLE ALIGNMENT="center" BORDER="0" WIDTH="100%"  
CELLSPACING="2" CELLPADDING="4">
```

# Tables: Merging Cells

## 1. ROWSPAN

Used to merge cells in rows

`<TD ROWSPAN="2">` two cells in consecutive columns are merged

## 2. COLSPAN

Used to merge cells in Columns

`<TD COLSPAN="2">` two cells in consecutive rows are merged



# **Demonstration**

Demonstration of creating different tables that use the following attributes :

- cellspacing
- cellpadding
- rowspan
- colspan
- table border

## Example

### **EXAMPLE :**

```
<TABLE BORDER="7" CELLPADDING="7" CELLSPACING="10">
<TR BGCOLOR="#00FF00">
<TD>A green row.</TD>
<TD BGCOLOR="#FFFF00">This cell should be yellow, overriding the
row color.</TD> <TD>Back to the row color.</TD>
<TR BGCOLOR="#0000FF">
<TD>A blue row.</TD>
<TD><PRE> </PRE></TD>
<TD ROWSPAN="2">This cell takes the color of the topmost row that
it spans</TD>
</TR>
<TR BGCOLOR="#FF0000">
<TD colspan="2" align="center">A red row.</TD>
</TR>
</TABLE>
```

## Quiz

1. What are the two table dimension tags?

- a. <TL> and TW>
- b. <TR> and <TD>
- c. <TD> and <RD>

<TR> and <TD>

2. What does this line of HTML <td height="38"></td> do?

- a. Sets the height of the table to 38 pixels
- b. Sets the height of the cell to 38 pixels
- c. It's not valid

Sets the height of the cell to 38 pixels

# Forms



# Application Tags: Forms

Mode of accepting input from user

## **Container: Form**

`<FORM NAME="" ACTION="" METHOD=""></FORM>`

## **Components: Form Elements**

- These are the data fields in the form, such as text fields and checkboxes
- The `<INPUT>` tag can be used to create:
  - Text boxes                      - Radio buttons
  - Check boxes                    - Submit buttons
  - Reset buttons                  - Password
  - Generic buttons
- There are other tags like `TEXTAREA` and `SELECT` for other purposes.

# Application Tags: Forms

- A form is an area that can contain form elements.
- Form elements are elements that allow the user to enter information (like text fields, textarea fields, drop-down menus, radio buttons, checkboxes, etc.) in a form.

It has three main attributes:

- 1) **NAME:** used to identify the form.
- 2) **ACTION:** points towards which page the data is to be sent.
- 3) **METHOD:** takes one the two values GET/POST. Defines what kind of action is to be performed.

# Forms: Input Tag

1. The most used form tag is the `<input>` tag.
2. Is a single tag option for gathering information
3. The type of input is specified with the type attribute.
4. Contains all of the other options for acquiring information, including simple text fields, password fields, radio buttons, check boxes, and the buttons to submit and reset the form
5. `<INPUT TYPE = “ * ” > *` can take the following values

Text	TextField
Radio	Radio Button
Checkbox	Checkbox
Password	Password TextField

# **Forms: Input Tag**

## **Text Fields:**

Text fields are used when you want the user to type letters, numbers, etc. in a form

## **Radio Buttons:**

Radio Buttons are used when you want the user to select one of a limited number of choices.

## **Checkboxes:**

Checkboxes are used when you want the user to select one or more options of a limited number of choices.



## Input Tag: Text Area

This component allows to enter a multiline text. For example address.

It has three attributes:

- NAME: name of the component
- ROWS: Number of rows
- COLS: Number of columns

```
<TEXTAREA NAME="" ROWS="" COLS="">
```

Text to be displayed in the Text Area

```
</TEXTAREA>
```

EXAMPLE:

```
<TEXTAREA NAME="addressbox" ROWS="5" COLS="20" align="center">
```

This is an example for multilined text box (TEXTAREA)

```
</TEXTAREA>
```

# Select

- Select option is used to display multiple options to the user in a restricted amount of space.
- It is also enforced to restrict the user in selecting a minimum/maximum number of options from the available list.

<SELECT NAME="" MULTIPLE>

    <OPTION VALUE="taken value">Display text</OPTION>

</SELECT>

- <SELECT> is used to define the List.
- It has a NAME attribute which is used to name the component.
- <OPTION> tag is used to add items to the list.
- The VALUE attribute is used to assign the value to the component.
- The text in-between the <OPTION></OPTION> tag is only to display but actually the value attribute is responsible for assigning the value to the component.

## Select Example

### **EXAMPLE:**

```
<select name="locations" align="center">  
  <option value="EC1">EC1</option>  
  <option value="EC2">EC2</option>  
  <option value="EC3">EC3</option>  
  <option value="EC4">EC4</option>  
</select>
```

# Quiz

1. Which of the following is a valid value for the form's action attribute?

- a. GET
- b. POST
- c. Both a and b are valid
- d. None of the above

Both a and b are valid

2. Which of the following is most appropriate to accept password value from the user?

- a. `<input type="text" name="pwd" value="">`
- b. `<input type="password" name="pwd" value="">`
- c. `<textarea cols="50" rows="6"> </textarea>`
- d. None of the above

`<input type="password" name="pwd" value="">`

# Frames



## **Application Tags: Frames**

- HTML frames allow developers to present documents in multiple views, which may be independent windows or subwindows. Multiple views offer designers a way to keep certain information visible, while other views are scrolled or replaced. For example, within the same window, one frame might display a static banner, a second a navigation menu, and a third the main document that can be scrolled through or replaced by navigating in the second frame.

# Frames

- **FRAMESET:**

- HTML Defines a Framepage layout called as FRAMESET which defines how many Frames are present in the page and how they are aligned. The FrameSet is defined with the `<FRAMESET></FRAMESET>` tags. It has two attributes “ROWS” and “COLS” which defined whether the frame is divided into rows or cols.

- **FRAME:**

- Once the layout is defined it's the frames. Frames are the webpage that will be loaded in the different segments created by the FrameSet. Each frame should be given a name which will be used by the Hyper link as target values.

## Application Tags: Frames (Contd.).

```
<FRAMESET COLS="25%,*">  
    <FRAME SRC="left.htm" NAME="left">  
    <FRAME SRC="right.htm" NAME="right">  
</FRAMESET>
```

```
<FRAMESET COLS="25%,*">  
    <FRAME SRC="top.htm" NAME="header">  
    <FRAME SRC="body.htm" NAME="body">  
</FRAMESET>
```



# Nested Frames

```
<FRAMESET ROWS="25%,75%">  
  <FRAME SRC="top.htm" NAME="left"/>  
  <FRAMESET COLS="25%,75%">  
    <FRAME SRC="left.htm" NAME="left"/>  
    <FRAME SRC="right.htm" NAME="right"/>  
  </FRAMESET>  
</FRAMESET>
```

# Quiz

1. Which attribute do you use to specify the URL location of the frame in a <FRAME> tag?

- a. URL
- b. HREF
- c. SRC

SRC

2. What would the following <FRAMESET cols="30%,70%"> do?

- a. Sets up two frames
- b. Sets up one frame taking 30% of the page
- c. Sets up two frames, split horizontally

Sets up two frames

# Summary

**In this sub-module, we were able to**

- Table creation
- Form creation
- Frames and usage



# Thank You