

HTML Application Tags

Agenda

Tables

Forms

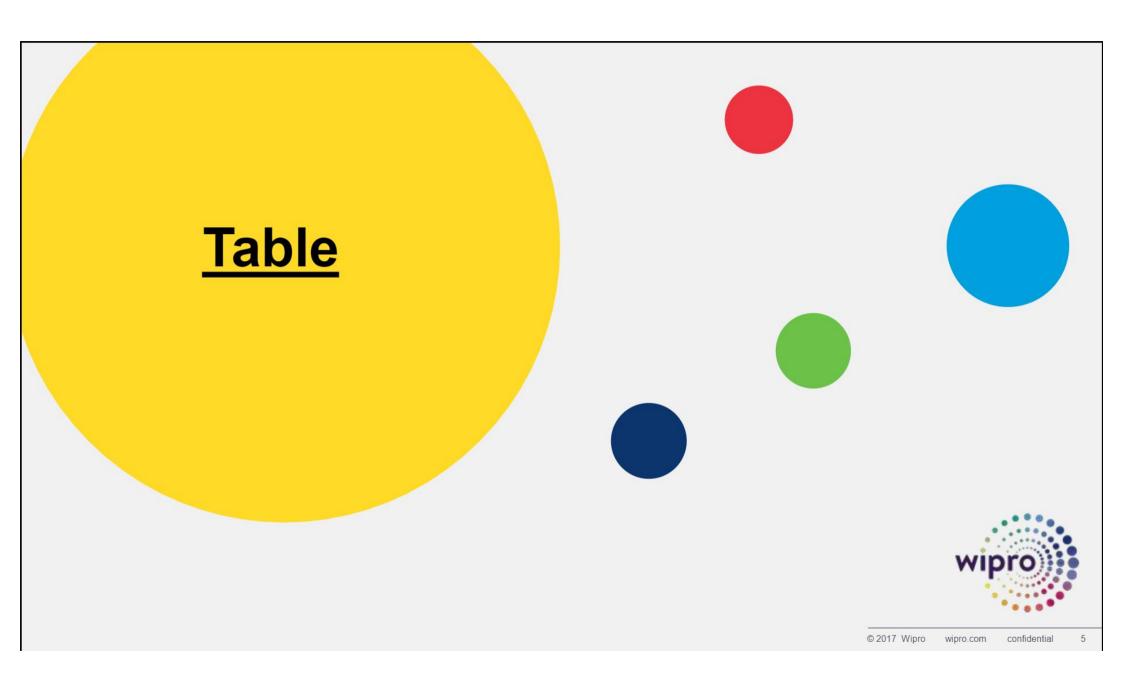
Objectives

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



Application Tags: Tables

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

Tags	Purpose	
<table></table>	Begins the table definition	
<tr></tr>	Defines a new row	
<td></td> <td>Defines a single cell</td>		Defines a single cell
<th></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>
```

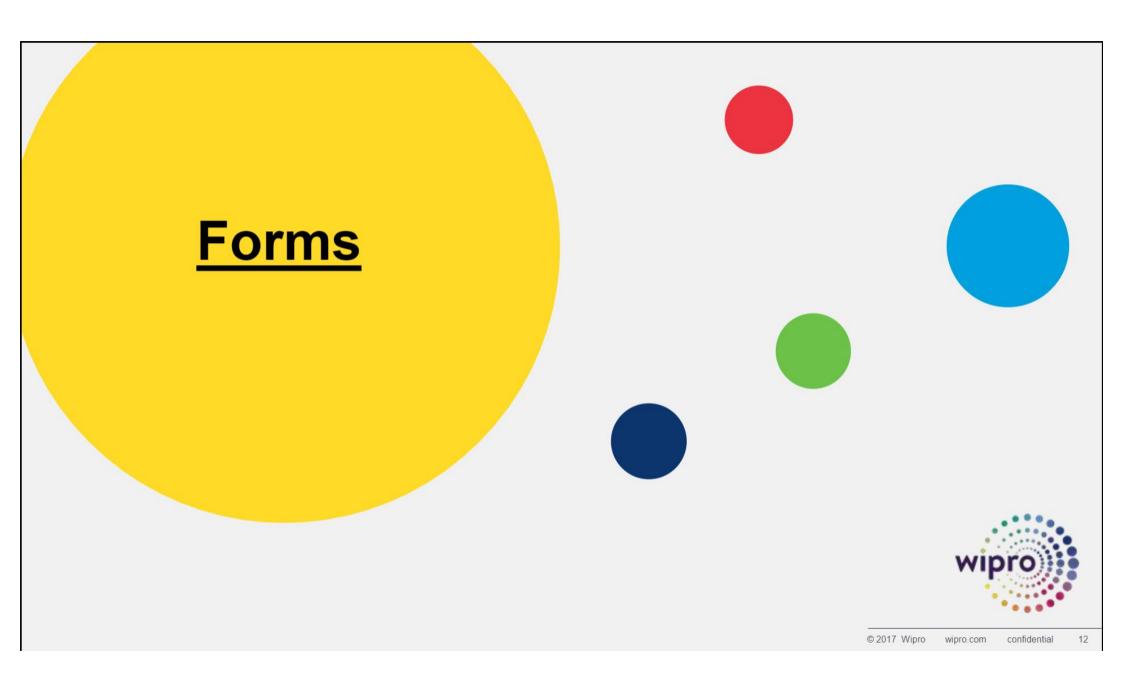
Quiz

- 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 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



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. $\langle INPUT TYPE = "*" > * can take the following values$

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 imited 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:

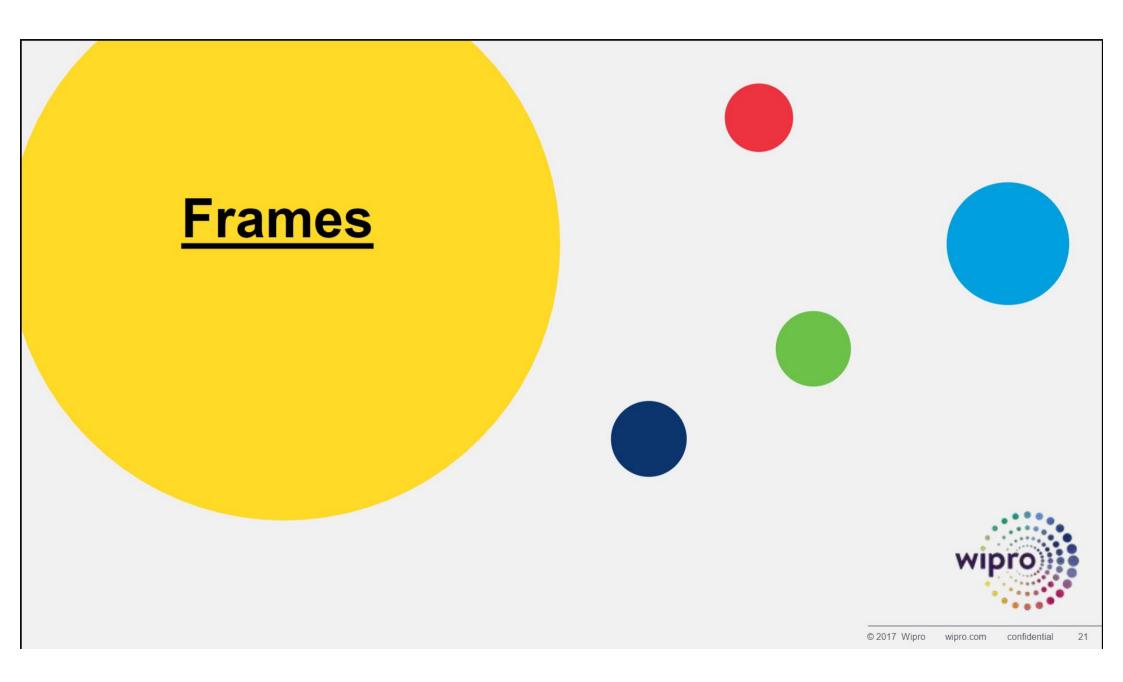
```
<select name="locations" align="center">
        <option value="EC1">EC1</option>
        <option value="EC2">EC2</option>
        <option value="EC3">EC3</option>
        <option value="EC4">EC4</option>
        </select>
```

- Which of the following is a valid value for the form's action attribute?
 - **GET** a.
 - **POST**
 - Both a and b are valid
 - None of the above

Both a and b are valid

- Which of the following is most appropriate to accept password value from the user?
 - <input type="text" name="pwd" value="">
 - <input type="password" name="pwd" value="">
 - <textarea cols="50" rows="6"> </textarea>
 - None of the above

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



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%,*">

Nested Frames

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





