

Web Programming

HTML5 -- Table, etc.

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Roadmap

- **Table**
- Text
- Hyperlink
- Form



Table Tag

- The `<table>` tag defines an HTML table.
- An HTML table consists of one `<table>` element and one or more `<tr>`, `<th>`, and `<td>` elements.
- The `<tr>` element defines a table row, the `<th>` element defines a table header, and the `<td>` element defines a table cell.
- An HTML table may also include `<caption>`, `<colgroup>`, `<thead>`, `<tfoot>`, and `<tbody>` elements.
- Example

```
<table>
  <tr>
    <th>Month</th>
    <th>Savings</th>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>January</td>
    <td>$100</td>
  </tr>
</table>
```

Month Savings
January \$100





Table, Row, column

● Basic structure

- Table
- Row
- Column

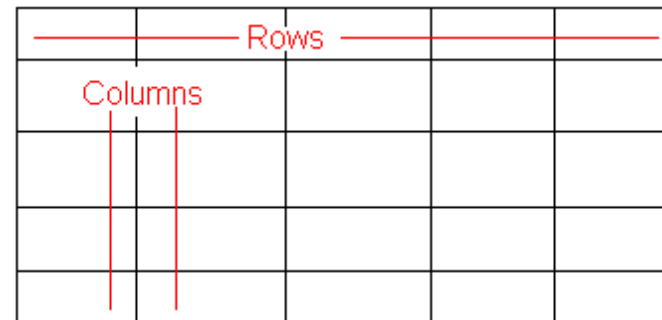
Rows				
Columns				

	Column 1	Column 2	Column 3
Row 1	Row 1 Column 1	Row 1 Column 2	Row 1 Column 3
Row 2	Row 2 Column 1	Row 2 Column 2	Row 2 Column 3

Table, Row, and Data Tags

● Basic structure

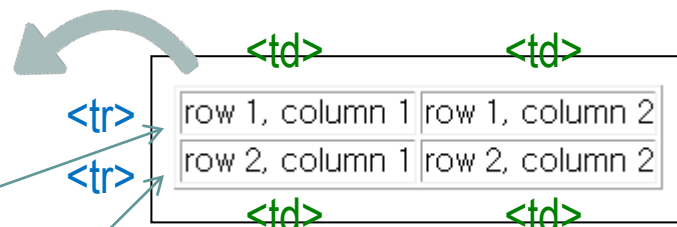
- table: `<table> ... </table>`
- row: `<tr> ... </tr>`
- data in a row: `<td> ... </td>`




```

1 <table border="1">
2   <tr>
3     <td>row 1, column 1</td>
4     <td>row 1, column 2</td>
5   </tr>
6   <tr>
7     <td>row 2, column 1</td>
8     <td>row 2, column 2</td>
9   </tr>
10 </table>

```



(ex2-1.html)

Table Caption & Header Tags

- Caption: `<caption> ... </caption>`
- Header: `<th> ... </th>`

```
1 <table border="1">
2   <caption>name List</caption>
3   <tr>
4     <th>Title</th>
5     <th>Name</th>
6   </tr>
7   <tr>
8     <td>Miss</td>
9     <td>Jones</td>
10  </tr>
11  <tr>
12    <td>Mr</td>
13    <td>Smith</td>
14  </tr>
15 </table>
```

Title	Name
Miss	Jones
Mr	Smith

(ex2-2.html)

Regions in a Table

- **<thead>**: The head of the table. Usually contains the column headings
- **<tbody>**: The body of the table. The table data.
- **<tfoot>**: The foot of the table. Summary and other footer information

Title	Price	Available
CSS Demystified	\$29	16
Mastering JavaScript	\$35	10
HTML5: An Introduction	\$15	6
Total		32

```

1 <table border="1">
2   <thead>
3     <tr><th>Title</th> <th>Price</th><th>Available</th></tr>
4   </thead>
5   <tbody>
6     <tr><td>CSS Demystified</td> <td>$29</td><td>16</td></tr>
7     <tr><td>Mastering JavaScript</td><td>$35</td> <td>10</td></tr>
8     <tr><td>HTML5: An Introduction</td><td>$15</td><td>6</td></tr>
9   </tbody>
10  <tfoot>
11    <tr><td>Total</td><td></td><td>32</td></tr>
12  </tfoot>
13 </table>

```

Table Attributes

- **Border (around each table cell)**

- border width (in pixels)
- default: 0 (no border)

Name	Expenses
BITTU	2500.00
RAKESH	1400.00

- **Border attributes**

border	Borders in a table
bordercolor	Border color in table
width	Horizontal size of table
height	Vertical size of the table
align	Alignment direction of text
bgcolor	Background color
colspan	Horizontal Merger (column merges)
rowspan	Vertical mergers (row mergers)

Example: Table Border

```

1 <h2>Table without a border</h2>
2 <table>
3   <tr>
4     <th>Title</th>
5     <th>Name</th>
6   </tr>
7   <tr>
8     <td>Miss</td>
9     <td>Jones</td>
10  </tr>
11 </table>
12 <h2>Table with a thick border</h2>
13 <table border="8">
14   <tr>
15     <th>Title</th>
16     <th>Name</th>
17   </tr>
18   <tr>
19     <td>Miss</td>
20     <td>Jones</td>
21   </tr>
22 </table>

```

Table without a border

Title Name
Miss Jones

Table with a thick border

Title	Name
Miss	Jones

(ex2-3.html)

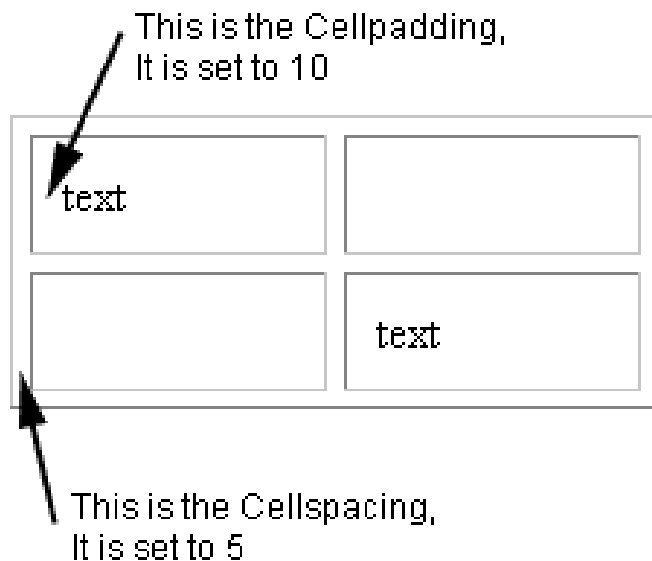
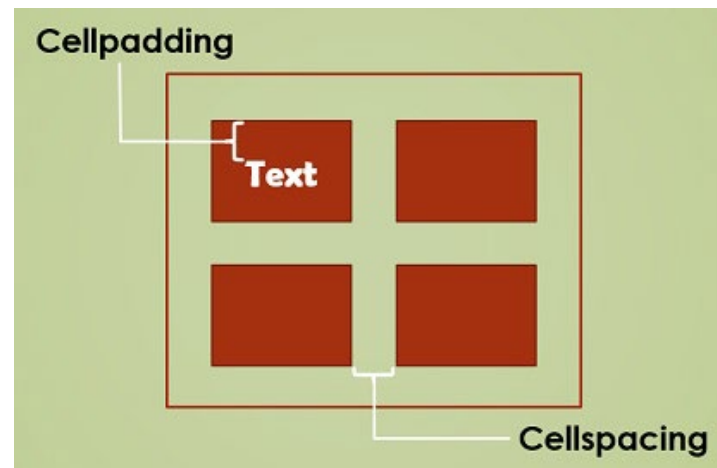
Table Attributes

● Cell padding

- space between the cell walls and contents (in pixels or %)
- default: 0 (no padding)

● Cell spacing

- space between cells (in pixels or %)
- default: 0 (no spacing)



Example: Cell Padding & Spacing

```
1 <table cellspacing="15" cellpadding="12" border="2">
2   <tr>
3       <th>Title</th>
4       <th>Name</th>
5   </tr>
6   <tr>
7       <td>Miss</td>
8       <td>Jones</td>
9   </tr>
10  <tr>
11     <td>Mr</td>
12     <td>Smith</td>
13 </tr>
14 </table>
```

Title	Name
Miss	Jones
Mr	Smith

(ex2-4.html)



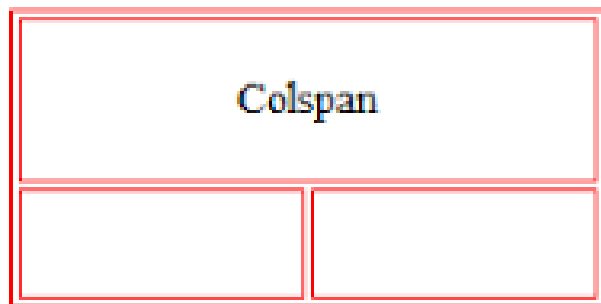
Cell Merge Attributes

- ***colspan*** attribute

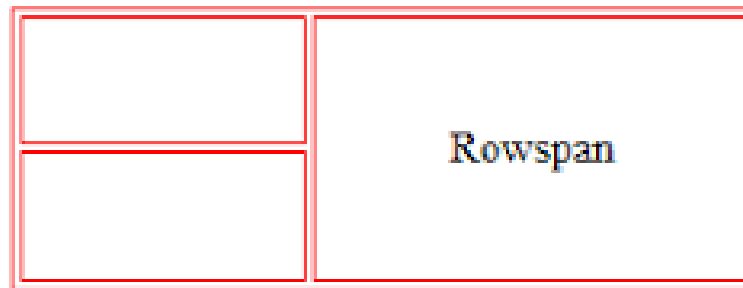
- horizontal merge
- allows a cell header to span multiple columns

- ***rowspan*** attribute

- vertical merge
- allows a cell header to span multiple rows



colspan='2'



rowspan='2'

Example: Colspan



```

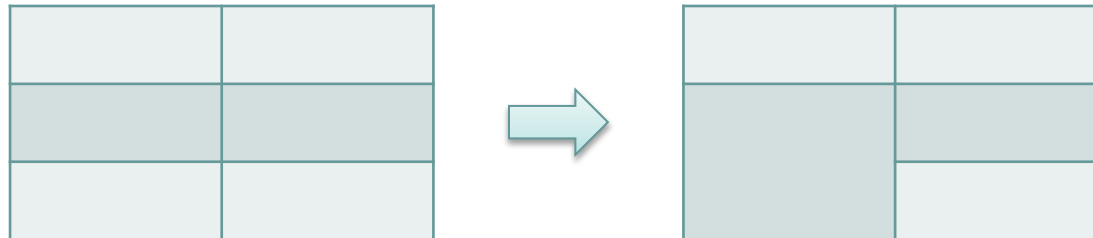
1 <table border="2" cellpadding="4">
2   <tr>
3     <th>name</th>
4     <th colspan="2">Hobby</th>
5   </tr>
6   <tr>
7     <td>John</td>
8     <td>Football</td>
9     <td>Reading</td>
10  </tr>
11 </table>

```

Name	Hobby	
John	Football	Reading

(ex2-5.html)


Example: Rowspan



```

1 <table border="1" cellpadding="4">
2   <tr>
3     <th>name</th>
4     <td>John</td>
5   </tr>
6   <tr>
7     <th rowspan="2">Hobby</th>
8     <td>Football</td>
9   </tr>
10  <tr>
11    <td>Reading</td>
12  </tr>
13 </table>

```



Name	John
Hobby	Football Reading

(ex2-6.html)

Exercise 1: Table

- Create the following tables and save the code as **exercise2-1.html**.

Web
Languages

HTML	CSS
JavaScript	PHP

Cell 1	Cell 2		
Cell 3	Cell 4	Cell 5	Cell 6

Cell 1	Cell 2
Cell 3	Cell 4
	Cell 5



Roadmap

- Table
- Text
- Hyperlink
- Form





Special Characters (1/3)

● HTML entities

- Special characters (symbols) are displayed using HTML entities
- A character entity consists of three parts:
 - ampersand (&)
 - entity name, or # and an entity code number
 - semicolon (;)

&entity_name;
OR
&#entity_number;

To display a less than sign (<) we must write: **<** or **<**;



Special Characters (2/3)

●HTML entities (*cont'd*)

Result	Description	Entity Name	Entity Number
	non-breaking space	 	
<	less than	<	<
>	greater than	>	>
&	ampersand	&	&
"	quotation mark	"	"
¢	cent	¢	¢
€	euro	€	€
©	copyright	©	©



Special Characters (3/3)

● Some HTML mathematical symbols

Char	Number	Entity	Description
\forall	∀	∀	FOR ALL
∂	∂	∂	PARTIAL DIFFERENTIAL
\exists	∃	∃	THERE EXISTS
\emptyset	∅	∅	EMPTY SETS
\in	∈	∈	ELEMENT OF
\notin	∉	∉	NOT AN ELEMENT OF
\ni	∋	∋	CONTAINS AS MEMBER
\prod	∏	∏	N-ARY PRODUCT
\sum	∑	∑	N-ARY SUMMATION

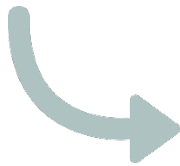
Some Greek Letters Supported by HTML

Char	Number	Entity	Description
A	Α	Α	GREEK CAPITAL LETTER ALPHA
B	Β	Β	GREEK CAPITAL LETTER BETA
Γ	Γ	Γ	GREEK CAPITAL LETTER GAMMA
Δ	Δ	Δ	GREEK CAPITAL LETTER DELTA
E	Ε	Ε	GREEK CAPITAL LETTER EPSILON



Example

```
<p>The tag &lt;html> defines an HTML document.</p>  
<p>  
The character entity &amp; displays the special character & .  
</p>
```



The tag <html> defines an HTML document.
The character entity & displays the special character &.

(ex2-7.html)

Result	Description	Entity Name	Entity Number
	non-breaking space	 	
<	less than	<	<
>	greater than	>	>
&	ampersand	&	&



Block Tags

- **Block quotation**

- `<blockquote> ... </blockquote>`
- separates a quotation from another document

- **Address**

- `<address> ... </address>`
- separates addresses, signatures, or authorships of documents

- **Pre-formatted text**

- `<pre> ... </pre>`
- renders text in a fixed-width font (e.g., equations, codes)



Example: Block Quote Tag

```
1 <p>In Wikipedia, HTML is define as:  
2   <blockquote>  
3       A markup language dsigned for the creation of web pages with<br>  
4       hytertext and other infomation to be displayed in a web browser.  
5   </blockquote>  
6 </p>
```



In Wikipedia, HTML is defined as:

A markup language designed for the creation of web pages with
hypertext and other information to be displayed in a web browser.

(ex2-8.html)



Example: Address Tag

```
1 <h3>My address is:</h3>
2 <address>
3     623 Saerom Building<br>
4     Department of Softwarw Design & Management<br>
5     Gachon University, Republic of korea
6 </address>
```



My address is:

623 Saerom Building
Department of Softwarw Design & Management
Gachon University, Republic of korea

(ex2-9.html)



Example: Pre-formatted Text Tag

```
1 <h3>JavaScript function</h3>
2 <pre>
3     function addition(x, y) {
4         return x+y;
5     }
6 </pre>
```



JavaScript function

```
function addition(x,y) {
    return x+y;
}
```

(ex2-10.html)



div and span Tags (1/2)

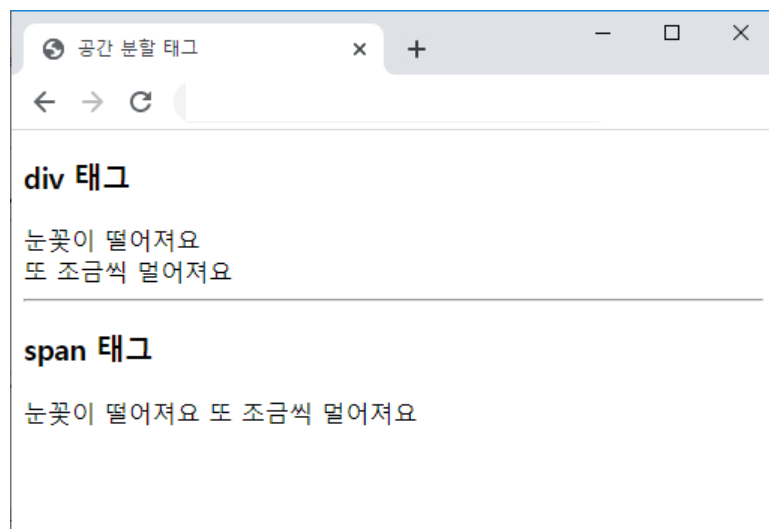
- Span and div both group together related parts of a web page.
- They are often used with CSS3 to design the web page.
- But they serve different functions.
- div (division)
 - divs define logical divisions on your web page. A div is basically a box (block) in which you can place other HTML elements that belong together.
 - A block is a page element that starts a new line and has a width equal to the entire page or the parent container.
 - divs are most often used to group related paragraphs, images, headings, and links.
 - A division can even have other divisions inside of it to provide additional structure and organization.



div and span Tags (2/2)

- span
 - A span element is used for inline organization and styling.
 - The span element is typically used to wrap a specific piece of content such as text to give it an additional hook you can use to add styles. Without any style attributes, however, span has no effect on text at all.
 - An inline element does not start a new line and only takes up as much space on the page as its content.
 - Span tags are used on small segments of text, links, images, and other HTML elements that appear inline with the surrounding content.

Example



```

1  <!DOCTYPE html>
2  <html>
3  <head>
4      <meta charset="UTF-8">
5      <title>공간 분할 태그</title>
6  </head>
7  <body>
8      <h3>div 태그</h3>
9      <div>눈꽃이 떨어져요</div>
10     <div>또 조금씩 멀어져요</div>
11     <hr>
12     <h3>span 태그</h3>
13     <span>눈꽃이 떨어져요</span>
14     <span>또 조금씩 멀어져요</span>
15 </body>
16 </html>

```

(ex2-11.html)



Roadmap

- Table
- Text
- [Hyperlink](#)
- Form





Hyperlinks

- **Links are found in nearly all web pages. Links allow users to click their way from page to page.**
- **HTML links are hyperlinks.**
- **You can click on a link and jump to another document.**
- **When you move the mouse over a link, the mouse arrow will turn into a little hand.**
- **Note: A link does not have to be text. A link can be an image or any other HTML element!**

Hyperlink Tags (1/2)

● Anchor tag

○ `<a> ... `

The `<a>` tag defines a hyperlink, which is used to link from one page to another.

Defines a hyperlink to

- another document on a web site (a)
- a specific section of a document (b)
- an e-mail sender


○ *href* Attribute (*href* = *hypertext reference*)

The most important attribute of the `<a>` element.

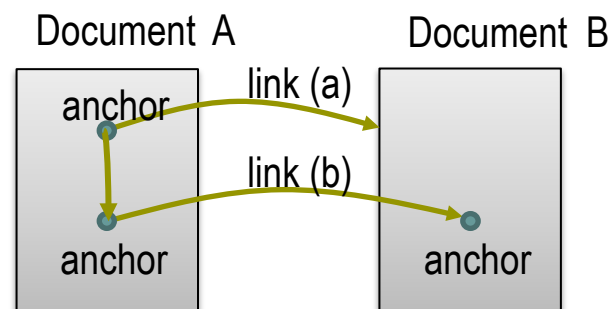
Defines the link's destination. Specifies the destination of a link

– Example:

`Gachon University`

 Gachon University

href: hypertext reference





Hyperlink Tags (2/2)

- *target* Attribute
 - Specifies where to open the linked document
 - e.g., `naver`
-
- target attribute values

Value	Description
_blank	Opens in a new window or tab
_self	Opens in the same frame as it was clicked (this is the default)
_parent	Opens in the parent frame
_top	Opens in the full body of the window
frameName	Opens in a named frame

Link to Another Document

● Absolute link

- to a document on the Internet – requires a full URL

● Relative link

- to a document on the same server – needs only a relative path

```

1 ▢ <p>Absolute link to the<br>
2   <a href="https://www.w3schools.com/">
3   W3 Schools HTML Tutorial</a> page.
4 </p>
5
6 ▢ <p>Relative link to the
7   <a href="ex2-10.html">next</a> page.
8 </p>

```

(ex2-12.html)

Absolute link to the
[W3 Schools HTML Tutorial](https://www.w3schools.com/) page.

Relative link to the [next](#) page.

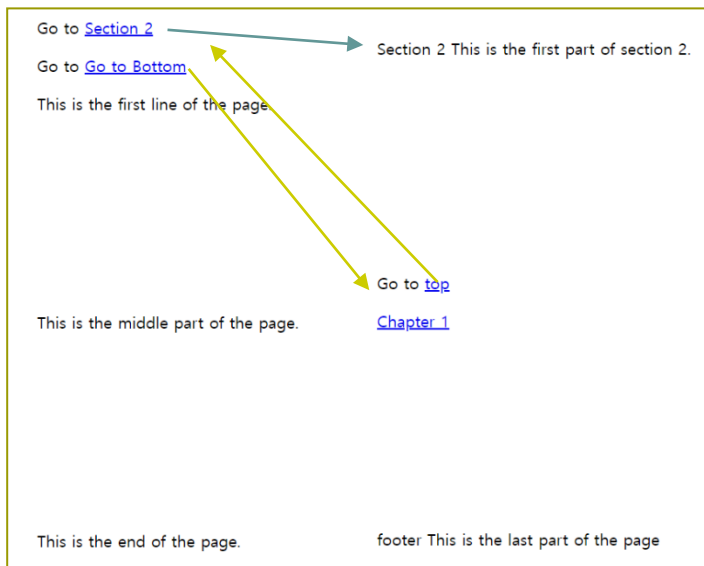
Link to a Specific Section of a Document

● Within the same document

- Create a link to a named anchor
- Precede the anchor name with a hash #

● In another document

- Create a link to a named anchor
- Precede the anchor name with the document's name and a hash #



Check by running the provided [ex2-13.html](#).

```

1 <p>Go to <a href="ex2-13.html#section2">Section 2</a>
2 <p>Go to <a href="#footer">Go to Bottom</a> </p>
3
4 This is the first line of the page.
5 <br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br>
6 This is the middle part of the page.
7 <br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br>
8 This is the end of the page.
9 <br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br>
10
11 <a name="section2">Section 2</a>
12 This is the first part of section 2.
13 <br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br>
14
15 <p>Go to <a href="#top">top</a></p>
16 <a href="ex2-13.html">Chapter 1</a>
17 <br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br>
18
19 <a name="footer">footer</a>
20 This is the last part of the page
  
```

Link to the Same Document

● Specify one or more sections to link to

- Use the name attribute of anchor tag <a> to create a named anchor for one or more specific sections of the document

```
<h3><a name="menu">Menu</a></h3>
<ul>
  <li><a href="#a001">Jump to a001</a></li>
  <li><a href="#a002">Jump to a002</a></li>
  <li><a href="#a003">Jump to a003</a></li>
</ul>
```

```
<h3><a name="a001">a001</a></h3>
....
<h3><a name="a002">a002</a></h3>
....
<h3><a name="a003">a003</a></h3>
....
<hr>
<p><a href="#menu">Jump to Menu</a></p>
```



Menu

- [Jump to a001](#)
- [Jump to a002](#)
- [Jump to a003](#)

a001

paragraph text paragraph text paragraph text
 paragraph text paragraph text paragraph text
 paragraph text paragraph text paragraph text
 paragraph text paragraph text paragraph text
 paragraph text paragraph text paragraph text
 paragraph text paragraph text paragraph text
 paragraph text paragraph text paragraph text

a002

paragraph text paragraph text paragraph text
 paragraph text paragraph text paragraph text
 paragraph text paragraph text paragraph text



Link to a Different Document

● Specify one or more section to link to

- Use the attribute name of anchor tag <a> to create a named anchor for one or more specific sections in the document

book.html

```
1 <section>
2   <strong>
3     <p>- Sub-section -</p>
4     <p>[text of Sub-section here]</p>
5   </strong>
6 </section>
7 <br>
```

index.html

Clicking "Sub-section" with the mouse moves to the section of the book.html file.



```
1 <ul>
2   <li><a href="book.html#section-a">Sub-section</a></li>
3 </ul>
```

Link to an E-mail Sender

```
1 <p>Contact:  
2   <a href="mailto:helpdesk@gachon.ac.kr">help  
   desk</a>  
3 </p>
```

Contact [help desk](mailto:helpdesk@gachon.ac.kr).



보내기(S)

받는 사람... helpdesk@gachon.ac.kr

참조(C)...

제목(U):

(ex2-14.html)

You must have the Outlook program installed to check the results.

Example : Anchor Tag 1

- Linking two html files

Page01.HTML

This is page01.html

[Go Page02.html](#)

```
<h1>This is page01.html</h1>
```

```
<a href="page02.html">Go Page02.html</a>
```

Page02.HTML

This is page02.html

[Go Page01.html](#)

```
<h1>This is page02.html</h1>
```

```
<a href="Page01.html">Go Page01.html</a>
```

- **Changing the id property in HTML code to the name property of the anchor**

[Product information](#) [product review](#) [Product Inquiry](#)

Product information

Product information(last information modified date: 2020-04-16)
 xx Food Weekday (Mon-Fri) Order Closing Time Information
 Orders placed before 3pm on business days will be dispatched on the same day.
 (It is not possible to ship livestock products to Jeju Island. Please understand.) Premium Pork Belly Special Price 500g 3,500 Won
 xx Food is a company of trust and faith that does its best even in invisible places.
 It is xx food that keeps delicious freshness right in front of your eyes.

[illegible]

product review

customer reviews

1. It is very tasty and I am very satisfied.
2. Premium Samgyeopsal is so good.
3. Pay more attention to packaging.
4. The whole family ate a hearty meal.
5. Samgyeopsal, a must-have for camping
6. Good Good Good~~~~~

[product review](#)

(ex2-15.html)

Product Inquiry

[Product Inquiry](#)

Customer product inquiry

1. Is same-day delivery?
2. Will it be delivered to the campsite?
3. If requested, can it be cut and delivered?



Exercise 2: Hyperlink

- **Create a web page with**

1. simple links to three search engines (google, yahoo, microsoft)
2. links to two different pages that are open in a new window (naver, daum)
3. two lists with any information: one is an ordered list, and the other is an unordered one
4. an anchor at the top that, when clicked, jumps all the way to the bottom of the same page
5. an anchor at the bottom that jumps back to the top
6. After completing the code that satisfies all of the above conditions, save it as **exercise2-2.html**.



Exercise 3

computer software (often called just software) is made of one or more computer programs. Sometimes it made means one specific program, or it can mean all the software on a computer, including the applications and the operationg system.

Applications are programs that do a specific thing, such as a game or a word processor.

Cookie

A cookie is a sweet desert made from flour. Cookies are made in an oven. They are also called biscuits in many English-speaking countries. In the United Startes and Canada, many varisties of biscuit are called cookies as well.

- **Print two paragraphs that are both indented. (Use <blockquote> tag)**
- **Print an h3 level heading followed by a horizontal line.**
- **print a paragraph relating to the text in the heading.** ([exercise2-3.html](#))

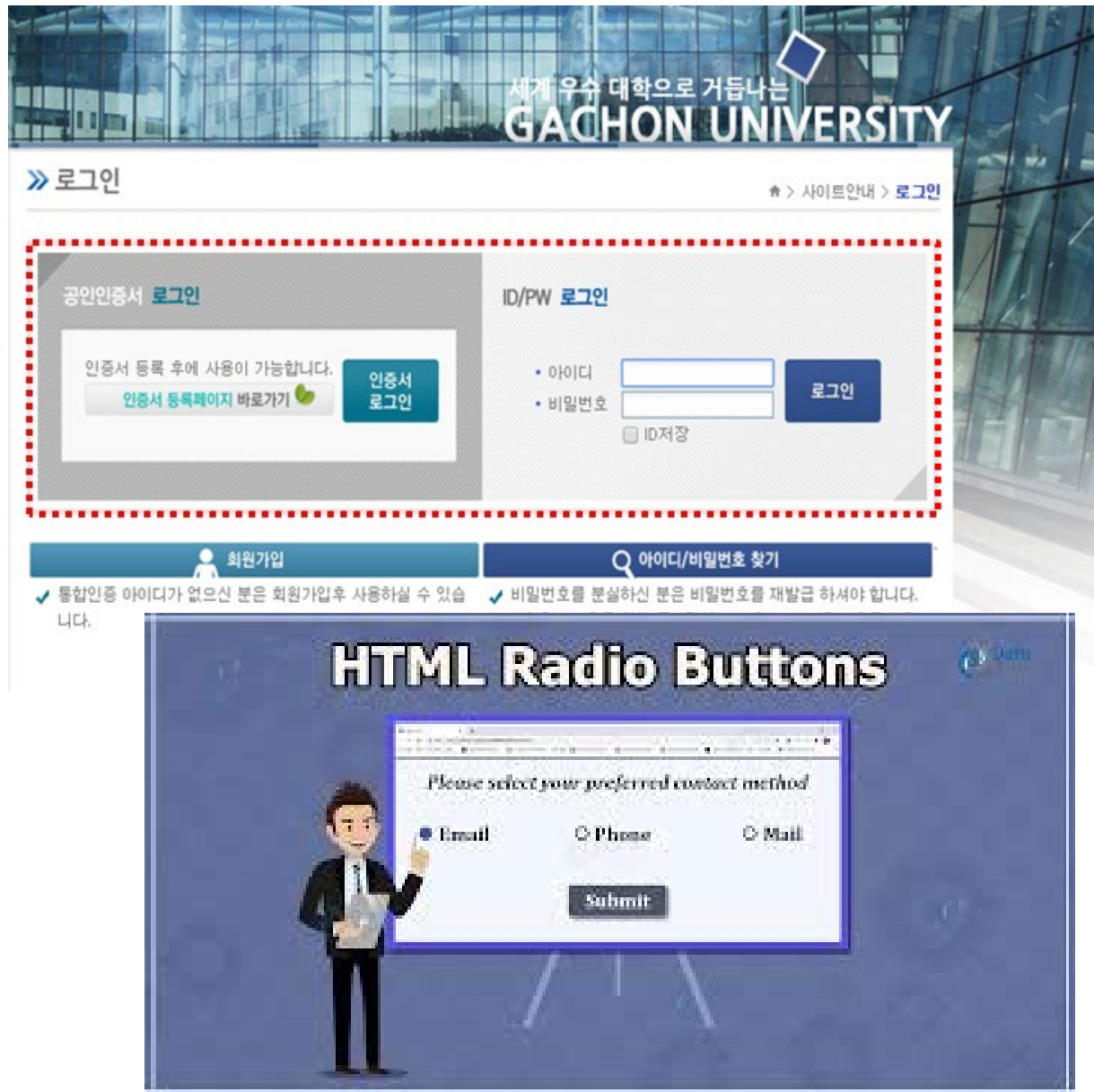


Roadmap

- Table
- Text
- Hyperlink
- **Form**



HTML Forms for User Input



The image displays two web forms. The top form is the Gachon University login page, featuring a header with the university's name and a navigation bar. The main content area is divided into two sections: '공인인증서 로그인' (Public Certificate Login) and 'ID/PW 로그인' (ID/PW Login). The '공인인증서 로그인' section includes a link to '인증서 등록페이지 바로가기' and a '로그인' button. The 'ID/PW 로그인' section includes input fields for '아이디' (ID) and '비밀번호' (Password), a checkbox for 'ID저장' (Save ID), and a '로그인' button. Below these sections are two buttons: '회원가입' (Sign Up) and '아이디/비밀번호 찾기' (Find ID/Password). The bottom form is an example of HTML Radio Buttons, titled 'HTML Radio Buttons'. It shows a web form with the text 'Please select your preferred contact method' and three radio buttons labeled 'Email', 'Phone', and 'Mail'. A 'Submit' button is located below the radio buttons. A cartoon character is standing next to the form, pointing at the 'Email' radio button.



HTML Forms

- **An HTML form is used to collect user input. The user input is most often sent to a server for processing.**
- **The FORM element**
 - The HTML `<form>` element is used to create an HTML form for user input.
 - The `<form>` element is a container for different types of input elements, such as: text fields, checkboxes, radio buttons, submit buttons, etc.
- **The INPUT element**
 - The HTML `<input>` element is the most used form element.
 - An `<input>` element can be displayed in many ways, depending on the type attribute.



Input Types

Type	Description
<code><input type="text"></code>	Displays a single-line text input field
<code><input type="radio"></code>	Displays a radio button (for selecting one of many choices)
<code><input type="checkbox"></code>	Displays a checkbox (for selecting zero or more of many choices)
<code><input type="submit"></code>	Displays a submit button (for submitting the form)
<code><input type="button"></code>	Displays a clickable button



Input Tag

● `<input type="typefield" name="namefield">`

- Used to collect user input
- Can vary in many ways, depending on the type attribute
- Can be a text field, a checkbox, a combo box, a list box, a password field, a radio button, etc.

● Attributes

- type: the type of an input element
 - button, checkbox, hidden, image, password, radio, reset, submit, text
- name: the name for an input element
- value: the value of an input element
- size: the width of an input field
- maxlength: the maximum length of an input field



Text Controls (1/3)

● Text field

- `<input type="text" name="textid" ...>`

- Attribute *value* can give an initial value

```
1 <form>
2   First name: <input type="text" name="first name"><br>
3   last &nbsp;name: <input type="text" name="last name">
4 </form>
```



First name:	<input type="text"/>
Last name:	<input type="text"/>

(ex2-16.html)

Text Controls (2/3)

● Password field

- `<input type="password" name="textpwd" ...>`
- Characters in a password field are masked (shown as asterisks or circles)
- Always use POST

1 `<form>`

2 Password: `<input type="password" name="pwd">`

3 `</form>`



Password:

(ex2-17.html)

Text Controls (3/3)

● Multi-line text area

○ `<textarea name="..." rows="..." cols="...">`

...

`</textarea>`

○ Interpretation of regular HTML tags is turned off between `<textarea>` and `</textarea>`

1 `<form>`

2 `<textarea rows="4" cols="50">`

3 you learn how to make a web site in this class.

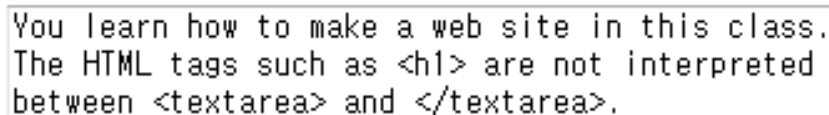
4 The HTML tags such as `<h1>` are not interpreted between `<textarea>` and `</textarea>`.

5 `</textarea>`

6 `</form>`

- Note: The sentence inside the textarea tag should not have a space before the starting letter.

(ex2-18.html)



You learn how to make a web site in this class.
The HTML tags such as `<h1>` are not interpreted
between `<textarea>` and `</textarea>`.

Push Buttons (1/3)

● Buttons

- `<input type="button" value="button name">`

● Submit Buttons

- `<input type="submit" ...>`
- Use name if you have multiple buttons
- Use value to change button's label

● Reset Buttons

- `<input type="reset" ...>`
- Use value to change button's label
- Clears form data

First name:

Last name:



Push Buttons (2/3)

```
1 <form name="input" action="some_program" method="get">  
2     username: <input type="text" name="user">  
3     <p>  
4         <input type="submit" value="Submit">  
5         <input type="reset" value="Reset">  
6 </form>
```



Username:

(ex2-19.html)

Push Buttons (3/3)

● Multiple submit buttons

- If *Add* button is clicked, the form sends:

- **(input-text)** Item : "4GB DDR4"

- **(input-submit)** "Add Item to Cart"

- **(input-submit)** "Delete Item from Cart"

(ex2-20.html)

```
1 <form name="input" action="http://localhost" method="get">
2   <center> Item:
3       <input type="text" name="item" value="4GB DDR4"><p>
4       <input type="submit" name="Add" value="Add Item to Cart">
5       <input type="submit" name="Delete" value="Delete Item from Cart">
6   </center>
7 </form>
```



Item: <input type="text" value="4GB DDR4"/>
<input type="submit" value="Add Item to Cart"/> <input type="submit" value="Delete Item from Cart"/>

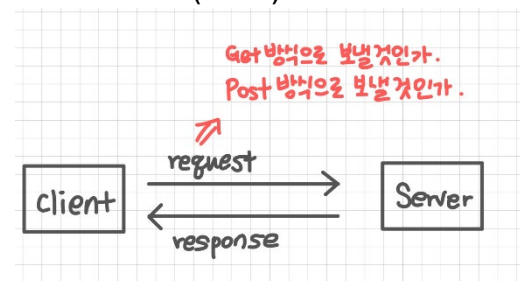
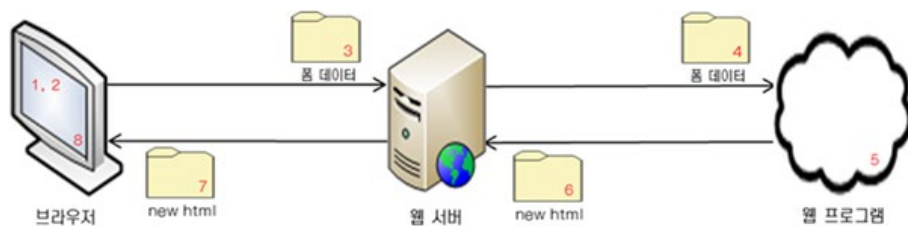
Form Tag

● <form> ... </form>

- Client wants to send data to the server
 - e.g., Login ID & password, address for order at Amazon.com
- Form is used for user input in HTML documents
 - Contains input elements like text fields, checkboxes, radio-buttons, etc.

○ Attributes

- **action**: specifies where to send the form data when a form is submitted (URL)
- **method**: specifies how to send form data (Get, Post)



처리 방식	GET 방식	POST 방식
URL에 데이터 노출 여부	O	X
URL 예시	http://localhost:8080/boardList?name=제목&contents=내용	http://localhost:8080/addBoard
데이터의 위치	Header(헤더)	Body(바디)
캐싱 가능 여부	O	X

Sending Data Using GET (1/2)

● Example

(GetForm.html)

```

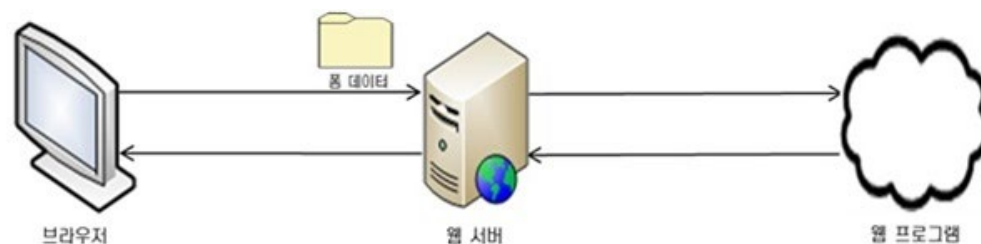
1 <body>
2   <h2 align="center">A sample Form Using GET</h2>
3   <form method="get" action="http://localhost">
4     <center>
5       First name:
6       <input type="text" name="firstName" value="Joe"><br>
7       Last name:
8       <input type="text" name="lastName" value="Hacker"><p>
9       <input type="submit" value="Submit">
10    </center>
11  </form>
12 </body>

```

A Sample Form Using GET

First name:

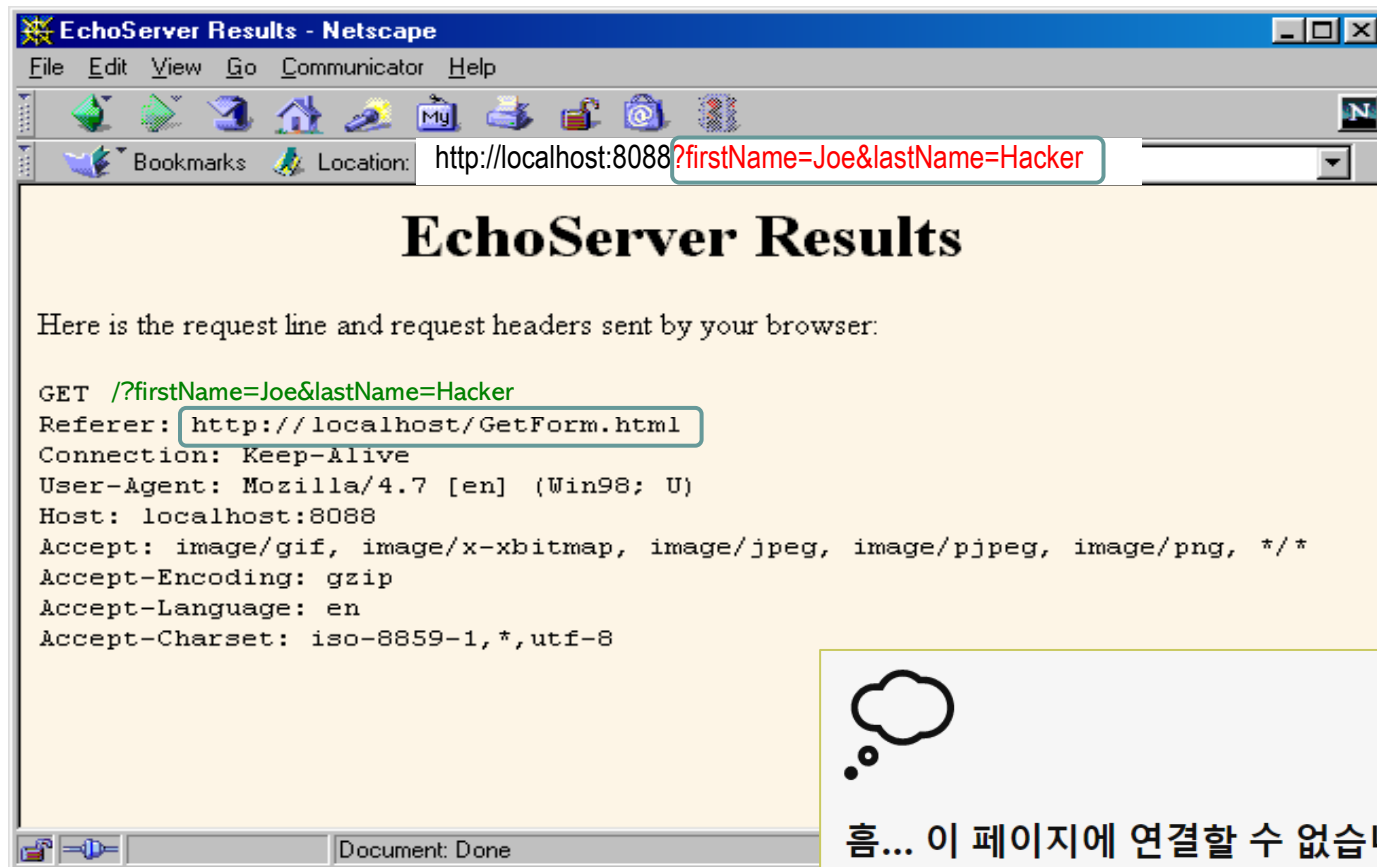
Last name:



`http://localhost?firstName=Joe&lastName=Hacker`

Sending Data Using GET (2/2)

● Submission result



흠... 이 페이지에 연결할 수 없습니다.

localhost이(가) 연결을 거부했습니다.

If there is no server to send to, an error occurred and the address could not be verified.

Sending Data Using POST (1/2)

● Example

(PostForm.html)

```

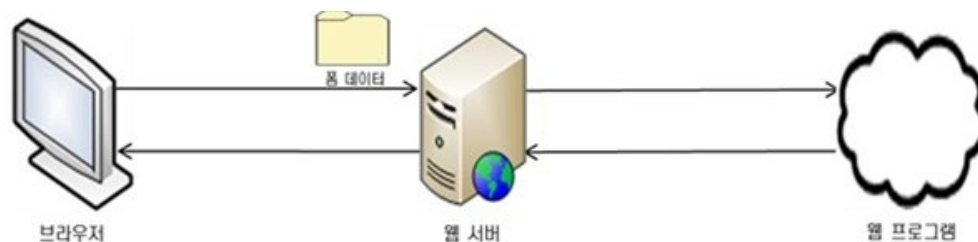
1 <body bgcolor="#FDF5E6">
2   <h2 align="center">A sample Form Using POST</h2>
3   <form method="post" action="http://localhost">
4     <center>
5       First name:
6       <input type="text" name="firstName" value="Joe"><br>
7       Last name:
8       <input type="text" name="lastName" value="Hacker"><p>
9       <input type="submit" value="Submit">
10    </center>
11  </form>
12 </body>

```

A Sample Form Using POST

First name:

Last name:

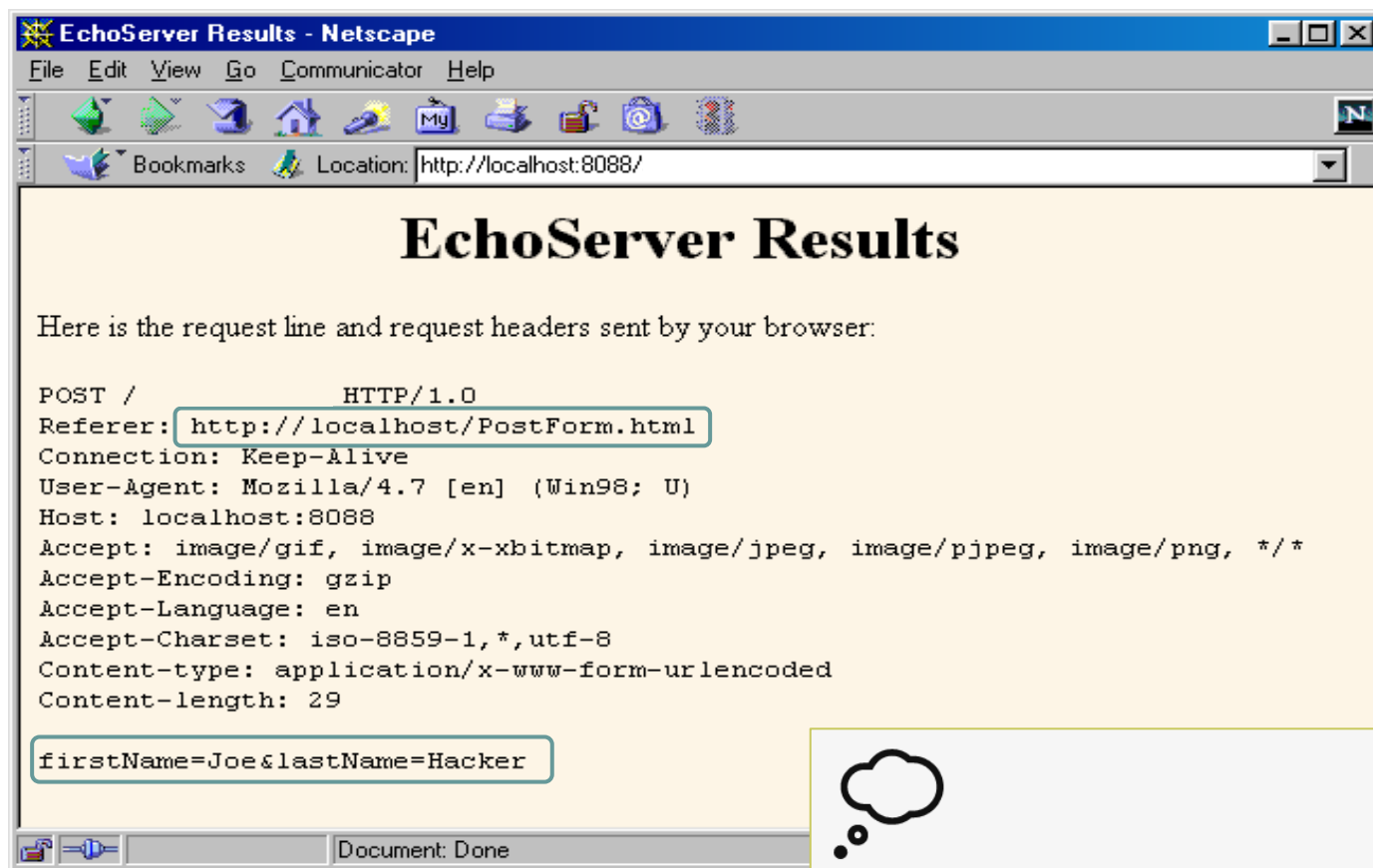


http://localhost:8088/

If there is no server to send to, an error occurred and the address could not be verified.

Sending Data Using POST (2/2)

● Submission result



흠... 이 페이지에 연결할 수 없습니다.

localhost이(가) 연결을 거부했습니다.

Buttons for Choices (1/2)

● Check box (on/off button)

- `<input type="checkbox" name="..." checked>`
- *checked* attribute makes it initially checked
- *name/value* pair sent only if checkbox is checked when a form is submitted (value is "on")

● Radio button (alternative button)

- `<input type="radio" name="..." value="...">`
- All radio buttons in a group should have same **name**
- Only one button in a group can be chosen; pressing a different one makes the previous one unchosen

1. In the past 24 hours, which meals have you enjoyed?

- ☐ Breakfast
- ☐ Lunch
- ☐ Afternoon Snack
- ☐ Dinner
- ☐ None of the Above

Q.What is your most favourite food?

- ☐ Burger
- ☐ Pizza
- ☒ SandWitch
- ☐ Chicken with Rice
- ☐ Chicken with Paratha

Buttons for Choices (2/2)

```

1 <form method="post" action="http://some-site/SpmeProgram">
2   <p>Choose your payment method : <br>
3   <input type="radio" name="Creditcard" value="Visa" checked>VISA<br>
4   <input type="radio" name="Creditcard" value="Master">Master Card<br>
5   <input type="radio" name="Creditcard" value="Amex">American Express<br>
6   <p>
7   <input type="checkbox" name="nonews" checked>
8   Check here if ypu do <i>not</i> want to get our email newsletter.
9 </form>

```



Choose your payment method:

☒ VISA
 ☐ Master Card
 ☐ American Express

☒ Check here if you do *not* want to get our email newsletter.

(ex2-21.html)

Lists for Selection (1/2)

● Combo box

- Creates a drop-down list with multiple options
- Attributes: select gives name, option gives value

```
1 <form>
2     Favorite language
3 <select name="Language">
4     <option value="c">C
5     <option value="c++">C++
6     <option value="java" selected>Java
7     <option value="php">PHP
8     <option value="pascal">Pascal
9 </select>
10 </form>
```

(ex2-22.html)



Favorite language:

- C
- C++
- Java
- PHP
- Pascal

- C
- C++
- java
- php

Lists for Selection (2/2)

● List box

- Identical to combo boxes, but specify attribute size

(ex2-23.html)

```
1 <form>
2     Favorite language<br>
3 <select name="Language" size="5">
4     <option value="c">C
5     <option value="c++">C++
6     <option value="java" selected>Java
7     <option value="php">PHP
8     <option value="pascal">Pascal
9 </select>
10 </form>
```



Favorite language:

- C
- C++
- Java
- PHP
- Pascal

Send image to server

- **input type="Image"**

- ✓ While 'submit' is in the form of a button, The image type shows the image in the form of an image.
- ✓ Since the image is sent to the server, it should not be used in the form of a button.



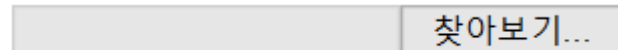
```
<input type="image" src="img/img06.jpg" alt="Image transfer" />
```

Other Controls

● File upload control

- Lets the user select a file and send it to the server

`<input type="file" name="filename">`



- User gets a “Browse...” button

● Hidden fields

- Not shown to user (but can be seen in source)
 - e.g., user ID
- Preset **name** and **value** are sent with form submission

`<input type="hidden" name="userid" value="hiddenVal">`



Exercise 4

[exercise2-4.html](#)

1) Create check boxes with the following question and answer options:

- Question: Which web browser do you prefer? (Check all that apply)
- Answers: Chrome, Firefox, Internet Explorer, Safari, Other

2) Create radio buttons with the following question and answer options:

- Question: How often do you read books?
- Answer options: Never read, Once a week, Twice a week, Three times a week or more

1) { Which web browser do you prefer? (Check all that apply)
☐ Chrome ☐ Firefox ☐ Internet Explorer ☐ Safari ☐ Other

2) { How often do you read books?
☐ Never read
☐ Once a week
☐ Twice a week
☐ Three times a week or more



Exercise 5

exercise2-5.html

- 1) Create an input form with the user name and password fields
- 2) Display a combo box and a list box with the following question and options

(* pre-selected):

- Question: State/territory
- Options: ACT, NSW, NT, QLD*, SA, TAS, VIC, WA

3) {

Username:

Password:

4) {

State/territory:

QLD ▼

State/territory:

QLD
SA
TAS
VIC
WA



Exercise 6

Enter the source code, and check the results.

exercise2-6.html

```
1 <form action="#" method="get">
2   name : <input type="text" name="uname"> <br>
3   ID : <input type="text" name="uid"> <br>
4   Password : <input type="password" name="upw"> <br>
5   Phone : <input type="text" name="uphone1" size="5"> -
6           <input type="text" name="uphone2" size="5"> -
7           <input type="text" name="uphone3" size="5"> <br>
8   Picture : <input type="file" name="upic"> <br>
9   Gender : <input type="radio" name="gender" value="m"> man,
10            <input type="radio" value="w"> woman <br>
11   Language : <input type="checkbox" name="lan" checked value="kor"> Korean,
12              <input type="checkbox" name="lan" value="eng"> English,
13              <input type="checkbox" name="lan" value="jap"> Japanese,
14              <input type="checkbox" name="lan" value="chi"> Chinese <br>
15   Introduce yourself : <textarea rows="5" cols="20"> Briefly introduce yourself. </textarea> <br>
16   Nationality : <select> <option> KOREA </option> <option> USA </option>
17                 <option> JAPAN </option> <option> CHINA </option> </select> <br>
18   favorite foods : <select multiple="multiple"> <option> Kimchi </option>
19                   <option> Bulgogi </option> <option> Pajeon </option>
20                   <option> Bibimbap </option> </select> <br>
21   <input type="submit"> </form>
```



Exercise 6 : Result

name :

ID :

Password :

Phone : - -

Picture :

Gender : ☐ man, ☐ woman

Language : ☒ Korean, ☐ English, ☐ Japanese, ☐ Chinese

Introduce yourself :

Briefly
introduce yourself.

^
v

Nationality :

Kimchi
Bulgogi
Pajeon
Bibimbap

favorite foods :

End of Class

