Table Sections:

Tables notionally occur in 2 and sometimes three part : header, body and footer.

* Three parts are denoted in HTML with thead, tbody and tfoot elements.
* The header includes the column labels, regardless of number of levels in those labels.
* The body includes the data of the table, including the row labels.
* The footer, when it appears, sometimes has the column labels repeated after the body. Some table, the footer contains totals for the columns of data above.
* A table can have multiple body sections, the browser may delimit them with horizontal lines that are thicker than the rule lines within a body section.

Eg:

```
<html>
<head>
  <title> Sections </title>
</head>
<body>
  <table border = "border">
  <thead>
    <tr> <th> Month </th> </tr> <th> Savings </th>
</tr> </thead>
  <tfoot>
    <tr> <td> Sum </td>
         <td> $ 180 </td> </tr>
  </tfoot>
```

```
<tbody>
  <tr> <td> January </td>
       <td> $100 </td>
  </tr>
  <tr> <td> February </td>
       <td> $80 </td>
  </tr>
</tbody>
</table>
<p> <b> Tip : </b> The thead, tbody, tfoot elements
will not affect the layout of the table by default.
CSS can be used to style these elements </p>
</body>
</html>.
```

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Month	Savings
January	$100
February	$80
Sum	$180.

Tip: The thead, tbody, tfoot ----- elements.

Forms:

The most common way for a user to communicate information from a web browser to the server is through a form.

* HTML provides tags to generate the commonly used objects on a screen form.
* These objects are called controls or widgets.
* There are controls for single-line and multiple-line Text collection, checkboxes, radio buttons and menus, among others.
* The control tags are called inline tags.

* The values of all the controls in a form are called form data.

* Every form requires a Submit button, the user clicks the Submit button, the form data is encoded and to web server for processing.

The <form> tag:

The components of a form appear in the content of a <form> tag, which is a block tag, and had several attributes, but action attribute is required.

* The action attribute specifies the URL of the application on the web server that is called when the user clicks the submit button.

* The method attribute of <form> specifies one of the 2 techniques

1) GET
2) POST used to pass the form data to the server.

* Get is the default, if no method attribute is given in the <form> then get is used.

* The form data is coded into a text string when the user clicks the submit button.

The <input> Tag:

The inline tag <input>, used for text, password checkboxes, radio buttons and the action buttons reset, submit, plain.

* The attribute of <input> is type, specifies the kind of control.

(The control kind is its type name eg: checkbox).

* The controls for checkboxes and radio buttons require value attribute, initializes value of the control.

* A text control, which refer to as a text box, create a horizontal box, a user can type a line of text.

* The default size of a text box is 20 characters

* The attribute of <input> is size.

* The user types more characters than will fit in the box, the box is scrolled.

* If the scroll is not to be accessed then use an attribute maxlength to specify the maximum number of characters that the browser accept in box.

Additional characters are ignored.

Eg:

```
<form action = " ">
<p>
   <input type = "text" name = "Name" size = "25" />
</p>
</form>.
```

A line of text typed

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from the above code, the text box collect the whole string, but the string scrolled to right.

b Technologies Laboratory.

* The left end of the line cursor would be part of the value of Name; it does not appear in the box.
* The ends of the line can be viewed in the box by moving the cursor off the ends of the box.
* The controls cannot appear directly in the form content — they are placed in block containers such as paragraph.
* A text box includes a maxlength attribute:

```
<form action = " ">
<p>
<input type = "text" name = "Name" size = "25"
                maxlength = "25" />
</p>
</form>.
```

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* The contents of the text box should not be displayed when it is entered by the user, then a password control can be used.

<input type = "password" name = "myPassword"
size = "10" maxlength = "10" />.

* Only bullets and asterisks are displayed by the browser.
* No restrictions on the characters, can be typed into a text box.

Eg the string "?!34,%" can be entered into text box.

* The text boxes as well as other control elements should be labeled.
* Labeling could be done by simply inserting text into the appropriate places in the form.

phone: <input type = "text" name = "phone" />.

* A control and its label can be connected by putting the control and its label in the content of a label element.

<label> Phone: <input type = "text" name = "phone" />
</label>.

* The text box and its label are encapsulated together.

Benefits to labeling controls:

① Browsers often render the text content of a label element differently to make it stand out.
② If the text content of a label element is selected, the cursor is implicitly moved to the control.
③ The text content of a label element can be rendered by a speech synthesizer on the client machine when selected.

Checkbox and Radio controls are used to collect multiple-choice input from the user.

Checkbox:

It is a single button, either on or off.

① If a checkbox button is on: The value associated with the name of a button is the string assigned to its value attribute.

② If a checkbox button is off: It is not contribute to the form data.

Requirements of checkbox:

name attribute and a value attribute in its <input> tag.

* The attribute checked, assigned the value checked (Eg: checked = "checked") specifies that the checkbox button is initially on.
* checkboxes appear in lists, the list having the same name.
* Checkbox elements should appear in label elements, and the text boxes.

Eg:
```
<html>
<head>
<title> Checkboxes </title>
</head>
```

```
<body> <p> Grocery checklist </p>
 <p>
  <label> <input type = "checkbox" name = "groceries"
      value = "milk" checked = "checked" /> Milk
  </label>
  <label> <input type = "checkbox" name = "groceries"
  value = "bread" /> Bread </label>
  <label> <input type = "checkbox" name = "groceries"
  value = "eggs" /> Eggs </label>
 </p>
</form>
</body>
</html>.
```

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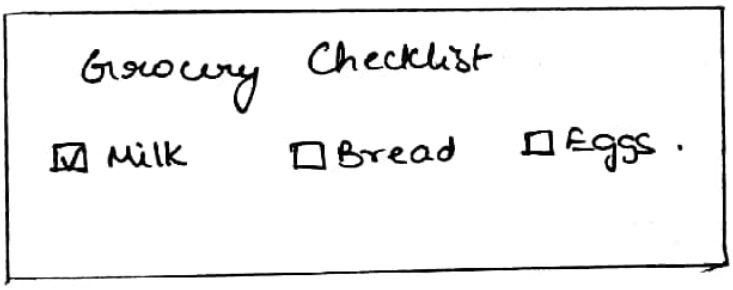

Radio buttons are closely related to checkbox buttons.

* The difference btw a group of radio buttons and a group of checkboxes is that only one radio button can be on or pressed at any time.
* If a radio button is pressed, the button in the group that was proviously on is turned off.
* The type value for radio buttons is radio.
* The attribute in the <input> tag is name.
* The checked attribute is set to the value checked in <input> tag.

Eg: <Html>
<head> <title> Radio </title>
</head>
<body> Age Category
<form action = " ">

<label> <input type = "radio" name = "age"
value = "under20" checked = "checked" />
0 - 19 </label>
<label> <input type = "radio" name = "age"
value = "20-35" /> 20 - 35 </label>
<label> <input type = "radio" name = "age"
value = "36 - 50" /> 36-50 </label>
<label> <input type = "radio" name = "age" value = "over50" />
over age 50 </label>

</form>
</body>
</html>.

Eg:

Age Category

◉ 0-19 ○ 20-35 ○ 36-50 ○ overage 50

The <select> Tag:

If the number of possible choices is large, the menu should be used.

* The menu is specified with a <select> tag

Two kinds of menus:

1. Only one menu item can be selected at a time (radio buttons)
2. Multiple menu items can be selected at a time (checkboxes).

* The other option specified

Eg:

```
<html>
<body>
<form action = " ">
<select name = " fruits " >
  <option> Orange </option>
  <option> Grapes </option>
  <option> pine apple </option>
  <option> Apple </option>
</select>
<input type = " submit " >
</form> </body> </html>
```