🧠 Day 2 – Forms, Tables & Basic Styling

Form Tags, Input Types, Labels, Fieldsets

<form> Tag:

- Used to **collect user input** and submit it.
- Example:

```
<form action="/submit" method="post">
<!-- input fields go here -->
</form>
```

Common <input> Types:

Туре	Purpose	
text	Single line text input	
email	Validates email format	
password	Hides characters (●●●●●)	
number	Accepts numbers only	
date	Select a date	
submit	Submit button	

<label> Tag:

- Used to define a **label** for form fields.
- Helps with accessibility (screen readers).
- Example:

```
<label for="name">Name:</label><input type="text" id="name"/>
```

<fieldset> and <legend>:

- <fieldset>: Groups related form fields.
- <legend>: Title for that group.
- Example:

```
<fieldset>
<legend>Personal Info</legend>
<label>Name: <input type="text" /></label>
</fieldset>
```

Basic Structure:

```
<form action="/submit" method="POST">
  <label for="name">Name:</label>
  <input type="text" id="name" name="name"><br>><br>
  <label for="email">Email:</label>
  <input type="email" id="email" name="email"><br>><input type="email" id="email" name="email"><br>></iededoct>
  <input type="radio" id="male" name="gender" value="male"> Male
  <input type="radio" id="female" name="gender" value="female"> Female
  </fieldset><br>
  <input type="radio" id="female" name="gender" value="female"> Female
  </fieldset><br>
  <input type="submit" value="Register">
  </form>
```

Important Input Types:

- text, email, password, rad io, checkbox, number, date, file, submit
- Fieldset & Legend Used to group related inputs.

2 Table Structure & Attributes

Basic Structure:

```
Name
```

Important Tags:

- Table start
- Table row
- - Table header (bold + center by default)
- - Table data cell

Useful Attributes:

Attribut e	Use	
border	Border for table (use CSS ideally)	
colspan	Merge columns	
rowspan	Merge rows	

Example:

Merged Cell

Basic Table Example:

```
    Name
  Email

    JP

  jp@example.com
```

V Tags Used:

- Start table
- Table row
- - Table heading
- - Table data

Common Attributes:

• border, colspan, rowspan, cellpadding, cellspacing

3 CSS Selectors: Element, Class, ID

• Element Selector:

Applies style to all elements of a type.

```
p {
  color: blue;
}
```

Class Selector:

Used for **group styling**.

```
.intro {
  font-size: 20px;
}

HTML:
Hello
```

• ID Selector:

```
Used for unique styling.
#main {
background-color: yellow;
HTML:
<div id="main"></div>
Example:
<!-- HTML -->
This is a paragraph
This is highlighted
This is important
/* CSS */
p {
color: blue; /* element selector */
.highlight {
background-color: yellow; /* class selector */
#important {
font-weight: bold; /* id selector */

    p → All  tags
className → Use for multiple elements
#idName -> Use for unique elements
```

4 Inline vs Internal vs External CSS

Туре	Where?	Syntax Example
Inline	Inside HTML element	Hello
Internal	Inside <style> in <head></td><td><style>p { color: blue; }</style>	
External	In a .css file	styles.css → p { color: green; } + <link/> tag

5 Basic Styling of Forms & Tables

Form Styling Example:

```
input[type="text"], input[type="email"], input[type="password"] {
  padding: 8px;
  border: 1px solid #ccc;
  border-radius: 5px;
}
```

Table Styling Example:

```
table {
  border-collapse: collapse;
  width: 100%;
}
td, th {
  border: 1px solid #333;
  padding: 10px;
  text-align: center;
}
```

Hands-On Exercises

▼ Task 1: Create a registration form with validation-ready fields

- Fields to include:
 - Full Name, Email, Password, Gender (radio), Skills (checkbox), Country (select),
 Resume Upload (file), Submit button

▼ Task 2: Build a data table

- Example: Student details table with 5 rows
- Add border, spacing, padding, and hover styles

▼ Task 3: Style form inputs & buttons

- Button hover effect
- Rounded borders
- Consistent spacing between fields

☑ Task 4: Apply text styling

- Heading with custom font
- Paragraph with custom color and center alignment