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HTML Tables and Forms

1. What are the elements used to define the structure of an HTML table?

    <table>, <tbody>, <tr>, <th>, and <td>

    There are others for specifics, but these are all the main elements necessary for a regular HTML table.

2. Describe the purpose of a table caption and the table heading elements.

    Table caption is used to give the table a caption of text. Usually to give some sort of context to the contents of the table. A table heading element by default will bold and text align center the contents. This is usually to give a noticeable difference against the normal content as to show it's a description of the data in the column.

3. How are the rowspan and colspan attributes used?

    Rowspan and colspan do exactly the same thing but in different directions. Rowspan is used on a table element, like a <td>, to span down however many rows specified. For example:

    <td rowspan="3">

    This <td> would span down three rows.

    The same action for colspan but from left to right. For example:

    <td colspan="2">

    This <td> would span across two columns.

4. Create a table that correctly uses the caption, thead, tfoot, and tbody elements. Briefly discuss the role of each of these elements.

    <table>

```
<caption>Here's a table</caption>
<thead>
    <tr>
        <th>Hello</th>
        <th>There</th>
    </tr>
</thead>
<tfoot>
    <tr>
        <td>Goodbye</td>
    </tr>
</tfoot>
<tbody>
    <tr>
        <td>I'm in the middle</td>
    </tr>
<tbody>
</table>
```

The <thead> will be at the beginning, the <tbody> the middle, and the <tfoot> at the end of the layout for the table. The caption will be at the beginning of the table. All of these are for layout of the table.

5. What are the drawbacks of using tables for layout?

The bigger the tables get the farther they can go off of the screens of smaller devices. They are difficult to make responsive. Sometimes they don't really fit the flow of a page.

6. What is the difference between HTTP GET and POST?

Both requests are handled by the backend server or API differently. An HTTP GET will usually fetch information, like a webpage for the user. An HTTP POST usually will be used for anything related to submitting a form. That could range anywhere from user authentication to submitting a like on Facebook. A POST will generally store data for a certain amount of time.

7. What is a query string?

In the World Wide Web, a **query string** is the part of a uniform resource locator (URL) containing data that does not fit conveniently into a hierarchical path structure. The **query string** commonly includes fields added to a base URI by a Web browser or other client application, for example as part of an HTML form

From Wikipedia

8. What is URL encoding?

URLs can only be sent over the Internet using the ASCII character-set. Since URLs often contain characters outside the ASCII set, the URL has to be converted into a valid ASCII format. URL encoding replaces unsafe ASCII characters with a "%" followed by two hexadecimal digits. URLs cannot contain spaces. URL encoding normally replaces a space with a plus (+) sign or with %20.

From W3Schools

9. What are the two different ways of passing information via the URL?

Through URL encoding which was discussed in question five. Also through using variables which can be passed through the URL. This is done by using the & in front of the variable name in the URL.

10. What is the purpose of the action attribute?

The action attribute in a form gives the form a path to POST to. So for instance if I was creating a form that I wanted to be processed by my own api that was located at /api/going/to/do/something I would make the action equal to that path.

11. In what situations would you use a radio button? A checkbox?

Radio buttons work great if you want the user to only select one option from a list of options. Checkboxes would be a better choice if you want the user to select more than one choice from a list.

12. What are some of the main additions to form construction in HTML5?

I'm not really sure what this question is asking, but I would guess input types. Newish input types would include: number, date, color, range, search, datalist and tel. Most of these were introduced with HTML 5 and have different browser capabilities.

13. What is web accessibility?

Web accessibility refers to the inclusive practice of removing barriers that prevent interaction with, or access to websites, by people with disabilities. When sites are correctly designed, developed and edited, all users have equal access to information and functionality.

From Wikipedia

14. How can one make an HTML table more accessible? Create an example accessible table with three columns and three rows in which the first row contains table headings.

The table needs to have a good structure so screen readers can read the content more accurately.

<table>

```
<caption>Web Accessibility is Great</caption>

<thead>

        <tr>

                <th>Read</th>

                <th>Some</th>

                <th>Stuff</th>

        </tr>

</thead>

<tfoot>

        <tr>

                <td>This</td>

                <td>Is</td>

                <td>Goodbye</td>

        </tr>

</tfoot>

<tbody>

        <tr>

                <td>Body</td>

                <td>Content</td>

                <td>Here</td>

        </tr>

<tbody>
```

</table>

	15. What are microformats? What is their purpose?

		Microformats are small patterns of HTML to represent commonly published things like people, events, blog posts, reviews and tags in web pages. Microformats are the quickest & simplest way to provide an API to the information on your website.

		From Microformats.org Wiki

		They are for standardizing the architecture of information on the internet. I would imagine they are one of the big players for SEO.