

# Front-end Essentials

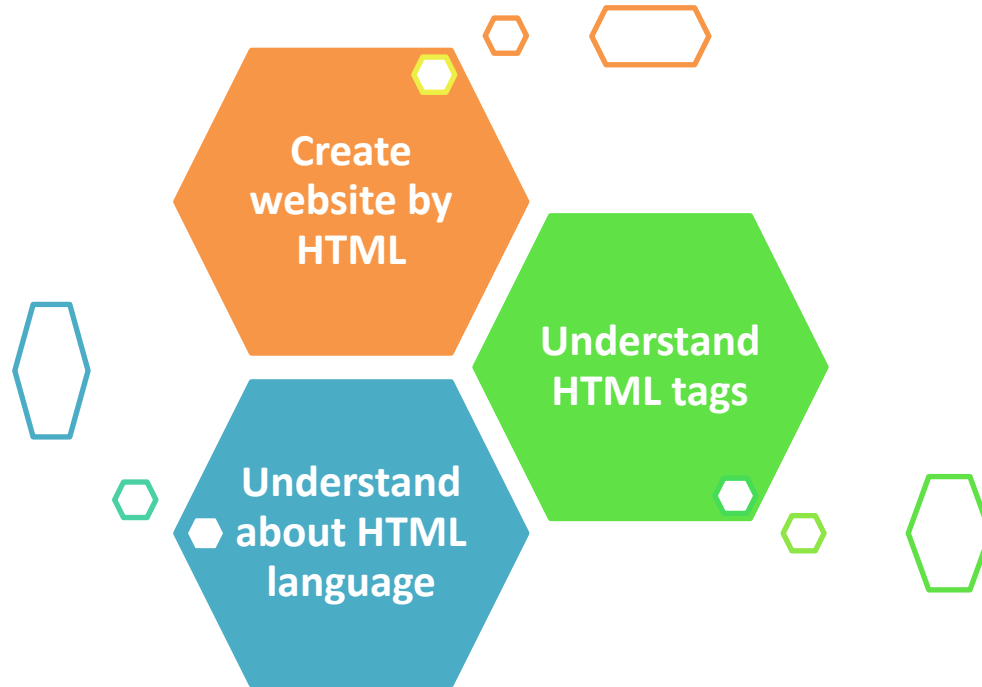
*HTML Essentials*



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- HTML Introduction
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- Working with Forms

# Lesson Objectives



# Lesson Objectives

- Able to create website using HTML
- Understand core concepts of HTML: syntax, tags
- Able to display data using Table
- Able handle user input using Forms Elements

## Section 1

# HTML Introduction

- **Hyper Text Markup Language**
- **Markup** language for **describing** web pages
- By using HTML, we can:
  - ✓ Control the **appearance** of the page
  - ✓ **Publish/retrieve** online documents
  - ✓ **Create** online forms

If you would like information about a specific machine, browse to that machine and click the Request Information link.

#### Information Request

Company Name *	<input type="text"/>
Contact Name *	<input type="text"/>
Title/Position *	<input type="text"/>
Address *	<input type="text"/>
City *	<input type="text"/>
State/Province *	<input type="text"/>
Zip/Postal Code *	<input type="text"/>
Country *	<input type="text"/>
Phone *	<input type="text"/>
Fax	<input type="text"/>
Email *	<input type="text"/>
Company Website	<input type="text"/>

Please send me information on the following machines \*

**Small Roll Rewinders**

☐ DJF

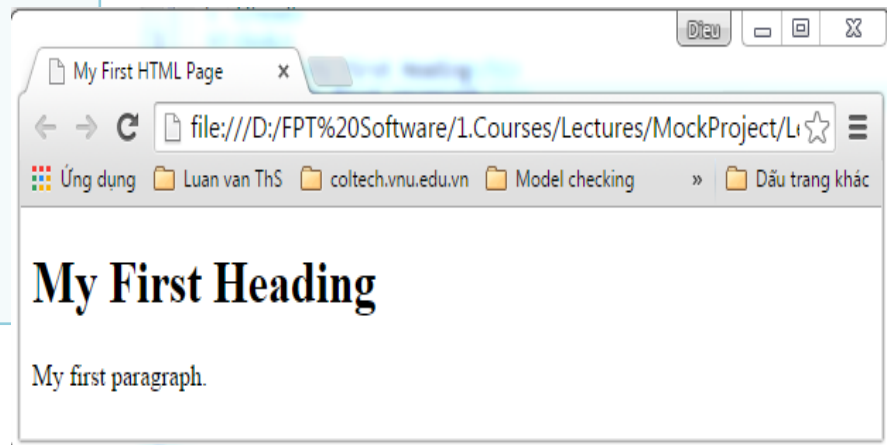
☐ JIF

☒ JIS

Material/Converting Specifications

Additional Comments

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML>
<html>
<head>
<title>My First HTML Page</title>
</head>
<body>
    <h1>My First Heading</h1>
    <p>My first paragraph.</p>
</body>
</html>
```



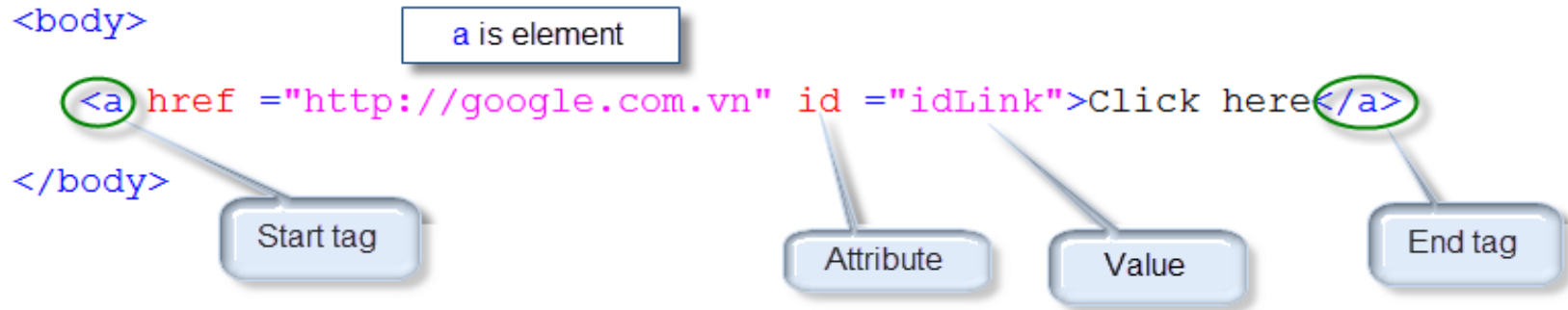
- **Hyper Text Markup Language**
- **Markup** language for **describing** web pages
- Setup a standard HTML web page



## Section 2

# HTML Syntax

- **HTML Element** consists of
  - ✓ **Element** - identifies the tag
  - ✓ **Attribute** - describes the tag
  - ✓ **Value** - the content that is assigned to the attribute
- Each tag in HTML start with **start tag** and **finish** by close tag



- An **HTML element** is everything from the *start tag* to the *end tag*:

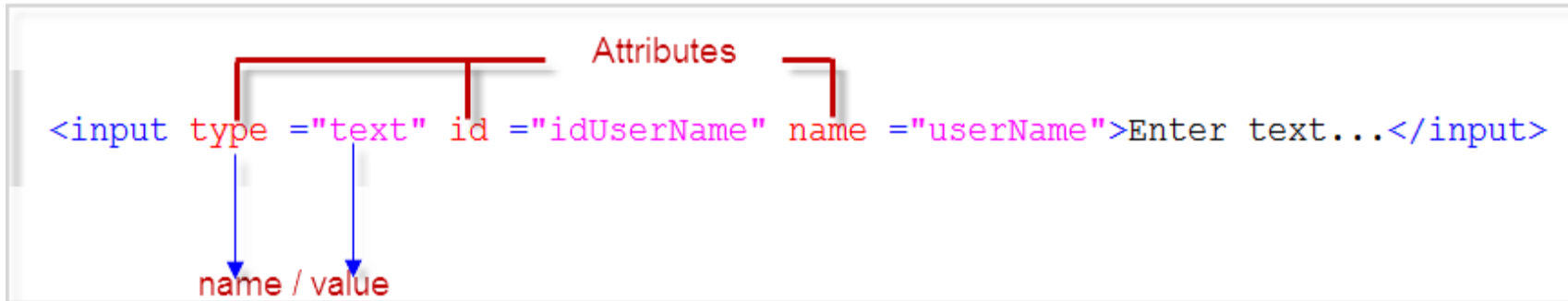
Start tag *	Element content	End tag *
<p>	This is a paragraph	</p>
<a href="default.htm">	This is a link	</a>

- **p, a, br** are elements

- Comment tags are used to insert comments in the HTML source code.
- Comments help reader/writer to understand the code

```
<!-- Write your comments here -->
```

- Attributes provide **additional information** about an element.
- Attributes are always specified in **the start tag**
- Attributes come in name/value pairs like: **name="value"**

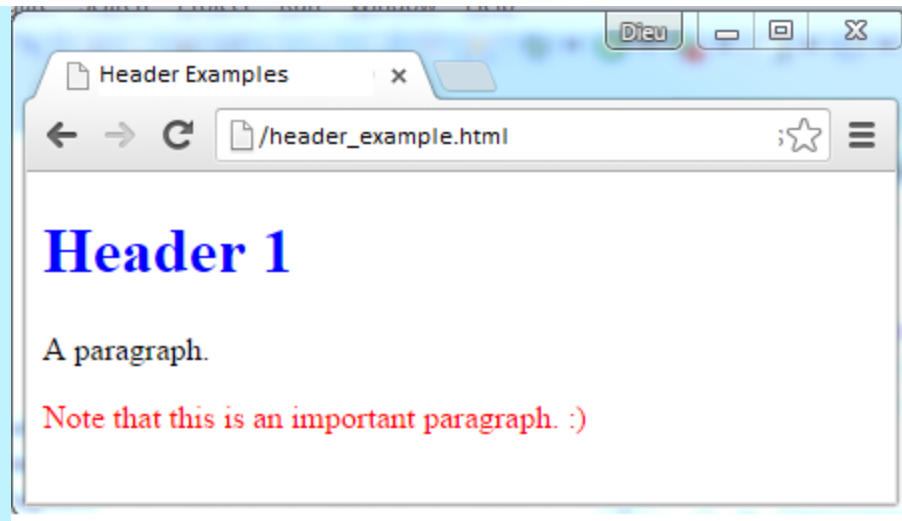


# HTML Syntax - Common Attributes

Attribute	Value	Description
class	<i>classname</i>	Specifies a classname for an element
id	<i>id</i>	Specifies a unique id for an element
style	<i>Style definition</i>	Specifies an inline style for an element
title	<i>Tooltip text</i>	Specifies extra information about an element (displayed as a tool tip)
Name	<i>Name</i>	Specifies the name for an element mainly used in put

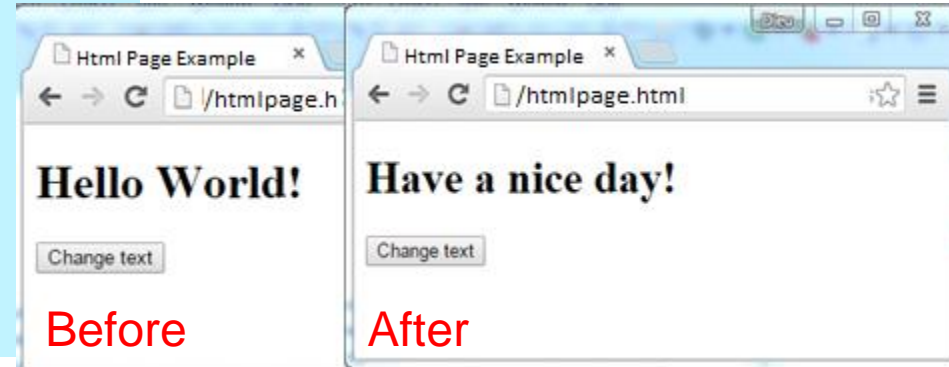
# HTML Syntax - Sample 1

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style type="text/css">
  h1.intro {
    color: blue;
  }
  p.important {
    color: red;
  }
</style>
</head>
<body>
  <h1 class="intro">Header 1</h1>
  <p>A paragraph.</p>
  <p class="important">Note that this is an important paragraph. :)</p>
</body>
</html>
```



# HTML Syntax - Sample 2

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<script type="text/javascript">
function displayResult() {
    document.getElementById("myHeader").innerHTML = "Have a
nice day!";
}
</script>
</head>
<body>
    <h1 id="myHeader">Hello World!</h1>
    <button onclick="displayResult()">Change
text</button>
</body>
</html>
```



Before

After



- HTML Element **consist** of Element, Attribute, Value
- Each tag in HTML start with **start tag** and **finish** by close tag
- Attributes provide **additional information** about an element.
- Common Attributes are **id, class, name, title**

## Section 3

# HTML Tags

- Heading
- Horizontal Rules
- Paragraph
  - ✓ Pre-formatted
- Hyperlink
- Image tag
- Listing
- Iframes
- Physical Formatting

- Are used to define **HTML headings**, includes six levels of document **headings**:

`<h1 ...>Text h1</h1>`

`<h2 ...>Text h2</h2>`

`<h3 ...>Text h3</h3>`

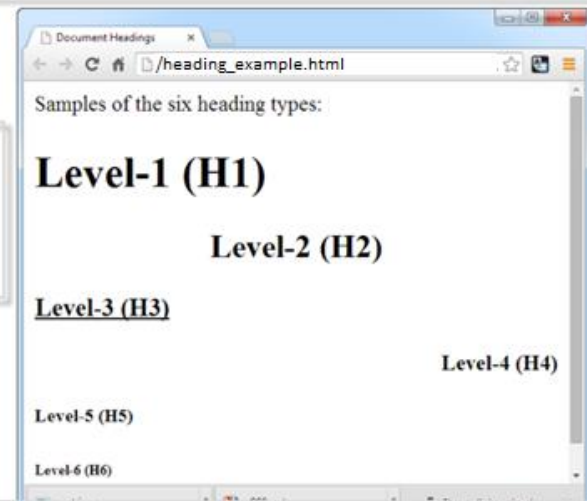
`<h4 ...>Text h4</h4>`

`<h5 ...>Text h5</h5>`

`<h6 ...>Text h6</h6>`

```
<HTML>
<HEAD>
  <TITLE>Document Headings</TITLE>
</HEAD>
<BODY>
  Samples of the six heading types:
  <H1>Level-1 (H1)</H1>
  <H2 ALIGN="center">Level-2 (H2)</H2>
  <H3><U>Level-3 (H3)</U></H3>
  <H4 ALIGN="right">Level-4 (H4)</H4>
  <H5>Level-5 (H5)</H5>
  <H6>Level-6 (H6)</H6>
</BODY>
</HTML>
```

*ALIGN="position" with value: left (default), center or right*



- The **<hr>** tag defines a thematic break in an HTML page, and is most often displayed as a horizontal rule.
- The **<hr>** element is used to separate content (or define a change) in an HTML page:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<h1>This is heading 1</h1>
<p>This is some text.</p>
<hr>

<h2>This is heading 2</h2>
<p>This is some other text.</p>
<hr>

<h2>This is heading 2</h2>
<p>This is some other text.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

## This is heading 1

This is some text.

## This is heading 2

This is some other text.

## This is heading 2

This is some other text.

- HTML documents are divided into paragraphs.
  - ✓ `<p>` defines a paragraph
  - ✓ Add `align = "position"` (left, center, right)
  - ✓ Multiple `<P>`'s do not create blank lines

Fully-specified text uses `<P>` and `</P>`

But `</P>` is optional

acronym syntax

Full syntax

```
<HTML>
<HEAD>
  <TITLE></TITLE>
</HEAD>
<BODY>
  <P>Here is some text </P>
  <P ALIGN="center"> Centered text </P>
  <P><P><P>
  <P ALIGN="right"> Right-justified text
  <!-- Note: no closing /P tag is not a problem -->
</BODY>
</HTML>
```

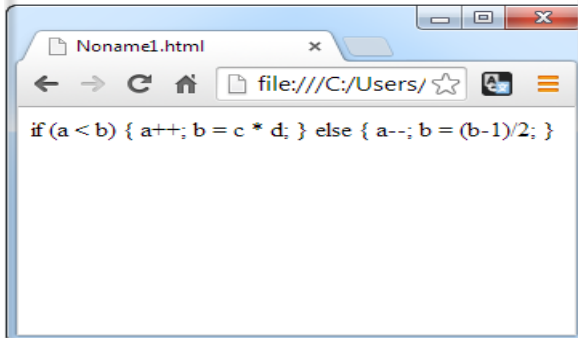


- The HTML **<pre>** Element
  - ✓ The HTML **<pre>** element defines preformatted text.
  - ✓ The text inside a **<pre>** element is displayed in a **fixed-width** font (usually Courier), and it preserves both **spaces** and **line breaks**.

- Don't Forget the End Tag
- HTML Line Breaks: the **Poem Problem**

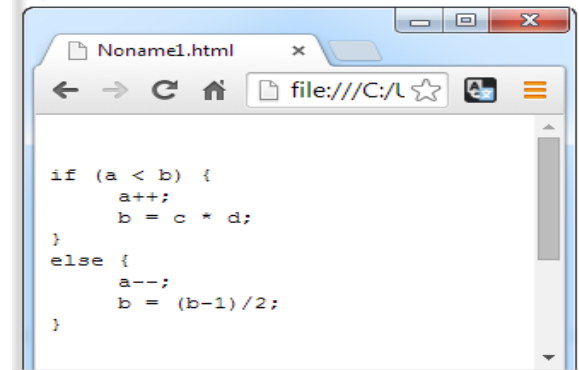
```
<body>
  if (a < b) {
    a++;
    b = c * d;
  }
  else {
    a--;
    b = (b-1)/2;
  }
</body>
```

not using <PRE> tag



```
<PRE>
  if (a < b) {
    a++;
    b = c * d;
  }
  else {
    a--;
    b = (b-1)/2;
  }
</PRE>
```

Using <PRE> tag





- Used to link from one page to another.
- **Syntax:** `<a href="url">Content</a>`

**Link to an absolute URL:**

If you get spam, contact `<A HREF="http:www.microsoft.com">` Microsoft `</A>` to report the problem.

1

**Link to a relative URL:**

See these `<A HREF="#references">` references `</A>` concerning our fine products.

2

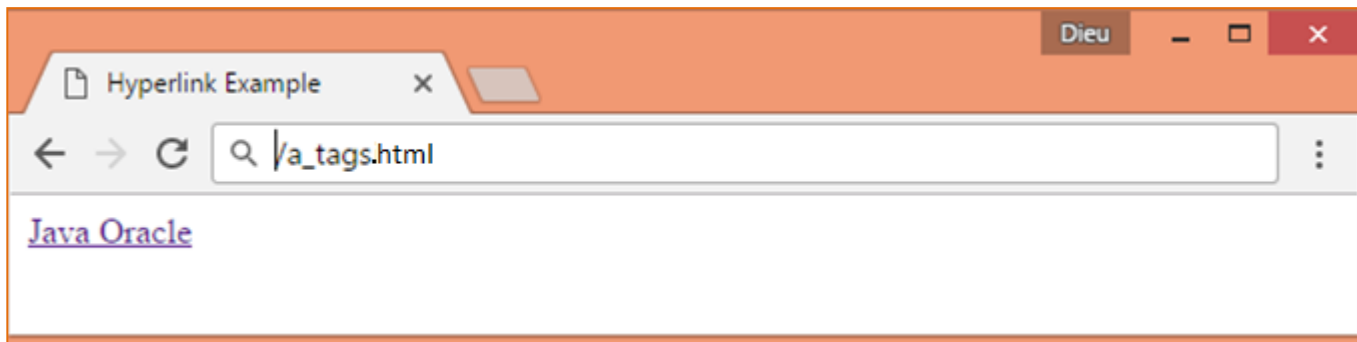
**Link to a section within a URL:**

Amazon provided a `<A HREF="www.amazon.com/#reference">` reference for our company. `</A>`

3

# HTML Tags - Anchor Example 1

```
<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD HTML 4.01 Transitional//EN"
"http://www.w3.org/TR/html4/loose.dtd">
<html>
<head>
<meta http-equiv="Content-Type" content="text/html; charset=ISO-8859-1">
  <title>Hyperlink Example</title>
</head>
<body>
  <a href="https://www.oracle.com/java/index.html">Java Oracle</a>
</body>
</html>
```



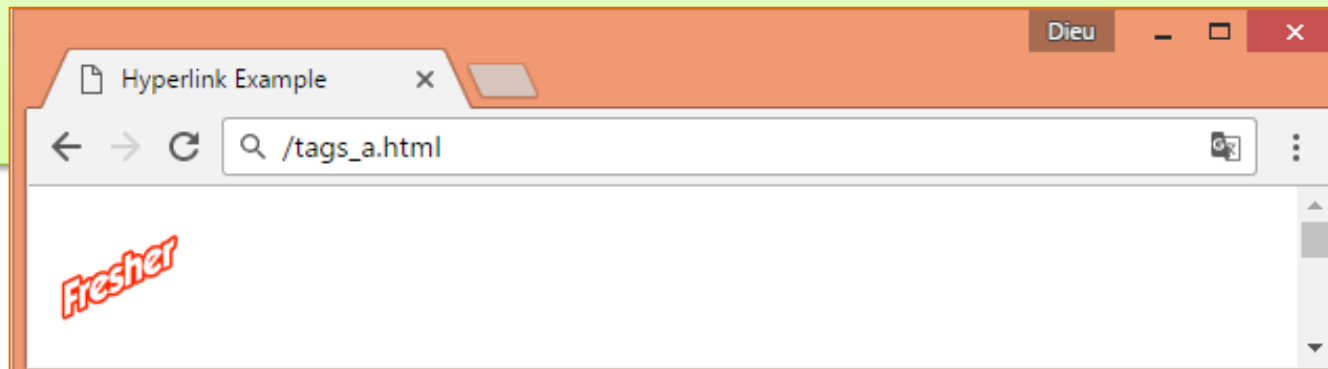
# HTML Tags - Anchor Example 2

```
<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD HTML 4.01 Transitional//EN"
"http://www.w3.org/TR/html4/loose.dtd">
<html>
<head>
<meta http-equiv="Content-Type" content="text/html; charset=ISO-8859-1">
  <title>Hyperlink Example</title>
</head>
<body>
  <!-- Local Links -->
  <a href="GuestRegister.jsp">Sign up</a>
</body>
</html>
```



# HTML Tags - Anchor Example 3

```
<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD HTML 4.01 Transitional//EN"
"http://www.w3.org/TR/html4/loose.dtd">
<html>
<head>
<meta http-equiv="Content-Type" content="text/html; charset=ISO-8859-1">
  <title>Hyperlink Example</title>
</head>
<body>
  <a href="GuestRegister.jsp">
    
  </a>
</body>
</html>
```



# HTML Tags - Anchor Example 4

```
<!--First, create a bookmark with the id attribute-->
```

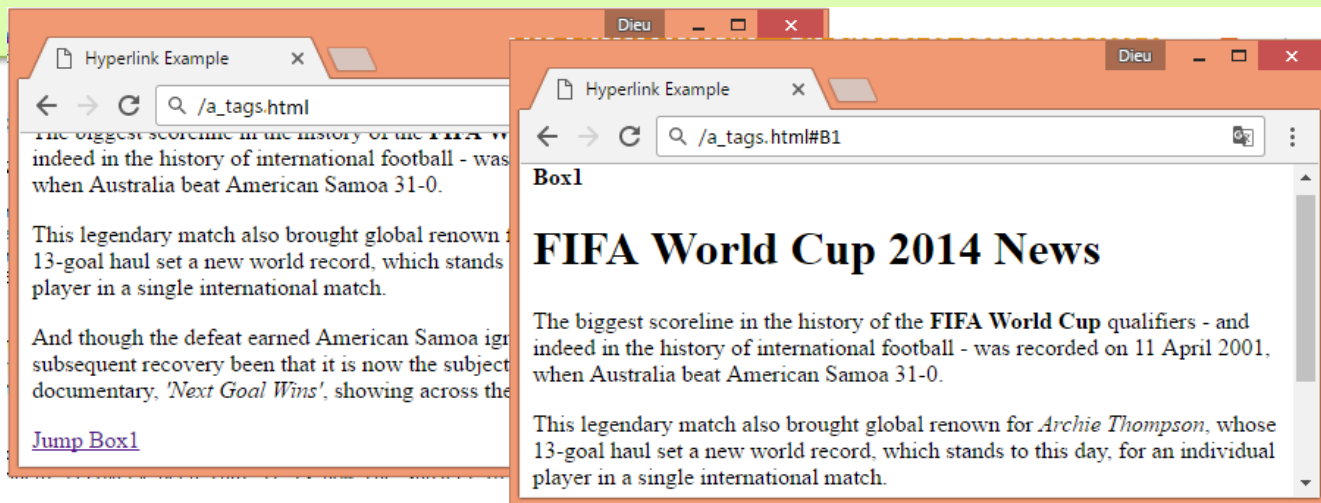
```
<div id="B1"><b>Box1</b></div>
```

```
<!--Then, add a link to the bookmark ("Jump to Box1"), from within the same page-->
```

```
<a href="#B1">Jump to Box1</a>
```

```
<!--Or, add a link to the bookmark ("Jump to Box1"), from another page-->
```

```
<a href="html_demo.html#B1">Jump to Box1</a>
```



- Used to display image on a web page

- **Syntax:**

```

```

- **In which:**

- ✓ The **src** attribute specifies the URL (web address) of the image;
- ✓ The **alt** attribute provides an alternate text for an image;
- ✓ The **style** attribute to specify the width and height of an image;

- Images scale to fit the space allowed.

Align=position	Image/Text Placement
Left	Image on left edge; text flows to right of image
Right	Image on right edge; text flows to left
Top	Image is left; words align with top of image
Bottom	Image is left; words align with bottom of image
Middle	Words align with middle of image

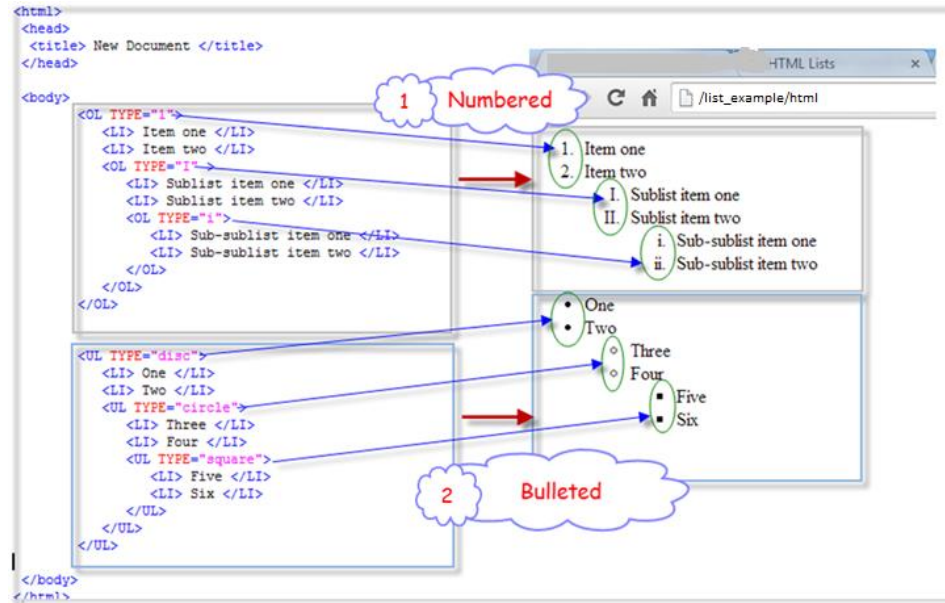
# HTML Tags – Images Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title>Images tag</title>
</head>
<body>
<h1>FIFA World Cup 2014 News</h1>
<p>
    
    The biggest scoreline in the history of the
<strong>FIFA World Cup</strong> qualifiers -
    and indeed in the history of international
    football - was recorded on 11 April 2001,
    when Australia beat American Samoa 31-0.
</p>
</body>
</html>
```





- Use to order list of items by Numbered (Ordered List) or Bulleted (Unordered List):



## ■ Unordered HTML Lists - The Style Attribute

Style	Description
list-style-type:disc	The list items will be marked with bullets (default)
list-style-type:circle	The list items will be marked with circles
list-style-type:square	The list items will be marked with squares
list-style-type:none	The list items will not be marked

## ■ Ordered HTML Lists - The Style Attribute

Style	Description
list-style-type:decimal	The list items will be numbered with numbers (default)
list-style-type:upper-alpha	The list items will be numbered with uppercase letters
list-style-type:lower-alpha	The list items will be numbered with lowercase letters
list-style-type:upper-roman	The list items will be numbered with uppercase roman numbers
list-style-type:lower-roman	The list items will be numbered with lowercase roman numbers

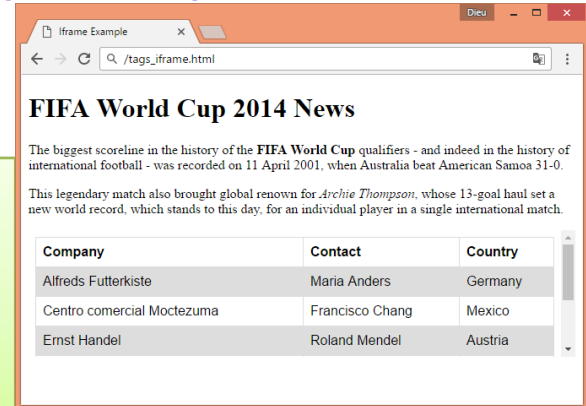
- An iframe is used to display another web page within a web page.

- **Syntax:**

```
<iframe src="url"
        style="border: border; width: width; height: height">
</iframe>
```

- **Example**

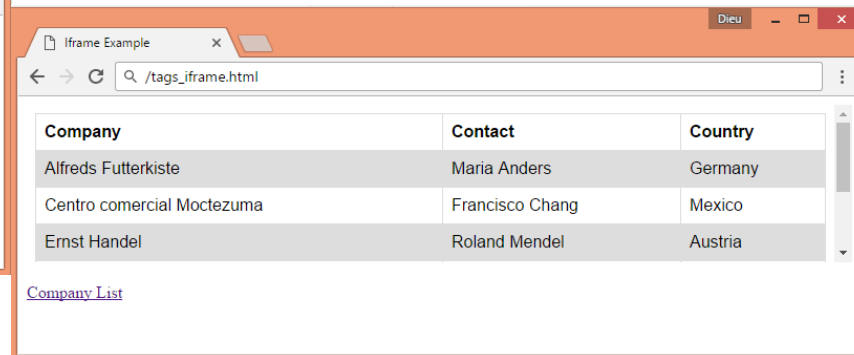
```
<iframe src="tags_table.html"
        style="border: none; width: 100%;
height: 40%">
</iframe>
```



- An iframe can be used as the target frame for a link.
- The **target** attribute of the link must refer to the **name** attribute of the iframe

## ■ Example:

```
<iframe src="tags_img.html"
      name="iframe_a" style="border: none; width: 100%; height: 40%">
</iframe>
<p><a href="tags_table.html" target="iframe_a">Company List</a></p>
```



- The `<div>` tag defines a division or a section in an HTML document.
- The `<div>` tag is used to group block-elements to format them with CSS.
- **Tip:** The `<div>` element is very often used together with CSS, to layout a web page.

## ■ Example:

```
<div style="color:#0000FF">  
  <h3>This is a heading</h3>  
  <p>This is a paragraph.</p>  
</div>
```



- A file path describes the location of a file in a web site's folder structure.
- File paths are used when linking to external files like:
  - ✓ Web pages
  - ✓ Images
  - ✓ Style sheets
  - ✓ JavaScript

Path	Description
<code>&lt;img src="picture.jpg"&gt;</code>	picture.jpg is located in the same folder as the current page
<code>&lt;img src="images/picture.jpg"&gt;</code>	picture.jpg is located in the images folder located in the current folder
<code>&lt;img src="/images/picture.jpg"&gt;</code>	picture.jpg is located in the images folder located at the root of the current web
<code>&lt;img src="../picture.jpg"&gt;</code>	picture.jpg is located in the folder one level up from the current folder

# HTML Tags – Formatting Tags 1

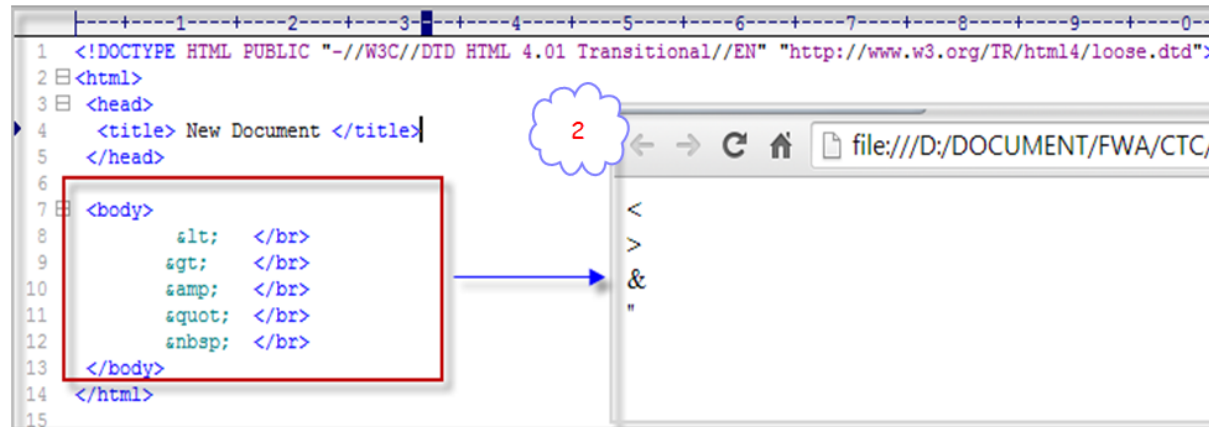
HTML code	Output
This is <b>bold</b>	This is <b>bold</b>
This is <big>big font</big>	This is big font
This is <i>italic</i>	This is <i>italic</i>
Was <s>\$50</s>; now \$40	Was <del>\$50</del> ; now \$40
This is <small>small</small>	This is small
H<sub>2</sub>O	H <sub>2</sub> O
May 5<sup>th</sup> 2005	May 5 <sup>th</sup> 2005
<tt>fixed-width font</tt>	fixed-width font
This is <u>underlined</u>	This is <u>underlined</u>

# HTML Tags – Formatting Tags 2

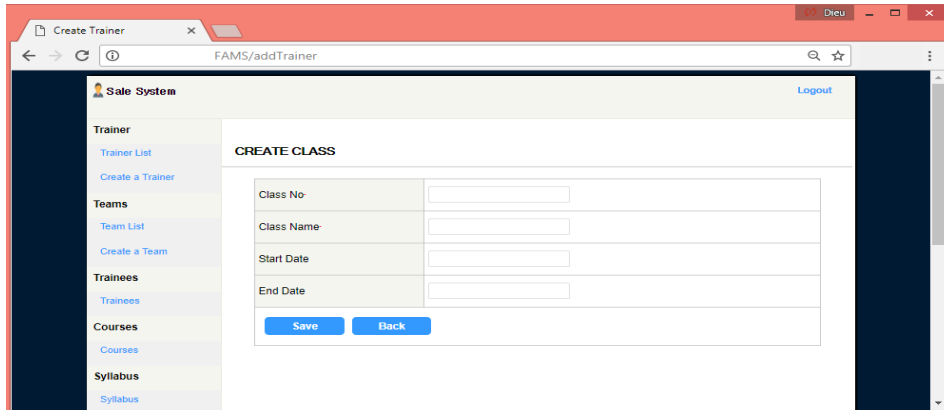
HTML code	Output
<code>&lt;cite&gt;The Scream&lt;/cite&gt; by Edward Munch. Painted in 1893.</code>	<i>The Scream</i> by Edward Munch. Painted in 1893.
<code>&lt;code&gt;y = m * x + b&lt;/code&gt;</code>	<code>y = m * x + b</code>
<code>&lt;del&gt;Deleted&lt;/del&gt; text</code>	Deleted text
<code>&lt;dfn&gt;definition&lt;/dfn&gt; text</code>	<i>definition</i> text
<code>This is &lt;em&gt;emphasized &lt;/em&gt;.</code>	This is <i>emphasized</i> .
<code>&lt;ins&gt;inserted&lt;/ins&gt; text</code>	<u>inserted</u> text
<code>&lt;kbd&gt;code&lt;/kbd&gt; sample</code>	code sample
<code>&lt;samp&gt;code&lt;/samp&gt; sample</code>	code sample
<code>This is &lt;strong&gt;strong&lt;/strong&gt;.</code>	This is <b>strong</b> .
<code>&lt;var&gt;program&lt;/var&gt; variable</code>	program variable

- Help HTML to recognize and display special characters

Character	Use
<	&lt;
>	&gt;
&	&amp;
"	&quot;
Space	&nbsp;



- In this exercise you will create a simple HTML page having title, heading, paragraph, em, strong, list, images tags.
- On completion, the page will look like following.



This is a demo image

## FIFA World Cup 2014 News

The biggest scoreline in the history of the **FIFA World Cup** qualifiers - and indeed in the history of international football - was recorded on 11 April 2001, when Australia beat American Samoa 31-0.

This legendary match also brought global renown for *Archie Thompson*, whose 13-goal haul set a new world record, which stands to this day, for an individual player in a single international match.

And though the defeat earned American Samoa ignominy, so inspiring has their subsequent recovery been that it is now the subject of an acclaimed documentary, *'Next Goal Wins'*, showing across the world.

## Destinations

- [BELO HORIZONTE, STADIUM : Estadio Mineirao](#)
- [BRASILIA, STADIUM : Estadio Nacional](#)
- [CUIABA, STADIUM : Arena Pantanal](#)
- [CURITIBA, STADIUM : Arena da Baixada](#)
- [FORTALEZA, STADIUM : Estadio Castelao](#)
- [MANAUS, STADIUM : Arena Amazonia](#)
- [NATAL, STADIUM : Estadio das Dunas](#)
- [PORTO ALEGRE, STADIUM : Estadio Beira-Rio](#)
- [RECIFE, STADIUM : Arena Pernambuco](#)
- [RIO DE JANEIRO, STADIUM : Maracanã - Estádio Jornalista Mário Filho](#)
- [SALVADOR, STADIUM : Arena Fonte Nova](#)
- [SAO PAULO, STADIUM : Arena de Sao Paulo](#)



- Heading tags can be defined as a title or a subtitle
- Horizontal rules defines a thematic break
- Paragraph tag define a paragraph
- Anchor tag defines a hyperlink that links one page to another page
- To display image on a web use Image tag

- To display a list use either Ordered List or Unordered List
- Use iframe to display another web page within a web page
- Use div tag to group block-elements into different division or section
- When link to external resource, make use HTML file path is correct
- HTML provide many formatting tags such as bold, big, italic, small, underlined, strong
- Display special character with **&lt;, &gt;**



## Section 4

# Working with Table

- To draw table on web page, includes tags bellow here:

- ✓ **<TABLE>** table tag
- ✓ **<TH>** table column header
- ✓ **<TR>** table row
- ✓ **<TD>** table data element

Heading1	Heading2
Row1 Col1 Data	Row1 Col2 Data
Row2 Col1 Data	Row2 Col2 Data

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style type="text/css">
table, th, td {
border: 1px solid black;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<table style="width: 100%;">
  <tr>
    <th>Heading1</th>
    <th>Heading2</th>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>Row1 Col1 Data</td>
    <td>Row1 Col2 Data</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>Row2 Col1 Data</td>
    <td>Row2 Col2 Data</td>
  </tr>
</table>
</body>
</html>
```

- **align**="*position*": **left**, **center**, **right** for table.
- **border**="*number*": width in pixels of border (including any cell spacing, default 0).
- **cellspacing**="*number*": spacing in pixels between cells, default about 3
- **cellpadding**="*number*": space in pixels between cell border and table element, default about 1.
- **width**, **height**="*number*[%] ": width or height in pixels or percentage of page/frame width.

## Code snippet

```
<b>Ubuntu Versions</b>
<table cellpadding="10px" cellspacing="10px"
      align="center"width="90%">

<tr>
  <th>Code Name</th>
  <th>Versions</th>
</tr>
<tr>
  <td>Maverick Meerkat</td>
  <td>10.10</td>
</tr>
...
</table>
```

The screenshot shows a web browser window titled 'Table Examples' with the address bar displaying '/tags\_table.html'. The rendered table is titled 'Ubuntu Versions' and contains two columns: 'Code Name' and 'Versions'. The table has a visible border, and the spacing between cells and the padding within cells are highlighted with red arrows and labels.

Code Name	Versions
Maverick Meerkat	10.10
Lucid Lynx	10.04
Karmic Koala	9.10
Jaunty Jackalope	9.04

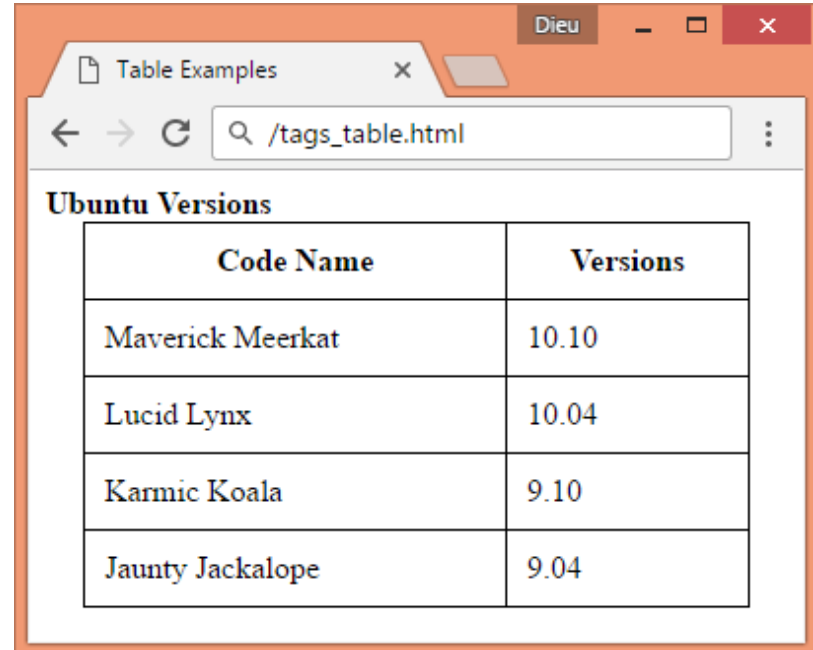
Annotations:

- border**: Points to the outer border of the table.
- cellspacing**: Points to the space between the table and its cells.
- cellpadding**: Points to the space within the table cells.

- If you want the borders to collapse into one border, add the CSS **border-collapse** property:

## Code snippet

```
table, th, td {  
    border: 1px solid black;  
    border-collapse: collapse;  
}
```



The screenshot shows a web browser window with the title 'Table Examples'. The address bar shows the file path '/tags\_table.html'. The page content displays a table titled 'Ubuntu Versions'. The table has two columns: 'Code Name' and 'Versions'. The rows are: 'Maverick Meerkat' (10.10), 'Lucid Lynx' (10.04), 'Karmic Koala' (9.10), and 'Jaunty Jackalope' (9.04). The borders of the table and its cells are collapsed into a single border.

Code Name	Versions
Maverick Meerkat	10.10
Lucid Lynx	10.04
Karmic Koala	9.10
Jaunty Jackalope	9.04

## ■ **<tr> Attributes:**

- ✓ **align**-- left, center, right
- ✓ **valign**-- top, middle, bottom
- ✓ **bgcolor**-- background color

## ■ **<td> Attributes:**

- ✓ **colspan**: how many columns this cell occupies
- ✓ **rowspan** – how many rows this cell occupies
- ✓ **padding** -- the space between the cell content and its borders

# HTML Table – Table Row/Data Attributes 2

```
<b>Ubuntu Versions</b>
<table cellpadding="10px" cellspacing="10px" align="center" width="90%">
<tr>
    <th>Code Name</th>
    <th>Versions</th>
    <th>Notes</th>
</tr>
<tr align="center" valign="top" bgcolor="#f5f5f0">
    <td>Maverick Meerkat</td>
    <td>10.10</td>
    <td rowspan="2" valign="middle">
        <span style="color: red">rowspan</span>
    </td>
</tr>
<tr>
    <td>Lucid Lynx</td>
    <td>10.04</td>
</tr>
<tr align="center" valign="middle">
    <td colspan="3">
        <span style="color: red">colspan</span>
    </td>
</tr>
</table>
```

Code Name	Versions	Notes
Maverick Meerkat	10.10	rowspan
Lucid Lynx	10.04	
colspan		

- To display table like (rows, columns) on web page use table
- Table tag has many attributes such as align, border, width, height
- Each row/data also have their own attributes
- Change attribute will effect the look and feel of table

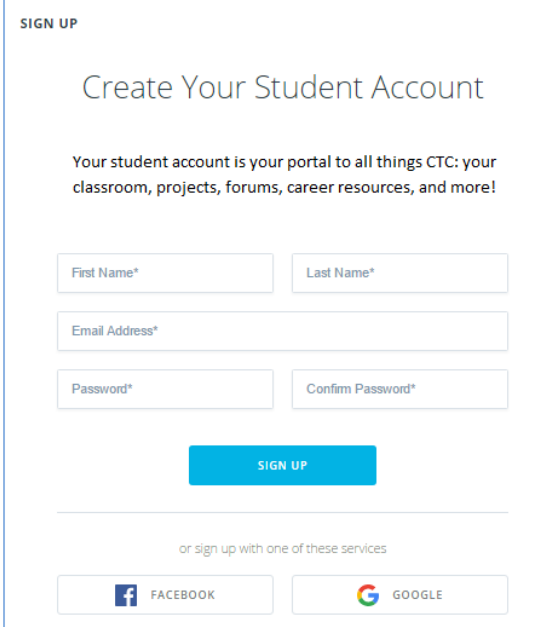


## Section 5

# Working with Forms

## ■ Use cases of Forms

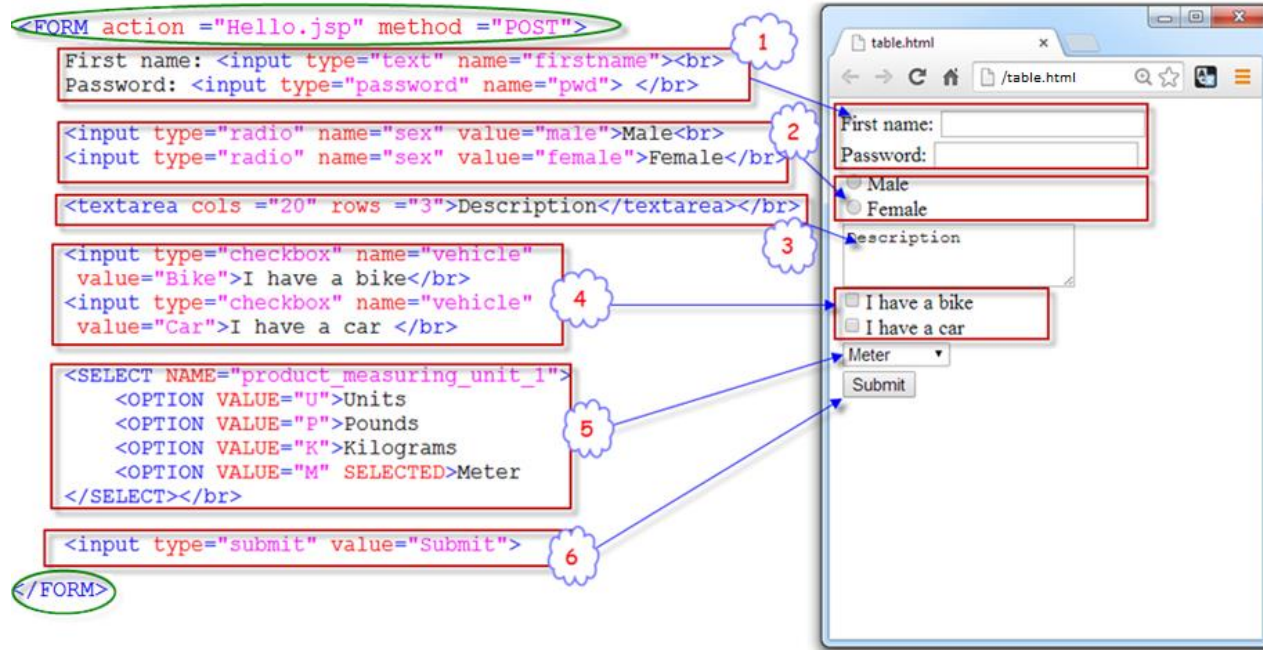
- ✓ **Collecting** names, addresses, telephone numbers, e-mail addresses, and other information to register users for a service or event
- ✓ **Gathering information** for the purchase of an item.
- ✓ **For example**, if we want to purchase a book over the Internet, we would be required to fill in our name, mailing address, mode of payment, and so on



The screenshot shows a 'SIGN UP' form titled 'Create Your Student Account'. Below the title is a descriptive sentence: 'Your student account is your portal to all things CTC: your classroom, projects, forums, career resources, and more!'. The form contains five input fields: 'First Name\*', 'Last Name\*', 'Email Address\*', 'Password\*', and 'Confirm Password\*'. A blue 'SIGN UP' button is positioned below these fields. At the bottom, there is a link 'or sign up with one of these services' followed by two buttons: 'FACEBOOK' with the Facebook logo and 'GOOGLE' with the Google logo.

# Working with Forms – HTML Form

- Allows a user to enter data that is sent to a server for processing.
- Contain: text fields, textarea, checkboxes, radio-buttons, submit buttons and more...



## ■ Syntax:

```
<form> ... </form>
```

## ■ Form Attribute:

- ✓ **accept:** specifies the types of files that the server accepts (that can be submitted through a file upload).
- ✓ **action:** defines the action to be performed when the form is submitted.
- ✓ **method:** specifies the HTTP method to be used when submitting the forms
- ✓ **name:** indicates the form name

## ■ The **INPUT** Element

- ✓ **type** (button, checkbox, color, date, datetime, datetime-local, email, file, hidden, image, month, number, password, radio, range, reset, search, submit, tel, text, time, url, week)
- ✓ **name**:
- ✓ **value**
- ✓ **size**
- ✓ **maxlength**
- ✓ **checked**: Specifies that an <input> element should be pre-selected when the page loads (for type="checkbox" or type="radio").
- ✓ **src**: Specifies the URL of the image to use as a submit button (only for type="image").

- text [ Default ]
- checkbox
- radio
- submit
- reset
- image
- button

```
<form>  
  <input type="text">  
  
  <input type="radio">  
</form>
```

- The **textarea** Element
  - ✓ cols
  - ✓ rows
  - ✓ Size
  - ✓ type
  - ✓ Value
- The **button** Element
  - ✓ name
  - ✓ value
  - ✓ type

- The **SELECT** Element
  - ✓ **Name:** Defines a name for the drop-down list
  - ✓ **Size:** Defines the number of visible options in a drop-down list
  - ✓ **Multiple:** Specifies that multiple options can be selected at once
- The **LABEL** Element



- In this exercise you will create a simple HTML form
- On completion, the page will look like following:

The screenshot displays a web application titled "Sale System". On the left is a sidebar menu with categories: Order, Estimates, Customer, Supplier, Commodity, Employee, and Invoice. The "Order" category is selected, showing sub-items "Order" and "Estimates". The main content area is titled "CREATE ORDER" and contains a form with the following fields:

Order No*	<input type="text"/>
Order Name*	<input type="text"/>
Division	<input type="text" value="Division"/>
Region	<input type="text" value="Region"/>
Work Status:	<input type="text" value="Responsible"/>
Order Date*	<input type="text" value="dd/mm/yyyy"/>
Delivery Schedule Date*	<input type="text" value="dd/mm/yyyy"/>
Delivery Date	<input type="text" value="dd/mm/yyyy"/>
Order Form	<input type="text" value="J-WEB"/>
Collect Type	<input type="text" value="None"/>
Instruction	<input type="text" value="None"/>

At the bottom of the form are two green buttons: "Save" and "Back".

- Form is used to collecting/gathering user's information
- Form in HTML is `<form>...</form>`
- Form attribute: accept, action, method, name
- Input element is used to collection 1 kind of information from user
- Other input elements: textarea, button

# Thank you

