

Department of Commerce (CA)

CORE PAPER-X-INTERNET AND WEB DESIGNING

SEMESTER:V

SUB CODE:18BCA63C B.COM(CA)

UNIT – III:

Forms – Frames – Frame sets – Tables.

REFERENCE BOOK:

The internet complete reference- Harley Hahn
Dynamic web publishing – Shelly powers

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tables

Define an HTML Table

The `<table>` tag defines an HTML table.

Each table row is defined with a `<tr>` tag. Each table header is defined with a `<th>` tag. Each table data/cell is defined with a `<td>` tag.

By default, the text in `<th>` elements are bold and centered.

By default, the text in `<td>` elements are regular and left-aligned.

Example

A simple HTML table:

```
<table style="width:100%">
  <tr>
    <th>Firstname</th>
    <th>Lastname</th>
    <th>Age</th>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>Jill</td>
    <td>Smith</td>
    <td>50</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>Eve</td>
    <td>Jackson</td>
    <td>94</td>
  </tr>
</table>
```

HTML Table - Add a Border

To add a border to a table, use the CSS `border` property:

Example

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

HTML Table - Collapsed Borders

To let the borders collapse into one border, add the CSS `border-collapse` property:

Example

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

[Try it Yourself >](#)

HTML Table - Add Cell Padding

Cell padding specifies the space between the cell content and its borders. If you do not specify a padding, the table cells will be displayed without padding. To set the padding, use the CSS `padding` property:

Example

```
th, td {  
    padding: 15px;  
}
```

HTML Table - Left-align Headings

By default, table headings are bold and centered.
To left-align the table headings, use the CSS `text-align` property:

Example

```
th {  
    text-align: left;  
}
```

HTML Table - Add Border Spacing

Border spacing specifies the space between the cells.
To set the border spacing for a table, use the CSS `border-spacing` property:

Example

```
table {  
    border-spacing: 5px;  
}
```


HTML Table - Cell that Spans Many Columns

To make a cell span more than one column, use the `colspan` attribute:

Example

```
<table style="width:100%">
  <tr>
    <th>Name</th>
    <th colspan="2">Telephone</th>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>Bill Gates</td>
    <td>55577854</td>
    <td>55577855</td>
  </tr>
</table>
```

HTML Table - Add a Caption

To add a caption to a table, use the `<caption>` tag:

Example

```
<table style="width:100%">
  <caption>Monthly savings</caption>
  <tr>
    <th>Month</th>
    <th>Savings</th>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>January</td>
    <td>$100</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>February</td>
    <td>$50</td>
  </tr>
</table>
```

HTML frame Syntax

The HTML `<frame>` tag specifies an inline frame.

An inline frame is used to embed another document within the current HTML document.

Syntax

```
<frame src="url" title="description">
```

Tip: It is a good practice to always include a `title` attribute for the `<frame>`. This is used by screen readers to read out what the content of the frame is.

frame - Set Height and Width

Use the `height` and `width` attributes to specify the size of the frame. The height and width are specified in pixels by default:

Example

```
<frame src="demo_iframe.htm" height="200" width="300" title="frame  
Example"></frame>
```

frame - Remove the Border

By default, an frame has a border around it.

To remove the border, add the `style` attribute and use the CSS `border` property:

Example

```
<frame src="demo_frame.htm" style="border:none;" title="frame Example"></frame>
```

frame - Target for a Link

An frame can be used as the target frame for a link.
The `target` attribute of the link must refer to the `name` attribute of the frame:

Example

```
<frame src="demo_iframe.htm" name="frame_a" title="frame Example"></frame>  
  
<p><a href="https://www.w3schools.com" target="frame_a">W3Schools.com</a></p>
```

HTML Forms

The HTML `<form>` element is used to create an HTML form for user input:

`<form>`

•

form elements

•

`</form>`

The `<form>` element is a container for different types of input elements, such as: text fields, checkboxes, radio buttons, submit buttons, etc.

The HTML `<input>` element is the most used form element.

An `<input>` element can be displayed in many ways, depending on the `type` attribute.

Here are some examples:

The `<input>` Element

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

Text Fields

The `<input type="text">` defines a single-line input field for text input.

Example

A form with input fields for text:

```
<form>
  <label for="fname">First name:</label><br>
  <input type="text" id="fname" name="fname"><br>
  <label for="lname">Last name:</label><br>
  <input type="text" id="lname" name="lname">
</form>
```

The <label> Element

Notice the use of the `<label>` element in the example above.

The `<label>` tag defines a label for many form elements.

The `<label>` element is useful for screen-reader users, because the screen-reader will read out loud the label when the user focus on the input element.

The `<label>` element also help users who have difficulty clicking on very small regions (such as radio buttons or checkboxes) - because when the user clicks the text within the `<label>` element, it toggles the radio button/checkbox.

The `for` attribute of the `<label>` tag should be equal to the `id` attribute of the `<input>` element to bind them together.

Radio Buttons

The `<input type="radio">` defines a radio button.
Radio buttons let a user select ONE of a limited number of choices.

Example

A form with radio buttons:

```
<form>
  <input type="radio" id="male" name="gender" value="male">
  <label for="male">Male</label><br>
  <input type="radio" id="female" name="gender" value="female">
  <label for="female">Female</label><br>
  <input type="radio" id="other" name="gender" value="other">
  <label for="other">Other</label>
</form>
```

This is how the HTML code above will be displayed in a browser:

- I have a bike
- I have a car
- I have a boat

The Submit Button

The `<input type="submit">` defines a button for submitting the form data to a form-handler. The form-handler is typically a file on the server with a script for processing input data. The form-handler is specified in the form's `action` attribute.

Example

A form with a submit button:

```
<form action="/action_page.php">
  <label for="fname">First name:</label><br>
  <input type="text" id="fname" name="fname" value="John"><br>
  <label for="lname">Last name:</label><br>
  <input type="text" id="lname" name="lname" value="Doe"><br><br>
  <input type="submit" value="Submit">
</form>
```

This is how the HTML code above will be displayed in a browser:

First name:

Last name:

The Name Attribute for <input>

Notice that each input field must have a `name` attribute to be submitted. If the `name` attribute is omitted, the value of the input field will not be sent at all.

Example

This example will not submit the value of the "First name" input field:

```
<form action="/action_page.php">  
  <label for="fname">First name:</label><br>  
  <input type="text" id="fname" value="John"><br><br>  
  <input type="submit" value="Submit">  
</form>
```

Exercise:

- In the form below, add an input field with the type "button" and the value "OK".
- `<form>`
`<>`
`</form>`

