

Images, Tables, Forms & Frames in HTML

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HTML Image

- **HTML img tag** is used to display image on the web page. HTML img tag is an empty tag that contains attributes only, closing tags are not used in HTML image element.
- Let's see an example of HTML image.
- **<h2>HTML Image Example</h2>**
- ****

- Output:



Attributes of HTML img tag

The src and alt are important attributes of HTML img tag. All attributes of HTML image tag are given below:

1) src

It is a necessary attribute that describes the source or path of the image. It instructs the browser where to look for the image on the server.

The location of image may be on the same directory or another server.

2) alt

The alt attribute defines an alternate text for the image, if it can't be displayed. The value of the alt attribute describe the image in words. The alt attribute is considered good for SEO prospective.

3) width

It is an optional attribute which is used to specify the width to display the image. It is not recommended now. You should apply CSS in place of width attribute.

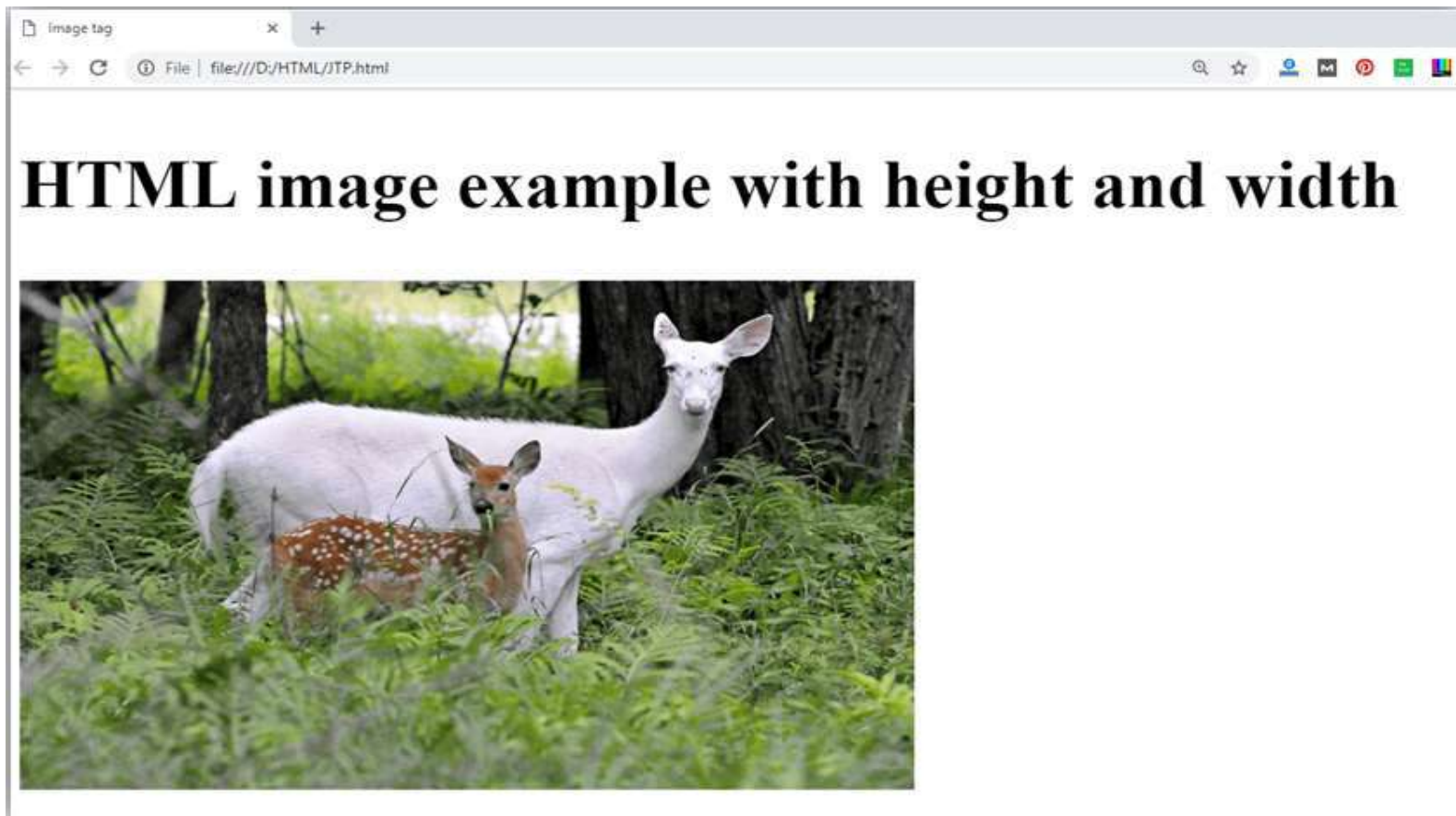
4) height

It h3 the height of the image. The HTML height attribute also supports iframe, image and object elements. It is not recommended now. You should apply CSS in place of height attribute.

Use of height and width attribute with img tag

- You have learnt about how to insert an image in your web page, now if we want to give some height and width to display image according to our requirement, then we can set it with height and width attributes of image.
- Example:
- ``

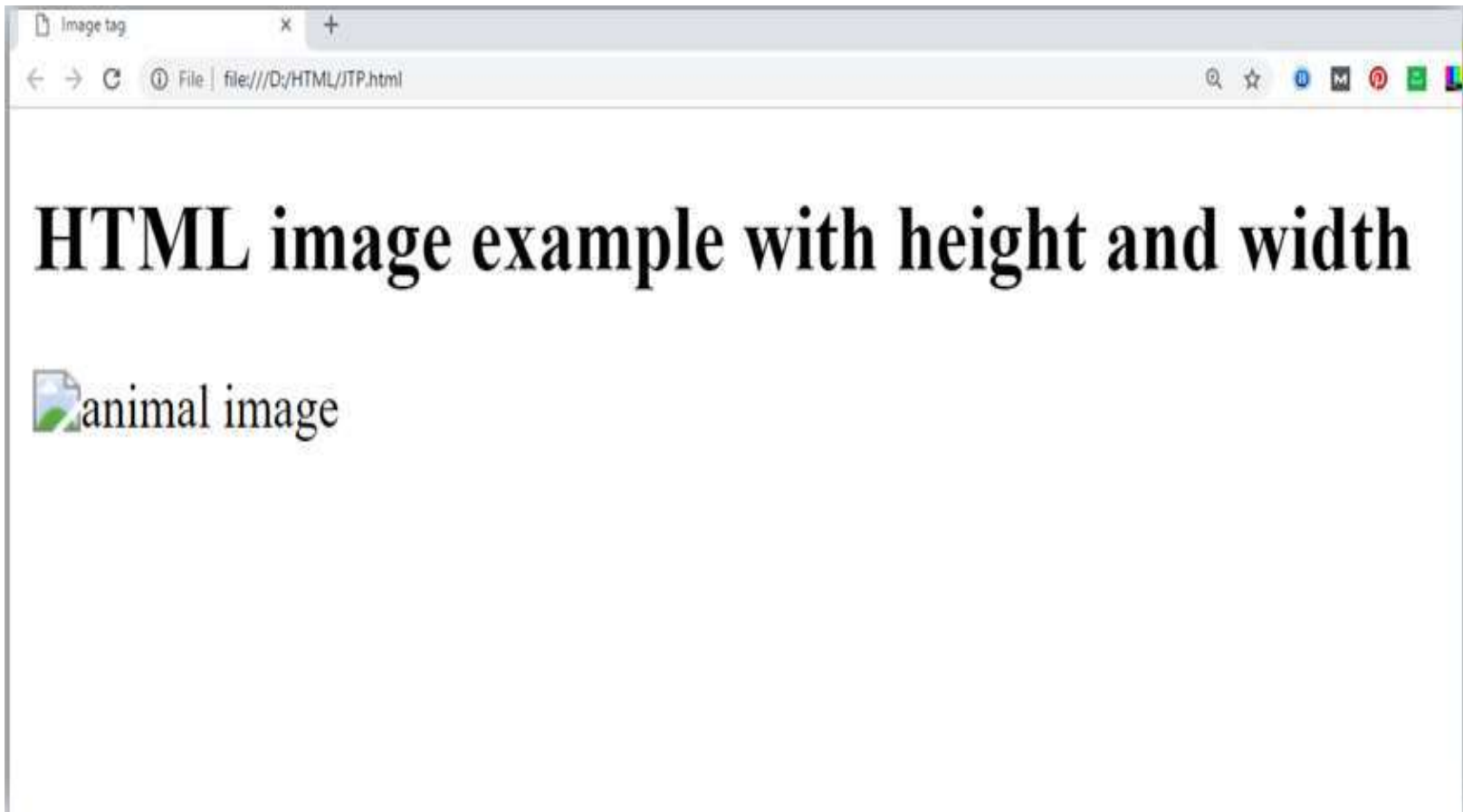
- **Output:**



Use of alt attribute

- We can use alt attribute with `img` tag. It will display an alternative text in case if image cannot be displayed on browser. Following is the example for alt attribute:
- ``

- **Output:**



Use `` tag as a link

- We can also link an image with other page or we can use an image as a link. To do this, put `` tag inside the `<a>` tag.
- ``

HTML Table

- **HTML table tag** is used to display data in tabular form (row * column). There can be many columns in a row.
- We can create a table to display data in tabular form, using `<table>` element, with the help of `<tr>` , `<td>`, and `<th>` elements.
- In Each table, table row is defined by `<tr>` tag, table header is defined by `<th>`, and table data is defined by `<td>` tags.
- HTML tables are used to manage the layout of the page e.g. header section, navigation bar, body content, footer section etc. But it is recommended to use `div` tag over `table` to manage the layout of the page .

HTML Table Tags

Tag	Description
<code><table></code>	It defines a table.
<code><tr></code>	It defines a row in a table.
<code><th></code>	It defines a header cell in a table.
<code><td></code>	It defines a cell in a table.
<code><caption></code>	It defines the table caption.
<code><colgroup></code>	It specifies a group of one or more columns in a table for formatting.
<code><col></code>	It is used with <code><colgroup></code> element to specify column properties for each column.
<code><tbody></code>	It is used to group the body content in a table.
<code><thead></code>	It is used to group the header content in a table.
<code><tfooter></code>	It is used to group the footer content in a table.

- Each table cell is defined by a `<td>` and a `</td>` tag.
- `td` stands for table data.
- Everything between `<td>` and `</td>` are the content of the table cell.
- Each table row starts with a `<tr>` and ends with a `</tr>` tag.
- `tr` stands for table row.
- Sometimes you want your cells to be table header cells. In those cases use the `<th>` tag instead of the `<td>` tag:
- `th` stands for table header.

- HTML Table Example
- Let's see the example of HTML table tag. Its output is shown above.
- **<table>**
- **<tr><th>First_Name</th><th>Last_Name</th><th>Marks</th></tr>**
- **<tr><td>Sonoo</td><td>Jaiswal</td><td>60</td></tr>**
- **<tr><td>James</td><td>William</td><td>80</td></tr>**
- **<tr><td>Swati</td><td>Sironi</td><td>82</td></tr>**
- **<tr><td>Chetna</td><td>Singh</td><td>72</td></tr>**
- **</table>**
- In the above HTML table, there are 5 rows and 3 columns = $5 * 3 = 15$ values.

Output:

First_Name	Last_Name	Marks
Sonoo	Jaiswal	60
James	William	80
Swati	Sironi	82
Chetna	Singh	72

HTML Table with Border

- HTML Border attribute
- You can use border attribute of table tag in HTML to specify border. But it is not recommended now.
- **<table border="1">**
- **<tr><th>First_Name</th><th>Last_Name</th><th>Marks</th></tr>**
- **<tr><td>Sonoo</td><td>Jaiswal</td><td>60</td></tr>**
- **<tr><td>James</td><td>William</td><td>80</td></tr>**
- **<tr><td>Swati</td><td>Sironi</td><td>82</td></tr>**
- **<tr><td>Chetna</td><td>Singh</td><td>72</td></tr>**
- **</table>**

HTML Table with cell padding & cell spacing

- Cell padding is the space between the cell edges and the cell content.
- By default the padding is set to 0.
- Cell spacing is the space between each cell.
- By default the space is set to 2 pixels.

HTML Table Colspan & Rowspan

NAME		

APRIL		

```
<table>
  <tr>
    <th colspan="2">Name</th>
    <th>Age</th>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>Jill</td>
    <td>Smith</td>
    <td>43</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>Eve</td>
    <td>Jackson</td>
    <td>57</td>
  </tr>
</table>
```

- To make a cell span over multiple rows, use the rowspan attribute:
- Example:
- ```
<table>
 <tr>
 <th>Name</th>
 <td>Jill</td>
 </tr>
 <tr>
 <th rowspan="2">Phone</th>
 <td>555-1234</td>
 </tr>
 <tr>
 <td>555-8745</td>
 </tr>
</table>
```

# HTML FORMS

- An HTML form is used to collect user input. The user input is most often sent to a server for processing.
- The `<form>` Element
- 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 <input> Element

Type	Description
<code>&lt;input type="text"&gt;</code>	Displays a single-line text input field
<code>&lt;input type="radio"&gt;</code>	Displays a radio button (for selecting one of many choices)
<code>&lt;input type="checkbox"&gt;</code>	Displays a checkbox (for selecting zero or more of many choices)
<code>&lt;input type="submit"&gt;</code>	Displays a submit button (for submitting the form)
<code>&lt;input type="button"&gt;</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:
- `<p>Choose your favorite Web language:</p>`

```
<form>
```

```
 <input type="radio" id="html" name="fav_language" value="HTML">
```

```
 <label for="html">HTML</label>

```

```
 <input type="radio" id="css" name="fav_language" value="CSS">
```

```
 <label for="css">CSS</label>

```

```
 <input type="radio" id="javascript" name="fav_language" value="JavaScript">
```

```
 <label for="javascript">JavaScript</label>
```

```
</form>
```



# Checkboxes

- The `<input type="checkbox">` defines a **checkbox**.
- Checkboxes let a user select ZERO or MORE options of a limited number of choices.
- Example
- A form with checkboxes:
- ```
<form>  
  <input type="checkbox" id="vehicle1" name="vehicle1" value="Bike">  
  <label for="vehicle1"> I have a bike</label><br>  
  <input type="checkbox" id="vehicle2" name="vehicle2" value="Car">  
  <label for="vehicle2"> I have a car</label><br>  
  <input type="checkbox" id="vehicle3" name="vehicle3" value="Boat">  
  <label for="vehicle3"> I have a boat</label>  
</form>
```

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>

 <input type="text" id="fname" name="fname" value="John">

 <label for="lname">Last name:</label>

 <input type="text" id="lname" name="lname" value="Doe">

 <input type="submit" value="Submit">
</form>
```

# HTML Form Attributes

- The Action Attribute
- The action attribute defines the action to be performed when the form is submitted.
- Usually, the form data is sent to a file on the server when the user clicks on the submit button.
- In the example below, the form data is sent to a file called "action\_page.php". This file contains a server-side script that handles the form data:
- Example
- On submit, send form data to "action\_page.php":
- ```
<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>
```

The Target Attribute

- The target attribute specifies where to display the response that is received after submitting the form.
- The target attribute can have one of the following values:

Value	Description
<code>_blank</code>	The response is displayed in a new window or tab
<code>_self</code>	The response is displayed in the current window
<code>_parent</code>	The response is displayed in the parent frame
<code>_top</code>	The response is displayed in the full body of the window
<code>framename</code>	The response is displayed in a named iframe

The Method Attribute

- The method attribute specifies the HTTP method to be used when submitting the form data.
- The form-data can be sent as URL variables (with method="get") or as HTTP post transaction (with method="post").
- The default HTTP method when submitting form data is GET.
- Example
- This example uses the GET method when submitting the form data:
- `<form action="/action_page.php" method="get">`

HTML Input Types

Here are the different input types you can use in HTML:

```
<input type="button">
```

```
<input type="checkbox">
```

```
<input type="color">
```

```
<input type="email">
```

```
<input type="file">
```

```
<input type="hidden">
```

```
<input type="image">
```

```
<input type="month">
```

```
<input type="number">
```

```
<input type="password">
```

```
<input type="radio">
```

```
<input type="reset">
```

```
<input type="search">
```

```
<input type="submit">
```

```
<input type="text">
```

HTML FRAMES

- With frames ,you can display more than one HTML documents in the same browser window.
- ❖ The frameset element holds one or more frame elements.
- ❖ The frameset element states
 - How many col&row
 - How much percentage/pixels of space will occupy each of them.

- VERTICAL FRAMESET

```
<frameset Cols="25%,50%,25%">
```

```
    <frame src="frame_a.htm"/>
```

```
    <frame src="frame_b.htm"/>
```

```
    <frame src="frame_c.htm"/>
```

```
</frameset>
```


Frame_a.htm

```
<html>
```

```
<body style="background color:red">
```

```
<h3>frame A</h3>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

- FRAME_b.htm

```
<html>
```

```
<body style="background color"green">
```

```
<h3> frame B </h3>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

- FRAME_c.htm

```
<html>
```

```
<body style="background color:blue">
```

```
<h3> frame C </h3>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

THANK-YOU