

XHTML Tables Forms

CS174

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Outline

- Finish up talking about inline tags
- More on tables
- Forms
- Introduction to style sheets

More HTML tags

- These next tags might appear within many of the block level tags of the last slide:

- Anchors:

`somewhere`.

For WAI compliance should always separates links with at least a little text, like a period. You might also want to indicate if a link is offsite or is to a non HTML document.

Links within pages are given with `somewhere in this page with id="relative link"`

- Images:

``

- Span: allows you to style a region of text or to specify a tooltip for a region of text.

`This section of text`

- Presentation elements: `
` --line break, `<hr />` --horizontal rule, `<big></big>`, `<small></small>`, ``, `<u></u>`, `<i></i>`, `<tt></tt>`, ``, ``

XHTML Entities

- These provide a way to describe special characters or characters, such as &, <, > which are used to describe the XHTML document itself.
- Below are some characters and their corresponding entities:

&	&
<	<
>	>
(space)	
“	"
Σ	Σ

Introduction to Tables

- A table consists of a bunch of *rows* each of which is made up of data *cells*.
- A table may or may not have a border.
- It also may or may not have a caption.
- The first row of a table can (but doesn't have to) be used to specify the headings for the columns.
- Each additional row might specify the heading of that row.
- The summary attribute of a table should be used for WAI compliance
- Example:

```
<table border="1" summary="This is a table of how grades will be broken  
down">  
  <caption>grade table</caption>  
  <tr><th></th><th>Item</th><th>Value</th></tr>  
  <tr><th>1.</th><td>Homeworks</td><td>50%</td></tr>  
  <tr><th>2.</th><td>Exams</td><td>50%</td></tr>  
</table>
```

More on Tables

- You can make table headings or table data span more than one column or more than one row using `colspan`, `rowspan`:

```
<tr><th colspan="3">heading</th></tr>
```

```
<tr><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td></tr>
```

```
<!-- if we have two levels of heading-->
```

```
<tr><th colspan="2">heading</th></tr>
```

```
<tr><th>subhead1</th><th>subhead2</th></tr>
```

Controlling width

- You can control the width and border of tables using its width and border attributes.

EX `<table width="100%" border="0" summary="..." >`

`<!-- the value can be a percentage or an absolute value in pixels. 0 here means no border -->`

- You can control the width of columns by having after the table tag a series of col tags (can also use colgroup)

`<table width="100%" border="0" summary="..." >`

`<col width="25%" /> <!-- can be a percentage or number of pixels -->`

`<col width="75%" />`

Still More on Tables

- The align and valign attributes of <tr><th><td> can be use to specify how data look within a cell.
 - align has three possible values left, right, center (default) which control horizontal alignment.

Ex: <tr align="center"><td>hi<td><td>there</td></tr>

<!-- centers whole row -->

Ex <td valign="top">test</td>

<td valign="bottom">test</td>

Cellpadding, cellspacing

- `<table>` also has two attributes cellpadding and cellspacing.
- cellpadding -- controls space between inner walls of cell and contents of the cell (in pixels).
- cellspacing -- controls distance between cells

Ex

```
<table border="5" cellspacing="30" cellpadding="5"
  summary="..." >
```

Forms

- Forms are one of the most common ways to collect data in an XHTML page and send it back to the server.

- The basic format for a form is:

```
<form name="myform" method="get"  
      action="http://somewhere.com" >
```

```
<!-- widgets or controls on form -->
```

```
</form>
```

- In the case of uploading a file you also need to give the enctype attribute as “multipart/form-data”

Possible methods

- The method attribute of a form can be one of “get” or “post”.
- The default is get.
- If the method is “get” then data collected from the form will be appended to the URL given in the action when the form is submitted:

`http://somewhere.com?name1=value1& name2=value2...`

- The names and values are “urlencoded” to handle special characters like space.
- There used to be size limits on GET data.
- If the method is post. Then the HTTP POST command is used and data is sent in the body of the request after the headers.

Labels and Controls

- The basic form control is input:
`<input type="text" name="my variable" value="optional default value" />`
- Possible values for type include: checkbox, radio, text, hidden, password, reset, submit.
- submit is used to submit the form.
- could use id rather than name on modern browsers
- The value must be set if the variable is checkbox or radio. The checked attribute controls it is selected by default. Only one value set for radio.
- For text and password, the size and maxlength attributes control the visible size and the maximum number of input characters.
- Usually, a form item is placed by some label when it is drawn

First Name: []

In order to ensure this in accessibility situations you must use the label tag:

```
<label for="test" >test:<input type="checkbox" id="test" value="test" /></label>
```

select tags

- Can be used to achieve an effect like:

milk
bread
water

```
<select name="groceries">
```

```
<option>milk</option><option>bread</option>
```

```
<option>water</option>
```

```
</select><!-- size attribute for number to display at a time;  
      multiple="multiple" to select more than one -->
```

<textarea>

- This tag can be used to specify a multi-line region for text entry:

```
<textarea name="life" rows="3" cols="40" >
```

You can enter your life story here.

```
</textarea>
```

