

- Create well-formatted HTML Tables
- Understand when and when not to use tables
- Explain the role of the form element
  - Utilize a variety of form controls
  - Define complex HTML forms
  - Add HTML5 Form Validations
- Ensure accessibility of our forms

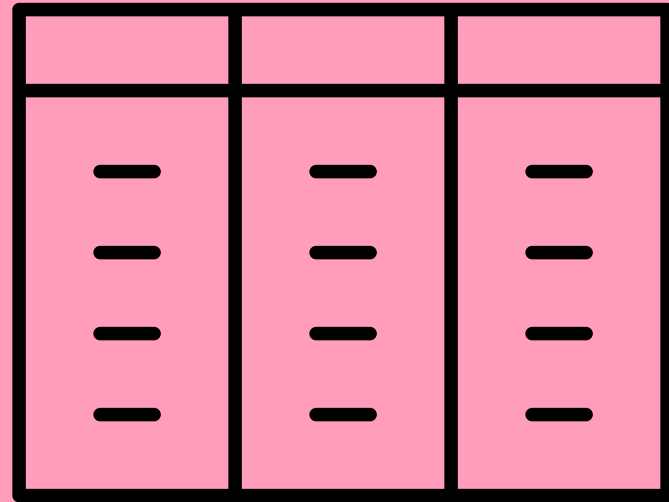
# Unit Goals

Things We'll Cover



# HTML Tables





-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-

# HTML TABLES

## WHAT ARE TABLES?

Tables are structured sets of data, made up of rows and columns. They can be a great way of displaying data clearly.

## EARLY USAGE

In the early days of the web, tables were commonly used to create page layouts. Today, you should only use the table element when you are creating an actual data table.

## LOTS OF ELEMENTS!

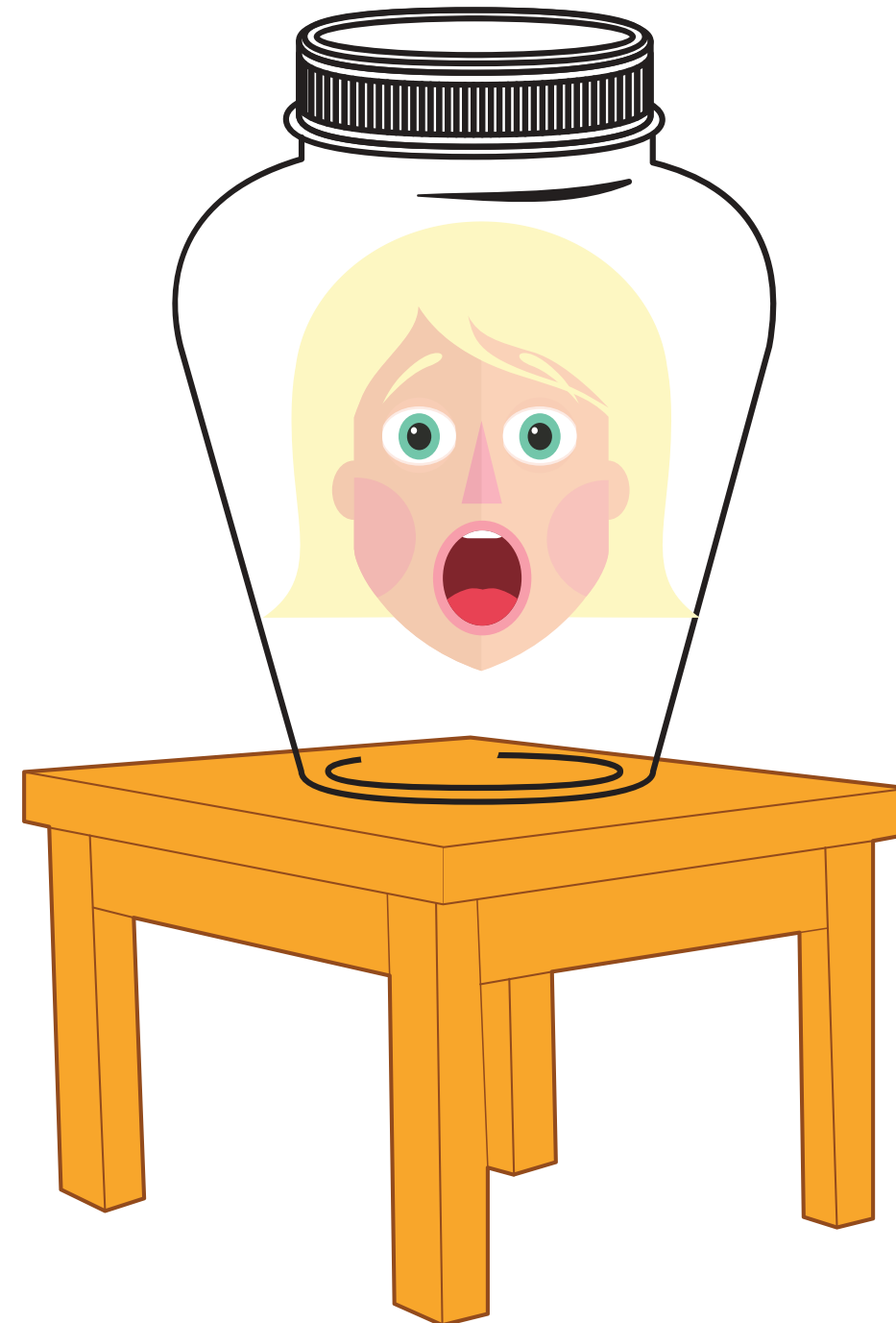
To create a table, you'll use 5-10 different elements! It can be tricky to remember them all, but don't panic!



# HTML TABLES

"WTF why are there so many elements just to make a table??"

■	■	■	■
■	■	■	■
■	■	■	■
■	■	■	■
■	■	■	■





# ELEMENTS



`<table>`

`<td>`

`<tr>`

`<th>`

`<thead>`

`<tbody>`

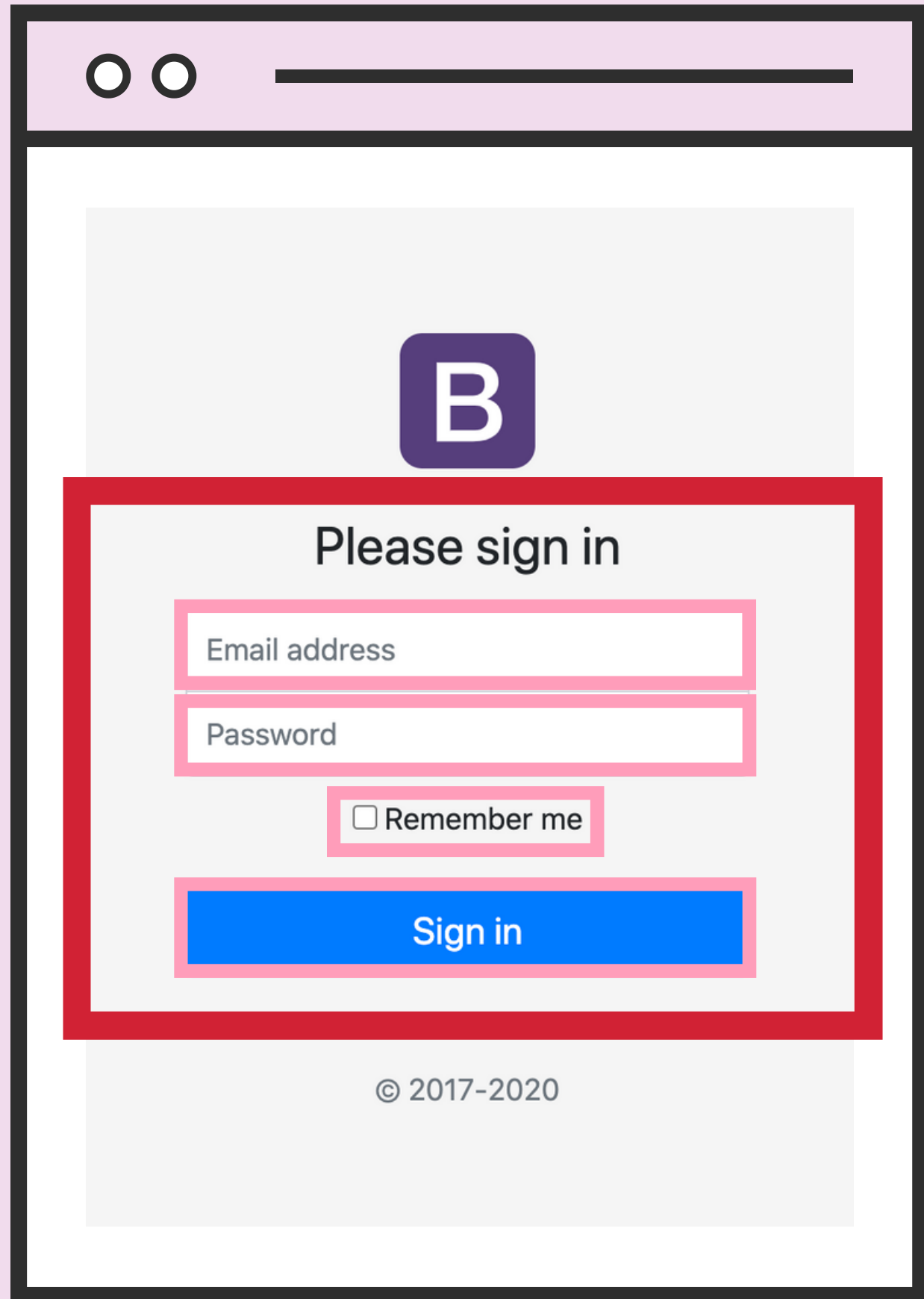
`<tfoot>`

`<colgroup>`

`<caption>`

# HTML Forms





# CREATING FORMS

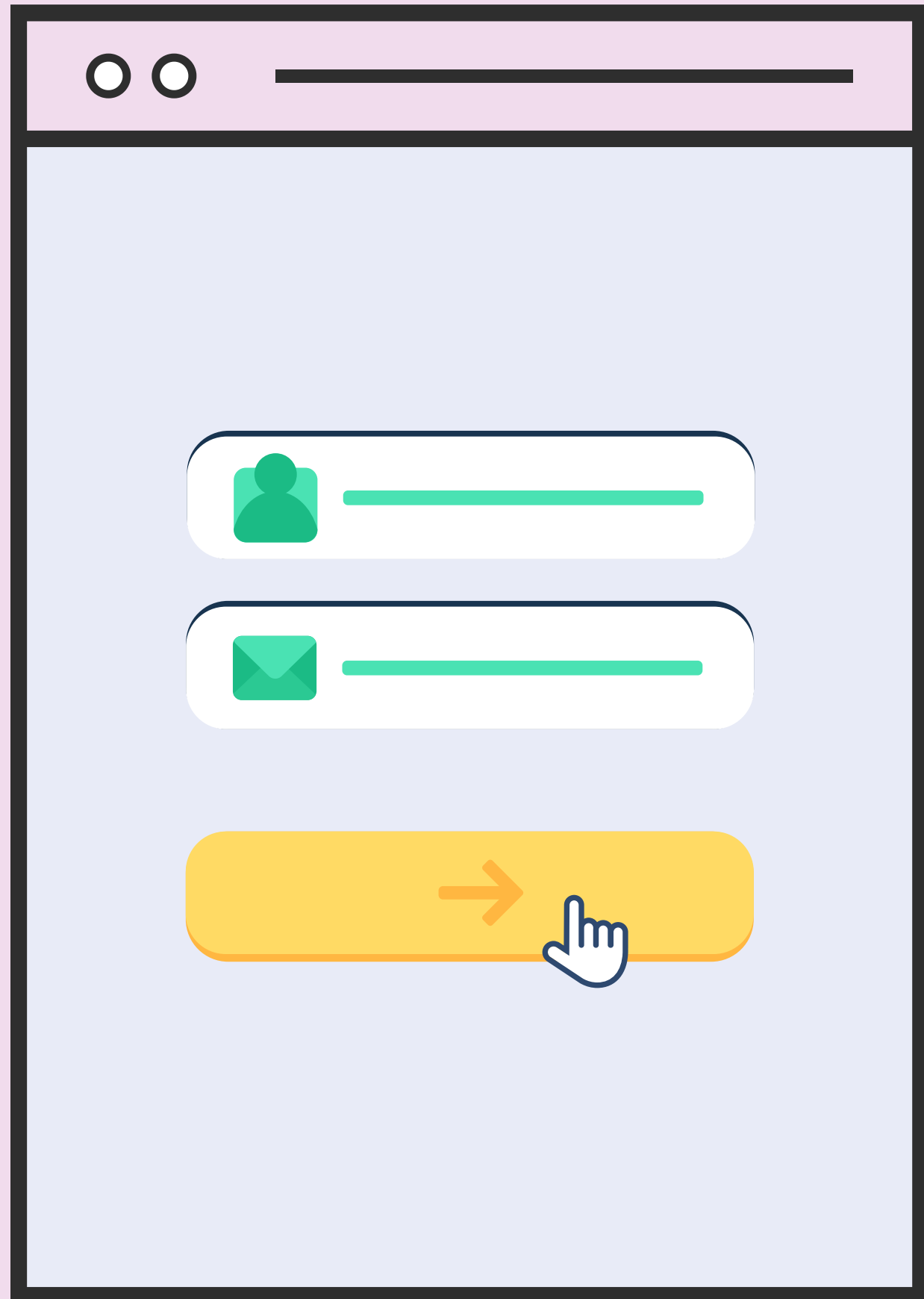
- The `<form>` element itself is a shell or container that doesn't have any visual impact.
- We then fill the form with a collection of inputs, checkboxes, buttons, etc.



## < form >

- The form element "represents a document section containing interactive controls for submitting information."
- The *action* attribute specifies WHERE the form data should be sent.
- The method attribute specifies which HTTP method should be used (don't worry about this for now)





# <input>

- The input element is used to create a variety of different form controls.
- We have 20+ possible types of inputs, ranging from date pickers to checkboxes.
- The *type* attribute is where the magic happens. Changing *type* dramatically alters the input's behavior and appearance.