



Tishk International University
Faculty of Applied Science
Information Technology Department

Tables and Forms

Lecture 3

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Course Code: IT240

Grade 2

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Web Design

- ✓ Table structure and tags
- ✓ colspan and rowspan
- ✓ Table size (width, height)
- ✓ Forms and input elements
- ✓ Input attributes and dropdowns

- **At the end of today's session, you will be able to:**
 - ✓ Identify table and form elements.
 - ✓ Explain table structure and input types.
 - ✓ Create tables and forms correctly.
 - ✓ Design a web page with a table and a form.

- HTML **tables** are used to organize and display data in rows and columns, similar to tables in Excel or Word.

➤ Basic Structure of a Table

Tag	Description
<code><table></code>	Defines the table
<code><tr></code>	Table row
<code><th></code>	Table header cell (bold & centered by default)
<code><td></code>	Table data cell

Table Headers

- `<th>` stands for Table Header.
- It is used for column headings.
- Text inside `<th>` is:
 - ✓ Bold
 - ✓ Centered (by default)

An orange arrow points from the left towards the table.

Company	Contact	Country
Alfreds Futterkiste	Maria Anders	Germany
Centro comercial Moctezuma	Francisco Chang	Mexico

Table Rows

- `<tr>` stands for Table Row.
- It creates a horizontal row inside a table.
- Every row in a table must be inside `<tr>`.



Company	Contact	Country
Alfreds Futterkiste	Maria Anders	Germany
Centro comercial Moctezuma	Francisco Chang	Mexico

Table Data Cell



- `<td>` stands for Table Data.
- It is used for normal data inside the table.
- Text is normal (not bold).

Company	Contact	Country
Alfreds Futterkiste	Maria Anders	Germany
Centro comercial Moctezuma	Francisco Chang	Mexico

Table (Ex.)

```
<table>
  <tr>
    <th>Name</th>
    <th>Age</th>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>Ali</td>
    <td>22</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>Sava</td>
    <td>10</td>
  </tr>
</table>
```

NO BORDER!

Name	Age
Ali	22
Sava	10

Table (Ex.)

```
<table border="1">  
  <tr>  
    <th>Name</th>  
    <th>Age</th>  
  </tr>  
  <tr>  
    <td>Ali</td>  
    <td>22</td>  
  </tr>  
  <tr>  
    <td>Sava</td>  
    <td>10</td>  
  </tr>  
</table>
```

Name	Age
Ali	22
Sava	10

With
BORDER



rowspan and colspan in HTML Tables

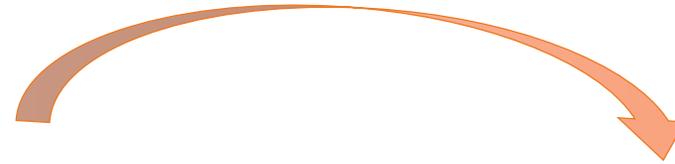


- Sometimes we want to merge cells in a table.
- HTML provides two attributes for that:
 - ✓ **colspan** → merges columns
 - ✓ **rowspan** → merges rows

colspan - Merge Columns

- **colspan** means column span
- It allows one cell to extend across multiple columns
- It is used inside `<td>` or `<th>`

```
<table border="1">  
  <tr>  
    <th colspan="2">Full Name</th>  
    <th>Age</th>  
  </tr>  
  <tr>  
    <td>Ali</td>  
    <td>Ahmad</td>  
    <td>22</td>  
  </tr>  
  <tr>  
    <td>Sava</td>  
    <td>Karwan</td>  
    <td>20</td>  
  </tr>  
</table>
```



Full Name		Age
Ali	Ahmad	22
Sava	Karwan	20

rowspan - Merge Rows

- **rowspan** means row span
- It allows one cell to extend across multiple rows
- It is used inside `<td>` or `<th>`

```
<table border="1">
  <tr>
    <th>Name</th>
    <th>Department</th>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>Ali</td>
    <td rowspan="2">IT</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>Sava</td>
  </tr>
</table>
```

Name	Department
Ali	IT
Sava	

Width and Height in HTML Tables



- **Width** and **Height** are used to control the size of a table or its cells.

They can be applied to:

- ✓ `<table>`
- ✓ `<td>`
- ✓ `<th>`

- Defines the horizontal size
- Can be in: **Pixels** → px **Percentage** → %

```
<table border="1" width="400">  
  <tr>  
    <th>First Name</th>  
    <th>Last Name</th>  
    <th>Age</th>  
  </tr>  
  <tr>  
    <td>Ali</td>  
    <td>Ahmad</td>  
    <td>22</td>  
  </tr>  
  <tr>  
    <td>Sava</td>  
    <td>Karwan</td>  
    <td>20</td>  
  </tr>  
</table>
```

→ This makes the table 400 pixels wide.

First Name	Last Name	Age
Ali	Ahmad	22
Sava	Karwan	20

```
<table border="1" width="50%">
```

This makes the table 50% of the page width.

Height



- Defines the vertical size
- Can be in: **Pixels** → px **Percentage** → %

```
<table border="1" height="120">
  <tr>
    <th>First Name</th>
    <th>Last Name</th>
    <th>Age</th>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>Ali</td>
    <td>Ahmad</td>
    <td>22</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>Sava</td>
    <td>Karwan</td>
    <td>20</td>
  </tr>
</table>
```

→ This makes the table 120 pixels tall.

First Name	Last Name	Age
Ali	Ahmad	22
Sava	Karwan	20

```
<table border="1" height="50%">
```

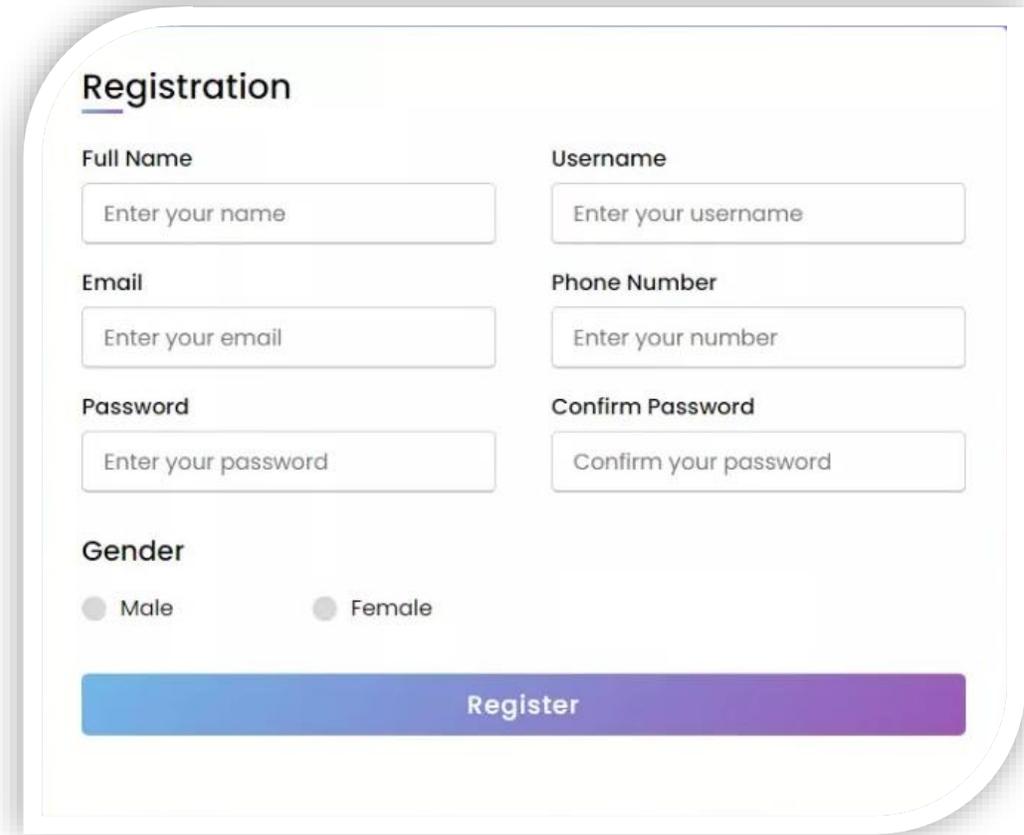
This sets the table height to 50% of its parent element's height.

Quick Summary Table



Tag	Width	Height
<code><table></code>	✓	✓
<code><th></code>	✓	✓
<code><tr></code>	✗	✓
<code><td></code>	✓	✓

- An HTML form is used to collect input from users.
- Forms are commonly used in:
 - ✓ Login pages
 - ✓ Registration pages
 - ✓ Contact pages
 - ✓ Search boxes

A registration form titled "Registration" is shown. It contains several input fields: "Full Name" (with placeholder "Enter your name"), "Username" (with placeholder "Enter your username"), "Email" (with placeholder "Enter your email"), "Phone Number" (with placeholder "Enter your number"), "Password" (with placeholder "Enter your password"), and "Confirm Password" (with placeholder "Confirm your password"). Below these fields is a "Gender" section with radio buttons for "Male" and "Female". At the bottom of the form is a large blue-to-purple gradient button labeled "Register".

- `<form>`
- ✓ Container for all form elements

```
<form>
```

```
•
```

```
form elements
```

```
•
```

```
</form>
```

Main Form Elements

- **<input>** Used to create different types of input fields.

Common Types

Type	Purpose
Text	Single-line text
password	Hidden text
email	Email input
number	Numbers only
radio	Select one option
checkbox	Select multiple options
submit	Submit button

Main Form Elements (Ex.)



```
<form>

  <input type="text" name="fullname" > <br><br>

  <input type="password" name="password" > <br><br>

  <input type="email" name="email" > <br><br>

  <input type="number" name="age" > <br><br>

  <input type="radio" name="gender" value="male" > Male
  <input type="radio" name="gender" value="female" > Female
  <br><br>

  <input type="checkbox" name="hobby[]" value="reading" > Reading
  <input type="checkbox" name="hobby[]" value="sports" > Sports
  <br><br>

  <input type="submit" value="Register" >

</form>
```

A visual rendering of the HTML form code shown on the left. It consists of a rounded rectangular container with a light gray border and a subtle drop shadow. Inside, there are five stacked text input fields. Below the fifth field, there are two radio buttons labeled 'Male' and 'Female'. Below the radio buttons, there are two checkboxes labeled 'Reading' and 'Sports'. At the bottom of the container is a 'Register' button with a gray background and white text.

Main Form Elements



- **<label>** Describes an input field

```
<form>

  <label>Full Name:</label>
  <input type="text" name="fullname">
  <br><br>

  <label>Password:</label>
  <input type="password" name="password">
  <br><br>

  <label>Gender:</label>
  <input type="radio" name="gender" value="male"> Male
  <input type="radio" name="gender" value="female"> Female
  <br><br>

  <label>Hobbies:</label>
  <input type="checkbox" name="hobby[]" value="reading"> Reading
  <input type="checkbox" name="hobby[]" value="sports"> Sports
  <br><br>

  <input type="submit" value="Register">

</form>
```

Full Name:

Password:

Gender: Male Female

Hobbies: Reading Sports

maxlength, size and required

- **maxlength** -> Limits the maximum number of characters the user can type.

```
<input type="text" maxlength="10">
```

- **size** -> Controls the visible width of the input box.

```
<input type="text" size="30">
```

- **required** -> Used to make a form field mandatory.

```
<form>
  <label>Full Name:</label>
  <input type="text" required>

  <br><br>

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



Full Name:

 Please fill out this field.

The rendered form shows a text input field for 'Full Name:'. Below it is a 'Submit' button. A warning message box is displayed, containing an orange exclamation mark icon and the text 'Please fill out this field.'

- **<textarea>**

- ✓ Multi-line text input

```
<textarea name="feedback" rows="4" cols="30"></textarea>
```

A large, empty rectangular text area with a thin black border, representing a multi-line text input field. A small cursor icon is visible in the bottom right corner.

- **<select> (Dropdown List)**

```
<select name="department">  
  <option value="it">IT</option>  
  <option value="cs">CS</option>  
  <option value="ai">AI</option>  
</select>
```

A dropdown menu with a rounded rectangular border. The text 'IT' is displayed on the left, and a downward-pointing chevron symbol is on the right, indicating the selected option.

Activities and Next Lecture's Topic



Activities

- Review this lecture note
- Practice

Next Lecture's Topic

- Introduction to CSS

References



- **Dean, J. (2019) Web programming: With HTML5, CSS, and JavaScript. Burlington: Jones & Bartlett Learning.**
- **Duckett, J. (2011) HTML & CSS Design and Build Web Sites. Indianapolis: John Wiley & Sons.**
- **W3Schools. (n.d.). HTML tutorial.
<https://www.w3schools.com/html>.**



Thank You!