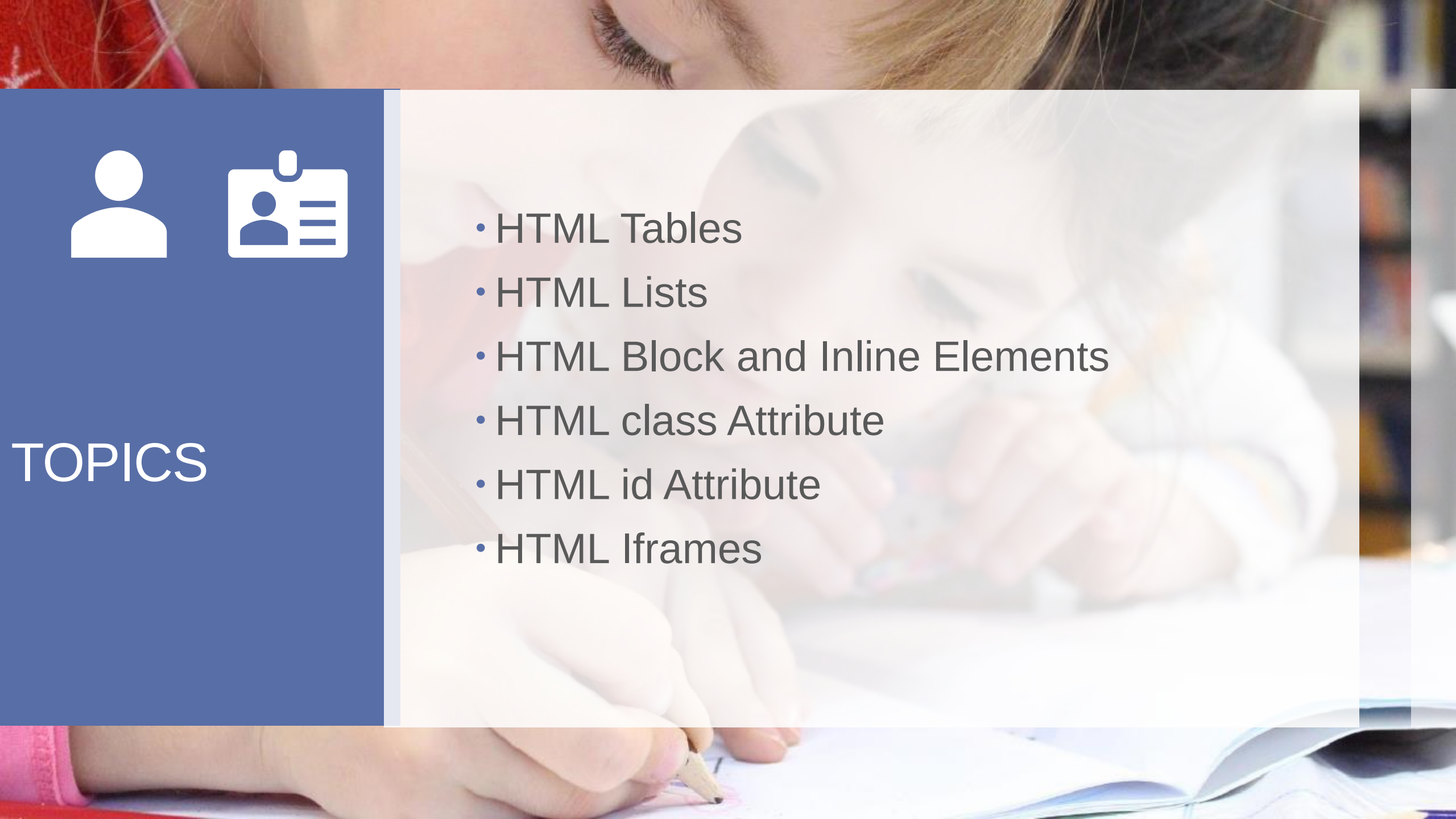
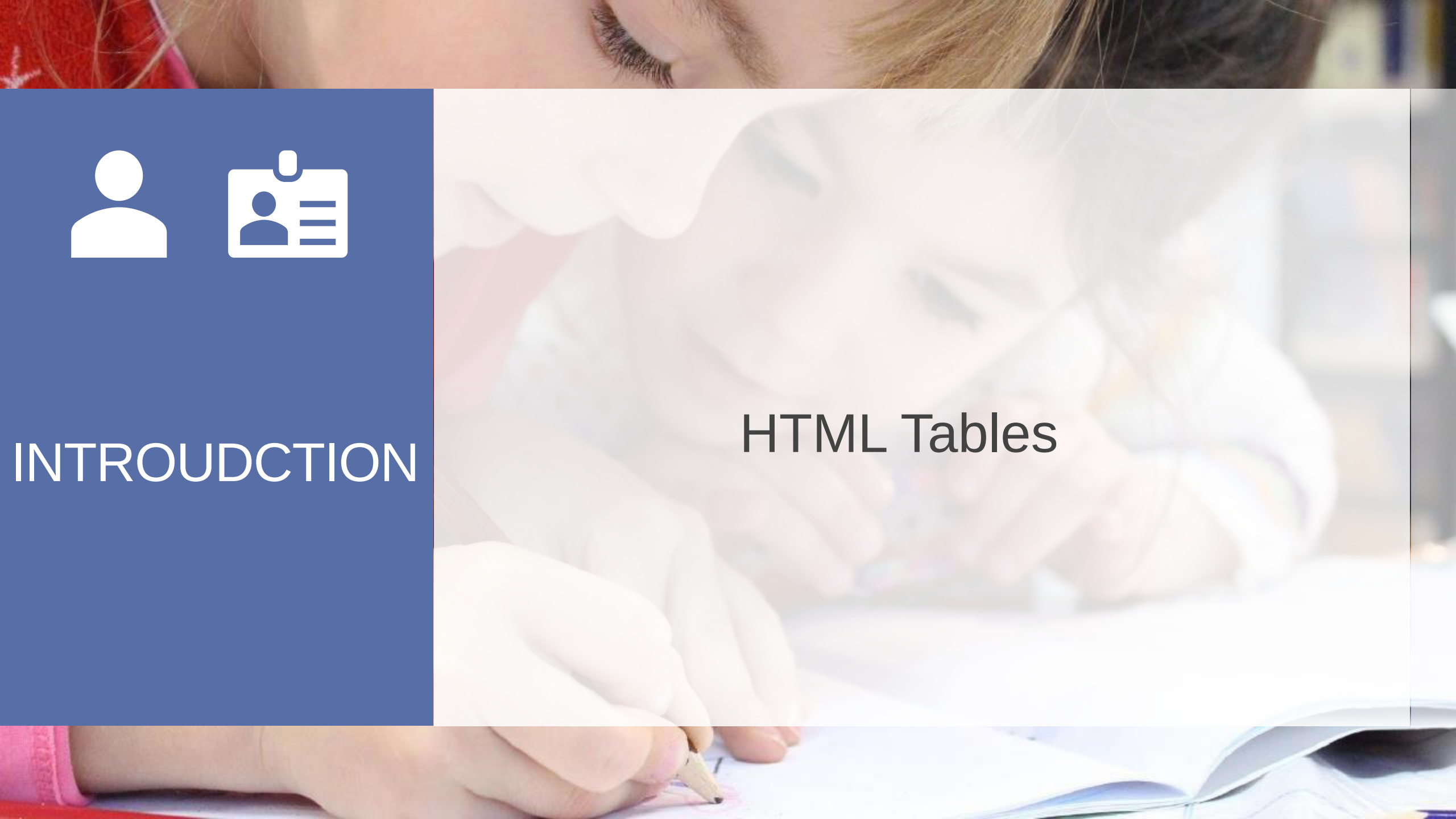


TOPICS

- HTML Tables
- HTML Lists
- HTML Block and Inline Elements
- HTML class Attribute
- HTML id Attribute
- HTML Iframes



INTROUDCTION

HTML Tables

HTML Tables

- HTML tables allow web developers to arrange data into rows and columns.

Define an HTML Table

- A table in HTML consists of table cells inside rows and columns.
- Example: A simple HTML table:
-

```
<table>
  <tr>
    <th>Company</th>
    <th>Contact</th>
    <th>Country</th>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>Alfreds Futterkiste</td>
    <td>Maria Anders</td>
    <td>Germany</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>Centro comercial Moctezuma</td>
    <td>Francisco Chang</td>
    <td>Mexico</td>
  </tr>
</table>
```

Table Cells

- 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.
- Example
- ```
<table>
  <tr>
    <td>Emil</td>
    <td>Tobias</td>
    <td>Linus</td>
  </tr>
</table>
```
- **Note**: A table cell can contain all sorts of HTML elements: text, images, lists, links, other tables, etc.
```

Table Rows

- Each table row starts with a <tr> and ends with a </tr> tag.
- tr stands for table row.
- Example
- ```
<table>
  <tr>
    <td>Emil</td>
    <td>Tobias</td>
    <td>Linus</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>16</td>
    <td>14</td>
    <td>10</td>
  </tr>
</table>
```
- You can have as many rows as you like in a table; just make sure that the number of cells are the same in each row.

**Note:** There are times when a row can have less or more cells than another. You will learn about that in a later chapter.
```

Table Headers

- 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.

Example

- Let the first row be table header cells:

```
<table>
  <tr>
    <th>Person 1</th>
    <th>Person 2</th>
    <th>Person 3</th>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>Emil</td>
    <td>Tobias</td>
    <td>Linus</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>16</td>
    <td>14</td>
    <td>10</td>
  </tr>
</table>
```

- By default, the text in <th> elements are bold and centered, but you can change that with CSS.

HTML Table Tags

Tag	Description
<table>	Defines a table
<th>	Defines a header cell in a table
<tr>	Defines a row in a table
<td>	Defines a cell in a table
<caption>	Defines a table caption
<colgroup>	Specifies a group of one or more columns in a table for formatting
<col>	Specifies column properties for each column within a <colgroup> element
<thead>	Groups the header content in a table
<tbody>	Groups the body content in a table
<tfoot>	Groups the footer content in a table

HTML Table Borders

- HTML tables can have borders of different styles and shapes.

How To Add a Border

- To add a border, use the CSS border property on table, th, and td elements:

Example

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

Collapsed Table Borders

- To avoid having double borders like in the example above, set the CSS border-collapse property to collapse.
- This will make the borders collapse into a single border:
- Example

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

Style Table Borders

- If you set a background color of each cell, and give the border a white color (the same as the document background), you get the impression of an invisible border:

Example

```
table, th, td {
  border: 1px solid white;
  border-collapse: collapse;
}
th, td {
  background-color: #96D4D4;
}
```

Round Table Borders

With the border-radius property, the borders get rounded corners:

Example

```
table, th, td {
  border: 1px solid black;
  border-radius: 10px;
}
```

Style Table Borders

- Skip the border around the table by leaving out table from the css selector:

Example

```
th, td {
  border: 1px solid black;
  border-radius: 10px;
}
```

Dotted Table Borders

- With the border-style property, you can set the appearance of the border.

The following values are allowed:

dotted

dashed

solid

double

groove

ridge

inset

outset

none

Hidden

Example:

```
th, td {  border-style: dotted;}
```

Table Border Color

- **With the border-color property, you can set the color of the border.**
- Example
-

```
th, td {
  border-color: #96D4D4;
}
```

HTML Table Sizes

- HTML tables can have different sizes for each column, row or the entire table.
- Use the style attribute with the width or height properties to specify the size of a table, row or column.

HTML Table Width

To set the width of a table, add the style attribute to the <table> element:

Example

- Set the width of the table to 100%:
-

```
<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>
```

Note: Using a percentage as the size unit for a width means how wide will this element be compared to its parent element, which in this case is the <body> element.

HTML Table Sizes

HTML Table Column Width

- To set the size of a specific column, add the style attribute on a <th> or <td> element:

Example

- Set the width of the first column to 70%:

```
<table style="width:100%">
  <tr>
    <th style="width:70%">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 Sizes

HTML Table Row Height

To set the height of a specific row, add the style attribute on a table row element:

Example

- Set the height of the second row to 200 pixels:

```
<table style="width:100%">
  <tr>
    <th>Firstname</th>
    <th>Lastname</th>
    <th>Age</th>
  </tr>
  <tr style="height:200px">
    <td>Jill</td>
    <td>Smith</td>
    <td>50</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>Eve</td>
    <td>Jackson</td>
    <td>94</td>
  </tr>
</table>
```

HTML Table Headers

- HTML tables can have headers for each column or row, or for many columns/rows.

HTML Table Headers

- Table headers are defined with th elements. Each th element represents a table cell.
- **Example**
- ```
<table>
  <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 Headers

Vertical Table Headers

- To use the first column as table headers, define the first cell in each row as a <th> element:
- **Example**
- ```
<table>
  <tr>
    <th>Firstname</th>
    <td>Jill</td>
    <td>Eve</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <th>Lastname</th>
    <td>Smith</td>
    <td>Jackson</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <th>Age</th>
    <td>94</td>
    <td>50</td>
  </tr>
</table>
```
```

HTML Table Headers

Align Table Headers

- By default, table headers are bold and centered:
- To left-align the table headers, use the CSS text-align property:
- Example
- `th { text-align: left; }`

Header for Multiple Columns

- You can have a header that spans over two or more columns.
- To do this, use the colspan attribute on the <th> element:
- **Example**
-

```
<table>
  <tr>
    <th colspan="2">Name</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 Headers

Table Caption

- You can add a caption that serves as a heading for the entire table.
- 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>
```

Note: The <caption> tag should be inserted immediately after the <table> tag.

HTML Table Padding & Spacing

- HTML tables can adjust the padding inside the cells, and also the space between the cells.
- HTML Table - Cell Padding
- Cell padding is the space between the cell edges and the cell content.
- By default the padding is set to 0.
- To add padding on table cells, use the CSS padding property:
- **Example**
- ```
  th, td {  padding: 15px;}
  ```
- To add padding only above the content, use the padding-top property.
- And the others sides with the padding-bottom, padding-left, and padding-right properties:
- **Example**
- ```
  th, td {
    padding-top: 10px;
    padding-bottom: 20px;
    padding-left: 30px;
    padding-right: 40px;     }
  ```

HTML Table Padding & Spacing

HTML Table - Cell Spacing

- Cell spacing is the space between each cell.
- By default the space is set to 2 pixels.
- To change the space between table cells, use the CSS border-spacing property on the table element:
- Example
- ```
  table {
    border-spacing: 30px;
  }
  ```
  ```

HTML Table Colspan & Rowspan

- HTML tables can have cells that span over multiple rows and/or columns.

HTML Table - Colspan

- To make a cell span over multiple columns, use the colspan attribute:
- Example
- ```
<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>
```
- **Note**: The value of the colspan attribute represents the number of columns to span.
```

HTML Table Colspan & Rowspan

HTML Table - Rowspan

- 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>
```

- **Note**: The value of the rowspan attribute represents the number of rows to span.
```

HTML Table Styling

- Use CSS to make your tables look better.

HTML Table - Zebra Stripes

- If you add a background color on every other table row, you will get a nice zebra stripes effect.
- To style every other table row element, use the :nth-child(even) selector like this:
- **Example**
- `tr:nth-child(even) {  background-color: #D6EEEE;}`
- **Note**: If you use (odd) instead of (even), the styling will occur on row 1,3,5 etc. instead of 2,4,6 etc.

HTML Table - Vertical Zebra Stripes

- To make vertical zebra stripes, style every other column, instead of every other row.
- Set the :nth-child(even) for table data elements like this:

Example

- `td:nth-child(even), th:nth-child(even) {  background-color: #D6EEEE;}`

Note: Put the :nth-child() selector on both th and td elements if you want to have the styling on both headers and regular table cells.

HTML Table Styling

Combine Vertical and Horizontal Zebra Stripes

- You can combine the styling from the two examples above and you will have stripes on every other row and every other column.
- If you use a transparent color you will get an overlapping effect.
- Use an rgba() color to specify the transparency of the color:
- Example
- ```
  tr:nth-child(even) {  background-color: rgba(150, 212, 212, 0.4);}

  th:nth-child(even),td:nth-child(even) {  background-color: rgba(150, 212, 212, 0.4);}
  ```

Horizontal Dividers

- If you specify borders only at the bottom of each table row, you will have a table with horizontal dividers.
- Add the border-bottom property to all tr elements to get horizontal dividers:
- **Example**
- ```
  tr {
    border-bottom: 1px solid #ddd;
  }
  ```

HTML Table Styling

Hoverable Table

- Use the :hover selector on tr to highlight table rows on mouse over:
- **Example**
- `tr:hover {background-color: #D6EEEE;}`

HTML Table Colgroup

- The <colgroup> element is used to style specific columns of a table.

HTML Table Colgroup

- If you want to style the two first columns of a table, use the <colgroup> and <col> elements.
- The <colgroup> element should be used as a container for the column specifications.
- Each group is specified with a <col> element.
- The span attribute specifies how many columns that get the style.
- The style attribute specifies the style to give the columns.
- **Example**
-

```
<table>
  <colgroup>
    <col span="2" style="background-color: #D6EEEE">
  </colgroup>
  <tr>
    <th>MON</th>
    <th>TUE</th>
    <th>WED</th>
```

Note: The <colgroup> tag must be a child of a <table> element and should be placed before any other table elements, like <thead>, <tr>, <td> etc., but after the <caption> element, if present.

HTML Table Colgroup

Legal CSS Properties

- There is only a very limited selection of CSS properties that are allowed to be used in the colgroup:
  - width property
  - visibility property
  - background properties
  - border properties
- All other CSS properties will have no effect on your tables.

Multiple Col Elements

- If you want to style more columns with different styles, use more <col> elements inside the <colgroup>:
- **Example**
- ```
  <table>
    <colgroup>
      <col span="2" style="background-color: #D6EEEE">
      <col span="3" style="background-color: pink">
    </colgroup>
    <tr>
      <th>MON</th>
      <th>TUE</th>
      <th>WED</th>
      <th>THU</th>
  ```
  ```

HTML Table Colgroup

Empty Colgroups

If you want to style columns in the middle of a table, insert a "empty" <col> element (with no styles) for the columns before:

- **Example**
- ```
  <table>
    <colgroup>
      <col span="3">
      <col span="2" style="background-color: pink">
    </colgroup>
    <tr>
      <th>MON</th>
      <th>TUE</th>
      <th>WED</th>
      <th>THU</th>
  ```

Hide Columns

- You can hide columns with the visibility: collapse property:
- Example
- ```
  <table>
    <colgroup>
      <col span="2">
      <col span="3" style="visibility: collapse">
    </colgroup>
  ```

HTML Lists

- HTML lists allow web developers to group a set of related items in lists.

Example

An unordered HTML list:

- Item
- Item
- Item
- Item

An ordered HTML list:

1. First item
2. Second item
3. Third item
4. Fourth item

Unordered HTML List

- An unordered list starts with the <ul> tag. Each list item starts with the <li> tag.
- The list items will be marked with bullets (small black circles) by default:
- Example
-
```
<ul>
  <li>Coffee</li>
  <li>Tea</li>
  <li>Milk</li>
</ul>
```

Ordered HTML List

- An ordered list starts with the <ol> tag. Each list item starts with the <li> tag.
- The list items will be marked with numbers by default:
- Example
-
```
<ol>
  <li>Coffee</li>
  <li>Tea</li>
  <li>Milk</li>
</ol>
```

HTML Description Lists

- HTML also supports description lists.
- A description list is a list of terms, with a description of each term.
- The <dl> tag defines the description list, the <dt> tag defines the term (name), and the <dd> tag describes each term:
- Example
-

```
<dl>
  <dt>Coffee</dt>
  <dd>- black hot drink</dd>
  <dt>Milk</dt>
  <dd>- white cold drink</dd>
</dl>
```

HTML List Tags

Tag	Description
	Defines an unordered list
	Defines an ordered list
	Defines a list item
<dl>	Defines a description list
<dt>	Defines a term in a description list
<dd>	Describes the term in a description list

Unordered HTML List

- The HTML <ul> tag defines an unordered (bulleted) list.

Unordered HTML List

- An unordered list starts with the <ul> tag. Each list item starts with the <li> tag.
- The list items will be marked with bullets (small black circles) by default:
- **Example**
- ```
  <ul>
    <li>Coffee</li>
    <li>Tea</li>
    <li>Milk</li>
  </ul>
  ```
  ```

Unordered HTML List

Unordered HTML List - Choose List Item Marker

- The CSS list-style-type property is used to define the style of the list item marker. It can have one of the following values:

Value	Description
disc	Sets the list item marker to a bullet (default)
circle	Sets the list item marker to a circle
square	Sets the list item marker to a square
none	The list items will not be marked

Example - Disc

```
<ul style="list-style-type:disc;">
  <li>Coffee</li>
  <li>Tea</li>
  <li>Milk</li>
</ul>
```

Unordered HTML List

Example - Circle

```
<ul style="list-style-type:circle;">
  <li>Coffee</li>
  <li>Tea</li>
  <li>Milk</li>
</ul>
```

- **Example - Square**

```
<ul style="list-style-type:square;">
  <li>Coffee</li>
  <li>Tea</li>
  <li>Milk</li>
</ul>
```

Unordered HTML List

Example - None

```
<ul style="list-style-type:none;">
  <li>Coffee</li>
  <li>Tea</li>
  <li>Milk</li>
</ul>
```

Nested HTML Lists

- Lists can be nested (list inside list):

Example

```
<ul>
  <li>Coffee</li>
  <li>Tea
    <ul>
      <li>Black tea</li>
      <li>Green tea</li>
    </ul>
  </li>
  <li>Milk</li>
</ul>
```

Unordered HTML List

Horizontal List with CSS

- HTML lists can be styled in many different ways with CSS.
- One popular way is to style a list horizontally, to create a navigation menu:

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
ul {
  list-style-type: none;
  margin: 0;
  padding: 0;
  overflow: hidden;
  background-color: #333333;
}

li {
  float: left;
}

li a {
  display: block;
  color: white;
  text-align: center;
  padding: 16px;
  text-decoration: none;
}

li a:hover {
  background-color: #111111;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<ul>
  <li><a href="#home">Home</a></li>
  <li><a href="#news">News</a></li>
  <li><a href="#contact">Contact</a></li>
  <li><a href="#about">About</a></li>
</ul>

</body>
</html>
```

HTML List Tags

Tag	Description
	Defines an unordered list
	Defines an ordered list
	Defines a list item
<dl>	Defines a description list
<dt>	Defines a term in a description list
<dd>	Describes the term in a description list

HTML Ordered Lists

- The HTML <ol> tag defines an ordered list. An ordered list can be numerical or alphabetical.
- Ordered HTML List
- An ordered list starts with the <ol> tag. Each list item starts with the <li> tag.
- The list items will be marked with numbers by default:
- **Example**
- ```

  Coffee
  Tea
  Milk

```
```

HTML Ordered Lists

- Ordered HTML List - The Type Attribute
- The type attribute of the <ol> tag, defines the type of the list item marker:

Type	Description
type="1"	The list items will be numbered with numbers (default)
type="A"	The list items will be numbered with uppercase letters
type="a"	The list items will be numbered with lowercase letters
type="I"	The list items will be numbered with uppercase roman numbers
type="i"	The list items will be numbered with lowercase roman numbers

HTML Ordered Lists

Numbers:

```
<ol type="1">
  <li>Coffee</li>
  <li>Tea</li>
  <li>Milk</li>
</ol>
```

Uppercase Letters:

```
<ol type="A">
  <li>Coffee</li>
  <li>Tea</li>
  <li>Milk</li>
</ol>
```

Lowercase Letters:

```
<ol type="a">
  <li>Coffee</li>
  <li>Tea</li>
  <li>Milk</li>
</ol>
```

HTML Ordered Lists

- **Uppercase Roman Numbers:**
-
```
<ol type="I">
  <li>Coffee</li>
  <li>Tea</li>
  <li>Milk</li>
</ol>
```

Lowercase Roman Numbers:

-
```
<ol type="i">
  <li>Coffee</li>
  <li>Tea</li>
  <li>Milk</li>
</ol>
```

HTML Ordered Lists

Control List Counting

- By default, an ordered list will start counting from 1. If you want to start counting from a specified number, you can use the start attribute:

Example

```
<ol start="50">
  <li>Coffee</li>
  <li>Tea</li>
  <li>Milk</li>
</ol>
```

Nested HTML Lists

- **Lists can be nested (list inside list):**
- **Example**

```
<ol>
  <li>Coffee</li>
  <li>Tea
    <ol>
      <li>Black tea</li>
      <li>Green tea</li>
    </ol>
  </li>
  <li>Milk</li>
</ol>
```

Note: A list item (`<li>`) can contain a new list, and other HTML elements, like images and links, etc.

HTML Ordered Lists

HTML List Tags

Tag	Description
	Defines an unordered list
	Defines an ordered list
	Defines a list item
<dl>	Defines a description list
<dt>	Defines a term in a description list
<dd>	Describes the term in a description list

HTML Other Lists

- HTML also supports description lists.
- **HTML Description Lists**
- A description list is a list of terms, with a description of each term.
- The <dl> tag defines the description list, the <dt> tag defines the term (name), and the <dd> tag describes each term:

Example

```
<dl>
  <dt>Coffee</dt>
  <dd>- black hot drink</dd>
  <dt>Milk</dt>
  <dd>- white cold drink</dd>
</dl>
```

HTML Block and Inline Elements

- Every HTML element has a default display value, depending on what type of element it is.
- There are two display values: block and inline.

Block-level Elements

- A block-level element always starts on a new line, and the browsers automatically add some space (a margin) before and after the element.
- A block-level element always takes up the full width available (stretches out to the left and right as far as it can).
- Two commonly used block elements are: <p> and .
- The <p> element defines a paragraph in an HTML document.
- The element defines a division or a section in an HTML document.

Example

```
<p>Hello World</p>
<div>Hello World</div>
```

HTML Block and Inline Elements

Inline Elements

- An inline element does not start on a new line.
- An inline element only takes up as much width as necessary.
- This is a element inside a paragraph.

Example

- `<span>Hello World</span>`

The Element

- The element is often used as a container for other HTML elements.
- The element has no required attributes, but style, class and id are common.
- When used together with CSS, the element can be used to style blocks of content:

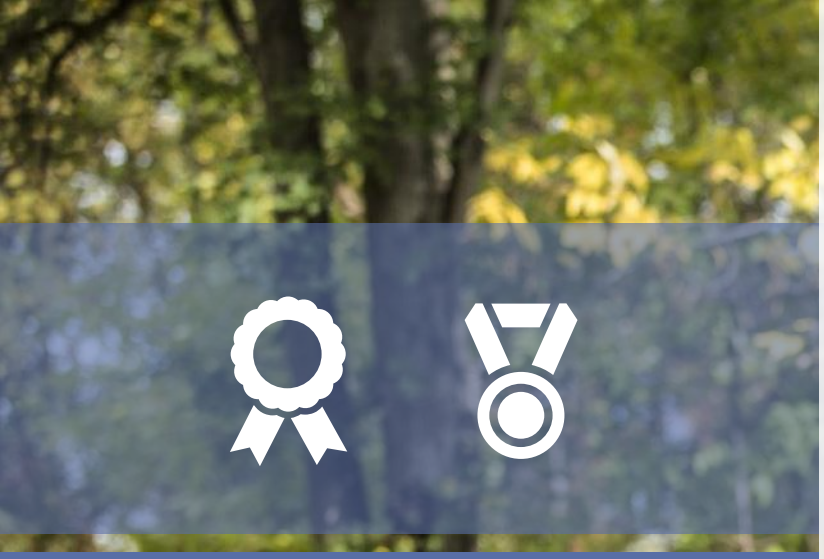
Example

```
<div style="background-color:black;color:white;padding:20px;">
  <h2>London</h2>
  <p>London is the capital city of England. It is the most populous city in the United Kingdom,
with a metropolitan area of over 13 million inhabitants.</p>
</div>
```

- The Element
- The element is an inline container used to mark up a part of a text, or a part of a document.
- The element has no required attributes, but style, class and id are common.
- When used together with CSS, the element can be used to style parts of the text:

Example

```
<p>My mother has <span style="color:blue;font-weight:bold;">blue</span> eyes and my father
has <span style="color:darkolivegreen;font-weight:bold;">dark green</span> eyes.</p>
```



HTML class Attribute

- The HTML class attribute is used to specify a class for an HTML element.
- Multiple HTML elements can share the same class.

Using The class Attribute

- The class attribute is often used to point to a class name in a style sheet. It can also be used by a JavaScript to access and manipulate elements with the specific class name.
- In the following example we have three elements with a class attribute with the value of "city". All of the three elements will be styled equally according to the .city style definition in the head section:

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
.city {
  background-color: tomato;
  color: white;
  border: 2px solid black;
  margin: 20px;
  padding: 20px;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<div class="city">
  <h2>London</h2>
  <p>London is the capital of England.</p>
</div>

<div class="city">
  <h2>Paris</h2>
  <p>Paris is the capital of France.</p>
</div>

<div class="city">
  <h2>Tokyo</h2>
  <p>Tokyo is the capital of Japan.</p>
</div>

</body>
</html>
```

In the following example we have two elements with a class attribute with the value of "note". Both elements will be styled equally according to the .note style definition in the head section:

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
.note {
  font-size: 120%;
  color: red;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h1>My <span class="note">Important</span> Heading</h1>
<p>This is some <span class="note">important</span> text.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

- Tip: The class attribute can be used on any HTML element.
- Note: The class name is case sensitive!

The Syntax For Class

- To create a class; write a period (.) character, followed by a class name. Then, define the CSS properties within curly braces {}:

Example

- Create a class named "city":

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
.city {
  background-color: tomato;
  color: white;
  padding: 10px;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h2 class="city">London</h2>
<p>London is the capital of England.</p>

<h2 class="city">Paris</h2>
<p>Paris is the capital of France.</p>

<h2 class="city">Tokyo</h2>
<p>Tokyo is the capital of Japan.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

Multiple Classes

- HTML elements can belong to more than one class.
- To define multiple classes, separate the class names with a space, e.g. . The element will be styled according to all the classes specified.
- In the following example, the first <h2> element belongs to both the city class and also to the main class, and will get the CSS styles from both of the classes:
- **Example**
- ```
  <h2 class="city main">London</h2>
  <h2 class="city">Paris</h2>
  <h2 class="city">Tokyo</h2>
  ```
  ```

Multiple Classes

- Different Elements Can Share Same Class
- Different HTML elements can point to the same class name.
- In the following example, both <h2> and point to the "city" class and will share the same style:
- **Example**
- ```
  <h2 class="city">Paris</h2>
  Paris is the capital of France
  ```

Use of The class Attribute in JavaScript

- The class name can also be used by JavaScript to perform certain tasks for specific elements.
- JavaScript can access elements with a specific class name with the `getElementsByClassName()` method:

Don't worry if you don't understand the code in the example above.
  ```

Chapter Summary

- The HTML class attribute specifies one or more class names for an element
- Classes are used by CSS and JavaScript to select and access specific elements
- The class attribute can be used on any HTML element
- The class name is case sensitive
- Different HTML elements can point to the same class name
- JavaScript can access elements with a specific class name with the getElementsByClassName() method

HTML id Attribute

- The HTML id attribute is used to specify a unique id for an HTML element.
- You cannot have more than one element with the same id in an HTML document.
- Using The id Attribute
- The id attribute specifies a unique id for an HTML element. The value of the id attribute must be unique within the HTML document.
- The id attribute is used to point to a specific style declaration in a style sheet. It is also used by JavaScript to access and manipulate the element with the specific id.
- The syntax for id is: write a hash character (#), followed by an id name. Then, define the CSS properties within curly braces {}.
- In the following example we have an <h1> element that points to the id name "myHeader". This <h1> element will be styled according to the #myHeader style definition in the head section:

- **Example**
- ```
  <!DOCTYPE html>
  <html>
  <head>
  <style>
  #myHeader {
    background-color: lightblue;
    color: black;
    padding: 40px;
    text-align: center;
  }
  </style>
  </head>
  <body>

  <h1 id="myHeader">My Header</h1>

  </body>
  </html>
  ```
- **Note:** The id name is case sensitive!
- **Note:** The id name must contain at least one character, cannot start with a number, and must not contain whitespaces (spaces, tabs, etc.).
  ```

HTML Iframes

- An HTML iframe is used to display a web page within a web page.

HTML Iframe Syntax

- The HTML <iframe> tag specifies an inline frame.
- An inline frame is used to embed another document within the current HTML document.
- Syntax
- `<iframe src="url" title="description"></iframe>`
- Tip: It is a good practice to always include a title attribute for the <iframe>. This is used by screen readers to read out what the content of the iframe is.

Iframe - Set Height and Width

- Use the height and width attributes to specify the size of the iframe.
- The height and width are specified in pixels by default:
- Example
- `<iframe src="demo_iframe.htm" height="200" width="300" title="Iframe Example"></iframe>`
- Or you can add the style attribute and use the CSS height and width properties:

- **Example**
- `<iframe src="demo_iframe.htm" style="height:200px;width:300px;" title="Iframe Example"></iframe>`
-

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-

THANK YOU !