List, Anchor and Table

Unordered list and ordered list

Elements for the BODY section (Cont.)

Unordered List and Odered Lists

Unordered Lists - tag. Item lists in <li> tag. The list items will be marked with bullets.

Ordered Lists - tag. Item lists in <li> tag. . The list items will be marked with numbers.

Eg.:

```
<html>
<body>
<h2>Unordered List </h2>
<ul>
 <li>Java</li>
 <li>Python</li>
 <li>Ruby</li>
</ul>
<h2>Ordered List </h2>
<ol>
 <li>Java</li>
 <li>Python</li>
 <li>Ruby</li>
</ol>
</body>
</html>
```

Unordered List

- Java
- Python
- Ruby

Ordered List

1. Java
2. Python
3. Ruby

PEOPLE STRATEGISTS

Lists -- Ordered Lists

Ordered (Numbered) Lists:

<OL>

    <LI> Item One

    <LI> Item Two   ➡

    <LI> Item Three

    <LI> Item Four

</OL>

1. Item One
2. Item Two
3. Item Three
4. Item Four

---

*Ordered List Attributes***:**

type="i/I/a/A/1"   (default)

i =	I =	a =	A =	1 =
i. Item One	I. Item One	a. Item One	A. Item One	1.Item One
ii. Item Two	II. Item Two	b. Item Two	B. Item Two	2. Item Two
iii. Item Three	III. Item Three	c. Item Three	C. Item Three	3. Item Three
iv. Item Four	IV. Item Four	d. Item Four	D. Item Four	4. Item Four

start="xx"

    • This attribute lets you specify which number/letter will start the list

Lists -- Definition Lists

Definition Lists:

<DL>

    <DT>List Name One

        <DD>This is where information about List Name One would go</DD>

    </DT>

    <DT>List Name Two

        <DD>This is where information about List Name Two would go</DD>

    </DT>

</DL>

List Name One

    This is where information about List Name One would go

List Name Two

    This is where information about List Name Two would go

Introduction

▶ The <a> tag defines a hyperlink, which is used to link from one page to another.

▶ The most important attribute of the <a> element is the href attribute, which indicates the link's destination.

▶ By default, links will appear as follows in all browsers:

▶ An unvisited link is underlined and blue

▶ A visited link is underlined and purple

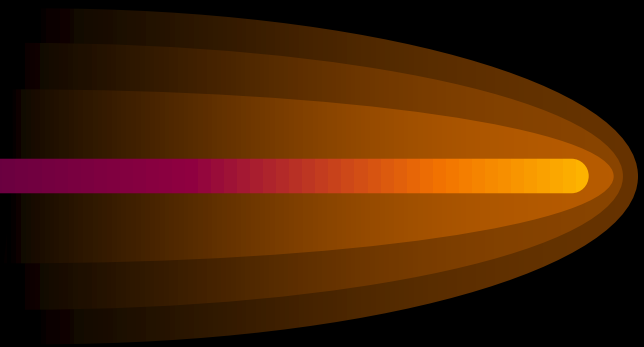▶ An active link is underlined and red

HTML Links - Different Colors

```
<style>
a:link {
  color: green;
  background-color: transparent;
  text-decoration: none;
}

a:visited {
  color: pink;
  background-color: transparent;
  text-decoration: none;
}

a:hover {
  color: red;
  background-color: transparent;
  text-decoration: underline;
}

a:active {
  color: yellow;
  background-color: transparent;
  text-decoration: underline;
}
</style>
```

Basic <a> tag

- Create a link to amrita.edu

- Visit Amrita Vishwa Vidyapeetham!

Target attribute

- The target attribute can have one of the following values:

- _self- Default. Opens the document in the same window/tab as it was clicked

- _blank - Opens the document in a new window or tab

- _parent - Opens the document in the parent frame

- _top - Opens the document in the full body of the window

- Visit Amrita!

Creating Book Marks – Internal Linking

Fist create a Bookmark

Chapter 1

Or use this

<h2 id = "Chapter 1">Chapter 1 </h2>

Then add a link to the bookmark

Jump to Chapter 1

You can also add a link to a bookmark on another page:

Jump to Chapter 1

Anchor Tag - Attributes

▶ **Download** : Specifies that the target will be downloaded when a user clicks on the hyperlink

▶ **Href** : Specifies the URL of the page the link goes to

▶ **Target** : Specifies where to open the linked document

▶ **Title** ; Adds a title to an element. Many browsers will display the value of this attribute when the element is hovered-over or is in focus.

▶ **Rel** : The rel attribute specifies the relationship between the current document and the linked document.

Links Summary

The anchor tag <A> is used to link one document to another or from one part of a document to another part of the same document.

Basic Links:

<A HREF="http://www.stanford.edu/">Stanford University</A>

Inter-document Links:

<A HREF="#spot">Point to 'spot' in this document</A>

Defining a point in a document:

<A NAME="spot">Spot</A>

Email links:

<A HREF="mailto:someone@somehost.com">Email someone@somehost.com</A>

Defining an HTML Table

○ An HTML table is defined with the <table> tag.

○ Each table row is defined with the <tr> tag. A table header is defined with the <th> tag. By default, table headings are bold and centered. A table data/cell is defined with the <td> tag.

Note: The <td> elements are the data containers of the table. They can contain all sorts of HTML elements; text, images, lists, other tables, etc.

HTML Table Contd.

•Table cells which act as column headers or row headers should use the `<th>` (table header) element.
•Table cells can be merged using the `colspan` and `rowspan` attributes.
•Tables can be broken into sections using the following elements:

- `<thead>` — Table header – create a separate table header
- `<tbody>` — Table body – indicate main body of the table
- `<tfoot>` — Table footer – to create separate table footer

•A caption can be added to a table using the `<caption>` element.
•You can use `<col>` and `<colgroup>` to define table columns for styling.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<h2>Basic HTML Table</h2>

<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>
  <tr>
    <td>John</td>
    <td>Doe</td>
    <td>80</td>
  </tr>
</table>

</body>
</html>
```

Basic HTML Table

Firstname	Lastname	Age
Jill	Smith	50
Eve	Jackson	94
John	Doe	80

HTML Table - Adding a Border

○ If you do not specify a border for the table, it will be displayed without borders.

○ A border is set using the CSS border property:

Remember to define borders for both the table and the table cells.

```html
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
table, th, td {
  border: 1px solid black;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h2>Bordered Table</h2>
<p>Use the CSS border property to add a border to the table.</p>

<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>
  <tr>
    <td>John</td>
    <td>Doe</td>
    <td>80</td>
  </tr>
</table>

</body>
</html>
```

Bordered Table

Use the CSS border property to add a border to the table.

Firstname	Lastname	Age
Jill	Smith	50
Eve	Jackson	94
John	Doe	80

HTML Table - Adding Cell Padding

○ Cell padding specifies the space between the cell content and its borders.

○ If you do not specify a padding, the table cells will be displayed without padding.

○ To set the padding, use the CSS padding property:

```html
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
table, th, td {
  border: 1px solid black;
  border-collapse: collapse;
}
th, td {
  padding: 15px;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h2>Cellpadding</h2>
<p>Cell padding specifies the space between the cell content and its borders.</p>

<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>
  <tr>
    <td>John</td>
    <td>Doe</td>
    <td>80</td>
  </tr>
</table>

<p>Try to change the padding to 5px.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

Cellpadding

Cell padding specifies the space between the cell content and its borders.

Firstname	Lastname	Age
Jill	Smith	50
Eve	Jackson	94
John	Doe	80

Try to change the padding to 5px.

HTML Table - Left-align Headings

○ By default, table headings are bold and centered.

○ To left-align the table headings, use the CSS text-align property:

```html
    }
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h2>Left-align Headings</h2>
<p>To left-align the table headings, use the CSS text-align property.</p>

<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>
  <tr>
    <td>John</td>
    <td>Doe</td>
    <td>80</td>
  </tr>
</table>

</body>
</html>
```

Left-align Headings

To left-align the table headings, use the CSS text-align property.

Firstname	Lastname	Age
Jill	Smith	50
Eve	Jackson	94
John	Doe	80

HTML Table - Cells that Span Many Columns

◦ To make a cell span more than one column, use the colspan attribute:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
table, th, td {
  border: 1px solid black;
  border-collapse: collapse;
}
th, td {
  padding: 5px;
  text-align: left;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h2>Cell that spans two columns</h2>
<p>To make a cell span more than one column, use the colspan attribute.</p>

<table style="width:100%">
  <tr>
    <th>Name</th>
    <th colspan="2">Telephone</th>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>Bill Gates</td>
    <td>55577854</td>
    <td>55577855</td>
  </tr>
</table>

</body>
</html>
```

Cell that spans two columns

To make a cell span more than one column, use the colspan attribute.

Name	Telephone	
Bill Gates	55577854	55577855

HTML Table - Cells that Span Many Rows

○ To make a cell span more than one row, use the rowspan attribute:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
table, th, td {
  border: 1px solid black;
  border-collapse: collapse;
}
th, td {
  padding: 5px;
  text-align: left;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h2>Cell that spans two rows</h2>
<p>To make a cell span more than one row, use the rowspan attribute.</p>

<table style="width:100%">
  <tr>
    <th>Name:</th>
    <td>Bill Gates</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <th rowspan="2">Telephone:</th>
    <td>55577854</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>55577855</td>
  </tr>
</table>

</body>
</html>
```

Cell that spans two rows

To make a cell span more than one row, use the rowspan attribute.

Name:	Bill Gates
Telephone:	55577854
	55577855

- <Caption> – to add caption to a table.
- Use id attribute to the table to to define a special stylefor a special table

```
<table id="t01">

</table>

Table#t01 {
  width = 100%;
  background-color = "Blue";
}
```

Chapter Summary

- Use the HTML `<table>` element to define a table
- Use the HTML `<tr>` element to define a table row
- Use the HTML `<td>` element to define a table data
- Use the HTML `<th>` element to define a table heading
- Use the HTML `<caption>` element to define a table caption
- Use the CSS `border` property to define a border
- Use the CSS `border-collapse` property to collapse cell borders
- Use the CSS `padding` property to add padding to cells
- Use the CSS `text-align` property to align cell text
- Use the CSS `border-spacing` property to set the spacing between cells
- Use the `colspan` attribute to make a cell span many columns
- Use the `rowspan` attribute to make a cell span many rows
- Use the `id attribute` to uniquely define one table

Reference

- https://www.w3schools.com/html/html_tables.asp