

HTML

The Headings Tags

`<Hn>`

- To add headings in the HTML document use tag where, n represent number from 1 to 6.

`<H1>`

Some text here

`</H1>`

`<H2>`

Some text here

`</H2>`

`<H3>`

Some text here

`</H3>`

`<H4>`

Some text here

`</H4>`

`<H5>`

Some text here

`</H5>`

`<H6>`

Some text here

`</H6>`

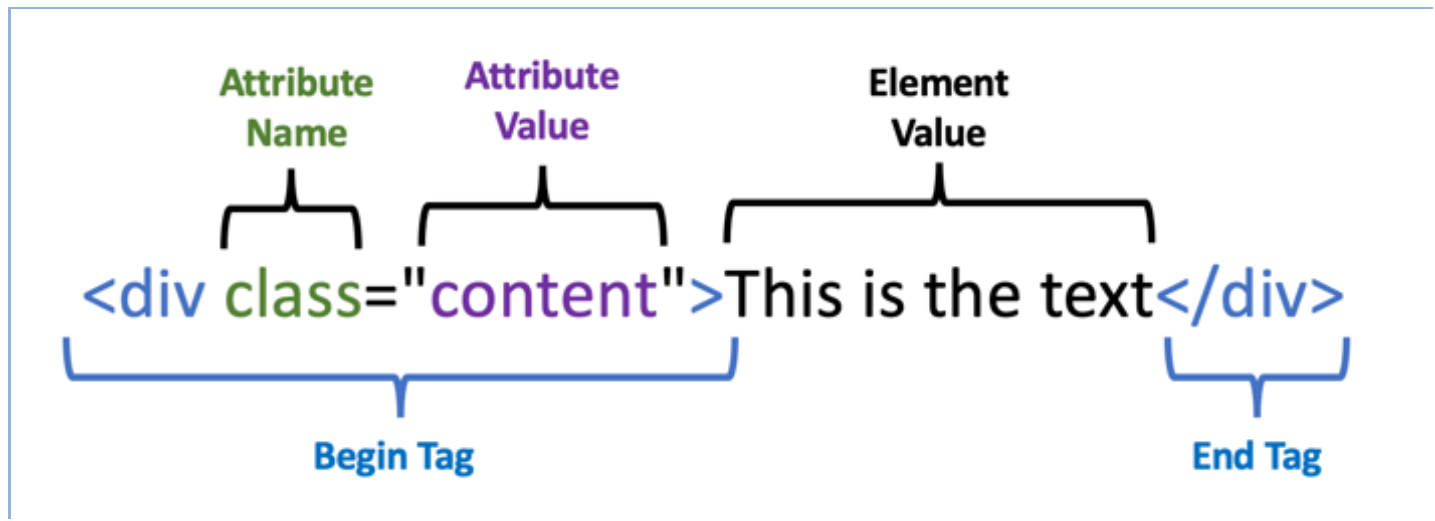
HTML Formatting Elements

Formatting elements were designed to display special types of text:

- `` - Bold text
 - `` - Important text
 - `<i>` - Italic text
 - `` - Emphasized text
 - `<mark>` - Marked text
 - `<small>` - Smaller text
 - `` - Deleted text
 - `<ins>` - Inserted text
 - `<sub>` - Subscript text
 - `<sup>` - Superscript text
-

HTML Attributes

- All HTML elements can have **attributes**
- Attributes provide **additional information** about elements
- Attributes are always specified in **the start tag**
- Attributes usually come in name/value pairs like: **name="value"**



- `<p style="background-image: url('img.jpg');">`
- `<hr align="left" width="50%">`
-

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 `<div>`.

The `<p>` element defines a paragraph in an HTML document.

The `<div>` element defines a division or a section in an HTML document.

The `<p>` element is a block-level element.

The `<div>` element is a block-level element.

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
- `Hello World`

Uses of <DIV> Tag

<DIV> tag

1. <DIV> tag is a container for other tags.
2. DIV elements are block elements and work behind the scenes grouping other tags together.

Some of the attributes of <DIV> tag are:

- > id
- > width
- > height
- > title
- > style

The <div> Element

The <div> element is often used as a container for other HTML elements.

The <div> element has no required attributes, but `style`, `class` and `id` are common.

When used together with CSS, the <div> 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>
```

SPAN TAG	DIV TAG
Inline-level element	Block-level element
Used for grouping small chunks of text	Used for grouping large chunks of texts together
Must not be nested to avoid confusion	Usually nested

Here are the block-level elements in HTML:

<address>	<article>	<aside>	<blockquote>	<canvas>	<dd>	<div>	<dl>
<dt>	<fieldset>	<figcaption>	<figure>	<footer>	<form>	<h1>-<h6>	<header>
<hr>		<main>	<nav>	<noscript>		<p>	<pre>
<section>	<table>	<tfoot>		<video>			

Here are the inline elements in HTML:

<a>	<abbr>	<acronym>		<bdo>	<big>	 	<button>
<cite>	<code>	<dfn>		<i>		<input>	<kbd>
<label>	<map>	<object>	<output>	<q>	<samp>	<script>	<select>
<small>			<sub>	<sup>	<textarea>	<time>	<tt>
<var>							

Text Formatting and Alignment

Text Formatting

Character Styles

1. `<PRE>` tag
2. `<BLOCKQUOTE>` tag
3. `<ADDRESS>` tag
4. Logical Character Highlighting tags
5. Physical Character Highlighting tags

Text Formatting (Contd.)

Character Styles

1. <PRE> tag

- It is used to include preformatted text into your HTML document.
- Text will appeared exactly as typed including, tabs and returns.

Text Formatting (Contd.)

Character Styles

1. <PRE> tag

```
<pre>
```

```
This is should be the end of my first paragraph in HTML.
```

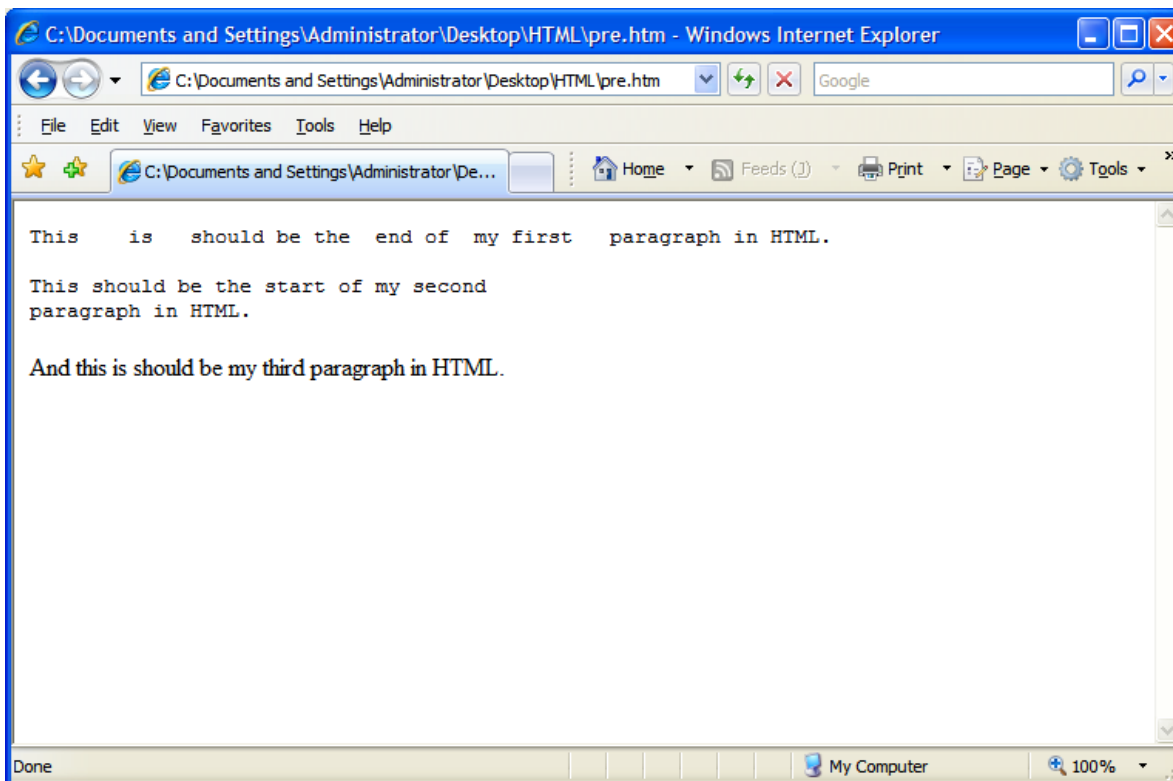
```
This should be the start of my second  
paragraph in HTML.</pre>
```

```
And this is should be my third paragraph in HTML.
```

Text Formatting (Contd.)

Character Styles

1. <PRE> tag



Text Formatting (Contd.)

Character Styles

2. `<BLOCKQUOTE>` tag

- Used to include indented text in a document.
- Both the right and left margin are indented.

Text Formatting (Contd.)

Character Styles

2. <BLOCKQUOTE> tag

Most Popular Quote of Shakespeare :

<BLOCKQUOTE>

To Be, Or Not To Be: That Is The Question

</BLOCKQUOTE>

Text Formatting (Contd.)

Character Styles

3. <ADDRESS> tag

- It defines text that gives an address or other contact information.
- It is displayed in italic.
- Generally, displayed in the bottom of the page.

Text Formatting (Contd.)

Character Styles

3. <ADDRESS> tag

IBM stands for International Business Machines.

<hr color="blue">

The HeadQuarter is located at:

<ADDRESS>

IBM Armonk,
New York, USA.

</ADDRESS>

Text Formatting (Contd.)

Font Tag

- It is used to change the **font color**, **font size**, **font face** of text in an HTML document.

Text Formatting (Contd.)

Attributes of Font Tag

1. Size

2. Color

3. Face

Text Formatting (Contd.)

Attributes of Font Tag

1. Size

The primary attribute is SIZE=x, where x is an absolute value ranging from 1 to 7 or a relative value (+/-).

Default font size is 3.
Largest font size can be set is 7.
Smallest is 1.

Text Formatting (Contd.)

Attributes of Font Tag

2. Color

There are 3 different methods to set color.

- i. Generic Coloring System
- ii. RGB Coloring System
- iii. Hexadecimal Coloring System

Text Formatting (Contd.)

Attributes of Font Tag

2.

Color

i.

Generic Coloring System

Generics colors are preset HTML coded colors where the value is simply the name of each color.

Text Formatting (Contd.)

Attributes of Font Tag

2. Color

i. Generic Coloring System

	Black		Gray		Silver		White
	Yellow		Lime		Aqua		Fuchsia
	Red		Green		Blue		Purple
	Maroon		Olive		Navy		Teal

Text Formatting (Contd.)

Attributes of Font Tag

2. Color

ii. RGB Coloring System

RGB stands for **R**ed, **G**reen, **B**lue. Each can have a value from 0 (none of that color) to 255 (fully that color).

The format for RGB is – RGB (Red, Green, Blue)

Text Formatting (Contd.)

Attributes of Font Tag

2.

Color

ii.

RGB Coloring System

<code>Confidence</code>	Confidence
<code>Confidence</code>	Confidence
<code>Confidence</code>	Confidence
<code>Confidence</code>	

Text Formatting (Contd.)

Attributes of Font Tag

2. Color

iii. Hexadecimal Coloring System

A hexadecimal is a 6 digit representation of a color.

XX

XX

XX

Text Formatting (Contd.)

Attributes of Font Tag

2. Color

iii. Hexadecimal Coloring System

<code>Confidence</code>	Confidence
<code>Confidence</code>	Confidence
<code>Confidence</code>	Confidence
<code>Confidence</code>	

Text Formatting (Contd.)

Color	Color Name	Hexadecimal Value		Color	Color Name	Hexadecimal Value
	Black	#000000			Green	#008000
	Silver	#c0c0c0			Lime	#00ff00
	Gray	#808080			Olive	#808000
	White	#ffffff			Yellow	#ffff00
	Maroon	#800000			Navy	#000080
	Red	#ff0000			Blue	#0000ff
	Purple	#800080			Teal	#008080
	Fushia	#ff00ff			Aqua	#00ffff

Text Formatting (Contd.)

Attributes of Font Tag

3. Face

The font face attribute is used to specify the font name.

Text Formatting (Contd.)

Attributes of Font Tag

3. Face

<code>Confidence</code>	Confidence
<code>Confidence</code>	Confidence
<code>Confidence</code>	Confidence
<code>Confidence</code>	<i>Confidence</i>

Hr attributes

- Color , width, size,align

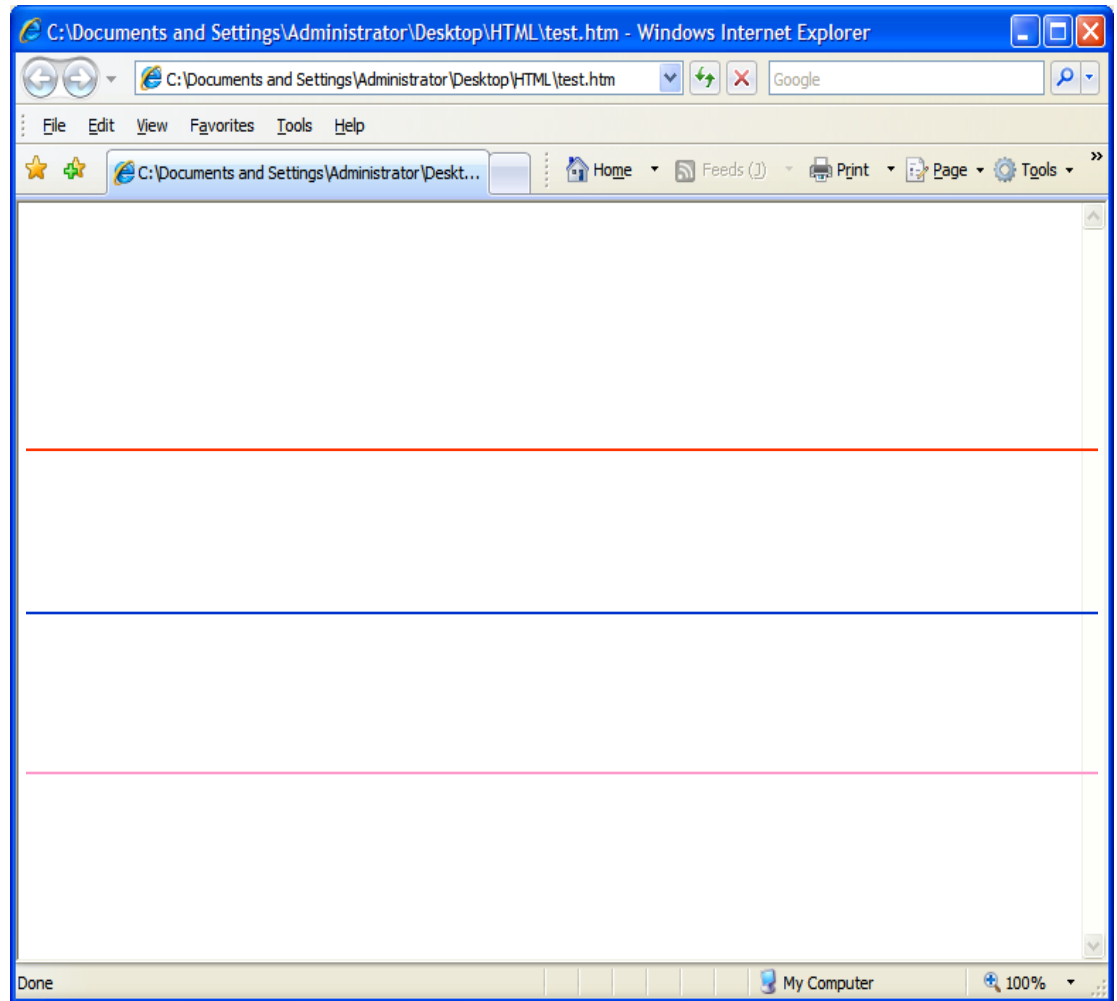
<HR> tag Attributes

1. Color Attribute

```
<hr color="red">
```

```
<hr color="blue">
```

```
<hr color="pink">
```



<HR> tag Attributes

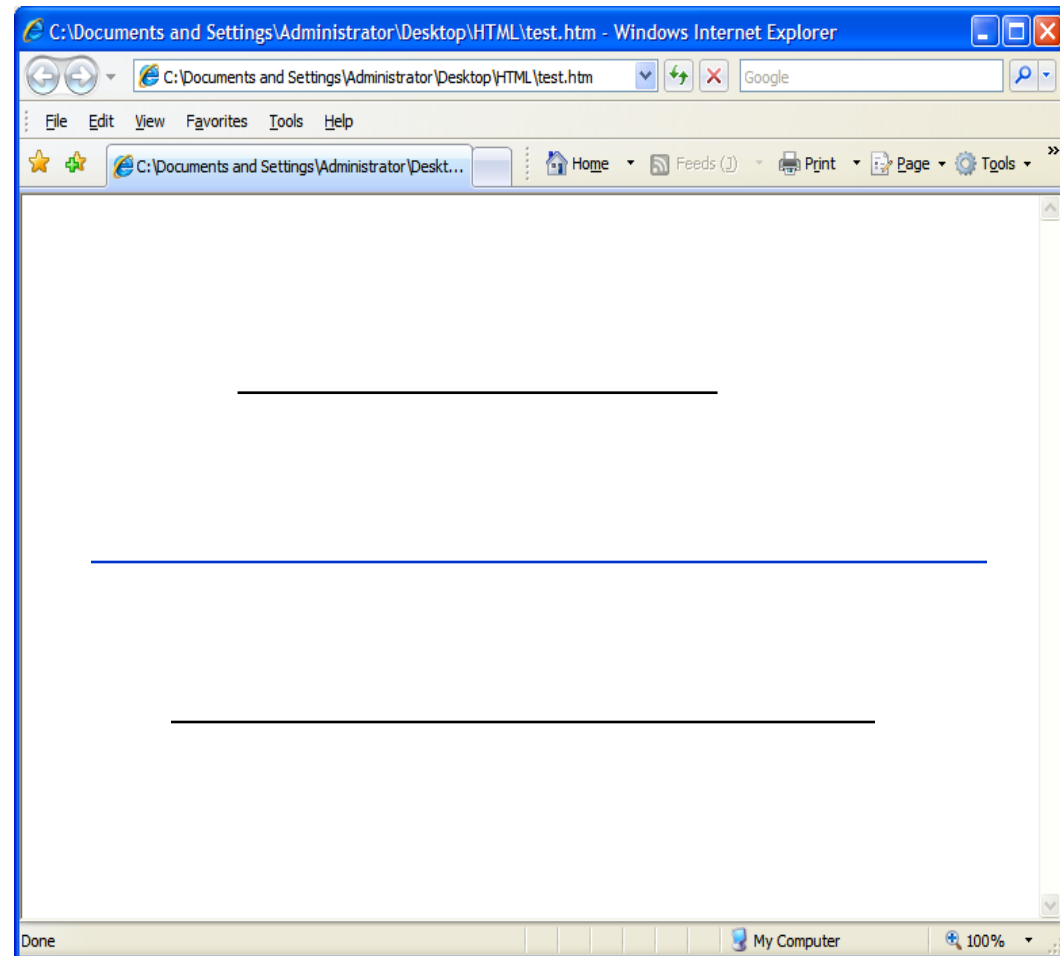
2. Width Attribute

```
<hr width="50%">
```

```
<hr color="blue" width="100%">
```

```
<hr width="500">
```

Default alignment
of HR is center.



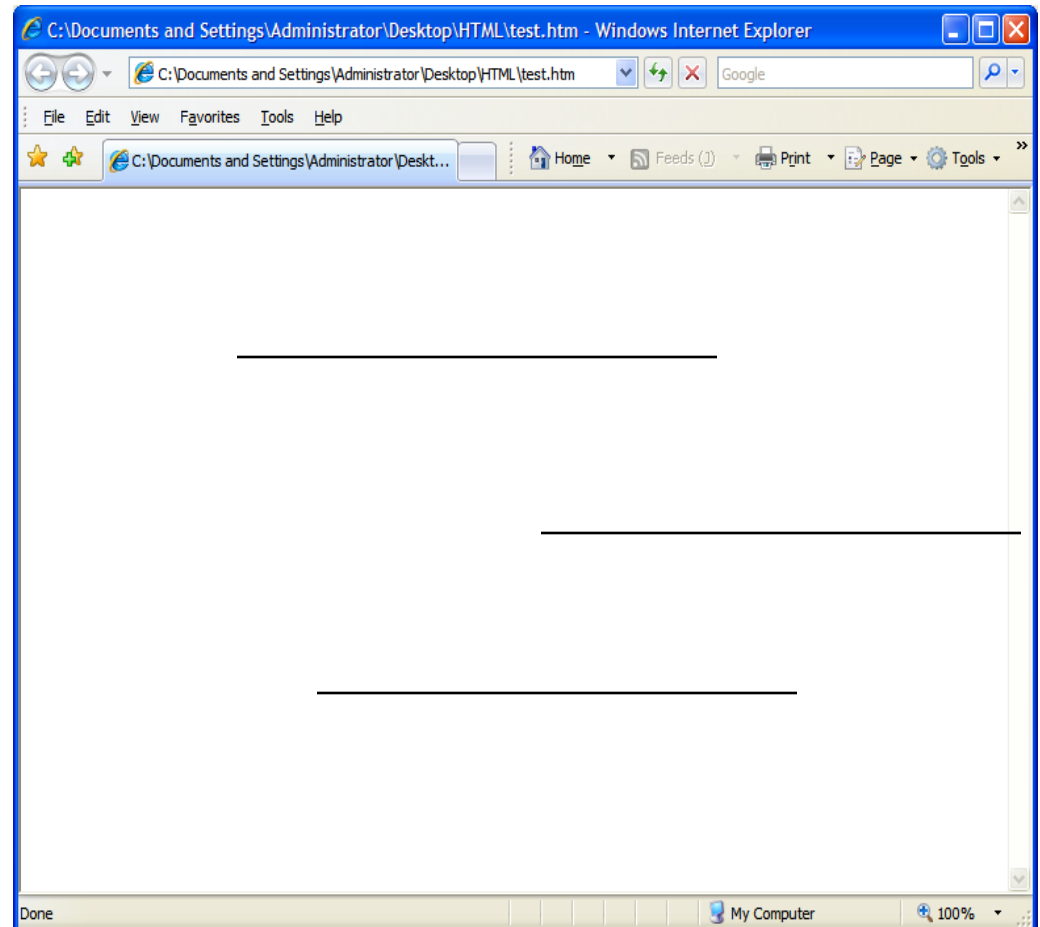
<HR> tag Attributes

3. Align Attribute

```
<hr align="left" width="50%">
```

```
<hr align="right" width="50%">
```

```
<hr align="center"  
width="50%">
```



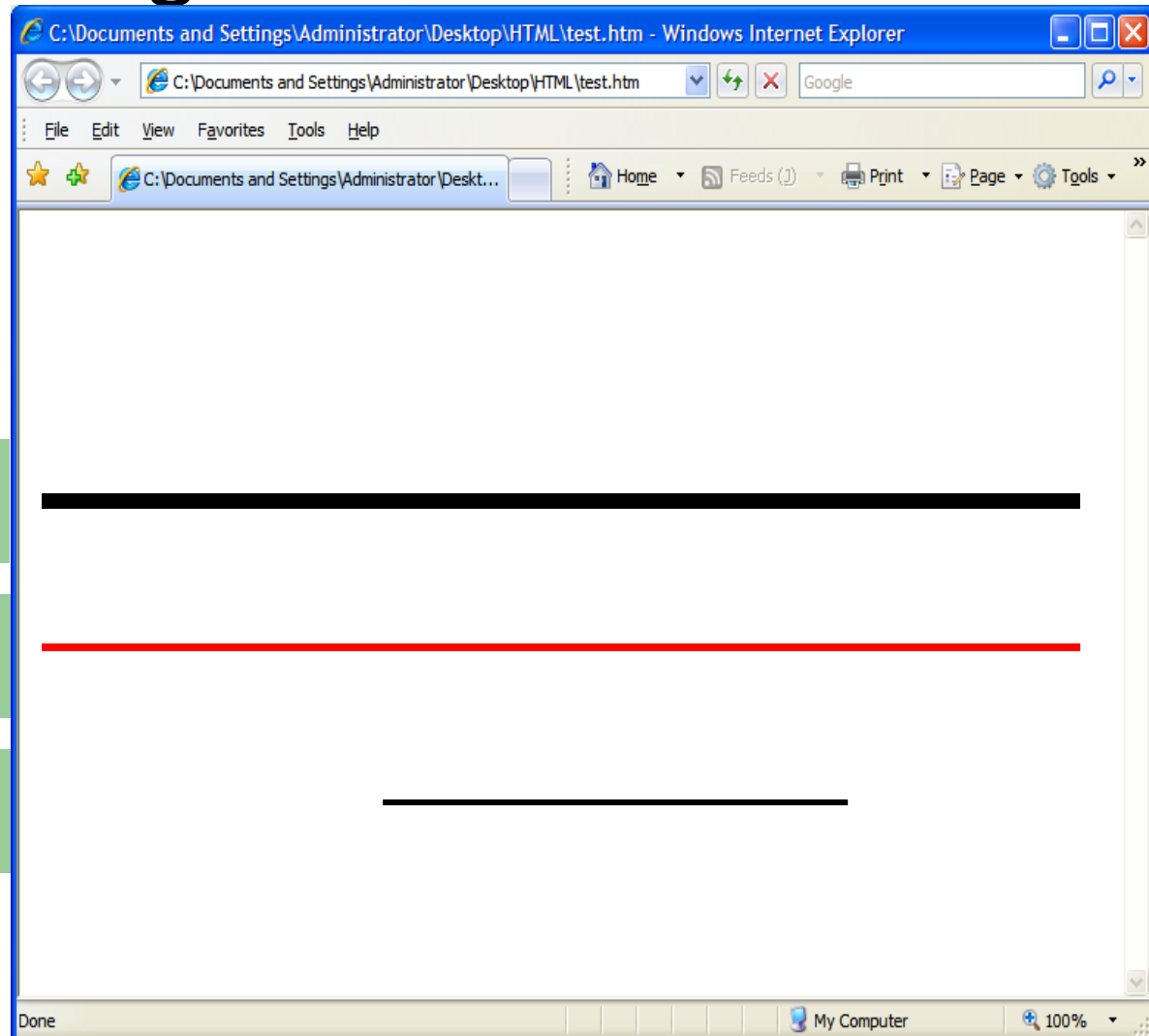
<HR> tag Attributes

Size Attribute

```
<hr size="5">
```

```
<hr size="3" color="red">
```

```
<hr align="center" width="50%"  
size="2">
```



Using Links & Images

- 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

Using Links

- The Anchor Tag

- HTML uses the <a> (anchor) tag to create a link to another document.
- Attributes of <a>(anchor) tag
 - href : is used to address the document to link to, and the words between the open and close of the anchor tag will be displayed as a hyperlink.

Syntax:

Text to be displayed

Using Links (Contd.)

– Attributes of **<a>(anchor)** tag

- **target** : The target attribute defines where the linked document will be opened.

Syntax:

```
<a href="http://w3.ibm.com" target="where to place the document">Text to be displayed</a>
```

- **name** :The name attribute is used to create a named anchor. When using named anchors we can create links that can jump directly into a specific section on a page.

Syntax

```
<a name="label">Text to be displayed</a>
```

HTML Links - The target Attribute

By default, the linked page will be displayed in the current browser window. To change this, you must specify another target for the link.

The **target** attribute specifies where to open the linked document.

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

Absolute URLs vs. Relative URLs

Example

`<h2>Absolute URLs</h2>`

`<p>W3C</p>`

`<p>Google</p>`

`<h2>Relative URLs</h2>`

`<p>HTML Images</p>`

`<p>CSS Tutorial</p>`

Example of a Hyperlink

```
<html>  
<head>  
<title>Example of a Hyperlink</title>  
<head>  
<body>
```

---- other information within body tag----

```
---  
</body>  
</html>
```

```
<a href="http://w3.IBM.com"> IBM</a>
```

```
<a href="http://w3.IBM.com"  
  target="_blank">IBM</a>
```

The word **IBM** will be highlighted , and on clicking IBM the user will be taken to the w3 pages of IBM, the page will be opened on the **same** window

The word **IBM** will be highlighted , and on clicking IBM the user will be taken to the w3 pages of IBM, the page will be opened on a **new** window.

Embedding Images

- The image tag
 - In Html images are defined by using the `` tag
 - The `` tag is a open tag (does not have a ``)
 - Attributes of `` tag
 - **src** : To display an image on a page, you need to use the src attribute . The value of the src is the url of the image to be displayed
 - Syntax
``
 - Attributes of `` tag
 - **alt** :The alt attribute is used to define an "alternate text" for an image. The value of the alt attribute is an author-defined text:
 - Syntax
``
 - **width & height** : the size of the image can be controlled by using the width and height attributes
 - Syntax
``

Embedding images(contd.)

– Attributes of tag

- **align** : An image can be aligned with the surrounding text by using the align attribute

- Syntax

``

- Images can be used as hyperlinks also.

` `

Example of an embedded image

```
<html>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<p>
```

An image

```

```

in the text

```
</p>
```

```
<p>
```

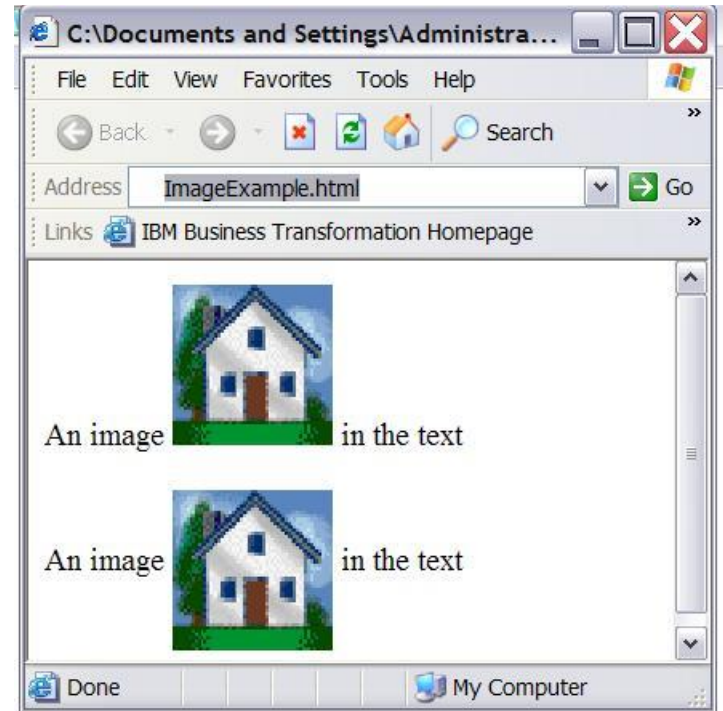
An image

```

```

in the text

```
</p> </body> </html>
```



USING FLOAT PROPERTY

- When you want to wrap the text around an image just like a newspaper article, this property will float the image to the left or right in the paragraph.
- Furthermore, it will not create many white spaces.

(a) Float image to the left

```

```



The sunflower (*Helianthus annuus*) is an living annual plant in the family Asteraceae, with a large flower head (capitulum). The stem of the flower can grow up to 3 metres tall, with a flower head that can be 30 cm wide. Other types of sunflowers include the California Royal Sunflower, which has a burgundy (red + purple) flower head.

The flower head is actually an inflorescence made of hundreds or thousands of tiny flowers called florets. The central florets look like the centre of a normal flower, and the outer florets look like yellow petals. All together they make up a "false flower" or pseudanthium. The benefit to the plant is that it is very easily seen by the insects and birds which pollinate it, and it produces thousands of seeds.

(b) Float image to the right

```

```

The sunflower (*Helianthus annuus*) is a living annual plant in the family Asteraceae, with a large flower head (capitulum). The stem of the flower can grow up to 3 metres tall, with a flower head that can be 30 cm wide. Other types of sunflowers include the California Royal Sunflower, which has a burgundy (red + purple) flower head. The flower head is actually an inflorescence made of hundreds or thousands of tiny flowers called florets. The central florets look like the centre of a normal flower, and the outer florets look like yellow petals. All together they make up a "false flower" or pseudanthium. The benefit to the plant is that it is very easily seen by the insects and birds which pollinate it, and it produces thousands of seeds.



Text from Wikipedia

USING TEXT-ALIGN PROPERTY

Another way to align image to the left, centre or right of the page is to use the **text-align** property. The html code uses the <div> tag and inline CSS style. The following are examples of how to align an image to the left, centre and right.

(a) Left alignment

```
<div style="text-align: left;"></div>
```



Image will follow the left alignment of text block.

(b) Centre alignment

```
<div style="text-align: center;"></div>
```



Image will follow the centre alignment of text block.

(c) Right alignment

```
<div style="text-align: right;"></div>
```



Image will follow the right alignment of text block.

HTML Favicon

- A favicon image is displayed to the left of the page title in the browser tab, like this:

To add a favicon to your website, either save your favicon image to the root directory of your webserver, or create a folder in the root directory called images, and save your favicon image in this folder.

A common name for a favicon image is "favicon.ico".

=>add a `<link>` element to your "index.html" file, after the `<title>` element, like this:

-

- `<!DOCTYPE html>`
`<html>`
`<head>`
 `<title>My Page Title</title>`
 `<link rel="icon" type="ficon"`
• `href="img.jpg">`
`</head>`
`<body>`

 `<h1>This is a Heading</h1>`
 `<p>This is a paragraph.</p>`

 `</body>`
 `</html>`

Iframe

- 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>
```

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>
```

Iframe attributes

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

Iframe - Remove the Border

By default, an iframe has a border around it.

To remove the border, add the `style` attribute and use the CSS `border` property:

Example

```
<iframe src="demo.html"
        style="border:none;"
        title="Iframe Example">
</iframe>
```

HTML Iframes

Iframe
element

```
index.html

<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <body>
    <h2>HTML Iframes</h2>
    <iframe
      src="https://codemarch.co/"
      height="300"
      width="340"
      title="Iframe Example"
    ></iframe>
  </body>
</html>
```

Output



Create a Bookmark in HTML

Bookmarks can be useful if a web page is very long.

To create a bookmark - first create the bookmark, then add a link to it.

When the link is clicked, the page will scroll down or up to the location with the bookmark.

Example

First, use the `id` attribute to create a bookmark:

```
<h2 id="C4">Chapter 4</h2>
```

Then, add a link to the bookmark ("Jump to Chapter 4"), from within the same page:

Example

```
<a href="#C4">Jump to Chapter 4</a>
```

Using ID

- `!DOCTYPE html>`
- `<html>`
- `<body>hello`
- `<p>Jump to Poem1 -Crocodile</p>`
- `<p>Jump to Poem2 -Purple cow</p>`

Listing In HTML

- A common applications of HTML is to display the list of items.
- The most popular types of lists that can be created using HTML are:
 - Unordered List
 - Ordered List
 - &Description list

Unordered List

- When the list of contents that you want to display don't have to follow any sequence then you can use Unordered list.
- Each item in the unordered list is indented.

For Example, while creating list of Electronic products, where sequence of occurrence does not matter.



``

tag is used to create a Unordered list.

Unordered List

- When the list of contents that you want to display don't have to follow any sequence then you can use Unordered list.
- Each item in the unordered list is indented.

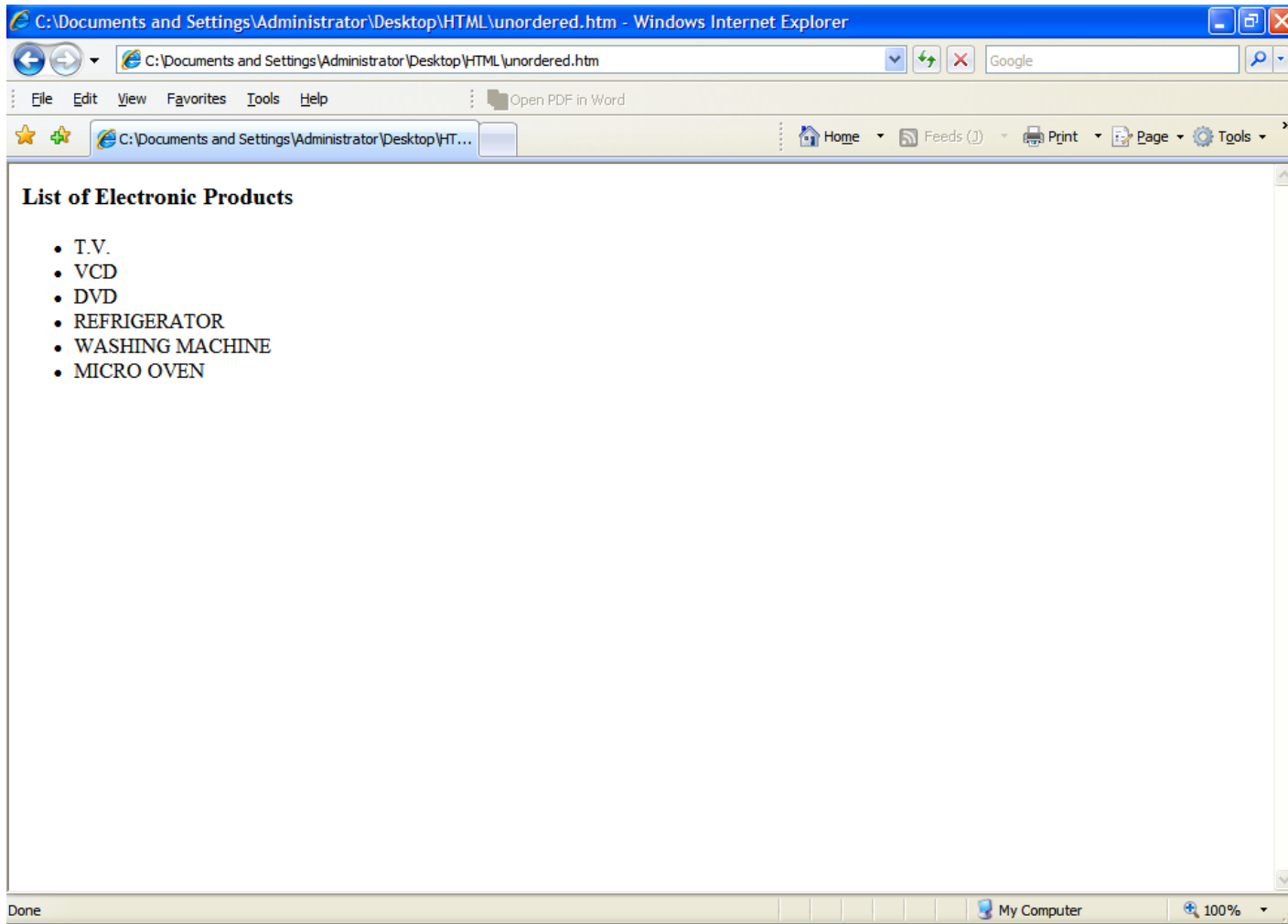
For Example, while creating list of Electronic products, where sequence of occurrence does not matter.



tag identifies a item in the list.

Unordered List

```
<HTML>
<BODY>
<H3>List of Electronic Products</H3>
<UL>
<LI>T.V.</LI>
<LI>VCD</LI>
<LI>DVD</LI>
<LI>REFRIGERATOR</LI>
<LI>WASHING MACHINE</LI>
<LI>MICRO OVEN</LI>
</UL>
</BODY>
</HTML>
```



Ordered List

- When the list of contents that you want to display have to follow a sequence.
- Each item in the ordered list is indented.
- For Example, creating a list of students based on their merit.

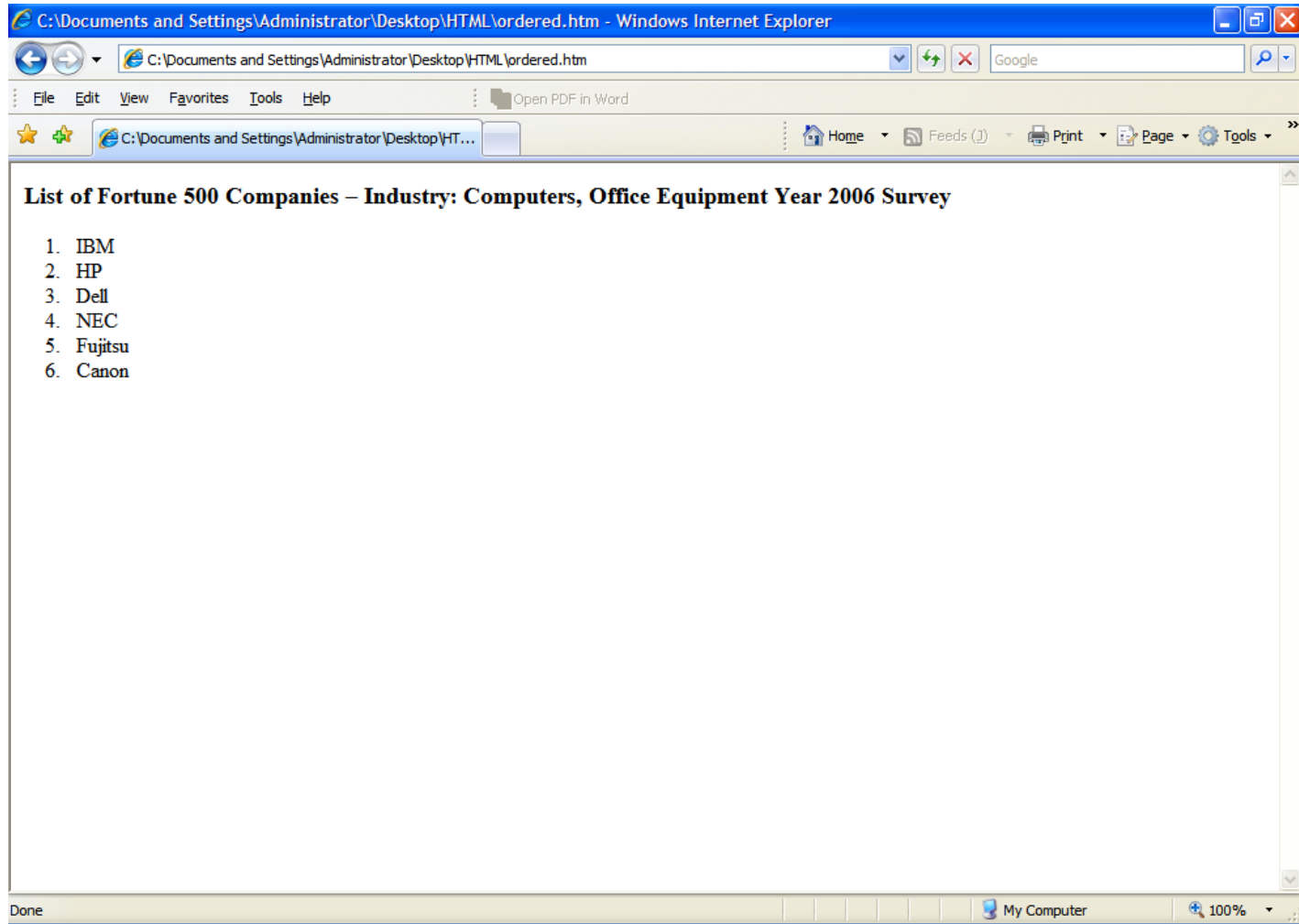


``

tag is used to create a Ordered list.

Ordered List

```
<HTML>
<BODY>
<H3>List of Fortune 500 Companies – Industry: Computers, Office Equipment Year
    2006 Survey </H3>
<OL>
<LI>IBM</LI>
<LI>HP</LI>
<LI>Dell</LI>
<LI>NEC</LI>
<LI>Fujitsu</LI>
<LI>Canon</LI>
</OL>
</BODY>
</HTML>
```



HTML Emojis

```
index.html

<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<meta charset="UTF-8">
</head>
<body>

<h2>HTML Emojis</h2>
  decimal  &#128519 &#128522 &#128525 &#128521

</body>
</html>
```

Output

HTML Emojis



@_!s

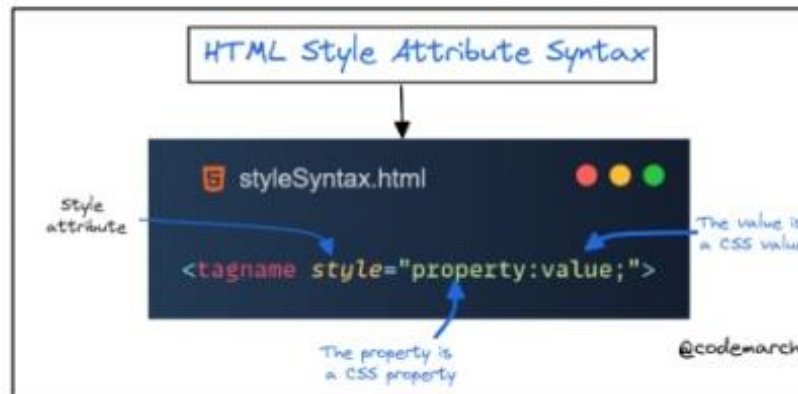
HTML Styles

The HTML 'style' attribute is used to add styles to an element, such as color, font, size, and more.

👉 The HTML Style Attribute

- Setting the style of an HTML element can be done with the 'style' attribute.
- The HTML style attribute has the following syntax:

👉 Example



Changing Background Color

```
backgroundColor.html

<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<h1 style="background-color:DodgerBlue;">Codemarch</h1>

<p style="background-color:yellow;">
We help developers to understand JavaScript & React in depth
</p>

</body>
</html>
```

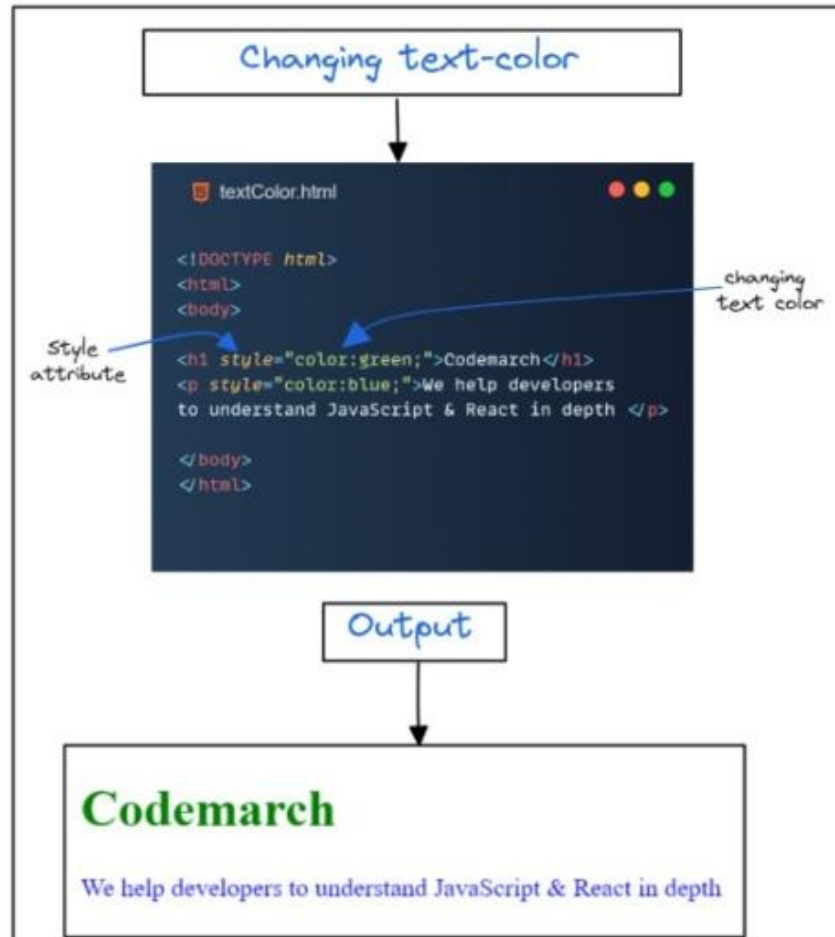
background color
is DodgerBlue

background color
is yellow

Output

Codemarch

We help developers to understand JavaScript & React in depth



Changing Border Color

Border
color

```
BorderColor.html

<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
<h1 style="border: 4px solid Tomato;">Codemarch</h1>
<h1 style="border: 4px solid DodgerBlue;">Codemarch</h1>
<h1 style="border: 4px solid Violet;">Codemarch</h1>
</body>
</html>
```

Output

Codemarch

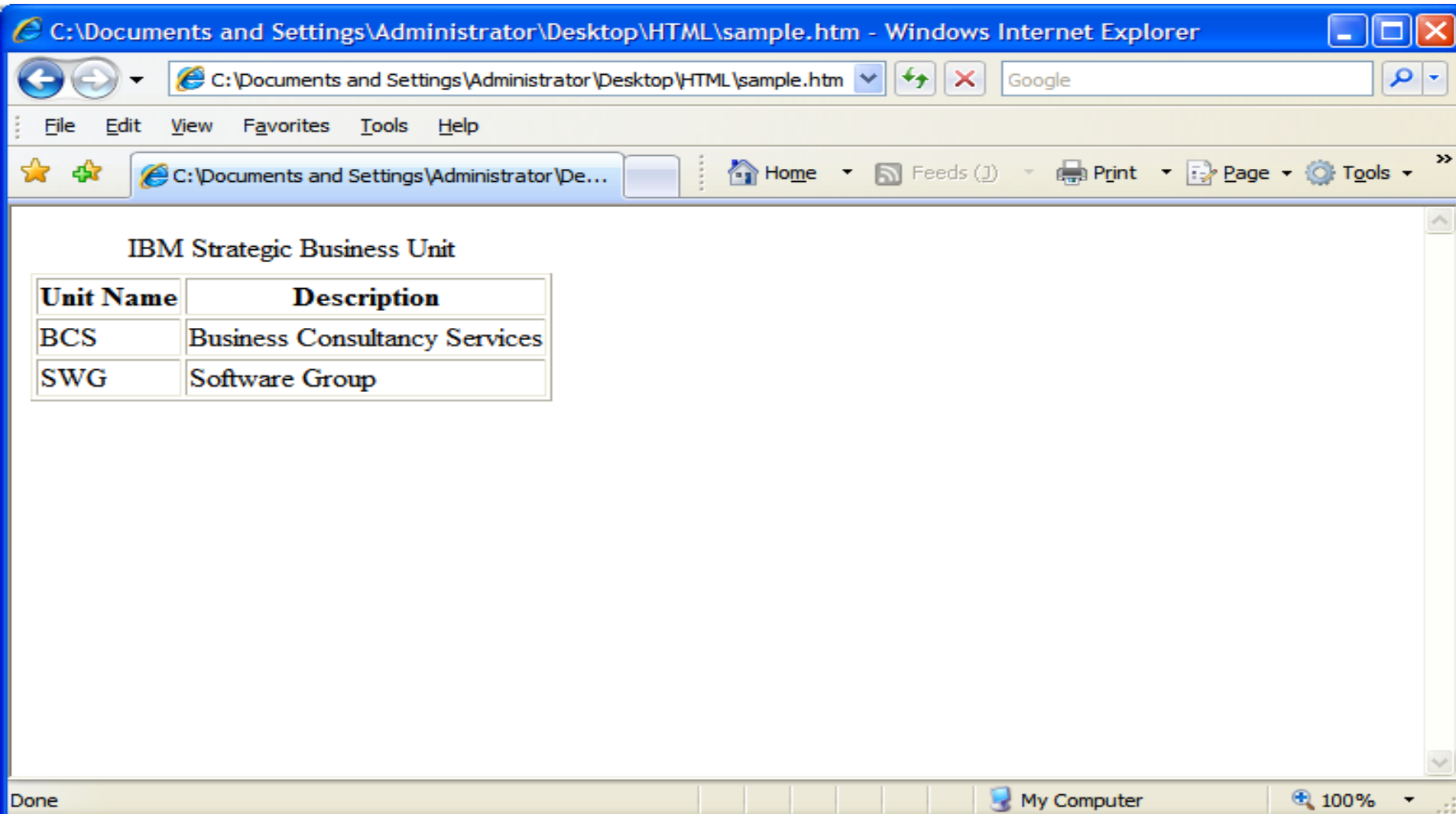
Codemarch

Codemarch

HTML Table

- Table allows to organize and present data in an orderly and concise manner.
- Tabular structures were introduced with HTML 3.2.
- A table can contains wide variety of information, such as headers, anchors, lists, paragraphs, forms, images, preformatted text and even nested tables.
- HTML tables are composed of rows and columns.

Requirement Analysis




Code Snippet To Fulfill the Requirement

```
<html>
<body>
<table border="1">
<caption>IBM Strategic Business Unit</caption>
<tr>
<th>Unit Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BCS</td>
<td>Business Consultancy Services</td>
</tr>
```

```
<tr>
<td>SWG</td>
<td>Software Group</td>
</tr>
</table>
</body>
</html>
```


For starting a table




```
<html>
<body>
<table border="1">
  <caption>IBM Strategic Business Unit</caption>
  <tr>
    <th>Unit Name</th>
    <th>Description</th>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>BCS</td>
    <td>Business Consultancy Services</td>
  </tr>
```

```
<tr>
  <td>SWG</td>
  <td>Software Group</td>
</tr>
</table>
</body>
</html>
```

It is an attribute of table tag to specify the thickness of the border of the table in pixels.

```
<html>
<body>
<table border="1">
<caption>IBM Strategic Business Unit</caption>
<tr>
<th>Unit Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BCS</td>
<td>Business Consultancy Services</td>
</tr>
```



```
<tr>
<td>SWG</td>
<td>Software Group</td>
</tr>
</table>
</body>
</html>
```

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IBM Strategic Business Unit

Unit Name	Description
BCS	Business Consultancy Services
SWG	Software Group

Table Border set to 1

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IBM Strategic Business Unit

Unit Name	Description
BCS	Business Consultancy Services
SWG	Software Group

→ If Table Border set to 5

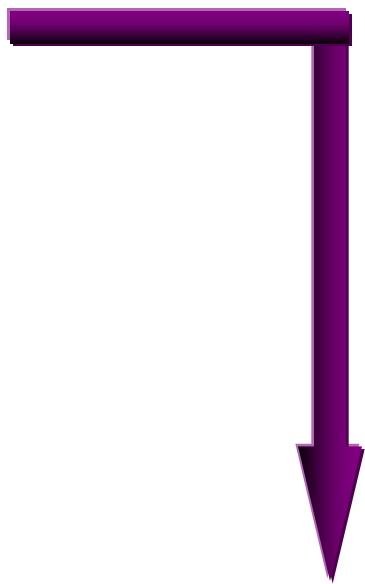
Done My Computer 100%

For starting a table




```
<html>
<body>
<table border="1">
<caption>IBM Strategic Business Unit</caption>
<tr>
<th>Unit Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BCS</td>
<td>Business Consultancy Services</td>
</tr>
```

```
<tr>
<td>SWG</td>
<td>Software Group</td>
</tr>
</table>
</body>
</html>
```



For ending a table

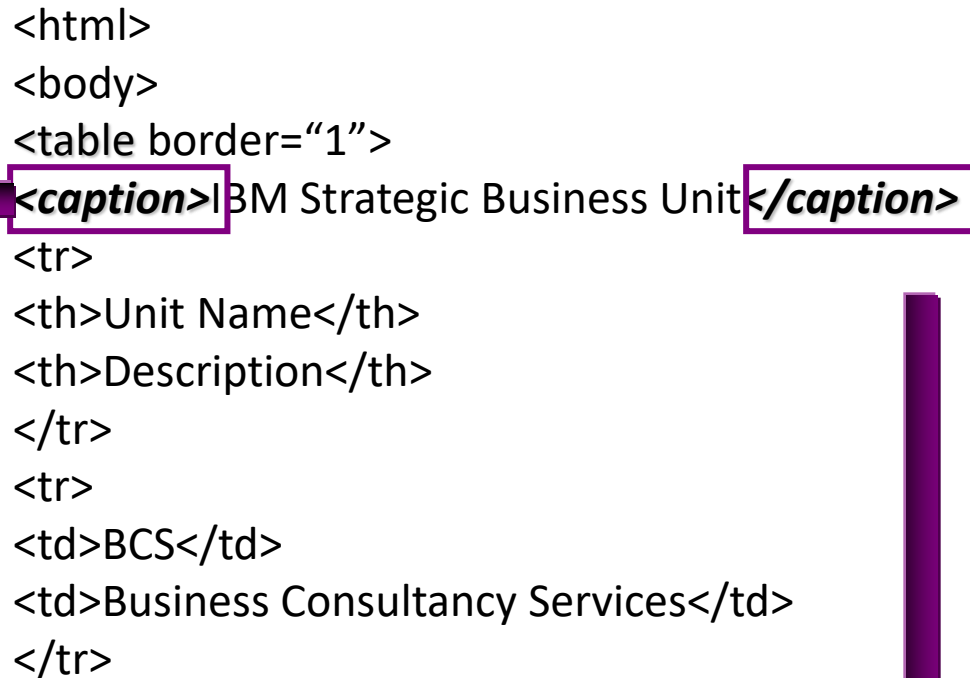
For starting a table caption, It is like a title which resides outside the border of the table. It is an optional attribute.



```
<html>
<body>
<table border="1">
<caption>IBM Strategic Business Unit</caption>
<tr>
<th>Unit Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BCS</td>
<td>Business Consultancy Services</td>
</tr>
```

```
<tr>
<td>SWG</td>
<td>Software Group</td>
</tr>
</table>
</body>
</html>
```

For starting a table caption, It is like a title which resides outside the border of the table. It is an optional attribute.



```
<html>
<body>
<table border="1">
<caption>IBM Strategic Business Unit</caption>
<tr>
<th>Unit Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BCS</td>
<td>Business Consultancy Services</td>
</tr>
```

```
<tr>
<td>SWG</td>
<td>Software Group</td>
</tr>
</table>
</body>
</html>
```

For ending a table caption

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IBM Strategic Business Unit

Unit Name	Description
BCS	Business Consultancy Services
SWG	Software Group

Done My Computer 100%

Table Caption


For starting a table row



```
<html>
<body>
<table border="1">
<caption>IBM Strategic Business Unit</caption>
<tr>
<th>Unit Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BCS</td>
<td>Business Consultancy Services</td>
</tr>
```

```
<tr>
<td>SWG</td>
<td>Software Group</td>
</tr>
</table>
</body>
</html>
```

For starting a table row



```
<html>
<body>
<table border="1">
<caption>IBM Strategic Business Unit</caption>
<tr>
<th>Unit Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BCS</td>
<td>Business Consultancy Services</td>
</tr>
```

```
<tr>
<td>SWG</td>
<td>Software Group</td>
</tr>
</table>
</body>
</html>
```

For ending a table row.

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IBM Strategic Business Unit


Unit Name	Description
BCS	Business Consultancy Services
SWG	Software Group

Row 1

Row 2

Done My Computer 100%

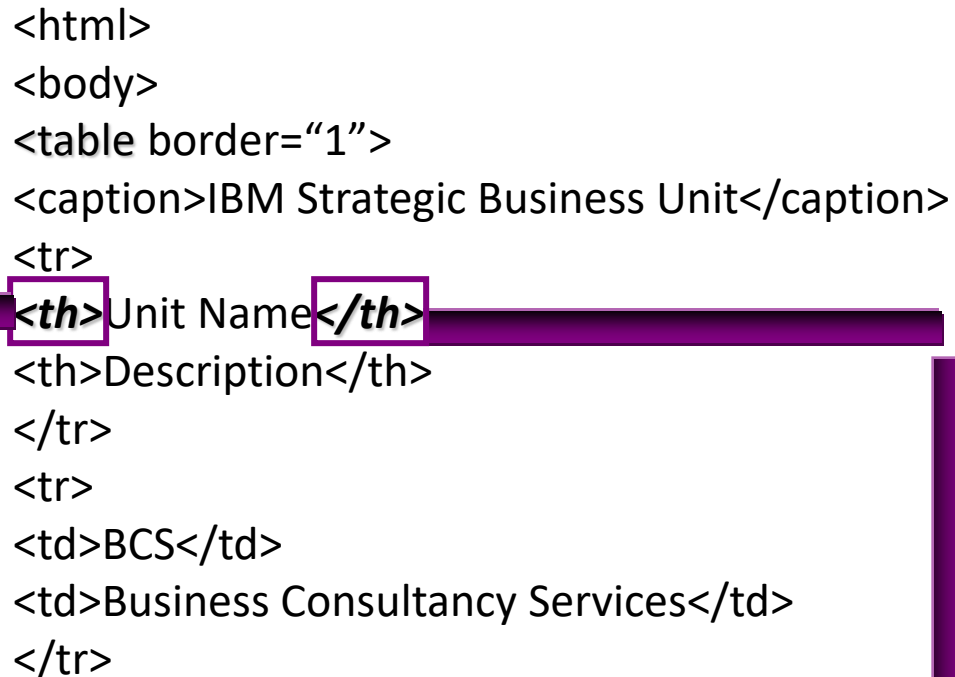
For providing a table heading. By default the header cell will appear in bolder type and the default alignment is center.



```
<html>
<body>
<table border="1">
<caption>IBM Strategic Business Unit</caption>
<tr>
<th>Unit Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BCS</td>
<td>Business Consultancy Services</td>
</tr>
```

```
<tr>
<td>SWG</td>
<td>Software Group</td>
</tr>
</table>
</body>
</html>
```

For providing a table heading. By default the header cell will appear in bolder type and the default alignment is center.



```
<html>
<body>
<table border="1">
<caption>IBM Strategic Business Unit</caption>
<tr>
<th>Unit Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BCS</td>
<td>Business Consultancy Services</td>
</tr>
```

```
<tr>
<td>SWG</td>
<td>Software Group</td>
</tr>
</table>
</body>
</html>
```

For ending a table heading.

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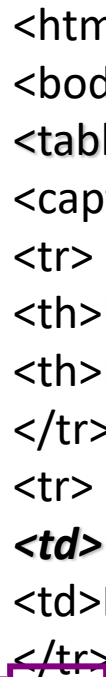
IBM Strategic Business Unit

Unit Name	Description
BCS	Business Consultancy Services
SWG	Software Group

Table Heading

Done My Computer 100%

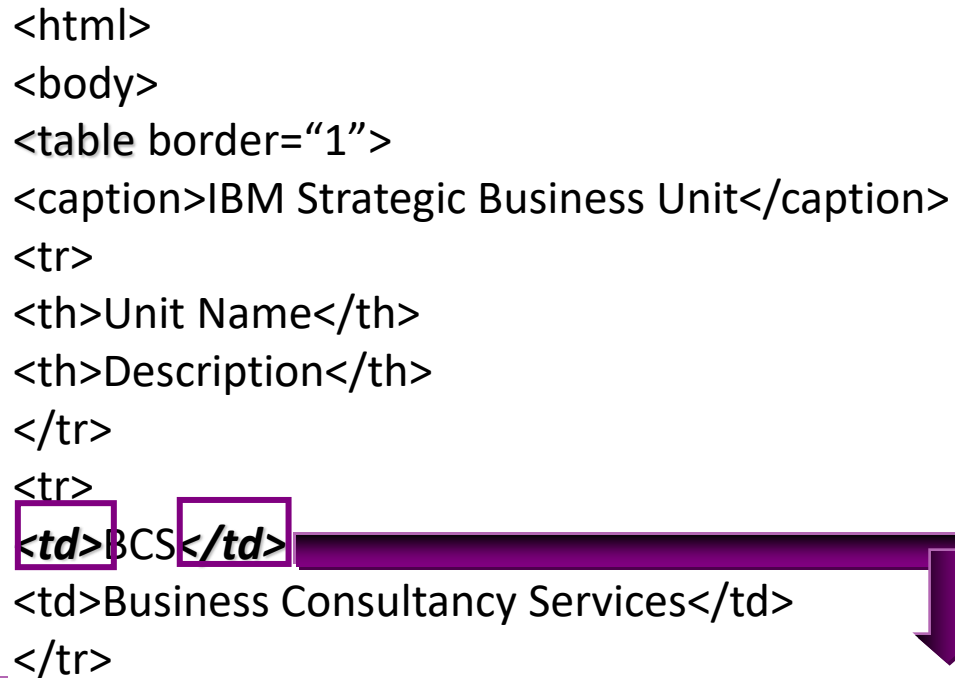
For providing the table data. By default the alignment is left.



```
<html>
<body>
<table border="1">
<caption>IBM Strategic Business Unit</caption>
<tr>
<th>Unit Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BCS</td>
<td>Business Consultancy Services</td>
</tr>
```

```
<tr>
<td>SWG</td>
<td>Software Group</td>
</tr>
</table>
</body>
</html>
```

For providing the table data. By default the alignment is left.



```
<html>
<body>
<table border="1">
<caption>IBM Strategic Business Unit</caption>
<tr>
<th>Unit Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BCS</td>
<td>Business Consultancy Services</td>
</tr>
```

```
<tr>
<td>SWG</td>
<td>Software Group</td>
</tr>
</table>
</body>
</html>
```

For ending a table data tag.

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IBM Strategic Business Unit

Unit Name	Description
BCS	Business Consultancy Services
SWG	Software Group

Table Data

Done My Computer 100%

Requirement Analysis

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ROWSPAN Example

Group Name	SubGroup Name	Group Name	SubGroup Name
Group 1	1a	Group 2	2a
	1b		2b
	1c		2c
	1d		2d

Done My Computer 100%

Code Snippet To Fulfill the Requirement

```
<table border="1">
<caption>ROWSPAN Example</caption>

<tr>
<th>Group Name</th>
<th>SubGroup Name</th>
<th>Group Name</th>
<th>SubGroup Name</th>
</tr>

<Tr>
<td ROWSPAN="4"> Group 1</td> <td>1a</td>
<td ROWSPAN="4"> Group 2</td><td>2a</td>
</tr>
```

```
<tr>
<td>1b</td>
<td>2b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1c</td>
<td>2c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1d</td>
<td>2d</td>
</tr>
</table>
```

This attribute is used to span cell more than one row. In this case it will span the 1st column into four rows including the current row.

```
<table border="1">
<caption>ROWSPAN Example</caption>
<tr><th>Group Name</th>
<th>SubGroup Name</th>
<th>Group Name</th>
<th>SubGroup Name</th>
</tr>
<TR>
<td rowspan="4"> Group 1</td> <td>1a</td>
<td rowspan="4"> Group 2</td><td>2a</td>
</tr>
```

```
<tr>
<td>1b</td>
<td>2b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1c</td>
<td>2c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1d</td>
<td>2d</td>
</tr>
</table>
```

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ROWSPAN Example

Group Name	SubGroup Name	Group Name	SubGroup Name
Group 1	1a	Group 2	2a
	1b		2b
	1c		2c
	1d		2d

This cell is spanned to 4 rows

Done My Computer 100%

The 3rd column is spanning more 4 rows including the current row..

```
<table border="1">
<caption>ROWSPAN Example</caption>
<tr><th>Group Name</th>
<th>SubGroup Name</th>
<th>Group Name</th>
<th>SubGroup Name</th>
</tr>
<TR>
<td ROWSPAN="4"> Group 1</td> <td>1a</td>
<td ROWSPAN="4"> Group 2</td><td>2a</td>
</tr>
```

```
<tr>
<td>1b</td>
<td>2b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1c</td>
<td>2c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1d</td>
<td>2d</td>
</tr>
</table>
```

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ROWSPAN Example

Group Name	SubGroup Name	Group Name	SubGroup Name
Group 1	1a	Group 2	2a
	1b		2b
	1c		2c
	1d		2d

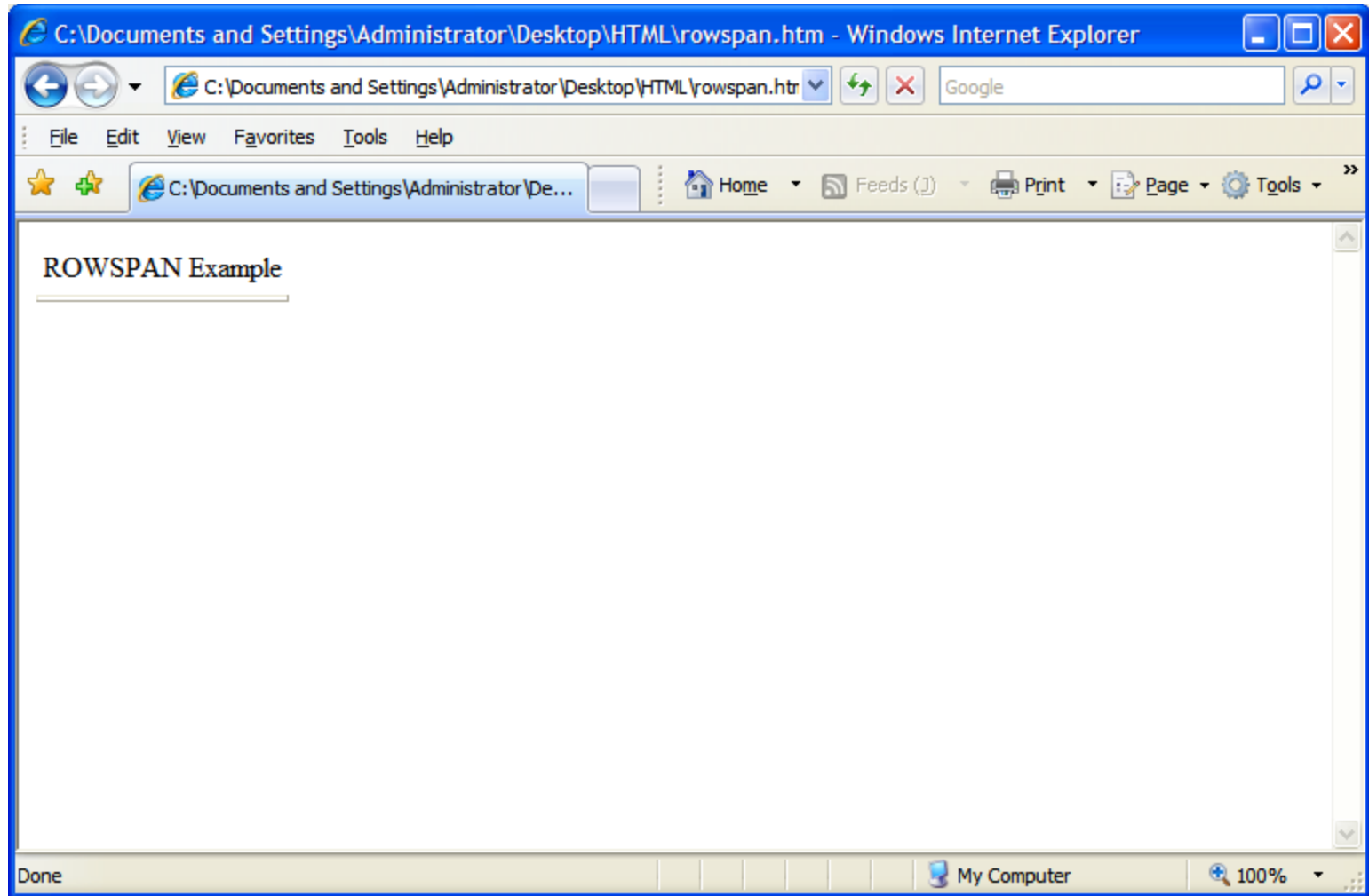
This cell is spanned to 4 rows

Done My Computer 100%

Analyzing The Code

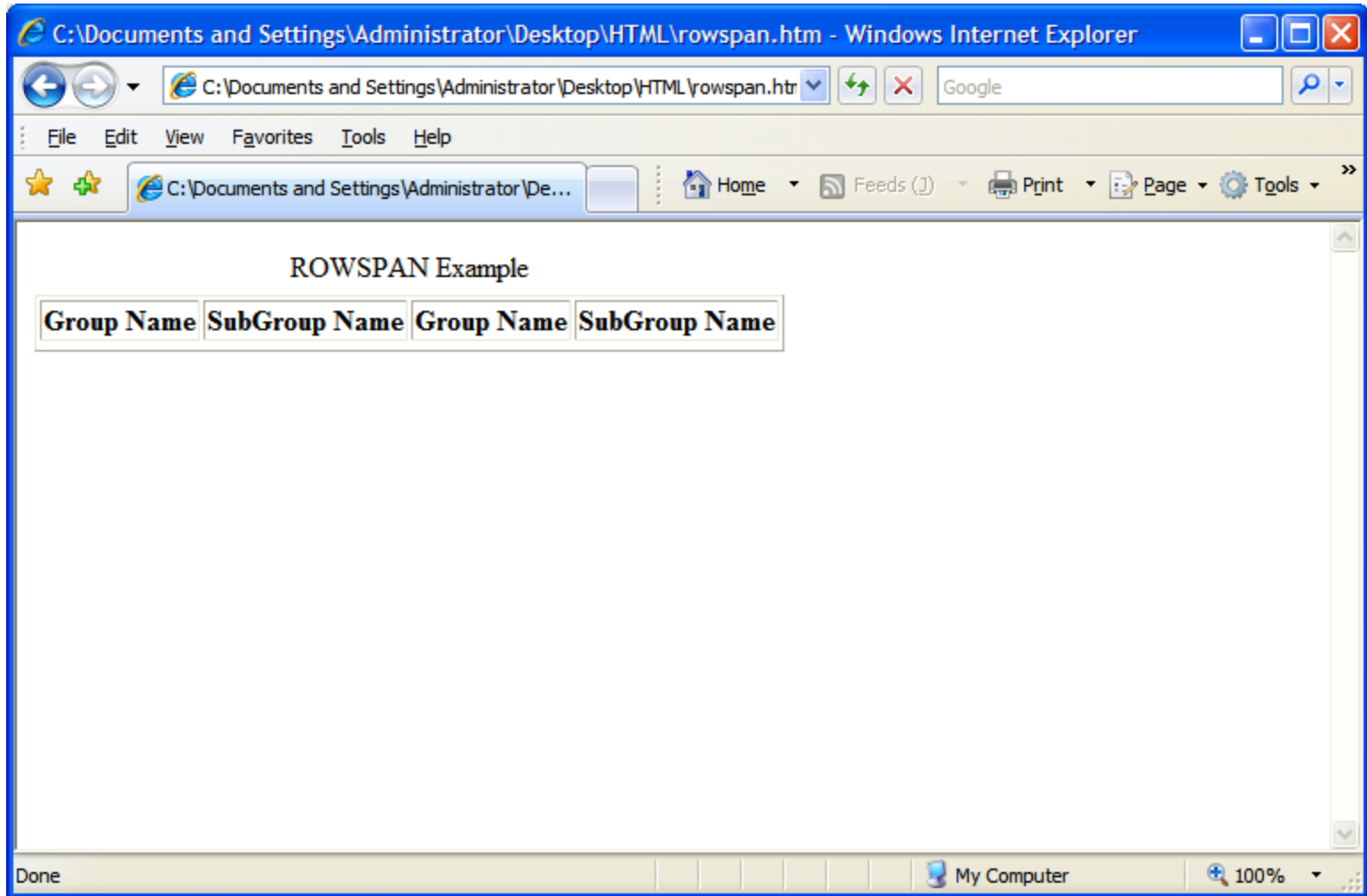
```
<table border="1">
```

```
<caption>ROWSPAN Example</caption>
```

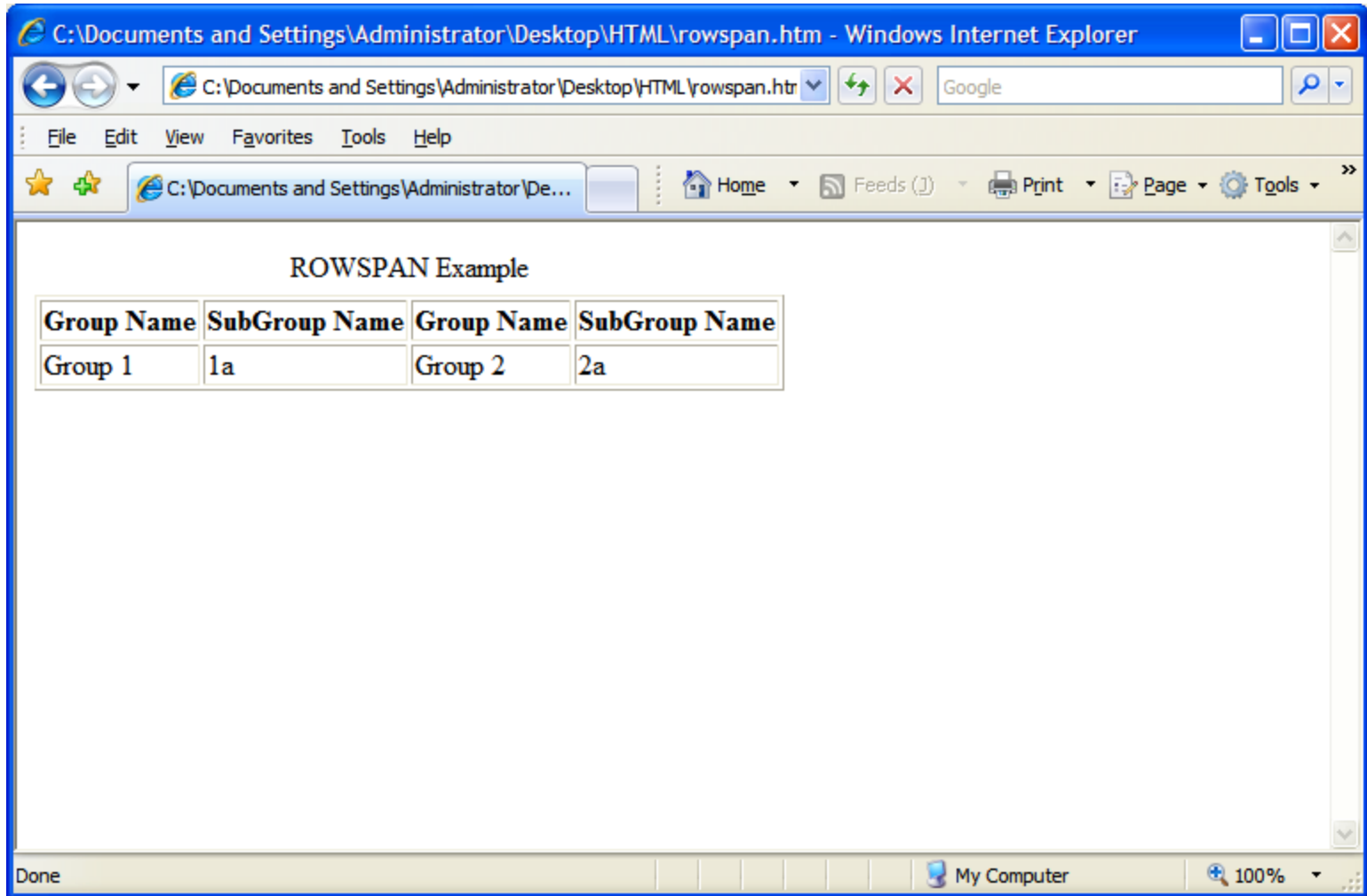
Analyzing The Code

```
<table border="1">  
<caption>ROWSPAN Example</caption>  
<tr><th>Group Name</th>  
<th>SubGroup Name</th>  
<th>Group Name</th>  
<th>SubGroup Name</th>  
</tr>
```



Analyzing The Code

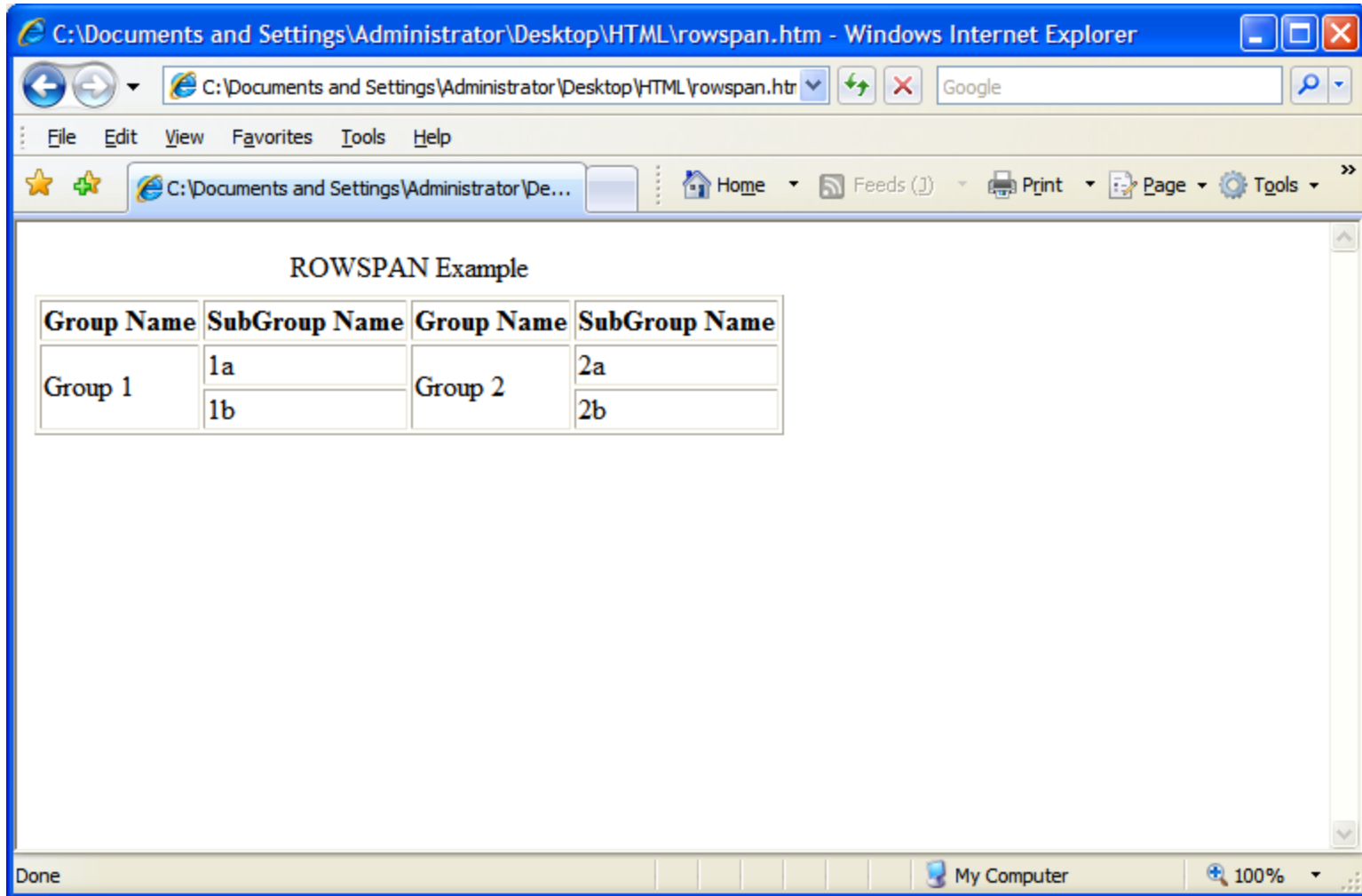
```
<table border="1">
<caption>ROWSPAN Example</caption>
<tr><th>Group Name</th>
<th>SubGroup Name</th>
<th>Group Name</th>
<th>SubGroup Name</th>
</tr>
<TR>
<td ROWSPAN="4"> Group 1</td> <td>1a</td>
<td ROWSPAN="4"> Group 2</td><td>2a</td>
</tr>
```



Analyzing The Code

```
<table border="1">
<caption>ROWSPAN Example</caption>
<tr><th>Group Name</th>
<th>SubGroup Name</th>
<th>Group Name</th>
<th>SubGroup Name</th>
</tr>
<TR>
<td ROWSPAN="4"> Group 1</td> <td>1a</td>
<td ROWSPAN="4"> Group 2</td><td>2a</td>
</tr>
```

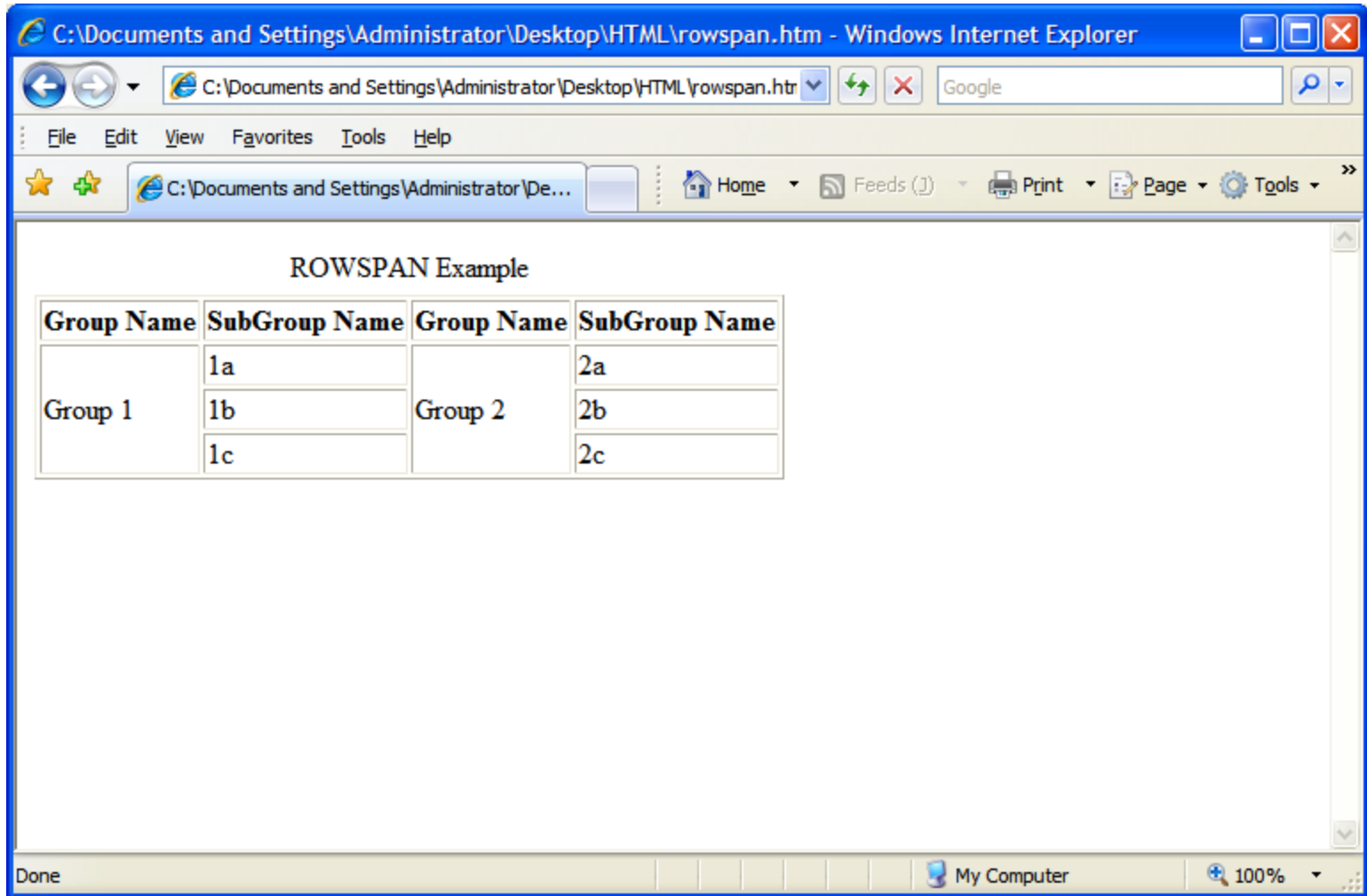
```
<tr>
<td>1b</td>
<td>2b</td>
</tr>
```



Analyzing The Code

```
<table border="1">
<caption>ROWSPAN Example</caption>
<tr><th>Group Name</th>
<th>SubGroup Name</th>
<th>Group Name</th>
<th>SubGroup Name</th>
</tr>
<TR>
<td ROWSPAN="4"> Group 1</td> <td>1a</td>
<td ROWSPAN="4"> Group 2</td><td>2a</td>
</tr>
```

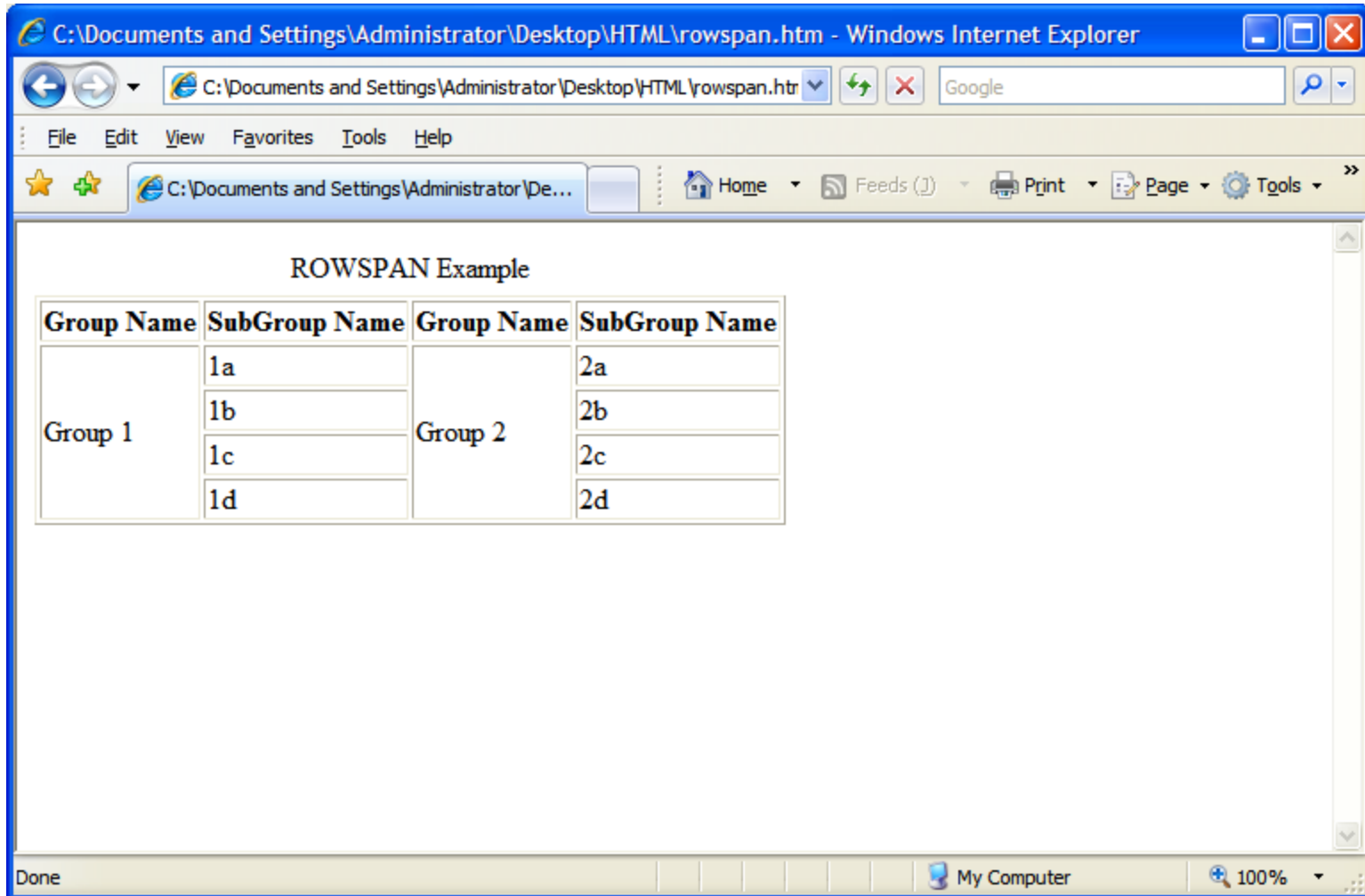
```
<tr>
<td>1b</td>
<td>2b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1c</td>
<td>2c</td>
</tr>
```

Analyzing The Code

```
<table border="1">
<caption>ROWSPAN Example</caption>
<tr><th>Group Name</th>
<th>SubGroup Name</th>
<th>Group Name</th>
<th>SubGroup Name</th>
</tr>
<TR>
<td ROWSPAN="4"> Group 1</td> <td>1a</td>
<td ROWSPAN="4"> Group 2</td><td>2a</td>
</tr>
```

```
<tr>
<td>1b</td>
<td>2b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1c</td>
<td>2c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1d</td>
<td>2d</td>
</tr>
</table>
```



Requirement Analysis

COLSPAN Example

Product Description			
Product Code	Product Name	Price	
		Rs.	Ps.
A001	AAA	150	00
B002	BBB	120	99
C002	CCC	250	00

Code Snippet To Fulfill the Requirement

```
<table border="1">
<caption>COLSPAN Example</caption>
<tr>
<th colspan="5"> Product Description</th>
</tr>
<tr>
<th> Product Code</th>
<th> Product Name</th>
<th colspan="2"> Price</th>
</tr>
<tr>
<td colspan="2">&nbsp;</td><td>Rs.</td><td>Ps.</td>
</tr>
```

```
<tr>
<td>A001</td><td>AAA</td>
<td>150</td><td>00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B002</td><td>BBB</td>
<td>120</td><td>99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C002</td><td>CCC</td>
<td>250</td><td>00</td>
</tr>
</table>
```

This attribute is used to span cell more than one column. In this case it will span the 1st column into five more nested columns.

```
<table border="1">
<caption>COLSPAN Example</caption>
<tr>
<th colspan="5"> Product Description</th>
</tr>
<tr>
<th> Product Code</th>
<th> Product Name</th>
<th colspan="2"> Price</th>
</tr>
<tr>
<td colspan="2">&nbsp;</td><td>Rs.</td><td>Ps.</td>
</tr>
```

```
<tr>
<td>A001</td><td>AAA</td>
<td>150</td><td>00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B002</td><td>BBB</td>
<td>120</td><td>99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C002</td><td>CCC</td>
<td>250</td><td>00</td>
</tr>
</table>
```

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COLSPAN Example

Product Description				
Product Code	Product Name	Price		
		Rs.	Per	
A001	AAA	150	00	
B002	BBB	120	99	
C002	CCC	250	00	

Done My Computer 100%

This cell is spanned to 5 columns

It will span the 3rd column into two more nested columns.

```
<table border="1">
<caption>COLSPAN Example</caption>
<tr>
<th colspan="5"> Product Description</th>
</tr>
<tr>
<th> Product Code</th>
<th> Product Name</th>
<th colspan="2"> Price</th>
</tr>
<tr>
<td colspan="2">&nbsp;</td><td>Rs.</td><td>Ps.</td>
</tr>
```

```
<tr>
<td>A001</td><td>AAA</td>
<td>150</td><td>00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B002</td><td>BBB</td>
<td>120</td><td>99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C002</td><td>CCC</td>
<td>250</td><td>00</td>
</tr>
</table>
```


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COLSPAN Example

Product Description			
Product Code	Product Name	Price	
A001	AAA	150	00
B002	BBB	120	99
C002	CCC	250	00

Done My Computer 100%

⇒ This cell is spanned to 2 columns

It will span the 3rd row 1st column into two columns. In other words, it will merge the 1st two columns of the 3rd row.

```
<table border="1">
<caption>COLSPAN Example</caption>
<tr>
<th colspan="5"> Product Description</th>
</tr>
<tr>
<th> Product Code</th>
<th> Product Name</th>
<th colspan="2"> Price</th>
</tr>
<tr>
<td colspan="2">&nbsp;</td><td>Rs.</td><td>Ps.</td>
</tr>
```

```
<tr>
<td>A001</td><td>AAA</td>
<td>150</td><td>00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B002</td><td>BBB</td>
<td>120</td><td>99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C002</td><td>CCC</td>
<td>250</td><td>00</td>
</tr>
</table>
```

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COLSPAN Example

Product Description			
Product Code	Product Name	Price	
		Rs.	Ps.
A001	AAA	150	00
B002	BBB	120	99
C002	CCC	250	00

Done My Computer 100%

This cell is spanned to 2 columns

Some More Attributes of Table tag

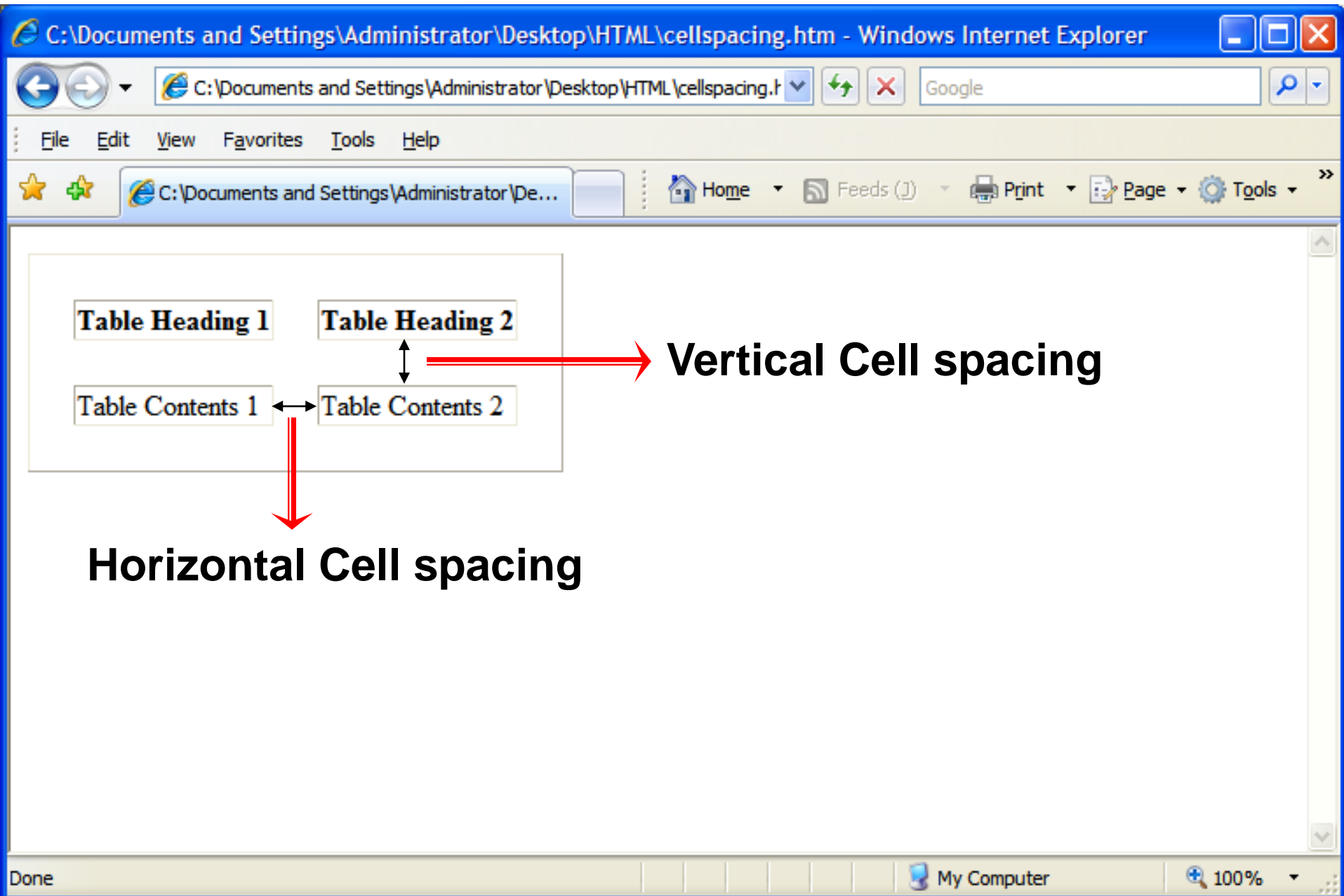
- **Cellspacing** - The **CELLSPACING** attribute creates a space, or border, of the specified number of pixels, between each cell.
- **Cellpadding** - The **CELLPADDING** attribute separates text of the cell from the cell border with a padding with the specified number of pixels.
- **Width** - specify the width of the table

USING CELLSPACING ATTRIBUTE

```
<html>
<body>
<table cellpadding="25" border="1">
<tr><th>Table Heading 1</th>
<th>Table Heading 2</th>
</tr>
<tr><td>Table Contents 1</td>
<td>Table Contents 2</td>
</tr>
</body>
</html>
```

USING CELLSPACING ATTRIBUTE

```
<html>
<body>
<table cellspacing="25" border="1">
<tr><th>Table Heading 1</th>
<th>Table Heading 2</th>
</tr>
<tr><td>Table Contents 1</td>
<td>Table Contents 2</td>
</tr>
</body>
</html>
```



USING CELLPADDING ATTRIBUTE

```
<html>
<body>
<table cellpadding="25" border="1">
<tr><th>Table Heading 1</th>
<th>Table Heading 2</th>
</tr>
<tr><td>Table Contents 1</td>
<td>Table Contents 2</td>
</tr>
</body>
</html>
```


USING CELLPADDING ATTRIBUTE

```
<html>
<body>
<table cellpadding="25" border="1">
<tr><th>Table Heading 1</th>
<th>Table Heading 2</th>
</tr>
<tr><td>Table Contents 1</td>
<td>Table Contents 2</td>
</tr>
</body>
</html>
```

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C:\Documents and Settings\Administrator\Desktop\HTML\cellpadding.l

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C:\Documents and Settings\Administrator\De...

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Table Heading 1	Table Heading 2
Table Contents 1	Table Contents 2

Horizontal Cell padding

Vertical Cell padding

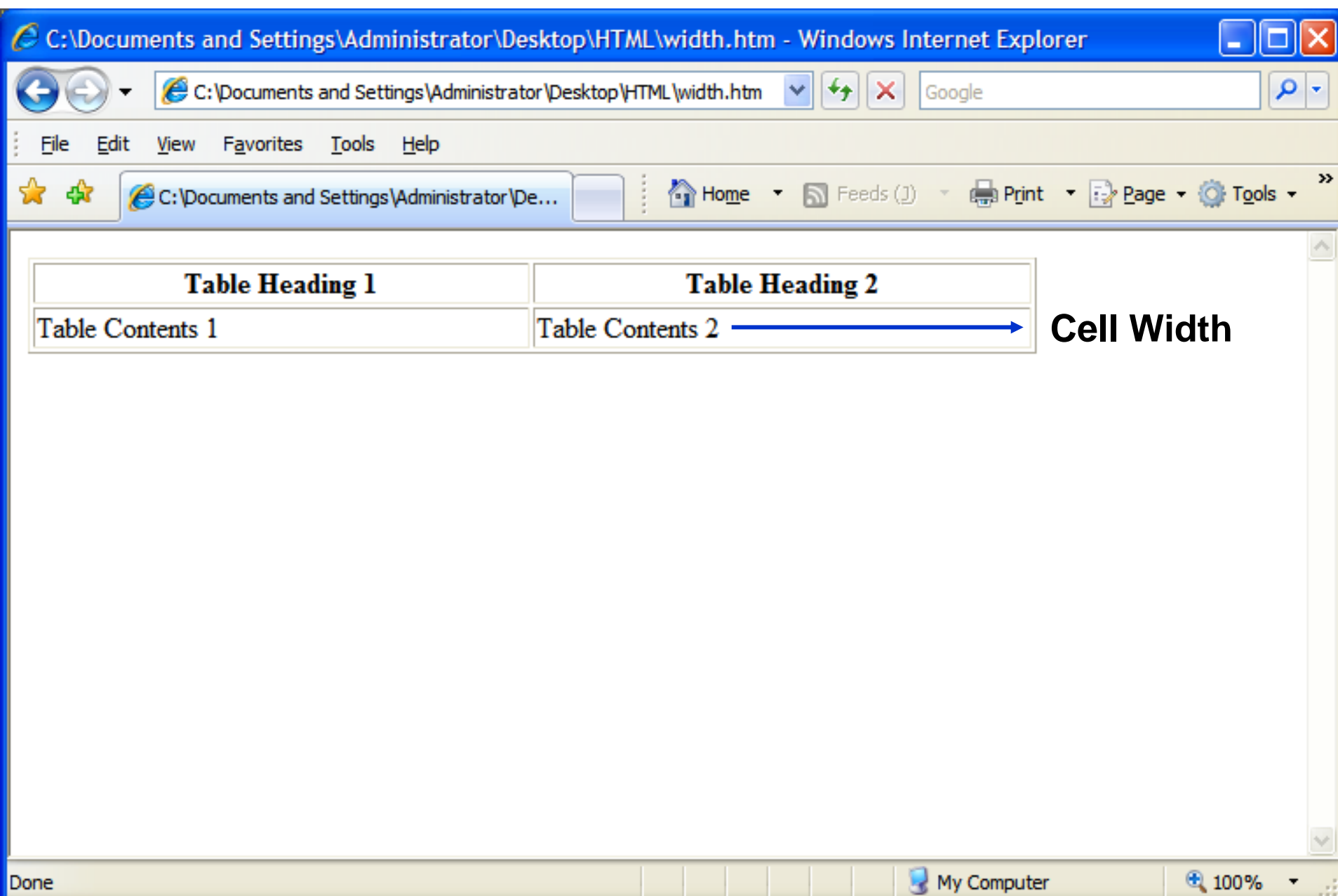
Done My Computer 100%

USING WIDTH ATTRIBUTE

```
<html>
<body>
<table width="80%" border="1">
<tr><th>Table Heading 1</th>
<th>Table Heading 2</th>
</tr>
<tr><td>Table Contents 1</td>
<td>Table Contents 2</td>
</tr>
</body>
</html>
```

USING WIDTH ATTRIBUTE

```
<html>
<body>
<table width="80%" border="1">
<tr><th>Table Heading 1</th>
<th>Table Heading 2</th>
</tr>
<tr><td>Table Contents 1</td>
<td>Table Contents 2</td>
</tr>
</body>
</html>
```



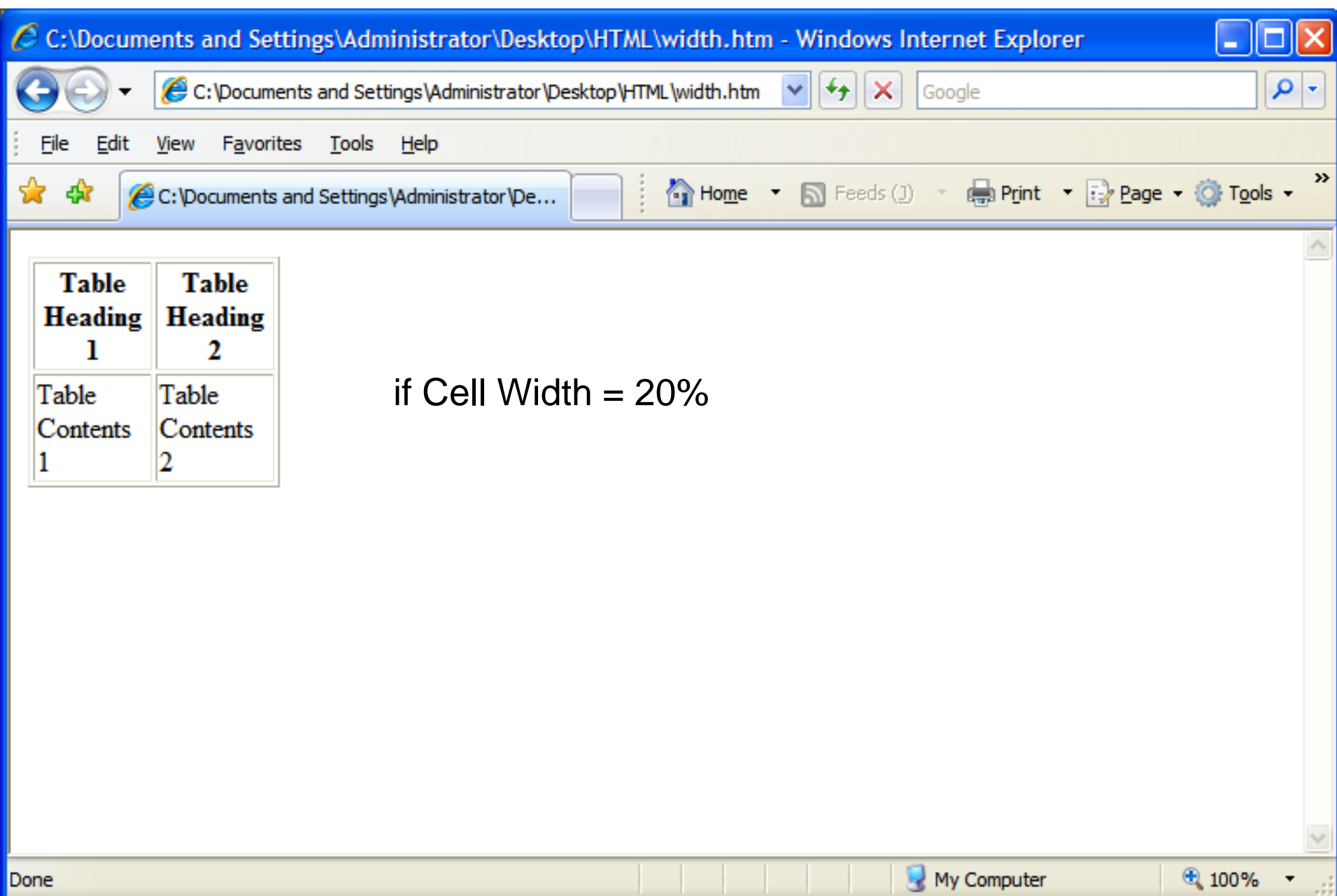


Table Alignment Related Attribute

- HTML tables can be aligned on the page, and cell content can be aligned within the cell.

This attribute use to align
HORIZONTALLY is
ALIGN

This attribute use to align
VERTICALLY is
VALIGN

LEFT

CENTER

RIGHT

TOP

MIDDLE

BOTTOM

Table Alignment

	ALIGN="left"	ALIGN="center"	ALIGN="right"
VALIGN="top"	Cell1	Cell2	Cell3
VALIGN="middle"	Cell4	Cell5	Cell6
VALIGN="bottom"	Cell7	Cell8	Cell9

HTML Tables

index.html

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<style>
  table,
  th,
  td {
    border: 1px solid black;
  }
</style>
<body>
  <h2>HTML table</h2>
  <table style="width: 100%">
    <tr>
      <th>Sl No:</th>
      <th>First Name</th>
      <th>Last Name</th>
    </tr>
    <tr>
      <td>1</td>
      <td>Mujeeb</td>
      <td>Ahmed</td>
    </tr>
    <tr>
      <td>2</td>
      <td>Rizwan</td>
      <td>Alam</td>
    </tr>
  </table>
</body>
</html>
```

Table tag

Table Row

Table Header

Table data

Output

HTML table

Sl No:	First Name	Last Name
1	Mujeeb	Ahmed
2	Rizwan	Alam

Table Header

Table Rows

Table data