

UNIT-5

Tables, List and Forms

Syllabus:-

- Tables
- List
- Forms

Topic
Lists:-

→ list tags used in HTML:-

 → Defines an unordered list.

 → Defines an ordered list.

 → Defines a list item.

→ list in HTML:-

→ unordered list

→ ordered list

→ Description list.

① → unordered list:-

→ 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.

⇒ Disc example:-

<html>

<head>

<title> HTML unordered list </title>

</head>

<body>

<h4> ^{unordered list}unordered list with disc shape </h4>

<ul type = "disc">

 mango

 apple

 grapes

 banana

</body>

</html>

Output

unordered list with disc shape

- mango
- apple
- grapes
- banana.

→ circle example:-

```
<html>
<head>
<title> HTML unordered list </title>
</head>
<body>
<h4>unordered list with circle shape </h4>
<ul type = "circle">
<li> mango </li>
<li> apple </li>
<li> grapes </li>
<li> banana </li>
</ul>
</body>
</html>
```

Output

unordered list with circle shape.

- mango
- apple
- grapes
- banana.

→ Square example :-

(2)

```
<html>
<head>
<title> HTML unorderd list </title>
</head>
<body>
<h4> unorderd list with Square shape </h4>
<ul type = "square">
<li> mango </li>
<li> apple </li>
<li> grapes </li>
<li> banana </li>
</ul>
</body>
</html>
```

Output

unorderd list with Square shape.

- mango
- apple
- grapes
- banana

② -①

→ Default example :-

```
<html>
<head>
<title> HTML unordered list </title>
</head>
<body>
<h4> ordered list default </h4>
<ul>
<li> mango </li>
<li> apple </li>
<li> grapes </li>
<li> banana </li>
</ul>
</body>
</html>
```

Output

unordered list default

- mango
- apple
- grapes
- banana.

⇒ unordered list :- (example program) ③

```
<html>
<head>
<title> HTML ordered list </title>
</head>
<body>
<h4> unordered list default </h4>
<ul>
<li> mango </li>
<li> apple </li>
<li> grapes </li>
<li> banana </li>
</ul>
```

<h4> ^{un}ordered list with square shape </h4>

```
<ul type = "square">
<li> mango </li>
<li> apple </li>
<li> grapes </li>
<li> banana </li>
</ul>
```

<h4> ^{un}ordered list with disc shape </h4>

```
<ul type = "disc">
<li> mango </li>
<li> apple </li>
<li> grapes </li>
<li> banana </li>
</ul>
```

<h4> unordered list with circle shape </h4>

```
<ul type = "circle">
<li> mango </li>
<li> apple </li>
<li> grapes </li>
<li> banana </li>
</ul>
</body>
</html>
```

Output

unordered list default

- mango
- apple
- grapes
- banana

unordered list with square shape

- mango
- apple
- grapes
- banana

unordered list with disc shape

- mango
- apple
- grapes
- banana

unordered list with circle shape

- mango
- apple
- grapes
- banana

② ⇒ Ordered list :-

④

1. first item
2. second item
3. third item
4. fourth item

An ordered list starts with the `` tag.

Each list item starts with the `` tag.

→ The list items will be marked with numbers by default.

→ Ordered HTML list - The type Attribute :-

The type attribute of the `` tag, defines the type of the list item marker.

Type

→ `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.

⇒ ordered list Example program:- ④-①

```
<html>
<head>
<title> HTML ordered list </title>
</head>
<body>
<h4> ordered list with numerical numbers </h4>
<ol type = "1">
<li> mango </li>
<li> apple </li>
<li> grapes </li>
<li> banana </li>
</ol>
<h4> ordered list with Capital alphabets </h4>
<ol type = "A">
<li> mango </li>
<li> apple </li>
<li> grapes </li>
<li> banana </li>
</ol>
<h4> ordered list with lower-case alphabets </h4>
<ol type = "a">
<li> mango </li>
<li> apple </li>
<li> grapes </li>
<li> banana </li>
</ol>
```

⑤
<h4> ordered list with roman numbers in lowercase </h4>

```
<ol type = "9">  
<li> mango</li>  
<li> apple</li>  
<li> grapes</li>  
<li> banana</li>  
</ol>
```

<h4> ordered list with roman numbers in uppercase </h4>

```
<ol type = "I">  
<li> mango</li>  
<li> apple </li>  
<li> grapes</li>  
<li> banana</li>  
</ol>
```

<h4> ordered list with starting numbers </h4>

```
<ol type = "a" start = "6">  
<li> mango </li> top print 6th letters  
<li> apple</li>  
<li> grapes</li>  
<li> banana</li>  
</ol>
```

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

Output:-

Ordered list with numerical numbers

1. mango
2. apple
3. grapes
4. banana

Ordered list with Capital alphabets

- A. mango
- B. apple
- C. grapes
- D. banana.

Ordered list with lower Case alphabets

- a. mango
- b. apple
- c. grapes
- d. banana.

Ordered list with roman numbers in lower case

- i. mango
- ii. apple
- iii. grapes
- iv. banana

Ordered list with roman numbers in upper case

- I. mango
- II. apple
- III. grapes
- IV. banana.

ordered list with starting numbers.

f. mango

g. apple

h. grapes

i. banana

-o-

⇒ ordered nested list program :-

```

<html>
<head>
<title> HTML ordered list </title>
</head>
<body>
<h4> nested list </h4>
<ol type = "1">
<li> mango </li>
<li> apple </li>
<h4> sublist </h4>
<ol type = "a">
<li> mango </li>
<li> apple </li>
<ol type = "A">
<li> mango </li>
<li> apple </li>

```

⑥ - ⑦

```
<ol type = "I">  
<li> mango </li>  
<li> apple </li>  
<li> grapes </li>  
<li> banana </li>  
</ol>  
</body>  
</html>
```

Output

nested list

1. mango
2. apple

sublist

a. mango

b. apple

A. mango

B. apple

I. mango

II. apple

III. grapes

IV. banana

C. grapes

D. banana →

C. grapes
d. banana

3. grapes

4. banana.

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③ ⇒ HTML Description List:-

⑦

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

⇒ Program:-

```
<html>
  <head>
    <title> Definition list </title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <h1> definition list </h1>
    <dl>
      <dt> WAN <b>WAN</b> </dt>
      <dd> This stands for wide area network </dd>
      <dt> PAN <b>PAN</b> </dt>
      <dd> This stands for personal Area Network </dd>
    </dl>
  </body>
</html>
```

Output

definition list

WAN

This stands for wide Area Network.

PAN

This stands for personal Area Network.

- o -

⇒ Forms:-

- HTML forms are required, when you want to collect some data from the site visitor.
- for example, during user registration you would like to collect information such as name, email address, etc.
 - A form will take input from the site visitor and then will post it to a back-end application. Such as CGI, ASP Script or PHP Script etc.
 - The back-end application will perform required processing on the passed data based on defined business logic inside the application.
 - There are various form elements available like textfields, textarea fields, drop-down menus, radio buttons, checkboxes etc.

⇒ Action Attribute:-

Backend Script ready to process your passed data. Specify the target window or frame where the result of the script will be displayed. It takes values like - blank → new tab, - self → current page, - parent → parent page, - top → Home page

⇒ HTML form controls:-

There are different types of form controls that you can use to collect data using HTML form.

These are,

1. Text input controls
2. check boxes controls
3. Radio box Controls.
4. Select box controls.
5. file Select controls.
6. Submit and Reset button.

①. Text input Controls:

→ The `<input>` element is the most important form element.

→ The `<input>` element can be displayed in several ways depending on the type attribute.

<u>Type</u>	<u>Description</u>
<code><input type = "text"></code>	→ Defines a one-line text input field.

`<input type = "radio">` → Defines a radio button
(for selecting one of many choices)

`<input type = "Submit">` → Defines a submit button
(for submitting the form).

→ Text Input Control Example program:-

(9)

```
<html>
<head>
<title> input text </title>
</head>
<body>
<form>
```

First name: <input type = "text" name = "firstname">

Last name : <input type = "text" name = "last-name">


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

Output

First name:	<input type="text"/>
Last name:	<input type="text"/>

② check box Controls:-

Check boxes are used when more than one option is required to be selected. They are also created using HTML <input> tag but type attribute is set to checkbox.

Example:-

```
<html>
<head>
<title> checkbox </title>
</head>
<body>
```

⑦ - ①

```
<form>
<input type = "checkbox" name = "telugu" value = "on"> telugu
<input type = "checkbox" name = "hindi" value = "on"> hindi.
<input type = "checkbox" name = "english" value = "on"> english.
</form>
</body>
</html>
```

Output

```
 telugu  hindi  english.
```

③ Radio button Controls:-

<input type = "radio"> defines a radio button.

→ Radiobuttons let a user select ONE of a limited number of choices:

Program:-

```
<html>
<head>
<title> radio button </title>
</head>
<body>
<form>
<input type = "radio" name = "gender" value = "male" checked>
male <br>
<input type = "radio" name = "gender" value = "female"> female <br>
<input type = "radio" name = "gender" value = "other"> other.
</form>
</body>
</html>
```

Output

```
 male  
 Female → click.  
 Other
```

(6) C. I. OT and Reset controls:-

(4) Select box Controls:-

(10)

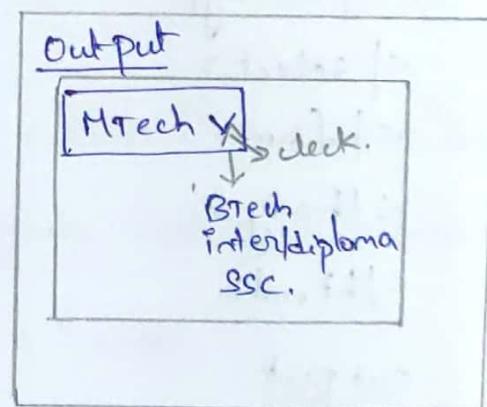
A Select box, also called drop down box which provides option to list down various options in the form of drop down list, from where a user can select one or more options.

→ following is the list of important attributes of <select> tag-

1. name:- used to give a name to the control which is sent to the server to be recognized and get the value.
2. size:- this can be used to present a scrolling list box.
3. multiple:- If set to "multiple" then allows a user to select multiple items from the menu.

Example program:-

```
<html>
<head>
<title>drop down</title>
</head>
<body>
<form>
<Select name = "dropdown">
<option value = "M.Tech" Selected> M.Tech </option>
<option value = "B.Tech"> B.Tech </option>
<option value = "Inter/Diploma"> Inter/Diploma </option>
<option value = "SSC"> SSC </option>
</Select>
</form>
</body> </html>
```



⑤ File Select Controls:-

⑥ -①

If you want to allow a user to upload a file to your web site, you will need to use a file upload box, also known as a file select box.

→ This is also created using the `<input>` element but type attribute is set to file.

→ Example program:-

```
<html>
<head>
<title> upload </title>
</head>
<body>
<form>
upload photo:
<input type = "file" name = "fileupload" accept = "image/*">
</select>
</form>
</body>
</html>
```

Output

upload photo:

⑥ Submit and Reset controls:-

(ii)

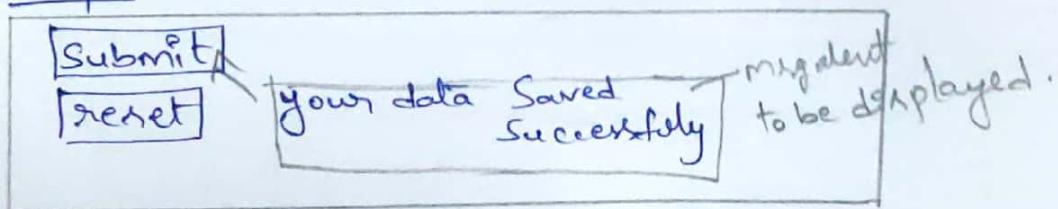
There are various ways in HTML to create clickable buttons. You can also create a click able button using `<input>` tag by setting its type attribute to `button`. The type attribute can take the following values.

1. Submit:- This creates a button that automatically submits a form.
2. reset:- This creates a button that automatically resets form controls of their initial.

→ Example program:-

```
<html>
<head>
<title> Test Input Control </title>
</head>
<body>
<form>
<input type = "submit" value = "submit" onclick = "alert
('Your data saved successfully')"/>
<input type = "reset" value = "reset">
</form>
</body>
</html>
```

Output



⑪ → ①

⇒ legend in form controls:-

→ The <fieldset> element is used to group related data in a form.

→ The <legend> element defines a caption for the <fieldset> element.

```
<html>
  <head>
    <title> Text Input Control </title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <form>
      <fieldSet>
        <legend> personal information: </legend>
        First name : <br>
        <input type = "text" name = "firstname" value = " " ><br>
        Last name: <br>
        <input type = "text" name = "lastname" value = " " ><br>
        <input type = "submit" value = "Submit" >
      </fieldSet>
    </form>
  </body>
</html>
```

fields in <fieldSet> :-
1. educational details
2. personal details
3. employee details

output

personal information

first name:

last name:

Submit

name (legend tag)
we can call

field set

— o —

⇒ Text area form controls:- (Q) multiple lines:-

This is used when the user is required to give details that may be longer than a single sentence. Multi-line input controls are created using HTML <textarea> tag.

→ Example program:-

```
<html>
<head>
<title> Text Input control </title>
</head>
<body>
<form>
    Description: <br>
    <textarea rows = "5" cols = "50" name = "description">
        Enter description here...
    </textarea> <br>
    <input type = "submit" value = "submit" onclick =
        "alert('Your data successfully')">
</form>
</body>
</html>
```

Output

Description:	
Enter Description here...	
<input type="button" value="Submit"/>	

Text printed
text size is
rows is 5
columns is 50

⇒ All Input type form controls:-

→ Example:-

```

<html>
<head>
<title> Text Input Control </title>
</head>
<body>
<form>
<field Set>
<legend> personal information: </legend>
First name: <input type = "text" name = "first_name"><br>
Last name: <input type = "text" name = "last_name"> <br>
Known languages: <br>
<input type = "checkbox" name = "telugu" value = "on">telugu
<input type = "checkbox" name = "hindi" value = "on">hindi
<input type = "checkbox" name = "english" value = "on"> english
User ID: <input type = "text" name = "user_id"> <br>
password: <input type = "password" name = "password"> <br>
Gender: <br>
<input type = "radio" name = "gender" value = "male"
checked > male <br>
<input type = "radio" name = "gender" value = "female"> female <br>
<input type = "radio" name = "gender" value = "other"> Other <br>
<br>

```

Qualification:

```
<Select name = "dropdown">
<option value = "M.Tech" selected> M.Tech </option>
<option value = "B.Tech"> B.Tech </option>
<option value = "inter/diploma"> inter/diploma </option>
<option value = "SSC"> SSC </option>
</Select> <br>
```

upload photo:

```
<input type = "file" name = "fileupload" accept =
"image/*"> <br>
```

</field set>

Description :


```
<text area rows = "5" cols = "50" name = "description">
```

Enter description here... .

</text area>


```
<input type = "submit" value = "Submit" onclick =
"alert('your data saved successfully')">
```

</form>

</body>

</html>

out put

personal information

first name: [Redacted]

Last name: [Redacted]

known languages:

telugu Hindi english

user ID: [Redacted]

Password: [Redacted]

Gender:

male

Female

Other

Qualification: HTech click

upload photo: [Redacted]

Description:

Enter description here...

— o —

Topic:
⇒ Tables:-

⇒ HTML Table Tags:-

<u>Tag</u>	<u>Description</u>
1. <u><table></u>	→ Defines a table.
2. <u><th></u>	→ Defines a header cell in a table.
3. <u><tr></u>	→ Defines a row in a table.
4. <u><td></u>	→ Defines a cell in a table.
5. <u><caption></u>	→ Defines a table caption.
6. <u><colgroup></u>	→ Specifies a group of one or more columns in a table for formatting.
7. <u><col></u>	→ Specifies column properties for each column within a <u><colgroup></u> element.
8. <u><thead></u>	→ groups the header content in a table.
9. <u><tbody></u>	→ groups the body content in a table.
10. <u><tfoot></u>	→ groups the footer content in a table. → o →

⇒ HTML - Tables :-

The HTML tables allow web authors to arrange data like text, images, links, other tables, etc. into rows and columns of cells.

- The HTML tables are created using the <table> tag in which the <tr> tag is used to create table rows and <td> tag is used to create data cells. The elements under <td> are regular and left aligned by default.
- Table heading can be defined using <th> tag. This tag will be put to replace <td> tag, which is used to represent actual data cell.
- Normally you will put your top row as table heading as shown below, otherwise you can use <th> element in any row. Headings, which are defined in <th> tag are centered and bold by default.

⇒ Simple HTML program:-

(15)

① → Tables with out border:- [Sample HTML • hml]

```
<html>
<head>
<title> table </title>
</head>
<body>
<table>
  <tr> table row
    <th> name </th>
    <th> id </th>
    <th> marks </th>
  </tr>
  <tr> table data
    <td> ramu </td>
    <td> 102 </td>
    <td> 50 </td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td> raju </td>
    <td> 103 </td>
    <td> 44 </td>
  </tr>
</table>
</body>
</html>
```

→ output browser is
title name
↓
table
↓
Saved in
Output page.

→ table output name
(Saved & Run)

Output

name	id	marks
ramu	102	50
raju	103	44

(15)-1

⇒ Table Border:-

It represents border for the table and also to the cells individually.

② ⇒ with border: Table:-

Example program:-

```

<html>
<head>
<title> table border </title>
</head>
<body>
<table border=4>
<tr>
<td> ramu </td>
<td> 102 </td>
<td> 50 </td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td> raju </td>
<td> 103 </td>
<td> 44 </td>
</tr>
</table>
</body>
</html>
    
```

Output

ramu	102	50
raju	103	44

③ ⇒ Table cell padding & cell spacing:- (16)

Cell Spacing controls the space between Tablecells by default table cells tend to closed to each other. we are trying provide little more space b/w cells.

cell padding sets the amount of space b/w the content of the cell and cell wall. The default padding is 1. cell padding is usually more effective than cell spacing for spreading out the contents of the table.

⇒ cell spacing & cell padding program:-

<html>

<head>

<title> table </title>

</head>

<body>

<center>

<table width = "50%" border = "3" cellpadding = "3" cellspacing = "20">

<tr>

<th> name </th>

<th> id </th>

<th> marks </th>

</tr>

<tr>

<td> ramu </td>

<td> 102 </td>

```

<td>50</td>
<td>
<td>ragu</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
</table>
</centers>
<body>
</html>

```

Output

name	id	marks
samu	102	50
ragu	103	44

cell padding height

} cell spacing

④ Table Backgrounds:-

(17)

You can set table background using one of the following two ways.

→ bg color:^{attribute} - You can set background color for whole table or just for one cell.

→ background:^{attribute} - You can set background image for whole table or just for one cell.

You can also set border color also using border color attribute.

Note:- The bgcolor, background, and bordercolor attributes deprecated in HTML5.

→ Table Background Color:-

→ Example program

```
<html>
<head>
<title> table </title>
</head>
<body>
<center>
<table width = "50%" border = "3" bordercolor = "blue"
       bgcolor = "red">
<tr>
<th> name </th>
<th> id </th>
<th> marks </th>
</tr>
```

④ ⇒ Table Backgrounds:-

(17)

You can set table background using one of the following two ways.

→ bg color:^{attribute} - you can set background color for whole table or just for one cell.

→ background:^{attribute} - you can set background image for whole table or just for one cell.

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Note:- The bgcolor, background, and bordercolor attributes deprecated in HTML5.

→ Table Background color:-

→ Example program

```
<html>
<head>
<title> table </title>
</head>
<body>
<center>
<table width = "50%" border = "3" bordercolor = "blue"
       bgcolor = "red">
<tr>
<th> name </th>
<th> id </th>
<th> marks </th>
</tr>
```

<tr>

<td> ramu </td>

<td> 102 </td>

<td> 50 </td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td> ragu </td>

<td> 103 </td>

<td> 44 </td>

</tr>

</table>

</center>

</body>

</html>

Output

name	id	marks
ramu	102	50
ragu	103	44

—o—

blue color

background
red color.

⇒ Background Image :-

(18)

↳ Some folder
Insert image.

```
<html>
<head>
<title> table </title>
</head>
<body>
<center>
<table width = "50%" border = "3" bordercolor = "green"
background = "class.jpg">
<tr>
<th> name </th>
<th> id </th>
<th> marks </th>
</tr>
<tr>
<td> ramu </td>
<td> 102 </td>
<td> 50 </td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td> ragu </td>
<td> 103 </td>
<td> 44 </td>
</tr>
</table>
</center>
</body>
</html>
```

output

name	id	marks
Yamu	102	50
Yaju.	103	44

* background image.

⑤ Table Height & width:-

You can set a table width and height using width and height attributes. You can specify table width or height in terms of pixels or in terms of percentage of available screen area.

Example program:-

```
<html>
<head>
<title> table </title>
</head>
<body>
<center>
<table width="50%" height="50%" border="3">
    width and height
    within screen size
    border thickness
    <tr>
        <th>
            <td colspan="3" rowspan="2">This is the head of the table
```

<tr>

<th> name </th>

<th> id </th>

<th> marks </th>

<tr>

<tr>

<td> ramu </td>

<td> 102 </td>

<td> 50 </td>

<tr>

<tr>

<td> raju </td>

<td> 103 </td>

<td> 44 </td>

<tr>

<table>

<body>

</html>

Output

This is the head of the table

name	id	marks
Ramu	102	50
Raju	103	44

height

width

⑥ ⇒ Table header, Body, and footer:-

⑯ - ①

Tables can be divided into three portions - a header, a body, and a foot; The head and foot are rather similar to headers and footers in a word-processed document that remain the same for every page, while the body is the main content holder of the table.

The three elements for separating the head, body, and foot of a table are.

- <thead> → to create a separate table header.
- <tbody> → to indicate the main body of the table.
- <tfoot> → to create a separate table footer.

A table may contain several <tbody> elements to indicate different pages or groups of data. But it is notable that <thead> and <tfoot> tags should appear before <tbody>.

→ Example program:-

```
<html>
<head>
<title> table </title>
</head>
<body>
<center>

<table border = "3">
<tr>
<thead>
<td colspan = "3"> This is the head of the table </td>
</thead> <tr>
<tbody>
```

<tr>

(20)

<th> name </th>

<th> id </th>

<th> marks </th>

</tr>

<tr>

<td> ramu </td>

<td> 102 </td>

<td> 50 </td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td> raju </td>

<td> 103 </td>

<td> 44 </td>

</tr>

<tr>

<tfoot> <td colspan = "3"> this is the head of the
table </td> </tfoot> </tr>

</table>

</tbody>

</table>

</center>

</body>

</html>.

Output

This is the header of the table.

name	id	marks
Ramu	102	50
Satu	103	44

This is the body of the table.

--

Footer

⑦ Nested Tables:-

You can use one table inside another table. Not only tables you can use almost all the tags inside table data tag <td>.

Example program:-

Following is the example of using another table and other tags inside a table cell.

```

<html>
<head>
<title> able </title>
<head>
<body>
<center>
<table width="50%" border="1">
<tr>
<th> name </th>
<th> id </th>
<th> marks </th> </tr>

```

<tr>

<td> ramu </td>

<td> 102 </td>

<td> 50

<table border = "1">

<tr>

<td> A </td>

<td> B </td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td> C </td>

<td> D </td>

</tr>

<table> </td> </tr>

<tr>

<td> raju </td>

<td> 103 </td>

<td> 44 </td>

</tr>

</table>

</center>

</body>

</html>

output

name	id	marks						
Ramu	102	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>50</td> <td>A</td> <td>B</td> </tr> <tr> <td>C</td> <td>D</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	50	A	B	C	D	
50	A	B						
C	D							
Raju	103	44						