

HTML Tables

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

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Define an HTML Table

- The `<table>` tag defines an HTML table.
- Each table row is defined with a `<tr>` tag. Each table header is defined with a `<th>` tag. Each table data/cell is defined with a `<td>` tag.
- By default, the text in `<th>` elements are bold and centered.
- By default, the text in `<td>` elements are regular and left-aligned.

```
<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>
```

HTML Table - Add a Border

- To add a border to a table, use the CSS border property:

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

HTML Table - Collapsed Borders

- To let the borders collapse into one border, add the CSS **border-collapse** property:

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

HTML Table - Add 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:

```
th, td {  
    padding: 15px;  
}
```

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:

```
th {  
    text-align: left;  
}
```

HTML Table - Add Border Spacing

- Border spacing specifies the space between the cells.
- To set the border spacing for a table, use the CSS border-spacing property:

```
table {  
    border-spacing: 5px;  
}
```

HTML Table - Cell that Span Many Columns

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

```
<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>
```

HTML Table - Cell that Span Many Rows

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

```
<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>
```

HTML Table - Add a Caption

- To add a caption to a table, use the **<caption>** tag:

```
<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>
```

A Special Style for One Table

- To define a special style for one particular table, add an id attribute to the table:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
table, th, td {
  border: 1px solid black;
  border-collapse: collapse;
}
th, td {
  padding: 15px;
  text-align: left;
}
#t01 {
  width: 100%;
  background-color: #f1f1c1;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
```

```
<table id="t01">
<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>
```

HTML Lists

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

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 `` tag. Each list item starts with the `` tag.
- The list items will be marked with bullets (small black circles) by default:

```
<ul>
  <li>Coffee</li>
  <li>Tea</li>
  <li>Milk</li>
</ul>
```

Ordered HTML List

- An ordered list starts with the `` tag. Each list item starts with the `` tag.
- The list items will be marked with numbers by default:

```
<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:

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

A Description List

Coffee	- black hot drink
Milk	- white cold drink

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:

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

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

Unordered List with Square Bullets

- Coffee
- Tea
- Milk

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

Ordered HTML List - The Type Attribute

- The type attribute of the tag, defines the type of the list item marker:

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

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

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

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:

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

Exercise 06

- <https://reurl.cc/V1xdQb>

Web Programming Exercise 03 總分 3/3 ?

Name
Jenny

Student ID
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✓ 1. Choose the correct HTML element for the largest heading: 1/1

<head>
 <h6>
 <h1>
 <heading>

Just show that you are all correct!

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