HTML Part-3

INTRODUCTION TO HTML

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TABLE IN HTML

In HTML, the **<table>** element is used to create a table structure on a web page. A table consists of rows and columns, organized in a grid-like format, where data can be displayed in a tabular form.

	<th-1>	**<th-2>**	**<th-3>**	**<th-4>**
<tr-1>				
<tr-2>	td	td	td	td
<tr-3>	td	td	td	td
<tr-4>	td	td	td	td

In the above example, the **<table>** element represents the entire table. The table is made up of rows represented by the **<tr>** (table row) element. Each row consists of cells represented by the **<td>** (table data) element for regular cells or **<th>** (table header) element for header cells.

HOW TO CREATE TABLE IN HTML

```html
<table>

    <tr>

        <th>Name</th>

        <th>AGE</th>

        <th>Email</th>

    </tr>

    <tr>

        <td>Anis</td>

        <td>23</td>

        <td>@gmail.com</td>

    </tr>

</table>
```

Name	Age	Email
Aslam Ali	30	info@example.com
Kamran	23	info@example.com

<table> Table tag used for create table in HTML.

<tr> Table row used for create row in TABLE.

<th> Table heading used for creating TABLE heading.

<td> Table data used for adding table data

HOW TO ADD BORDER IN TABLE

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


# How to set width
table{
    width: 100%;
}
```

- When you add a border to a table, you also add borders around each table cell.

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

- To avoid having double borders like in the set the CSS **border-collapse** property to **collapse**.

TABLE PADDING & SPACING

```css
th, td {

    padding: 15px;

  }

table {

    border-spacing: 30px;

  }
```

TABLE COLSPAN & ROWSPAN

- To make a cell span over multiple columns, use the **colspan** attribute.

```
<tr>

    <th colspan="2">Name</th>

    <th>Age</th>

</tr>
```

TABLE COLSPAN & ROWSPAN

- To make a cell span over multiple rows, use the **rowspan** attribute.

```
<tr>
    <th rowspan="2">Phone</th>
    <td>555-1234</td>
</tr>
<tr>
    <td>555-8745</td>
```

Design 1

Student Fee Collection				
Name	Email	Phone	Address	Fees
Total				122000

STYLE ATTRIBUTE IN HTML

- In HTML, the **style** attribute is used to apply inline styles to an element. It allows you to specify the appearance and formatting of an element directly within the HTML tag, without the need for an external CSS file. **Style** attribute is also used for internal **CSS**.

```
Change Font Size:
<p style="font-size: 16px;">Paragraph</p>

Apply color:
<p style="color: red;">Paragraph</p>

Text to center
<p style="text-align: center;">Paragraph</p>

Change background color
<p style="background-color: pink;">Text</p>
```

```
<style>
    p{
        text-align: center;
        padding: 10px;
        color: blue;
    }
</style>
```
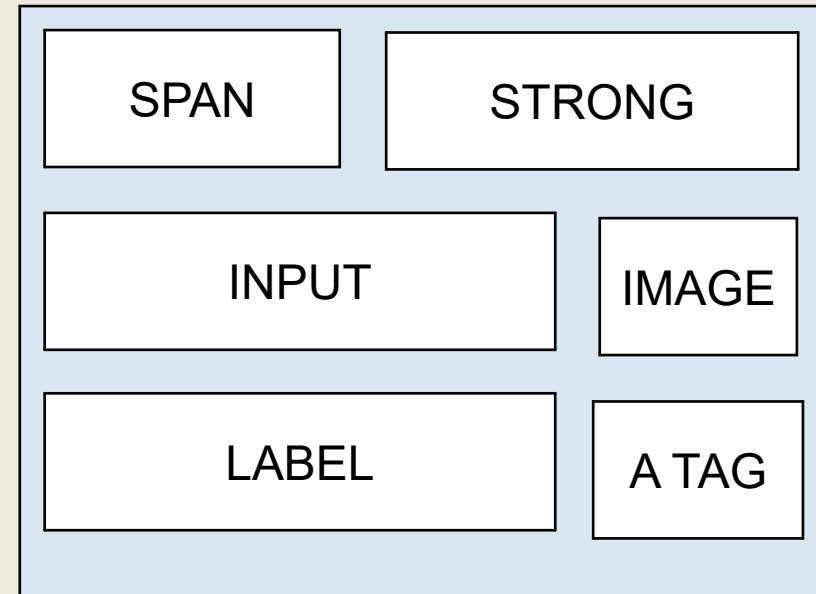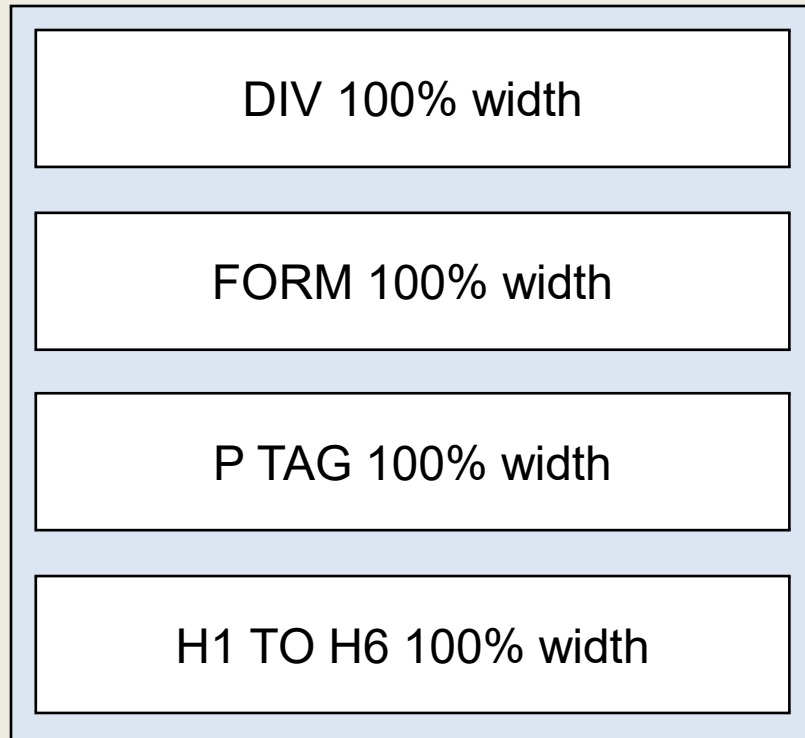
BLOCK LEVEL ELEMENTS

- In HTML, **block-level** elements are elements that create a **block-level** box on the web page. A **block-level** element starts on a new line and takes up the full width available by default. These elements typically represent structural elements and major components of a web page.

- Here are some common examples of block-level elements:
    1. **<div>**: Used as a generic container to group and style content.
    2. **<p>**: Represents a paragraph of text.
    3. **<h1>** to **<h6>**: Heading elements that define different levels of headings.
    4. **<ul>**: Represents an unordered list.
    5. **<ol>**: Represents an ordered list.
    6. **<li>**: Represents a list item within **<ul>** or **<ol>**.
    7. **<table>**: Represents a table.
    8. **<form>**: Represents a form.

INLINE LEVEL ELEMENTS

- In HTML, **inline-level** elements are elements that do not create a new line and only occupy the necessary width to fit their content. These elements are typically used for smaller, **inline** elements within a block of text or other inline elements.

- Here are some common examples of inline-level elements:
    1. **\<span\>**: Small sections of text or elements.
    2. **\<a\>**: Represents a hyperlink.
    3. **\<strong\>** or **\<b\>**: Represents text that should be rendered in a bold style.
    4. **\<em\>** or **\<i\>**: Emphasized or italicized style.
    5. **\<img\>**: Represents an image.
    6. **\<input\>**: Represents an input field.
    7. **\<label\>**: Represents a label for an input field.
    8. \<buttion\>

Block & Inline Example

DIV 100% width
FORM 100% width
P TAG 100% width
H1 TO H6 100% width

SPAN	STRONG
INPUT	IMAGE
LABEL	A TAG

CLASS IN HTML

- In HTML, **classes** and **IDs** are attributes that can be applied to elements to provide additional information or serve as hooks for styling or scripting purposes.

- The **class** attribute allows you to assign one or more class names to an element. Class names are typically used to group and target multiple elements that share common characteristics or styles.

- Multiple elements can have the same class name, and a single element can have multiple class names separated by spaces.

```
<p class="highlight">Paragraph with class name</p>
<p class="highlight">Paragraph with class name</p>

To Access class name in CSS use "." like .highlight and apply styling.
```

ID'S IN HTML

- The **id** attribute allows you to assign a unique identifier to a specific element on the page. Unlike classes, IDs must be unique within the entire HTML document. They are used to uniquely identify a specific element.

- IDs are often used for targeting specific elements with JavaScript or CSS, allowing you to apply specific behaviors or styles to them.

- For example, you might have a navigation bar (**<nav>**) and want to attach a JavaScript event to a specific link, so you can assign it a unique ID, such as **id="home-link"**.

```
<nav>
    <ul>
        <li><a href="" id="home-link">Home</a></li>
        <li><a href="">About</a></li>
        <li><a href="">Contact</a></li>
    </ul>
</nav>
```

CLASS & ID EXAMPLE

```
<p class="header"></p>
```

How to access in CSS

```
.header{
    color: red;
    background-color: aqua;
    text-align: center;
}
```

```
<p id="header"></p>
```

How to access in CSS

```
#header{
    color: red;
    background-color: aqua;
    text-align: center;
}
```

End

I HOPE THIS SLIDE WILL HELP YOU TO CLEAR YOUR IDEA