



WMA Lec # 9

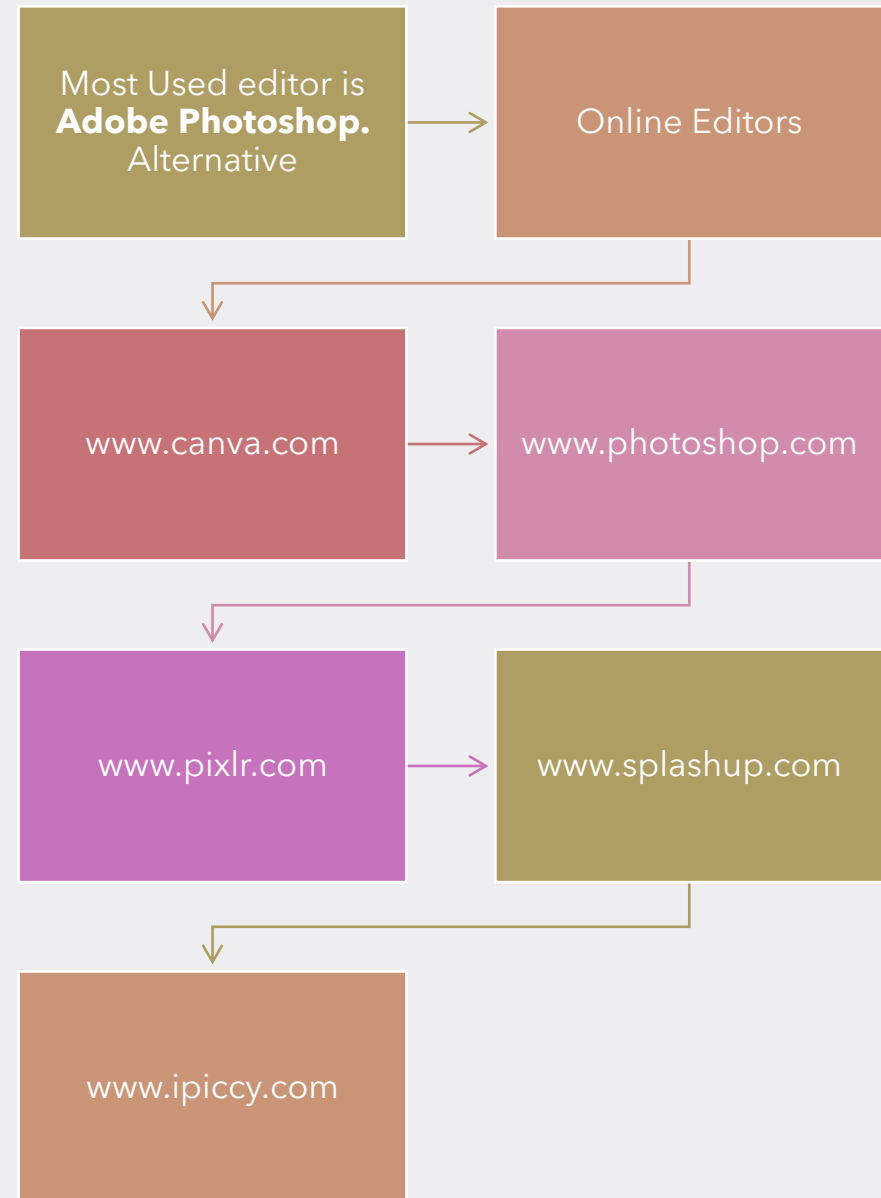
# Web & Mobile App Development Course

# Previously

We have discussed image tag and how to add images in your HTML Site. Let's now have a look at image types and tools to edit and save images.



# Tools to Edit & Save Images







# Common Image Formats



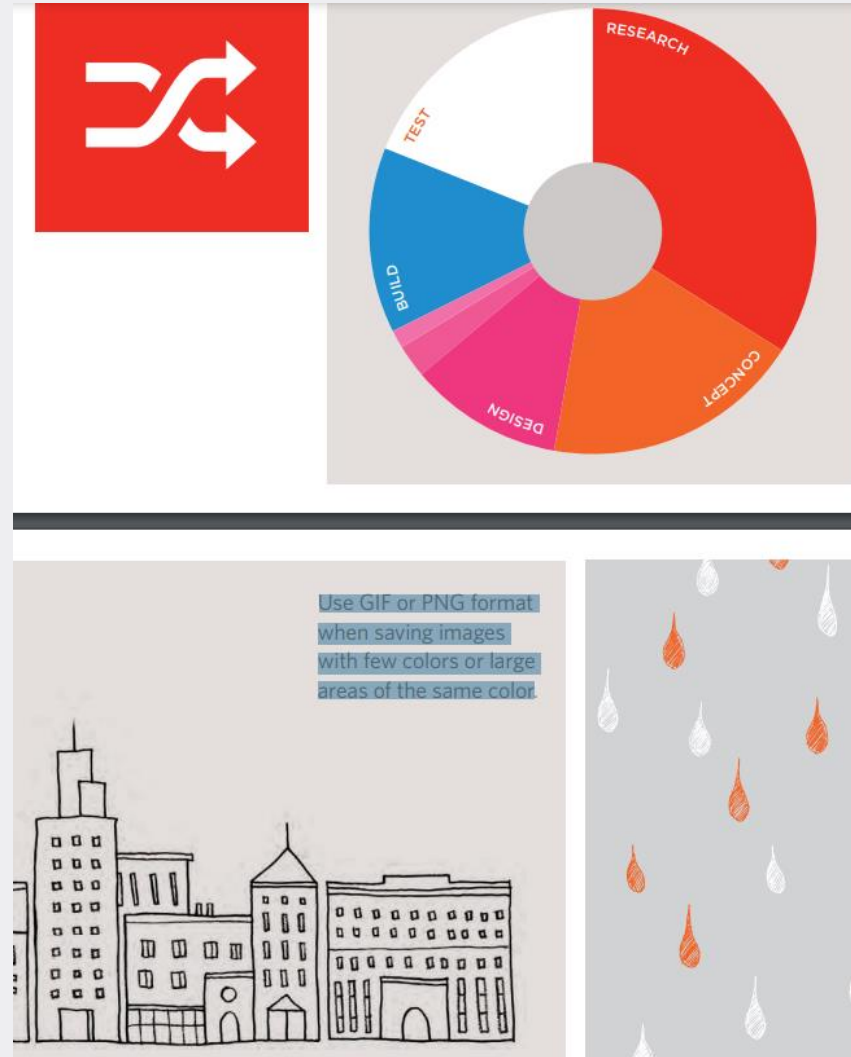
# Jpeg

Whenever you have many different colors in a picture you should use a JPEG.



# PNG

Use PNG format when saving images with few colors or large areas of the same color.

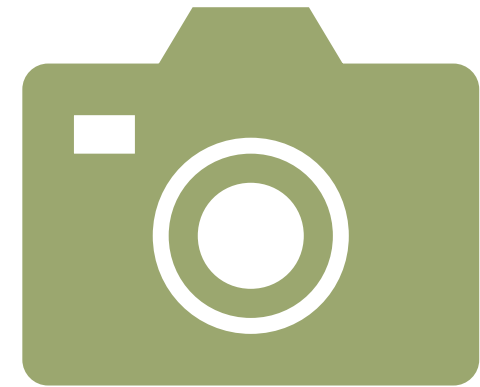


# Image Dimensions

The images you use on your website should be saved at the same width and height that you want them to appear on the page.

# Dimensions Example

if you have designed a page to include an image that is 300 pixels wide by 150 pixels tall, the image you use should be 300 x 150 pixels. You may need to use image editing tools to resize and crop the

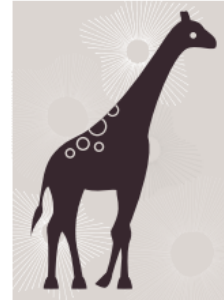




# Cropping Images

When cropping images, it is important not to lose valuable information. It is best to source images that are the correct shape if possible.

PORTRAIT



Here you can see an illustration of a giraffe that is best suited to appearing in **portrait**.

LANDSCAPE

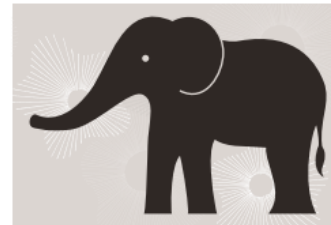


If we **crop** this illustration to make it landscape we lose the head and feet.



If we **add extra space** to the left and right of the illustration the background is not continued.

LANDSCAPE

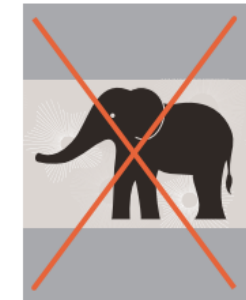


Here you can see an illustration of an elephant that is best suited to appearing in **landscape**.

PORTRAIT



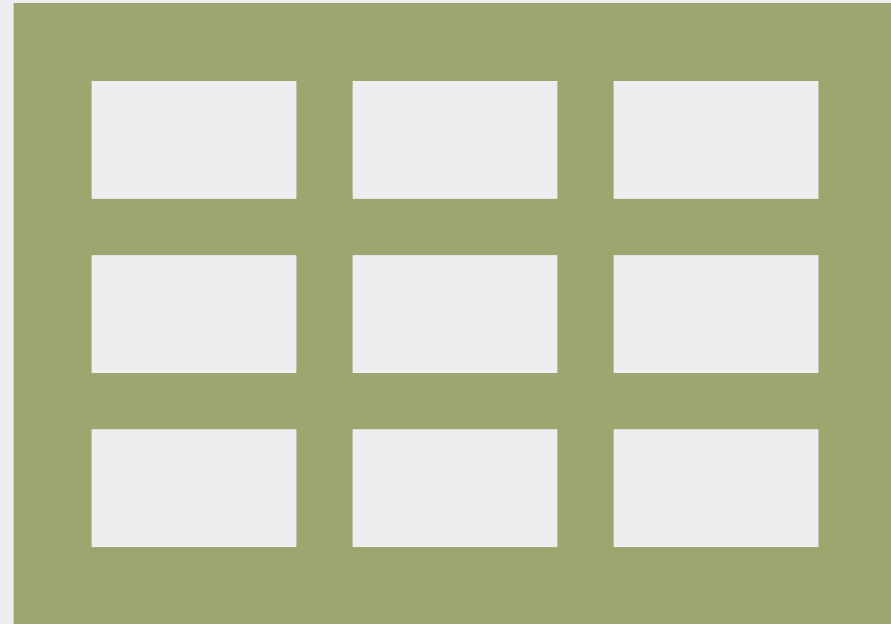
If we **crop** this illustration to make it portrait we lose the trunk and the hindquarters.



If we **add extra space** to the top and bottom of the illustration the background is not continued.

# Vector Images (SVG)

The SVG file format is a popular tool for **displaying two-dimensional graphics, charts, and illustrations on websites.**

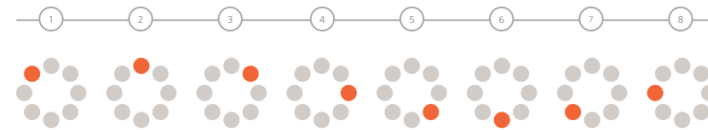


# Animated GIFs

Animated GIFs show several frames of an image in sequence and therefore can be used to create simple animations.



Some image editing applications such as Adobe Photoshop allow you to create animated GIFs.



# Transparent Images

A PNG is an image file type that allows you to have no background color. Most images cover a certain number of pixels and have color in all of those pixels, even if that color is white. **A transparent background has nothing in the background pixels, allowing what's behind it to show through.**



# HTML Tables

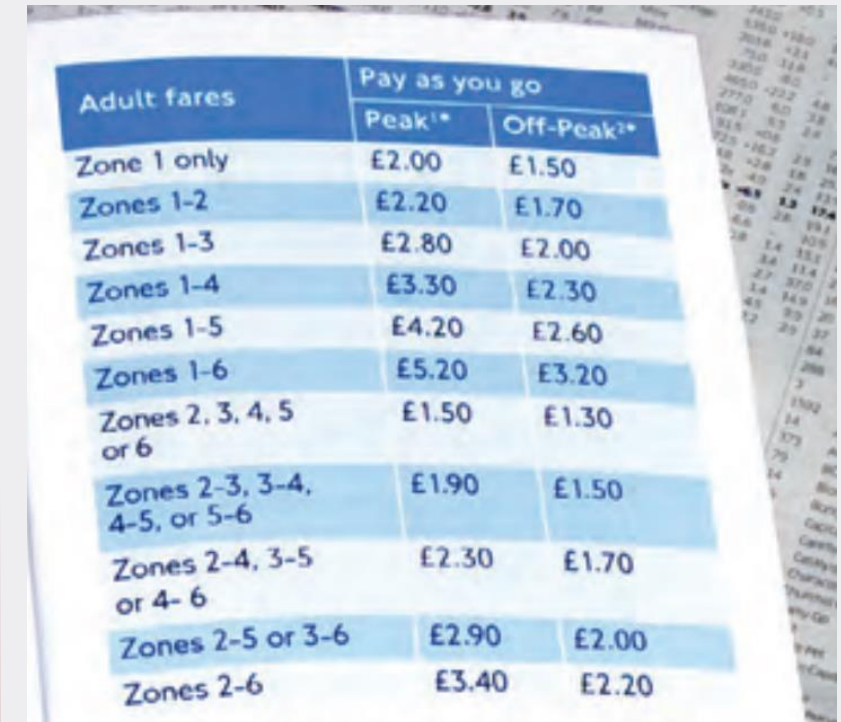
The background of the slide features a blurred image of several colorful pushpins (blue, yellow, white) pinned to a surface with a grid pattern. A large, thin, semi-circular red line is superimposed over the center of the image, framing the text.

# Why we need tables?

There are several types of information that need to be displayed in a grid or table. For example: sports results, stock reports, train timetables.

# What is a Table

- A table represents information in a grid format. Examples of tables include financial reports, TV schedules, and sports results.



Adult fares	Pay as you go	
	Peak <sup>1</sup> *	Off-Peak <sup>2</sup> *
Zone 1 only	£2.00	£1.50
Zones 1-2	£2.20	£1.70
Zones 1-3	£2.80	£2.00
Zones 1-4	£3.30	£2.30
Zones 1-5	£4.20	£2.60
Zones 1-6	£5.20	£3.20
Zones 2, 3, 4, 5 or 6	£1.50	£1.30
Zones 2-3, 3-4, 4-5, or 5-6	£1.90	£1.50
Zones 2-4, 3-5 or 4-6	£2.30	£1.70
Zones 2-5 or 3-6	£2.90	£2.00
Zones 2-6	£3.40	£2.20

# Table Tag

`<table> <table/>`

The `<table>` element is used to create a table.

The contents of the table are written out row by row

# <Tr>



You indicate the start of each row using the opening `<tr>` tag.



(The tr stands for table row.)



It is followed by one or more `<td>` elements (one for each cell in that row).




At the end of the row you use a closing `</tr>` tag.



<Td>

Each cell of a table  
is represented  
using an element.



(The td stands for  
table data.)



At the end of each  
cell you use a  
closing tag

# Example

```
<table>
  <tr>
    <td>15</td>
    <td>15</td>
    <td>30</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>45</td>
    <td>60</td>
    <td>45</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>60</td>
    <td>90</td>
    <td>90</td>
  </tr>
</table>
```

# <Th>

- The <th> element is used just like the <td> element but its purpose is to represent the heading for either a column or a row. (The th stands for table heading.)



# Spanning Column

Sometimes you may need the entries in a table to stretch across more than one column.

The `colspan` attribute can be used on a `<th>` or `<td>` element and indicates how many columns that cell should run across.



# Colspan Attribute Example

```
<table>
  <tr>
    <th></th>
    <th>9am</th>
    <th>10am</th>
    <th>11am</th>
    <th>12am</th>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <th>Monday</th>
    <td colspan="2">Geography</td>
    <td>Math</td>
    <td>Art</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <th>Tuesday</th>
    <td colspan="3">Gym</td>
    <td>Home Ec</td>
  </tr>
</table>
```

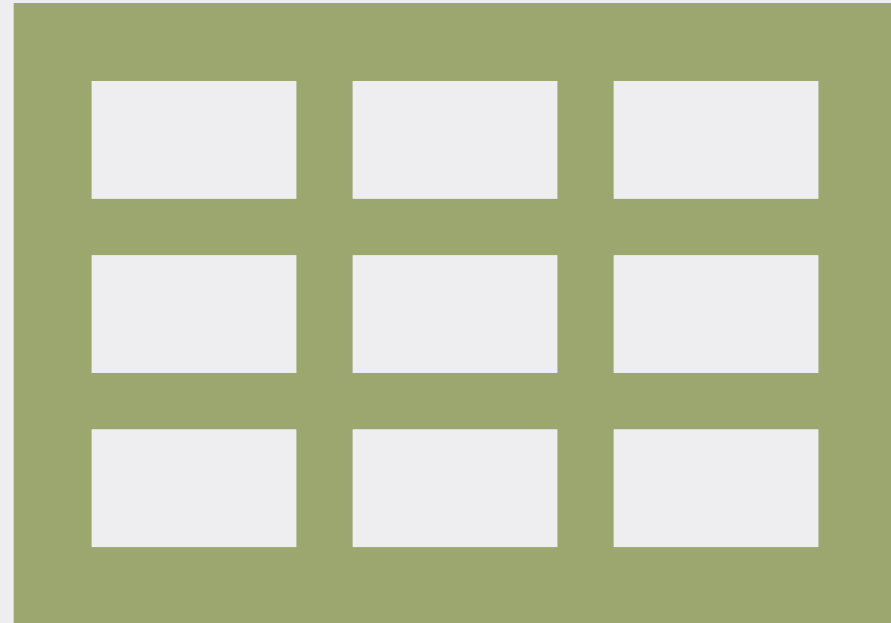
RESULT

	9am	10am	11am	12am
Monday	Geography		Math	Art
Tuesday	Gym			Home Ec



# Row Span

You may also need entries in a table to stretch down across more than one row. The row span attribute can be used on a `<th>` or `<td>` element to indicate how many rows a cell should span down the table.



## RESULT

	ABC	BBC	CNN
6pm - 7pm	Movie	Comedy	News
7pm - 8pm		Sport	Current Affairs

## HTML

chapter-06/spanning-rows.html

```
<table>
  <tr>
    <th></th>
    <th>ABC</th>
    <th>BBC</th>
    <th>CNN</th>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <th>6pm - 7pm</th>
    <td rowspan="2">Movie</td>
    <td>Comedy</td>
    <td>News</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <th>7pm - 8pm</th>
    <td>Sport</td>
    <td>Current Affairs</td>
  </tr>
</table>
```