

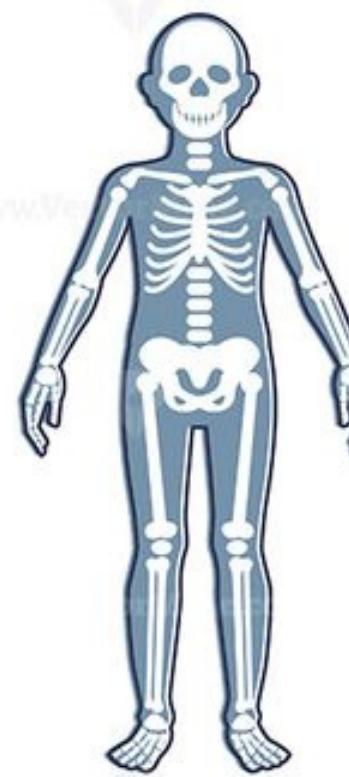
Introduction to

HTML

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HTML



HTML + CSS



HTML + CSS + JavaScript



What is HTML?

HTML (HyperText Markup Language) is the most basic building block of the Web. It defines the meaning and structure of web content.

HyperText Markup Language

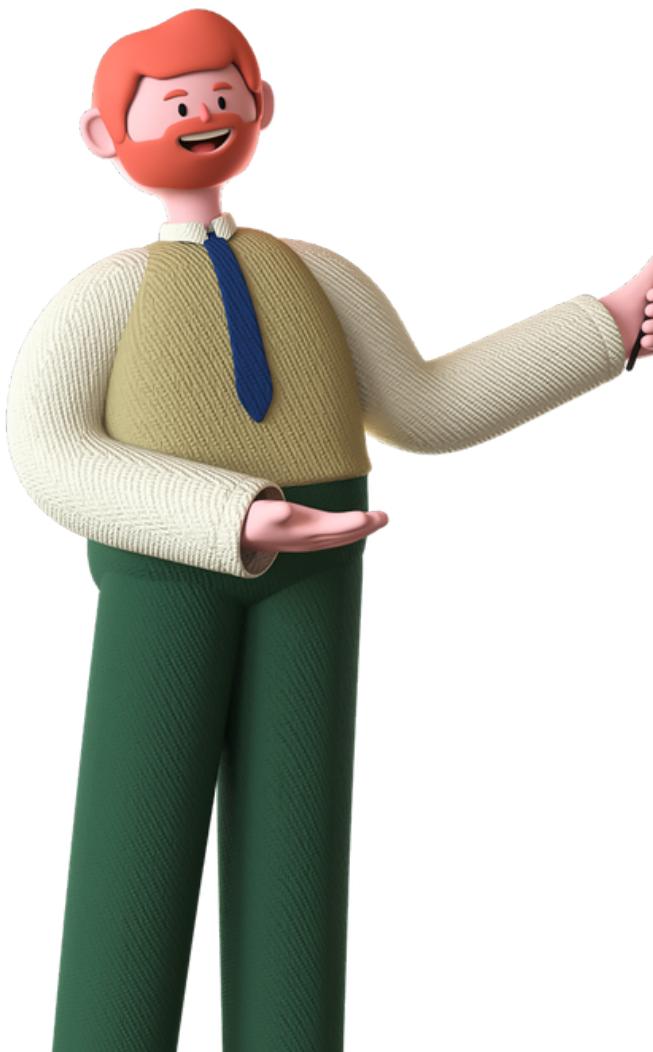
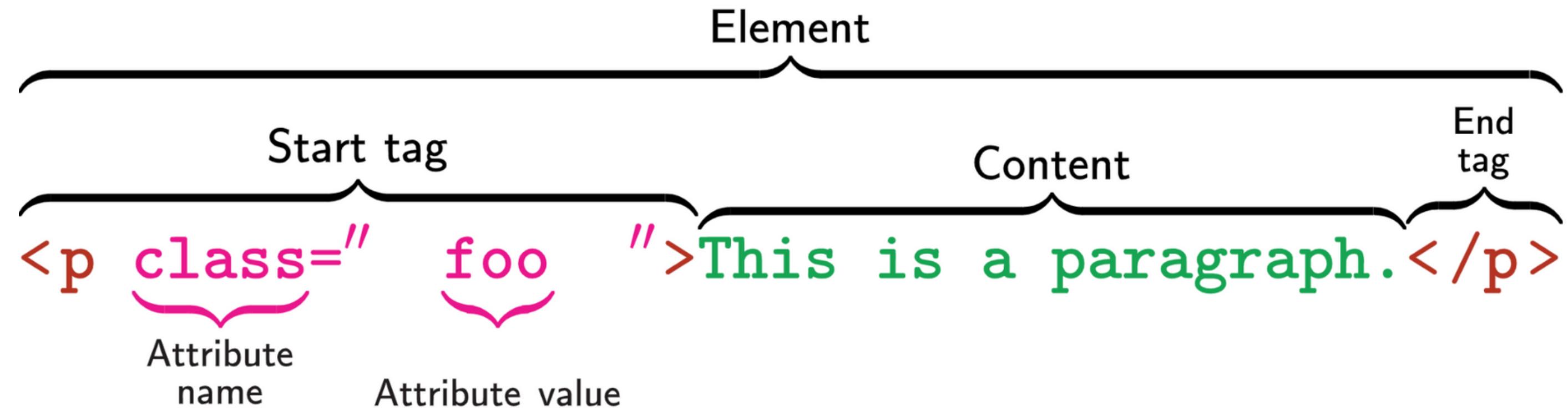
"Hypertext" - refers to links that connect web pages to one another, either within a single website or between websites.

“Markup” - means it is using pre defined tags.



HTML Element

HTML consists of a series of elements, which you use to enclose, wrap, or mark up different parts of content to make it appear or act in a certain way.



Types of Elements

- ❖ Nesting Elements
- ❖ Block-Level Elements
- ❖ Inline-Level Elements
- ❖ Void Elements





Nesting Elements

```
<p>| <em> Love </em> HTML</p>
```



Inline Level Elements

```
<em> One </em> <em> Two </em> <em> Three </em>
```

OneTwoThree



Block Level Elements

```
<p> One </p> <p> Two </p> <p> Three </p>
```

One

Two

Three



Void Elements

```
<img src = "img-link" />
```



Basic Structure of Html Page

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>

    <head>
        <title>Page Title</title>
    </head>

    <body>
        <h2>Heading Content</h2>
        <p>Paragraph Content</p>
    </body>

</html>
```



<!DOCTYPE>

All HTML documents must start with a <!DOCTYPE> declaration.

The declaration is not an HTML tag. It is an "information" to the browser about what document type to expect.



<Head> Tag

The `<head>` element is a container for metadata (data about data) and is placed between the `<html>` tag and the `<body>` tag.



<body> Tag

The <body> tag defines the document's body.

The <body> element contains all the contents of an HTML document.



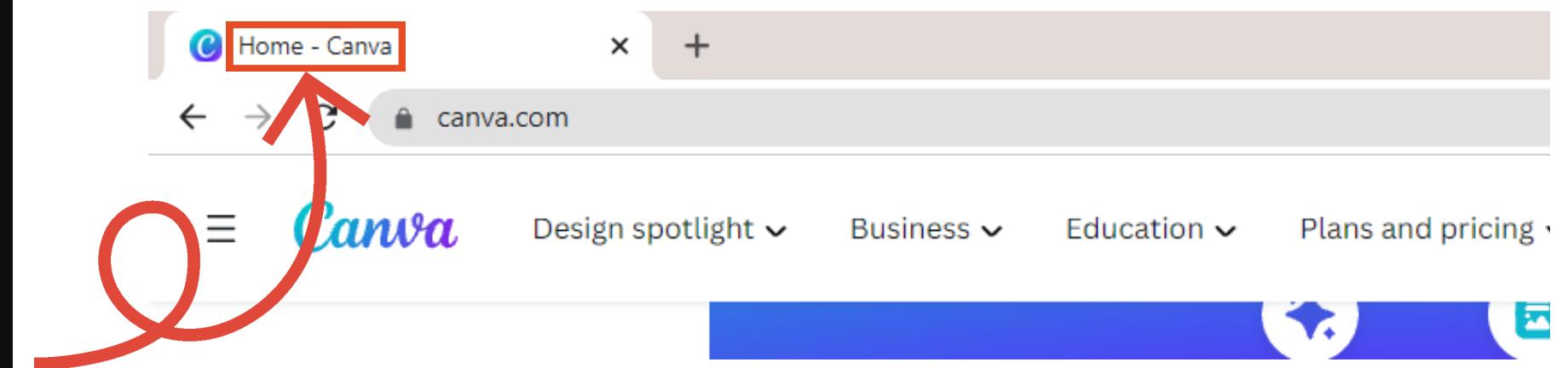
Meta Data

Metadata is often described as "data about data." In other words, if the HTML of your webpage is data, metadata is additional information used to explain various things about that HTML.

title tag

The title tag is an HTML code tag that allows you to give a web page a title.

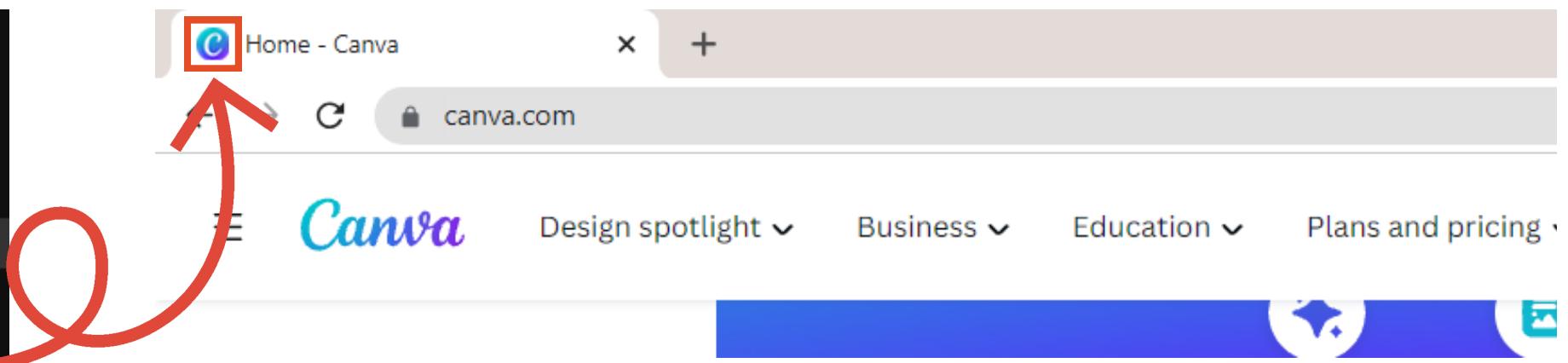
```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
  <title>Home - Canva</title>
</head>
<body>
```



Favicon

A favicon is a small image displayed next to the page title in the browser tab.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
  <title>Home - Canva</title>
  <link rel="icon" type="image/x-icon" href="/images/favicon.ico">
</head>
<body>
```

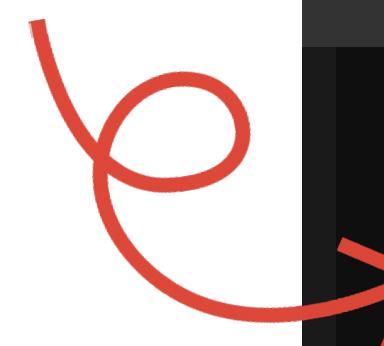




Meta Tag

The <meta> tag defines metadata about an HTML document.

<meta> tags always go inside the <head> element, and are typically used to specify character set, page description, keywords, author of the document, and viewport settings.



```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
    <title>Home - Canva</title>
    <link rel="icon" type="image/x-icon" href="/images/favicon.ico">
    <meta name="keywords" content="HTML, CSS, JavaScript">
    <meta name="description" content="HTML, CSS, JavaScript Bootcamp">
    <meta name="author" content="Kavindu Samarasinghe">
    <meta http-equiv="refresh" content="30">
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
</head>
<body>
```

Thank You!

Text Formatting

HTML

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Heading Tags

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<title>Online HTML Editor</title>
<head>
</head>
<body>

<h1>Heading 1</h1>
<h2>Heading 2</h2>
<h3>Heading 3</h3>
<h4>Heading 4</h4>
<h5>Heading 5</h5>
<h6>Heading 6</h6>

</body>
</html>
```

Heading 1

Heading 2

Heading 3

Heading 4

Heading 5

Heading 6



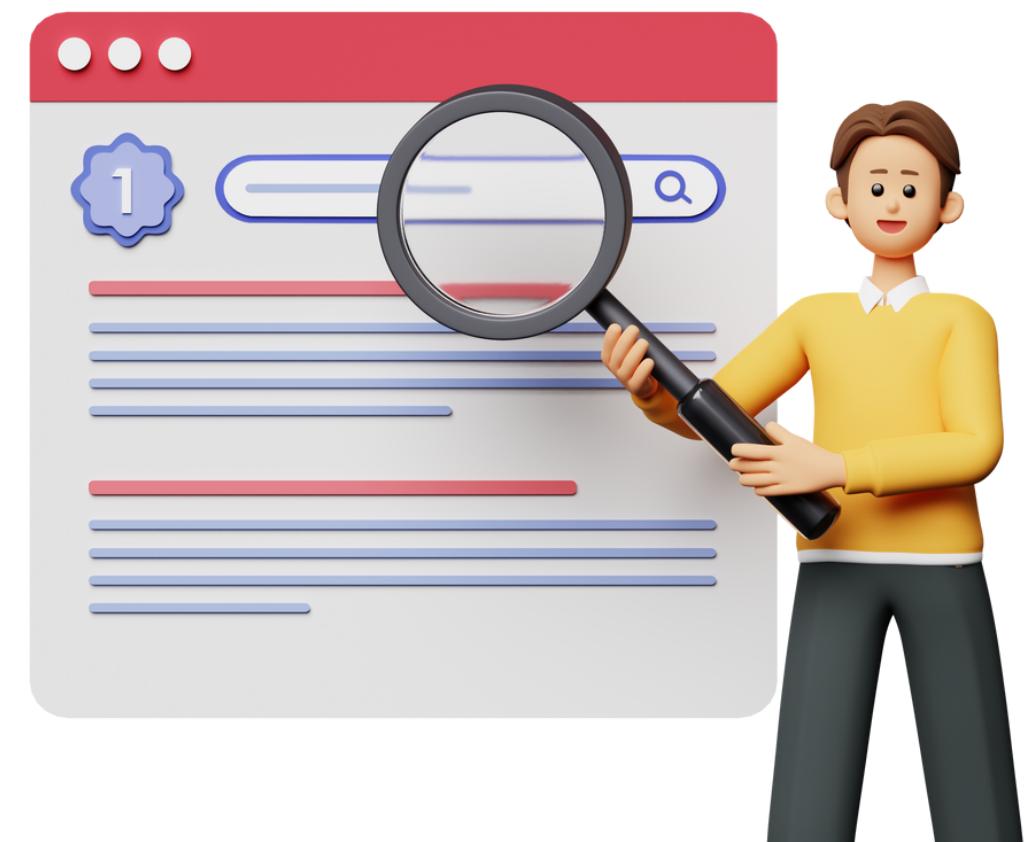
Paragraph Tag

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<title>Online HTML Editor</title>
<head>
</head>
<body>

<p>
    Lorem Ipsum is simply dummy text of the printing and typesetting industry. Lorem Ipsum
    has been the industry's standard dummy text ever since the 1500s, when an unknown
    printer took a galley of type and scrambled it to make a type specimen book. It has
    survived not only five centuries, but also the leap into electronic typesetting,
    remaining essentially unchanged. It was popularised in the 1960s with the release
    of Letraset sheets containing Lorem Ipsum passages, and more recently with desktop
    publishing software like Aldus PageMaker including versions of Lorem Ipsum.
</p>

</body>
</html>
```

Lorem Ipsum is simply dummy text of the printing and typesetting industry. Lorem Ipsum has been the industry's standard dummy text ever since the 1500s, when an unknown printer took a galley of type and scrambled it to make a type specimen book. It has survived not only five centuries, but also the leap into electronic typesetting, remaining essentially unchanged. It was popularised in the 1960s with the release of Letraset sheets containing Lorem Ipsum passages, and more recently with desktop publishing software like Aldus PageMaker including versions of Lorem Ipsum.



Span Tag

This is a element. It has no semantics. You use it to wrap content when you want to apply CSS to it (or do something to it with JavaScript) without giving it any extra meaning.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<title>Online HTML Editor</title>
<head>
</head>
<body>

<p>Lorem Ipsum is <span>simply dummy text</span> of the printing and typesetting industry. Lorem Ipsum has been the industry's standard dummy text ever since the 1500s, when an unknown printer took a galley of type and scrambled it to make a type specimen book. It has survived not only five centuries, but also the leap into electronic typesetting, remaining essentially unchanged. It was popularised in the 1960s with the release of Letraset sheets containing Lorem Ipsum passages, and more recently with desktop publishing software like Aldus PageMaker including versions of Lorem Ipsum.

</p>

</body>
</html>
```

Lorem Ipsum is simply dummy text of the printing and typesetting industry. Lorem Ipsum has been the industry's standard dummy text ever since the 1500s, when an unknown printer took a galley of type and scrambled it to make a type specimen book. It has survived not only five centuries, but also the leap into electronic typesetting, remaining essentially unchanged. It was popularised in the 1960s with the release of Letraset sheets containing Lorem Ipsum passages, and more recently with desktop publishing software like Aldus PageMaker including versions of Lorem Ipsum.

Emphasis and importance

The `` and `` tags in HTML are used to emphasize or highlight text

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<title>Online HTML Editor</title>
<head>
</head>
<body>

<p>I am <em>glad</em> you weren't <em>late</em>.</p>

<p>I am counting on you. <strong>Do not</strong> be late!</p>

</body>
</html>
```

I am *glad* you weren't *late*.

I am counting on you. **Do not** be late!



Italic, bold, underline

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<title>Online HTML Editor</title>
<head>
</head>
<body>

<p>I'm <b>IJSE</b> student</p>
<p>I'm <i>IJSE</i> student</p>
<p>I'm <u>IJSE</u> student</p>

</body>
</html>
```

I'm **IJSE** student

I'm *IJSE* student

I'm IJSE student

<Mark> tag

The <mark> tag in HTML is used to highlight or mark specific text within a document.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<title>Online HTML Editor</title>
<head>
</head>
<body>

<p>I'm <mark>IJSE</mark> student</p>

</body>
</html>
```

I'm IJSE student



Superscript and subscript

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<title>Online HTML Editor</title>
<head>
</head>
<body>

<p>My birthday is on the 20<sup>th</sup> of June 1995.</p>
<p>If  $x^{2}$  is 9, x must equal 3 or -3.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

My birthday is on the 20th of June 1995.

If x^2 is 9, x must equal 3 or -3.

<address> Tag

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<title>Online HTML Editor</title>
<head>
</head>
<body>

    <address>Chris Mills, Manchester, The Grim North, UK</address>

</body>
</html>
```

Chris Mills, Manchester, The Grim North, UK

<code> Tag

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<title>Online HTML Editor</title>
<head>
</head>
<body>

<p>My birthday is on the 20th of June 1995.</p>
<p>If  $x^2$  is 9, x must equal 3 or -3.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

My birthday is on the 20th of June 1995.

If x^2 is 9, x must equal 3 or -3.

**Refer following link for more text
formatting elements:**

https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Learn/HTML/Introduction_to_HTML/Advanced_text_formatting

Thank You!

The logo for IJSE (Institute of Information Science and Engineering) is displayed in red, bold, sans-serif capital letters. A registered trademark symbol (®) is located to the top right of the letter 'E'.

IJSE®

A large, semi-transparent 3D cube is positioned behind the title text. It has a light blue face facing forward, a dark grey top face with the IJSE logo, and a bottom face that is also light blue. The cube is oriented vertically, with its front edge pointing towards the viewer.

HTML FORMS

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HTML Forms



We use HTML forms to collect user inputs.

HTML Student Forms

Student's Name:
Pathum

Student's age:
0

Submit

HTML Form Elements

- <form>
- <input>
- <label>
- <select>
- <textarea>
- <button>

- <fieldset>
- <legend>
- <datalist>
- <output>
- <option>
- <optgroup>



<form>

The <form> element is a container for different types of input elements.
<form> wrapup the whole form.

```
1  <!DOCTYPE html>
2  <html>
3  <head>
4  </head>
5  <body>
6
7  <form>
8  .
9  .
10 <form elements>
11 .
12 </form>
13 </body>
14 </html>
```



<input>

The <input> HTML element is used to create interactive controls for web-based forms in order to accept data from the user; a wide variety of types of input data and control widgets are available, depending on the device and user agent.

```
1  <!DOCTYPE html>
2  <html>
3  <head>
4  </head>
5  <body>
6    <form>
7
8      <label for="fname">First name:</label><br>
9      <input type="text" id="fname" name="fname"><br>
10
11   </form>
12
13 </body>
14 </html>
```

First name:

🎯 Use as a button

```
<input  
    type="button"  
    value="Add to cart">
```

Add to cart

🎯 Use as a checkbox

```
<input type="checkbox" id="passed"  
name="passed" checked>
```



🎯 Use as a color picker

```
<input type="color" id="head" name="head"  
value="#e66465">
```





Use as a data picker

```
<input type="date"  
id="start" name="trip-start"  
value="2018-07-22"  
min="2018-01-01" max="2018-12-31">
```

07 / 22 / 2018



Use as a datatime picker

```
<input type="datetime-local"  
id="meeting-time"  
name="meeting-time"  
value="2018-06-12T19:30"  
min="2018-06-07T00:00"  
max="2018-06-14T00:00">
```

06 / 12 / 2018 07 : 30 PM



Use as a datepicker

```
<input type="date"  
id="start" name="trip-start"  
value="2018-07-22"  
min="2018-01-01" max="2018-12-31">
```

07 / 22 / 2018



Use as an email input

```
<input type="email" id="email">
```



Use as a file uploader

```
<input type="file"  
id="avatar" name="avatar"  
accept="image/png, image/jpeg">
```

Choose file No file chosen



Use as a hidden input

```
<input type="hidden"  
value="ez_yaTk123s">
```



Use as an image

```
<input  
type="image" id="image" alt="bird"  
src="https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipe  
dia/commons/9/9a/Gull_portrait_ca_usa.jp  
g">
```



Use as a month picker

```
<input  
type="month"  
id="start" name="start"  
min="2018-03" value="2018-05">
```

□



Use as a number input

```
<input  
type="number"  
id="tentacles" name="tentacles"  
value="12"  
min="10" max="100">
```



Use as a password input

```
<input  
type="password"  
id="pass" name="password"  
minlength="8" required>
```



Use as a radio button

```
<input  
type="radio"  
id="cricket" name="cricket"  
value="cricket" checked>  
<br>  
<input  
type="radio"  
id="Karate" name="Karate"  
value="Karate">
```



Use as a range picker

```
<input  
type="range"  
id="volume" name="volume"  
min="0" max="11">
```



Use as a reset button

```
<!-- Rest the form -->  
<input type="reset" value="Reset">
```



Use as a search input

```
<input  
type="search"  
id="site-search" name="search">
```



Use as a submit button

```
<input  
type="submit" value="Send Request" />
```

Send Request



Use as a tel input

```
<input  
type="tel"  
id="phone" name="phone"  
pattern="[0-9]{3}-[0-9]{3}-[0-9]{4}">
```



Use as a text input

```
<input  
type="text"  
id="name" name="name" required  
minlength="4" maxlength="8" size="10">
```



Use as a time picker

```
<input  
type="time"  
id="starttime" name="starttime"  
min="09:00" max="18:00">
```



Use as an url input

```
<input  
type="url"  
name="url" id="url"  
placeholder="https://example.com"  
pattern="https://.*">
```

https://example.com



Use as a week picker

```
<input  
type="week"  
name="week" id="camp-week"  
min="2018-W18" max="2018-W26">
```

Week -- , 2018

● <label>

The <label> HTML element represents a caption for an item in a user interface.

```
<div>
<label for="name">Name</label>
<input type="text" name="name" id="name">
</div>
```

Name



<textarea>

The <textarea> HTML element represents a multi-line plain-text editing control, useful when you want to allow users to enter a sizeable amount of free-form text, for example a comment on a review or feedback form.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<textarea
  id="Message" name="Message"
  rows="5" cols="33" placeholder="Your message">
</textarea>

</body>
</html>
```

Your message



<select>

The <select> HTML element represents a control that provides a menu of options.

```
<select name="countries" id="countries">
<option value="">Select your
country</option>
  <option value="UK">UK</option>
  <option value="USA">USA</option>
</select>
```

Select your country ▾



<button>

The <button> HTML element is an interactive element activated by a user with a mouse, keyboard, finger, voice command, or other assistive technology.

```
<button type="button">  
    Add to cart  
</button>
```

Add to cart



<fieldset> & <legend>

The <fieldset> HTML element is used to group several controls as well as labels (<label>) within a web form.

The <legend> HTML element represents a caption for the content of its parent <fieldset>.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<form>
  <fieldset>
    <legend>Choose your favorite monster</legend>

    <input type="radio" id="kraken" name="monster" value="K">
    <label for="kraken">Kraken</label><br>

    <input type="radio" id="sasquatch" name="monster" value="S">
    <label for="sasquatch">Sasquatch</label><br>

    <input type="radio" id="mothman" name="monster" value="M" />
    <label for="mothman">Mothman</label>
  </fieldset>
</form>

</body>
</html>
```

Choose your favorite monster

- Kraken
- Sasquatch
- Mothman



<datalist>

The <datalist> HTML element contains a set of <option> elements that represent the permissible or recommended options available to choose from within other controls.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<form>
<label for="ice-cream-choice">Choose a flavor:</label><br>
<input
list="ice-cream-flavors"
id="ice-cream-choice" name="ice-cream-choice">

<datalist id="ice-cream-flavors">
<option value="Chocolate">
<option value="Coconut">
<option value="Mint">
<option value="Strawberry">
<option value="Vanilla">
</datalist>

</form>

</body>
</html>
```

Choose a flavor:



<output>

The <output> HTML element is a container element into which a site or app can inject the results of a calculation or the outcome of a user action.

```
<form oninput="result.value=parseInt(a.value)+parseInt(b.value)">  
  <input type="range" id="b" name="b" value="50" /> +  
  <input type="number" id="a" name="a" value="10" /> =  
  <output name="result" for="a b">60</output>  
</form>
```



A screenshot of a web browser displaying a simple arithmetic calculator. It features a range input slider with a blue handle set to 50, a text input field containing the number 10, and a calculated result of 59. The code above shows how this functionality is implemented using the <output> element to store the sum of the two inputs.



<optgroup> : The Option Group element

The <optgroup> HTML element creates a grouping of options within a <select> element.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<form>
<label for="food-select">Choose a food:</label>
<br>
<select id="food-select">
  <optgroup label="Indian">
    <option>Biryani</option>
    <option>Naan</option>
    <option>Tandoori Chicken</option>
  </optgroup>
  <optgroup label="Japanese">
    <option>Sushi</option>
    <option>Ramen</option>
  </optgroup>
</select>

</form>

</body>
</html>
```

Choose a food:

Biryani

HTML Form Attributes

Action Attribute:

The **action** attribute defines the action to be performed when the form is submitted. Usually, the form data is sent to a file on the server when the user clicks on the submit button.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<form action="/action_page.php">
  <label for="fname">First name:</label><br>
  <input type="text" id="fname" name="fname"><br>
  <label for="lname">Last name:</label><br>
  <input type="text" id="lname" name="lname"><br><br>
  <input type="submit" value="Submit">
</form>

</body>
</html>
```

First name:
John

Last name:
Doe

Submit

Target Attribute:

The **target** attribute specifies where to display the response that is received after submitting the form.

Value	Description
_blank	The response is displayed in a new window or tab
_self	The response is displayed in the current window
_parent	The response is displayed in the parent frame
_top	The response is displayed in the full body of the window
framename	The response is displayed in a named iframe

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<form action="/action_page.php" target="_blank">
  <label for="fname">First name:</label><br>
  <input type="text" id="fname" name="fname"><br>
  <label for="lname">Last name:</label><br>
  <input type="text" id="lname" name="lname"><br><br>
  <input type="submit" value="Submit">
</form>

</body>
</html>
```

First name:

Last name:

Method Attribute:

The **method** attribute specifies the HTTP method to be used when submitting the form data.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<form action="/action_page.php" target="_blank" method="post">
    <label for="fname">First name:</label><br>
    <input type="text" id="fname" name="fname"><br>
    <label for="lname">Last name:</label><br>
    <input type="text" id="lname" name="lname"><br><br>
    <input type="submit" value="Submit">
</form>

</body>
</html>
```

First name:

Last name:

Autocomplete Attribute:

The **autocomplete** attribute specifies whether a form should have autocomplete on or off.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<form action="/action_page.php" target="_blank" method="post" autocomplete="off">
    <label for="fname">First name:</label><br>
    <input type="text" id="fname" name="fname"><br>
    <label for="lname">Last name:</label><br>
    <input type="text" id="lname" name="lname"><br><br>
    <input type="submit" value="Submit">
</form>

</body>
</html>
```

First name:

Last name:

Novalidate Attribute:

The **novalidate** attribute is a boolean attribute.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<form action="/action_page.php" target="_blank" method="post" autocomplete="off" novalidate>
  <label for="fname">First name:</label><br>
  <input type="text" id="fname" name="fname"><br>
  <label for="lname">Last name:</label><br>
  <input type="text" id="lname" name="lname"><br><br>
  <input type="submit" value="Submit">
</form>

</body>
</html>
```

First name:

Last name:



THANK YOU

ITS1119 HTML FORMS

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Website structure

HTML

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Div Element

(The Content Division element)

The <div> HTML element is the generic container for flow content. It has no effect on the content or layout until styled in some way using CSS

```
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html>
3 <head></head>
4 <body>
5
6 <div>
7   <h3>HTML</h3>
8   <p>
9     It is a long established fact that a reader will be <br> distracted by
10    the readable content of a page when looking at its layout.
11   </p>
12 </div>
13 </body>
14 </html>
```

HTML

It is a long established fact that a reader will be distracted by the readable content of a page when looking at its layout.



hr tag

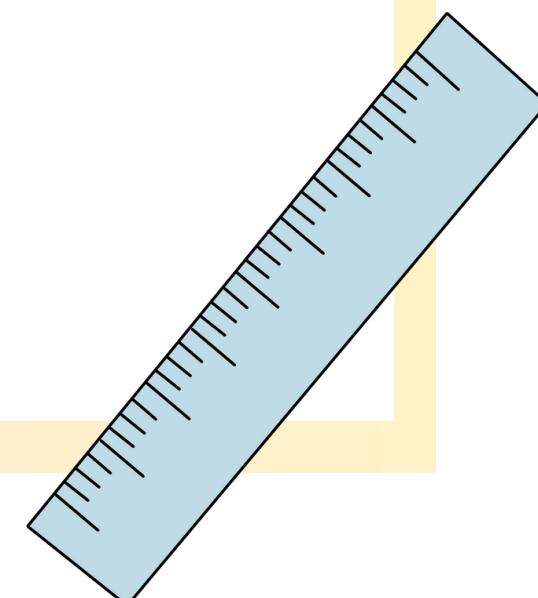
The Thematic Break (Horizontal Rule) element

The <hr> HTML element represents a thematic break between paragraph-level elements

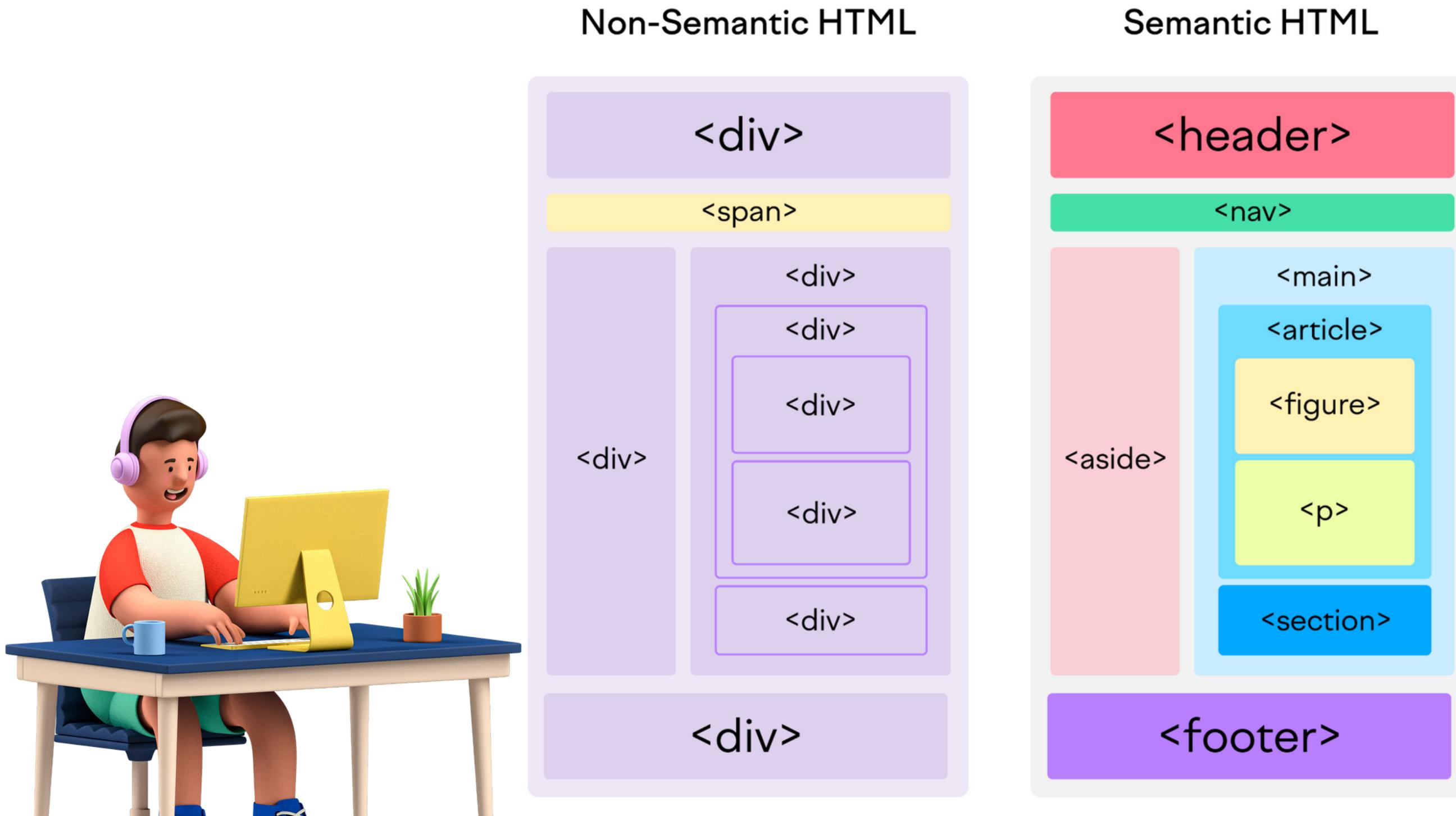
```
1  <!DOCTYPE html>
2  <html>
3  <head></head>
4  <body>
5
6      <p>The first rule of Fight Club is: You do not talk about Fight Club.</p>
7
8      <hr>
9
10     <p>The second rule of Fight Club is: Always bring cupcakes.</p>
11
12
13  </body>
14  </html>
```

The first rule of Fight Club is: You do not talk about Fight Club.

The second rule of Fight Club is: Always bring cupcakes.



HTML 5 Semantic Elements for web structure



The semantic elements added in HTML5 are:

- <article>
- <aside>
- <details>
- <figcaption>
- <figure>
- <footer>
- <header>
- <main>
- <mark>
- <nav>
- <section>
- <summary>
- <time>



More Resources:

https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Learn/HTML/Introduction_to_HTML/Advanced_text_formatting



Thank You!

HTML

Tables

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Caption

A diagram illustrating the structure of a table. At the top, a yellow arrow points from the word "Caption" to the text "How I chose to spend my money". Below this, a blue border highlights the first row, which contains the column headers: "Purchase", "Location", "Date", "Evaluation", and "Cost (€)". The table consists of four data rows. The second row, containing "Haircut", "Hairdresser", "12/09", "Great idea", and "30", has a blue border around it. The third row, containing "Lasagna", "Restaurant", "12/09", "Regrets", and "18", has an orange border around it. The fourth row, containing "Shoes", "Shoeshop", "13/09", "Big regrets", and "65", has an orange border around it. The fifth row, containing "Toothpaste", "Supermarket", "13/09", "Good", and "5", has a red border around it. The word "Header" is written in blue to the right of the table.

Purchase	Location	Date	Evaluation	Cost (€)
Haircut	Hairdresser	12/09	Great idea	30
Lasagna	Restaurant	12/09	Regrets	18
Shoes	Shoeshop	13/09	Big regrets	65
Toothpaste	Supermarket	13/09	Good	5

Row

Column

Header

How I chose to spend my money

Purchase	Location	Date	Evaluation	Cost (€)
Haircut	Hairdresser	12/09	Great idea	30
Lasagna	Restaurant	12/09	Regrets	18
Shoes	Shoeshop	13/09	Big regrets	65
Toothpaste	Supermarket	13/09	Good	5

Header

body

Table Elements

- ◆ **<table></table>**
- ◆ **<thead></thead>**
- ◆ **<tbody></tbody>**
- ◆ **<tr></tr>**
- ◆ **<th></th>**
- ◆ **<td></td>**

```
1  <!DOCTYPE html>
2  <html>
3  <head>
4      <title>HTML Table</title>
5  </head>
6  <body>
7
8      <table border>
9          <tr>
10         <th>Company</th>
11         <th>Contact</th>
12         <th>Country</th>
13     </tr>
14     <tr>
15         <td>Alfreds Futterkiste</td>
16         <td>Maria Anders</td>
17         <td>Germany</td>
18     </tr>
19     <tr>
20         <td>Centro comercial Moctezuma</td>
21         <td>Francisco Chang</td>
22         <td>Mexico</td>
23     </tr>
24 </table>
25
26 </body>
27 </html>
```

Company	Contact	Country
Alfreds Futterkiste	Maria Anders	Germany
Centro comercial Moctezuma	Francisco Chang	Mexico

Id and Headers Attributes

The headers attribute of a cell contains a list of the id attributes of the associated header cells. If there is more than one id, they are separated by spaces. This technique is used when data cells are associated with more than one row and/or one column header.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<table border="1">
  <thead>
    <tr>
      <th id="#">#</th>
      <th id="max">Max</th>
      <th id="min">Min</th>
    </tr>
  </thead>
  <tbody>
    <tr>
      <th id="math">Math</th>
      <td headers="max math">Pathum</td>
      <td headers="min math">Deshan</td>
    </tr>
    <tr>
      <th id="english">English</th>
      <td headers="max english">Ravindu</td>
      <td headers="min english">Chathuranga</td>
    </tr>
  </tbody>
</table>

</body>
</html>
```

#	Max	Min
Math	Pathum	Deshan
English	Ravindu	Chathuranga

Colspan

To make a cell span over multiple columns

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
<table border="1">
  <tr>
    <th colspan="2">Names</th>
    <th>Marks</th>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>Ruwan</td>
    <td>Darshana</td>
    <td>100</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>Maneesh</td>
    <td>Jayakodhi</td>
    <td>95</td>
  </tr>
</table>

</body>
</html>
```

Names	Marks
Ruwan	Darshana
Maneesh	Jayakodhi
	100
	95

Rowspan

To make a cell span over multiple rows

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
<table border="1">
  <tr>
    <th>Customer's Name</th>
    <td>Jhone</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <th rowspan="2">Emails</th>
    <td>jhoneh@gmail.com</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>jhone@jkholdings.com</td>
  </tr>
</table>
</body>
</html>
```

Customer's Name	Jhone
Emails	jhoneh@gmail.com
	jhone@jkholdings.com

<caption>

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
<table border="1">
<caption>Studnets' Marks</caption>
<tr>
  <th colspan="2">Names</th>
  <th>Marks</th>
</tr>
<tr>
  <td>Ruwan</td>
  <td>Darshana</td>
  <td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
  <td>Maneesh</td>
  <td>Jayakodhi</td>
  <td>95</td>
</tr>
</table>

</body>
</html>
```

Studnets' Marks		
Names	Marks	
Ruwan	Darshana	100
Maneesh	Jayakodhi	95



THANK YOU!

ITS1119 HTML Tables

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Networks

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GDip in Software Engineering
Certificate in DM (APIDM)





What is a network?



A computer network is a group of interconnected nodes or computing devices that exchange data and resources with each other.

A network connection between these devices can be established using cable or wireless media



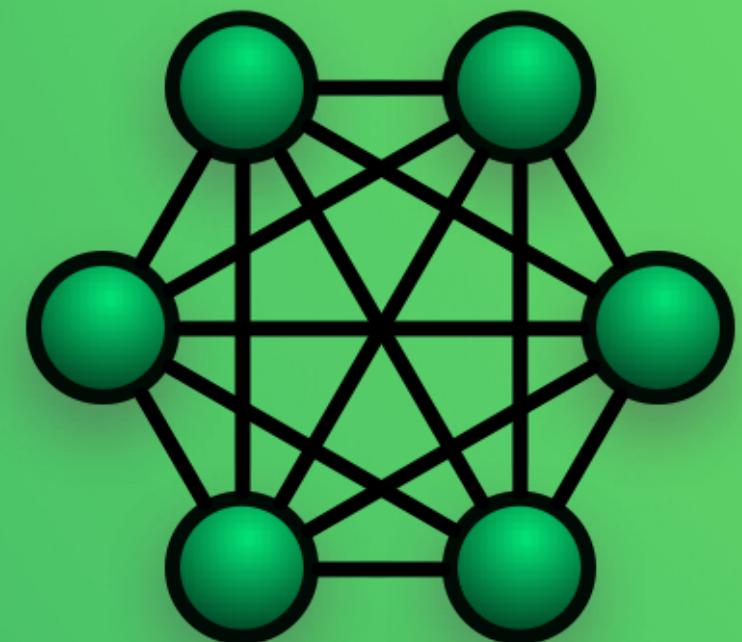
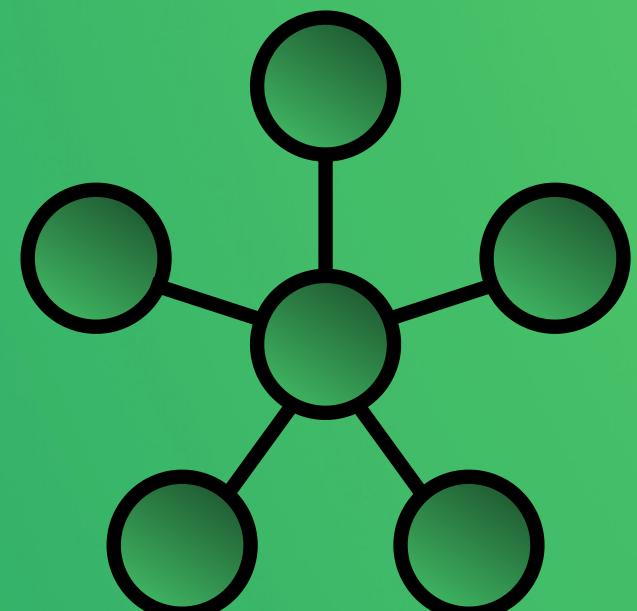


What is a node?



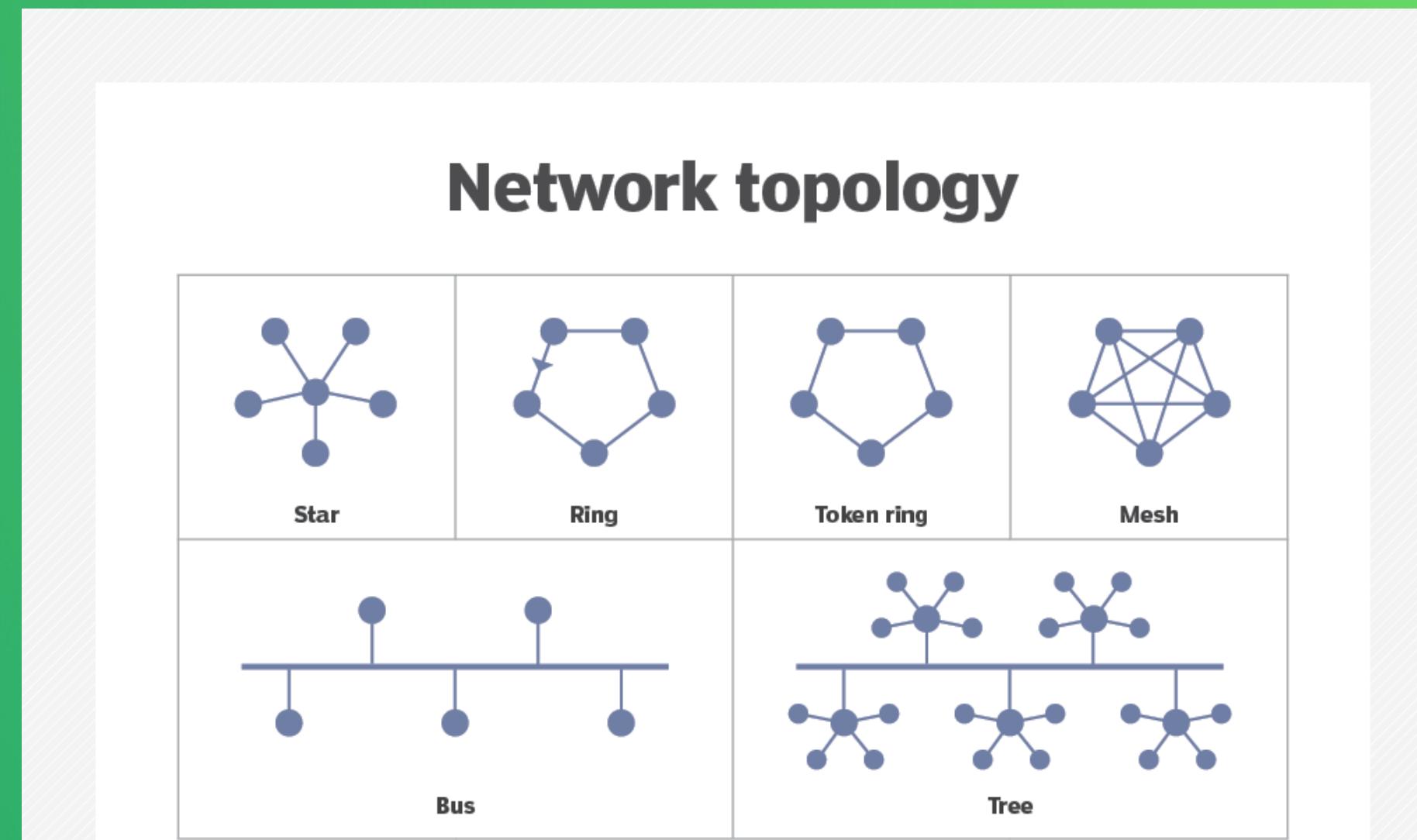
A network node sits at a point in the network where it sends, receives, stores or creates information.

It transmits data to communicate with other nodes in the network.



What is a network topology?

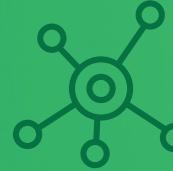
A network topology is the physical and logical arrangement of nodes and connections in a network



Network types



LAN (Local Area Network)



PAN (Personal Area Network)



MAN (Metropolitan Area Network)



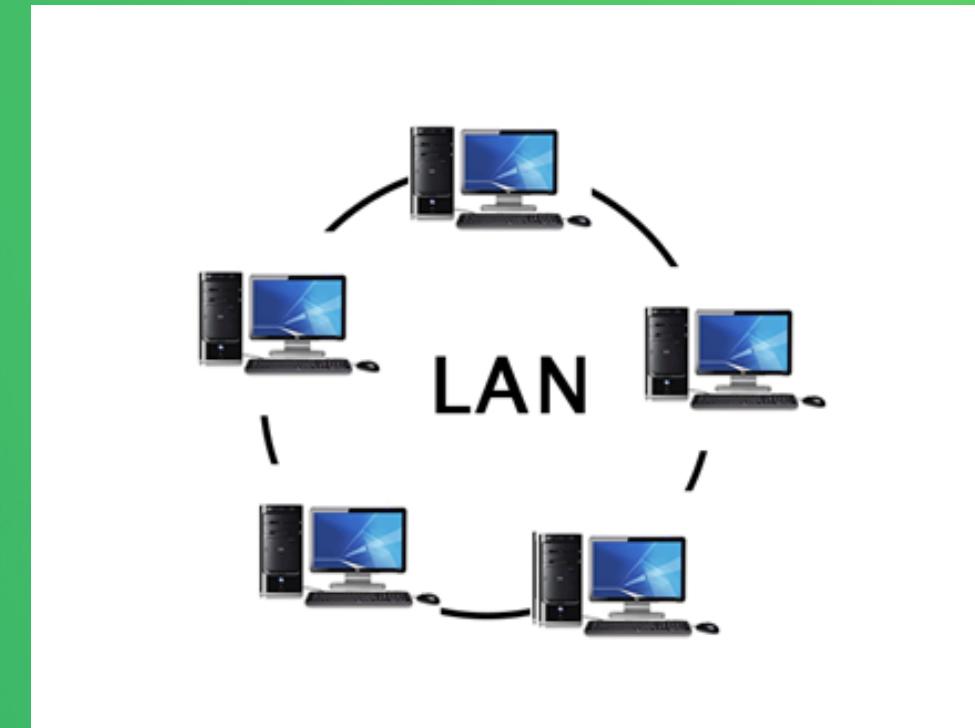
WAN (Wetropolitan Area Network)



LAN

(Local Area Network)

Local Area Network is a group of computers connected to each other in a small area such as building, office.





PAN

(Personal Area Network)

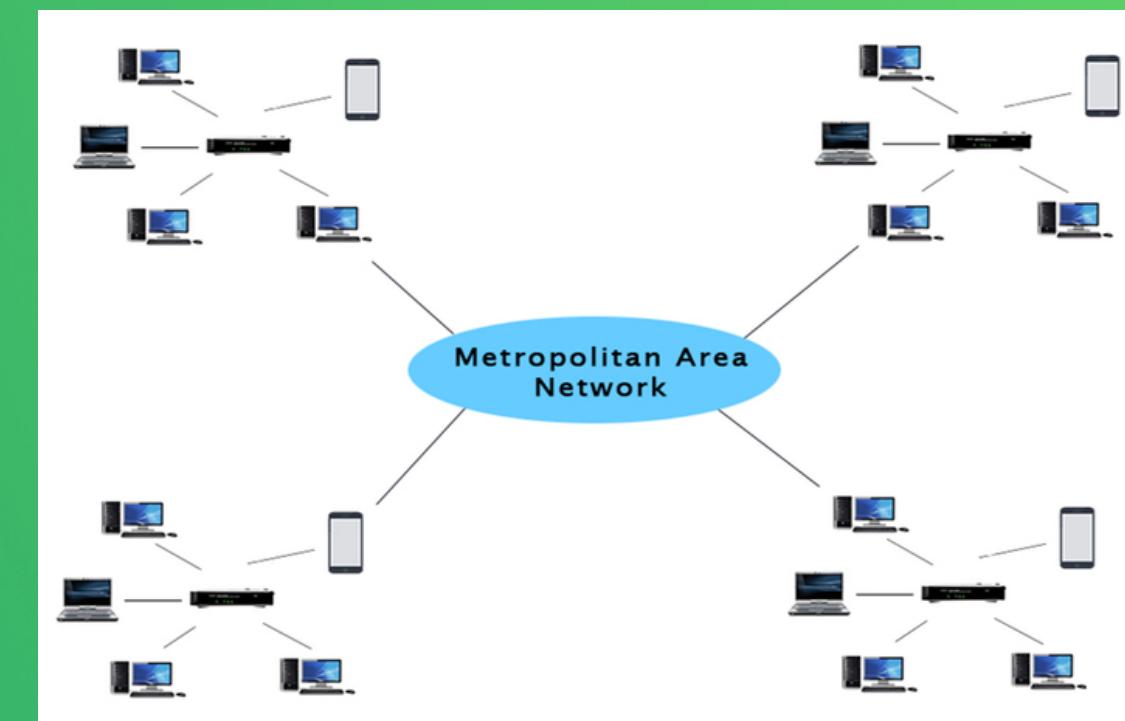
Personal Area Network is a network arranged within an individual person, typically within a range of 10 meters.



MAN

(Metropoliton Area Network)

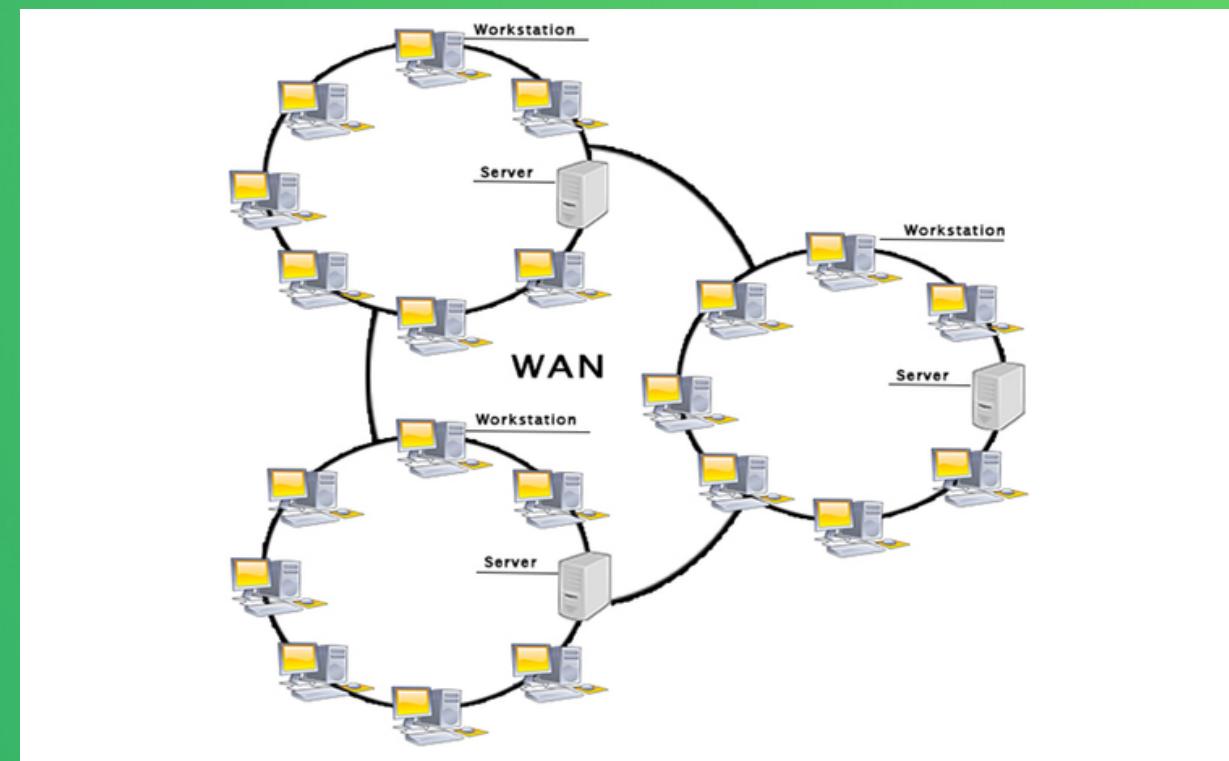
A metropolitan area network is a network that covers a larger geographic area by interconnecting a different LAN to form a larger network



WAN

(Wide Area Network)

A Wide Area Network is a network that extends over a large geographical area such as states or countries.





IP Address

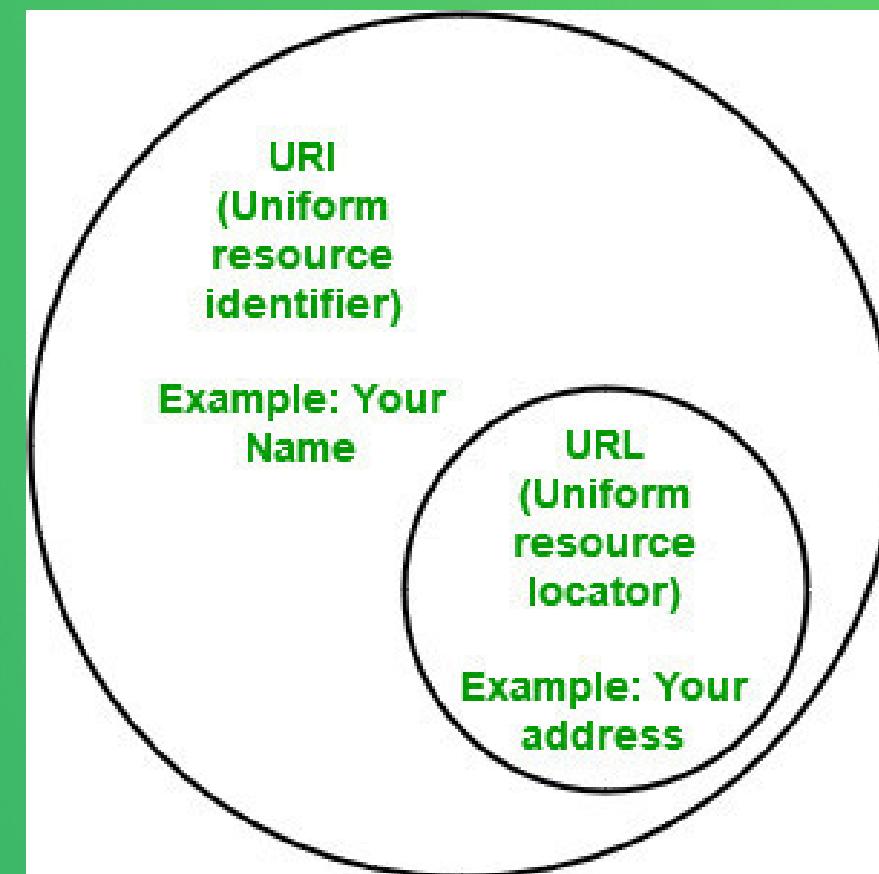
(Internet Protocol)

An Internet Protocol (IP) address is a unique numerical identifier for every device or network that connects to the internet.

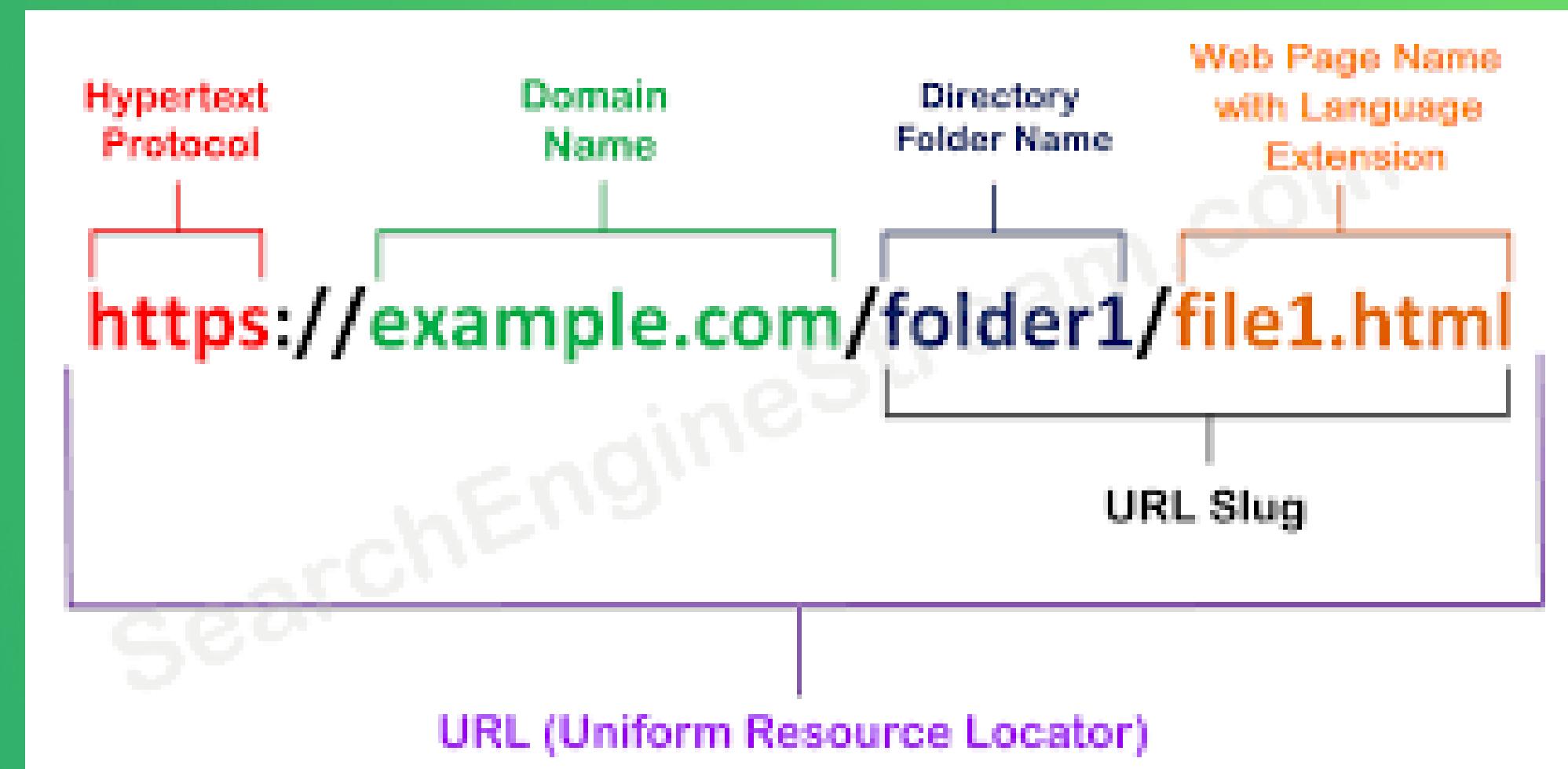


URI & URL

URI - Uniform Resource Identifier
URL - Uniform Resource Locator



URL Format



Let's create a network



XAMPP

NgRok

ngrok is a simplified API-first ingress-as-a-service
that adds connectivity, security, and observability
to your apps in one line

Content is no longer available





NSP

(Network Service Provider)



A network service provider (NSP) is a company that **owns, operates and sells access to Internet backbone infrastructure and services**. The primary customers of NSPs are other service providers, including internet service providers (ISPs), which, in turn, sell internet access to businesses and consumers.



ISP

(Internet Service Provider)



DNS

(Domain Name System / Server)

The domain name system (DNS) is a naming database in which internet domain names are located and translated into Internet Protocol (IP) addresses.

