Web Technologies (ICDT6004) – Lecture 2

More HTML5

Aims of lecture

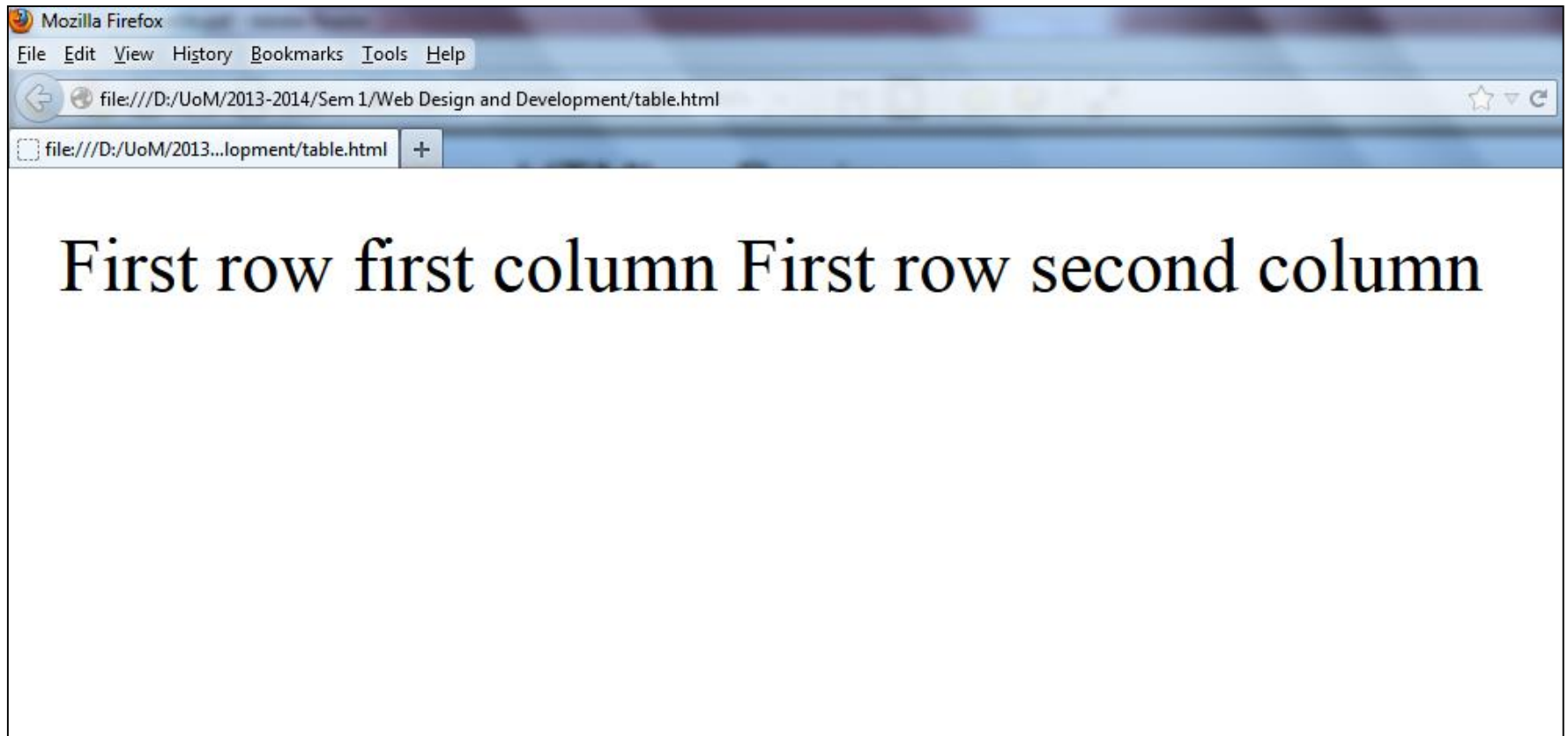- At the end of today's lecture students should be able to
  - Create a table in an html page using the <table>, <tr>, <td>, <th> and <caption> tags
  - Merge cells in a table using the attributes rowspan and colspan.
  - Inline and block elements
    - Examples

The <table> tag

- The <table> tag is used to insert a table on a page.

- <table>...</table>

- A table is divided into rows <tr> and columns <td>

<table>
<tr><td>First row first column</td>
<td>First row second column</td></tr>
</table>

The <table> tag (2)

The <table> tag – border attribute

- There are no borders in the table – the border attribute is used to set the border. <table border="1">

The <table> tag – <th> tag
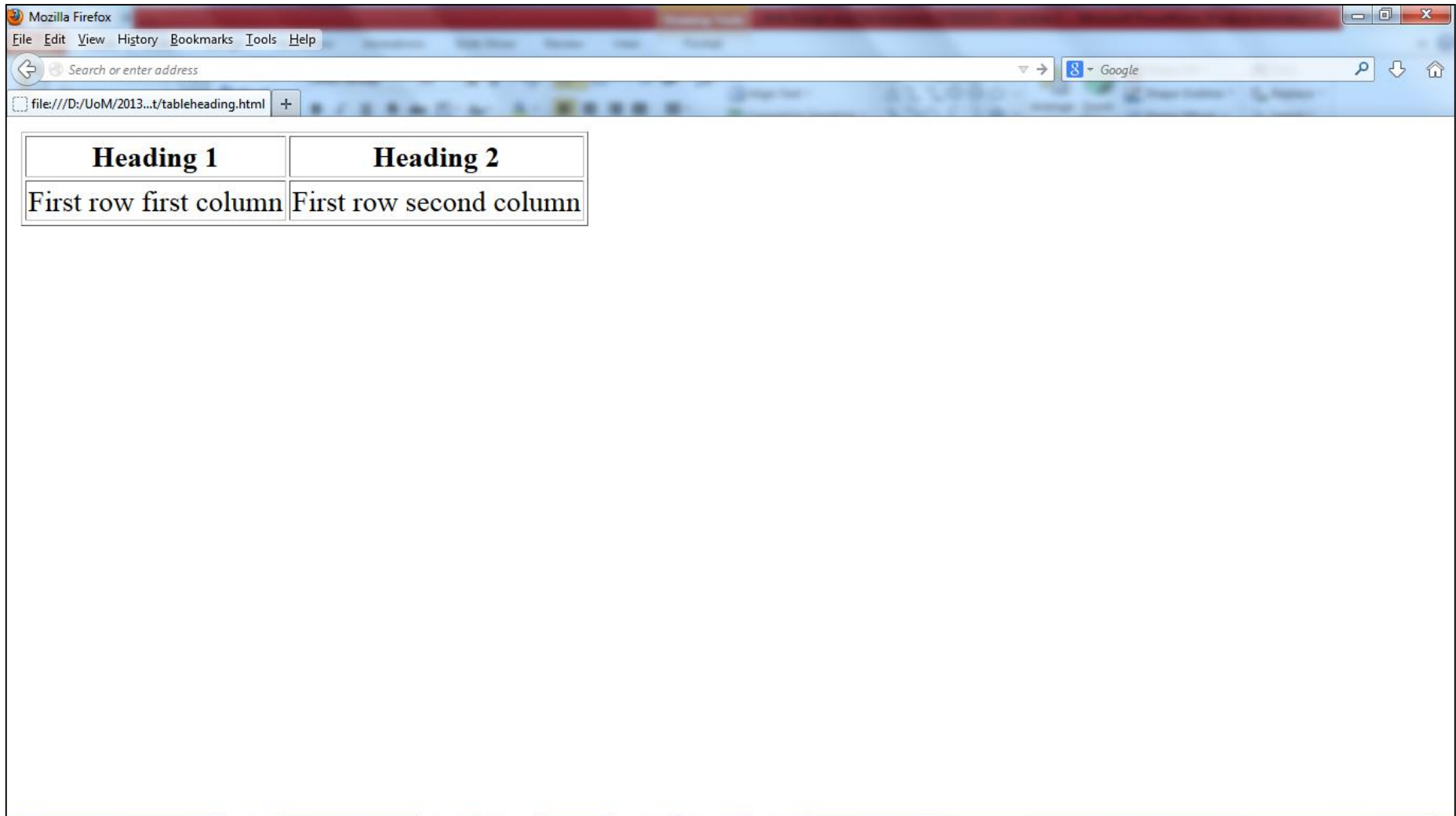
- The <th> tag is used to define a table header.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html><body>
<table border="1">
<tr><th>Heading 1</th><th>Heading 2</th></tr>
<tr><td>First row first column</td>
<td>First row second column</td></tr>
</table>
</body></html>
```

The <table> tag – <th> tag (2)

Heading 1	Heading 2
First row first column	First row second column

Align and width attributes

- The width tag is used to define the size of our table - the width can be specified as a percentage of the screen width
  - <table width="100%">
- We can use the align attribute to align the text within a table cell
  - <td align="right">content</td>

The <table> tag - align attribute
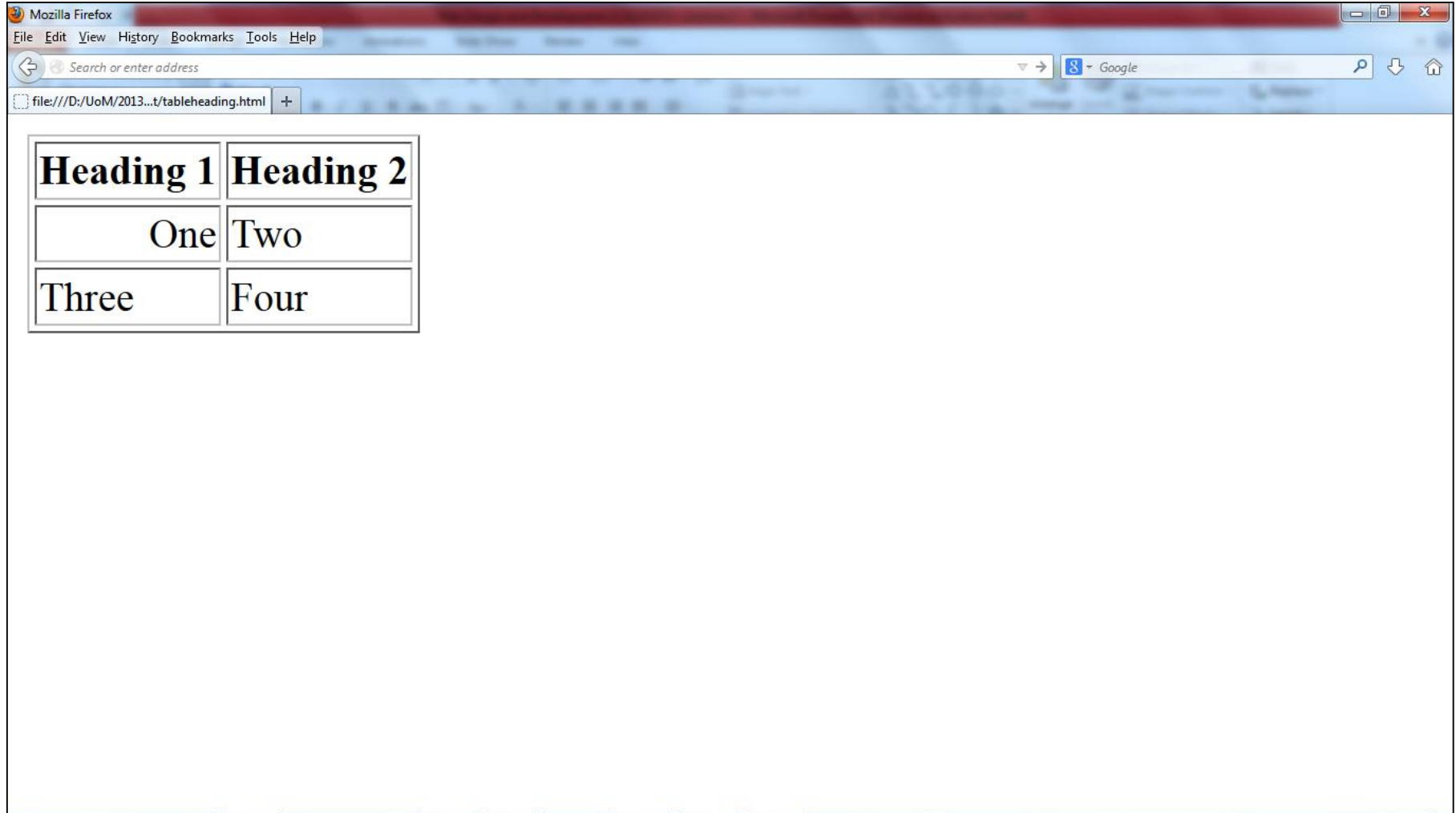
<!DOCTYPE html>

<html><body>

<table border="1" width="100%">

<tr><th>Heading 1</th><th>Heading 2</th></tr>

<tr><td align = "right">One</td>
<td>Two</td></tr>

<tr><td>Three</td><td>Four</td></tr>

</table>

</body></html>

The <table> tag - align attribute (2)

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html><body>
<table border="1">
<tr><th>Heading 1</th><th>Heading 2</th></tr>
<tr><td align = "right">One</td>
<td>Two</td></tr>
<tr><td>Three</td><td>Four</td></tr>
</table>
</body></html>
```
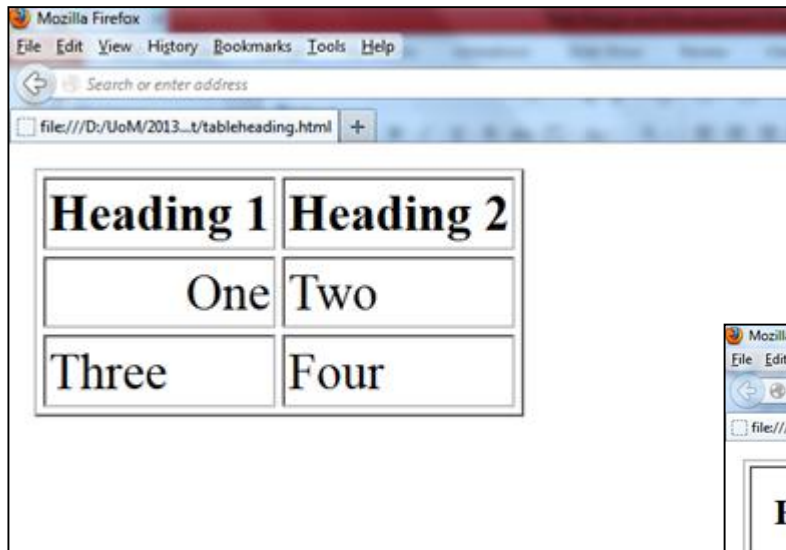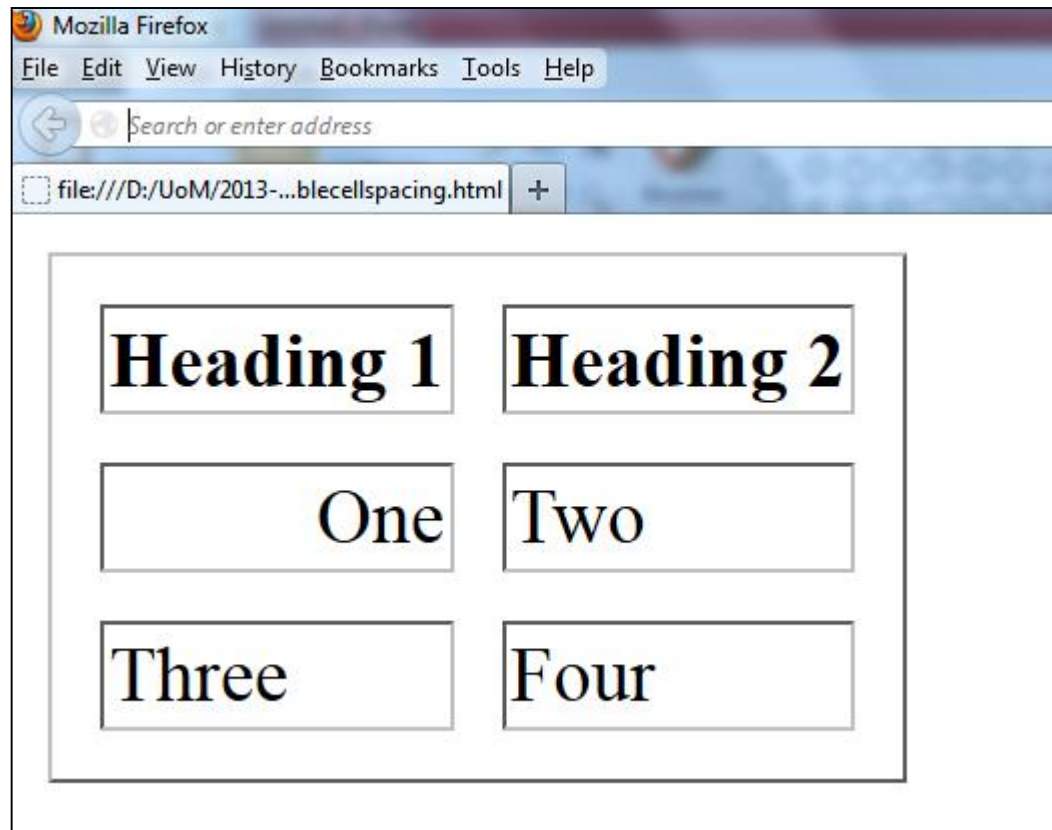
The <table> tag - align attribute (3)

<table> tag - The cellpadding attribute

- <table border="1" cellpadding="10">

No cellpadding

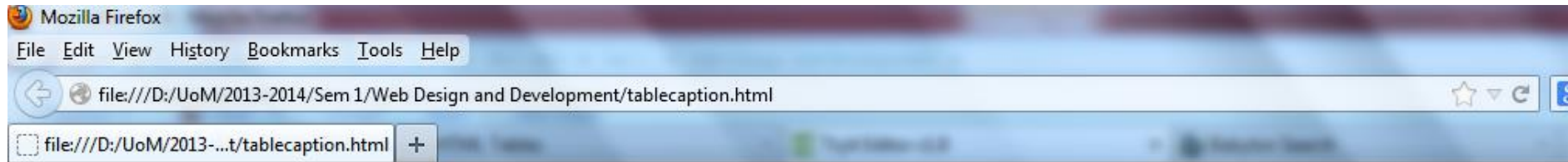Cellpadding = 10

<table> tag - The cellspacing attribute

- <table border="1" cellspacing="10">

<caption>

- Tables can have captions

```
<table>
<caption>Some text </caption>
</table>
```

Classwork 1 - Reproduce the following using HTML

Mozilla Firefox

File   Edit   View   History   Bookmarks   Tools   Help

file:///D:/UoM/2013-2014/Sem 1/Web Design and Development/tablecaption.html

file:///D:/UoM/2013-...t/tablecaption.html   +

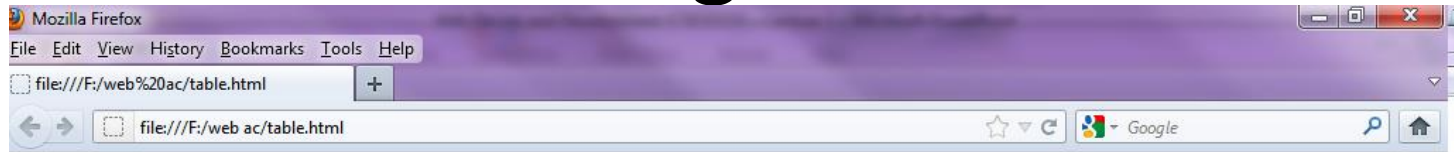## Lecture and Lab timings

Lecture	Lab
Wednesday 10.30-12.30	Monday 12.30-14.30
Wednesday 10.30-12.30	Tuesday 8.30-10.30

<td> - Rowspan and Colspan attributes

- It is clear from the above example that the 2 cells with the text 'Wednesday 10.30-12.30' can be merged into 1 single cell

- This can be achieved using the rowspan attribute

- We also have the colspan attribute.

Classwork 2- Reproduce the following using HTML

File   Edit   View   History   Bookmarks   Tools   Help

file:///F:/web%20ac/table.html   +

file:///F:/web ac/table.html   Google

Heading 1	Heading 2	Heading 3
a1		a2
b1	b2	
c1	c2	c3

Inline Elements

- Inline elements, on the other hand, can appear within sentences and do not have to appear on a new line of their own.

- The <b>, <i>, <u>, <em>, <strong>, <sup>, <sub>, <big>, <small>, <li>, <ins>, <del>, <code>, <cite>, <dfn>, <kbd>, and <var> elements are all inline elements.

Example of inline element - <span>

- The HTML <span> is an inline element and it can be used to group inline-elements in an HTML document.

- This tag also does not provide any visual change on the block but has more meaning when it is used with CSS.

- The difference between the <span> tag and the <div> tag is that the <span> tag is used with inline elements where as the <div> tag is used with block-level elements.

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head> <title>HTML span Tag</title> </head>
<body>
<p>This is <span style="color:red">red</span> and this is <span style="color:green">green</span>
</p>
</body>
</html>
```
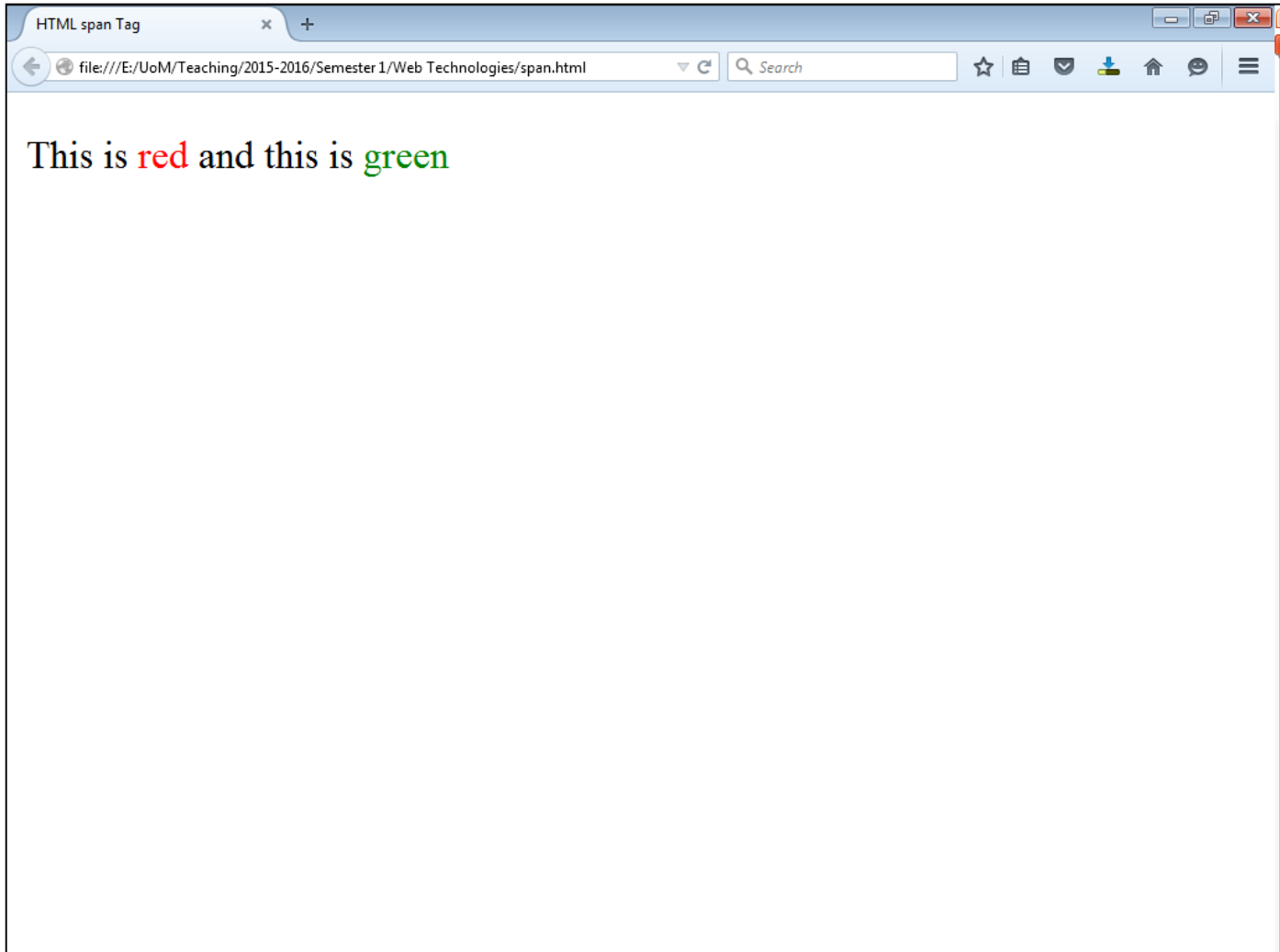
Block Elements

- Block elements appear on the screen as if they have a line break before and after them.

- For example the <p>, <h1>, <h6>, <ul>, <ol>, <dl>, <pre>, <hr />, <blockquote>, <div>, <header>, <nav> and <address> elements are all block level elements.

- A more comprehensive list can be consulted at:

https://www.w3schools.com/html/html_blocks.asp

- They all start on their own new line, and anything that follows them appears on its own new line.

Example of block element - <div>

- This is the very important block level tag which plays a big role in grouping various other HTML tags and applying CSS on group of elements.

- Even now <div> tag can be used to create webpage layout where we define different parts (Left, Right, Top etc) of the page using <div> tag.

- This tag does not provide any visual change on the block but this has more meaning when it is used with CSS.

Example

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>
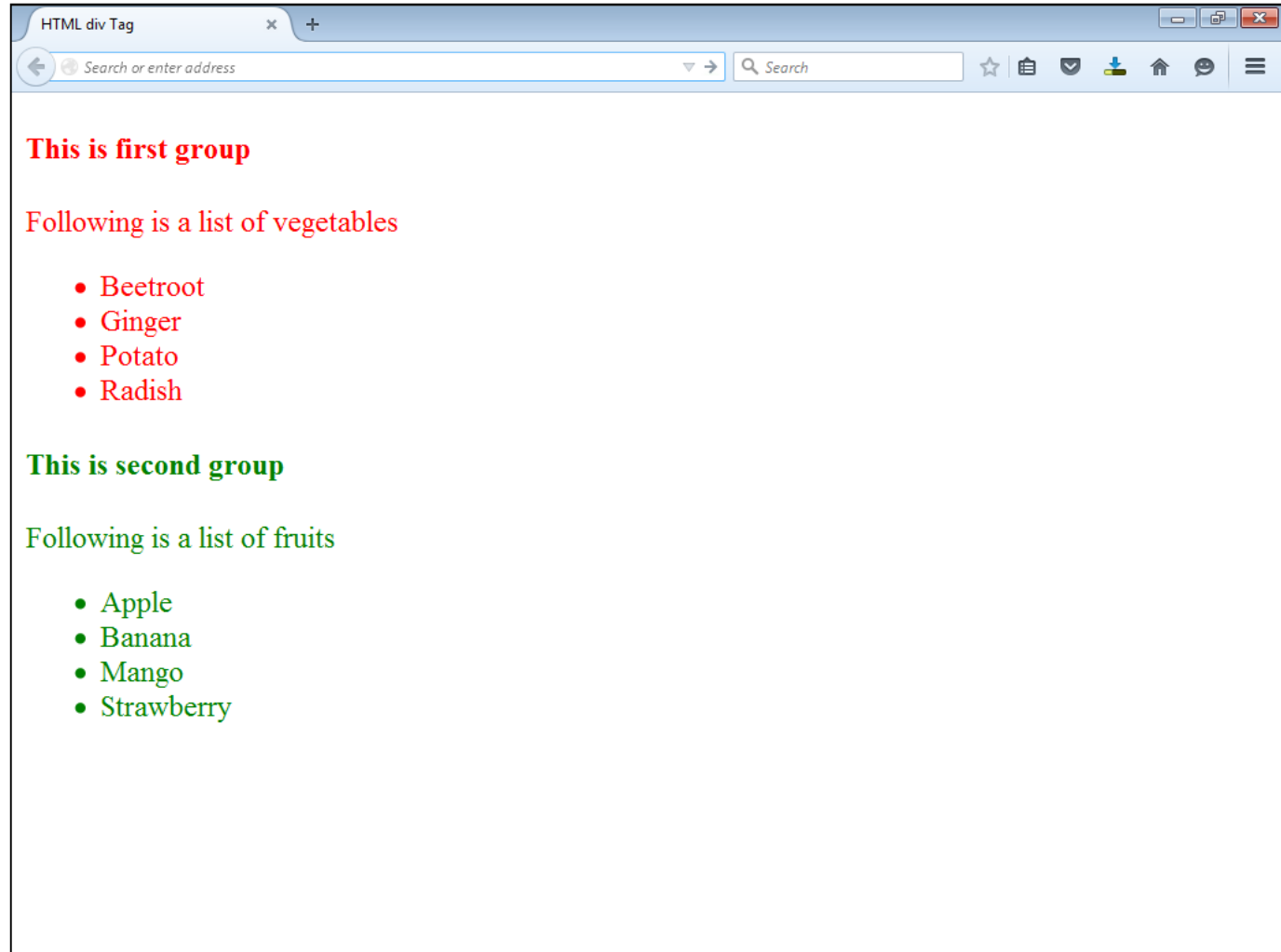
<head> <title>HTML div Tag</title> </head> <body>

<!-- First group of tags -->

<div style="color:red">

<h4>This is first group</h4>

<p>Following is a list of vegetables</p>

 Beetroot Ginger Potato
Radish

</div>

Code Continues here

```html
<!-- Second group of tags -->
<div style="color:green">
<h4>This is second group</h4>
<p>Following is a list of fruits</p>
<ul> <li>Apple</li> <li>Banana</li> <li>Mango</li>
<li>Strawberry</li>
</ul>
</div>
</body> </html>
```

Questions?