

# Lecture 6

# HTML



# HTML Favicon

A favicon is a small image displayed next to the page title in the browser tab. A favicon image is displayed to the left of the page title in the browser tab. To add a favicon to your website, either save your favicon image to the root directory of your webserver, or create a folder in the root directory called images, and save your favicon image in this folder. A common name for a favicon image is "favicon.ico".

Next, add a **<link>** element to your "index.html" file, after the **<title>** element, like this:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
  <title>My Page Title</title>
  <link rel="icon" type="image/x-icon"
href="/images/favicon.ico">
</head>
</html>
```



# HTML Tables

HTML tables allow web developers to arrange data into rows and columns. A table in HTML consists of table cells inside rows and columns.

**<table>** element defines a table.

Each table cell is defined by a **<td>** and a **</td>** tag. td stands for table data.

Everything between **<td>** and **</td>** are the content of the table cell.

Each table row starts with a **<tr>** and end with a **</tr>** tag. tr stands for table row.

You can have as many rows as you like in a table.

```
<table>
<tr>
  <th>Company</th>
  <th>Country</th>
</tr>
<tr>
  <td>Tecnsol</td>
  <td>Pakistan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
  <td>Microsoft</td>
  <td>USA</td>
</tr>
</table>
```



# HTML Tables

Sometimes you want your cells to be headers, in those cases use the **<th>** tag instead of the **<td>** tag. By default, the text in **<th>** elements are bold and centered, but you can change that with **CSS**.

Diagram illustrating the structure of an HTML table with headers and data rows.

The table structure is shown with the following components:

- Column:** Indicated by a downward arrow pointing to the first column.
- row:** Indicated by a rightward arrow pointing to the first row.
- tr (table row):** Indicated by leftward arrows pointing to the first and second rows.

th	th	th
td	td	td

# HTML Tables Borders

HTML tables can have borders of different styles and shapes. 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 example above, set the CSS border-collapse property to collapse.

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

```
<head>  
<style>  
  table, th, td {  
    border: 1px solid black;  
  }  
</style>  
</head>
```



# HTML Tables Borders

With the **border-radius** property, the borders get rounded corners:

```
table, th, td {  
    border: 1px solid black;  
    border-radius: 10px;  
}
```

With the **border-color** property, you can set the color of the border.

```
th, td {  
    border-color: #96D4D4;  
}
```



# HTML Tables Sizes

HTML tables can have different sizes for each column, row or the entire table. Use the style attribute with the width or height properties to specify the size of a table, row or column. To set the width of a table, add the style attribute to the **<table>** element.

```
<table style="width:100%">
```

Using a percentage as the size unit for a width means how wide will this element be compared to its parent element, which in this case is the **<body>** element.

To set the size of a specific column, add the style attribute on a **<th>** or **<td>** element

```
<th style="width:70%">Firstname</th>
```

# HTML Tables Sizes

To set the height of a specific row, add the style attribute on a table row element.

```
<tr style="height:200px">  
  <td>Web</td>  
  <td>Dev</td>  
</tr>
```





# Table Caption

You can add a caption that serves as a heading for the entire table. To add caption to a table, use the `<caption>` tag. The `<caption>` tag should be inserted immediately after the `<table>` tag.

```
<table>
<caption>Company Names</caption>
<tr>
  <th>Company</th>
  <th>Country</th>
</tr>
<tr>
  <td>Tecnsol</td>
  <td>Pakistan</td>
</tr>
</table>
```