

02

Organizing Content with Lists and Tables

HTML Lists

- Within an overall `...` or `...` tag pair, lists of items, surrounded by `...` may be supplied. These are listed with numbered or bulleted markers, respectively.

```
<h1> This is another attempt to create a Web page.</h1>
```

```
<br />
```

```
<h2> An ordered list </h2>
```

```
<ol>
```

```
<li> Coffee </li>
```

```
<li> Tea </li>
```

```
</ol>
```

```
<br />
```

```
<h2>An unordered list</h2>
```

```
<ul>
```

```
<li> Milk </li>
```

```
<li> Orange Juice </li>
```

```
</ul>
```

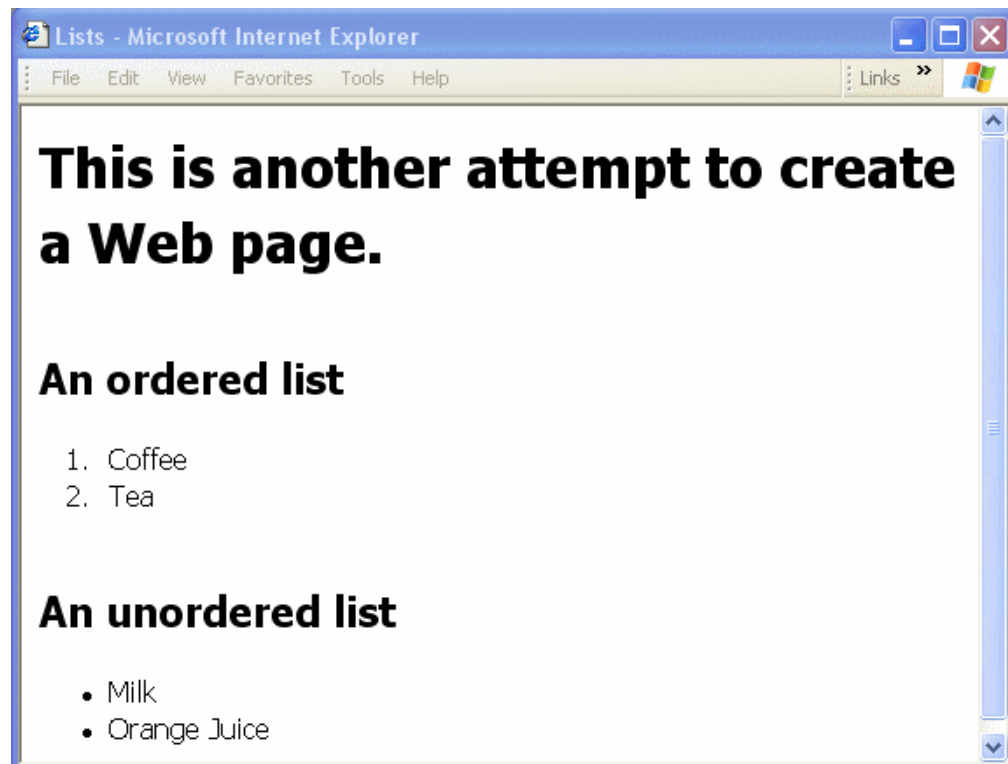


Table in HTML

- Multi-column tabular formats cannot be created using lists. Instead, we have a general table-building mechanism:
 - The **<table>** element surrounds the whole of our table.
 - The table itself should be considered as a rectangular grid of cells.
- Data or column header items may be entered in any cell.
- Cells may be joined horizontally or vertically to build larger cells amongst the smaller ones.
- The borders around cells, the distances from borders to cell contents and the foreground & background colors of cells may be specified.

Uses of Table

- Table for information:

Hexadecimal Conversion Chart								
DEC	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
HEX	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
DEC	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
HEX	8	9	A	B	C	D	E	F

- Table for layout:

N241 Times

All the News that's (Un)Fit to Print

Study Finds That Death Rate is Highest Among Those Who Don't Breathe

In a New York *Times* report, medical doctors have made the astounding discovery that those who do not breathe have the highest mortality rates of any known group.

Blather, blather, blather. Blather, blather, blather. Blather, blather, blather. Blather, blather, blather. Blather, blather, blather. Blather, blather, blather. Blather, blather, blather. Blather, blather, blather.

Third Debate a 'Good-Time' for all: Brew and Beernuts flow continuously throughout



At last night's presidential debate (officially sponsored by Budweiser), the beer and beernuts flowed freely. Al Gore promised to buy another round for a vote, but was turned back by memories of his time in a Buddhist Temple. George W. was three sheets to the wind before arriving at the debate, having partied all day with ex-fraternity brothers.

Today's Weather: IT SUCKS!



Attributes in <table> Tag

- The **<table>** tag (e.g. `<table border=" . . . ">`) has a number of attributes, including :
 - **border=** specifies the width of the lines surrounding the table elements (in pixels).
 - **width=** specifies the width of a table or of a field within a table (**<th>** or **<td>**) (in pixels or percentage of the screen width).
 - **align=** allows the whole table to be aligned to the left, right or center
 - **cellspacing=** specifies the width of the lines that divide table entries (in pixels).
 - **cellpadding=** specifies the amount of space between the edges of the cells and the content of a cell. By default, many browsers draw tables with a cell padding of 1 pixel.
 - **bgcolor=** specifies the background color of a table or a table item. The color may be specified by name, or by RGB components in hexadecimal, e.g. `bgcolor="white"` or `bgcolor="#ffffff"`.

Tags in <table> Tag

- Within **<table>**, use:
 - The **<caption>** element surrounds any captions.
 - The **<tr>** element (table row) surrounds each row of the table.
 - Within a row, a **<th>** element (table heading) surrounds each heading element.
 - Within a row, a **<td>** element (table data) surrounds each data element.

The **
** element may be used within a cell of a table to make the entry look nicer without word-wrap.

The "**align**=" attribute defines whether the data in a table element is aligned with the left cell margin, the right, or centered within the cell.

The "**valign**=" defines whether the data is flush with the top, bottom or middle.

e.g. `<td align="left" valign="top">`

Joining Tables Rows and Columns

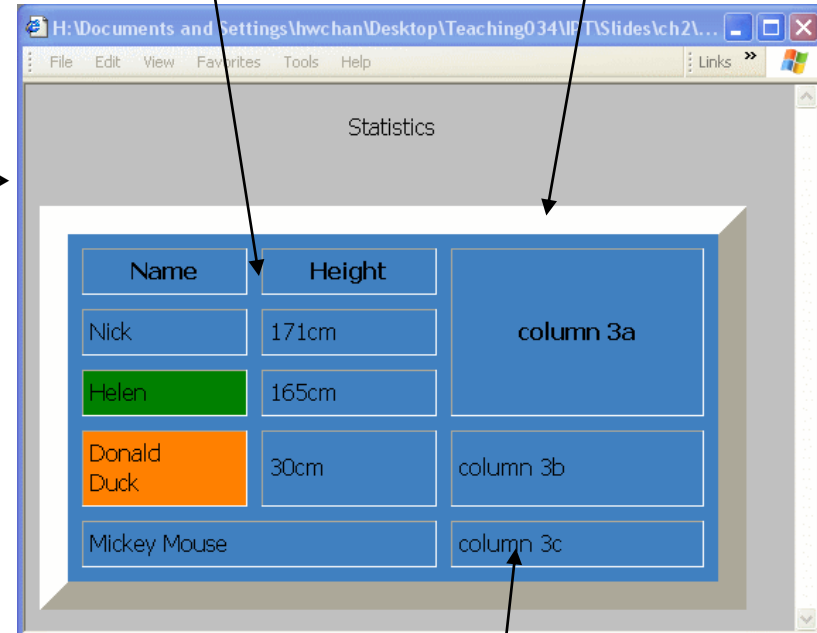
- Text may be spanned across rows or columns (i.e. cells may be joined) with the rowspan or colspan attribute of the **<th>** or **<td>** elements.

e.g. `<th colspan="2"> Gender </th>`

- This **<th>** element is made to cover two cells - the current one and the next one to the right.
- e.g. `<th rowspan="4"> Row
 Span </th>`
- This **<th>** element is made to cover four columns - the current one and the three below it. In the next three table rows, there is no need to specify the cell again.

Table Example

```
<body bgcolor="#c0c0c0">
<table border="20" width=500 cellpadding="5">
  <caption> Statistics </caption>
  <tr>
    <th> Name </th>
    <th> Height </th>
    <th rowspan="3">column 3a</th></tr>
  <tr>
    <td> Nick </td>
    <td> 171cm </td></tr>
  <tr>
    <td> Helen </td>
    <td> 165cm </td></tr>
  <tr>
    <td> Helen </td>
    <td> 165cm </td></tr>
  <tr>
    <td> Donald <br> Duck </td>
    <td> 30cm </td> <td> column 3b </td></tr>
  <tr>
    <td colspan="2"> Mickey Mouse </td>
    <td> column 3c </td></tr>
</table></body>
```



Using Tables For Layout



HTML Images

- `` is a kind of empty elements
- “src” attribute define the relative path of the image
- “width” & “height” attribute define the demension
- “alt” attribute provides alternative information, in case user cannot view the image.

```
<html>
<head>
  <title>Untitled</title>
</head>
<body>

</body>
</html>
```



Images on the Web

- Including pictures into your HTML document is as easy as incorporating any other element.
- Images are usually held in either GIF, JPEG or PNG formats.
- The **** element allows one to insert an image on the web page. It has many attributes:
 - "src=" Filename or URL of the image (GIF or JPG)
 - "width=" Width of the image in pixels (allows rescaling)
 - "height=" Height of the image in pixels (allows rescaling)
 - "border=" Width of the image border in pixels
 - "alt=" A text describing the image when it cannot be displayed.
- An example:

```

```

Image Links

- A graphical link is similar to a text link.
- Graphical links are not underlined or displayed in a different color, but may be displayed with a border.
- Displaying a clickable image as a link is done by placing an `` element in the `<a>` element where the "click me" text would otherwise go:

```
<a href="xx.html">  
    
</a>
```

Floating Frame <iframe>

- A floating frame, or internal frame, is displayed as a separate box or window within a Web page.
- The frame can be placed within a Web page in much the same way as an inline image.

- The syntax for a floating frame is:

```
<iframe src="URL" frameborder="..">  
</iframe>
```

- **URL** is the name and location of the file you want to display in the floating frame
- the **frameborder** attribute determines whether the browser displays a border (“yes”) or not (“no”) around the frame
- in addition to these attributes, you can use some of the other attributes you used with fixed frames, such as the **marginwidth**, **marginheight**, and **name** attributes

<iframe> Example

iframe.html

```
<body bgcolor="#FFCC99">
<h2>I'm away from my desk because ...</h2>
<p align="right">
  <a href="reason1.html" target="reason">Reason 1</a>
  <a href="reason2.html" target="reason">Reason 2</a>
</p>
<div align="left">
  <iframe name="reason" src="reason1.html"
    width="450" height="250">
    </iframe>
</div>
</body>
```

I'm away from my desk because ...

I forgot my lunch at home.

[Reason 1](#) [Reason 2](#)

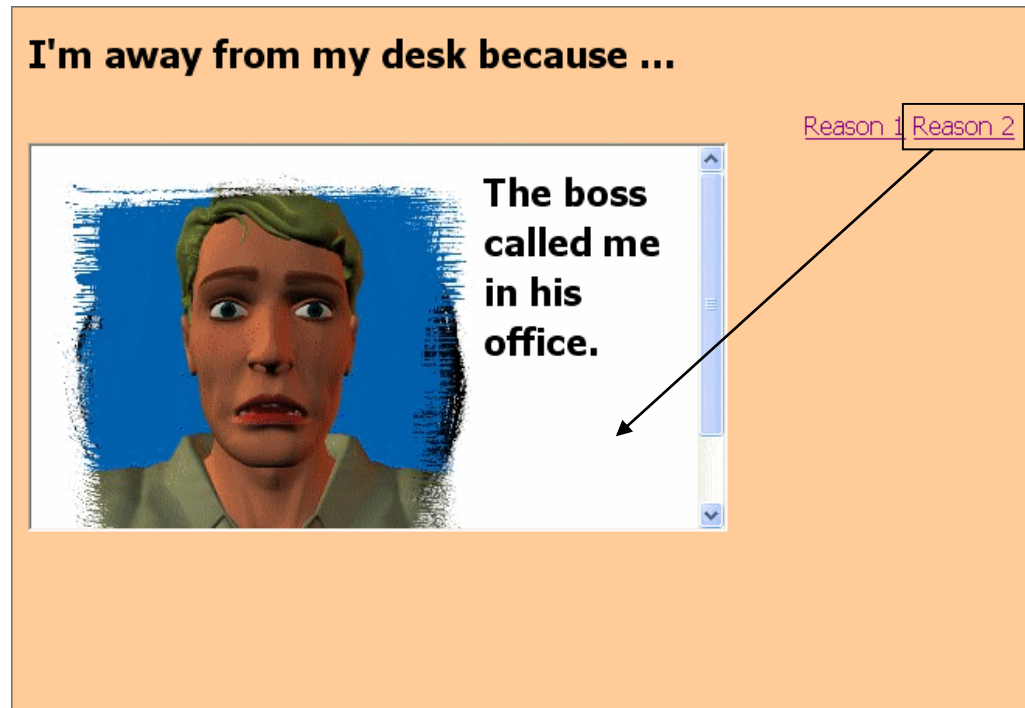
<iframe> Example

reason1.html:

```
<body>  
  <h2 align="center">I forgot my lunch at home.</h2>  
</body>
```

reason2.html:

```
<body>  
<h2>  
  The boss called me in his office.  
</h2>  
</body>
```



Online Learning Resources

- <https://www.w3schools.com/html/>
- <https://www.tutorialspoint.com/html/>
- <http://htmldog.com/guides/html/beginner/>
- Online Editor:
 - <http://cssdeck.com/labs>

The End