



CODING 101

Web Development Essentials

HTML, CSS, Javascript

Session 2



Today's Agenda

- HTML Tables
- HTML Lists
- HTML Form



HTML Tables

- Use the HTML **<table>** element to define a table
- Use the HTML **<caption>** element to define a table caption
- Use the HTML **<th>** element to define a table heading
- Use the HTML **<tr>** element to define a table row
- Use the HTML **<td>** element to define a table data

```
<table style="width:100%">
  <caption>Monthly savings</caption>
  <tr>
    <th>Month</th>
    <th>Savings</th>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>January</td>
    <td>$100</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>February</td>
    <td>$50</td>
  </tr>
</table>
```



HTML Lists

HTML lists allow web developers to group a set of related items in lists.

- Unordered Lists
- Ordered Lists
- Description Lists



HTML Unordered Lists

- Use the HTML **** element to define an unordered list
- Use the CSS **list-style-type** property to define the list item marker
- Use the HTML **** element to define a list item

HTML ▾

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
  <title>unordered list</title>
</head>
<body>
  <ul style="list-style-type:disc;">
    <li>Coffee</li>
    <li>Tea</li>
    <li>Milk</li>
  </ul>
  <ul style="list-style-type:square;">
    <li>Coffee</li>
    <li>Tea</li>
    <li>Milk</li>
  </ul>
</body>
</html>
```

Output

- Coffee
 - Tea
 - Milk
-
- Coffee
 - Tea
 - Milk



HTML Ordered Lists

- Use the HTML **** element to define an ordered list
- Use the HTML **type** attribute to define the numbering type
- Use the HTML **** element to define a list item

HTML ▾

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
  <title>ordered list</title>
</head>
<body>
  <ol type="A">
    <li>Coffee</li>
    <li>Tea</li>
    <li>Milk</li>
  </ol>
  <ol type="I">
    <li>Coffee</li>
    <li>Tea</li>
    <li>Milk</li>
  </ol>
</body>
</html>
```

Output

A. Coffee
B. Tea
C. Milk

I. Coffee
II. Tea
III. Milk



HTML Description Lists

- Use the HTML **<dl>** element to define a description list
- Use the HTML **<dt>** element to define the description term
- Use the HTML **<dd>** element to describe the term in a description list

HTML ▾

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
  <title>description list</title>
</head>
<body>
  <dl>
    <dt>Coffee</dt>
    <dd>- black hot drink</dd>
    <dt>Milk</dt>
    <dd>- white cold drink</dd>
  </dl>
</body>
</html>
```

Output 1174px

Coffee
- black hot drink

Milk
- white cold drink



HTML Classes

- The HTML class attribute specifies one or more class names for an element
- Classes are used by CSS and JavaScript to select and access specific elements
- The class attribute can be used on any HTML element
- The class name is case sensitive
- Different HTML elements can point to the same class name

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
  <title>HTML classes</title>
  <style>
    .city {
      background-color: tomato;
      color: white;
      padding: 10px;
    }
  </style>
</head>
<body>
  <h2 class="city">Helsinki</h2>
  <p>Helsinki is the capital of Finland.</p>
  <h2 class="city">Paris</h2>
  <p>Paris is the capital of France.</p>
  <h2 class="city">Tokyo</h2>
  <p>Tokyo is the capital of Japan.</p>
</body>
</html>
```

Helsinki

Helsinki is the capital of Finland.

Paris

Paris is the capital of France.

Tokyo

Tokyo is the capital of Japan.



HTML Id

- The id attribute is used to specify a unique id for an HTML element
- The value of the id attribute must be unique within the HTML document
- The id attribute is used by CSS and JavaScript to style/select a specific element
- The value of the id attribute is case sensitive
- The id attribute is also used to create HTML bookmarks



```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
/* Style the element with the id "myHeader" */
#myHeader {
  background-color: lightblue;
  color: black;
  padding: 40px;
  text-align: center;
}

/* Style all elements with the class name "city" */
.city {
  background-color: tomato;
  color: white;
  padding: 10px;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h2>Difference Between Class and ID</h2>
<p>A class name can be used by multiple HTML elements, while an id name must only be used by one HTML element within the page:</p>

<!-- An element with a unique id -->
<h2 id="myHeader">NICE CITIES</h2>

<!-- Multiple elements with same class -->
<h2 class="city">Helsinki</h2>
<p>London is the capital of Finland.</p>

<h2 class="city">Paris</h2>
<p>Paris is the capital of France.</p>

<h2 class="city">Tokyo</h2>
<p>Tokyo is the capital of Japan.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

Difference Between Class and ID

A class name can be used by multiple HTML elements, while an id name must only be used by one HTML element within the page:

My Cities

London

London is the capital of England.

Paris

Paris is the capital of France.

Tokyo

Tokyo is the capital of Japan.



HTML Form

An HTML form is used to collect user input. The user input is most often sent to a server for processing.

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

<h2>HTML Forms</h2>

  <form action="javascript:alert('submitted!')" method="GET">
    <label for="name">Enter your name: </label>
    <input type="text" name="name" id="name" placeholder="Firstname Lastname" required />
    <br />
    <label for="email">Enter your email: </label>
    <input type="email" name="email" id="email" placeholder="example@me.com" required />
    <br />
    <button type="submit">Subscribe!</button>
  </form>
</body>
</html>
```

HTML Forms

Enter your name:	<input type="text" value="Firstname Lastname"/>
Enter your email:	<input type="text" value="example@me.com"/>
<input type="button" value="Subscribe!"/>	





HTML Challenge 02

- Create an html file (form.html).
- Add “Registration Form” as a title.
- Create a table and put the elements(use label and input tags) inside of its rows and columns.
- Send the file to me (DM on Discord).

Registration Form

What is your name:

Enter your email:

How old are you?

Gneder: ☐ Male ☐ Female ☐ Other

Skills: ☐ HTML
☐ CSS
☐ Javascript



Thank you!

Let's get in touch!

- ❖ Discord channels
- ❖ mostafa.hazareh@theshortcut.org