Mohammad Ali Jinnah University

ITC

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Lab # 05: More to HTML

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*1-HTML Table - Adding a Border*

*If you do not specify a border for the table, it will be displayed without borders.*

*A border is set using the CSS border property:*

**<!DOCTYPE html>**

**<html>**

**<**head>

<style>

table, th, td {

border: 1px solid black;

}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<table style="width:100%">

  <tr>

    <th>Firstname</th>

    <th>Lastname</th>

    <th>Age</th>

  </tr>

<tr>

<td>Jill</td>

<td>Smith</td>

<td>50</td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td>Eve</td>

<td>Jackson</td>

<td>94</td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td>John</td>

<td>Doe</td>

<td>80</td>

</tr>

**</table>**

**</body>**

**</html>**

*2-HTML Table - Collapsed Borders*

*If you want the borders to collapse into one border, add the CSS border-collapse property:*

**<!DOCTYPE html>**

**<html>**

<head>

<style>

table, th, td {

border: 1px solid black;

border-collapse: collapse;

}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<table style="width:100%">

  <tr>

    <th>Firstname</th>

    <th>Lastname</th>

    <th>Age</th>

  </tr>

<tr>

<td>Jill</td>

<td>Smith</td>

<td>50</td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td>Eve</td>

<td>Jackson</td>

<td>94</td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td>John</td>

<td>Doe</td>

<td>80</td>

</tr>

</table>

**</body>**

**</html>**

*3-HTML Table - Adding Cell Padding*

*Cell padding specifies the space between the cell content and its borders.*

*If you do not specify a padding, the table cells will be displayed without padding.*

*To set the padding, use the CSS padding property:*

**<!DOCTYPE html>**

**<html>**

<head>

<style>

table, th, td {

border: 1px solid black;

border-collapse: collapse;

}

th, td {

padding: 15px;

}

th {

text-align: left;

}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<table style="width:100%">

  <tr>

    <th>Firstname</th>

    <th>Lastname</th>

    <th>Age</th>

  </tr>

<tr>

<td>Jill</td>

<td>Smith</td>

<td>50</td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td>Eve</td>

<td>Jackson</td>

<td>94</td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td>John</td>

<td>Doe</td>

<td>80</td>

</tr>

**</table>**

**</body>**

</html>

*4-HTML Table - Cells that Span Many Columns*

*To make a cell span more than one column, use the colspan attribute:*

**<!DOCTYPE html>**

**<html>**

<head>

<style>

table, th, td {

border: 1px solid black;

border-collapse: collapse;

}

th, td {

padding: 5px;

text-align: left;

}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<h2>Cell that spans two columns:</h2>

<table style="width:100%">

<tr>

<th>Name</th>

<th colspan="2">Telephone</th>

</tr>

<tr>

<td>Bill Gates</td>

<td>55577854</td>

<td>55577855</td>

</tr>

**</table>**

**</body>**

**</html>**

5-HTML Table - Cells that Span Many Rows

To make a cell span more than one row, use the rowspan attribute:

**<!DOCTYPE html>**

**<html**>

<head>

<style>

table, th, td {

border: 1px solid black;

border-collapse: collapse;

}

th, td {

padding: 5px;

text-align: left;

}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<h2>Cell that spans two rows :</h2>

<table style="width:100%">

<tr>

<th>Name:</th>

<td>Bill Gates</td>

</tr>

<tr>

<th rowspan="2">Telephone:</th>

<td>55577854</td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td>55577855</td>

</tr>

</table>

**</body>**

**</html>**

*6-Unordered HTML List*

An unordered list starts with the <ul> tag. Each list item starts with the <li> tag.

The list items will be marked with bullets (small black circles) by default:

**<!DOCTYPE html>**

**<html>**

**<body>**

<h2>An unordered HTML list</h2>

<ul>

<li>Coffee</li>

<li>Tea</li>

<li>Milk</li>

</ul>

**</body>**

**</html>**

**Unordered List with Square Bullets**

**<!DOCTYPE html>**

**<html>**

**<body>**

<h2>Unordered List with Square Bullets</h2>

<ul style="list-style-type:square">

<li>Coffee</li>

<li>Tea</li>

<li>Milk</li>

</ul>

**</body>**

**</html>**

***An ordered HTML list***

**<!DOCTYPE html>**

**<html>**

**<body>**

<h2>An ordered HTML list</h2>

<ol>

<li>Coffee</li>

<li>Tea</li>

<li>Milk</li>

</ol>

</body>

</html>

18-Ordered HTML List - The Type Attribute

The type attribute of the <ol> tag, defines the type of the list item marker:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Type | Description |
| type="1" | The list items will be numbered with numbers (default) |
| type="A" | The list items will be numbered with uppercase letters |
| type="a" | The list items will be numbered with lowercase letters |
| type="I" | The list items will be numbered with uppercase roman numbers |
| type="i" | The list items will be numbered with lowercase roman numbers |

The <div> Element

The <div> element is often used as a container for other HTML elements.

The <div> element has no required attributes, but both style and class are common.

When used together with CSS, the <div> element can be used to style blocks of content:

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<body>

<div style="background-color:black;color:white;padding:20px;">

<h2>London</h2>

<p>London is the capital city of England. It is the most populous city in the United Kingdom, with a metropolitan area of over 13 million inhabitants.</p>

<p>Standing on the River Thames, London has been a major settlement for two millennia, its history going back to its founding by the Romans, who named it Londinium.</p>

</div>

</body>

</html>

**The <span> Element**

The <span> element is often used as a container for some text.

The <span> element has no required attributes, but both style and class are common.

When used together with CSS, the <span> element can be used to style parts of the text:

**<!DOCTYPE html>**

**<html>**

**<body>**

<h1>My <span style="color:blue">Important</span> Heading</h1>

**</body>**

**</html>**

HTML Grouping Tags

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Tag | Description |
| <div> | Defines a section in a document (block-level) |
| <span> | Defines a section in a document (inline) |

* An inline element does not start on a new line and only takes up as much width as necessary.

**HTML Colors**

* In HTML, a color can be specified by using a color name, an RGB value, or a HEX value.
* **Color Names**

In HTML, a color can be specified by using a color name:

**<!DOCTYPE html>**

**<html>**

**<body>**

<h2 style="background-color:red">

Background-color set by using red

</h2>

<h2 style="background-color:orange">

Background-color set by using orange

</h2>

<h2 style="background-color:yellow">

Background-color set by using yellow

</h2>

<h2 style="background-color:blue;color:white">

Background-color set by using blue

</h2>

<h2 style="background-color:cyan">

Background-color set by using cyan

</h2>

**</body>**

**</html>**

RGB Value

**<!DOCTYPE html>**

**<html>**

**<body>**

<h2 style="background-color:rgb(255,0,0)">

Background-color set by using rgb(255,0,0)

</h2>

<h2 style="background-color:rgb(0,255,0)">

Background-color set by using rgb(0,255,0)

</h2>

<h2 style="background-color:rgb(0,0,255)">

Background-color set by using rgb(0,0,255)

</h2>

<h2 style="background-color:rgb(255,255,0)">

Background-color set by using rgb(255,255,0)

</h2>

<h2 style="background-color:rgb(255,0,255)">

Background-color set by using rgb(255,0,255)

</h2>

<h2 style="background-color:rgb(0,255,255)">

Background-color set by using rgb(0,255,255)

</h2>

**</body>**

**</html>**

***Shades of gray are often defined using equal values for all the 3 light sources:***

**<!DOCTYPE html>**

**<html>**

**<body>**

<h2 style="background-color:rgb(0,0,0);color:white">

Background-color set by using rgb(0,0,0)

</h2>

<h2 style="background-color:rgb(90,90,90);color:white">

Background-color set by using rgb(90,90,90)

</h2>

<h2 style="background-color:rgb(128,128,128);color:white">

Background-color set by using rgb(128,128,128)

</h2>

<h2 style="background-color:rgb(200,200,200);color:white">

Background-color set by using rgb(200,200,200)

</h2>

<h2 style="background-color:rgb(255,255,255);">

Background-color set by using rgb(255,255,255)

</h2>

**</body>**

**</html>**