

# HTML-Basics-3 lecture notes

## More about Table :)

### colspan attribute

The **colspan** attribute defines the number of columns a table cell should span.

#### Example

```
<table>
  <tr>
    <th>Month</th>
    <th>Savings</th>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>January</td>
    <td>$100</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>February</td>
    <td>$80</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td colspan="2">Sum: $180</td>
  </tr>
</table>
```

#### Output

Month	Savings
January	\$100
February	\$80
Sum: \$180	

### rowspan attribute

The **rowspan** attribute specifies the number of rows a cell should span.

## Example

```
<table>
  <tr>
    <th>Month</th>
    <th>Savings</th>
    <th>Savings for holiday!</th>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>January</td>
    <td>$100</td>
    <td rowspan="2">$50</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>February</td>
    <td>$80</td>
  </tr>
</table>
```

## Output

Month	Savings	Savings for holiday!
January	\$100	\$50
February	\$80	

## <colgroup> tag

This tag is used to specify the group of one or more columns in a table for formatting. It is useful for applying styles to entire columns, instead of repeating the styles for each column. Use the **<col>** tag within the **<colgroup>** tag to define different properties of a column within a **<colgroup>**.

## Example

```

<table>
  <!-- colgroup tag starts here-->
  <colgroup>
    <col span="2" style="background-color: green; color: white" />
    <col style="background-color: tomato" />
    <!-- colgroup tag ends here-->
  </colgroup>
  <tr>
    <th>STUDENT</th>
    <th>COURSE</th>
    <th>AGE</th>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>Manas Chhabra</td>
    <td>BCA</td>
    <td>19</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>Anurag Gupta</td>
    <td>B.TECH</td>
    <td>23</td>
  </tr>
</table>

```

## Output

STUDENT	COURSE	AGE
Manas Chhabra	BCA	19
Anurag Gupta	B.TECH	20

### <colgroup> tag attributes:

1. **align:** It is used to align the text or content in the group of columns. The value of the aligned property is left, right, center, justify, and char.
2. **char:** It is used to align the character in a column group and the value of these attributes is the character.
3. **span:** It is used to specify the number of columns that have colgroup tag. The values are in numeric form.

4. **valign:** It specifies the vertical alignment of content in a colgroup. Its values are the top, middle, bottom, and baseline.
5. **width:** It defines the width of a column group. Its values are pixels, %, and relative\_length.

## ▼ Homework

Is there any <rowgroup> tag? If not, then how to perform rowgroup?

No, Table rows may be grouped into a table head, table foot, and one or more table body sections, using the THEAD, TFOOT, and TBODY elements, respectively. This division enables user agents to support the scrolling of table bodies independently of the table head and foot.

## Characters & Symbols (HTML Symbols)

In HTML documents, some symbols may not be directly available on the keyboard. However, there are several ways to include these symbols in a document. These include using the symbol's entity name, decimal value, or hexadecimal value.

- Copyright Symbol: © (&copy;)
- Dollar Symbol: \$ (&dollar;)
- Ampersand Symbol: & (&amp;)
- Greater than Symbol: > (&gt;)
- Less than Symbol: < (&lt;)

### Code

```
<p> Copyright Symbol: &copy; </p>
<p> Dollar Symbol: &dollar; </p>
<p> Ampersand Symbol: &amp; </p>
<p> Greater than Symbol: &gt; </p>
<p> Less than Symbol: &lt; </p>
```

## Know more about HTML symbols

### HTML Symbols

Symbols that are not present on your keyboard can also be added by using entities. HTML entities were described in the previous chapter. Many mathematical, technical, and currency

 [https://www.w3schools.com/html/html\\_symbols.asp](https://www.w3schools.com/html/html_symbols.asp)

