HTML

- Hyper Text Markup Language (HTML) is the building block for web pages.
- Hypertext is a text which contains links to other text, possible else where in the same document (internal linking) or in another document (external linking)

- The term was coined by TedNelson around 1965.
- A markup language is a set of tags to define elements within a document.
- It is used only to format the text, so that when the document is processed for display, the markup language does not appear.
- Markup files contain standard words, rather than typical programming syntax
- The markup tags tell the Web browser how to display the page

What are HTML tags?

- HTML tags are surrounded by the two characters < and >
- The surrounding characters are called angle brackets
- HTML tags normally come in pairs like andggh gjhjhjhjhj
- The first tag in a pair is the start tag, the second tag is the end tag
- The text between the start and end tags is the element content
- HTML tags are not case sensitive, means the same as <B>

Rules to write HTML Code:-

❖ Every HTML document begins with start tag is <HTML> terminates with an ending tag is </HTML>

❖ HTML documents should be saved with the extension **.html or .htm.**

❖ A tag is made up of left operator(<), a right operator(>) and a tag name between these two operators.

❖ If you forget to mention the right operator(>) or if you give any space between left operator and tag name browser will not consider it as tag.

❖ At the same time if browser not understands the tag name it just ignores it, browser won‟t generate any errors.

❖ HTML language is not case sensitive, hence user can write the code in either upper case or lower case. No difference between <HTML> and <html>

Types of Tags:

1. Singleton tags
2. Paired tags

Singleton tag does not require an ending tag. (Ex: <HR>
Paired tag required an ending tag, which is similar to opening tag except backslash before the tag name (Ex: <HTML> is opening tag, then ending tag is </HTML>

These are the tags that tell a web browser where the HTML part in your document begins and ends.

<html>

</html>

Structure of an HTML Document
An HTML Document is mainly divided into two parts:

- **HEAD**: This contains the information about the HTML document. For Example, Title of the page, version of HTML, Meta Data etc.
- **BODY**: This contains everything you want to display on the Web Page.

Let us now have a look at the basic structure of HTML. That is the code that is a must for every webpage to have:

- HTML

```
<!DOCTYPE html>

 <html>

    <head>

        <title>

         </title>

    </head>

    <body>

    </body>

</html>
```

Every Webpage must contain this code. Below is the complete explanation of each of the tag used in the above piece of HTML code:
<!DOCTYPE html>: This tag is used to tells the HTML version. This currently tells that the version is HTML 5.
<html>: This is called HTML root element and used to wrap all the code.
<head>: Head tag contains metadata, title, page CSS etc. All the HTML elements that can be used inside the <head> element are:

- <style>
- <title>
- <script>
- <meta>

<body>: All the content that you see rendered in the browser is contained within this element.

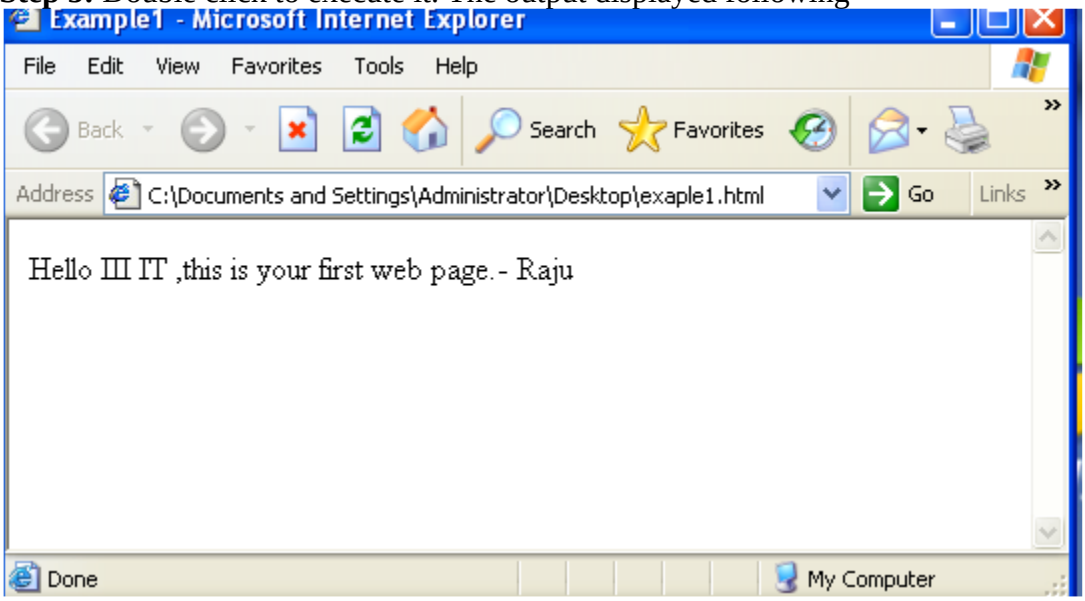
Creating HTML Page:
The Following steps are needed to create a HTML page
Step 1: Open any text editor like Notepad, Edit, Word etc.
Step 2: Use the file menu to create a new document (File New) and type the following code
<HTML>
<HEAD>
<TITLE>Example1 </TITLE>
</HEAD>

<BODY>
Hello III IT ,this is your first web page.- Raju
</BODY>
</HTML>

Step 3: Go to the file menu and choose saveas option (File->saveas) and give the name of the file as “example1.html” under root directory(C:)(or any valid path)

Step 4: After saving, an internet explorer icon will be displayed as shown below

Step 5: Double click to execute it. The output displayed following



Attributes

- All HTML elements can have attributes · Attributes provide additional information about elements
- An **attribute** is used to define the characteristics of an HTML element and is placed inside the element's opening tag.
- All attributes are made up of two parts − a name and a value. The name is the property you want to set.

Body tag:-

Body tag contain some attributes such as **bgcolor**, **background** etc.

Bgcolor

The bgcolor attribute specifies a background-color for an HTML page. The value of this attribute can be a hexadecimal number, an RGB value, or a color name:

```
<body bgcolor="#000000">
<body bgcolor="rgb(0,0,0)">
<body bgcolor="black">
```

The lines above all set the background-color to black.

Color Values

Colors are defined using a hexadecimal notation for the combination of red, green, and blue color values (RGB). The lowest value that can be given to one light source is 0 (hex #00). The highest value is 255 (hex #FF). This table shows the result of combining red, green, and blue:

Color	Color HEX	Color RGB

	#000000	rgb(0,0,0)
	#FF0000	rgb(255,0,0)
	#00FF00	rgb(0,255,0)
	#0000FF	rgb(0,0,255)
	#FFFF00	rgb(255,255,0)
	#00FFFF	rgb(0,255,255)
	#FF00FF	rgb(255,0,255)
	#C0C0C0	rgb(192,192,192)
	#FFFFFF	rgb(255,255,255)

<body bgcolor="gray" text="magneta" vlink="yellow" alink="brown">

The **vlink** attribute sets the color of links visited recently, **alink** the color of a currently active link

Headings:-

HTML is having six levels of heading that are commonly used. The largest heading tag is <h1> while <h6> defines the smallest.These heading tags also contain attribute called as align.
<h1 align=”left” | “right” | “center”> .....<h1>

<h1>This is a heading</h1>

<h2>This is a heading</h2>

<h3>This is a heading</h3>

<h4>This is a heading</h4>

<h5>This is a heading</h5>

<h6> This is a heading</h6>

Paragraph tag:-

- Paragraphs are defined with the tag
- Most text is part of a paragraph of information. Each paragraph is aligned to the left, right or center of the page by using an attribute called as align.
- <p align=”left” | “right” | “center”>
- Without elements, the document becomes one large paragraph. HTML automatically adds an extra blank line before and after a paragraph.

This is a paragraph
this is another paragraph

Line Breaks:-

The <br> tag is used when you want to start a new line, but don't want to start a new paragraph.
The `<br>` tag has no closing tag.

This Code	Would Display
`<p>This   is a para  graph with line breaks</p>`	This is a para graph with line breaks

Horizontal Rule

The <hr> element is used for horizontal rules that act as dividers between sections, like this:

The horizontal rule does not have a closing tag. It takes attributes such as align and width. For instance:

This Code	Would Display
<hr width="50%" align="center" color="blue">	

Attribute	Value
Align	left center right (Specifies the alignment of the horizontal rule.)
Size	Pixels(Specifies the height of the horizontal rule.)
Width	pixels %(Specifies the width of the horizontal rule.)
Color	specifies the line color

Font tag:-
This sets font size, color and relative values for a particular text.

```
<body>
<p><font color="red" face="Verdana" size="6">Your formatted text goes here</font>
Bjknnlkm
Kkld
ll</p>
</body>
```

Sample Output

Your formatted text goes here

Attribute	Description
color	Color of text in either hexadecimal (ie: #RRGGBB format) or named color (ie: black, red, white)
face	Font to use for text. Listed as one or more font names (comma separated)
size	Font size expressed as either a numeric. Numeric values range from 1 to 7 (1 is the smallest, 7 is the largest, 3 is the default).

Text Styles or Cosmetic tags:- HTML provides a numerous range of tags for formatting the text. If you want to format the text with different styles, just you include these tags one by one before text.
<B>……</B> Bold Text
<U>……...</U> Underline Text
<I>……..</I> Displays as Italics
<EM>……</EM> For Emphasis (New Standard for Italics)
<STRONG>……</STRONG> Strong or Bold text (New Standard for Bold)
<S>…….</S> or <DEL>…….</DEL> Strikes the text
<ADDRESS>……..</ADDRESS> Like address model (Looks like italics)
<PRE>……..</PRE> Considers spaces, new lines etc. As it is prints the information

Character tags like `<strong>` and `<em>` produce the same physical display as `<b>` and `<i>` but are more uniformly supported across different browsers.

Scrolling Text Tag:-

<marquee> ..... </marquee> Displays scrolling text in a marquee style.
Marquee tag attributes:-
a) **behavior**: Sets how the text in the marquee should move, It can be **scroll**(default), **slide**(text enters from one side and stops at the other end), or **alternate**(text seems to bounce from one side to other)
b) **bgcolor**: sets the background color for the marquee box
c) **direction**: sets the direction of the text for scrolling. It can be left(default), right, down or up.
d)**scrollamount**: set the speed of scrolling text
Example:-

```
<marquee  behavior=”slide” bgcolor=”red” direction=”left”>TRIDENT</marquee>
```

Lists:-HTML three ways for specifying lists of information.
All lists must contain one or more list elements. Lists are of three types
1)Unordered list
2)Ordered List
3)Definition list

HTML provides a simple way to show unordered lists (bullet lists) or ordered lists (numbered lists).

Unordered Lists

An unordered list is a list of items marked with bullets (typically small black circles). An unordered list starts with the `<ul>` tag. Each list item starts with the `<li>` tag.

This Code	Would Display

`<ul type=”circle”>`
`<li>Coffee</li>`
`<li>Milk</li>`
`</ul>`
	○ Coffee
	○ Milk

A style attribute can be added to an unordered list, to define the style of the marker:
Style Description

- ✓ list-style-type:disc The list items will be marked with bullets (default)
- ✓ list-style-type:circle The list items will be marked with circles
- ✓ list-style-type:square The list items will be marked with squares
- ✓ list-style-type:none The list items will not be marked

Ordered Lists

An ordered list is also a list of items. The list items are marked with numbers. An ordered list starts with the <ol> tag. Each list item starts with the <li> tag.

This Code	Would Display
  - Coffee - Milk 	1. Coffee 2. Milk

Ordered lists are specified almost exactly the same as unordered lists, only the <OL> tag is used instead of the <UL> tag. A type attribute can be added to an ordered list, to define the type of the 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

Inside a list item you can put paragraphs, line breaks, images, links, other lists, etc.

Definition Lists

Definition lists consist of two parts: a **term** and a **description**. To mark up a definition list, you need three HTML elements; a container <dl>, a definition term <dt>, and a definition description <dd>.

This Code	Would Display
<dl> <dt>html</dt> <dd>hyper text markup lang. </dd> </dl>	html hyper text markup lang.

Basic HTML Tags

Tag	Description
<html>	Defines an HTML document
<body>	Defines the document's body
<h1> to <h6>	Defines header 1 to header 6
<p>	Defines a paragraph
 	Inserts a single line break
<hr>	Defines a horizontal rule
<!-- -->	Defines a comment

Comments in HTML

The comment tag is used to insert a comment in the HTML source code. A comment can be placed anywhere in the document and the browser will ignore everything inside the brackets. You can use comments to write notes to yourself, or write a helpful message to someone looking at your source code.

This Code	Would Display

`<p> This html comment would <!-- This is a comment --> be displayed like this.</p>`	This HTML comment would be displayed like this.

Notice you don't see the text between the tags `<!--` and `-->`. If you look at the source code, you would see the comment. To view the source code for this page, in your browser window, select **View** and then select **Source**.

> **Note:** You need an exclamation point after the opening bracket `<!--` but not before the closing bracket `-->`.

HTML automatically adds an extra blank line before and after some elements, like before and after a paragraph, and before and after a heading. If you want to insert blank lines into your document, use the `<br>` tag.

HTML Character Entities

Some characters have a special meaning in HTML, like the less than sign (<) that defines the start of an HTML tag. If we want the browser to actually display these characters we must insert character entities in place of the actual characters themselves.

The Most Common Character Entities:

Result	Description	Entity Name	Entity Number
	non-breaking space		
<	less than	&lt;	&#60;
>	greater than	&gt;	&#62;
&	ampersand	&amp;	&#38;
"	quotation mark	&quot;	&#34;
'	apostrophe	' (does not work in IE)	&#39;

> **Note:** Entities are case sensitive.

Non-breaking Space

The most common character entity in HTML is the non-breaking space ** **. Normally HTML will truncate spaces in your text. If you add 10 spaces in your text, HTML will remove 9 of them. To add spaces to your text, use the   character entity.

This Code	Would Display
`<p> This code would appear as this.</p>`	This code would appear as this.
This Code	**Would Display**
`<p> This code    < would appear with three extra spaces.</p>>`	This code would appear with three extra spaces.

HTML Links

HTML uses the `<a>` anchor tag to create a link to another document or web page.

The Anchor Tag and the Href Attribute

- An anchor can point to any resource on the Web: an HTML page, an image, a sound file, a movie, etc. The syntax of creating an anchor:
- Anchor tag is used for creating links.
- Minimum it requires a parameter i.e., **HREF**, which indicates the destination document. Other paramet **target** can be useful for the location of a frame where target page is to be displayed respectively.
- Target is optional.

This Code	Would Display
`<a href="http://www.amazon.in"> Visit ACC!</a>`	Visit ACC!

Syntax: <A HREF=”address TARGET=”target window”>
…….
……..
</A>

HREF Parameter:-

If HREF is included, the text between the opening and closing anchor element that between <A> and </A> becomes **hyper text**. If users clicks on this text, they are moved to specified document.

 some text

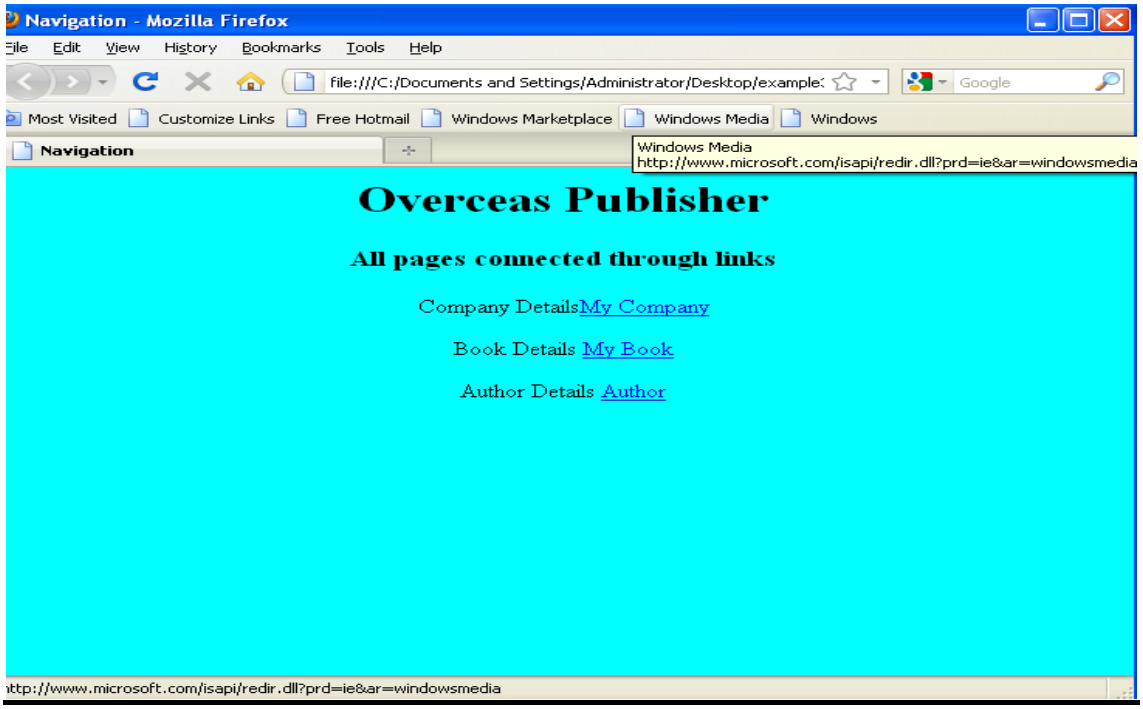
href is an attribute which is used for giving the path of a file which you want to link.

EXAMPLE

<html>
<head>
<title> Navigation </title>
</head>

```
<body bgcolor=cyan>
<h1 align=center>Overceas Publisher </h1>
<h3 align=center>All pages connected through links</h3>
<center>
<p >Company Details<A HREF=”1.html”>My Company</A></p>
<p>Book Details <A HREF=”2.html”>My Book</A></p>
<p> Author Details <A HREF=”3.html”> Author</A></p>
</center>
</body>
</html>
```

OUTPUT



The Target Attribute

With the target attribute, you can define **where** the linked document will be opened. By default, the link will open in the current window. The code below will open the document in a new browser window:

```
<a href=http://www.amazon.in target="_blank">Visit ACC!</a>
```

Hypertext references can be Internal, Local, or Global.

- **Internal** - Links to anchors on the current page
- **Local** - Links to other pages within your domain
- **Global** - Links to other domains outside of your site

Internal - href="#anchorname"
Local - href="../pics/picturefile.jpg"
Global - href=http://www.xyz.com/

Email Links

To create an email link, you will use mailto: plus your email address. Here is a link to ACC's Help Desk:

```
<a href="mailto:helpdesk@austincc.edu">Email Help Desk</a>
```

To add a subject for the email message, you would add `?subject=`after the email address. For example:

```
<a href="mailto:helpdesk@austincc.edu?subject=Email Assistance">Email Help Desk</a>
```

The Anchor Tag and the Name Attribute

The **name** attribute is used to create a named anchor. When using **named anchors** we can create links that can jump directly to a specific section on a page, instead of letting the user scroll around to find what he/she is looking for.Below is the syntax of a named anchor:

```
<a name="top">Text to be displayed</a>
```

To link directly to the top section, add a # sign and the name of the anchor to the end of a URL, like this:

This Code	Would Display

`<h1>TAG index</h1>`
 	
`<h2>Anchor example</h2>`
 	
`<h3><a name="menu">Menuhvjhbjkj`
`Jhjkhkj`
`Jh`
`hkjh</a></h3>`
`<ul>`
`<li><a href="#a001">Jump to a001</a></li>`
`<li><a href="#a002">Jump to a002</a></li>`
`<li><a href="#a003">Jump to a003</a></li>`
`</ul>`
 	
`<h3><a name="a001">a001</a></h3>`
`<p>paragraph text ...</p>`
 	
`<h3><a name="a002">a002</a></h3>`
`<p>paragraph text ...</p>`	

```
<h3><a name="a003">a003</a></h3>

<p>paragraph text ...</p>



<hr>



<p><a href="#menu">Jump to Menu</a></p>
```

Internal link example

```
<body>
<a name="menu">Menu items</a><br>
  <a href="#lession1">Lession.1</a><br />
  <a href="#lession2">Lession.2</a><br />
  <a href="#lession3">Lession.3</a><br />
  <a href="#lession4">Lession.4</a><br />
  <br />

  <a id="lession1">Introduction of Lession.1</a>
  <p>This is sub topic.1</p>
  <p>This is sub topic.2</p>
  <p>This is sub topic.3</p>
  <p>This is sub topic.4</p>
  <br />
  <br />
  <p id="lession2">Introduction of Lession.2</div>
  <p>This is sub topic.1</p>
  <p>This is sub topic.2</p>
  <p>This is sub topic.3</p>
  <p>This is sub topic.4</p>
  <br />
  <br />
  <p id="lession3">Introduction of Lession.3</p>
  <p>This is sub topic.1</p>
  <p>This is sub topic.2</p>
  <p>This is sub topic.3</p>
  <p>This is sub topic.4</p>
  <br />
  <br />
  <h5 id="lession4">Introduction of Lession.4</h5>
  <p>This is sub topic.1</p>
  <p>This is sub topic.2</p>
  <p>This is sub topic.3</p>
  <p>This is sub topic.4</p>
<a href="#menu">MENU</a>
</body>
</html>
```

Named anchors are often used to create "table of contents" at the beginning of a large document. Each chapter within the document is given a named anchor, and links to each of these anchors are put at the top of the document. If a browser cannot find a named anchor that has been specified, it goes to the top of the document. No error occurs.

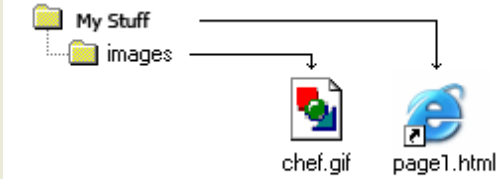
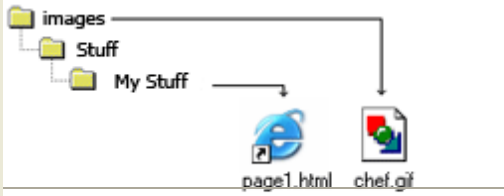
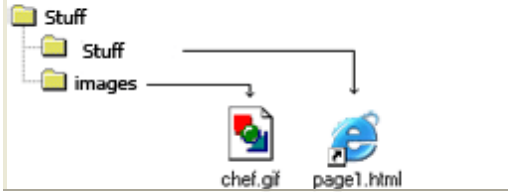
HTML Images

The Image Tag and the Src Attribute

The `<img>` tag is empty, which means that it contains attributes only and it has no closing tag. To display an image on a page, you need to use the src attribute. **Src** stands for "source". The value of the src attribute is the URL of the image you want to display on your page. The syntax of defining an image:

This Code	Would Display
`<img src="graphics/chef.gif">`	

Not only does the source attribute specify what image to use, but where the image is located. The above image, graphics/chef.gif, means that the browser will look for the image name **chef.gif** in a **graphics** folder in the same folder as the html document itself.

	`src="chef.gif"` means that the image is in the same folder as the html document calling for it.
	`src="images/chef.gif"` means that the image is one folder down from the html document that called for it. This can go on down as many layers as necessary.
	`src="../chef.gif"` means that the image is in one folder up from the html document that called for it.
	`src="../../chef.gif"` means that the image is two folders up from the html document that called for it.
	`src="../images/chef.gif"` means that the image is one folder up and then another folder down in the images directory.

The browser puts the image where the image tag occurs in the document. If you put an image tag between two paragraphs, the browser shows the first paragraph, then the image, and then the second paragraph.

The Alt Attribute

The alt attribute is used to define an alternate text for an image. The value of the alt attribute is author-defined text:

```
<img src="graphics/chef1.gif" alt="pict cnnt found ">
```

The alt attribute tells the reader what he or she is missing on a page if the browser can't load images. The browser will then display the alternate text instead of the image. It is a good practice to include the alt attribute for each image on a page, to improve the display and usefulness of your document for people who have text-only browsers or use screen readers.

Image Dimensions

When you have an image, the browser usually figures out how big the image is all by itself. If you put in the image dimensions in pixels however, the browser simply reserves a space for the image, then loads the rest of the page. Once the entire page is loads it can go back and fill in the images. Without dimensions, when it runs into an image, the browser has to pause loading the page, load the image, then continue loading the page. The chef image would then be:

```
<img src="graphics/chef.gif" width="130" height="101" alt="Smiling Happy Chef">
```

** <img src="graphics/chef.gif" width="130" height="101" alt="Smiling Happy Chef" align="center"> **

** This is my Chef **
</body>
</html>

Tables

Tables are defined with the `<table>` tag. A table is divided into rows (with the `<tr>` tag), and each row is divided into data cells (with the `<td>` tag). The letters td stands for table data, which is the content of a data cell. A data cell can contain text, images, lists, paragraphs, forms, horizontal rules, tables, etc.

Note

- The HTML <table> element is found within the <body> tag.
- The <table> tag is made up of <tr>, <th>, and <td> tags.
- The <tr> tag defines the table rows. There must be at least one row in the table.
- The <th> tag defines the header cells in the table which are displayed as bold, center-aligned text.
- The <td> tag defines the standard cells in the table which are displayed as normal-weight, left-aligned text.

ttribute	Description
align	Alignment of the table. It can be one of the following values: left, center, right
bgcolor	Background color of the table
border	Size of the frame surrounding table (in pixels)
bordercolor	change the border's color
cellpadding	Space between the content of a cell and the border (in pixels)
cellspacing	Size of the space between cells (in pixels)
width	Width of the table

This Code	Would Display
<table> <tr> <td> <dl> <dt>html</dt> <dd>hypertext lang</dd> </dl> </td> <td> <dl> <dt>link</dt> <dd>anchor tag</dd> </dl> **</td>** </tr> </table>	row 1, cell 1 row 1, cell 2 row 2, cell 1 row 2, cell 2

Attributes for <th><tr> and <td> tag

Attribute Name	Type of Value
Align	Left, Right, Centre
Bgcolor	Color name, rgb(), hexcode
Colspan	Number
Rowspan	Number
Height	Pixel or Percentage
Width	Pixel or Percentage

Tables and the Border Attribute

To display a table with borders, you will use the border attribute.

This Code	Would Display

`<table border="1">`
`<tr>`
`<td>Row 1, cell 1</td>`
`<td>Row 1, cell 2</td>`
`</tr>`
`</table>`
	row 1, cell 1 row 1, cell 2

and....

This Code	Would Display

`<table border="5">`
`<tr>`
`<td>Row 1, cell 1</td>`
`<td>Row 1, cell 2</td>`
`</tr>`
`</table>`
	row 1, cell 1 row 1, cell 2

Headings in a Table

Headings in a table are defined with the `<th>` tag.

This code	Would Display

Heading	Another Heading
row 1, cell 1	row 1, cell 2
row 2, cell 1	row 2, cell 2

```
<table border="1">
<tr>
<th>Heading</th>
<th>Another Heading</th>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>row 1, cell 1</td>
<td>row 1, cell 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>row 2, cell 1</td>
<td>row 2, cell 2</td>
</tr>
</table>
```

Cell Padding and Spacing

The `<table>` tag has two attributes known as cellspacing and cellpadding. Here is a table example without these properties. These properties may be used separately or together.

This Code	Would Display

`<table border="1">`
`<tr>`
`<td>some text</td>`
`<td>some text</td>`
`</tr>`
`<tr>`
`<td>some text</td>`
`<td>some text</td>`
`</tr>`
`</table>`
	some text some text
	some text some text

Cellspacing is the pixel width between the individual data cells in the table (The thickness of the lines making the table grid). The default is zero. If the border is set at 0, the cellspacing lines will be invisible.

This Code	Would Display

`<table border="1" cellspacing="5">`
`<tr>`
`<td>some text</td>`
`<td>some text</td>`
`</tr><tr>`
`<td>some text</td>`
`<td>some text</td>`
`</tr>`
`</table>`
	some text some text
	some text some text

Cellpadding is the pixel space between the cell contents and the cell border. The default for this property is also zero.

This Code	Would Display

`<table border="1" cellpadding="10">`
`<tr>`
`<td>some text</td>`
`<td>some text</td>`
`</tr><tr>`
`<td>some text</td>`
`<td>some text</td>`
`</tr>`
`</table>`
	some text some text
	some text some text

What does **colspan**= do?
Allows a single table cell to span the width of more than one cell or column.
What does **rowspan**= do?
Allows a single table cell to span the height of more than one cell or row.

Using `colspan=` for multi-column headings

```
<table>
 <caption>Life Expectancy By Current Age</caption>
 <tr>
  <th colspan="2">65</th>
  <th colspan="2">40</th>
  <th colspan="2">20</th>
 </tr>
 <tr>
  <th>Men</th>
  <th>Women</th>
  <th>Men</th>
  <th>Women</th>
  <th>Men</th>
  <th>Women</th>
 </tr>
 <tr>
  <td>82</td>
  <td>85</td>
  <td>78</td>
  <td>82</td>
  <td>77</td>
  <td>81</td>
 </tr>
</table>
```

Life Expectancy By Current Age

65		40		20	
Men	**Women**	**Men**	**Women**	**Men**	**Women**
82	85	78	82	77	81

Using `colspan=` for single-row titling

```
<table>
 <caption>Invoice</caption>
 <tr>
  <th>Item / Desc.</th>
  <th>Qty.</th>
```

```
  <th>@</th>
  <th>Price</th>
 </tr>
 <tr>
  <td>Paperclips (Box)</td>
  <td>100</td>
  <td>1.15</td>
  <td>115.00</td>
 </tr>
 <tr>
  <td>Paper (Case)</td>
  <td>10</td>
  <td>45.99</td>
  <td>459.90</td>
 </tr>
 <tr>
  <td>Wastepaper Baskets</td>
  <td>2</td>
  <td>17.99</td>
  <td>35.98</td>
 </tr>
 <tr>
  <th colspan="3">Subtotal</th>
  <td>610.88</td>
 </tr>
 <tr>
  <th colspan="2">Tax</th>
  <td>7%</td>
  <td>42.76</td>
 </tr>
 <tr>
  <th colspan="3">Total</th>
  <td>653.64</td>
 </tr>
</table>
```

Item / Desc.	Qty.	@	Price

Paperclips (Box)	100	1.15	115.00
Paper (Case)	10	45.99	459.90
Wastepaper Baskets	2	17.99	35.98
Subtotal			610.88
Tax		7%	42.76
Total			653.64

`rowspan=` — Code Example

```
<table>
 <caption>Favorite and Least Favorite Things</caption>
 <tr>
  <th></th>
<th></th>
  <th>Bob</th>
  <th>Alice</th>
 </tr>
 <tr>
  <th rowspan="2">Favorite</th>
  <th>Color</th>
  <td>Blue</td>
  <td>Purple</td>
 </tr>
 <tr>
  <th>Flavor</th>
  <td>Banana</td>
  <td>Chocolate</td>
 </tr>
 <tr>
  <th rowspan="2">Least Favorite</th>
  <th>Color</th>
  <td>Yellow</td>
  <td>Pink</td>
 </tr>
 <tr>
  <th>Flavor</th>
  <td>Mint</td>
  <td>Walnut</td>
 </tr>
</table>
```

Favorite and Least Favorite Things

		Bob	**Alice**
Favorite	**Color**	Blue	Purple
	Flavor	Banana	Chocolate
Least Favorite	**Color**	Yellow	Pink
	Flavor	Mint	Walnut

```
<table border = "1" width = "400" height = "150">
```