# **HTML Tables**

HTML tables allow web developers to arrange data into rows and columns.

## Define an HTML Table

A table in HTML consists of table cells inside rows and columns.

### **Example**

A simple HTML table:

<table>  
  <tr>  
    <th>Company</th>  
    <th>Contact</th>  
    <th>Country</th>  
  </tr>  
  <tr>  
    <td>Alfreds Futterkiste</td>  
    <td>Maria Anders</td>  
    <td>Germany</td>  
  </tr>  
  <tr>  
    <td>Centro comercial Moctezuma</td>  
    <td>Francisco Chang</td>  
    <td>Mexico</td>  
  </tr>  
</table>

## Table Cells

Each table cell is defined by a <td> and a </td> tag.

td stands for table data.

Everything between <td> and </td> is the content of a table cell.

**Note:** A table cell can contain all sorts of HTML elements: text, images, lists, links, other tables, etc.

## Table Rows

Each table row starts with a <tr> and ends with a </tr> tag.

tr stands for table row.

You can have as many rows as you like in a table; just make sure that the number of cells are the same in each row.

**Note:** There are times when a row can have less or more cells than another. You will learn about that in a later chapter.

## Table Headers

Sometimes you want your cells to be table header cells. In those cases use the <th> tag instead of the <td> tag:

th stands for table header.

By default, the text in <th> elements are bold and centered, but you can change that with CSS.

## HTML Table Tags

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Tag** | **Description** |
| [<table>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_table.asp) | Defines a table |
| [<th>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_th.asp) | Defines a header cell in a table |
| [<tr>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_tr.asp) | Defines a row in a table |
| [<td>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_td.asp) | Defines a cell in a table |
| [<caption>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_caption.asp) | Defines a table caption |
| [<colgroup>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_colgroup.asp) | Specifies a group of one or more columns in a table for formatting |
| [<col>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_col.asp) | Specifies column properties for each column within a <colgroup> element |
| [<thead>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_thead.asp) | Groups the header content in a table |
| [<tbody>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_tbody.asp) | Groups the body content in a table |
| [<tfoot>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_tfoot.asp) | Groups the footer content in a table |

# **HTML Table Borders**

HTML tables can have borders of different styles and shapes.

## How To Add a Border

To add a border, use the CSS border property on table, th, and td elements:

## Collapsed Table Borders

To avoid having double borders like in the example above, set the CSS border-collapse property to collapse.

This will make the borders collapse into a single border:

## Style Table Borders

If you set a background color of each cell, and give the border a white color (the same as the document background), you get the impression of an invisible border:

## Round Table Borders

With the border-radius property, the borders get rounded corners:

## Skip the border around the table by leaving out table from the css selector: Dotted Table Borders

With the border-style property, you can set the appearance of the border.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |

The following values are allowed:

* dotted
* dashed
* solid
* double
* groove
* ridge
* inset
* outset
* none
* hidden

## Border Color

With the border-color property, you can set the color of the border.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |

### **Example**

 th, td {  
  border-color: #96D4D4;  
}

## Header for Multiple Columns

You can have a header that spans over two or more columns.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Name** | | **Age** |
| Jill | Smith | 50 |
| Eve | Jackson | 94 |

To do this, use the colspan attribute on the <th> element:

## Table Caption

You can add a caption that serves as a heading for the entire table.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Monthly savings | |
| **Month** | **Savings** |
| January | $100 |
| February | $50 |

To add a caption to a table, use the <caption> tag:

### **Example**

<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>

**Note:** The <caption> tag should be inserted immediately after the <table> tag.

# **HTML Table Padding & Spacing**

HTML tables can adjust the padding inside the cells, and also the space between the cells.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| With Padding | | |
| hello | hello | hello |
| hello | hello | hello |
| hello | hello | hello |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| With Spacing | | |
| hello | hello | hello |
| hello | hello | hello |
| hello | hello | hello |

## HTML Table - Cell Padding

Cell padding is the space between the cell edges and the cell content.

By default the padding is set to 0.

To add padding on table cells, use the CSS padding property:

To add padding only above the content, use the padding-top property.

Add padding to the other sides with the padding-bottom, padding-left, and padding-right properties:

## HTML Table - Cell Spacing

Cell spacing is the space between each cell.

By default the space is set to 2 pixels.

To change the space between table cells, use the CSS border-spacing property on the table element:

HTML tables can have cells that span over multiple rows and/or columns.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **NAME** | |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **APRIL** |  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **2022** | | |
|  |  |  |
| **FIESTA** | |  |
|  |
|  |  |  |

## HTML Table - Colspan

To make a cell span over multiple columns, use the colspan attribute:

### **Example**

<table>  
  <tr>  
    <th colspan="2">Name</th>  
    <th>Age</th>  
  </tr>  
  <tr>  
    <td>Jill</td>  
    <td>Smith</td>  
    <td>43</td>  
  </tr>  
  <tr>  
    <td>Eve</td>  
    <td>Jackson</td>  
    <td>57</td>  
  </tr>  
</table>

**Note:** The value of the colspan attribute represents the number of columns to span.

## HTML Table - Rowspan

To make a cell span over multiple rows, use the rowspan attribute:

### **Example**

<table>  
  <tr>  
    <th>Name</th>  
    <td>Jill</td>  
  </tr>  
  <tr>  
    <th rowspan="2">Phone</th>  
    <td>555-1234</td>  
  </tr>  
  <tr>  
    <td>555-8745</td>  
</tr>  
</table>

**Note:** The value of the rowspan attribute represents the number of rows to span.

# **HTML Table Styling**

Use CSS to make your tables look better.

## HTML Table - Zebra Stripes

If you add a background color on every other table row, you will get a nice zebra stripes effect.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |
| 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 |

To style every other table row element, use the :nth-child(even) selector like this:

### **Example**

tr:nth-child(even) {  
  background-color: #D6EEEE;  
}

**Note:** If you use (odd) instead of (even), the styling will occur on row 1,3,5 etc. instead of 2,4,6 etc.

## HTML Table - Vertical Zebra Stripes

To make vertical zebra stripes, style every other column, instead of every other row.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |
| 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 |

Set the :nth-child(even) for table data elements like this:

### **Example**

td:nth-child(even), th:nth-child(even) {  
  background-color: #D6EEEE;  
}

**Note:** Put the :nth-child() selector on both th and td elements if you want to have the styling on both headers and regular table cells.

## Combine Vertical and Horizontal Zebra Stripes

You can combine the styling from the two examples above and you will have stripes on every other row and every other column.

If you use a transparent color you will get an overlapping effect.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Use an rgba() color to specify the transparency of the color:

### **Example**

tr:nth-child(even) {  
  background-color: rgba(150, 212, 212, 0.4);  
}  
  
th:nth-child(even),td:nth-child(even) {  
  background-color: rgba(150, 212, 212, 0.4);  
}

## Horizontal Dividers

| **First Name** | **Last Name** | **Savings** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Peter | Griffin | $100 |
| Lois | Griffin | $150 |
| Joe | Swanson | $300 |

If you specify borders only at the bottom of each table row, you will have a table with horizontal dividers.

Add the border-bottom property to all tr elements to get horizontal dividers:

### **Example**

tr {  
  border-bottom: 1px solid #ddd;  
}

## Hoverable Table

Use the :hover selector on tr to highlight table rows on mouse over:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **First Name** | **Last Name** | **Savings** |
| Peter | Griffin | $100 |
| Lois | Griffin | $150 |
| Joe | Swanson | $300 |

# **HTML Table Colgroup**

The <colgroup> element is used to style specific columns of a table.

## HTML Table Colgroup

If you want to style the first two columns of a table, use the <colgroup> and <col> elements.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **MON** | **TUE** | **WED** | **THU** | **FRI** | **SAT** | **SUN** |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 |
| 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 |

The <colgroup> element should be used as a container for the column specifications.

Each group is specified with a <col> element.

The span attribute specifies how many columns get the style.

The style attribute specifies the style to give the columns.

**Note:** There is a very limited selection of [legal CSS properties for colgroups](https://www.w3schools.com/html/html_table_colgroup.asp#legalcss).

### **Example**

<table>  
  <colgroup>  
    <col span="2" style="background-color: #D6EEEE">  
  </colgroup>  
  <tr>  
    <th>MON</th>  
    <th>TUE</th>  
    <th>WED</th>  
    <th>THU</th>  
...

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_table_colgroup1)

**Note:** The <colgroup> tag must be a child of a <table> element and should be placed before any other table elements, like <thead>, <tr>, <td> etc., but after the <caption> element, if present.

## Legal CSS Properties

There is only a very limited selection of CSS properties that are allowed to be used in the colgroup:

[width](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_dim_width.php) property  
[visibility](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_class_visibility.php) property  
[background](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_background.php) properties  
[border](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_border.php) properties

All other CSS properties will have no effect on your tables.

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## Multiple Col Elements

If you want to style multiple columns with different styles, use more than one <col> element inside the <colgroup>:

### **Example**

<table>  
  <colgroup>  
    <col span="2" style="background-color: #D6EEEE">  
    <col span="3" style="background-color: pink">  
  </colgroup>  
  <tr>  
    <th>MON</th>  
    <th>TUE</th>  
    <th>WED</th>  
    <th>THU</th>  
...

## Empty Colgroups

If you want to style columns in the middle of a table, insert an "empty" <col> element (with no styles) for the columns before:

### **Example**

<table>  
  <colgroup>  
    <col span="3">  
    <col span="2" style="background-color: pink">  
  </colgroup>  
  <tr>  
    <th>MON</th>  
    <th>TUE</th>  
    <th>WED</th>  
    <th>THU</th>  
...

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_table_colgroup3)

## Hide Columns

You can hide columns with the visibility: collapse property:

### **Example**

<table>  
  <colgroup>  
    <col span="2">  
    <col span="3" style="visibility: collapse">  
  </colgroup>  
  <tr>  
    <th>MON</th>  
    <th>TUE</th>  
    <th>WED</th>  
    <th>THU</th>  
...

# **HTML Lists**

[❮ Previous](https://www.w3schools.com/html/html_table_colgroup.asp)[Next ❯](https://www.w3schools.com/html/html_lists_unordered.asp)

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

### **Example**

An unordered HTML list:

* Item
* Item
* Item
* Item

An ordered HTML list:

1. First item
2. Second item
3. Third item
4. Fourth item

## 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:

### **Example**

<ul>  
  <li>Coffee</li>  
  <li>Tea</li>  
  <li>Milk</li>  
</ul>

## Ordered HTML List

An ordered list starts with the <ol> tag. Each list item starts with the <li> tag.

The list items will be marked with numbers by default:

### **Example**

<ol>  
  <li>Coffee</li>  
  <li>Tea</li>  
  <li>Milk</li>  
</ol>

## HTML Description Lists

HTML also supports description lists.

A description list is a list of terms, with a description of each term.

The <dl> tag defines the description list, the <dt> tag defines the term (name), and the <dd> tag describes each term:

### **Example**

<dl>  
  <dt>Coffee</dt>  
  <dd>- black hot drink</dd>  
  <dt>Milk</dt>  
  <dd>- white cold drink</dd>  
</dl>

## HTML List Tags

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Tag** | **Description** |
| [<ul>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_ul.asp) | Defines an unordered list |
| [<ol>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_ol.asp) | Defines an ordered list |
| [<li>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_li.asp) | Defines a list item |
| [<dl>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_dl.asp) | Defines a description list |
| [<dt>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_dt.asp) | Defines a term in a description list |
| [<dd>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_dd.asp) | Describes the term in a description list |

# **HTML Block and Inline Elements**

[❮ Previous](https://www.w3schools.com/html/html_lists_other.asp)[Next ❯](https://www.w3schools.com/html/html_div.asp)

Every HTML element has a default display value, depending on what type of element it is.

The two most common display values are block and inline.

## Block-level Elements

A block-level element always starts on a new line, and the browsers automatically add some space (a margin) before and after the element.

A block-level element always takes up the full width available (stretches out to the left and right as far as it can).

Two commonly used block elements are: <p> and <div>.

The <p> element defines a paragraph in an HTML document.

The <div> element defines a division or a section in an HTML document.

The <p> element is a block-level element.

The <div> element is a block-level element.

### **Example**

<p>Hello World</p>  
<div>Hello World</div>

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_block_div)

Here are the block-level elements in HTML:

[<address>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_address.asp)

[<article>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_article.asp)

[<aside>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_aside.asp)

[<blockquote>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_blockquote.asp)

[<canvas>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_canvas.asp)

[<dd>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_dd.asp)

[<div>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_div.asp)

[<dl>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_dl.asp)

[<dt>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_dt.asp)

[<fieldset>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_fieldset.asp)

[<figcaption>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_figcaption.asp)

[<figure>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_figure.asp)

[<footer>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_footer.asp)

[<form>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_form.asp)

[<h1>-<h6>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_hn.asp)

[<header>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_header.asp)

[<hr>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_hr.asp)

[<li>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_li.asp)

[<main>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_main.asp)

[<nav>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_nav.asp)

[<noscript>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_noscript.asp)

[<ol>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_ol.asp)

[<p>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_p.asp)

[<pre>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_pre.asp)

[<section>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_section.asp)

[<table>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_table.asp)

[<tfoot>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_tfoot.asp)

[<ul>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_ul.asp)

[<video>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_video.asp)

## Inline Elements

An inline element does not start on a new line.

An inline element only takes up as much width as necessary.

This is a <span> element inside a paragraph.

### **Example**

<span>Hello World</span>

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_inline_span)

Here are the inline elements in HTML:

[<a>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_a.asp)

[<abbr>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_abbr.asp)

[<acronym>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_acronym.asp)

[<b>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_b.asp)

[<bdo>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_bdo.asp)

[<big>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_big.asp)

[<br>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_br.asp)

[<button>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_button.asp)

[<cite>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_cite.asp)

[<code>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_code.asp)

[<dfn>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_dfn.asp)

[<em>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_em.asp)

[<i>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_i.asp)

[<img>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_img.asp)

[<input>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_input.asp)

[<kbd>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_kbd.asp)

[<label>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_label.asp)

[<map>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_map.asp)

[<object>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_object.asp)

[<output>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_output.asp)

[<q>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_q.asp)

[<samp>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_samp.asp)

[<script>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_script.asp)

[<select>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_select.asp)

[<small>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_small.asp)

[<span>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_span.asp)

[<strong>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_strong.asp)

[<sub>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_sub.asp)

[<sup>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_sup.asp)

[<textarea>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_textarea.asp)

[<time>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_time.asp)

[<tt>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_tt.asp)

[<var>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_var.asp)

**Note:** An inline element cannot contain a block-level element!

Chapter Summary

* A block-level element always starts on a new line and takes up the full width available
* An inline element does not start on a new line and it only takes up as much width as necessary
* The <div> element is a block-level element and is often used as a container for other HTML elements
* The <span> element is an inline container used to mark up a part of a text, or a part of a document

## Center align a <div> element

If you have a <div> element that is not 100% wide, and you want to center-align it, set the CSS margin property to auto.

### **Example**

<style>  
div {  
  width:300px;  
  margin:auto;  
}  
</style>

## Aligning <div> elements side by side

When building web pages, you often want to have two or more <div> elements side by side, like this:

## London

London is the capital city of England.

London has over 9 million inhabitants.

## Oslo

Oslo is the capital city of Norway.

Oslo has over 700,000 inhabitants.

## Rome

Rome is the capital city of Italy.

Rome has over 4 million inhabitants.

There are different methods for aligning elements side by side, all include some CSS styling. We will look at the most common methods:

## Float

The CSS float property was not originally meant to align <div> elements side-by-side, but has been used for this purpose for many years.

The CSS float property is used for positioning and formatting content and allows elements to be positioned horizontally, rather than vertically.

### **Example**

How to use float to align div elements side by side:

<style>  
.mycontainer {  
  width:100%;  
  overflow:auto;  
}  
.mycontainer div {  
  width:33%;  
  float:left;  
}  
</style>

## Inline-block

If you change the <div> element's display property from block to inline-block, the <div> elements will no longer add a line break before and after, and will be displayed side by side instead of on top of each other.

### **Example**

How to use display: inline-block to align div elements side by side:

<style>  
div {  
  width: 30%;  
  display: inline-block;  
}  
</style>

## Flex

The CSS Flexbox Layout Module was introduced to make it easier to design flexible responsive layout structure without using float or positioning.

To make the CSS flex method work, surround the <div> elements with another <div> element and give it the status as a flex container.

### **Example**

How to use flex to align div elements side by side:

<style>  
.mycontainer {  
  display: flex;  
}  
.mycontainer > div {  
  width:33%;  
}  
</style>

## Grid

The CSS Grid Layout Module offers a grid-based layout system, with rows and columns, making it easier to design web pages without having to use floats and positioning.

Sounds almost the same as flex, but has the ability to define more than one row and position each row individually.

The CSS grid method requires that you surround the <div> elements with another <div> element and give the status as a grid container, and you must specify the width of each column.

### **Example**

How to use grid to align <div> elements side by side:

<style>  
.grid-container {  
  display: grid;  
  grid-template-columns: 33% 33% 33%;  
}  
</style>

# **HTML class Attribute**

The HTML class attribute is used to specify a class for an HTML element.

Multiple HTML elements can share the same class.

## The class Attribute

The class attribute is often used to point to a class name in a style sheet. It can also be used by a JavaScript to access and manipulate elements with the specific class name.

**Tip:** The class attribute can be used on **any** HTML element.

**Note:** The class name is case sensitive!

## The Syntax For Class

To create a class; write a period (.) character, followed by a class name. Then, define the CSS properties within curly braces {}

## Multiple Classes

HTML elements can belong to more than one class.

To define multiple classes, separate the class names with a space, e.g. <div class="city main">. The element will be styled according to all the classes specified.

## Different Elements Can Share Same Class

Different HTML elements can point to the same class name.

## Use of the class Attribute in JavaScript

The class name can also be used by JavaScript to perform certain tasks for specific elements.

JavaScript can access elements with a specific class name with the getElementsByClassName() method.

Chapter Summary

* 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
* JavaScript can access elements with a specific class name with the getElementsByClassName() method

# **HTML id Attribute**

The HTML id attribute is used to specify a unique id for an HTML element.

You cannot have more than one element with the same id in an HTML document.

## The id Attribute

The id attribute specifies 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 to point to a specific style declaration in a style sheet. It is also used by JavaScript to access and manipulate the element with the specific id.

The syntax for id is: write a hash character (#), followed by an id name. Then, define the CSS properties within curly braces {}

**Note:** The id name is case sensitive!

**Note:** The id name must contain at least one character, cannot start with a number, and must not contain whitespaces (spaces, tabs, etc.).

## 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

## HTML Bookmarks with ID and Links

HTML bookmarks are used to allow readers to jump to specific parts of a webpage.

Bookmarks can be useful if your page is very long.

To use a bookmark, you must first create it, and then add a link to it.

Then, when the link is clicked, the page will scroll to the location with the bookmark.

## Using the id Attribute in JavaScript

The id attribute can also be used by JavaScript to perform some tasks for that specific element.

JavaScript can access an element with a specific id with the getElementById() method

Chapter Summary

* 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
* JavaScript can access an element with a specific id with the getElementById() method

# **HTML Iframes**

An HTML iframe is used to display a web page within a web page.

## HTML Iframe Syntax

The HTML <iframe> tag specifies an inline frame.

<iframe src="*url*" title="description"></iframe>

**Tip:** It is a good practice to always include a title attribute for the <iframe>. This is used by screen readers to read out what the content of the iframe is.

## Iframe - Set Height and Width

Use the height and width attributes to specify the size of the iframe.

The height and width are specified in pixels by default

## Iframe - Remove the Border

By default, an iframe has a border around it.

## Iframe - Target for a Link

An iframe can be used as the target frame for a link.

The target attribute of the link must refer to the name attribute of the iframe

Chapter Summary

* The HTML <iframe> tag specifies an inline frame
* The src attribute defines the URL of the page to embed
* Always include a title attribute (for screen readers)
* The height and width attributes specify the size of the iframe
* Use border:none; to remove the border around the iframe

# **HTML File Paths**

A file path describes the location of a file in a web site's folder structure.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Path** | **Description** |
| <img src="picture.jpg"> | The "picture.jpg" file is located in the same folder as the current page |
| <img src="images/picture.jpg"> | The "picture.jpg" file is located in the images folder in the current folder |
| <img src="/images/picture.jpg"> | The "picture.jpg" file is located in the images folder at the root of the current web |
| <img src="../picture.jpg"> | The "picture.jpg" file is located in the folder one level up from the current folder |

## File Path Examples

## HTML File Paths

A file path describes the location of a file in a web site's folder structure.

File paths are used when linking to external files, like:

* Web pages
* Images
* Style sheets
* JavaScripts

## Absolute File Paths

An absolute file path is the full URL to a file:

### **Example**

<img src="https://www.w3schools.com/images/picture.jpg" alt="Mountain">

## Relative File Paths

A relative file path points to a file relative to the current page.

In the following example, the file path points to a file in the images folder located at the root of the current web:

### **Example**

<img src="/images/picture.jpg" alt="Mountain">

In the following example, the file path points to a file in the images folder located in the current folder:

### **Example**

<img src="images/picture.jpg" alt="Mountain">

In the following example, the file path points to a file in the images folder located in the folder one level up from the current folder:

### **Example**

<img src="../images/picture.jpg" alt="Mountain">

## Best Practice

It is best practice to use relative file paths (if possible).

When using relative file paths, your web pages will not be bound to your current base URL. All links will work on your own computer (localhost) as well as on your current public domain and your future public domains.