

BASICS OF WEB DEVELOPMENT - HTML 2

Number	Topic	Link
19	WHAT IS HTML FAVICON?	<u>WHAT IS HTML FAVICON?</u>
20	WHAT IS HTML TABLES?	<u>WHAT IS HTML TABLES?</u>
21	HTML LISTS	<u>HTML LISTS</u>
22	DIV TAG	<u>DIV TAG</u>
23	HTML BLOCK AND INLINE ELEMENTS SPAN TAG	<u>HTML BLOCK AND INLINE ELEMENTS</u>
24	HTML ENTITIES	<u>HTML ENTITIES</u>
25	HTML EMOJIS	<u>HTML EMOJIS</u>
26	HTML IFRAMES	<u>HTML IFRAMES</u>

❖ WHAT IS HTML FAVICON ?

- ✓ A favicon is a small image displayed next to the page title in the browser tab. A favicon is a small image, so it should be a simple image with high contrast.
- ✓ You can use any image you like as your favicon. You can also create your own favicon on sites like : <https://www.favicon.cc>.
- ✓ To add a favicon to your website, either save your favicon image to the root directory of your webserver, or
 1. create a folder in the root directory called images, and save your favicon image in this folder. A common name for a favicon image is "favicon.ico".
 2. Next, add a <link> element to your HTML file, after the <title> element, like this :
`<link rel="icon" type="image/x-icon" href="/images/favicon.ico">`
 3. Now, save the HTML file and reload it in your browser.
 4. Your browser tab should now display your favicon image to the left of the page title.
- ✓ Favicon File Format Support

Browser	ICO	PNG	GIF	JPEG	SVG
Edge	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Chrome	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Firefox	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Opera	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Safari	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

- ✓ <link> - Defines the relationship between a document and an external resource.

❖ WHAT IS HTML TABLES?

Number	Table Element Name	Details
1	Table Element - <table>	<p>HTML tables allow web developers to arrange data into rows and columns.</p> <pre><table> <tr> <th>Company</th> <th>Contact</th> </tr> <tr> <td>Alfreds Futterkiste</td> <td>Maria Anders</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Centro comercial Moctezuma</td> <td>Francisco Chang</td> </tr> </table></pre>
2	Table Cells	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ td stands for table data.➤ Each table cell is defined by a <td> and a </td> tag.➤ Everything between <td> and </td> are the content of the table cell.
3	Table Rows	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ tr stands for table rows.➤ Each table cell is defined by a <tr> and a </tr> tag.➤ 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. There are times when a row can have less or more cells than another.

4	Table Headers	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ th stands for table headers.➤ By default, the text in <th> elements are bold and centered, but you can change that with CSS.➤ Sometimes you want your cells to be table header cells. In those cases use the <th> tag instead of the <td> tag.																																			
5	Header for Multiple Columns/Rows	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ You can have a header that spans over two or more columns. To do this, use the colspan attribute on the <th> element.➤ To make a cell span over multiple rows, use the rowspan attribute.																																			
6	Table Caption	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ You can add a caption that serves as a heading for the entire table. To add a caption to a table, use the <caption> tag.➤ The <caption> tag should be inserted immediately after the <table> tag. <div>Monthly savings<table><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></div>	Month	Savings	January	\$100	February	\$50																													
Month	Savings																																				
January	\$100																																				
February	\$50																																				
7	Table Colgroup	<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ The <colgroup> element is used to style specific columns of a table.✓ If you want to style the two first columns of a table, use the <colgroup> and <col> elements. <div><table><tr><th>MON</th><th>TUE</th><th>WED</th><th>THU</th><th>FRI</th><th>SAT</th><th>SUN</th></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td><td>6</td><td>7</td></tr><tr><td>8</td><td>9</td><td>10</td><td>11</td><td>12</td><td>13</td><td>14</td></tr><tr><td>15</td><td>16</td><td>17</td><td>18</td><td>19</td><td>20</td><td>21</td></tr><tr><td>22</td><td>23</td><td>24</td><td>25</td><td>26</td><td>27</td><td>28</td></tr></table></div> <ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ 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 that get the style.✓ The style attribute specifies the style to give the columns.✓ 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.	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
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																															

❖ WHAT IS HTML LISTS?

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

List Type	Details	Tag with Example
Unordered List	An unordered list starts with the <code></code> tag. Each list item starts with the <code></code> tag. The list items will be marked with bullets (small black circles) by default.	<pre> Coffee Tea Milk </pre>
Ordered List	An ordered list starts with the <code></code> tag. Each list item starts with the <code></code> tag. The list items will be marked with numbers by default.	<pre> Coffee Tea Milk </pre>
Description Lists	HTML also supports description lists. A description list is a list of terms, with a description of each term. The <code><dl></code> tag defines the description list. The <code><dt></code> tag defines the term (name). The <code><dd></code> tag describes each term.	<pre><dl> <dt>Coffee</dt> <dd>- black hot drink</dd> <dt>Milk</dt> <dd>- white cold drink</dd> </dl></pre>

❖ WHAT IS DIV TAG?

- ✓ The `<div>` tag defines a division or a section in an HTML document.
- ✓ The `<div>` tag is used as a container for HTML elements - which is then styled with CSS or manipulated with JavaScript. The `<div>` tag is easily styled by using the class or id attribute. Any sort of content can be put inside the `<div>` tag.
- ✓ By default, browsers always place a line break before and after the `<div>` element. Most browsers will display the `<div>` element with the following default values. `div {display: block;}`

❖ WHAT IS BLOCK AND INLINE ELEMENTS?

✓ **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>`.
- ❖ Here are the block-level elements in HTML.

<code><address></code>	<code><article></code>	<code><aside></code>	<code><blockquote></code>	<code><canvas></code>	<code><dd></code>
<code><div></code>	<code><dl></code>	<code><dt></code>	<code><fieldset></code>	<code><figcaption></code>	<code><figure></code>
<code><footer></code>	<code><form></code>	<code><h1>-<h6></code>	<code><header></code>	<code><hr></code>	<code></code>
<code><main></code>	<code><nav></code>	<code><noscript></code>	<code></code>	<code><p></code>	<code><pre></code>
<code><section></code>	<code><table></code>	<code><tfoot></code>	<code></code>	<code><video></code>	

✓ **Inline Elements**

- ❖ An inline element does not start on a new line. An inline element only takes up as much width as necessary.
- ❖ An inline element cannot contain a block-level element!
- ❖ Here are the inline elements in HTML.

<code><a></code>	<code><abbr></code>	<code><acronym></code>	<code></code>	<code><bdo></code>	<code><big></code>
<code>
</code>	<code><button></code>	<code><cite></code>	<code><code></code>	<code><dfn></code>	<code></code>
<code><i></code>	<code></code>	<code><input></code>	<code><kbd></code>	<code><label></code>	<code><map></code>
<code><object></code>	<code><output></code>	<code><q></code>	<code><samp></code>	<code><script></code>	<code><select></code>
<code><small></code>	<code></code>	<code></code>	<code><sub></code>	<code><sup></code>	<code><textarea></code>
<code><time></code>	<code><tt></code>	<code><var></code>			

✓ **The `` Element**

- ❖ The `` element is an inline container used to mark up a part of a text, or a part of a document.
- ❖ The `` tag is easily styled by CSS or manipulated with JavaScript using the class or id attribute.
- ❖ The `` tag is much like the `<div>` element, but `<div>` is a block-level element and `` is an inline element.

❖ WHAT IS HTML ENTITIES?

- ❖ Some characters are reserved in HTML. **Entity names** are easier to remember than entity numbers.
- ❖ If you use the less than (<) or greater than (>) signs in your HTML text, the browser might mix them with tags.
- ❖ Entity names or entity numbers can be used to display reserved HTML characters.
- ❖ Entity names look like this : `&entity_name;`
- ❖ Entity numbers look like this : `&#entity_number;`
- ❖ To display a less than sign (<) we must write: `<` or `<`;

❖ WHAT IS HTML EMOJIS?

- ✓ Emojis are characters from the UTF-8 character set.
- ✓ Emojis look like images, or icons, but they are not. They are letters (characters) from the UTF-8 (Unicode) character set.
- ✓ UTF-8 covers almost all of the characters and symbols in the world.
- ✓ To display an HTML page correctly, a web browser must know the character set used in the page. This is specified in the `<meta>` tag: `<meta charset="UTF-8">`
- ✓ If not specified, UTF-8 is the default character set in HTML.
- ✓ Emojis are characters, they can be copied, displayed, and sized just like any other character in HTML.

❖ WHAT IS HTML IFrames?

- ✓ An HTML iframe is used to display a web page within a web page.
- ✓ **Syntax :** `<iframe src="url" title="description"></iframe>`
- ✓ 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.
- ✓ Use the height and width attributes to specify the size of the iframe.