



Pages: -internal: sites that are inside our HTML personal folder on my own computer.

-external: pages linked from another website. For example linking addiscoder page

## Keywords/Questions:

page: -internal  
-external

<table>

<table border="1">

<tr>

<td>


<th>

<thead>

<tbody>

## Notes:

A deprecated element or attribute is **one that has been outdated by newer constructs**. User agents should continue to support deprecated elements for reasons of backward compatibility.

<table>: used to build a table. It has a closing tag. Some table attributes are currently deprecated. Deprecated attributes have  sign next to them in mdn. Eg. border

<table border="1">: **border attribute** creates a border for our table. If border="0", there is no frame. We can change the number 1 to other numbers for different styles of borders. It is deprecated. CSS has nicer borders

<tr>: used to denote a table row. It has a closing tag.

<td>: used to denote data within a table row.

It has a closing tag. It is used within <tr>.

<th>: used to denote that the data in between is a header(similar to <td>). It has a closing tag.

```
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dates</th>
<th>Work</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2010-2013</td>
<td>Lead Developer at Tempo App</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010-2013</td>
<td>Researcher at The Institute of Cognitive Neurosciences</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

<thead>:classifies the header of a table.

<tbody>:classifies the body of a table.

-Both have closing tags

Dates	Work
2010-2013	Lead Developer at Tempo App
2010	Researcher at The Institute of Cognitive Neurosciences

This has the same result as the above

code. But, the above method allows us

to isolate the table header and body to

apply different stylings on them using

css and javascript.

```
<table>
<tr>
<th>Dates</th>
<th>Work</th>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010-2013</td>
<td>Lead Developer at Tempo App</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>Researcher at The Institute of Cognitive Neurosciences</td>
</tr>
</table>
```

Summary: <table>: used to denote the start of a table. Has a closing tag. Has Border attribute used to create borders when=1

<tr>: used to denote the start of a table row. It has a closing tag.

<td>: used to denote what goes in in each column of a single row. Used in between <tr>. The first <td>

denotes what the first column will be. The second <td> ..... It has a closing tag.

<th>: used to denote what goes in in each column of a single header row. Used in between <tr>. The first <th>

denotes what the title of the first column will be, the second <th> ..... It has a closing tag.

<thead>:used to classify the header part of a table. Has a closing tag.

<tbody>:used to classify the body part of a table. Has a closing tag.

Topic/Title: -Using HTML Tables for Layout  
-HTML Tables Codes Challenge  
-How to Type Emojis  
-HTML Tables Solution Walkthrough



Keywords/Questions:

Notes:

cell spacing

cellspacing:- a table attribute used to indicate how much space there will be in between table cells. For example we can set it to 20

<tr>

We can use tables to make the layout of our website better for example by placing our text to the right or to the left of our image.

<td>

Accessing emojis in windows for typing:  
-type Win+.

frame

A bit of a review from the last lecture.

-<tr> classifies rows.                      -<td>: classifies columns within rows(<tr>

rules

frame:- a table attribute used to indicate where the outside borders of the table will be shown. frame= "box" indicates all four borders will be shown.

border

frame:- a table attribute used to indicate where the outside borders of the table will be shown. frame= "box" indicates all four borders will be shown.

rules:- a table attribute used to indicate where the inside borders of the table will be shown.

rules= "cols" indicates that there will be a line between columns. rules="rows" ....., rules="all"....

Win+.

```
<h3>Skills</h3>
<table cellspacing="10" frame="box" rules="cols" border="3">
  <tr>
    <td>
      <table cellspacing="10">
        <tr><td>Java</td><td>★★★★★</td></tr>
        <tr><td>Python</td><td>★★★★★</td></tr>
        <tr><td>HTML</td><td>★★★★★</td></tr>
      </table>
    </td>
    <td>
      <table cellspacing="10">
        <tr><td>Web Development</td><td>★★★</td></tr>
        <tr><td>Matlab</td><td>★</td></tr>
        <tr><td>Numpy</td><td>★★★</td></tr>
      </table>
    </td>
  </tr>
</table>
```

Using a table inside a table to form this:

**Skills**

Java	★★★★★	Web Development	★★★
Python	★★★★★	Matlab	★
HTML	★★★★★	Numpy	★★★

Summary:

table attributes:

-cellspacing: adjust spacing b/n table cells.

-frame: decide external borders shown. i.e. box

-rules: decide where the inside borders will be. i.e. rows, cols, all

-border: decides the border width of the border we are going to use.

Win+. : for typing emoji



## Keywords/Questions:

## Notes:

&lt;form&gt;

&lt;form&gt;: used to submit information through our website. It has a closing tag.

&lt;label&gt;

-When we write form and then touch the form button that comes floating

from above we get &lt;form class="" action="index.html" method="post"&gt; &lt;/form&gt;

&lt;input&gt;

-Some of the elements we use within &lt;form&gt; &lt;/form&gt; are:

type="text"

-&lt;label&gt;: used to write the text we want to display before the blank. It has a closing tag.

-&lt;input&gt;: used to input data to the form. It is a self-closing tag.

type="date"

-type: an attribute of input used to designate the type of data we are going to input. E.g. :-

type="password"

-text: used to input texts like our name.

type="color"

-color: used to choose color.

type="range"

-password: can't see what we are inputting. It is seen as .....

-checkbox:

type="radio"

-submit: a submit button

-file: used to submit a file

type="submit"

-date: used to choose a date

type="file"

-range: used to select a range.

-radio: used to select from a collection.

## Summary:

&lt;form&gt;: used to ask for information through our website. It has a closing tag.

&lt;label&gt;: used to write the text we want to display before the blank. It has a closing tag.

&lt;input&gt;: used to ask for input.

-type attribute: denotes the type of input we are going to have:

-text

-checkbox

-file

-color

-range

-date

-password

-radio

-submit



## Keywords/Questions:

## Notes:

&lt;textarea&gt;

&lt;textarea&gt;:- used to create a larger box for inputting text. It needs a closing tag.

-Written as: &lt;textarea name="name" rows=" " cols=" "&gt; : we can input whatever name

type="email"

-We put whatever number the programmer wants for rows and cols to

denote what the width or height of the text input box will be.

-the size of the textbox can be modified to whatever size we want by

name=""

dragging the size of the textbox but the default size would be whatever

the developer/programmer sets it to be.

&lt;form class=" " action="mailto:hale2024@kaist.ac.kr" method="post"&gt;

enctype=text/plain

-We do this to send whatever that is filled in the textarea to my email address.

-When the submit button is hited in our website it opens an emailing tab using the mail application and sends whatever there is in the larger box the one

created by the textarea tag to my email address. For example, if we wrote aaaaaa


in that box. It brings a prompt that requests us to send name=aaaaaa.

not  
recommended

-We can also use just the chrome app to submit the text in the textarea to the

webpage creator. We should go to: Settings&gt;Security and Privacy&gt;Site Settings&gt;

Protocol handlers&gt; Then select sites can ask to handle protocols. Then write

gmail.com on your search engine. Then, when a button like  appears at the

top touch it and allow gmail. If gmail is blocked in protocol handlers, remove it.

## Summary:

&lt;textarea&gt; : used to submit large blocks of info. It has the rows, cols and name attribute.

-written as &lt;textarea name="whatevername we want" rows="" cols=""&gt;default text&lt;/textarea&gt;

&lt;form action="mailto:hale2024@kaist.ac.kr" method="post" enctype="text/plain"&gt;

-posts the message under this to the specified email address.

-using the name attribute with the input or textarea elements makes whatever the input we wrote on the

textarea or input box to be included with the email we are about to send to the web page creator

&lt;input type="email" name="yourEmail"&gt;

-email type makes it check whether what we have written is an email or not.

## Additional Notes

```
<form action="mailto:hale2024@kaist.ac.kr" method="post" enctype="text/plain">
```

–enctype:

–specifies the way the text written in the submit box is sent. If we choose text/plain as our design, a plain text will be sent.

```
<input type="email" name="yourEmail">
```

–email type makes it check whether what we have written is an email or not.

```
<textarea name="yourMessage" rows="" cols="">
```

–our message is sent as yourMessage=sss if we type sss in the textbox and press submit.

<pre>&lt;form class="" action="mailto:hale2024@kaist.ac.kr" method="post" enctype="text/plain"&gt;   &lt;label&gt;Your Name: &lt;/label&gt;   &lt;input type="text" name="yourName"&gt;   &lt;label&gt;Your Email:&lt;/label&gt;   &lt;input type="email" name="yourEmail"&gt;   &lt;br /&gt;   &lt;label&gt;Your Message:&lt;/label&gt;   &lt;textarea name="yourMessage" rows="5" cols="20"&gt;   &lt;/textarea&gt;   &lt;input type="submit"&gt; &lt;/form&gt;</pre>	<div>New Message</div> <div>hale2024@kaist.ac.kr</div> <div>Subject</div> <div><u>yourName=uuu</u> <u>yourEmail=h@gmail.com</u> <u>yourMessage=dddd</u></div>
---	---

–using the name attribute with the input or textarea elements makes whatever the input we wrote on the textarea or input box to be included with the email we are about to send to the web page creator

```
<textarea name="yourMessage" rows=" " cols=""> yes</textarea>
```

–by default displays **yes** in the box. But it is editable



## Keywords/Questions:

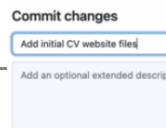
Publish my page

GitHub Pages

Commit changes

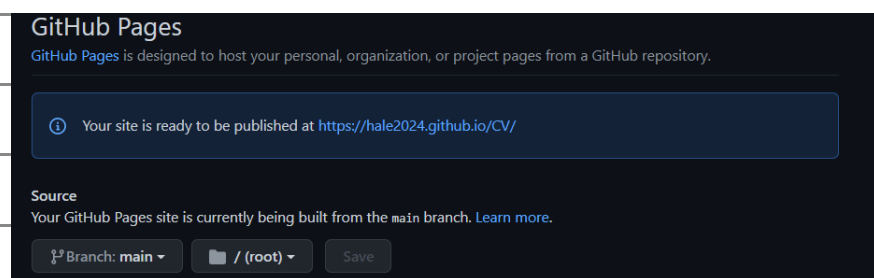
## Notes:

First, create a Github account. Then, create a new repository with the name CV(also tick the "Add a README file" button). Then, click the add file button>upload files. Upload everything in your HTML-Personal Site folder to the repository. Then, write:



Then, write Add initial CV website files under Commit changes.

Then go to settings and select GitHub Pages. Then, go to "Source". N choose main instead of none. Then save. A link will be generated right above between the title GitHub Pages and Source.



If the website wasn't published it or you encounter some 404 error wait for almost 30 minutes and try the link again. The github server may be overloaded.

If you encounter problems with how your website looks or if it isn't uploaded correctly, go to the 6th minute of Angela Yu's Section3-28 video.

## Summary:

Steps to uploading your website

1. Create a github account. Username=hale2024      Email=halleluyah1000000@gmail.com
2. Create a repository CV(also create a readme text together by ticking the box)
3. Drag all my personal site files to the repository
4. Go to Settings>GitHub Pages.
5. Then, go to source and change it from none to main. Then click save.
6. Then you will see a link of your webpage above source.