MIS3690 WEB TECHNOLOGIES

BABSON COLLEGE

TOIM DIVISION

USING ID AND CLASS FOR STYLES BUILDING TABLES WITH HTML STYLIZING TABLES

USING ID AND CLASS

- Using CSS with a generic tag (like `h1` or `p`) causes all h1-elements or p-elements to be stylized the same way.

  - Example: `p{color: red;}` /*all paragraphs on the page will have a red font.*/

- What if you want a specific occurrence of a tag to be stylized differently than other occurrences of the same tag?

- What if you want specific occurrences of different tags to be stylized the same way and different from other occurrences of the same tags?

TAG ID

- Almost any tag can have an id as one of its attributes

- An id should be used only once on a page.

- Think of the id as identifying the tag uniquely

- Examples:

```
<p id="bio">
<h1 id="intro">
```

APPLYING A STYLE TO AN ID

- Syntax: `tag#id {style}`
- Examples:

`p#bio {color:blue}`

- The `<p>` with the `id="bio"` will have a blue colored font

`h1#intro {font-size:24}`

- The `<h1>` with the `id="intro"` will have font-size of 24
- The id style adds to and potentially overrules the tag style

ID EXAMPLE

```
<style type="text/css">

    p#border {border:3px solid red}

 </style>

<body>

    <p>…</p>

    <p>…</p>

    <p id="border">…</p>   <!--only this paragraph will have a border-->

    <p>…</p>

    <p>…</p>

</body>
```

TAG CLASSES

- Almost any tag can have a class as one of its attributes
- A class can be used for one or more tags on a page
  - different from an id – used only once
- Think of a class as a group of tags with similar styles
- Examples:

```
<p class="bordered">
<h1 class ="bordered">
```

APPLYING A STYLE TO A CLASS

- Syntax:

  `tag.class {style}`

  or `.class {style}`

- Examples:

  - `p.me {color:blue}`
    - Every `<p>` with `class="me"` will have a blue colored font

  - `h1.me {font-size:24}`
    - Every `<h1>` with the `class="me"` will have font-size of 24
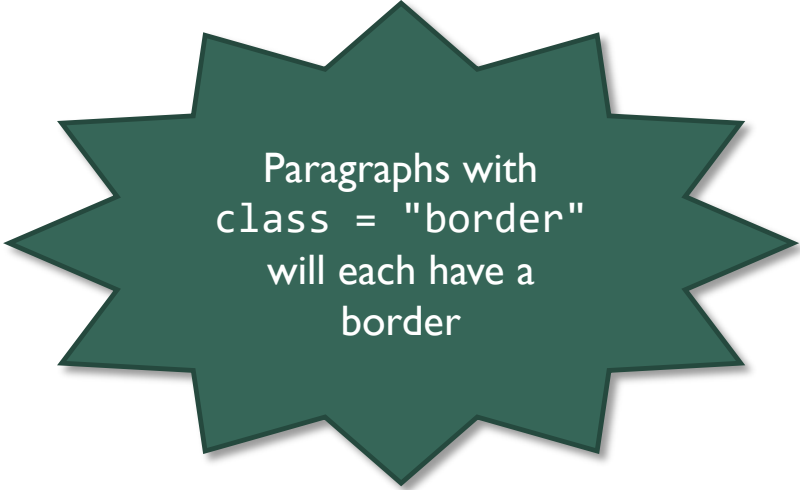
  - `.me {color:blue}`
    - Every tag of any type with `class="me"` will have a blue colored font

```
<html>
  <head>
      <style type="text/css">



      </style>
   </head>
  <body>
  <h1 class="me">I am blue </h1>
    <h2> I am not </h2>
  <p> Neither am I, too bad </p>
  <p class="me"> Hey, I am blue
</p>
    </body>
</html>
```

CLASS EXAMPLE

```
<style type="text/css">
    p.border {border:3px solid red}
</style>
<body>
    <p>…</p>
    <p class="border">…</p>
    <p class="border">…</p>
    <p>…</p>
    <p class="border">…</p>
</body>
```

Paragraphs with class = "border" will each have a border

CS05-INCLASS.HTM

- Please use the file "CS03-InClass.htm", save it as "CS05-InClass.htm".

- Let us use `id` and `class` to format the page further.

- Create a red-colored, dotted border, 3px thick, around just the last quote (the one below the line that says "this paragraph will have a border") – leave the quote's heading out.

- Make the color of the heading "Quote 3 from Winston Churchill" green.

- The following elements must be in blue font, *italicized* and <u>underlined</u>.

  - the first quote (the entire quote),

  - the title of the second quote "Quote Two from Winston Churchill",

  - the entire paragraph about the tiger.

- Save it and commit/push to GitHub.

HTML TABLES

WHY TABLES?

- ■ Allows you to define a structure to display your content.

- ■ Makes it easy to "fit" content (especially, images).

- ■ Allows you to display more content in a page.

TYPES OF HTML TABLES

- Regular tables
    - Each row has the same number of cells
    - Each column has the same number of cells
    - Standard format – the tabular structure
- Irregular tables
    - Each row need not have the same number of cells
    - Each column need not have the same number of cells
    - Gives you more freedom to organize the content of a web page
    - Must "span" rows and/or columns

REGULAR LAYOUT EXAMPLE

Regular Table

Product ID	Product Name	Price
P3765	Whole Wheat- Loaf	$2.80
M6689	Dinner Rolls - 12	$4.60
D3345	Milk -2% - Gal	$3.89
D4467	Milk - Skim - Gal	$4.29

IRREGULAR LAYOUT EXAMPLE

Irregular tables often blend images and text. Generally they don't use borders.

IRREGULAR LAYOUT EXAMPLE

The Truth About Elephants

A baby elephant hanging out with its mom, aunts and great-aunts, and maybe even its grandmother

Why is it so easy for them? Are they better parents? Do they just not worry about every little detail? I've never known a gorilla to read and study carefully seventeen books on bringing up baby g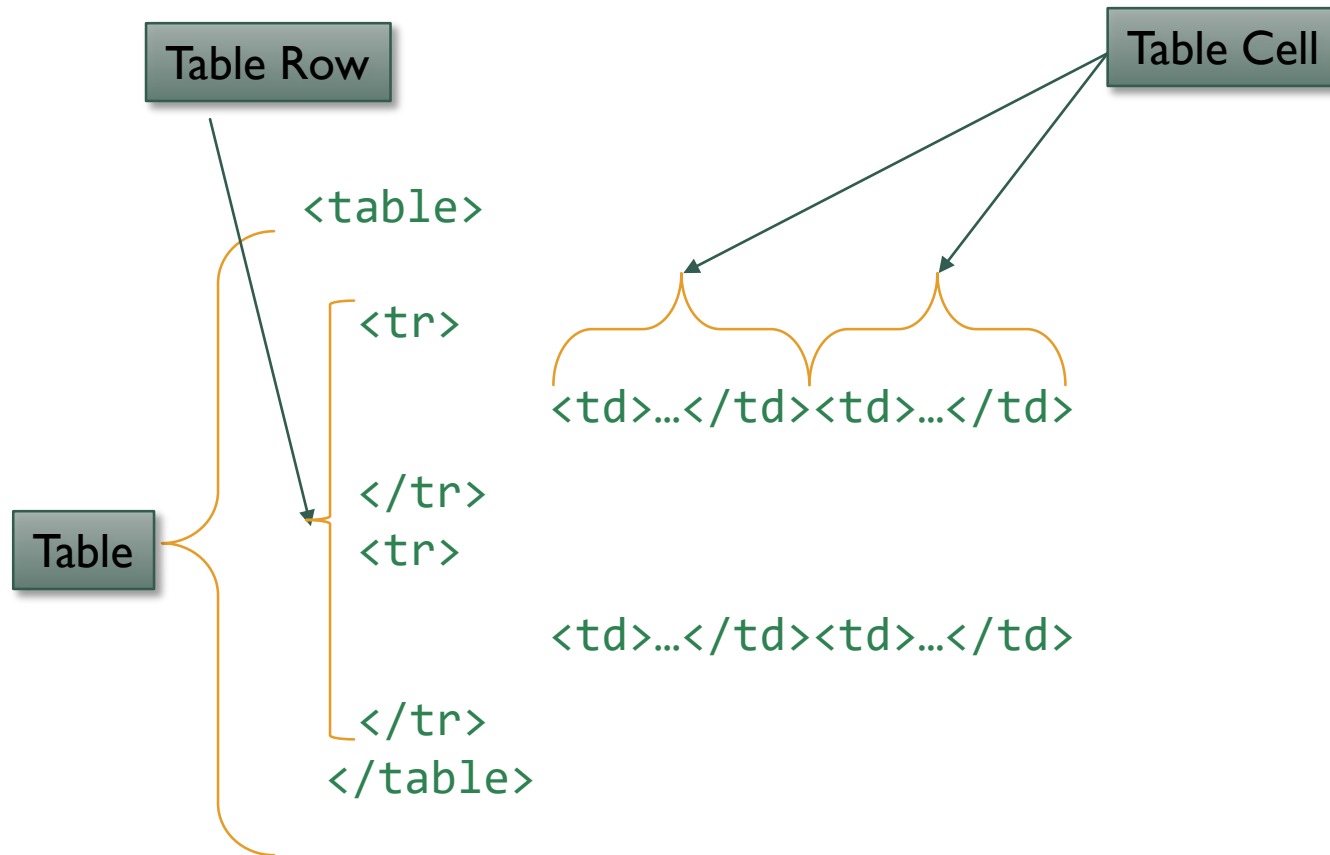orillas. And they seem to know just what to do. They never worry about spoiling their little gorilla babies. They never worry about not having enough time with them. Now, don't get me wrong, I'd rather be human than a gorilla any day. Just imagine.

It's hard to tell what goes through a baby elephant's mind when its mom is trying to put it to sleep. Do you think baby elephants wake up in the middle of the night and cry?

Today in the paper there's a story about a new gorilla that was just born in Franklin Park. Its mom is holding on to it just like any proud human mom. And I have to

There is a table that defines the layout of this page – with rows and columns

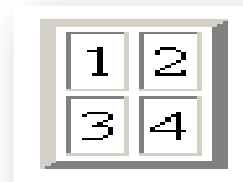# HTML TABLE– MANDATORY TAGS

- `<table>…</table>`

    - Defines table object – should be the outermost

- `<tr>…</tr>`

    - Defines table row – one set for each row

- `<td>…</td>`

    - Defines table cell – one set for each cell.

- Remember: *Table contains rows, rows contain cells with data.*

- In HTML, table *columns* are not explicitly defined. You only define table cells – columns are implicit.
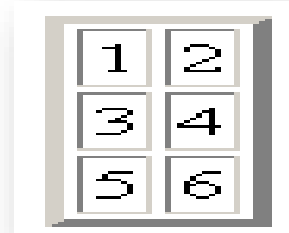
HOW ARE THESE TAGS PLACED?

Table Row

Table Cell

Table

```
<table>

    <tr>

        <td>…</td><td>…</td>

    </tr>
    <tr>

        <td>…</td><td>…</td>

    </tr>
</table>
```

REGULAR TABLES – MORE EXAMPLES

```
<table>
<tr><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr>
<tr><td>3</td><td>4</td></tr>
</table>
```

```
<table>
<tr><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr>
<tr><td>3</td><td>4</td></tr>
<tr><td>5</td><td>6</td></tr>
</table>
```
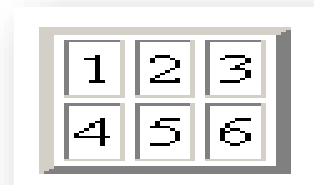
```
<table>
<tr><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td></tr>
<tr><td>4</td><td>5</td><td>6</td></tr>
</table>
```

All these tables have borders defined using CSS – not shown here

CAPTION

- `<caption></caption>` can be used to title a table

- Must be first item in `<table>`

- Appears only in first page printed or shown

CS06-INCLASS.HTM

- Suppose you are CEO of a start-up. You want to create a web page for a catalog of your products.

- The table should have three columns:

    - Product Code; Product Description; and Price.

    - The top row of the table should be a heading saying "Product Code", "Product Description", and "Price".

    - Each subsequent row should provide the value for one of the catalog items.

    - Include four catalog items – data can be made up or use what is on the screen.

- Add a caption.

- Name your file CS06-InClass.htm .

- We will stylize it next.

CSS-STYLES FOR TABLES

- `<table>` tag supports
    - background,
    - border,
    - margin,
    - padding,
    - font,
    - text,
    - positioning styles
- `<td>` tag support all of above except margin and positioning. You may also use the width style.
- `<tr>` tag seems to support only background, font, and text styles

CSS-STYLES FOR TABLES

- To center a table on a page

  - `table {margin-right:auto; margin-left:auto}`

- Width of the table

  - `table {width:600px;}` or `table {width:70%;}`

- Width of individual columns

  - Use CLASS to set width of individual columns

CSS FOR TABLES - EXAMPLE

- **`table`** `{`

  `border:2px solid black;` /*defines the outside border*/

  `font-family: Arial;`

  `color: navy;`

  `width:50%;` /* sets the width of table to 50% of width of web-page*/

  `margin-right:auto; margin-left:auto;` /* centers table on page*/

  `background: url(music.gif); }`

- **`td`** `{`

  `border: 2px solid black;` /* defines the border for each cell*/

  `vertical-align:top;` /* defines the vertical alignment of text in each cell*/

  `text-align:center; }`

- **`tr#top`** `{background-color:yellow; font-weight:bold;}`
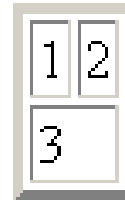
CS06-INCLASS.HTM (CONT.)

- Add styles to the catalog table.

- Save it and commit/push to GitHub.

IRREGULAR TABLES

- Irregular tables have cells that cross over one or more rows or columns

- For a cell that covers two or more columns, use `<td colspan="x">data</td>`, where x is the number of columns spanned

- For a cell that covers two or more rows, use `<td rowspan="x">data</td>`, where x is the number of rows spanned

IRREGULAR TABLES USING "COLSPAN"

```
<table>
<tr><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">3</td></tr>
</table>
```
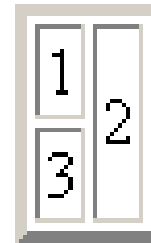
All these tables have borders defined using CSS – not shown here

```
<table>
<tr><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td></tr>
<tr><td>4</td><td colspan="2">5</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">6</td></tr>
</table>
```

IRREGULAR TABLES USING "ROWSPAN"

```
<table>
<tr><td>1</td>
      <td rowspan="2">2</td></tr>
<tr><td>3</td></tr>
</table>
```

All these tables have borders defined using CSS – not shown here

```
<table>
<tr><td>1</td><td>2</td>
      <td rowspan="3">3</td></tr>
<tr><td>4</td><td rowspan="2">5</td></tr>
<tr><td>6</td></tr>
</table>
```

IRREGULAR TABLE EXAMPLE WITH ROWSPAN AND COLSPAN

```
<table>
<tr><td>1</td><td colspan="2">2</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2"> 3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td></tr>
<tr><td>6</td><td>7</td></tr>
</table>
```

All these tables have borders defined using CSS – not shown here

CELL (<td>) ALIGNMENT ATTRIBUTES

- `Vertical-align:` (Vertical Alignment)
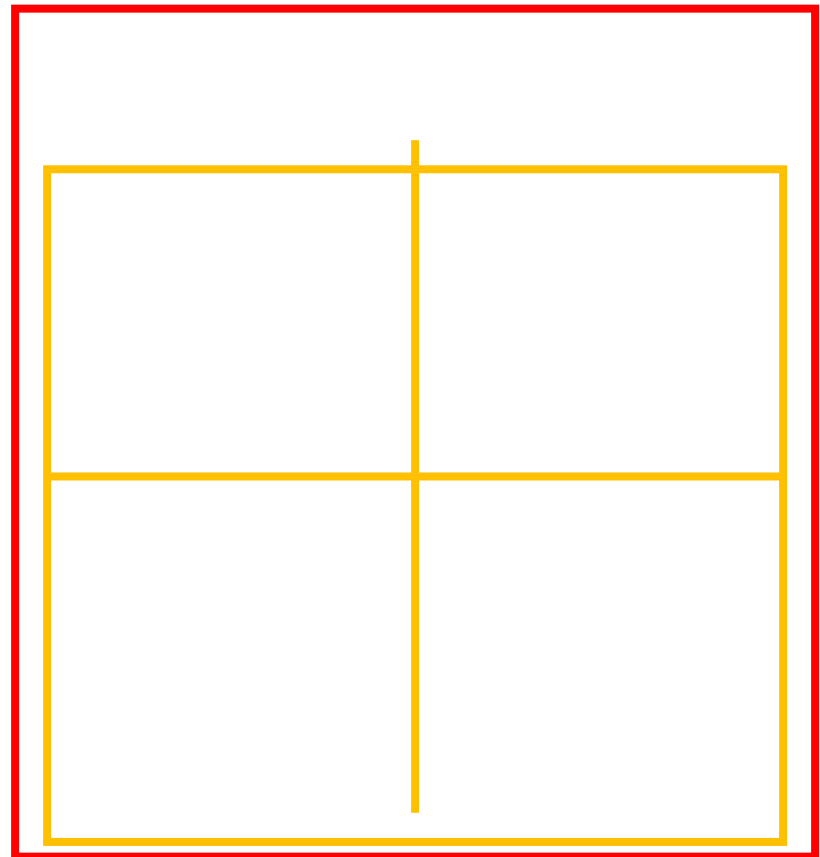 - `top, center, bottom`
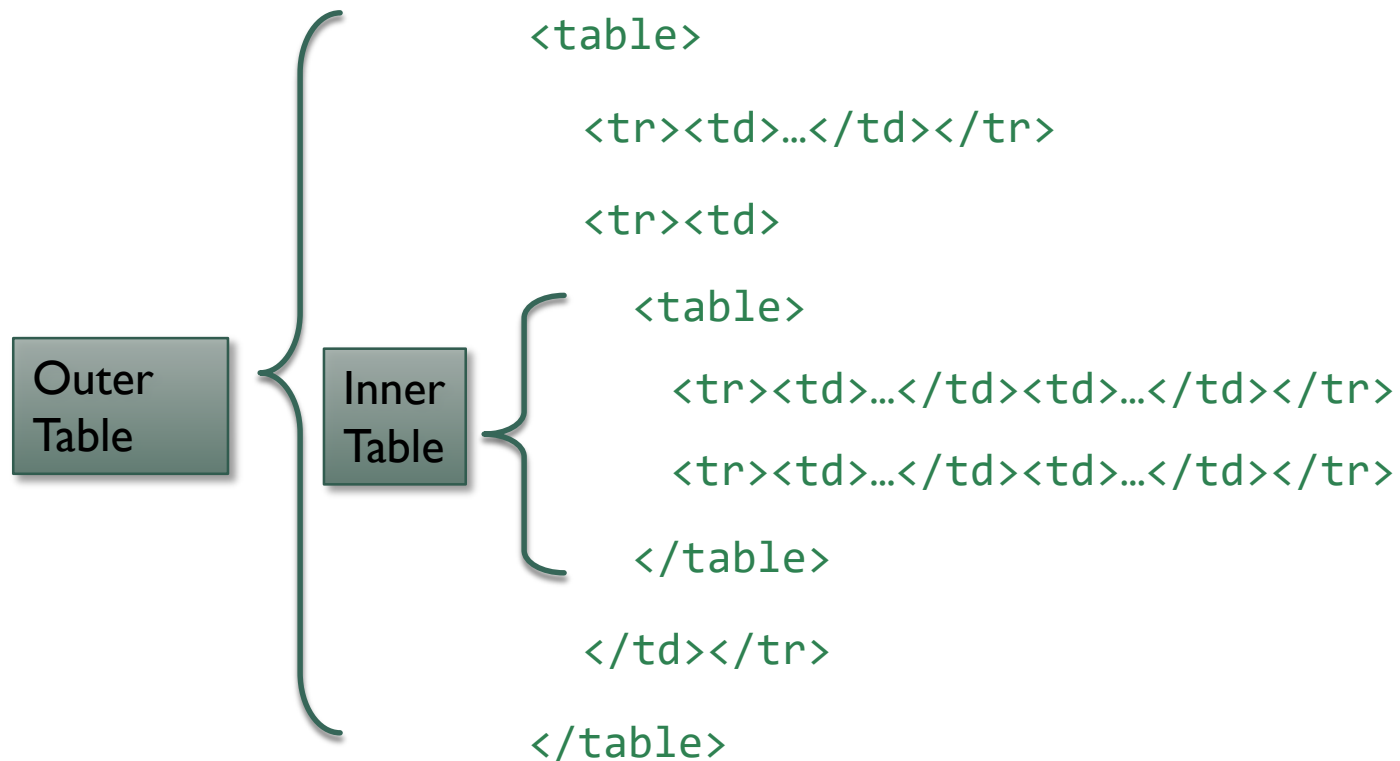
NESTING TABLES

- Outer Table
  - 2 rows, 1 column

- Inner Table
  - 2 rows, 2 columns

NESTING TABLES

```
<table>

    <tr><td>…</td></tr>

    <tr><td>

        <table>

            <tr><td>…</td><td>…</td></tr>

            <tr><td>…</td><td>…</td></tr>

        </table>

    </td></tr>

</table>
```

Outer Table

Inner Table

NEXT ..

- We will walk through the design of this page.

- We can then review the different types of Lists (that may have been covered earlier). Come prepared to ask questions.

The Truth about Elephants

A baby elephant hanging out with its mom, aunts and greataunts, and maybe even its grandmother

It's hard to tell what goes through a baby elephant's mind when its mom is trying to put it to sleep. Do you think baby elephants wake up in the middle of the night and cry? Do their moms and dads take turns getting up with them to rock them back to sleep? How *do* you rock an elephant, anyway?

And what about gorillas? Today in the paper there's a story about a new gorilla that was just born in Franklin Park. Its mom is holding on to it just like any proud human mom. And I have to wonder if they go through as much trauma as that human mom when it comes to sleep, and food, and diapers, and running into the street.

Why is it so easy for them? Are they better parents? Do they just not worry about every little detail? I've never known a gorilla to read and study carefully seventeen books on bringing up baby gorillas. And they seem to know just what to do. They never worry about spoiling their little gorilla babies. They never worry about not having enough time with them. Now, don't get me wrong, I'd rather be human than a gorilla any day. Just imagine having to sit in a zoo. Forget discrete nursing... (Did you figure out yet that while gorillas were on my mind, I could only find a picture of an elephant?