Intermediate HTML – Recitation 4

Resources:
HTML tutorial: http://www.w3schools.com
Use a text editor for editing code and a web browser for viewing the page
** DO NOT use Microsoft Word, or any other tools like FrontPage or Dreamweaver

What are attributes?
-HTML elements can have attributes
-They tell you more about an element
-They go in the opening tag
-They come in name/value pairs like: name="value"
-When we did CLICK ME!, 'href' was the attribute
-Some attributes that can be used for any HTML element are class, id, style, or title

CSS (Cascading Style Sheets):
This is a way of styling elements.. You can style a group of elements together using this method.
1) In the head tag, add <style> tags.
2) Within the style tags, reference the element that you want to style.
   Example: I want to style all of my <h1> tags
   <head>
       <style>
               h1{
                       color: blue;
                       font-size: 100px;
               }
       </style>
   </head>

Lists (2 types – Ordered and Unordered):
Ordered
Unordered
List item

Ordered List Example:

        LIST ITEM 1
        LIST ITEM 2
        LIST ITEM N

 attributes: "1" (number one), "A", "a", "I" (caps i), "i". These are simply ways of ordering your list. <ol **type="a"**>...
Unordered List Example:

```
<ul>
        <li> LIST ITEM 1 </li>
    <li> LIST ITEM 2 </li>
    <li> LIST ITEM N </li>
</ul>
```

Tables:
-Created using <table> tag.
-A table is a collection of rows with each row containing certain number of cells, called data cells.
-To create a table row, use <tr> tag.
-To create a cell within a table row, use <td> (td stands for table data)
** Within each cell you can put data like text, links, images, lists, tables, or other HTML elements

Example:
```
<table>
    <tr>
            <th>Heading 1</th>
            <th>Heading 2</th>
    </tr>
    <tr>
            <td>Content 1</td>
            <td>Content 2</td>
    </tr>
</table>
```

To see stuff, let's style our table using CSS. Between the style tags:
```
table{
    width:300px;
    height:300px;
    border: 2px solid black;
}

th, td{
    border: 1px solid black;
    padding: 10px; //padding controls the space between contents and border
}
```

Now, go back to your table HTML and add in the 'colspan' attribute of <td> for Content 1. It makes a cell span multiple columns: <td colspan="2"> Content 1</td>

You should see the first column get wider.
Similarly, "rowspan" will allow a cell to span multiple rows: <td rowspan="2">...</td>