

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 <a href="<http://www.google.com>">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:

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

Unordered List Example:

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

 attributes (mostly for unordered lists): "1" (number one), "A", "a", "I" (caps i), "i". These are simply ways of ordering your list. <li type="a">LIST ITEM 1

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. The column with content 2 should be shifted off to the right. To fix this problem, add another <th>Heading 3</th> under the other two <th> tags.

Similarly, "rowspan" will allow a cell to span multiple rows.