

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

Inline styling:

Last recitation, we only put things on the page; we didn't move anything around or make anything look pretty. To do those things, we can use the 'style' attribute. Try this:

```
<h1>Hello World!</h1>
```

```
<h1 style="color: blue">Hello World!</h1>
```

```
<h1 style="color: blue; font-size: 100px">Hello World!</h1>
```

Some basic styles are color, background-color, font-family, font-size, etc. Look online for more!

CSS (Cascading Style Sheets) styling:

This is another way of styling elements. Instead of styling elements one by one, 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. In your 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.

Creating Hyperlinks Within the Same Page:

-Make sure you have enough content on the page to try this, or it won't seem like it's working. If you have a small amount of content, try shrinking your page.

-Try this:

1) Under the <body> tag: Go to bottom

2) Above the </body> tag: Go to top