HTML TEXT FORMATTING

- The HTML **** element defines **bold** text, without any extra importance.

EX : This text is bold

RESULT : **This text is bold**

- The HTML **** element defines *italic* text, without any extra importance.

EX : This text is italic

RESULT: *This text is Italic*

- The HTML **** element defines **strong** text, with added semantic "strong" importance.

EX : This text is strong

RESULT : **This text is strong.**

- The HTML **** element defines *emphasized* text, with added semantic importance.

EX : This text is emphasized

RESULT : *This text is emphasized*

"Browsers display as , and as . However, there is a difference in the meaning of these tags: and defines bold and italic text, but and means that the text is "important"

- The HTML **<small>** element defines smaller text:

EX : <h2>HTML <small>small</small> Formatting</h2>

RESULT : HTML small Formatting

- The HTML **<mark>** element defines marked or highlighted text:

```
EX : <h2>HTML <mark>Marked</mark> Formatting</h2>
```

RESULT : **HTML Marked Formatting**

- The HTML **<del>** element defines (removed) text

```
EX : <p>My favorite color is <del>blue</del> red.</p>
```

RESULT : My favorite color is red.

- The HTML **<ins>** element defines inserted (added) text.

```
EX : <p>My favorite <ins>color</ins> is red.</p>
```

RESULT : My favorite color is red.

- The HTML **<sub>** element defines subscripted text.

  ```
  EX : <p>This is <sub>subscripted</sub> text.</p>
  ```

  RESULT : This is subscripted text.

- The HTML **<sup>** element defines superscripted text.

  ```
  EX : <p>This is <sup>superscripted</sup> text.</p>
  ```

  RESULT : This is superscripted text.

- The HTML **<q>** element defines a short quotation. Browsers usually insert quotation marks around the <q> element.

```
EX : <p>WWF's goal is to: <q>Build a future where people live in
harmony with nature.</q></p>
```

RESULT : WWF's goal is to: “Build a future where people live in harmony with nature”.

- The HTML **<blockquote>** element defines a section that is quoted from another source. Browsers usually indent <blockquote> elements.

```
EX : <p>Here is a quote from WWF's website:</p>
<blockquote cite="http://www.worldwildlife.org/who/index.html">
For 50 years, WWF has been protecting the future of nature.
The world's leading conservation organization,
WWF works in 100 countries and is supported by
1.2 million members in the United States and
close to 5 million globally.
</blockquote>
```

RESULT : Here is a quote from WWF's website:

For 50 years, WWF has been protecting the future of nature. The world's leading conservation organization, WWF works in 100 countries and is supported by 1.2 million members in the United States and close to 5 million globally.

- The HTML **<abbr>** element defines an abbreviation or an acronym.

```
EX :<p>The <abbr title="World Health Organization">WHO</abbr> was
founded in 1948.</p>
```

RESULT : The WHO was founded in 1948.

- The HTML **<address>** element defines contact information (author/owner) of a document or an article. The <address> element is usually displayed in italic. Most browsers will add a line break before and after the element.

```
EX : <address>
Written by John Doe.<br>
Visit us at:<br>
Example.com<br>
Box 564, Disneyland<br>
USA
</address>
```

RESULT : *Written by John Doe.*
Visit us at:
Example.com
Box 564, Disneyland
USA

- The HTML **<cite>** element defines the title of a work. Browsers usually display <cite> elements in italic.

```
EX : <p><cite>The Scream</cite> by Edvard Munch. Painted in 1893.</p>
```

RESULT : *The Scream* by Edvard Munch. Painted in 1893.

- The HTML **<bdo>** element defines bi-directional override. The <bdo> element is used to override the current text direction:

```
EX : <bdo dir="rtl">This text will be written from right to left</bdo>
```

RESULT : This text will be written from right to left

- Computer Code

```
EX : <code>
var x = 5;
var y = 6;
document.getElementById("demo").innerHTML = x + y;
</code>
```

```
RESULT : var x = 5; var y = 6;
document.getElementById("demo").innerHTML = x + y;
```

- The HTML **<kbd>** element defines keyboard input

```
EX : <kbd>File | Open...</kbd>
```

```
RESULT : File | Open...
```

- The HTML **<samp>** element defines sample output from a computer program

```
EX : <samp>
demo.example.com login: Apr 12 09:10:17
Linux 2.6.10-grsec+gg3+e+fhs6b+nfs+gr0501+++p3+c4a+gr2b-reslog-v6.189
</samp>

RESULT : demo.example.com login: Apr 12 09:10:17 Linux 2.6.10-
grsec+gg3+e+fhs6b+nfs+gr0501+++p3+c4a+gr2b-reslog-v6.189
```

- The HTML **<code>** element defines a piece of programming code

```
EX:<code>
var x = 5;
var y = 6;
document.getElementById("demo").innerHTML = x + y;
</code>

RESULT : var x = 5; var y = 6;
document.getElementById("demo").innerHTML = x + y;
```

Notice that the <code> element does not preserve extra whitespace and line-breaks.

To fix this, you can put the <code> element inside a **<pre>** element

```
EX : <pre>
<code>
var x = 5;
var y = 6;
document.getElementById("demo").innerHTML = x + y;
</code>
</pre>

RESULT : var x = 5;
var y = 6;
document.getElementById("demo").innerHTML = x + y;
```

- The HTML **<var>** element defines a variable . The variable could be a variable in a mathematical expression or a variable in programming context:

```
EX : Einstein
wrote: <var>E</var> = <var>m</var><var>c</var><sup>2</sup>.

RESULT : Einstein wrote: E = mc2.
```

HTML Comments

Comment tags are used to insert comments in the HTML source code.

- HTML Comment Tags . You can add comments to your HTML source by using the following syntax

```
<!-- Write your comments here -->
```

Notice that there is an exclamation point (!) in the opening tag, but not in the closing tag.

Comments are not displayed by the browser, but they can help document your HTML source code.

With comments you can place notifications and reminders in your HTML:

```
<!-- This is a comment -->

<p>This is a paragraph.</p>

<!-- Remember to add more information here -->
```

Comments are also great for debugging HTML, because you can comment out HTML lines of code, one at a time, to search for errors:

```
<!-- Do not display this at the moment
<img border="0" src="pic_mountain.jpg" alt="Mountain">
-->
```

- Conditional Comments . You might stumble upon conditional comments in HTML

```
<!--[if IE 9]>
    .... some HTML here ....
<![endif]-->
```

Conditional comments defines some HTML tags to be executed by Internet Explorer only.

HTML Colors

In HTML, a color can be specified by using a color name, an RGB value, or a HEX value

Color Names

In HTML, a color can be specified by using a color name

Color	Name
	Red
	Orange
	Yellow
	Cyan
	Blue

RGB Value

In HTML, a color can also be specified as an RGB value, using this formula: rgb(red, green, blue)

Each parameter (red, green, and blue) defines the intensity of the color between 0 and 255.

For example, rgb(255,0,0) is displayed as red, because red is set to its highest value (255) and the others are set to 0.

To display the color black, all color parameters must be set to 0, like this: rgb(0,0,0).

To display the color white, all color parameters must be set to 255, like this: rgb(255,255,255).

Experiment by mixing the RGB values below:

Red	Green	Blue
255	0	0

rgb(255, 0, 0)

Example

Color	RGB
	rgb(255,0,0)
	rgb(255,255,0)
	rgb(0,255,0)
	rgb(0,255,255)
	rgb(0,0,255)

Shades of gray are often defined using equal values for all the 3 light sources:

Example

Color	RGB
	rgb(0,0,0)
	rgb(90,90,90)
	rgb(128,128,128)
	rgb(200,200,200)
	rgb(255,255,255)

HEX Value

In HTML, a color can also be specified using a hexadecimal value in the form: #RRGGBB, where RR (red), GG (green) and BB (blue) are hexadecimal values between 00 and FF (same as decimal 0-255).

For example, #FF0000 is displayed as red, because red is set to its highest value (FF) and the others are set to the lowest value (00).

Example

Color	HEX
	#FF0000
	#FFFF00
	#00FF00
	#00FFFF
	#0000FF

Shades of gray are often defined using equal values for all the 3 light sources:

Example

Color	HEX
	#000000
	#404040

	#808080
	#CCCCCC
	#FFFFFF

HTML Styles – CSS=STYLES AND COLORS

- Styling HTML with CSS

CSS stands for **C**ascading **S**tyle **S**heets.

CSS describes **how HTML elements are to be displayed on screen, paper, or in other media**.

CSS **saves a lot of work**. It can control the layout of multiple web pages all at once.

CSS can be added to HTML elements in 3 ways:

- **Inline** - by using the style attribute in HTML elements
- **Internal** - by using a <style> element in the <head> section
- **External** - by using an external CSS file

The most common way to add CSS, is to keep the styles in separate CSS files. However, here we will use inline and internal styling, because this is easier to demonstrate, and easier for you to try it yourself.

Tip: You can learn much more about CSS in our CSS Tutorial.

- Inline CSS

An inline CSS is used to apply a unique style to a single HTML element.
An inline CSS uses the style attribute of an HTML element.
This example sets the text color of the <h1> element to blue:

```
EX: <h1 style="color:blue;">This is a Blue Heading</h1>
```
RESULT : This is a Blue Heading

- Internal CSS

An internal CSS is used to define a style for a single HTML page.
An internal CSS is defined in the <head> section of an HTML page, within a <style> element:

```
 EX: <!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
body {background-color: powderblue;}
h1   {color: blue;}
p    {color: red;}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h1>This is a heading</h1>
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

RESULT : **This is a heading**

This is a paragraph.

- External CSS

An external style sheet is used to define the style for many HTML pages.
With an external style sheet, you can change the look of an entire web site, by changing one file!
To use an external style sheet, add a link to it in the <head> section of the HTML page:

```
EX : <!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
  <link rel="stylesheet" href="styles.css">
</head>
<body>

<h1>This is a heading</h1>
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

RESULT : This is a heading

This is a paragraph.

An external style sheet can be written in any text editor. The file must not contain any HTML code, and must be saved with a .css extension.
Here is how the "styles.css" looks:

```
EX : body {
    background-color: powderblue;
}
h1 {
    color: blue;
}
p {
    color: red;
}
```

CSS Fonts

The CSS **color** property defines the text color to be used.
The CSS **font-family** property defines the font to be used.
The CSS **font-size** property defines the text size to be used.

```
EX : <!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
h1 {
```

```
    color: blue;
    font-family: verdana;
    font-size: 300%;
}
p  {
    color: red;
    font-family: courier;
    font-size: 160%;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h1>This is a heading</h1>
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

RESULT :

This is a heading

This is a paragraph.

- CSS Border

The CSS **border** property defines a border around an HTML element:

```
EX : p {
    border: 1px solid powderblue;
}
```

RESULT :

This is a heading

This is a paragraph.

This is a paragraph.

This is a paragraph.

- CSS Padding

The CSS **padding** property defines a padding (space) between the text and the border:

```
EX : p {
    border: 1px solid powderblue;
    padding: 30px;
}
```

RESULT :

This is a heading

This is a paragraph.

This is a paragraph.

This is a paragraph.

- # CSS Margin

The CSS **margin** property defines a margin (space) outside the border:

```
EX : p {
    border: 1px solid powderblue;
    margin: 50px;
}
```

RESULT :

This is a heading

This is a paragraph.

This is a paragraph.

This is a paragraph.

- # The id Attribute

To define a specific style for one special element, add an id attribute to the element:

```
EX : <p id="p01">I am different</p>
```

RESULT :

This is a heading

This is a paragraph.

This is a paragraph.

This is a paragraph.

then define a style for the element with the specific id:

```
EX : #p01 {
    color: blue;
}
```

RESULT :

This is a paragraph.

This is a paragraph.

I am different.

Note: The id of an element should be unique within a page, so the id selector is used to select one unique element!

The class Attribute

To define a style for a special type of elements, add a class attribute to the element:

```
EX : <p class="error">I am different</p>
```

then define a style for the elements with the specific class:

```
EX :p.error {
    color: red;
}
```

RESULT :

This is a paragraph.

This is a paragraph.

I am different.

This is a paragraph.

I am different too

External References

External style sheets can be referenced with a full URL or with a path relative to the current web page.

This example uses a full URL to link to a style sheet:

```
EX :
<link rel="stylesheet" href="https://www.w3schools.com/html/styles.css
">
```

RESULT :

This is a heading

This is a paragraph.

This example links to a style sheet located in the html folder on the current web site:

```
EX : <link rel="stylesheet" href="/html/styles.css">
```

RESULT :

This is a heading

This is a paragraph.

This example links to a style sheet located in the same folder as the current page:

```
EX : <link rel="stylesheet" href="styles.css">
```

RESULT :

This is a heading

This is a paragraph.

You can read more about file paths in the chapter HTML File Paths

Chapter Summary

- Use the HTML **style** attribute for inline styling
- Use the HTML **<style>** element to define internal CSS
- Use the HTML **<link>** element to refer to an external CSS file
- Use the HTML **<head>** element to store <style> and <link> elements
- Use the CSS **color** property for text colors
- Use the CSS **font-family** property for text fonts
- Use the CSS **font-size** property for text sizes
- Use the CSS **border** property for borders

- Use the CSS **padding** property for space inside the border
- Use the CSS **margin** property for space outside the border

HTML Style Tags

Tag	Description
<style>	Defines style information for an HTML document
<link>	Defines a link between a document and an external resource

- ## HTML Links

Links are found in nearly all web pages. Links allow users to click their way from page to page.

* HTML Links - Hyperlinks

-HTML links are hyperlinks.
-You can click on a link and jump to another document.
-When you move the mouse over a link, the mouse arrow will turn into a little hand

Note: A link does not have to be text. It can be an image or any other HTML element.

HTML Links - Syntax

In HTML, links are defined with the **<a>** tag:

```
EX : <a href="url">link text</a>

EX : <a href="https://www.w3schools.com/html/">Visit our HTML tutorial</a>

RESULT :
```

Visit our HTML tutorial

The **href** attribute specifies the destination address (https://www.w3schools.com/html/) of the link.

The **link text** is the visible part (Visit our HTML tutorial).

Clicking on the link text will send you to the specified address.

Note: Without a forward slash on subfolder addresses, you might generate two requests to the server. Many servers will automatically add a forward slash to the address, and then create a new request.

Local Links

The example above used an absolute URL (A full web address).

A local link (link to the same web site) is specified with a relative URL (without http://www....).

```
EX : <a href="html_images.asp">HTML Images</a>
```

HTML Link Colors

By default, a link will appear like this (in all browsers):

- An unvisited link is underlined and blue
- A visited link is underlined and purple
- An active link is underlined and red

You can change the default colors, by using styles:

```
<style>
a:link    {color:green; background-color:transparent; text-
decoration:none}
a:visited {color:pink; background-color:transparent; text-
decoration:none}
a:hover   {color:red; background-color:transparent; text-
decoration:underline}
a:active  {color:yellow; background-color:transparent; text-
decoration:underline}
</style>
```

HTML Links - The target Attribute

The **target** attribute specifies where to open the linked document.

The target attribute can have one of the following values:

- _blank - Opens the linked document in a new window or tab
- _self - Opens the linked document in the same window/tab as it was clicked (this is default)
- _parent - Opens the linked document in the parent frame
- _top - Opens the linked document in the full body of the window
- framename - Opens the linked document in a named frame

This example will open the linked document in a new browser window/tab:

```
EX : <a href="https://www.w3schools.com/" target="_blank">Visit
W3Schools!</a>
```

RESULT : The image is a link. You can click on it.

Visit W3Schools!

We have added "border:0" to prevent IE9 (and earlier) from displaying a border around the image

Tip: If your webpage is locked in a frame, you can use target="_top" to break out of the frame:

```
EX : <a href="https://www.w3schools.com/html/" target="_top">HTML5
tutorial!</a>
```

RESULT :

The image is a link. You can click on it.

HTML5 tutorial!

We have added "border:0" to prevent IE9 (and earlier) from displaying a border around the image.

HTML Links - Image as Link

It is common to use images as links:

```
EX : <a href="default.asp">
  <img src="smiley.gif" alt="HTML
tutorial" style="width:42px;height:42px;border:0;">
</a>
```

RESULT :

The image is a link. You can click on it.

We have added "border:0" to prevent IE9 (and earlier) from displaying a border around the image.

Note: border:0; is added to prevent IE9 (and earlier) from displaying a border around the image (when the image is a link).

- # HTML Links - Create a Bookmark

HTML bookmarks are used to allow readers to jump to specific parts of a Web page.

Bookmarks can be useful if your webpage is very long.

To make a bookmark, you must first create the bookmark, and then add a link to it.

When the link is clicked, the page will scroll to the location with the bookmark.

Example

First, create a bookmark with the id attribute:

```
EX : <h2 id="tips">Useful Tips Section</h2>
```

Then, add a link to the bookmark ("Useful Tips Section"), from within the same page:

```
EX : <a href="#tips">Visit the Useful Tips Section</a>
```

Or, add a link to the bookmark ("Useful Tips Section"), from another page:

```
EX : <a href="html_tips.html#tips">Visit the Useful Tips Section</a>
```

- # External Paths

External pages can be referenced with a full URL or with a path relative to the current web page.

This example uses a full URL to link to a web page:

```
EX : <a href="https://www.w3schools.com/html/default.asp">HTML
tutorial</a>
```

RESULT : HTML tutorial

This example links to a page located in the html folder on the current web site:

```
EX : <a href="/html/default.asp">HTML tutorial</a>
```

RESULT : HTML tutorial

Chapter Summary

- Use the **<a>** element to define a link
- Use the **href** attribute to define the link address
- Use the **target** attribute to define where to open the linked document
- Use the **<img>** element (inside <a>) to use an image as a link
- Use the **id** attribute (id="*value*") to define bookmarks in a page
- Use the **href** attribute (href="#*value*") to link to the bookmark

HTML Link Tags

Tag	Description
<a>	Defines a hyperlink

HTML Images

JPG , GIF & PNG

```
EX : <!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<h2>Spectacular Mountain</h2>
<img src="pic_mountain.jpg" alt="Mountain
View" style="width:304px;height:228px;">

</body>
</html>
```

RESULT :

Spectacular Mountain

HTML Images Syntax

In HTML, images are defined with the **<img>** tag.
The <img> tag is empty, it contains attributes only, and does not have a closing tag.
The src attribute specifies the URL (web address) of the image:

```
EX : <img src="url" alt="some_text" style="width:width;height:height;">
```

- The alt Attribute

The alt attribute provides an alternate text for an image, if the user for some reason cannot view it (because of slow connection, an error in the src attribute, or if the user uses a screen reader).

If a browser cannot find an image, it will display the value of the alt attribute:

```
EX : <img src="wrongname.gif" alt="HTML5
Icon" style="width:128px;height:128px;">

RESULT :
```

If a browser cannot find an image, it will display the alternate text:

HTML5 Icon

- ## HTML Screen Readers

A screen reader is a software program that reads the HTML code, converts the text, and allows the user to "listen" to the content. Screen readers are useful for people who are blind, visually impaired, or learning disabled.

- ## Image Size - Width and Height

You can use the **style** attribute to specify the width and height of an image. The values are specified in pixels (use px after the value):

```
EX : <img src="html5.gif" alt="HTML5
Icon" style="width:128px;height:128px;">

RESULT:
```

Alternatively, you can use the **width** and **height** attributes. Here, the values are specified in pixels by default:

```
EX : <img src="html5.gif" alt="HTML5 Icon" width="128" height="128">

RESULT :
```

Note: Always specify the width and height of an image. If width and height are not specified, the page will flicker while the image loads.

- Width and Height, or Style?

Both the width, height, and style attributes are valid in HTML5.

However, we suggest using the style attribute. It prevents internal or external styles sheets from changing the original size of images:

```
EX: <!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
img {
    width:100%;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<img src="html5.gif" alt="HTML5
Icon" style="width:128px;height:128px;">
<img src="html5.gif" alt="HTML5 Icon" width="128" height="128">

</body>
</html>
```

RESULT:

It is better to use the style attribute to set the width and height of an image (instead of using the width and height attributes), because it prevents internal or external styles sheets to change the original size of an image:

Using the style attribute:

Using the width and height attributes:

- ## Images in Another Folder

If not specified, the browser expects to find the image in the same folder as the web page.

However, it is common to store images in a sub-folder. You must then include the folder name in the src attribute:

```
EX : <img src="/images/html5.gif" alt="HTML5
Icon" style="width:128px;height:128px;">
```

RESULT:

- ## Images on Another Server

Some web sites store their images on image servers.

Actually, you can access images from any web address in the world:

```
EX :
<img src="https://www.w3schools.com/images/w3schools_green.jpg" alt="W
3Schools.com">
```

RESULT :

- ## Animated Images

The GIF standard allows animated images:

```
EX : <img src="programming.gif" alt="Computer
Man" style="width:48px;height:48px;"
```

RESULT :

The GIF standard allows moving images.

Note that the syntax of inserting animated images is no different from non-animated images.

- ## Using an Image as a Link

To use an image as a link, simply nest the <img> tag inside the <a> tag:

```
EX : <a href="default.asp">
  <img src="smiley.gif" alt="HTML
tutorial" style="width:42px;height:42px;border:0;">
</a>
```

RESULT :

The image is a link. You can click on it.

Add "border:0;" to prevent IE9 (and earlier) from displaying a border around the image.

Note: border:0; is added to prevent IE9 (and earlier) from displaying a border around the image (when the image is a link).

- ## Image Floating

Use the CSS **float** property to let the image float to the right or to the left of a text:

```
EX : <p><img src="smiley.gif" alt="Smiley
face"style="float:right;width:42px;height:42px;">
The image will float to the right of the text.</p>

<p><img src="smiley.gif" alt="Smiley
face"style="float:left;width:42px;height:42px;">
The image will float to the left of the text.</p>

RESULT :
```

Float the image to the right:

 A paragraph with a floating image. A paragraph with a floating image. A paragraph with a floating image.

Float the image to the left:

 A paragraph with a floating image. A paragraph with a floating image. A paragraph with a floating image.

Please use the CSS float property. The align attribute is deprecated in HTML 4, and not supported in HTML5.

- Image Maps

Use the <map> tag to define an image-map. An image-map is an image with clickable areas.

The name attribute of the <map> tag is associated with the <img>'s usemap attribute and creates a relationship between the image and the map.

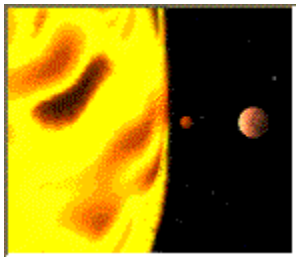
The <map> tag contains a number of <area> tags, that defines the clickable areas in the image-map:

```
EX :
<img src="planets.gif" alt="Planets" usemap="#planetmap" style="width:
145px;height:126px;">

<map name="planetmap">
  <area shape="rect" coords="0,0,82,126" alt="Sun" href="sun.htm">
  <area shape="circle" coords="90,58,3" alt="Mercury" href="mercur.htm
">
  <area shape="circle" coords="124,58,8" alt="Venus" href="venus.htm">
</map>
```

RESULT :

Click on the sun or on one of the planets to watch it closer:



Chapter Summary

- Use the HTML **<img>** element to define an image
- Use the HTML **src** attribute to define the URL of the image
- Use the HTML **alt** attribute to define an alternate text for an image, if it cannot be displayed
- Use the HTML **width** and **height** attributes to define the size of the image

- Use the CSS **width** and **height** properties to define the size of the image (alternatively)
- Use the CSS **float** property to let the image float
- Use the HTML **<map>** element to define an image-map
- Use the HTML **<area>** element to define the clickable areas in the image-map
- Use the HTML <img>'s element **usemap** attribute to point to an image-map

HTML Tables

HTML Table Example

Company	Contact	Country
Alfreds Futterkiste	Maria Anders	Germany
Centro comercial Moctezuma	Francisco Chang	Mexico
Ernst Handel	Roland Mendel	Austria
Island Trading	Helen Bennett	UK
Laughing Bacchus Winecellars	Yoshi Tannamuri	Canada
Magazzini Alimentari Riuniti	Giovanni Rovelli	Italy

Defining an HTML Table

An HTML table is defined with the **<table>** tag.

Each table row is defined with the **<tr>** tag. A table header is defined with the **<th>** tag. By default, table headings are bold and centered. A table data/cell is defined with the **<td>** tag.

```
EX : <table style="width:100%">
  <tr>
    <th>Firstname</th>
    <th>Lastname</th>
    <th>Age</th>
  </tr>
  <tr>
```

```
    <td>Jill</td>
    <td>Smith</td>
    <td>50</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>Eve</td>
    <td>Jackson</td>
    <td>94</td>
  </tr>
</table>
```

RESULT :

FirstName	lastname	Age
Jill	Smith	50
Eve	Jackson	94
John	Doe	80

The <td> elements are the data containers of the table.
They can contain all sorts of HTML elements; text, images, lists, other tables, etc.

- ## HTML Table - Adding a Border

If you do not specify a border for the table, it will be displayed without borders.

A border is set using the CSS **border** property:

```
EX : table, th, td {
    border: 1px solid black;
}
```

RESULT :

Firstname	Lastname	Age
Jill	Smith	50
Eve	Jackson	94
John	Doe	80

Remember to define borders for both the table and the table cells.

- ## HTML Table - Collapsed Borders

If you want the borders to collapse into one border, add the CSS **border-collapse** property:

```
EX : table, th, td {
    border: 1px solid black;
    border-collapse: collapse;
}
```

RESULT :

Firstname	Lastname	Age
Jill	Smith	50
Eve	Jackson	94
John	Doe	80

- ## HTML Table - Adding Cell Padding

Cell padding specifies the space between the cell content and its borders.

If you do not specify a padding, the table cells will be displayed without padding.

To set the padding, use the CSS **padding** property:

```
EX : th, td {
    padding: 15px;
}
```

RESULT :

Firstname	Lastname	Age
Jill	Smith	50

Eve	Jackson	94
John	Doe	80

Try to change the padding to 5px.

- ## HTML Table - Adding Border Spacing

Border spacing specifies the space between the cells.
To set the border spacing for a table, use the CSS **border-spacing** property:

```
EX : table {
    border-spacing: 5px;
}
```

RESULT :

Firstname	Lastname	Age
Jill	Smith	50
Eve	Jackson	94
John	Doe	80

Try to change the border-spacing to 5px.

NOTE: If the table has collapsed borders, border-spacing has no effect.

- ## HTML Table - Cells that Span Many Columns

To make a cell span more than one column, use the **colspan** attribute:

```
EX : <table style="width:100%">
  <tr>
    <th>Name</th>
    <th colspan="2">Telephone</th>
```

```
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>Bill Gates</td>
    <td>55577854</td>
    <td>55577855</td>
  </tr>
</table>
```

RESULT :

Cell that spans two columns:

Name	**Telephone**	
Bill Gates	55577854	55577855

- HTML Table - Cells that Span Many Rows

To make a cell span more than one row, use the **rowspan** attribute:

```
EX : <table style="width:100%">
  <tr>
    <th>Name:</th>
    <td>Bill Gates</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <th rowspan="2">Telephone:</th>
    <td>55577854</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>55577855</td>
  </tr>
</table>
```

RESULT :

Cell that spans two rows:

Name:	Bill Gates

Telephone:	55577854
	55577855

*HTML Table - Adding a Caption

To add a caption to a table, use the **<caption>** tag:

```
EX : <table style="width:100%">
  <caption>Monthly savings</caption>
  <tr>
    <th>Month</th>
    <th>Savings</th>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>January</td>
    <td>$100</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>February</td>
    <td>$50</td>
  </tr>
</table>

RESULT :
```

MONTHLY SAVINGS

Month	Savings
January	$100
February	$50

Note: The <caption> tag must be inserted immediately after the <table> tag.

- ## A Special Style for One Table

To define a special style for a special table, add an **id** attribute to the table

```
Ex : <table id="t01">
  <tr>
    <th>Firstname</th>
    <th>Lastname</th>
    <th>Age</th>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>Eve</td>
    <td>Jackson</td>
    <td>94</td>
  </tr>
</table>
```

RESULT :

Firstname	Lastname	Age
Jill	Smith	50
Eve	Jackson	94
John	Doe	80

Firstname	Lastname	Age
Jill	Smith	50
Eve	Jackson	94
John	Doe	80

Now you can define a special style for this table:

```
EX : table#t01 {
    width: 100%;
    background-color: #f1f1c1;
}
```

And add more styles:

```
EX : table#t01 tr:nth-child(even) {
    background-color: #eee;
}
table#t01 tr:nth-child(odd) {
    background-color: #fff;
}
table#t01 th {
    color: white;
    background-color: black;
}
```

RESULT :

Firstname	Lastname	Age
Jill	Smith	50
Eve	Jackson	94
John	Doe	80

Firstname	Lastname	Age
Jill	Smith	50
Eve	Jackson	94
John	Doe	80

Chapter Summary

- Use the HTML **<table>** element to define a table
- Use the HTML **<tr>** element to define a table row
- Use the HTML **<td>** element to define a table data
- Use the HTML **<th>** element to define a table heading
- Use the HTML **<caption>** element to define a table caption
- Use the CSS **border** property to define a border
- Use the CSS **border-collapse** property to collapse cell borders
- Use the CSS **padding** property to add padding to cells
- Use the CSS **text-align** property to align cell text
- Use the CSS **border-spacing** property to set the spacing between cells
- Use the **colspan** attribute to make a cell span many columns
- Use the **rowspan** attribute to make a cell span many rows
- Use the **id** attribute to uniquely define one table