

HTML Table Tag

- We all are familiar with the concept of tables with rows and columns. But how would you create a table in a website?
- HTML table tag family displays a table in a webpage.
- It's similar like the structure of a matrix with proper rows and columns.
- This type of structure with rows and columns is very helpful in representing data in an organized manner. The tabular form of data creates a good impression on user.



```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<HTML>
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <title> HTML Table </title>
</head>
<body>
<table>
<tr>
  <th> Name </th>
  <th> Salary </th>
  <th> Age </th>
</tr>
<tr>
  <td> Talent </td>
  <td> Rs. 4,00,000 </td>
  <td> 50 </td>
</tr>
<tr>
  <td> Rohit </td>
  <td> Rs. 15,00,000 </td>
  <td> 22 </td>
</tr>
</table>
</body>
</html>
```



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HTML Table Row tag <tr>

HTML table row is defined by <tr> tag. It is a paired tag with </tr> as a closing tag. Whatever written between these tags will be displayed in a single row of the table.

To create a new row, add another <tr> tag after closing the previous one.

HTML Table header tag <th>

HTML table header is a special case of a table row.

It starts with <th> tag and ends with </th> tag. The difference between a row and a heading is that text written inside <th> tags is displayed in bold font, and centered aligned by the browser. Because of its properties this tag is used only for writing headings in the table.



HTML Table cell tag <td>

HTML table cell is defined by <td> tag. It is a paired tag with </td> as a closing tag. Each pair of these tags represents a cell in a row.

It can only be used inside <tr> or <td> tags. After declaring rows, the <td> tags are used to enter data in the table. Whatever is written inside the <td> and </td> tags will be displayed by the browser in the tables as it is.

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HTML Table Attributes

HTML table border Attribute

HTML table border attribute is used to specify borders in a table. It means that, by default the borders in the table are hidden and if you don't specify borders then your table will only display data but there would be no border.

The table border attribute has two values 0 and 1. 0 means no border and 1 means visible borders. You can also increase the values to 2, 3, 4, etc. it will increase the width of the border.

There are two ways to specify border for HTML tables:

1. By border attribute of table in HTML.
2. By CSS borders property.



```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <title> HTML Table Border Attribute </title>
</head>
<body>
<table border="1" width="100%">
<tr>
  <th> Name </th>
  <th> Salary </th>
  <th> Age </th>
</tr>
<tr>
  <td> Talent </td>
  <td> Rs. 12,00,000 </td>
  <td> 50 </td>
</tr>
</table>
</body>
</html>
```



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HTML Table Cellpadding and Cellspacing attributes

HTML table "cellpadding" and "Cellspacing" attributes are used to adjust the padding and margins in within table cells.

HTML Table Cellpadding attribute

The Cellpadding attribute is used to specify the space between the content of the cell and its borders. It provides padding to the content in the cell.

As you increase the value, the space between the cell's content and its border also increases. The default value of cellpadding is taken in pixels by browsers. The cellpadding is applied to all the four sides of the content. The value can also be defined in percentages.

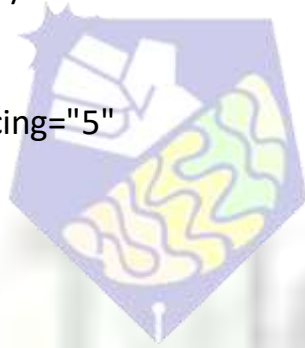
Cellspacing attribute

The Cellspacing attribute is used to specify the space between the cells of the table. Its value can be in pixels or in percentages. It is applied to all the sides of the cells.

Note: These two attributes are no longer a part of HTML 5. So, it is better to use CSS to color the tables.




```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <title> HTML Table Cellpadding Attribute </title>
</head>
<body>
<table border="1" cellpadding="5" cellspacing="5"
style="width:100%">
  <tr>
    <th>Name</th>
    <th>Salary</th>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>Talent</td>
    <td>50000</td>
  </tr>
</table>
</body>
</html>
```



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HTML table Caption attribute

HTML table caption attribute defines a caption to the table. It gets displayed with table as its name.

To add a caption to a table, use the `<caption>` tag.

A caption can be aligned around the table by using align attribute with values - left/right/top/bottom.

The default alignment is top.

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```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <title> HTML Table Caption Attribute </title>
</head>
<body>
<table>
  <caption>Monthly savings</caption>
  <tr>
    <th>Month</th>
    <th>Savings</th>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>January</td>
    <td>$100</td>
  </tr>
</table>
</body>
</html>
```



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HTML Font Tag

HTML Font Tag plays a significant role in developing more user-friendly websites and increasing content readability.

Font face and color depend entirely on the computer and the browser used to view the page, but we can use the HTML `` tag to add style, size, and color to the text on your website.

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HTML Font Tag Attributes

HTML Font Tag has three attributes called size, color, and face to customize the Font.

To change any of the font attributes at any time within your webpage, use the tag.

The text that follows will remain switched until you close with the tag.

How to change the html font size?

We can set html font size using size attribute.

The range of accepted values is from 1 to 7.

The default font size of a font is 3.



```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <title> HTML Font Size </title>
</head>
<body>
  <font size="1">Hello Talent Battle</font>
  <font size="2"> Hello Talent Battle </font>
  <font size="3"> Hello Talent Battle </font>
  <font size="4"> Hello Talent Battle </font>
  <font size="5"> Hello Talent Battle </font>
  <font size="6"> Hello Talent Battle </font>
  <font size="7"> Hello Talent Battle </font>
</body>
</html>
```



The Font Face

You can set font face using 'face' attribute but be aware that if the user viewing the page doesn't have the Font installed, they will not see it.

Instead, the user will see the default font style.

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```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <title>HTML Font Face Attribute </title>
</head>
<body>
  <font face="Times New Roman" size="5">Talent Battle</font>
  <font face="Verdana" size="5"> Talent Battle </font>
  <font face="Comic sans MS" size="5"> Talent Battle </font>
</body>
</html>
```

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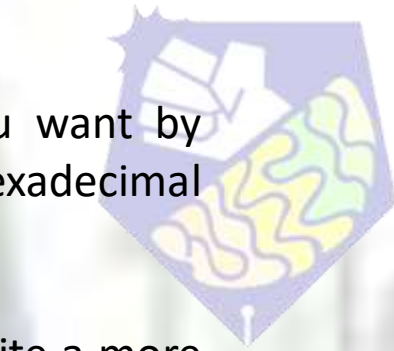
HTML Font Color Tag

HTML font color tag can be set using the color attribute.

You can specify the color you want by either the color name or by hexadecimal code for that color.

The text color makes the website a more attractive look.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <title>HTML Font Color</title>
</head>
<body>
  <font color="blue">This text is in Blue</font><br />
  <font color="green">This text is Green</font>
</body>
</html>
```



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Ordered List in HTML

This list is created by using `` tag.

Any series can be used to order the elements, like series of digits, alphabets, roman numerals, etc.

All these series gets increased by one with every new element entered in the list.

Ex.-For a numbered order list, the numbering starts at one and is incremented by one for each successive ordered list element tagged with ``.



```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <title> HTML Ordered List </title>
</head>
<body>
<h2>HTML Ordered list</h2>
<ol>
  <li>Pizza</li>
  <li>Coffee</li>
  <li>Burger</li>
</ol>
</body>
</html>
```



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Ordered list Type Attribute

The type attribute is used to change the series type.

Value	Description
-------	-------------

type="1"	The list items will be numbered with numbers (default).
----------	---

type="A"	The list items will be numbered with uppercase letters.
----------	---

type="a"	The list items will be numbered with lowercase letters.
----------	---

type="I"	The list items will be numbered with uppercase roman numbers.
----------	---

type="i"	The list items will be numbered with lowercase roman numbers.
----------	---



```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <title> HTML Ordered List Uppercase </title>
</head>
<body>
<ol type="A">
  <li>Pizza</li>
  <li>Coffee</li>
  <li>Burger</li>
</ol>
</body>
</html>
```



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```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <title> HTML Ordered List Lowercase </title>
</head>
<body>
<ol type="a">
  <li>Pizza</li>
  <li>Coffee</li>
  <li>Burger</li>
</ol>
</body>
</html>
```



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```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <title> HTML Ordered List Uppercase Roman
</title>
</head>
<body>
<ol type="I">
  <li>Audi</li>
  <li>Mercedes</li>
  <li>Lamborghini</li>
</ol>
</body>
</html>
```



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```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <title> HTML Ordered List Lowercase Roman
</title>
</head>
<body>
<ol type="i">
  <li>abc</li>
  <li>xyz</li>
  <li>pqr</li>
</ol>
</body>
</html>
```

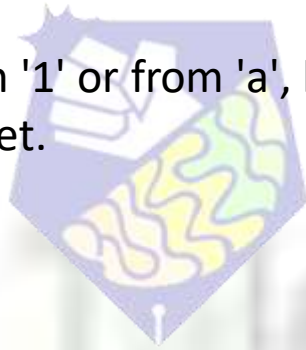


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The "Start" Attribute

The start attribute is used to control the counting in the list.

By default, the counting starts from '1' or from 'a', but we can change counting to start from a specified number or alphabet.



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```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <title> Ordered List Start Attribute </title>
</head>
<body>
<ol start="25">
  <li>Talent</li>
  <li>Battle</li>
  <li>Rohit</li>
</ol>
<ol type="I" start="25">
  <li>Online</li>
  <li>Offline</li>
  <li>Classroom</li>
</ol>
</body>
</html>
```



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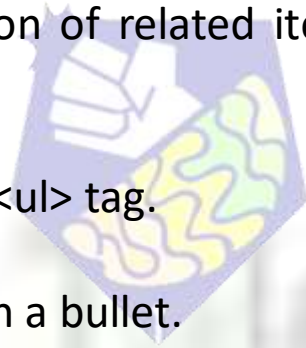
HTML Unordered List

HTML unordered list is a collection of related items that are listed with no special order or sequence.

This list is created by using HTML `` tag.

Each item in the list is marked with a bullet.

Each item starts with `` tag.



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```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <title> Unordered List </title>
</head>
<body>
<h2> Unordered List </h2>
<ul>
  <li> Harry-Potter </li>
  <li> Avatar</li>
  <li> Radhe</li>
</ul>
</body>
</html>
```



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Unorder List Type Attribute

The type attribute is used to change the series type.

Value

Description

type="disc"

Sets the list item marker to a bullet (default).

type="circle"

Sets the list item marker to a circle.

type="square"

Sets the list item marker to a square.

type="none"

The list items will not be marked.



```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <title> Unordered List Disc Attribute </title>
</head>
<body>
<h2> Unordered List </h2>
<ul type="disc">
  <li> South India </li>
  <li> North India</li >
  <li> West India</li>
</ul>
</body>
</html>
```



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```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <title> Unordered List Disc Attribute </title>
</head>
<body>
<h2> Unordered List </h2>
<ul type="circle">
  <li> South India </li>
  <li> North India</li >
  <li> West India</li>
</ul>
</body>
</html>
```



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```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <title> Unordered List Disc Attribute </title>
</head>
<body>
<h2> Unordered List </h2>
<ul type="square">
  <li> South India </li>
  <li> North India</li >
  <li> West India</li>
</ul>
</body>
</html>
```



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```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <title> Unordered List Disc Attribute </title>
</head>
<body>
<h2> Unordered List </h2>
<ul type="none">
  <li> South India </li>
  <li> North India</li >
  <li> West India</li>
</ul>
</body>
</html>
```



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HTML Forms

An HTML form is a section of a document which contains different fields like text fields, password fields, checkboxes, radio buttons, submit button, menus etc.

HTML Forms can be used where we want to collect some data from the site visitor. For example, in case of user registration you would like to collect information such as name, email address, Phone number, etc.

A form will take input and then store it to a back-end application such as ASP Script or PHP script etc. The back-end application will perform required processing on the passed data like storing it in database.

There are various form elements available like text fields, textarea fields, drop-down menus, radio buttons, checkboxes, etc.



HTML Form Structure

The HTML <form> tag defines a form that is used to collect user input. All the form elements should be written inside <form> and </form> tags.

Syntax:

```
<form>
```

```
....
```

```
Form Elements..
```

```
....
```

```
</form>
```



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HTML Forms Elements

Attributes

Description

<code><form></code>	It defines an HTML form to enter inputs by the used side.
<code><input></code>	It defines an input control.
<code><select></code>	It defines a multi-line input control.
<code><option></code>	It defines an option in a drop-down list.
<code><textarea></code>	It defines a drop-down list.
<code><button></code>	It defines a label for an input element.
<code><fieldset></code>	It groups the related element in a form.
<code><label></code>	It defines a label for a field.



HTML Forms Element

The 'Input' Element

The most important form element is the `<input>` element.

The `<input>` element can be displayed in several ways, depending on the type attribute.

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```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <title> HTML Form Input Attribute </title>
</head>
<body>
<h2>Text Input</h2>
<form>
  First name:
  <input type="text" name="firstname">
  Last name:
  <input type="text" name="lastname">
</form>
</body>
</html>
```

Note : The default width of a text input field is 20 characters.

