HTML Table

**HTML table tag** is used to display data in tabular form (row \* column). There can be many columns in a row.

HTML tables are used to manage the layout of the page e.g. header section, navigation bar, body content, footer section etc. But it is recommended to use div tag over table to manage the layout of the page .

HTML Table Tags

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Tag** | **Description** |
| <table> | It defines a table. |
| <tr> | It defines a row in a table. |
| <th> | It defines a header cell in a table. |
| <td> | It defines a cell in a table. |
| <caption> | It defines the table caption. |
| <colgroup> | It specifies a group of one or more columns in a table for formatting. |
| <col> | It is used with <colgroup> element to specify column properties for each column. |
| <tbody> | It is used to group the body content in a table. |
| <thead> | It is used to group the header content in a table. |
| <tfooter> | It is used to group the footer content in a table. |

HTML Table Example

Let's see the example of HTML table tag. It output is shown above.

1. **<table>**
2. **<tr><th>**First\_Name**</th><th>**Last\_Name**</th><th>**Marks**</th></tr>**
3. **<tr><td>**Sonoo**</td><td>**Jaiswal**</td><td>**60**</td></tr>**
4. **<tr><td>**James**</td><td>**William**</td><td>**80**</td></tr>**
5. **<tr><td>**Swati**</td><td>**Sironi**</td><td>**82**</td></tr>**
6. **<tr><td>**Chetna**</td><td>**Singh**</td><td>**72**</td></tr>**
7. **</table>**

[**Test it Now**](http://www.javatpoint.com/oprweb/test.jsp?filename=htmltable1)

Output:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **First\_Name** | **Last\_Name** | **Marks** |
| Sonoo | Jaiswal | 60 |
| James | William | 80 |
| Swati | Sironi | 82 |
| Chetna | Singh | 72 |

In the above html table, there are 5 rows and 3 columns = 5 \* 3 = 15 values.

HTML Table with Border

There are two ways to specify border for HTML tables.

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

1) HTML Border attribute

You can use border attribute of table tag in HTML to specify border. But it is not recommended now.

1. **<table** border="1"**>**
2. **<tr><th>**First\_Name**</th><th>**Last\_Name**</th><th>**Marks**</th></tr>**
3. **<tr><td>**Sonoo**</td><td>**Jaiswal**</td><td>**60**</td></tr>**
4. **<tr><td>**James**</td><td>**William**</td><td>**80**</td></tr>**
5. **<tr><td>**Swati**</td><td>**Sironi**</td><td>**82**</td></tr>**
6. **<tr><td>**Chetna**</td><td>**Singh**</td><td>**72**</td></tr>**
7. **</table>**

[**Test it Now**](http://www.javatpoint.com/oprweb/test.jsp?filename=htmltable3)

Output:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **First\_Name** | **Last\_Name** | **Marks** |
| Sonoo | Jaiswal | 60 |
| James | William | 80 |
| Swati | Sironi | 82 |
| Chetna | Singh | 72 |

2) CSS Border property

It is now recommended to use border property of CSS to specify border in table.

1. **<style>**
2. table, th, td {
3. border: 1px solid black;
4. }
5. **</style>**

[**Test it Now**](http://www.javatpoint.com/oprweb/test.jsp?filename=htmltable4)

You can collapse all the borders in one border by border-collapse property.

**<style>**

table, th, td {

    border: 2px solid black;

    border-collapse: collapse;

}

**</style>**

[**Test it Now**](http://www.javatpoint.com/oprweb/test.jsp?filename=htmltable5)

Output:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Name** | **Last Name** | **Marks** |
| Sonoo | Jaiswal | 60 |
| James | William | 80 |
| Swati | Sironi | 82 |
| Chetna | Singh | 72 |

HTML Table with cell padding

You can specify padding for table header and table data by two ways:

1. By cellpadding attribute of table in HTML
2. By padding property in CSS

The cellpadding attribute of HTML table tag is obselete now. It is recommended to use CSS. So let's see the code of CSS.

1. **<style>**
2. table, th, td {
3. border: 1px solid pink;
4. border-collapse: collapse;
5. }
6. th, td {
7. padding: 10px;
8. }
9. **</style>**

[**Test it Now**](http://www.javatpoint.com/oprweb/test.jsp?filename=htmltable6)

Output:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Name** | **Last Name** | **Marks** |
| Sonoo | Jaiswal | 60 |
| James | William | 80 |
| Swati | Sironi | 82 |
| Chetna | Singh | 72 |

HTML Table with colspan

If you want to make a cell span more than one column, you can use the colspan attribute.

Let's see the example that span two columns.

CSS code:

1. **<style>**
2. table, th, td {
3. border: 1px solid black;
4. border-collapse: collapse;
5. }
6. th, td {
7. padding: 5px;
8. }
9. **</style>**

HTML code:

1. **<table** style="width:100%"**>**
2. **<tr>**
3. **<th>**Name**</th>**
4. **<th** colspan="2"**>**Mobile No.**</th>**
5. **</tr>**
6. **<tr>**
7. **<td>**Ajeet Maurya**</td>**
8. **<td>**7503520801**</td>**
9. **<td>**9555879135**</td>**
10. **</tr>**
11. **</table>**

[**Test it Now**](http://www.javatpoint.com/oprweb/test.jsp?filename=htmltable2)

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Name** | **Mobile No.** | |
| AjeetMaurya | 7503520801 | 9555879135 |

Output:

HTML Table with rowspan

If you want to make a cell span more than one row, you can use the rowspan attribute.

Let's see the example that span two rows.

CSS code:

1. **<style>**
2. table, th, td {
3. border: 1px solid black;
4. border-collapse: collapse;
5. }
6. th, td {
7. padding: 10px;
8. }
9. **</style>**

HTML code:

1. **<table>**
2. **<tr><th>**Name**</th><td>**Ajeet Maurya**</td></tr>**
3. **<tr><th** rowspan="2"**>**Mobile No.**</th><td>**7503520801**</td></tr>**
4. **<tr><td>**9555879135**</td></tr>**
5. **</table>**

[**Test it Now**](http://www.javatpoint.com/oprweb/test.jsp?filename=htmltable7)

Output:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Name** | AjeetMaurya |
| **Mobile No.** | 7503520801 |
| 9555879135 |

HTML table with caption

HTML caption is diplayed above the table. It must be used after table tag only.

**<table>**

**<caption>**Student Records**</caption>**

**<tr><th>**First\_Name**</th><th>**Last\_Name**</th><th>**Marks**</th></tr>**

**<tr><td>**Vimal**</td><td>**Jaiswal**</td><td>**70**</td></tr>**

**<tr><td>**Mike**</td><td>**Warn**</td><td>**60**</td></tr>**

**<tr><td>**Shane**</td><td>**Warn**</td><td>**42**</td></tr>**

**<tr><td>**Jai**</td><td>**Malhotra**</td><td>**62**</td></tr>**

**</table>**

[**Test it Now**](http://www.javatpoint.com/oprweb/test.jsp?filename=htmltable9)

Styling HTML table even and odd cells

CSS code:

**<style>**

table, th, td {

    border: 1px solid black;

    border-collapse: collapse;

}

th, td {

    padding: 10px;

}

table#alter tr:nth-child(even) {

    background-color: #eee;

}

table#alter tr:nth-child(odd) {

    background-color: #fff;

}

table#alter th {

    color: white;

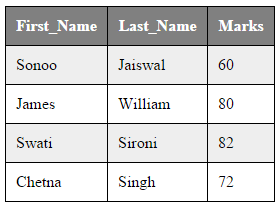
    background-color: gray;

}

**</style>**

[**Test it Now**](http://www.javatpoint.com/oprweb/test.jsp?filename=htmltable8)

Output:



HTML Lists

HTML Lists are used to specify lists of information. All lists may contain one or more list elements. There are three different types of HTML lists:

1. Ordered List or Numbered List (ol)
2. Unordered List or Bulleted List (ul)
3. Description List or Definition List (dl)

HTML Ordered List or Numbered List

In the ordered HTML lists, all the list items are marked with numbers. It is known as numbered list also. The ordered list starts with <ol> tag and the list items start with <li> tag.

**<ol>**

**<li>**Aries**</li>**

**<li>**Bingo**</li>**

**<li>**Leo**</li>**

**<li>**Oracle**</li>**

**</ol>**

[**Test it Now**](http://www.javatpoint.com/oprweb/test.jsp?filename=htmllists1)

Output:

1. Aries
2. Bingo
3. Leo
4. Oracle

Click here for full details of HTML ordered list. [HTML Ordered List](http://www.javatpoint.com/html-ordered-list)

HTML Unordered List or Bulleted List

In HTML Unordered list, all the list items are marked with bullets. It is also known as bulleted list also. The Unordered list starts with <ul> tag and list items start with the <li> tag.

1. **<ul>**
2. **<li>**Aries**</li>**
3. **<li>**Bingo**</li>**
4. **<li>**Leo**</li>**
5. **<li>**Oracle**</li>**
6. **</ul>**

[**Test it Now**](http://www.javatpoint.com/oprweb/test.jsp?filename=htmllists2)

Output:

* Aries
* Bingo
* Leo
* Oracle

Click here for full details of HTML unordered list. [HTML Unordered List](http://www.javatpoint.com/html-unordered-list)

HTML Description List or Definition List

HTML Description list is also a list style which is supported by HTML and XHTML. It is also known as definition list where entries are listed like a dictionary or encyclopedia.

The definition list is very appropriate when you want to present glossary, list of terms or other name-value list.

The HTML definition list contains following three tags:

1. **<dl> tag** defines the start of the list.
2. **<dt> tag** defines a term.
3. **<dd> tag** defines the term definition (description).
4. **<dl>**
5. **<dt>**Aries**</dt>**
6. **<dd>**-One of the 12 horoscope sign.**</dd>**
7. **<dt>**Bingo**</dt>**
8. **<dd>**-One of my evening snacks**</dd>**
9. **<dt>**Leo**</dt>**
10. **<dd>**-It is also an one of the 12 horoscope sign.**</dd>**
11. **<dt>**Oracle**</dt>**
12. **<dd>**-It is a multinational technology corporation.**</dd>**
13. **</dl>**

[**Test it Now**](http://www.javatpoint.com/oprweb/test.jsp?filename=htmllists3)

Output:

Aries

-One of the 12 horoscope sign.

Bingo

-One of my evening snacks

Leo

-It is also an one of the 12 horoscope sign.

Oracle

-It is a multinational technology corporation.

HTML Ordered List | HTML Numbered List

**HTML Ordered List** or Numbered List displays elements in numbered format. The HTML ol tag is used for ordered list. There can be different types of numbered list:

* Numeric Number (1, 2, 3)
* Capital Roman Number (I II III)
* Small Romal Number (i ii iii)
* Capital Alphabet (A B C)
* Small Alphabet (a b c)

To represent different ordered lists, there are 5 types of attributes in <ol> tag.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Type** | **Description** |
| Type "1" | This is the default type. In this type, the list items are numbered with numbers. |
| Type "I" | In this type, the list items are numbered with upper case roman numbers. |
| Type "i" | In this type, the list items are numbered with lower case roman numbers. |
| Type "A" | In this type, the list items are numbered with upper case letters. |
| Type "a" | In this type, the list items are numbered with lower case letters. |

HTML Ordered List Example

Let's see the example of HTML ordered list that displays 4 topics in numbered list. Here we are not defining type="1" because it is the default type.

1. **<ol>**
2. **<li>**HTML**</li>**
3. **<li>**Java**</li>**
4. **<li>**JavaScript**</li>**
5. **<li>**SQL**</li>**
6. **</ol>**

[**Test it Now**](http://www.javatpoint.com/oprweb/test.jsp?filename=htmlorderedlist1)

Output:

1. HTML
2. Java
3. JavaScript
4. SQL

ol type="I"

Let's see the example to display list in roman number uppercase.

1. **<ol** type="I"**>**
2. **<li>**HTML**</li>**
3. **<li>**Java**</li>**
4. **<li>**JavaScript**</li>**
5. **<li>**SQL**</li>**
6. **</ol>**

[**Test it Now**](http://www.javatpoint.com/oprweb/test.jsp?filename=htmlorderedlist2)

Output:

1. HTML
2. Java
3. JavaScript
4. SQL

ol type="i"

Let's see the example to display list in roman number lowercase.

1. **<ol** type="i"**>**
2. **<li>**HTML**</li>**
3. **<li>**Java**</li>**
4. **<li>**JavaScript**</li>**
5. **<li>**SQL**</li>**
6. **</ol>**

[**Test it Now**](http://www.javatpoint.com/oprweb/test.jsp?filename=htmlorderedlist3)

Output:

1. HTML
2. Java
3. JavaScript
4. SQL

ol type="A"

Let's see the example to display list in alphabet uppercase.

1. **<ol** type="A"**>**
2. **<li>**HTML**</li>**
3. **<li>**Java**</li>**
4. **<li>**JavaScript**</li>**
5. **<li>**SQL**</li>**
6. **</ol>**

[**Test it Now**](http://www.javatpoint.com/oprweb/test.jsp?filename=htmlorderedlist4)

Output:

1. HTML
2. Java
3. JavaScript
4. SQL

ol type="a"

Let's see the example to display list in alphabet lowercase.

1. **<ol** type="a"**>**
2. **<li>**HTML**</li>**
3. **<li>**Java**</li>**
4. **<li>**JavaScript**</li>**
5. **<li>**SQL**</li>**
6. **</ol>**

[**Test it Now**](http://www.javatpoint.com/oprweb/test.jsp?filename=htmlorderedlist5)

Output:

1. HTML
2. Java
3. JavaScript
4. SQL

start attribute

The start attribute is used with ol tag to specify from where to start the list items.

**<ol type="1" start="5">** : It will show numeric values starting with "5".

**<ol type="A" start="5">** : It will show capital alphabets starting with "E".

**<ol type="a" start="5">** : It will show lower case alphabets starting with "e".

**<ol type="I" start="5">** : It will show Roman upper case value starting with "V".

**<ol type="i" start="5">** : It will show Roman lower case value starting with "v".

1. **<ol** type="i" start="5"**>**
2. **<li>**HTML**</li>**
3. **<li>**Java**</li>**
4. **<li>**JavaScript**</li>**
5. **<li>**SQL**</li>**
6. **</ol>**

[**Test it Now**](http://www.javatpoint.com/oprweb/test.jsp?filename=htmlorderedlist6)

Output:

1. HTML
2. Java
3. JavaScript
4. SQL

HTML Unordered List | HTML Bulleted List

**HTML Unordered List** or Bulleted List displays elements in bulleted format. The HTML ul tag is used for the unordered list. There can be 4 types of bulleted list:

* disc
* circle
* square
* none

To represent different ordered lists, there are 4 types of attributes in <ul> tag.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Type** | **Description** |
| Type "disc" | This is the default style. In this style, the list items are marked with bullets. |
| Type "circle" | In this style, the list items are marked with circles. |
| Type "square" | In this style, the list items are marked with squares. |
| Type "none" | In this style, the list items are not marked . |

HTML Unordered List Example

1. **<ul>**
2. **<li>**HTML**</li>**
3. **<li>**Java**</li>**
4. **<li>**JavaScript**</li>**
5. **<li>**SQL**</li>**
6. **</ul>**

[**Test it Now**](http://www.javatpoint.com/oprweb/test.jsp?filename=htmlunorderedlist1)

Output:

* HTML
* Java
* JavaScript
* SQL

ul type="circle"

1. **<ul** type="circle"**>**
2. **<li>**HTML**</li>**
3. **<li>**Java**</li>**
4. **<li>**JavaScript**</li>**
5. **<li>**SQL**</li>**
6. **</ul>**

[**Test it Now**](http://www.javatpoint.com/oprweb/test.jsp?filename=htmlunorderedlist2)

Output:

* HTML
* Java
* JavaScript
* SQL

ul type="square"

1. **<ul** type="square"**>**
2. **<li>**HTML**</li>**
3. **<li>**Java**</li>**
4. **<li>**JavaScript**</li>**
5. **<li>**SQL**</li>**
6. **</ul>**

[**Test it Now**](http://www.javatpoint.com/oprweb/test.jsp?filename=htmlunorderedlist3)

Output:

* HTML
* Java
* JavaScript
* SQL

ul type="none"

1. **<ul** type="none"**>**
2. **<li>**HTML**</li>**
3. **<li>**Java**</li>**
4. **<li>**JavaScript**</li>**
5. **<li>**SQL**</li>**
6. **</ul>**

[**Test it Now**](http://www.javatpoint.com/oprweb/test.jsp?filename=htmlunorderedlist4)

Output:

* HTML
* Java
* JavaScript
* SQL

HTML Description List | HTML Definition List

**HTML Description List** or Definition List displays elements in definition form like in dictionary. The <dl>, <dt> and <dd> tags are used to define description list.

The 3 HTML description list tags are given below:

1. **<dl> tag** defines the description list.
2. **<dt> tag** defines data term.
3. **<dd> tag** defines data definition (description).
4. **<dl>**
5. **<dt>**HTML**</dt>**
6. **<dd>**is a markup language**</dd>**
7. **<dt>**Java**</dt>**
8. **<dd>**is a programming language and platform**</dd>**
9. **<dt>**JavaScript**</dt>**
10. **<dd>**is a scripting language**</dd>**
11. **<dt>**SQL**</dt>**
12. **<dd>**is a query language**</dd>**
13. **</dl>**

[**Test it Now**](http://www.javatpoint.com/oprweb/test.jsp?filename=htmldescriptionlist1)

Output:

HTML

is a markup language

Java

is a programming language and platform

JavaScript

is a scripting language

SQL

is a query language

HTML Form

An **HTML form** is *a section of a document* which contains controls such as text fields, password fields, checkboxes, radio buttons, submit button, menus etc.

An HTML form facilitates the user to enter data that is to be sent to the server for processing.

Why use HTML Form

HTML forms are required if you want to collect some data from of the site visitor.

For example: If a user want to purchase some items on internet, he/she must fill the form such as shipping address and credit/debit card details so that item can be sent to the given address.

HTML Form Syntax

**<form** action="server url" method="get|post"**>**

  //input controls e.g. textfield, textarea, radiobutton, button

**</form>**

HTML Form Tags

Let's see the list of HTML 5 form tags.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Tag** | **Description** |
| <form> | It defines an HTML form to enter inputs by the used side. |
| <input> | It defines an input control. |
| <textarea> | It defines a multi-line input control. |
| <label> | It defines a label for an input element. |
| <fieldset> | It groups the related element in a form. |
| <legend> | It defines a caption for a <fieldset> element. |
| <select> | It defines a drop-down list. |
| <optgroup> | It defines a group of related options in a drop-down list. |
| <option> | It defines an option in a drop-down list. |
| <button> | It defines a clickable button. |

HTML 5 Form Tags

Let's see the list of HTML 5 form tags.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Tag** | **Description** |
| <datalist> | It specifies a list of pre-defined options for input control. |
| <keygen> | It defines a key-pair generator field for forms. |
| <output> | It defines the result of a calculation. |

HTML TextField Control

The type="text" attribute of input tag creates textfield control also known as single line textfield control. The name attribute is optional, but it is required for the server side component such as JSP, ASP, PHP etc.

1. **<form>**
2. First Name: **<input** type="text" name="firstname"**/>** **<br/>**
3. Last Name:  **<input** type="text" name="lastname"**/>** **<br/>**
4. **</form>**

Label Tag in Form

It is considered better to have label in form. As it makes the code parser/browser/user friendly.

If you click on the label tag, it will focus on the text control. To do so, you need to have for attribute in label tag that must be same as id attribute of input tag.

1. **<form>**
2. **<label** for="firstname"**>**First Name: **</label>**
3. **<input** type="text" id="firstname" name="firstname"**/>** **<br/>**
4. **<label** for="lastname"**>**Last Name: **</label>**
5. **<input** type="text" id="lastname" name="lastname"**/>** **<br/>**
6. **</form>**

HTML Password Field Control

The password is not visible to the user in password field control.

1. **<form>**
2. **<label** for="password"**>**Password: **</label>**
3. **<input** type="password" id="password" name="password"**/>** **<br/>**
4. **</form>**

HTML 5 Email Field Control

The email field in new in HTML 5. It validates the text for correct email address. You must use @ and .in this field.

1. **<form>**
2. **<label** for="email"**>**Email: **</label>**
3. **<input** type="email" id="email" name="email"**/>** **<br/>**
4. **</form>**

Radio Button Control

The radio button is used to select one from multiple options. It is used in gender, quiz questions etc.

If you use one name for all the radio buttons, only one radio button can be selected at a time.

1. **<form>**
2. **<label** for="gender"**>**Gender: **</label>**
3. **<input** type="radio" id="gender" name="gender" value="male"**/>**Male
4. **<input** type="radio" id="gender" name="gender" value="female"**/>**Female **<br/>**
5. **</form>**

Checkbox Control

The checkbox control is used to check multiple options from given checkboxes.

1. **<form>**
2. Hobby:**<br>**
3. **<input** type="checkbox" id="cricket" name="cricket" value="cricket"**/>**
4. **<label** for="cricket"**>**Cricket**</label>**
5. **<input** type="checkbox" id="football" name="football" value="football"**/>**
6. **<label** for="football"**>**Football**</label>**
7. **<input** type="checkbox" id="hockey" name="hockey" value="hockey"**/>**
8. **<label** for="hockey"**>**Hockey**</label>**
9. **</form>**

HTML Form Example

Let's see a simple example of creating HTML form.

1. **<form** action="#"**>**
2. **<table>**
3. **<tr>**
4. **<td** class="tdLabel"**><label** for="register\_name" class="label"**>**Enter name:**</label></td>**
5. **<td><input** type="text" name="name" value="" id="register\_name" style="width:160px"**/></td>**
6. **</tr>**
7. **<tr>**
8. **<td** class="tdLabel"**><label** for="register\_password" class="label"**>**Enter password:**</label></td>**
9. **<td><input** type="password" name="password" id="register\_password" style="width:160px"**/></td>**
10. **</tr>**
11. **<tr>**
12. **<td** class="tdLabel"**><label** for="register\_email" class="label"**>**Enter Email:**</label></td>**
13. **<td**
14. **><input** type="email" name="email" value="" id="register\_email" style="width:160px"**/></td>**
15. **</tr>**
16. **<tr>**
17. **<td** class="tdLabel"**><label** for="register\_gender" class="label"**>**Enter Gender:**</label></td>**
18. **<td>**
19. **<input** type="radio" name="gender" id="register\_gendermale" value="male"**/>**
20. **<label** for="register\_gendermale"**>**male**</label>**
21. **<input** type="radio" name="gender" id="register\_genderfemale" value="female"**/>**
22. **<label** for="register\_genderfemale"**>**female**</label>**
23. **</td>**
24. **</tr>**
25. **<tr>**
26. **<td** class="tdLabel"**><label** for="register\_country" class="label"**>**Select Country:**</label></td>**
27. **<td><select** name="country" id="register\_country" style="width:160px"**>**
28. **<option** value="india"**>**india**</option>**
29. **<option** value="pakistan"**>**pakistan**</option>**
30. **<option** value="africa"**>**africa**</option>**
31. **<option** value="china"**>**china**</option>**
32. **<option** value="other"**>**other**</option>**
33. **</select>**
34. **</td>**
35. **</tr>**
36. **<tr>**
37. **<td** colspan="2"**><div** align="right"**><input** type="submit" id="register\_0" value="register"**/>**
38. **</div></td>**
39. **</tr>**
40. **</table>**
41. **</form>**

[**Test it Now**](http://www.javatpoint.com/oprweb/test.jsp?filename=htmlform1)

Marquee HTML

The **Marquee HTML** tag is a non-standard HTML element which is used to scroll a image or text horizontally or vertically.

In simple words, you can say that it scrolls the image or text up, down, left or right automatically.

Marquee tag was first introduced in early versions of Microsoft's Internet Explorer. It is compared with Netscape's blink element.

Marquee HTML Example

1. **<marquee>**This is an example of html marquee **</marquee>**

[**Test it Now**](http://www.javatpoint.com/oprweb/test.jsp?filename=htmlmarquee1)

Output:



Supporting Browsers

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Element | chrome browser Chrome | ie browser IE | firefox browser Firefox | opera browser Opera | safari browser Safari |
| <marquee> | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |

HTML Marquee Attributes

Marquee's element contains several attributes that are used to control and adjust the appearance of the marquee.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Attribute** | **Description** |
| behavior | It facilitates user to set the behavior of the marquee to one of the three different types: scroll, slide and alternate. |
| direction | defines direction for scrolling content. It may be left, right, up and down. |
| width | defines width of marquee in pixels or %. |
| height | defines height of marquee in pixels or %. |
| hspace | defines horizontal space in pixels around the marquee. |
| vspace | defines vertical space in pixels around the marquee. |
| scrolldelay | defines scroll delay in seconds. |
| scrollamount | defines scroll amount in number. |
| loop | defines loop for marquee content in number. |
| bgcolor | defines background color. It is now *deprecated*. |

HTML Scroll Marquee

It is a by default property. It is used to scroll the text from right to left, and restarts at the right side of the marquee when it is reached to the end of left side. After the completion of loop text disappears.

1. **<marquee** width="100%" behavior="scroll" bgcolor="pink"**>**
2. This is an example of a scroll marquee...
3. **</marquee>**

[**Test it Now**](http://www.javatpoint.com/oprweb/test.jsp?filename=htmlmarquee2)

Output:



HTML Slide Marquee

In slide marquee, all the contents to be scrolled will slide the entire length of marquee but stops at the end to display the content permanently.

1. **<marquee** width="100%" behavior="slide" bgcolor="pink"**>**
2. This is an example of a slide marquee...
3. **</marquee>**

[**Test it Now**](http://www.javatpoint.com/oprweb/test.jsp?filename=htmlmarquee3)

Output:



HTML Alternate Marquee

It scrolls the text from right to left and goes back left to right.

1. **<marquee** width="100%" behavior="alternate" bgcolor="pink"**>**
2. This is an example of a alternate marquee...
3. **</marquee>**

[**Test it Now**](http://www.javatpoint.com/oprweb/test.jsp?filename=htmlmarquee4)

Output:



Direction in HTML marquee

This is used to change the direction of scrolling text. Let's take an example of marquee scrolling to the right. The direction can be left, right, up and down.

1. **<marquee** width="100%" direction="right"**>**
2. This is an example of a right direction marquee...
3. **</marquee>**

[**Test it Now**](http://www.javatpoint.com/oprweb/test.jsp?filename=htmlmarquee5)

Output:



Nested marquee example

1. **<marquee** width="400px" height="100px" behavior="alternate" style="border:2px solid red"**>**
2. **<marquee** behavior="alternate"**>**
3. Nested marquee...
4. **</marquee>**
5. **</marquee>**

[**Test it Now**](http://www.javatpoint.com/oprweb/test.jsp?filename=htmlmarquee6) 



Disadvantages HTML marquee

1) Marquee may be distracting because human eyes are attracted towards movement and marquee text constantly.

2) Since Marquee text moves, so it is more difficult to click static text, depending on the scrolling speed.

3) It is a non-standard HTML element.

4) It draws user's attention needlessly and makes the text harder to read.

HTML Textarea

The **HTML <textarea> tag** is used to define a multi-line text input control.

It can hold unlimited number of characters and the texts are displayed in a fixed-width font (usually courier).

The size of the HTML textarea is defined by <cols> and <rows> attribute, or it can also be defined through CSS height and width properties.

HTML Textarea Example

1. **<textarea** rows="9" cols="70"**>**
2. JavaTpoint textarea tag example with rows and columns.
3. **</textarea>**

[**Test it Now**](http://www.javatpoint.com/oprweb/test.jsp?filename=htmltextarea1)

Output:



Supporting Browsers

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Element | chrome browser Chrome | ie browser IE | firefox browser Firefox | opera browser Opera | safari browser Safari |
| <textarea> | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |

New HTML 5 Textarea Attributes

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Attribute** | **Description** |
| autofocus | It specifies that a text area should be automatically get focused when the page is loaded. |
| form | It specifies one or more forms the textarea belongs to. |
| maxlength | It specifies the maximum number of characters allowed in the text area. |
| placeholder | It specifies a short hint that describes the expected value of a textarea. |
| required | It specifies that textarea must be filled out. |
| wrap | It specifies that how the texts in the textarea are wrapped at the time of the submission of the form. |

HTML Textarea form attribute

The form attribute specifies one or more forms the text area belongs to.

1. **<form** action="updates.jsp" id="usrform"**>**
2. Name: **<input** type="text" name="usrname"**>**
3. **<input** type="submit"**>**
4. **</form>**
5. **<br>**
6. **<textarea** rows="9" cols="70" name="comment" form="usrform"**>**
7. Enter text here...**</textarea>**
8. **<p>**The text area above is outside the form element, but should still be a part of the form.**</p>**
9. **<p><b>**Note:**</b>** The form attribute is not supported in Internet Explorer.**</p>**

[**Test it Now**](http://www.javatpoint.com/oprweb/test.jsp?filename=htmltextarea2)

Output:

Top of Form

Name:  

Bottom of Form



The textarea element above is outside the form , but it is still the part of the form.

**Note:** The form attribute is not supported in Internet Explorer.

HTML Quotes

**HTML quotes** are used to put a short quotation on your website. To do so, you need to use HTML q tag and HTML blockquote tag.

HTML q tag

HTML q tag is used to put small quotation. To do so, write your text within <q>.............</q> tag.

1. **<p>** Great quote on love and life.**</p>**
2. **<p>** Dr. Seuss once said : **<q>**Reality is finally better than your dreams.**</q></p>**

[**Test it Now**](http://www.javatpoint.com/oprweb/test.jsp?filename=htmlquote1)

Output:

Great quote on love and life.

Dr. Seuss once said : Reality is finally better than your dreams.

HTML blockquote tag

HTML blockquote tag is used to define a large quoted section. If you have a large quotation then put the entire text within <blockquote>.............</blockquote> tag.

1. **<p>** Read this inspirational story.**</p>**
2. **<blockquote>** According to scientists, the bumblebee's body is too heavy and its wing span too
3. small. Aerodynamically, the bumblebee cannot fly. But the bumblebee doesn't know that and it
4. keeps flying. When you don't know your limitations, you go out and surprise yourself. In hindsight, you
5. wonder if you had any limitations. The only limitations a person has are those that are self-
6. imposed. Don't let education put limitations on you.**</blockquote>**

[**Test it Now**](http://www.javatpoint.com/oprweb/test.jsp?filename=htmlquote2)

Output:

Read this inspirational story.

According to scientists, the bumblebee's body is too heavy and its wing span too small. Aerodynamically, the bumblebee cannot fly. But the bumblebee doesn't know that and it keeps flying. When you don't know your limitations, you go out and surprise yourself. In hindsight, you wonder if you had any limitations. The only limitations a person has are those that are self- imposed. Don't let education put limitations on you.

Supporting Browsers

# HTML Style

**HTML Style** is used *to change or add the style on existing HTML elements*. There is a default style for every HTML element e.g. background color is white, text color is black etc.

The style attribute can by used with any HTML tag. To apply style on HTML tag, you should have the basic knowledge of css properties e.g. color, background-color, text-align, font-family, font-size etc.

The syntax of style attribute is given below:

1. style= "property:value"

## HTML Style color

The color property is used to define the text color.

Let's see a simple example of styling html tags by **color property** of css.

1. **<h3** style="color:green"**>**This is Green Color**</h3>**
2. **<h3** style="color:red"**>**This is Red Color**</h3>**

[**Test it Now**](http://www.javatpoint.com/oprweb/test.jsp?filename=htmlstyle1)

Output:

### This is Green Color

### This is Red Color

## HTML Style background-color

The background-color property is used to define background color for the HTML tag.

Let's see an example of styling html tag by of css **background-color property**

1. **<h3** style="background-color:yellow;"**>**This is yellow background**</h3>**
2. **<h3** style="background-color:red;color:white"**>**This is red background**</h3>**

[**Test it Now**](http://www.javatpoint.com/oprweb/test.jsp?filename=htmlstyle2)

Output:

### This is yellow background

### This is red background

## HTML Style font-family

The font-family property specifies the font family of the HTML tag.

Let's see an example of styling html tag by css **font-family property**

1. **<h3** style="font-family:times new roman"**>**This is times new roman font family**</h3>**
2. **<p** style="font-family:arial"**>**This is arial font family**</p>**

[**Test it Now**](http://www.javatpoint.com/oprweb/test.jsp?filename=htmlstyle3)

Output:

### This is times new roman font family

This is arial font family

## HTML Style font-size

The font-size property is used to define the text size of the HTML tag.

Let's see an example of **font-size property**

1. **<h3** style="font-size:200%"**>**This is 200% h3 tag**</h3>**
2. **<p** style="font-size:200%"**>**This is 200% p tag**</p>**

[**Test it Now**](http://www.javatpoint.com/oprweb/test.jsp?filename=htmlstyle5)

Output:

### This is 200% h3 tag

This is 200% p tag

## HTML Style text-align

The text-align property is used to define the horizontal text alignment for the HTML element.

Let's see an example of styling html tag by css **text-align property**

1. **<h3** style="text-align:right;background-color:pink;"**>**This text is located at right side**</h3>**
2. **<p** style="text-align:center;background-color:pink;"**>**This text is located at center side**</p>**

[**Test it Now**](http://www.javatpoint.com/oprweb/test.jsp?filename=htmlstyle4)

If you want to put heading at center or left, use "text-align:center" or "text-align:left" respectively.

Output:

### This text is located at right side

This text is located at center side

#### HTML5 doesn't support <center> tag which is supported in older version of HTML.

HTML Title

**HTML title tag** is used *to provide a title name for your webpage*. It is necessary for Search Engine Optimization (SEO).

The HTML title tag must be used inside the <head> tag.

The title of the page is displayed on the title bar of the browser.

Let's see the example of HTML title tag.

1. <!DOCTYPE html**>**
2. **<html>**
3. **<head>**
4. **<title>**First web page.**</title>**
5. **</head>**
6. **<body>**
7. **<p>**Welcome to my first web page.**</p>**
8. **</body>**
9. **</html>**

[**Test it Now**](http://www.javatpoint.com/oprweb/test.jsp?filename=htmltitle1)

Here you see that we are using two elements, the head tag and the title tag. The whole title element is within the head tag.

The head element which appears before body element just contains the information about the page but it doesn't display on the browser window. So, to display a title name on the web page, title element is used.

If you look at the above example, you will see that "First web page" will be displayed on the tab/ title bar of the browser. Content(text) between <title>.............</title> is shown on the title bar.

# Doctype HTML

On the HTML document you have often seen that there is a <!DOCTYPE html> declaration before the <html> tag. This <!DOCTYPE html> declaration is not an HTML tag. It is used to instruct the web browser about the HTML page.

Actually, there are many type of HTML e.g. HTML 4.01 Strict, HTML 4.01 Transitional, HTML 4.01 Frameset, XHTML 1.0 Strict, XHTML 1.0 Transitional, XHTML 1.0 Frameset, XHTML 1.1 etc.

The <!DOCTYPE> declaration refers Document Type Declaration (DTD) in HTML 4.01; because HTML 4.01 was based on SGML. But HTML 5 is not SGML based language.

#### DTD defines the rules for the markup languages so that the browsers recognize the content correctly.

The doctype declaration differs between HTML versions. The HTML 5 doctype declaration is given below.

<!DOCTYPE html>

Let's see an example of HTML document with doctype declaration.

1. <!DOCTYPE html**>**
2. **<html>**
3. **<head>**
4. **<title>**This is the title**</title>**
5. **</head>**
6. **<body>**
7. This is the content of the document.
8. **</body>**
9. **</html>**

[**Test it Now**](http://www.javatpoint.com/oprweb/test.jsp?filename=htmldoctype1)

#### Note: It is always a good practice to add a declaration to your HTML documents to enable web browser to recognize that what type of document to expect.