

**HTML PROGRAMMING**

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# CSS Classes



# The id Attribute

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

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <title>My First Page</title>
    <style>
      #p1 {color: red; font-size: 30px;}
    </style>

  </head>
  <body>

    <p id="p1">Welcome to HTML World...</p>
  </body>
</html>
```



## OUTPUT

Welcome to HTML World...



# The class Attribute

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

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <title>My First Page</title>
    <style>
      .p1 {color: red; font-size: 30px;}
    </style>
  </head>
  <body>
    <p class="p1">Welcome to HTML World...</p>
  </body>
</html>
```



# OUTPUT

Welcome to HTML World...



# Images



# HTML Images

- 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:

```

```



# alt Attribute

- The alt attribute provides an alternate text for an image , If the user for some reason cannot view it.
- If a browser cannot find an image, it will display the value of the alt attribute.



# Tables



# 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 is defined with the **<td>** tag.



```
<table>
<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>
<tr>
  <td>John</td>
  <td>Doe</td>
  <td>80</td>
</tr>
</table>
```



# OUTPUT

<b>Firstname</b>	<b>Lastname</b>	<b>Age</b>
------------------	-----------------	------------

Jill	Smith	50
------	-------	----

Eve	Jackson	94
-----	---------	----

John	Doe	80
------	-----	----



## 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:

### Example

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



```
<style>
table, th, td {
    border: 1px solid black;
}
</style>
```

```
<table>
<tr>
    <th>Firstname</th>
    <th>Lastname</th>
    <th>Age</th>
</tr>
<tr>
    <td>Jill</td>
    <td>Smith</td>
    <td>50</td>
</tr>
</table>
```



# OUTPUT

<b>Firstname</b>	<b>Lastname</b>	<b>Age</b>
Jill	Smith	50
Eve	Jackson	94
John	Doe	80



## Collapsed Borders

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

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



# OUTPUT

<b>Firstname</b>	<b>Lastname</b>	<b>Age</b>
Jill	Smith	50
Eve	Jackson	94
John	Doe	80



# Lists



# Lists

An Unordered List:

- Item
- Item
- Item
- Item

An Ordered List:

1. First item
2. Second item
3. Third item
4. Fourth item



## Unordered HTML List

- An unordered list starts with the **<ul>** tag. Each list item starts with the **<li>** tag.
- The list items will be marked with bullets (small black circles) by default:

### Example

```
<ul>
  <li>Coffee</li>
  <li>Tea</li>
  <li>Milk</li>
</ul>
```

- Coffee
- Tea
- Milk



## Ordered HTML List

- An ordered list starts with the **<ol>** tag. Each list item starts with the **<li>** tag.
- The list items will be marked with numbers by default:

### Example

```
<ol>
  <li>Coffee</li>
  <li>Tea</li>
  <li>Milk</li>
</ol>
```

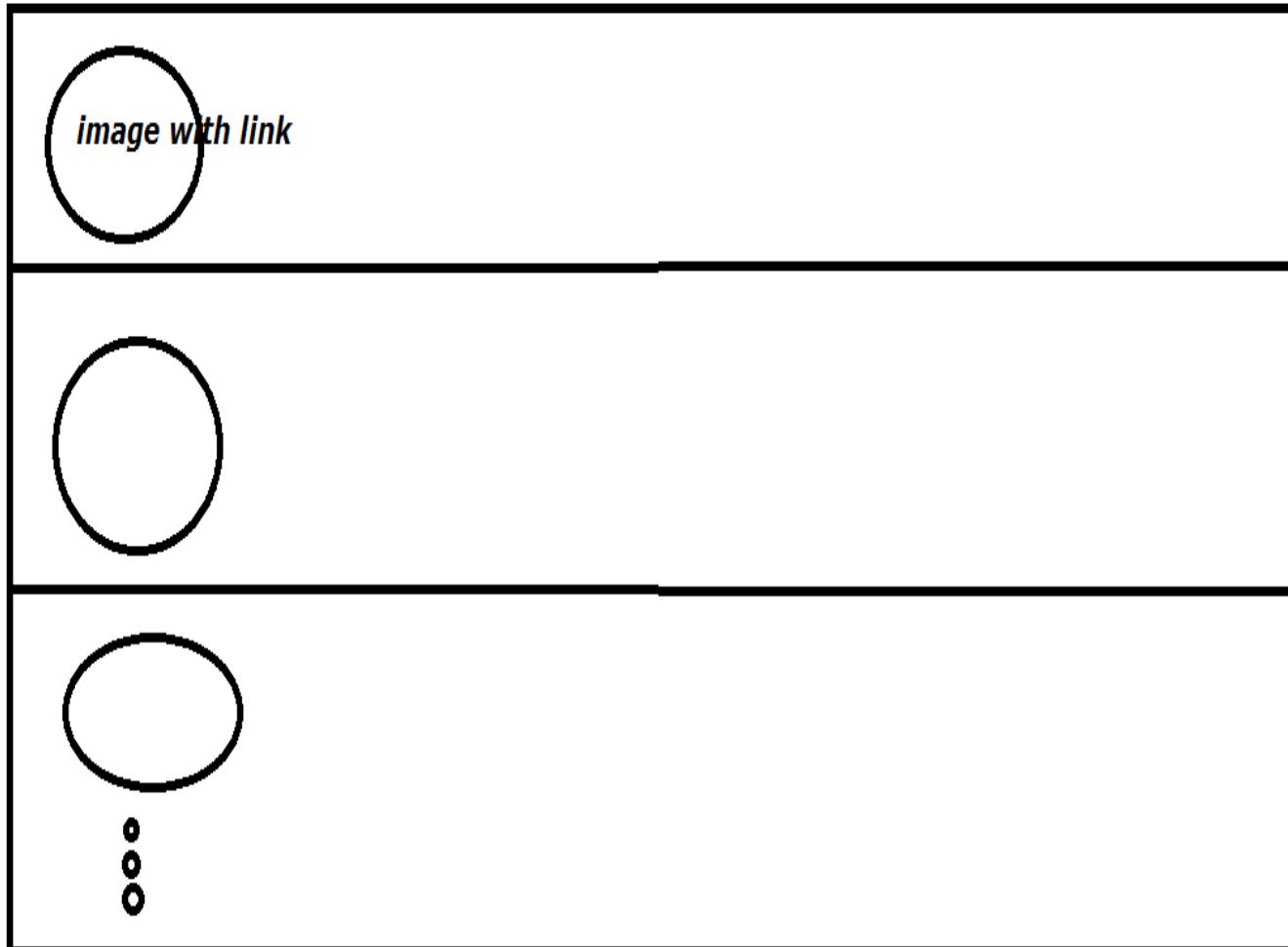
1. Coffee  
2. Tea  
3. Milk



\*\*\*\*\*



# TASK 1



## TASK 2

*HTML  
CSS  
Android  
PHP  
Java*

*Link with ul and ol tag*