

## Tables in HTML:

Tables are used to display data in a structured grid format consisting of rows and columns.

They are created using the `<table>` element along with several other elements to define the structure, content, and formatting of the table.

To create tables in HTML:

**Table Structure (<table>):** The `<table>` element is used to define a table.

**Table Row (<tr>):** Each row in the table is defined using the `<tr>` element.

**Table Header (<th>):** Table headers are defined using the `<th>` element. They typically appear at the beginning of each row or column and are commonly used to represent column headers. By default, text in `<th>` elements is bold and centered.

**Table Data (<td>):** Table data cells are defined using the `<td>` element. They contain the actual data or content of the table.

Here's an example of a simple HTML table with two rows and two columns:

```
<table>
```

```
  <tr>
```

```
    <th>Heading 1</th>
```

```
    <th>Heading 2</th>
```

```
  </tr>
```

```
  <tr>
```

```
    <td>Data 1</td>
```

```
    <td>Data 2</td>
```

```
  </tr>
```

```
</table>
```

### Table Attributes:

**border:** Specifies the width of the border around the table. This attribute is deprecated in HTML5, and it's recommended to use CSS for styling instead.

### Example:

```
<table border="1">
```

**cellspacing and cellpadding:** These attributes control the spacing between cells (cellspacing) and the padding within cells (cellpadding), respectively.

**Example:**

```
<table cellspacing="5" cellpadding="10">
```

**width and height:** These attributes set the width and height of the table, respectively. They can be specified in pixels or as a percentage of the available space.

**Example:**

```
<table width="100%" height="200">
```

**align:** Specifies the horizontal alignment of the table relative to its containing element. Common values include left, center, and right.

**Example:**

```
<table align="center">
```

**Links in HTML:**

Links are used to navigate between different web pages or to specific sections within the same page.

They are created using the <a> (anchor) element in HTML.

The basic structure of a link in HTML is:

```
<a href="URL">Link Text</a>
```

**href:** Specifies the URL of the page the link goes to. It can be an absolute URL (starting with http:// or https://) or a relative URL (relative to the current page).

**Link Text:** The text that appears on the page and serves as the clickable link.

**Example of a link:**

```
<a href="https://www.google.com">Visit Example</a>
```

Additional Link Attributes:

**target:** Specifies where to open the linked document. Common values include \_blank (opens the linked document in a new tab/window) and \_self (opens the linked document in the same frame or tab as the current document).

**Example:**

```
<a href="https://www. google.com" target="_blank">Visit Example</a>
```

**rel:** Specifies the relationship between the current document and the linked document. Common values include nofollow, noopener, and norereferrer, which affect search engine behavior and security.

**Example:**

```
<a href="https://www. google.com" rel="nofollow">Visit Example</a>
```