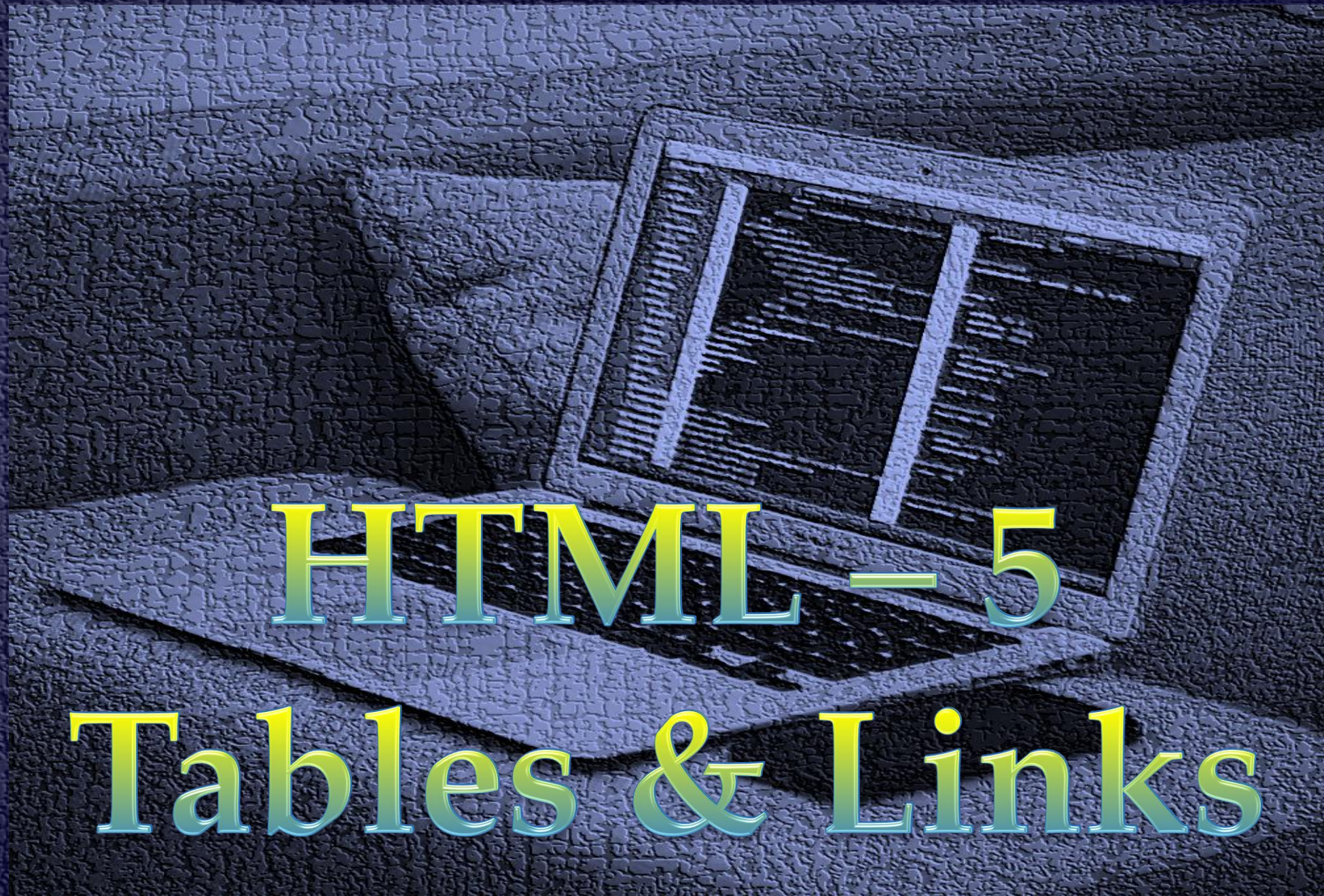




TABLES IN HTML



Tables are used to arrange the data in the form of rows and columns. Some rows and columns can be merged and also be split into multiple rows or columns. The main tags used to create a table are:

<TABLE> </TABLE> : It defines the beginning and end of a table.

<TR> </TR> : It defines each row of a table. It is given inside the **<TABLE>** tag.

<TH> </TH> : It is used for defining table headings. The text within it is formatted in bold and aligned center by default.

<TD> </TD> : It is used for defining table data, i.e., the data of the cells. It is used inside **<TR>** tag.

<CAPTION> </CAPTION> : It is used for defining the title or heading to the table. The text given inside it will be shown on top of the table.

Following is an example of a table:

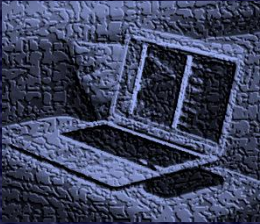


Table Title created by using the <CAPTION> tag

Table headings
created by using the
<TH> tag

Table: Student

Roll No.	Name	Grade	Gender
1	Aryan	B	M
2	Surya	A	M
3	Sohini	A	F
4	Diproman	B	M
5	Addriza	A	F

Table data created by
using the <TD> tag

Attributes of <TABLE> tag



The properties/attributes of the <TABLE> tag are as follows:

BORDER : This attribute is used to set border of the table. The default value is 0. **Syntax:** BORDER=size, **Example:** <TABLE BORDER="2">

BORDERCOLOR : This attribute is used to give color to the border of the table. The default value is any color name from the HTML color palette or any hexadecimal color code. **Syntax:** BORDERCOLOR=color code **Example:** <BORDERCOLOR="Blue"> or <BORDERCOLOR="#DDDDFF">

HEIGHT and **WIDTH** : This attribute allows you to change the height and width of the table. **Syntax:** HEIGHT= height distance WIDTH=width distance **Example:** <TABLE HEIGHT=500 WIDTH=700>

Adjusting TABLE Cell spacing & Cell padding



CELLSPACING : This attribute is used to define the minimum distance between two adjacent cells in a table. Values are given in pixels. Default value is 2. **Syntax:** CELLSPACING=distance

Example: <TABLE CELLSPACING="15">

CELLPADDING : This attribute is used to define the minimum space between the edge of the cell and the text or data inside the cell. Values are given in pixels. Default value is 2. **Syntax:** CELLPADDING=distance

Example: <TABLE CELLPADDING="15">

Adjusting TABLE Cell spacing & Cell padding



HTML code to create a Table

```
Creating Table - Notepad
File Edit Format View Help
<HTML>
<HEAD>
  <TITLE>
    Table Properties
  </TITLE>
</HEAD>
<BODY>
  <h1> Using Table Properties </h1>
  <hr>
  <TABLE BORDER="2" BORDERCOLOR="CYAN" CELLPADDING="5" CELLSPACING="5" HEIGHT="120px" WIDTH="150px">
    <TR>
      <TH> FIRSTNAME </TH>
      <TH> LASTNAME </TH>
      <TH> MARKS </TH>
    </TR>
    <TR>
      <TD ALIGN="CENTER"> Rohan </TD>
      <TD ALIGN="CENTER"> Shukla </TD>
      <TD ALIGN="CENTER"> 82 </TD>
    </TR>
    <TR>
      <TD ALIGN="CENTER"> Aarti </TD>
      <TD ALIGN="CENTER"> Yadav </TD>
      <TD ALIGN="CENTER"> 63 </TD>
    </TR>
  </TABLE>
</BODY>
</HTML>
```

Output

FIRSTNAME	LASTNAME	MARKS
Rohan	Shukla	82
Aarti	Yadav	63

TABLE Backgrounds



Table background can be set using any one of the following ways:

BGCOLOR : This attribute is used to set the background color for entire table. Syntax: BGCOLOR=color code,

Example: <TABLE BGCOLOR="YELLOW">

FIRSTNAME	LASTNAME	MARKS
Rohan	Shukla	82
Aarti	Yadav	63

```
Creating Table - Notepad
File Edit Format View Help
<HTML>
<HEAD>
  <TITLE>
    Table Properties
  </TITLE>
</HEAD>
<BODY>
  <h1> Using Table Properties </h1>
  <hr>
  <TABLE BORDER="2" BORDERCOLOR="CYAN" CELLPADDING="5" CELLSPACING="5" HEIGHT="120px" WIDTH="150px" BGCOLOR="YELLOW">
    <TR>
      <TH> FIRSTNAME </TH>
      <TH> LASTNAME </TH>
      <TH> MARKS </TH>
    </TR>
    <TR>
      <TD ALIGN="CENTER"> Rohan </TD>
      <TD ALIGN="CENTER"> Shukla </TD>
      <TD ALIGN="CENTER"> 82 </TD>
    </TR>
    <TR>
      <TD ALIGN="CENTER"> Aarti </TD>
      <TD ALIGN="CENTER"> Yadav </TD>
      <TD ALIGN="CENTER"> 63 </TD>
    </TR>
  </TABLE>
</BODY>
</HTML>
```

TABLE Backgrounds



BACKGROUND : This attribute is used to set the background image for entire table or just for one cell. **Syntax:** BACKGROUND=path of file,

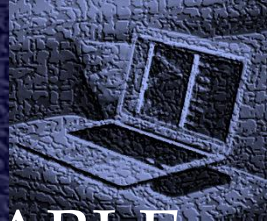
Example: <TABLE

BACKGROUND="C:\Users\Asst_Examcell\Downloads\BACKGROUND-1.JFIF">

```
Background image - Notepad
File Edit Format View Help
<HTML>
<HEAD>
  <TITLE>
    Table Properties
  </TITLE>
</HEAD>
<BODY>
  <h1> Using Table Properties </h1>
  <hr>
  <TABLE BORDER="2" BORDERCOLOR="CYAN" CELLPADDING="5" CELLSPACING="5" HEIGHT="120px" WIDTH="150px" BACKGROUND="C:\Users\Asst_Examcell\Downloads\BACKGROUND-1.JFIF">
    <TR>
      <TH> FIRSTNAME </TH>
      <TH> LASTNAME </TH>
      <TH> MARKS </TH>
    </TR>
    <TR>
      <TD ALIGN="CENTER"> Rohan </TD>
      <TD ALIGN="CENTER"> Shukla </TD>
      <TD ALIGN="CENTER"> 82 </TD>
    </TR>
    <TR>
      <TD ALIGN="CENTER"> Aarti </TD>
      <TD ALIGN="CENTER"> Yadav </TD>
      <TD ALIGN="CENTER"> 63 </TD>
    </TR>
  </TABLE>
</BODY>
</HTML>
```

FIRSTNAME	LASTNAME	MARKS
Rohan	Shukla	82
Aarti	Yadav	63

Rowspan & Colspan



To display information which is relevant to multiple rows in the TABLE, , the cell containing the information can be set to span using the ROWSPAN attribute. Similarly, when the information is relevant to multiple columns in the TABLE, , the cell containing the information can be set to span using the COLSPAN attribute. Let's see the following example of =ROWSPAN.

```
Rowspan & colspan - Notepad
File Edit Format View Help
<HTML>
<HEAD>
  <TITLE>
    Rowspan
  </TITLE>
</HEAD>
<BODY>
  <h1> Using Rowspan</h1>
  <TABLE BORDER="2" BORDERCOLOR="CYAN" CELLPADDING="5" CELLSPACING="5" HEIGHT="120px" WIDTH="250px">
    <TR>
      <TD> Content 1 </TD>
      <TD ROWSPAN="3"> Content 2 </TD>
      <TD> Content 3</TD>
    </TR>
    <TR>
      <TD> Content 4</TD>
      <TD> Content 5</TD>
    </TR>
    <TR>
      <TD> Content 6</TD>
      <TD> Content 7</TD>
    </TR>
  </TABLE>
</BODY>
</HTML>
```

Using Rowspan

Content 1	Content 2	Content 3
Content 4		Content 5
Content 6		Content 7

Rowspan & Colspan



Let's see the following example of COLSPAN.

```
Rowspan & colspan - Notepad
File Edit Format View Help
<HTML>
<HEAD>
  <TITLE>
    Rowspan & Colspan
  </TITLE>
</HEAD>
<BODY>
  <h1> Using Colspan</h1>
  <TABLE BORDER="2" BORDERCOLOR="CYAN" CELLPADDING="5" CELLSPACING="5" HEIGHT="120px" WIDTH="250px">
    <TR>
      <TD> Content 1 </TD>
      <TD> Content 2 </TD>
      <TD> Content 3</TD>
    </TR>
    <TR>
      <TD COLSPAN="3" ALIGN="CENTER"> Content 4</TD>
    </TR>
    <TR>
      <TD> Content 5</TD>
      <TD> Content 6</TD>
      <TD> Content 7</TD>
    </TR>
  </TABLE>
</BODY>
</HTML>
```

Using Colspan

Content 1	Content 2	Content 3
Content 4		
Content 5	Content 6	Content 7

CSS TABLES



Tables help us to present the data in an organized form.

CSS TABLES Properties

- **border** – specifies the border of a table.
- **border-color** – specifies the color of a border.
- **border-style** – specifies whether a border should be **solid**, **dashed line**, **double line** or one of the other possible values.
- **border-width** – specifies the width of a border.
- **border-collapse** – specifies whether the browser should control the appearance of the adjacent borders that touch each other or whether each cell should maintain its style.
- **Width & Height** – specifies the width & height of a table.

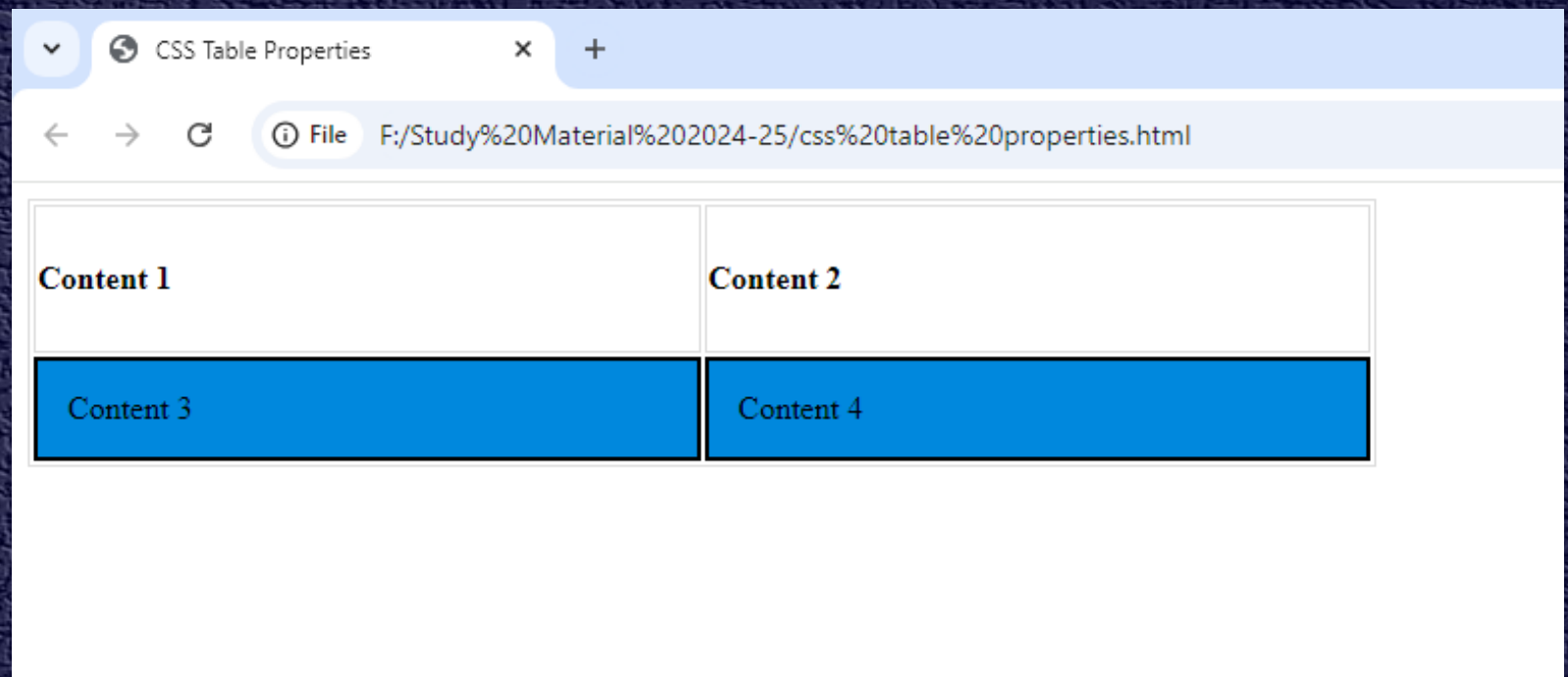
CSS TABLES



- **Padding** – To control the space between the border and the content in the table, use the **padding** property on `<td>` and `<th>` elements.

Let's see the following example of CSS table properties.

```
css table properties - Notepad
File Edit Format View Help
<!DOCTYPE HTML>
<HTML>
<HEAD>
  <STYLE>
    TABLE,TD,TH{
      BORDER:1PX SOLID #DDD;
      TEXT-ALIGN:LEFT;
    }
    TABLE{WIDTH:50%;}
    TH{HEIGHT:70PX;}
    TD{
      BORDER-COLLAPSE:COLLAPSE;
      BACKGROUND-COLOR:#0088DD;
      PADDING:15PX;
      BORDER:2PX SOLID #000000;
      BORDER-COLOR:#000000;
    }
  </STYLE>
  <TITLE>
    CSS Table Properties
  </TITLE>
</HEAD>
<BODY>
  <TABLE>
    <TR>
      <TH> Content 1 </TH>
      <TH> Content 2 </TH>
    </TR>
    <TR>
      <TD> Content 3</TD>
      <TD> Content 4</TD>
    </TR>
  </TABLE>
</BODY>
</HTML>
```



HYPERLINKS IN HTML



In **HTML** you can create a hyperlink by using the **ANCHOR (<A>)** tag. Inside the **<A>** tag, use the **HREF** attribute to provide the **reference of the web resource or URL** that you want to link.

Syntax: ** Hypertext **

Types of Hyperlinks

Hyperlinks are of two types:

- **Internal Links** – It is used to move from one part or a section of the web page to another part or section of the same web page or other related web page of that website. It is useful for large web document.

HYPERLINKS IN HTML



- **External Links** – It is used to link one web page to another webpage stored at a different location. They are also used to link **documents** or **e-mail** addresses. A **link** or **Hyperlink** could be a **word**, **phrase** or an **image**.

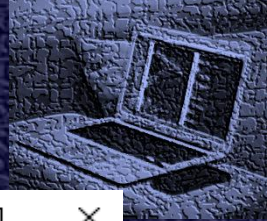
Syntax: ** Hypertext **

Working with Internal Links

If you are on the bottom of a web page and there is an Hyperlink that takes you back to the top, is an example of a same page link.

The code for a same page link has two parts; the **Link** and the **Hook**. The **Link** is the part that tells the browser, where to go when the user clicks it. The **Hook** is what the link looks for and how the browser knows where on the page to go.

HYPERLINKS IN HTML



At first, you need to create the Hook. Use the NAME attribute of <A> tag. The code should look like this: ** Title of the Page **.

Now, create the Link. Use HREF attribute of <A> tag. The code should look like this: ** Back to the Top **.

Internal Links - Notepad

File Edit Format View Help

Example

```
<HTML>
<HEAD>
  <TITLE>
    Internal Links
  </TITLE>
</HEAD>
<BODY>
  <A HREF="#Lesson 1.">Lesson 1</A> <BR>
  <A HREF="#Lesson 2.">Lesson 2</A> <BR>
  <A HREF="#Lesson 3.">Lesson 3</A> <BR>
  <A HREF="#Lesson 4.">Lesson 4</A> <BR>

  <A NAME="Lesson 1.">Introduction to Lesson 1</A>
    <P> This is subtopic 1. </P>
    <P> This is subtopic 2. </P>
    <P> This is subtopic 3. </P>
    <P> This is subtopic 4. </P>

  <A NAME="Lesson 2.">Introduction to Lesson 2</A>
    <P> This is subtopic 1. </P>
    <P> This is subtopic 2. </P>
    <P> This is subtopic 3. </P>
    <P> This is subtopic 4. </P>

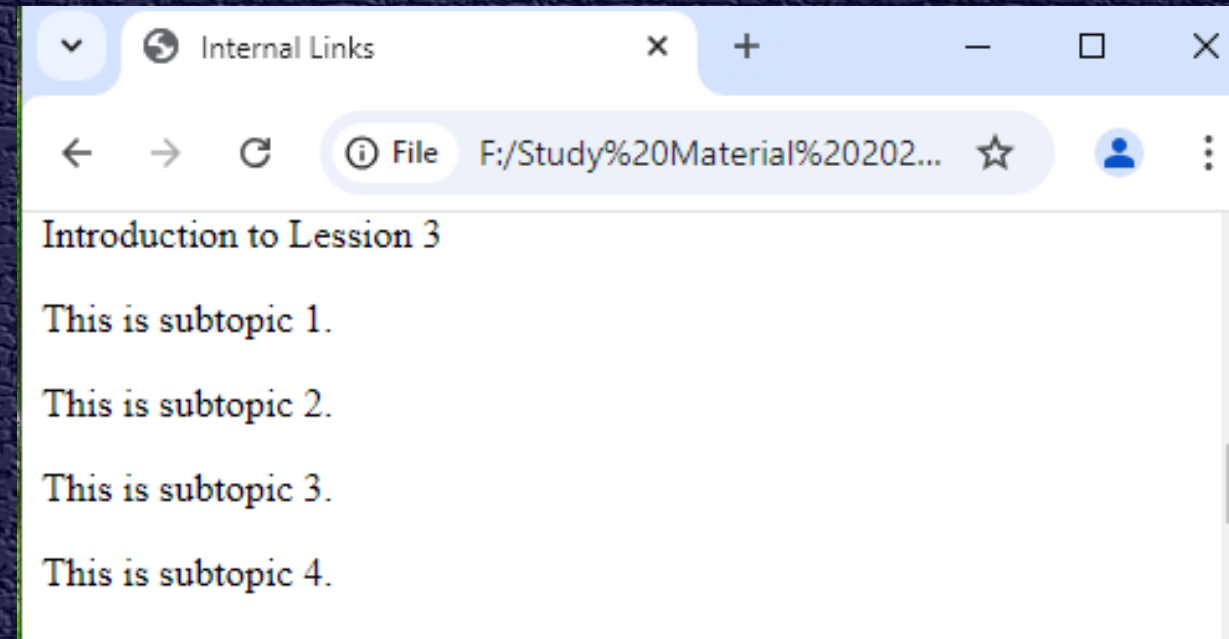
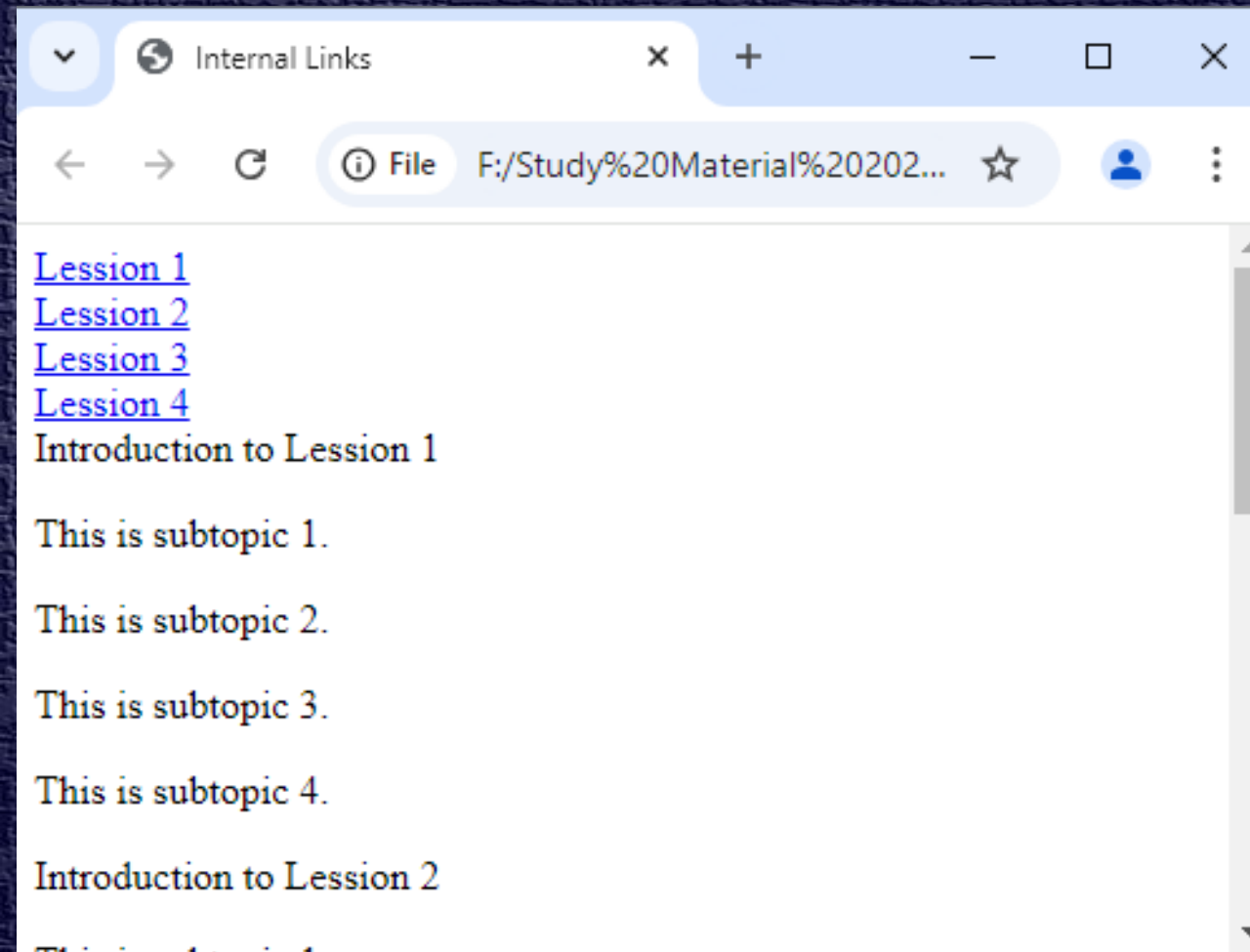
  <A NAME="Lesson 3.">Introduction to Lesson 3</A>
    <P> This is subtopic 1. </P>
    <P> This is subtopic 2. </P>
    <P> This is subtopic 3. </P>
    <P> This is subtopic 4. </P>

  <A NAME="Lesson 4.">Introduction to Lesson 4</A>
    <P> This is subtopic 1. </P>
    <P> This is subtopic 2. </P>
    <P> This is subtopic 3. </P>
    <P> This is subtopic 4. </P>
</BODY>
</HTML>
```

HYPERLINKS IN HTML



Output

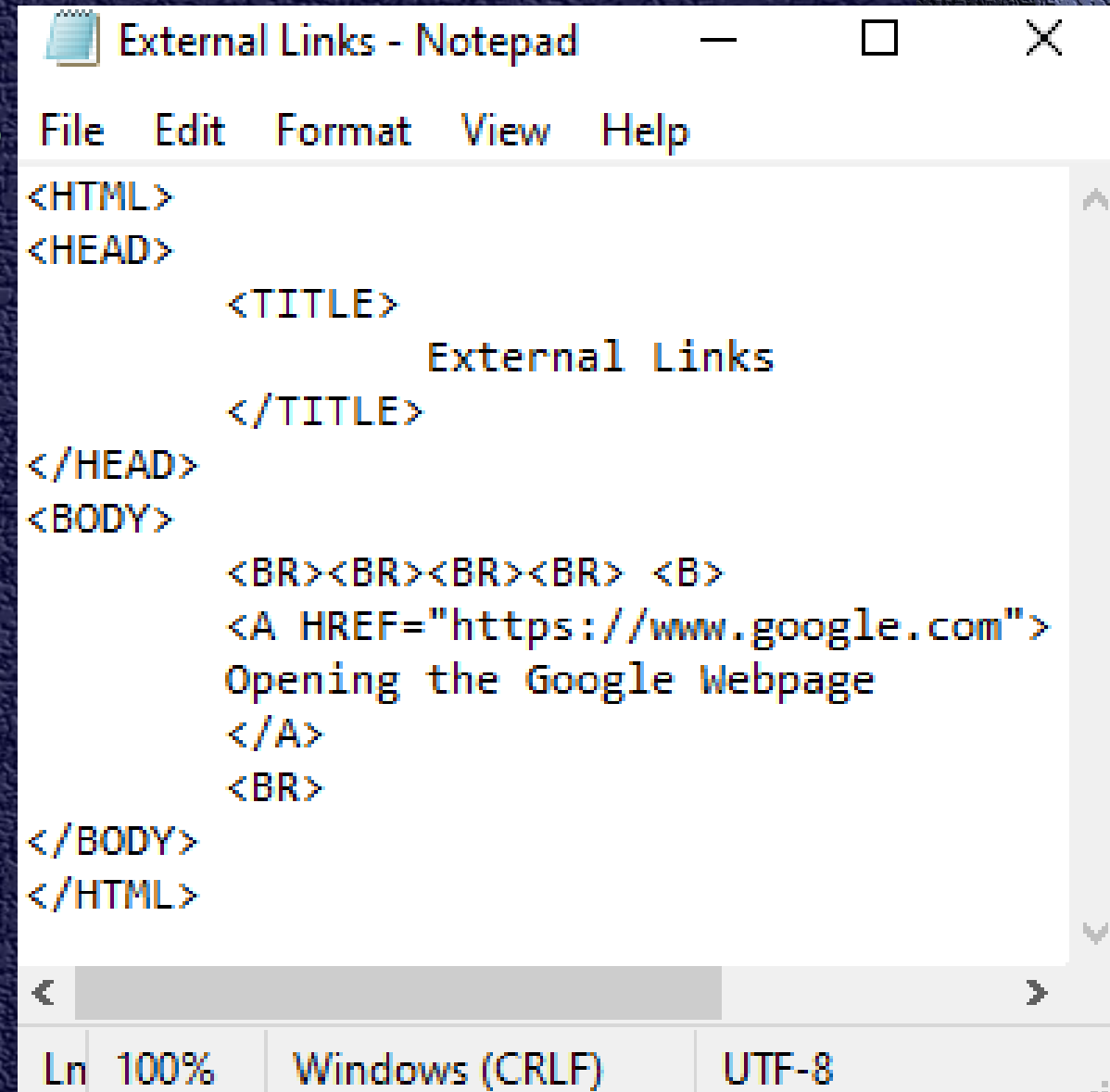


HYPERLINKS IN HTML



Working with External Links

External link is linked to **External** web page. The **HREF** attribute of **<A>** tag is used for reference link to another web page. Let's see the example.

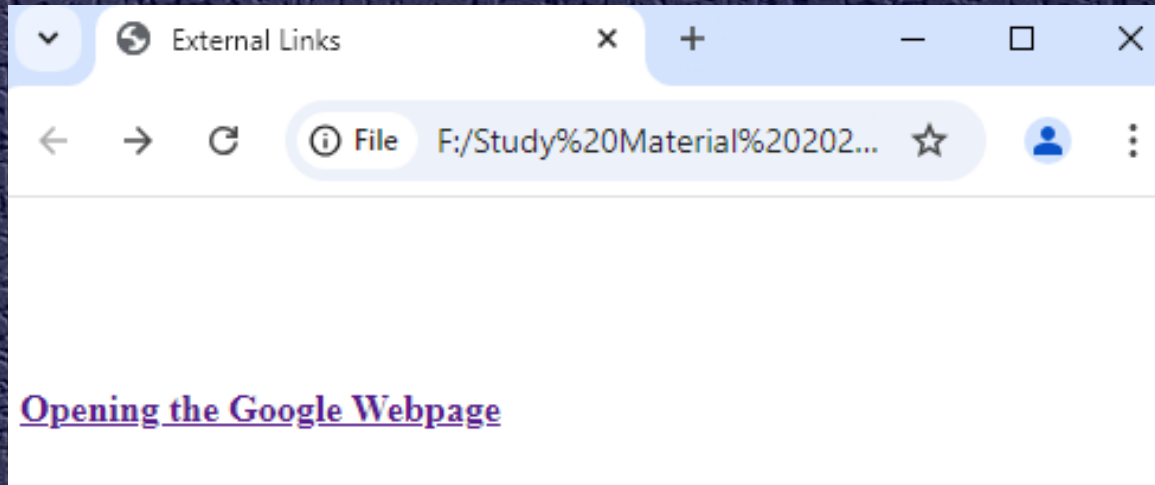


```
<HTML>
<HEAD>
    <TITLE>
        External Links
    </TITLE>
</HEAD>
<BODY>
    <BR><BR><BR><BR> <B>
    <A HREF="https://www.google.com">
        Opening the Google Webpage
    </A>
    <BR>
</BODY>
</HTML>
```

Ln 100% Windows (CRLF) UTF-8

HYPERLINKS IN HTML

Output



Clicking on this Hyperlink text, Google web site will appear, as shown on your right.

