

Lecture No: 3**Topic: Lists and Tables****HTML STYLES**

- The HTML style attribute is used to add styles to an element, such as color, font, size, and more.
- The HTML style attribute has the following syntax:
`<tagname style="property:value;">`

Background Color

- The CSS background-color property defines the background color for an HTML element.
 Example:
`<body style="background-color:DarkTurquoise;">`
- Set background color for two different elements:
`<h1 style="background-color:cyan;">This is a heading</h1>`
`<p style="background-color:tomato;">This is a paragraph.</p>`

Text Color

- The CSS color property defines the text color for an HTML element:
 Examples:
`<h1 style="color:red;">This is a heading</h1>`
`<p style="color:blue;">This is a paragraph.</p>`

Fonts

- The CSS font-family property defines the font to be used for an HTML element.
 Examples:
`<h1 style="font-family:verdana;">This is a heading</h1>`
`<p style="font-family:courier;">This is a paragraph.</p>`

Text Size

- The CSS font-size property defines the text size for an HTML element.
 Examples:
`<h1 style="font-size:300%;">This is a heading</h1>`
`<p style="font-size:30pt;">This is a paragraph.</p>`

Text Alignment

- The CSS text-align property defines the horizontal text alignment for an HTML element:
 Examples:
`<h1 style="text-align:center;">Centered Heading</h1>`
`<p style="text-align:center;">Centered paragraph.</p>`

HTML LISTS

- Making information more accessible is the single most important quality of HTML.
- It helps you organize your information into documents readers can quickly understand, scan, and extract, possibly with automated browser agents.
- Another common HTML element that can be found in the `<body>` section.
- It shows specific information quickly and clearly.
 - Ordered lists `` or numbered list
 - Unordered list `` or bulleted list
 - Description list `<dl>` or glossary list

Ordered Lists ``

- Are lists in which each item is numbered usually starting at 1.

- It is used if you want to emphasize that the elements are ordered or has hierarchy.
- Are good for set of instructions.

SYNTAX:

```
<ol>
    <li> item 1</li>
    <li> item 2 </li>
</ol>
```

NOTE: means **List Item** tag

- It is a one sided tag, it means that it does not need a closing tag.

Example:

```
<ol type="1">
  <li>Notebook</li>
  <li>Ballpen</li>
  <li>Yellow Paper</li>
</ol>
```

- HTML elements can have attributes
- Attributes provide additional information about the element
- Attributes are always specified in the start tag

Enhancement to Numbered List

Type	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

- Attribute Description
- type = "1" Specifies that numerals should be used to numbered lists
- start Specifies the beginning value to start the list

- SYNTAX of START

```
<ol type = "A" start = "5">
(would start the numbering at letter E)
```

Unordered List

You need two elements to create an unordered list (bulleted) list:

- The unordered lists element enables you to create the list
- You specify individual items on the list with the list item element

Example:

```
<ul style="list-style-type:square">
  <li>Notebook</li>
  <li>Ballpen</li>
  <li>Yellow Paper</li>
</ul>
```

Specifying the type of bullet for the entire list

Value	Description
disc	Sets the list item marker to a bullet (default)
circle	Sets the list item marker to a circle
square	Sets the list item marker to a square
none	The list items will not be marked

Description Lists

- HTML also supports description lists.
- A description list is a list of terms, with a description of each term.
- The <dl> tag defines the description list, the <dt> tag defines the term (name), and the <dd> tag describes each term

Example:

```
<dl>
  <dt>Notebook</dt>
  <dd>- a small book with blank or ruled pages for writing notes in.</dd>
  <dt>Ballpen</dt>
  <dd>- is a pen that dispenses ink over a metal ball at its point</dd>
</dl>
```

NESTED LIST

- Creating nesting list to organize information.

```
<ul>
  <li>Coffee</li>
  <li>Tea
    <ul>
      <li>Black tea</li>
      <li>Green tea</li>
    </ul>
  </li>
  <li>Milk</li>
</ul>
```

Horizontal List with CSS

- HTML lists can be styled in many different ways with CSS.
- One popular way is to style a list horizontally, to create a navigation menu:

Insert to head tag

```
<head>
<style>
ul {
  list-style-type: none;
  margin: 0;
  padding: 0;
  overflow: hidden;
  background-color: #333333;
}
li {
  float: left;
}
li a {
  display: block;
  color: white;
  text-align: center;
  padding: 16px;
  text-decoration: none;
}
li a:hover {
  background-color: #111111;
}
</style>
</head>
```

Insert to body tag

- `<body>`

```

<ul>
  <li><a href="#home">Home</a></li>
  <li><a href="#news">News</a></li>
  <li><a href="#contact">Contact</a></li>
  <li><a href="#about">About</a></li>
</ul>

</body>

```

HTML TABLES**Defining an HTML 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/cell is defined with the `<td>` tag.
- Table tags are used to organize information into rows and columns.
- The information that you can include within the table can be a text, images, videos and so on.

Example:

- ```

<table style="width:100%">
 <tr>
 <th>Firstname</th>
 <th>Lastname</th>
 <th>Age</th>
 </tr>
 <tr>
 <td>Nicole</td>
 <td>Pascual</td>
 <td>18</td>
 </tr>
 <tr>
 <td>Allen</td>
 <td>Ramirez</td>
 <td>18</td>
 </tr>
</table>

```

**HTML Table - 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:
- ```

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

```

HTML Table - 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;
}

```

HTML Table - Adding Cell Padding

- Cell padding specifies the space between the cell content and its borders.
- If you do not specify a padding, the table cells will be displayed without padding.
- To set the padding, use the CSS padding property:
- ```
th, td {
 padding: 15px;
}
```

**HTML Table - Left-align Headings**

- By default, table headings are bold and centered.
- To left-align the table headings, use the CSS text-align property:
- ```
th {
    text-align: left;
}
```

HTML Table - Adding Border Spacing

- Border spacing specifies the space between the cells.
- To set the border spacing for a table, use the CSS border-spacing property:

Example

```
table {
    border-spacing: 5px;
}
```

Note: If the table has collapsed borders, border-spacing has no effect.

Cells that Span Many Columns

- To make a cell span more than one column, use the colspan attribute:

```
<table style="width:100%">
  <tr>
    <th>Company Name</th>
    <th colspan="2">Telephone</th>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>The Travel Club</td>
    <td>(02) 332-7183</td>
    <td>(02) 815-7418</td>
  </tr>
</table>
```

Cells that Span Many Rows

To make a cell span more than one row, use the rowspan attribute:

```
<table style="width:100%">
  <tr>
    <th>Company Name:</th>
    <td>The Travel Club</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <th rowspan="2">Telephone:</th>
    <td> (02) 332-7183 </td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td> (02) 815-7418 </td>
  </tr>
</table>
```

References:

- Jenkins, S. (2013). *Web Design All-in-One for Dummies*. John Wiley & Sons.
- Parker, J. (2021). *HTML for Beginners: A Complete Beginners Guide to Learn Html in 1 Hour and Master Your Web Designing*.
- W3Schools online web tutorials. (n.d.). <https://www.w3schools.com/>
- Sklar, J. (2012). *Web Design Principles*.
- Castro, E., & Hyslop, B. (2013). *HTML and CSS: Visual QuickStart Guide*. Peachpit Press.