



Introduction to HTML

A markup language used by the browsers to manipulate text, images and other content to display it in required format.

HTML was created by Tim Berners-Lee in 1991.

Creating a Submit Button

- To create a submit button, type `<INPUT TYPE="submit">`
- If you would like the button to say something other than submit, use the `VALUE` attribute
- For example, `<INPUT TYPE="submit" VALUE="Buy Now!">` would create a button that says "Buy Now!"



Creating a Reset Button

- To create a reset button, type `<INPUT TYPE="reset">`
- The `VALUE` attribute can be used in the same way to change the text that appears on the button



There are eleven different types of form elements:

Button

Checkbox

FileUpload

Hidden

Password

Radio

Reset object

Select object

Submit object

Text

Textarea



Tables

- Tables can be used to display rows and columns of data, create multi-column text, captions for images, and sidebars
- The `<TABLE>` tag is used to create a table; the `<TR>` tag defines the beginning of a row while the `<TD>` tag defines the beginning of a cell



Adding a Border

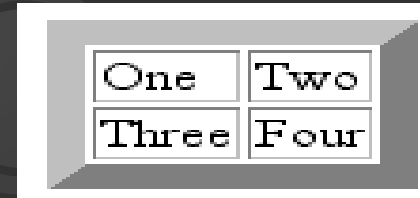
- The BORDER=n attribute allows you to add a border n pixels thick around the table
- To make a solid border color, use the BORDERCOLOR="color" attribute
- To make a shaded colored border, use BORDERCOLORDARK="color" and BORDERCOLORLIGHT="color"



Creating Simple Table

```
<TABLE BORDER=10>
  <TR>
    <TD>One</TD>
    <TD>Two</TD>
  </TR>
  <TR>
    <TD>Three</TD>
    <TD>Four</TD>
  </TR>
</TABLE>
```

- Here's how it would look on the Web:



One	Two
Three	Four



Adjusting the Width

- When a Web browser displays a table, it often adds extra space. To eliminate this space use the WIDTH =n attribute in the <TABLE> and <TD> tags
- Keep in mind - a cell cannot be smaller than its contents, and if you make a table wider than the browser window, users will not be able to see parts of it.



Centering a Table

- There are two ways to center a table
 - Type `<TABLE ALIGN=CENTER>`
 - Enclose the `<TABLE>` tags in opening and closing `<CENTER>` tags



Wrapping Text around a Table

- It is possible to wrap text around a table. This technique is often used to keep images and captions together within an article.
- To wrap text around a table, type `<TABLE ALIGN = LEFT>` to align the table to the left while the text flows to the right.
- Create the table using the `<TR>`, `<TD>`, and `</TABLE>` tags as you normally would



Adding Space around a Table

- To add space around a table, use the HSPACE=n and VSPACE=n attributes in the <TABLE> tag
- Example:

```
<TABLE HSPACE=20 VSPACE=20>
```



Spanning Cells Across Columns

- It is often necessary to span one cell across many columns. For example, you would use this technique to span a headline across the columns of a newspaper article.
- To span a cell across many columns, type `<TD COLSPAN=n>`, where n is the number of columns to be spanned



Spanning Cells Across Rows

- To span a cell across many rows, type `<TD ROWSPAN=n>`, where n is the number of rows



Aligning Cell Content

- By default, a cell's content are aligned horizontally to the left and vertically in the middle.
- Use VALIGN=direction to change the vertical alignment, where "direction" is top, middle, bottom, or baseline
- Use ALIGN=direction to change the horizontal alignment where "direction" is left, center, or right



Controlling Cell Spacing

- Cell spacing is the space *between* cells while cell padding is the space *around* the contents of a cell
- To control both types of spacing, use the `CELLSPACING =n` and `CELLPADDING=n` attributes in the `<TABLE>` tag



Nesting Tables

- Create the inner table
- Create the outer table and determine which cell of the outer table will hold the inner table
- Test both tables separately to make sure they work
- Copy the inner table into the cell of the outer table
- Don't nest too many tables. If you find yourself doing that, find an easier way to lay out your Web



Changing a Cell's Color

- To change a cell's color, add the BGCOLOR="color" attribute to the <TD> tag
- Example:
 <TD BGCOLOR="blue">



Dividing Your Table into Column Groups

- You can divide your table into two kinds of column groups: structural and non-structural.
- Structural column groups control where dividing lines are drawn; Non-structural groups do not
- Both let you format an entire column of cells at once



Column Groups

- To create structural column groups, type `<COLGROUP SPAN=n>` after the `<TABLE>` tag, where `n` is the number of columns in the group
- To create non-structural column groups, type `<COL SPAN=n>`, where `n` is the number of columns in the group



Dividing Table into Horizontal Sections

- You can also create a horizontal section consisting of one or more rows. This allows you to format the rows all at once
- To create a horizontal section, type `<THEAD>`, `<TBODY>`, or `<TFOOT>` before the first `<TR>` tag of the section
- Netscape does not support these tags



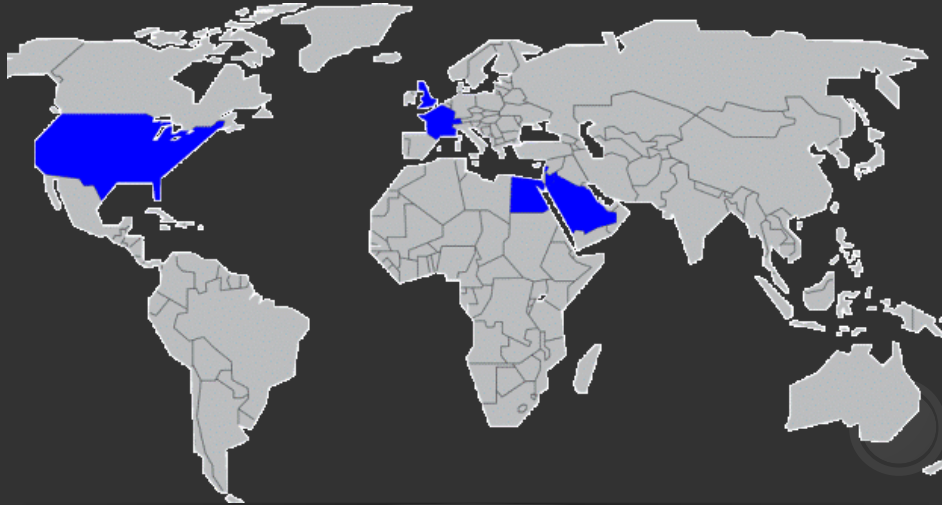
Controlling Line Breaks

- Unless you specify otherwise a browser will divide the lines in a cell as it sees fit.
- The NOWRAP attribute placed within the <TD> tag forces the browser to keep all the text in a cell on one line
- Example:
 - `<TD NOWRAP>Washington, D.C.`



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