



University of Tripoli
Faculty of Information Technology



Department of Software Engineering

HTML5 BASICS (3)

Introduction to Internet Programming
ITGS 226 -- F2023

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HTML LISTS

- HTML lists are used to present list of information in well formed and semantic way.
- HTML has three types of HTML lists: Unordered, Ordered and Description lists.
- ``:
 - The `` (short for *list item*) defines an individual list item within a list.
 - Each list item usually rendered with a bullet (in unordered lists, defined by the `` tag) or a number or letter (in the case of ordered lists, defined by the `` tag).
 - `` has the `value` attribute which sets the number of the current list item (only for ordered lists).
 - Inside a list item you can put text, images, links, line breaks, an entire list (create the nested list), etc.
 - `` is block element.

HTML **LISTS** (cont'd)

- **Unordered list:**
 - It is used to create a list of related items, in no particular order.
 - It is created using the `` element, and each list item starts with the `` element.
 - The list items in unordered lists are marked with bullets.
 - The bullet type can be changed using the CSS (`list-style-type`) property to `disc` or `circle` or `square`.
 - `` is block element

HTML LISTS (cont'd)

- **Ordered list:**

- Used to create a list of related items, in a specific order.
- It created using the `` element, and each list item starts with the `` element.
- Ordered lists are used when the order of the list's items is important.
- The list items in an ordered list are marked with numbers and typically starts with 1. However, this can be changed using the **start** attribute.
- `` has the following attributes: type, start and reversed.
- The start attribute is used to specify the starting number of the first item in an ordered list.
- The type attribute is used to specify the bullet or numbering type for the list item with values 1, A, a, l, i.
- The reversed attribute is an Boolean attribute is used to specify that items of the list are in the reverse order.
- `` is block element.
- **EX**

Examples

- Example for type attribute.
- Example for start and Type.
- Example for reversed attribute.

HTML **LISTS** (cont'd)

- **Description list:**
 - The <dl> (short for *definition list*) tag specifies a definition list.
 - It is a list of terms with their associated definitions.
 - A common use for this element is to implement a glossary.
 - Definition lists consist of two parts: a term and a description.
 - The term is given by the <dt> element and can only contains inline-level elements.
 - The description is given with a <dd> element that can contains block-level elements as well as inline elements.
 - <dl> is block element.
 - EX

HTML TABLES

- HTML table allows to arrange data into rows and columns.
- The table is created using the `<table>` element.
- Inside the `<table>` element, the `<tr>` elements are used to create rows.
- To create columns inside a row the `<td>` elements are used.
- Define a cell as a header for a group of table cells using the `<th>` element.
- Table data elements are the data containers of the table. They can contain all sorts of HTML elements; text, images, lists, other tables, etc.

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- You can have as many rows as you like in a table, just make sure that the number of cells are the same in each row.
- Tables do not have any borders by default.
- Table cells are sized just large enough to fit the contents by default.
- Text inside the <th> elements are displayed in bold font, aligned horizontally center in the cell by default.
- EX

HTML TABLES (cont'd) **SPANNING**

- Spanning allow to extend table rows and columns across multiple other rows and columns.
- The **rowspan** or **colspan** attributes can be used to span multiple rows or columns in a table.
 - The **rowspan** attribute to create a cell that spans more than one row.

EX

```
19 <h2>Spanning Rows</h2>
20 <table>
21   <tr>
22     <th>Name:</th>
23     <td>John Carter</td>
24   </tr>
25   <tr>
26     <th rowspan="2">Phone:</th>
27     <td>55577854</td>
28   </tr>
29   <tr>
30     <td>55577855</td>
31   </tr>
32 </table>
33 </body>
34 </html>
```

Spanning Rows

Name:	John Carter
Phone:	55577854
	55577855

HTML TABLES (cont'd) **SPANNING**

- The **colspan** attribute to create a cell that spans more than one column.

```
19 <h2>Spanning Columns</h2>
20 <table>
21   <tr>
22     <th>Name</th>
23     <th colspan="2">Phone</th>
24   </tr>
25   <tr>
26     <td>John Carter</td>
27     <td>5550192</td>
28     <td>5550152</td>
29   </tr>
30 </table>
31 </body>
32 </html>
```

Spanning Columns

Name	Phone	
John Carter	5550192	5550152

HTML TABLES (cont'd) CAPTIONS

- A caption (or title) can be specified using the `<caption>` element.
- The `<caption>` element must be placed directly after the opening `<table>` tag.
- By default, caption appears at the top of the table.
- EX

HTML TABLES (cont'd)

TABLE HEADER, BODY, AND FOOTER

- The tags `<thead>`, `<tbody>`, and `<tfoot>` help to create more structured table, by defining header, body and footer regions, respectively.

- EX

```
1 <body>
2   <table>
3     <thead>
4       <tr>
5         <th>Items</th>
6         <th>Expenditure</th>
7       </tr>
8     </thead>
9     <tbody>
10      <tr>
11        <td>Stationary</td>
12        <td>2,000</td>
13      </tr>
14      <tr>
15        <td>Furniture</td>
16        <td>10,000</td>
17      </tr>
18    </tbody>
19    <tfoot>
20      <tr>
21        <th>Total</th>
22        <td>12,000</td>
23      </tr>
24    </tfoot>
25  </table>
26 </body>
```

THE END