

The Basic HTML Setup

You are **REQUIRED TO KNOW** this

Basic HTML Page Components

- `<html>`
- `<head>`
- `<title> </title>`
- `</head>`
- `<body>`
- `</body>`
- `</html>`

Found in Every Web Document

Explains to web browser the type of document being viewed

USING IMAGES

How to show your images on the web

The Image Tag

- SYNTAX:
- URL points to location of image
- The image tag is considered as an EMPTY ELEMENT
- DOES NOT HAVE A CLOSING TAG
-
- SRC shows LOCATION AND NAME of Image
- Image types are .jpg, .gif, .png, .bmp, .tif

Attributes for Images

- Use attributes to shape and place images
- BORDER='0'
- WIDTH='350'
- HEIGHT='475'
- ALT='This Is My Picture'
- ALIGN='left'
- VSPACE='10'
- HSPACE='10'

Aligning Images

- Images can be aligned to correspond to how they interact with text in the page
- Use attribute ALIGN
- Examples
 - Align='left' – places image to left of text
 - Align='right' – places image to right of text

Spacing in Images

- Images can have attributes for spacing
- Spacing is either horizontal or vertical
- Spacing is indicated in pixels
- Vspace='10' – vertical spacing
- Hspace='10' – horizontal spacing

The ALT Tag

- Provides alternative information for image
- Helps when image cannot be viewed for some reason in browser

Samples

- ``
- ``
- ``
- ``
- ``

CLASS PROJECT

Using Your Images

Design a Basic Web Page

- Using notepad, configure a basic web page document
- Save your document as images.htm
- In the body section place the image of yourself by using the following code
- ``
- Save your file, then open using Internet Explorer to view your work. You should see your image

NEXT STEP

- Edit your document
- Place coding before and after your image to enter a comment showing what the image represents
- Example: `<!-- this is a picture of me -->`
- ``
- `<!-- my picture is above -->`
- Save and open in Internet Explorer

Viewing Your Document

- In the browser, place the cursor over your image and see what it does
- It should say 'This is Me'

Using Tables

A Different Way to Show It All

Configuring the Layout of your Web Page

Why Use This Method

- Assists in placing information in screen for viewing
- Better sizing of text and graphics areas
- Concise page layouts

**YOU MUST KNOW
THIS!!!**



What is a Table?

- Series of rows and columns
- Each column/row is a separate cell that can have it's own particular formatting

How Many Rows and Columns?

- Limited only by the amount of information being shown
- Should be based on the way you wish information to be presented in screen

**YOU MUST KNOW
THIS!!!**

Basic Table Coding Format

`<table>` (opening portion of tag)
`<tr>` (defines start of row)
`<td>` (defines start of column or cell)
`</td>` (defines end of column or cell)
`</tr>` (defines end of row)
`</table>` (closing tag or end of table)

Every Table Has These

You are **REQUIRED TO KNOW** this format

Building The Table

- The container
- `<table> </table>`
- The row
- `<tr> </tr>`
- The cell
- `<td> </td>`

Making the Code Better

- Change the way the table looks by changing it's attributes
- Tables can have width, height, alignment, and border specified
- Individual cells can have same types of coding amplifications made to them
- Individual cells can also have both vertical and horizontal alignments made

Basic Alignment Attributes

`<table BORDER="0">` (table with no border)
`<tr>` (defines start of row)
`<td VALIGN="top">` (all content starts at top of cell)
`</td>` (defines end of column or cell)
`</tr>` (defines end of row)
`</table>` (closing tag or end of table)

Other Cell Attributes

- VALIGN – controls vertical alignment of cell (top, bottom, middle)
- ALIGN – controls horizontal alignment of cell (left, center, right)
- COLSPAN – controls number of merged columns
- ROWSPAN – controls number of merged rows

More Attributes

- CELLSPACING – controls amount of space between table cells
- CELLPADDING – sets amount of space between contents of cell and cell wall

Class Project

This slide features a light yellow background with a dark olive green vertical bar on the left side. A horizontal line with a grey rectangular segment on the right end is positioned near the top. The title "Class Project" is centered in a dark purple serif font. Below the title is a large, empty rectangular box with a dark purple border, intended for content.

BUILDING A BASIC
TABLE

This slide features a light yellow background with a dark olive green vertical bar on the left side. A horizontal line with a grey rectangular segment on the right end is positioned near the top. The title "BUILDING A BASIC TABLE" is centered in a dark purple serif font, with "BUILDING A BASIC" on the first line and "TABLE" on the second line. Below the title is a large, empty rectangular box with a dark purple border, intended for content.

FIRST THINGS FIRST

- Using notepad, develop a basic web document
- Save the document with the name tables.htm

Build a Table in the Body Section of Your Document

Use the following code structure

TABLE WITH 1 ROW, 3 COLUMNS

- `<table border='2' width='98%' cellspacing='0' cellpadding='0'>`
- `<tr>`
- `<td width='15%' valign='top'></td>`
- `<td width='70%' valign='top'></td>`
- `<td width='15%' valign='top'></td>`
- `</tr>`
- `</table>`

Save and Review

- Save your document and open it using Internet Explorer
- You should see your table outlined in the page

NEXT STEP

Add a Second Table to Your Page

- First, place comments before and after your table
- `<!-- first table starts here -->`
- `<!-- first table ends here ___>`
- Now use 2 line breaks `

` after the last comment
- Using the same code as before, place another table in your page
- Save your document and review in browser

CONGRATULATIONS!

If you did everything correctly

- You should now see 2 distinct tables in your browser
- Each table will have 1 row and 3 columns
- The center columns will be larger than the left and right columns
- Each table will have a border

Remove the Borders



Where Did the Table Go?

- Edit your table and change the size of the borders to '0'
- Save your document and review in the browser
- Your tables WILL NOT SHOW because you have removed the borders
- THIS IS THE WAY YOUR PAGE SHOULD BE DONE WHEN USING TABLES

TABLES AND BORDERS

Only use borders in tables when you want to show information as a spreadsheet style

The Embedded Table

A Table Within A Table

Embedding The Table

- Tables can have other tables placed inside of them
- Adds to the configuration of your page layout
- Requires tighter coding of page, but allows for more complex layouts

Basic Coding Procedure

You are **REQUIRED TO KNOW** this procedure

The Code for Embedded Tables

```
<table>
<tr>
<td valign="top">
<table>
<tr>
<td>TABLE 2</td>
</tr>
</table>
</td>
</tr>
</table>
```

Breaking Down the Structure

- `<td valign="top">`
- Makes the cell in which the table will be embedded align everything vertically at the top of the cell
- All cells typically have vertical alignment in middle of cell as default

Embedding Same As Making

- THERE IS NO DIFFERENCE IN THE CODING STRUCTURES
- Only difference is in placing tables properly
- Embedded tables is standard method used in web design to control page layout

QUIZ # 2

This quiz is on Tables and Images