

## Creating Tables

The <TABLE> tag creates a table having at least one cell.

Heading 1	Heading 2	Heading 3
Row 2	Column 2	Column 3
Row 3	Column 2	Column 3
Row 4	Column 2	Column 3

<TABLE> Begins a table of information. Attributes for the BORDER, CELLPADDING, and CELLSPACING are shown below.

Each row must begin with the <TR> tag.

Each cell (column) must begin with the <TH> (table head) or <TD> (table data) tag. Text formatting and alignment attributes can be included inside the <TD> tag for each cell.

The closing </TABLE> tag is mandatory!

```
<h2>Sample Table</h2>
<table border="1" cellpadding="6" cellspacing="4">
  <tr><th bgcolor="#COCOCO">Heading 1 </th>
    <th bgcolor="#COCOCO">Heading 2 </th>
    <th bgcolor="#COCOCO">Heading 3 </th></tr>
  <tr><td align="center">Row 2 </td>
    <td align="center">Column 2 </td>
    <td align="center">Column 3 </td></tr>
  <tr><td align="center">Row 3 </td>
    <td align="center">Column 2 </td>
    <td align="center">Column 3 </td></tr>
  <tr><td align="center">Row 4 </td>
    <td align="center">Column 2 </td>
    <td align="center">Column 3 </td></tr>
</table>
```

## HTML Quick Reference Guide

### Fundamental HTML Tags

Every Web page document should have the following basic tags:

- <HTML> Indicates that this is an HTML-coded page.
- <HEAD> This begins the Head section.
- <TITLE> This is the Title of the Web page.  
*Insert a descriptive title to appear in the Title bar.*
- </TITLE> This is the end of the Title section.
- </HEAD> This is the end of the Head section.
- <BODY> This is the beginning of the Body section.  
*Insert all your content in this section.*
- </BODY> This is the end of the Body section.
- </HTML> This is the end of the HTML-coded page.

### BODY

**Syntax:** <BODY attribute=value>

All the content in a Web page occurs inside the <BODY> tag. The <BODY> tag can have the following optional attributes.

**BACKGROUND** Controls the background image for the page.

<BODY BACKGROUND="image.jpg">

**BGCOLOR** Controls the background color of the page.

<BODY BGCOLOR=tan>

**TEXT** Controls the color of the text on the page.

<BODY TEXT=NAVY>

**LINK** Controls the color of non-visited hypertext links.

**ALINK** Controls the color of the active hypertext link.

**VLINK** Controls the color of visited hypertext links.

**Example:** <BODY LINK=RED ALINK=YELLOW VLINK=BLUE>

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## Text Formatting Tags

The following tags change the appearance of text on a Web page. The choice, color, and emphasis of text is a key factor in making the text on Web pages easier to read.

<B>	Turns on the <b>bold</b> attribute for strong emphasis.
<BIG>	Increases font by one size.
<EM>	Emphasizes text (usually displayed as <i>italic</i> ).
<I>	Turns on the <i>italic</i> attribute for weaker emphasis and for foreign words and phrases or titles of books, etc.
<KBD>	Fixed width (usually Courier) font.
<PRE>	Preformatted as fixed-width text (usually Courier); recognizes multiple spaces and RETURN characters.
<SMALL>	Reduces font by one size.
<STRONG>	Strong emphasis (usually displayed as <b>bold</b> ).
<SUB>	Subscript text (H <sub>2</sub> O, for example).
<SUP>	Superscript text (E=mc <sup>2</sup> , for example).
<TT>	Fixed-width width (usually Courier) font.
<U>	<u>Underlines</u> text. (Seldom used as it suggests the text may be a hyperlink.)
<VAR>	Smaller, fixed-width font.

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<FONT>	Sets font attributes, providing a way to specify how text should appear with regard to typeface, size, and color. Use the </FONT> tag to discontinue the current font attribute request. Takes the following attributes.
COLOR	Controls the color of the text. <FONT COLOR=BLUE> <i>or</i> <FONT COLOR=#0000FF>
FACE	Specifies a named font; you can specify up to three typefaces in a comma-delimited list. The first installed face is displayed; if the specified fonts are not installed, the browsers uses its default font. <FONT FACE="ARIAL, HELVETICA, GENEVA">
SIZE	Can range from 1 (smallest) to 7 (largest) or you can specify a relative size (+1 or -1, for example). <FONT SIZE=4>

*Example:* <FONT FACE="ARIAL" SIZE=4 COLOR=RED>

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## Structure Tags

The following HTML tags are used for organizing text on a Web page. Use these tags to suggest *structure*.

<BLOCKQUOTE>	Indents a block of text from both sides.
 	Inserts a line break to begin a new line.
<CENTER>	Specifies center alignment for following text. (Use the </CENTER> tag to discontinue centering.)
<H1> ... <H6>	Specifies a header level (from level 1 to level 6). Can include the ALIGN="option" attribute: <i>left</i> (default), <i>center</i> , or <i>right</i> to align the heading horizontally. <H1 ALIGN="CENTER">
<HR>	Inserts a horizontal rule (line). Draws a shaded, centered horizontal rule by default. You can use the following attributes with the <HR> tag. ALIGN=LEFT ALIGN=CENTER ALIGN=RIGHT NOSHADA — simple line without 3-D shading effects. SIZE= <i>n</i> — specifies height or thickness in <i>n</i> pixels. WIDTH= <i>n</i> — specifies width in <i>n</i> pixels or " <i>n</i> %" (note: percent value must be specified in quotes) <i>Example:</i> <HR ALIGN=CENTER SIZE=6 WIDTH="50%" NOSHADA>
<OL>	Starts an ordered (numbered) list. The <LI> tag must precede each item in the list. The closing </OL> tag is mandatory. Takes the TYPE= <i>value</i> attributes below. TYPE=I (uppercase Roman) TYPE=i (lowercase Roman) TYPE=A (uppercase alphabet) TYPE=a (lowercase alphabet) TYPE=1 (Arabic numbers) START= <i>n</i> (specifies the number or letter to start with)
<P>	Specifies a new paragraph. Takes the ALIGN= <i>value</i> attribute. <i>Example:</i> <P ALIGN=CENTER> (centers this paragraph)
<UL>	Starts an unordered (bulleted) list. The <LI> tag must precede each item in the list. The closing </UL> tag is mandatory. Takes the TYPE= <i>value</i> attributes below. TYPE=DISC ● TYPE=SQUARE ■ TYPE=CIRCLE ○