

Revision Sheets for Final Exam – ICT

Grade 9

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 style="width:100%">
  <tr>
    <th>Firstname</th>
    <th>Lastname</th>
    <th>Age</th>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>Jill</td>
    <td>Smith</td>
    <td>50</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>Eve</td>
    <td>Jackson</td>
    <td>94</td>
  </tr>
</table>
```

First name	Last name	Age
Jill	Smith	50
Eve	Jackson	94

A border is set using the CSS border property:

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

Ordered HTML List :

- An ordered list starts with the `` tag. Each list item starts with the `` tag.
- The list items will be marked with numbers by default:

```
Example
<ol>
  <li>Coffee</li>
  <li>Tea</li>
  <li>Milk</li>
</ol>
```

1- Coffee
2- Tea
3- Milk

Unordered HTML List :

- An unordered list starts with the tag. Each list item starts with the tag.
- The list items will be marked with bullets (small black circles) by default:

Example

```
<ul>
  <li>Coffee</li>
  <li>Tea</li>
  <li>Milk</li>
</ul>
```

- Coffee
- Tea
- Milk

Insert List inside a Table

```
<HTML>
<Head>
  <Title > List inside Table </Title>
</Head>
<Body>
  <Table>
    <tr>
      <th>Green Team</th>
      <th>Red Team</th>
    </tr>
    <tr>
      <td>
        <OL>
          <Li>Shamsa</Li>
          <Li>Hend</Li>
          <Li>Reem</li>
        </OL>
      </td>
      <td>
        <UL>
          <Li>Ruda</Li>
          <Li>Fatima</Li>
          <Li>Hala</Li>
        </UL>
      </td>
    </tr>
  </Table>
</Body>
</HTML>
```

Green Team	Red Team
1- Shamsa	• Ruda
2- Hend	• Fatima
3- Reem	• Hala

Styling HTML with CSS

- **CSS** stands for **Cascading Style Sheets**.
- CSS describes **how HTML elements are to be displayed on screen, paper, or in other media**.
- **CSS saves a lot of work**. It can control the layout of multiple web pages all at once.

CSS can be added to HTML elements in 3 ways:

- **Inline** - by using the style attribute in HTML elements
- **Internal** - by using a <style> element in the <head> section
- **External** - by using an external CSS file

<pre><html> <head> <link rel="stylesheet" href="styles.css"> </head> <body> <h1>This is a heading</h1> <p>This is a paragraph.</p> </body> </html></pre>	<pre><html> <head> <style> body {background-color: powderblue;} h1 {color: blue;} p {color: red;} </style> </head> <body> <h1>This is a heading</h1> <p>This is a paragraph.</p> </body> </html></pre>	<pre><html> <head> </head> <body> <h1 style="color:blue;">This is a Blue Heading</h1><p>This is a paragraph.</p> </body> </html></pre>
External CSS	Internal CSS	Inline CSS

✓ An **inline CSS** is used to apply a unique style to a single HTML element.

An inline CSS uses the style attribute of an HTML element.

✓ An **internal CSS** is used to define a style for a single HTML page.

An internal CSS is defined in the <head> section of an HTML page, within a <style> element .

✓ An **external style sheet** is used to define the style for many HTML pages.

With an external style sheet, you can change the look of an entire web site, by changing one file!

To use an external style sheet, add a link to it in the <head> section of the HTML page.

Difference between CSS and HTML :

- HTML documents are saved with **a.html** extension,
- but CSS documents are saved with **a.css** extension

Writing Class in CSS :

Describe the code.....

1. Start with .

2. Give an appropriate name
3. Open {
4. Write the property followed by :
5. Give the value followed by ;
6. Close the class }

Adding the class to HTML elements

```
</body>
<body>
<h1 class=my-text-color>Welcome to Grade 9</h1>
```

Write the name of the class that you've created in CSS

Some CSS styles using classes :

```
.my-background-color{
    background-color:#ff999;
}
```

```
.my-text1-color{
    color:#330066;
}
```

```
.my-font-size{
    font-size:20px;
}
```

```
.my-font{
    font-family:Arial;
}
```

```
h1 {
    color: blue;
    font-family: verdana;
    font-size: 300%;
}
```