

CS 110 Website Production Tables

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Session overview

- Organizing information in tables
- Creating tables
- Attributes for the **<table>** tag
- Data cells alignment
- Examples
- Advanced table formatting

Organizing Information in Tables

- Tables are collections of rows and columns that can be used to organize and display data.
- A **cell** is the intersection of a row and a column.
 - Some cells contains labels, but most contains data

Creating tables

- A table is specified as the content of a **<table>** tag
 - A **border** attribute in the **<table>** tag specifies a border between the cells
 - If **border** is set to "**border**", the browser's default border width is used
- <table border = "border" . . . >**

Creating tables

- The **border** attribute can be set to a number, which will be the border width in pixels
 - `<table border = "1" . . . >`
 - Without the **border** attribute, the table will have no line.

Creating tables

- Tables are given titles with the **<caption>** tag, which can immediately follow **<table>**
 - Captions help text-based browsers interpret the data

Creating tables

- Table contents is specified row by row, left to right, top to bottom, within the **<table>** tag
 - Each row is specified as the content of a **<tr>** tag.
 - Each row heading is specified as the content of a **<th>** tag. Text in the **<th>** tag appears in bold in the browser and is horizontally centered in the cell.
 - The content of a data cell is specified as the content of a **<td>** tag.

Attributes for the <table> tag

- **border** = "n" - Width of enclosed area surrounding table.
- **border** = "0" – eliminates the grid lines
- **cellspacing** = "n" – Spacing between individual cells
- **cellpadding** = "n" – Space between border and contents of cell
- **width** = "n" – Desired width; overrides automatic width calculations (value or %)

BASIC TABLE STRUCTURE

```
<table>
  <tr>
    <td>15</td>
    <td>15</td>
    <td>30</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>45</td>
    <td>60</td>
    <td>45</td>
  </tr>
</table>
```

15 15 30

45 60 45

TABLE HEADINGS

```
<table>
  <tr>
    <th></th>
    <th>Saturday</th>
    <th>Sunday</th>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <th>Tickets sold</th>
    <td>120</td>
    <td>135</td>
  </tr>
</table>
```

Saturday Sunday

Tickets sold: 120 135

SPANNING COLUMNS

...

```
<tr>
```

```
  <th>Monday</th>
```

```
  <td colspan="2">Geography</td>
```

```
  <td>Math</td>
```

```
  <td>Art</td>
```

```
</tr>
```

...

	9am	10am	11am	12am
Monday	Geography		Math	Art

SPANNING ROWS

...

```
<tr>
```

```
  <th>6pm - 7pm</th>
```

```
  <td rowspan="2">Movie</td>
```

```
  <td>Comedy</td>
```

```
  <td>News</td>
```

```
</tr>
```

```
<tr>
```

```
  <th>7pm - 8pm</th>
```

```
  <td>Sport</td>
```

```
  <td>Current Affairs</td>
```

```
</tr>
```

6pm - 7pm	Movie	Comedy	News
7pm - 8pm		Sport	Current Affairs

WIDTH & SPACING

```
<table width="400"  
        cellpadding="10"  
        cellspacing="10">  
  <tr>  
    <th width="150"></th>  
    <th>Withdrawn</th>  
    <th>Credit</th>  
    <th>Balance</th>  
  </tr>  
  
  <tr> ... </tr>  
</table>
```

	Withdrawn	Credit	Balance
January	250.00	660.50	410.50
February	135.55	895.20	1170.15

BORDER & BACKGROUND

```
<table border="2"
        bgcolor="#efefef">
  <tr>
    <th width="150"></th>
    <th>Withdrawn</th>
    <th>Credit</th>
    <th bgcolor="#cccccc">Balance</th>
  </tr>

  <tr> ... </tr>
</table>
```

	Withdrawn	Credit	Balance
January	250.00	660.50	410.50
February	135.55	895.20	1170.15

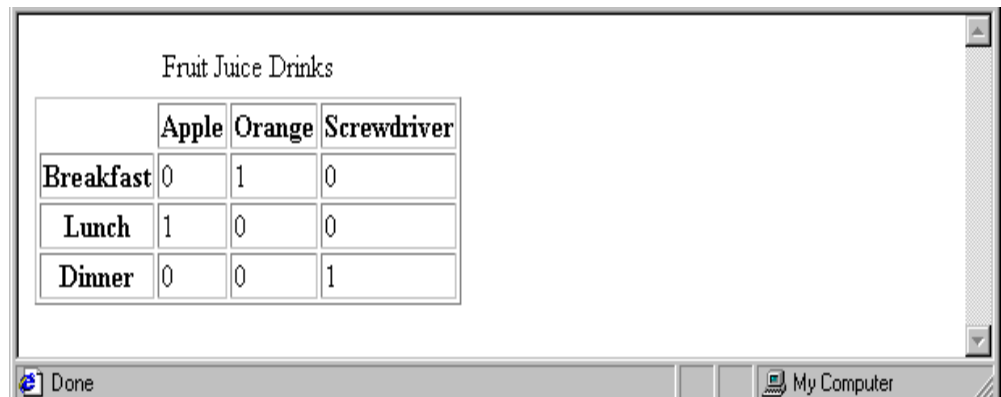
Table headings

```
<table border = "border">
<caption> Fruit Juice Drinks </caption>
  <tr>
    <th> </th>
    <th> Apple </th>
    <th> Orange </th>
    <th> Screwdriver </th>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <th> Breakfast </th>
    <td> 0 </td>
    <td> 1 </td>
    <td> 0 </td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <th> Lunch </th>
    <td> 1 </td>
    <td> 0 </td>
    <td> 0 </td>
  </tr>
</table>
```

Empty cell

Column headings

Row headings



	Apple	Orange	Screwdriver
Breakfast	0	1	0
Lunch	1	0	0
Dinner	0	0	1

Tables headings

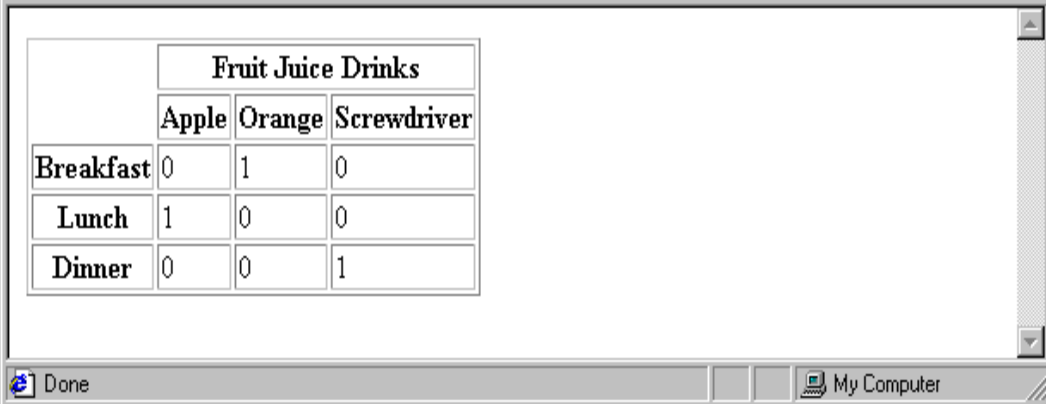
- A table can have two levels or more of column labels
 - If so, the **colspan** attribute must be set in the **<th>** tag to specify that the label must span some number of columns

```
<table border = "border">
<tr>
  <th colspan = "3"> Fruit Juice Drinks
</th>
</tr>
<tr>
  <th> Orange </th>
  <th> Apple </th>
  <th> Screwdriver </th>
</tr>
```

Table formatting

- If the rows have labels the upper left corner must be made larger, taking up two rows, using **rowspan**

```
<table border = "border">  
  <caption> Fruit Juice Drinks and Meals </caption>  
  <tr>  
    <td rowspan = "2"> </td>  
    <th colspan = "3"> Fruit Juice Drinks</th>  
  </tr>  
  <tr>  
    <th> Apple </th>  
    <th> Orange </th>  
    <th> Screwdriver </th>  
  </tr>  
  <tr>  
    <th> Breakfast </th>  
    <td> 0 </td>  
    <td> 1 </td>  
    <td> 0 </td>  
  </tr>  
  ...  
</table>
```



	Fruit Juice Drinks		
	Apple	Orange	Screwdriver
Breakfast	0	1	0
Lunch	1	0	0
Dinner	0	0	1

Coloring cells of a Table

- Controlling the color of the cell background
 - Colors within a specific data cell
- `<td bgcolor="yellow"> text in a yellow cell</td>`

Advanced table formatting

- Adding graphics as content of a cell

Put `` in a cell

- **Adding a link as content of a cell**

Put `...` in a cell

- Adding background graphics

`<table background=...>`

Table formatting

- Other table elements
 - `summary` is used by speech devices
 - `thead`, `tbody` and `tfoot` elements represent three distinct sections
 - Head - containing header info (column names)
 - Body – the rows of the table
 - Foot – any calculation results and footnotes