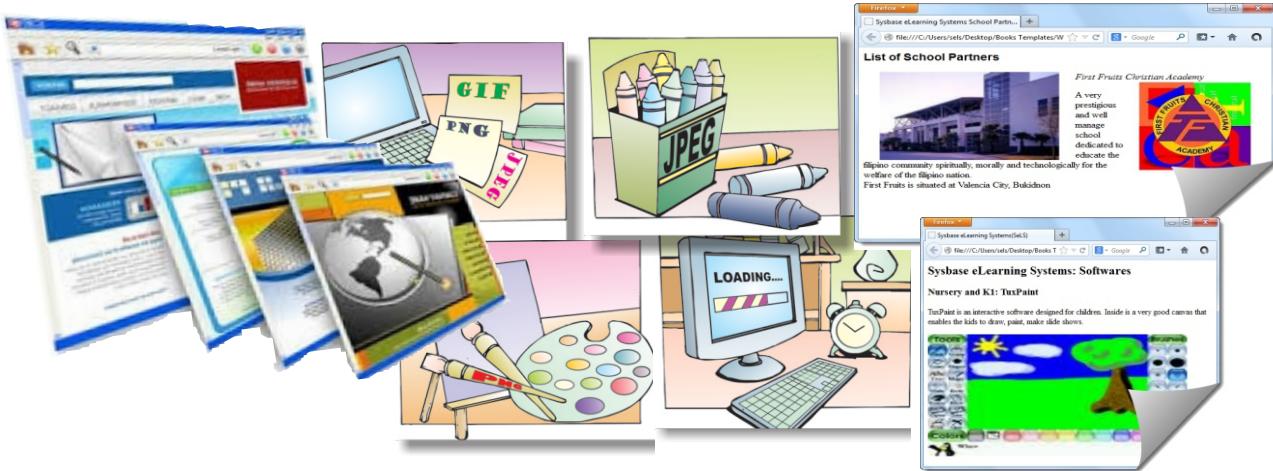


Chapter 10

Tables should be used to create a structured page. This chapter teaches you how to use table in many ways to make your page attractive. By default, a table is just a plain container—no border, no shading, and no text formatting. It's up to you to add all those things if you want them.



Creating & Formatting Tables

Learning Objectives

After completing this lesson, you should be able to:

- understand what are the table structure;
- add a table border, labels, caption and colors to table cells;
- adjust cell width, height, and alignment of a table;
- know how to extend table cells across the columns and rows; and
- insert image to a table cell.

Understanding Table Structure

HTML tables enable you to effectively present large amounts of data in rows and columns. You can also use tables to organize the overall structure of a Web page. For example, you can create a two-column table that organizes a list of navigational links in one column and the main text and image content in another.

Table Structure

Every table is basically a rectangle containing rows and columns. The places where the columns and rows intersect are called cells. Each cell can hold Web page content. Using HTML attributes, you can set the size of an entire table as well as the size of particular cells. You can also turn a table's borders and its cells on or off, depending on whether or not you want to draw attention to the table's structure.

Column 1	Row 1
	Row 2
	Row 3

When you span cells in a table, interior cell walls disappear to create larger cells.

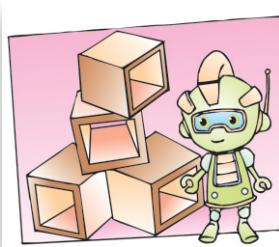
Preparing to Create a Table

Before you start the task of creating any kind of table, whether it is strictly for data or to control the page layout, stop and sketch out what you want the table to look like and what type of data you want each cell to hold. A little planning beforehand can help you build your table faster and more accurately.



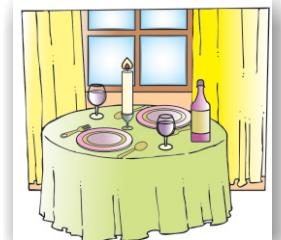
Table Elements

The building blocks of HTML tables are the <TABLE>, <TR>, and <TD> tags. The <TABLE> element defines the table itself. The <TR> tag defines a table row. The <TD> tag defines the table data, or cell content. In addition to these codes, you can assign table headers, captions, and column groups. You can also create tables within tables, called nested tables.



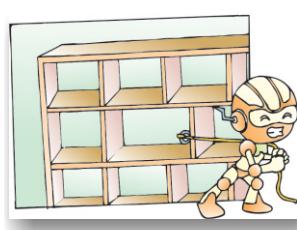
Traditional Tables

You can use traditional tables on a Web page to present data in a tabular format. For example, you might insert a table to hold a list of products and prices or to display a class roster. You can set a fixed width and height for the table to make it fit in with the rest of the page content.



Cell Spanning

Cells can span two or more columns or rows to form bigger containers for data. For example, a table may include a title cell at the top that spans multiple columns across the table, or one that extends downward across several rows.



Presentation Tables

You can use a presentation-style table to display the content on the page in interesting ways. Instead of defining an exact size, you can specify a table size using percentages. Whenever the user resizes his or her browser window, the table resizes as well. This allows for a more "liquid" layout. This type of table is good for page layouts as well as data tables.



Adding a Table

You can insert a table onto your page to organize data or control the page layout. HTML tables are made up of cells arranged into rows and columns. You can assign different page elements to different cells to control the position of those elements on the page. Cells can hold text, images, and other Web page content.

Add a table

- ➊ Type <TABLE> where you want to insert a table.
 - ➋ Type <TR> to start the first row in the table.
 - ➌ Type <TH> for table header then type your text item. Enclose with </TH> after your text.
 - ➍ Type </TR> at the end of the first row.
 - ➎ Type <TR> to start the first row in the table.
- To make it easier to distinguish between rows, type each row tag on a new line.
- ➏ Type <TD> for the first cell you want to create.
 - ➐ Type the cell data.
 - ➑ Type </TD> to complete the cell.
 - ➒ Repeat steps 3 to 5 to add cells.

To make it easier to distinguish between cells, you can place each cell on a new line in your HTML document.

- ➓ Type </TR> at the end of the first row.
- ➔ Continue adding rows and cell data as needed.
- ➕ Type </TABLE> at the end of the table data.

The Web browser displays the data in a tabular format.

In this example, the table cells need some padding and spacing or borders.

HTML Code

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML>
<HTML>
<FONT SIZE=5>
<H2>SeLS Sales Ranking</H2>
<TABLE>
<TR>
<TH>Rank/Name</TH>
<TH>Region </TH>
</TR>
<TR>
<TD> 1 Ricky V. </TD>
<TD> Region VIII </TD>
</TR>
<TR>
<TD> 2 Alma T. </TD>
<TD> Region X </TD>
</TR>
</TABLE>
</FONT>
</HTML>
```

Output

Firefox

Rank/Name	Region
1 Ricky V.	Region VIII
2 Alma T.	Region X

Assigning a Table Border

Lesson 3

Table borders make your cells easier to distinguish and give the table a visible structure on a page. A border is simply a line that appears around the table as well as around each cell within the table. By default, a table does not have a border unless you specify one. You can use the BORDER attribute to turn table borders on or off.

When you set a border thickness, it applies only to the outer edge of the table, not to the cells within the table. Border thickness is measured in pixels. Borders appear gray unless you specify a color.

Assign a Table Border

- ① In the <TABLE> tag, type **BORDER="?"**, replacing ? with the value for the border thickness you want to set.
- ② To set a border color, type **BORDERCOLOR="?"** in the <TABLE> tag, replacing ? with the color value you want to apply.

HTML Code

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML>
<HTML>
<FONT SIZE=5>
<H2>SeLS Sales Ranking</H2> ①
<TABLE BORDERCOLOR="blue" BORDER="2"> ②
<TR>
<TH>Rank/Name</TH>
<TH>Region </TH>
</TR>

<TR>
<TD> 1 Ricky V. </TD>
<TD> Region VIII </TD>
</TR>

<TR>
<TD> 2 Alma T. </TD>
<TD> Region X </TD>
</TR>
</TABLE>
</FONT>
</HTML>
```

Output



In this example, the browser displays a table with a default gray border.

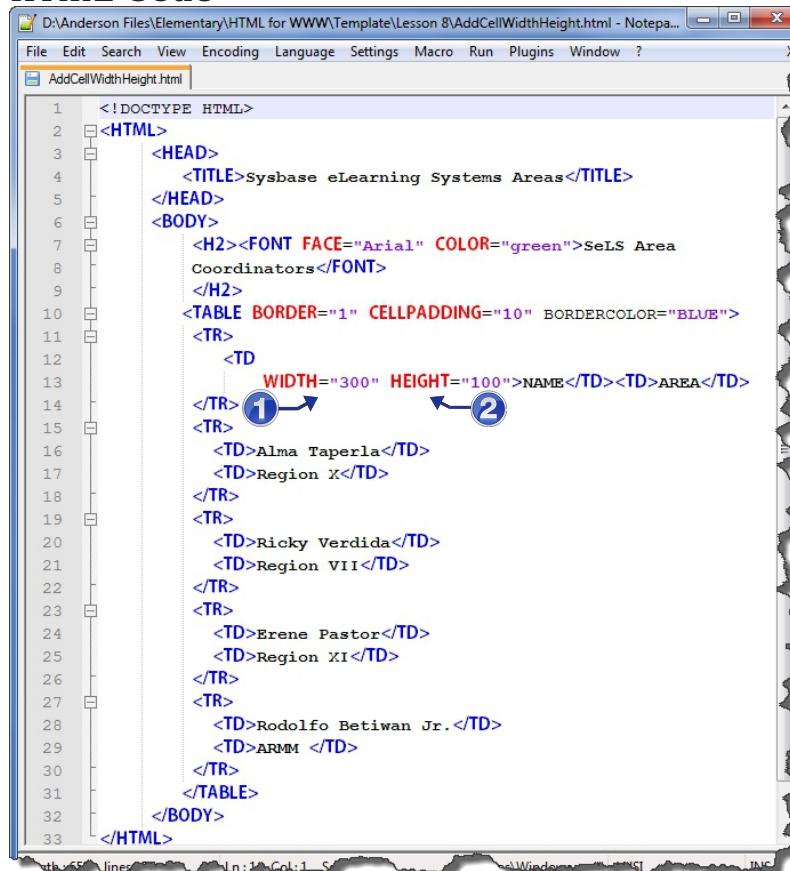
Adjusting Cell Width and Height

Lesson 4

You can control a cell's width using the `WIDTH` attribute and its height using the `HEIGHT` attribute. This enables you to allocate more space to columns or rows that have more content. If you do not set a specific width or height, the content of the cell determines the cell's size.

You can specify dimensions using a pixel value or using a percentage relative to the width or height of the overall table.

HTML Code



The screenshot shows a Notepad window with the file name "AddCellWidthHeight.html". The code defines a table with two columns: "NAME" and "AREA". The first row has a cell with `WIDTH="300"` and `HEIGHT="100"`. Arrows point from circled numbers 1 and 2 to these attributes respectively. The table contains five rows of data: Alma Taperla, Region X; Ricky Verdida, Region VII; Erene Pastor, Region XI; Rodolfo Betiwan Jr., ARMM.

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML>
<HTML>
<HEAD>
<TITLE>Sysbase eLearning Systems Areas</TITLE>
</HEAD>
<BODY>
<H2><FONT FACE="Arial" COLOR="green">SeLS Area Coordinators</FONT>
</H2>
<TABLE BORDER="1" CELLPADDING="10" BORDERCOLOR="BLUE">
<TR>
<TD>NAME</TD><TD>AREA</TD>
<TR>①<TD>Alma Taperla</TD>
②<TD>Region X</TD>
<TR>
<TD>Ricky Verdida</TD>
<TD>Region VII</TD>
<TR>
<TD>Erene Pastor</TD>
<TD>Region XI</TD>
<TR>
<TD>Rodolfo Betiwan Jr.</TD>
<TD>ARMM </TD>
</TR>
</TABLE>
</BODY>
</HTML>
```

Set Cell Width

- 1 In the `<TD>` tag, type `WIDTH=?`, replacing ? with the value or percentage you want to set for the cell.

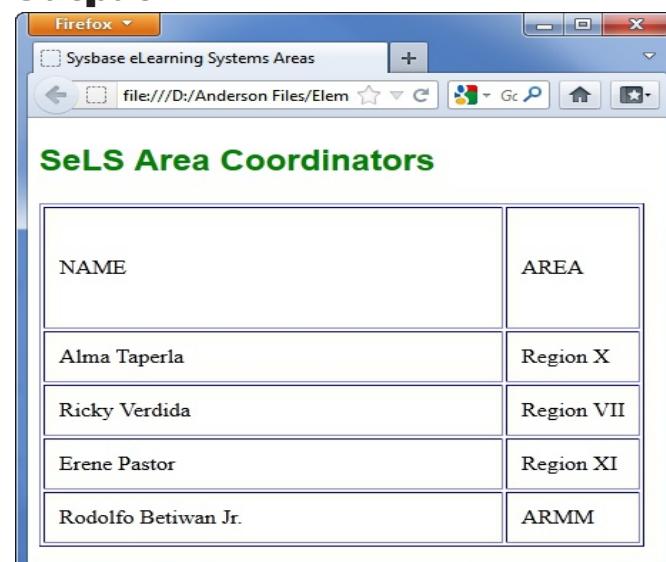
The Web browser displays a set width for the cell, as well as all the other cells in the same column.

Set Cell Height

- 2 In the `<TD>` tag, type `HEIGHT=?`, replacing ? with the pixel value or percentage you want to set for the cell.

The Web browser displays a set height for the cell, as well as all the other cells in the same row.

Output



The screenshot shows a Firefox browser window displaying the table from the previous code. The table has two columns: "NAME" and "AREA". It contains four rows of data: Alma Taperla, Region X; Ricky Verdida, Region VII; Erene Pastor, Region XI; and Rodolfo Betiwan Jr., ARMM.

NAME	AREA
Alma Taperla	Region X
Ricky Verdida	Region VII
Erene Pastor	Region XI
Rodolfo Betiwan Jr.	ARMM

Adding Column Labels

Lesson 5

If you are building a table to populate with data, you can add labels, also called headers, to the top of each column using the <TH> tag. For example, if your table lists products and prices, your column headers might include labels such as Product Number, Product Name, and Price. Column headers appear in bold type and are centered within each cell.

Add Column Labels

- 1 Type <TH> after the <TR> tag for the row you want to use as your column labels.
- 2 Type label text for the first column.
- 3 Type </TH> at the end of the label.
- 4 Repeat steps 1 to 3 to add as many column labels as you need, ending the row with the </TR> tag.

HTML Code

The screenshot shows a Microsoft Notepad window titled "AddClnLbl.html". The code is as follows:

```
<HTML>
  <HEAD>
    <TITLE>Sysbase eLearning Systems Prices</TITLE>
  </HEAD>
  <BODY>
    <H2><FONT FACE="Arial" COLOR="blue">SeLS ICT Books Prices</FONT>
    </H2>
    <TABLE BORDER="1" CELLPADDING="10" BORDERCOLOR="blue">
      <TR>
        <TH WIDTH="200" HEIGHT="80">TITLE</TH> ← 3
        <TH>LEVEL</TH>
        <TH>PRICE</TH>
      </TR> ← 4
      <TR><TD>CompuKids JR N</TD><TD>Nursery</TD><TD>250.50</TD></TR>
      <TR><TD>CompuKids JR K1 K2</TD><TD>K1 AND K2</TD><TD>265.50</TD></TR>
      <TR><TD>CompuKids 1-6 </TD><TD>Grade 1 to Grade 6</TD><TD>395.50</TD></TR>
      <TR><TD>CompuHIGH 1st-4th Year </TD><TD>High School</TD><TD>420.50</TD></TR>
    </TABLE>
  </BODY>
</HTML>
```

Annotations with circled numbers 1 through 4 point to the following areas: 1 points to the <TH> tag in the first row; 2 points to the first <TH> tag in the first row; 3 points to the <TH> tag in the first row; 4 points to the closing </TR> tag in the first row.

Output

The screenshot shows a Firefox browser window with the title "Sysbase eLearning Systems Prices". The page content is "SeLS ICT Books Prices". A table is displayed with the following data:

TITLE	LEVEL	PRICE
CompuKids JR N	Nursery	250.50
CompuKids JR K1 K2	K1 AND K2	265.50
CompuKids 1-6	Grade 1 to Grade 6	395.50
CompuHIGH 1st-4th Year	High School	420.50

The Web browser displays the labels as column headers in the tab

Creating Newspaper-Style Columns

Lesson 6

You can use the table format to present columns of text on your Web page, much like a newspaper. For example, you may want to organize your text into two or three columns. Paragraphs of text are contained within each column.

Create Newspaper-Style Columns

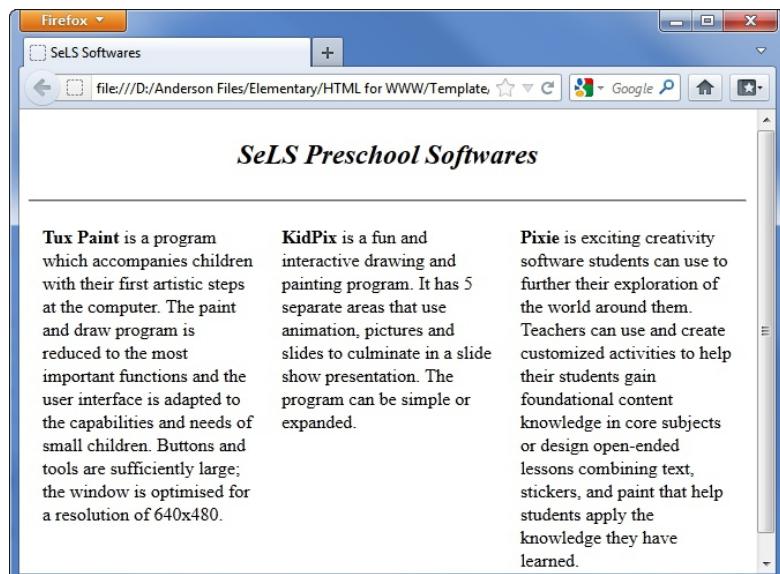
- ➊ Within the `<TR>` and `</TR>` tags, type `<TD VALIGN="top">` to start the first column of text. You can optionally specify a `WIDTH` attribute to constrain a column's width.
- ➋ Type your column text.
- ➌ Type `</TD>` at the end of the text.
- ➍ Repeat steps 2 and 3 to add more columns and text.

HTML Code

The screenshot shows a Notepad+ window titled "Newspaper-style Columns.html". The code is as follows:

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML>
<HTML>
<HEAD>
<TITLE>SeLS Softwares</TITLE>
</HEAD>
<BODY>
<H2><P ALIGN="center"><b>SeLS Preschool Softwares</b></P></H2>
<HR>
<TABLE CELLPADDING="10">
<TR>
<TD VALIGN="top" WIDTH="334">
<b>Tux Paint</b> is a program which accompanies children with their first artistic steps at the computer. The paint and draw program is reduced to the most important functions and the user interface is adapted to the capabilities and needs of small children. Buttons and tools are sufficiently large; the window is optimised for a resolution of 640x480.
</TD>
<TD VALIGN="top" WIDTH="334">
<b>KidPix</b> is a fun and interactive drawing and painting program. It has 5 separate areas that use animation, pictures and slides to culminate in a slide show presentation. The program can be simple or expanded.
</TD>
<TD VALIGN="top" WIDTH="334">
<b>Pixie</b> is exciting creativity software students can use to further their exploration of the world around them. Teachers can use and create customized activities to help their students gain foundational content knowledge in core subjects or design open-ended lessons combining text, stickers, and paint that help students apply the knowledge they have learned.
</TD>
</TR>
</TABLE>
</BODY>
</HTML>
```

Output



The Web browser displays the text as columns on the page.

Lay-Outing Columns using a Table

Lesson 7

You can use a table to create a two-column layout for your page. You can use a narrow column on the left to hold navigation links and a larger column on the right to hold the main content.

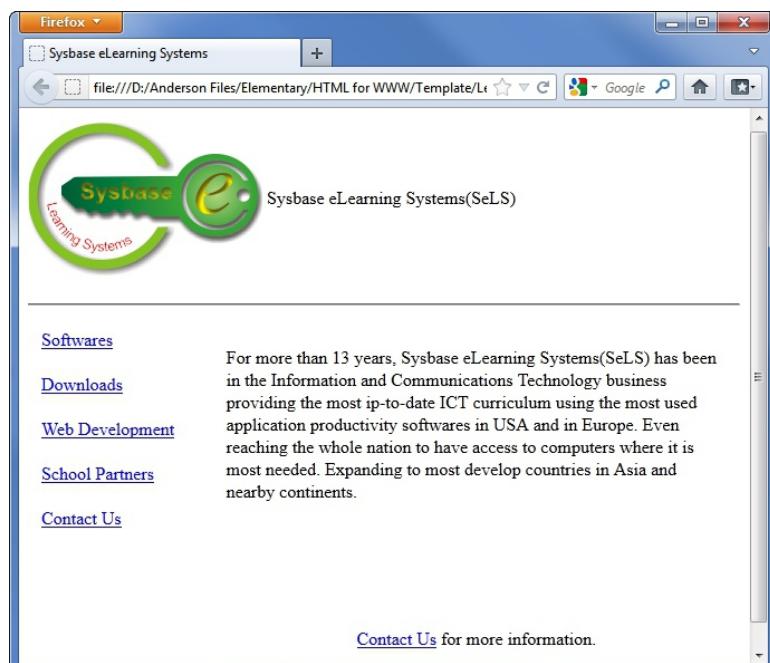
HTML Code

Create Side Navigation

- ① Start your table by typing **<TABLE>** and **<TR>** tags.
- ② Type **<TD VALIGN="top" WIDTH="?">**, replacing ? with the pixel value or percentage value you want to assign for the navigation column.
- ③ Type your navigation links. You can use the **
** tag to put links on different lines.
- ④ Type **</TD>** at the end of the link text.
- ⑤ Type **<TD VALIGN="top" WIDTH="?">**, replacing ? with the pixel value or percentage value you want to assign for the main content column.
- ⑥ Type your main content.
- ⑦ Type **</TD>**, **</TR>**, and then **</TABLE>** to close the table. When the table displays in a browser, the links appear to the left of the main content.

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML>
<HTML>
<HEAD>
<TITLE>Sysbase eLearning Systems</TITLE>
</HEAD>
<BODY>
<BASEFONT FACE="Arial" SIZE="5">
<P ALIGN="left"><IMG SRC="selslogosmall.png" ALT="Sysbase eLearning Systems Logo">
Sysbase eLearning Systems (SeLS) <P>
<HR>
<TABLE CELLPADDING="10">
<TR>
<TD VALIGN="top" WIDTH="204">
<A HREF="softwares.html">Softwares</A><BR><BR>
<A HREF="downloads.html">Downloads</A><BR><BR>
<A HREF="webdev.html">Web Development</A><BR><BR>
<A HREF="partners.html">School Partners</A><BR><BR>
<A HREF="contact.html">Contact Us</A>
<TD VALIGN="top" WIDTH="804">
<P>For more than 13 years, Sysbase eLearning Systems (SeLS) has been in the Information and Communications Technology business providing the most ip-to-date ICT curriculum using the most used application productivity softwares in USA and in Europe. Even reaching the whole nation to have access to computers where it is most needed. Expanding to most develop countries in Asia and nearby continents.</P><BR><BR><BR>
<P ALIGN="center"><A HREF="contact.html">Contact Us</A> for more information.</P>
</TD>
</TR>
</TABLE>
</BODY>
</HTML>
```

Output



Adding a Table Caption

You can add a caption to your table to help users identify the information contained within the table. Table captions can appear at the top or bottom of the table. By default, captions appear above the table unless you specify another alignment attribute. Captions always appear on a separate line of text from the table.

HTML Code

Add a Table Caption

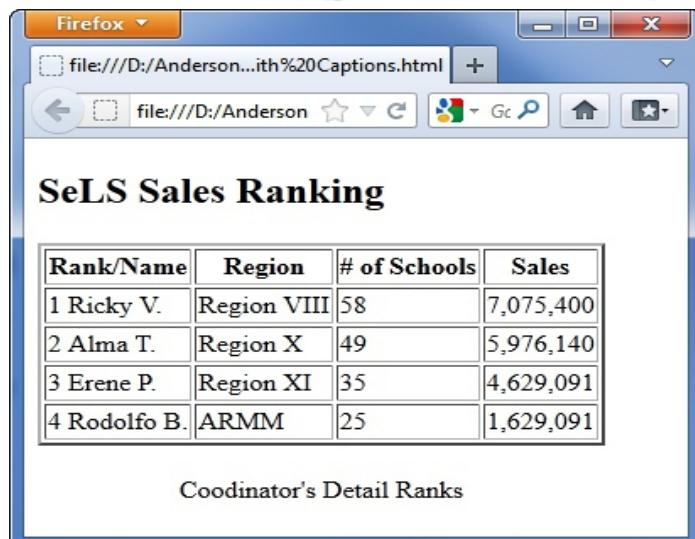
- 1 Add a new line directly below the **<TABLE>** tag.
- 2 Type **<CAPTION>**. To place the caption below the table, type **ALIGN="bottom"** within the **<CAPTION>** tag.
- 3 Type the caption text.
- 4 Type **</CAPTION>** at the end of the caption text.

```

1  <!DOCTYPE HTML>
2  <HTML>
3  <FONT SIZE=3>
4  <H2>SeLS Sales Ranking</H2>
5  ①→<TABLE BORDER="2" CELLPADDING="1">
6
7  ②→<CAPTION ALIGN="bottom"><BR>
8          Coordinator's Detail Ranks </CAPTION>
9
10 <TR><TH>Rank/Name</TH>
11 <TH>Region</TH>
12 <TH># of Schools</TH>
13 <TH>Sales</TH>
14 </TR> <TR><TD>1 Ricky V.</TD>
15 <TD>Region VIII</TD>
16 <TD>58</TD>
17 <TD>7,075,400</TD>
18 </TR> <TR><TD>2 Alma T.</TD>
19 <TD>Region X</TD>
20 <TD>49</TD>
21 <TD>5,976,140</TD>
22 </TR> <TR><TD>3 Erene P.</TD>
23 <TD>Region XI</TD>
24 <TD>35</TD>
25 <TD>4,629,091</TD>
26 </TR> <TR><TD>4 Rodolfo B.</TD>
27 <TD>ARMM</TD>
28 <TD>25</TD>
29 <TD>1,629,091</TD>
30 </TR>
31 </TABLE>
32 </HTML>

```

Output



The Web browser displays the caption above or below the table.

Adjusting the Table Size

You can control the exact size of a table using the **WIDTH** and **HEIGHT** attributes in the **<TABLE>** tag. You can specify a table size in pixels or set the size as a percentage of the browser window.

When setting a width in pixels, limit the value to 750 pixels to ensure the table fits on the screen. If you prefer a more flexible table, set the size as a percentage. This allows the table to be resized if the browser window is resized.

Set a Table Size in Pixels

- ① In the **<TABLE>** tag, type **WIDTH="?"**, replacing ? with the pixel value you want to assign.
- ② Type a space.
- ③ Type **HEIGHT="?"**, replacing ? with the pixel value you want to assign.

Note: The **HEIGHT** attribute is not as well supported as the **WIDTH** attribute and may not display properly in all browsers.

The Web browser displays the table at the specified size.

HTML Code

```

<!DOCTYPE HTML>
<HTML>
<FONT SIZE=3>
<H4 ALIGN="center">SeLS Sales Ranking</H4>
<TABLE BORDER="1" CELLSPACING="1"
       CELLPADDING="15" ALIGN="center">
    <TR>
        <TH>Rank/Name</TH>
        <TH>Region </TH>
    </TR>
    <TR>
        <TD> 1 Ricky V. </TD>
        <TD> Region VIII </TD>
    </TR>
    <TR>
        <TD> 2 Alma T. </TD>
        <TD> Region X </TD>
    </TR>
</TABLE>
</HTML>

```

Set a Table Size as a Percentage

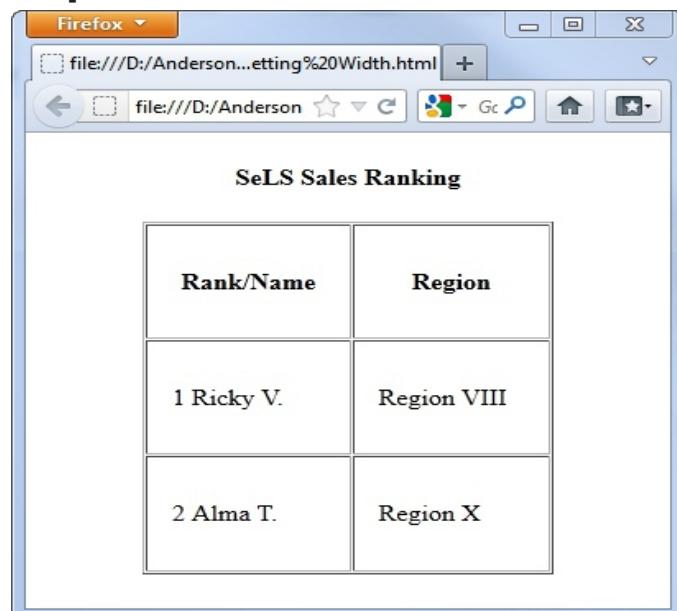
- ① In the **<TABLE>** tag, type **WIDTH="?"**, replacing ? with the percentage value you want to assign.

You can add a height setting if your table needs one by typing **HEIGHT="?"** in the **<TABLE>** tag.

Note: The **HEIGHT** attribute is not as well supported as the **WIDTH** attribute and may not display properly in all browsers.

The Web browser displays the table at the specified size.

Output



Changing Cell Alignment

Lesson 10

You can control the alignment of data within your table cells using the ALIGN and VALIGN attributes. The ALIGN attribute controls horizontal alignment: left, center, and right. By default, all table data you enter into cells are left-aligned. The VALIGN attribute controls vertical alignment: top, middle, and bottom. By default, the table data are vertically aligned to appear in the middle of each cell. You can add alignment attributes to a single cell, a row, or all the data in the table.

Set Horizontal Alignment

- Click inside the tag for the cell, row, or table that you want to align.
- Type **ALIGN=?**, replacing ? with a horizontal alignment attribute: left, center, or right.

The Web browser displays the table with the specified alignment.

In this example, the contents of a single cell are centered, left and right aligned.

Set Vertical Alignment

- Click inside the tag of the cell, row, or table you want to align.
- Type **VALIGN=?**, replacing ? with a horizontal alignment attribute: top, middle, or bottom.

Output

The web page should look like this.

The screenshot illustrates the steps to set cell alignment. In the Notepad++ code editor, step 1 shows clicking inside a table cell. Step 2 shows typing `ALIGN="center"`. Step 3 shows clicking inside a table row. Step 4 shows typing `VALIGN="TOP"`. The Firefox browser window shows the final output: a table titled "SeLS Population Survey" with two columns ("Schools" and "Population") and two sub-columns ("1st Semester" and "2nd Semester"). The data rows show various schools and their population counts, with the first row's "Population" column aligned to the top.

Schools	Population	
	1st Semester	2nd Semester
First Fruits Christian School	876	790
Bukidnon Faith Christian School	568	590
Ateneo de Zamboanga	2150	2300
Sacred Heart of Jesus Montessori School	850	795
Mindanao State University - IIT	3254	3520
Ateneo de Davao	4525	4623

Extending Cells Across Columns and Rows

Lesson 11

You can create a larger cell in your table by extending the cell across two or more columns or rows. The ability to span cells, also called merging cells, allows you to create unique cell structures within your table. For example, you might include a large cell across the top of a table to hold a heading or an image.

Extend Cells Across Columns

- ① Click inside the tag for the cell you want to extend across columns.
- ② Type **COLSPAN="?"**, replacing ? with the number of columns you want to span.
Or
- ③ Type **ROWSPAN="?"**, replacing ? with the number of rows you want to span.

The Web browser displays the cell spanning the designated number of columns.

In this example, a heading column spans the top of the table.

HTML Code

D:\Anderson Files\Elementary\HTML for WWW\Template\Lesson 8\Spanning Columns.html

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML>
<HTML>
<FONT SIZE=3>
<H4> Table Border Color </H4>
<TABLE BORDER COLOR="blue" border ="2">
<TR>
<TH> First Heading </TH>
<TH> Second Heading </TH>
</TR>
<TR>
<TD COLSPAN="10" style="text-align: center;">First Data 1First Data 2

Output



Firefox



Table Border Color



| First Heading | Second Heading |
|---------------|----------------|
| First Data 1  | Second data 1  |
| First Data 2  | Second data 2  |


```

HTML Code

D:\Anderson Files\Elementary\HTML for WWW\Template\Lesson 8\Spanning Rows.html

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML>
<HTML>
<FONT SIZE=3>
<H4> Table Border Color </H4>
<TABLE BORDER COLOR="blue" border ="2">
<TR>
<TH> First Heading </TH>
<TH> Second Heading </TH>
</TR>
<TR>
<TD ROWSPAN="10" style="text-align: center;">First Data 1First Data 2
```

Output

Firefox

Table Border Color

First Heading	Second Heading
First Data 1	Second data 1
First Data 2	Second data 2

Creating Column and Row Groups

Lesson 12

You can define a group of columns in your table and set attributes across that group using the `<COLGROUP>` tag. This saves you from having to apply attributes separately to all the cells in the columns. You can use the `<COL>` tag to add special formatting to columns that differ from other columns in a group.

Create a Column Group

- 1 Add a line where you want to insert a new column group and type `COLGROUP SPAN="?"`, replacing ? with the number of columns you want to include in the group.

You can type any formatting attributes you want to assign the group within the `<COLGROUP>` tag.

- 2 Type `</COLGROUP>` to end the group.
- 3 Repeat steps 1 and 2 for each column group you want to create.

Create a Nonstructural Column Group

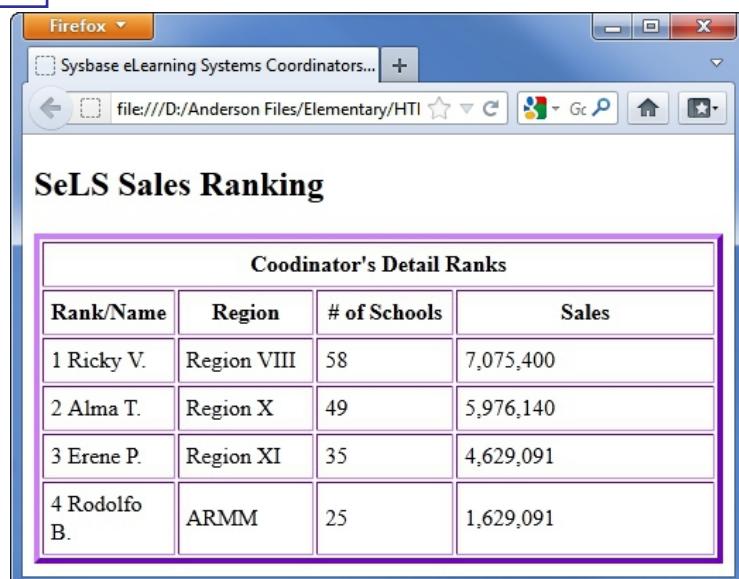
- 1 After a `<COLGROUP>` tag, add a line here you want to create a new column definition and type `<COL SPAN="?"`, replacing ? with the number of columns you want to format.
- 2 Type any formatting attributes you want to assign the columns within the `<COL>` tag. You do not need a closing tag for the `<COL>` tag.
- 3 Repeat steps 1 and 2 for each column you want to create in the column group.

Any formatting is applied to the columns in the group. In this example, three columns have a narrower width and the fourth column has a wider width.

HTML Code

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML>
<HTML>
<HEAD>
<TITLE>Sysbase eLearning Systems Coordinators Ranking</TITLE>
</HEAD>
<BODY>
<H2>SeLS Sales Ranking</H2>
<TABLE BORDER="4" BORDERCOLOR="#9900FF" CELLPADDING="5">
<TR>
<TH ALIGN="center" COLSPAN="4">Coordinator's Detail Ranks</TH>
</TR>
<COLGROUP SPAN="1" BGCOLOR="#CCCCCC"> </COLGROUP>
<COLGROUP SPAN="3" BGCOLOR="#CCCCFF">
<COL SPAN="2" WIDTH="102"></COL>
<COL SPAN="1" WIDTH="200"></COL>
</COLGROUP>
<TR><TH>Rank/Name</TH>
<TH>Region</TH>
<TH># of Schools</TH>
<TH>Sales</TH>
</TR>
<TR><TD>1 Ricky V.</TD>
<TD>Region VIII</TD>
<TD>58</TD>
<TD>7,075,400</TD>
</TR>
<TR><TD>2 Alma T.</TD>
<TD>Region X</TD>
<TD>49</TD>
<TD>5,976,140</TD>
</TR>
<TR><TD>3 Erene P.</TD>
<TD>Region XI</TD>
<TD>35</TD>
<TD>4,629,091</TD>
</TR>
<TR><TD>4 Rodolfo B.</TD>
<TD>ARMM</TD>
<TD>25</TD>
<TD>1,629,091</TD>
</TR>
</TABLE>
</BODY>
</HTML>
```

Output



Adding a Background Color to Cells

Lesson 13

You can add color to individual cells in your table or to certain rows and columns. You can use background color to draw attention to the cell contents.

When applying a background color, be careful not to choose a color that makes the table data difficult to read.

Add a Background Color to Cells

- 1 Click the tag of the cell or row to which you want to add a background color.
- 2 Type **BGCOLOR="?"**, replacing ? with the color value you want to assign.

To add color to a row, you can add the color attribute to the **<TR>** tag.

The Web browser displays the background color in the cell, row, or column.

HTML Code

The screenshot shows a Notepad++ window titled "AddBGColorToCells.html" containing the following HTML code:

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML>
<HTML>
<HEAD>
<TITLE>Sysbase eLearning Systems Areas</TITLE>
</HEAD>
<BODY>
<H2>
<FONT FACE="Arial" COLOR="green">SeLS Area Coordinators</FONT>
</H2>
<TABLE BORDER="1" CELLPADDING="10" BORDERCOLOR="blue">
<TR>
<TD BGCOLOR="#FFCC00">NAME</TD>
<TD ALIGN="center">Area</TD>
<TD ALIGN="center">Schools</TD>
</TR>
<TR> <TD ALIGN="left">Alma Taperla</TD>
<TD>Region X</TD>
<TD>68</TD>
</TR>
<TR>
<TD ALIGN="left">Ricky Verdida</TD>
<TD>Region VII</TD>
<TD>48</TD>
</TR>
</TABLE>
</BODY>
</HTML>
```

A blue arrow labeled "2" points to the **BGCOLOR** attribute in the first **TD** tag. To the right, a Firefox browser window titled "SeLS Area Coordinators" displays the table with the first row having a yellow background color.

Adding a Background Color to a Table

You can add a background color that appears behind the entire table of data. You can use a background color to make the table stand out from the rest of the Web page.

When applying a background color, be careful not to choose a color that makes the table data difficult to read.

Add a Background Color to a Table

- 3 Within the **<TABLE>** tag, type **BGCOLOR="?"**, replacing ? with the color value you want to assign.

The Web browser displays the table with the specified background color.

HTML Code

The screenshot shows a Notepad++ window titled "AddBGColorToTbl.html" containing the following HTML code:

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML>
<HTML>
<HEAD>
<TITLE>Sysbase eLearning Systems Areas</TITLE>
</HEAD>
<BODY>
<H2>
<FONT FACE="Arial" COLOR="green">SeLS Area Coordinators</FONT>
</H2>
<TABLE BORDER="1" CELLPADDING="10" BGCOLOR="Pink" CELLPADDING="10" BORDERCOLOR="blue">
<TR>
<TD BGCOLOR="#FFCC00">NAME</TD>
<TD ALIGN="center">Area</TD>
<TD ALIGN="center">Schools</TD>
</TR>
<TR> <TD ALIGN="left">Alma Taperla</TD>
<TD>Region X</TD>
<TD>68</TD>
</TR>
<TR>
<TD ALIGN="left">Ricky Verdida</TD>
<TD>Region VII</TD>
<TD>48</TD>
</TR>
</TABLE>
</BODY>
</HTML>
```

A blue arrow labeled "3" points to the **BGCOLOR** attribute within the **TABLE** tag. To the right, a Firefox browser window titled "SeLS Area Coordinators" displays the table with a pink background color.

Inserting an Image in a Cell

Lesson 14

You can add an image to any cell in your table. If you are using a table as a page layout structure, for example, you might place images in different cells to illustrate your page. If you are using a table strictly to hold data, you might insert a photo of your content, such as a product picture.

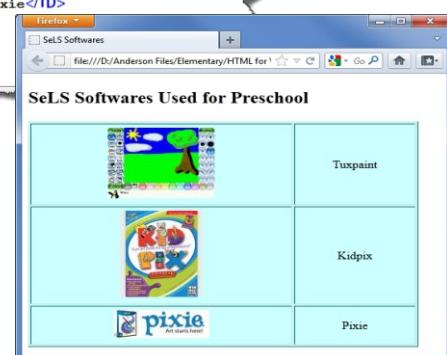
Insert an Image in a Cell

- Click in the cell in which you want to add an image, right after the opening **<TD>** tag, and type ****, replacing ? with the name and path of the image file you want to use.

HTML Code

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML>
<HTML>
<HEAD>
<TITLE>SeLS Softwares</TITLE>
</HEAD>
<BODY>
<BASEFONT FACE="ARIAL" SIZE="5">
<H2>SeLS Softwares Used for Preschool</H2>
<TABLE BORDER="1" BGCOLOR="#CCFFFF" BORDERCOLOR="#000099" CELLSPACING="5" WIDTH="500">
<TR>
<TD ALIGN="center"><IMG SRC="tuxpaint.jpg"></TD>
<TD ALIGN="center">tuxpaint</TD>
</TR>
<TR><TD ALIGN="center"><IMG SRC="kidpix.jpeg"></TD>
<TD ALIGN="center">Kidpix</TD>
</TR>
<TR><TD ALIGN="center"><IMG SRC="pixie.jpeg"></TD>
<TD ALIGN="center">Pixie</TD>
</TR>
</TABLE>
</HTML>
```

Output



Inserting a Background Image

You can add a background image to appear behind your entire table. Background images can give your table a more interesting design.

When using an image as a background, be careful that the design and colors do not clash with the table data or make it illegible. You may need to change the text color to make it stand out from the underlying background image.

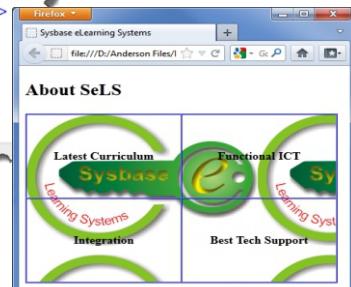
HTML Code

Insert a Background Image

- Click in the **<TABLE>** tag and type **BACKGROUND="?"**, replacing ? with the name and path of the image file you want to use.

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML>
<HTML>
<HEAD>
<TITLE>Sysbase eLearning Systems</TITLE>
</HEAD>
<BODY>
<BASEFONT FACE="ARIAL" SIZE="5">
<H2>About SeLS</H2>
<TABLE BORDER="1" BACKGROUND="selogo.png" BORDERCOLOR="BLUE" CELLSPACING="5" CELLPADDING="5" WIDTH="400" HEIGHT="250">
<TR>
<TD ALIGN="CENTER" WIDTH="50%"><B>Latest Curriculum</B></TD>
<TD ALIGN="CENTER" WIDTH="50%"><B>Functional ICT</B></TD>
</TR>
<TR><TD ALIGN="CENTER"><B>Integration</B></TD>
<TD ALIGN="CENTER"><B>Best Tech Support</B></TD>
</TR>
</TABLE>
</BODY>
</HTML>
```

Output



The Web browser displays the table with the specified background image.

Changing Table Alignment

Lesson 15

You can control the positioning of a table on your Web page using the ALIGN attribute. You can use this attribute to center a table or align it on the left or right side of the page. The ALIGN attribute also determines the way in which text wraps around your table element. For example, if you align the table to the right, text wraps around the left side of the table.

Change Table Alignment

- 1 Click in the <TABLE> tag and type **ALIGN="?"**, replacing ? with the alignment you want to apply: left, right, or center.

Note: Text will not wrap around a centered table, but it will wrap around those that are left or right-aligned.

To stop text from wrapping, type <**BR CLEAR="?">** before the text, replacing ? with the alignment value you want to clear.

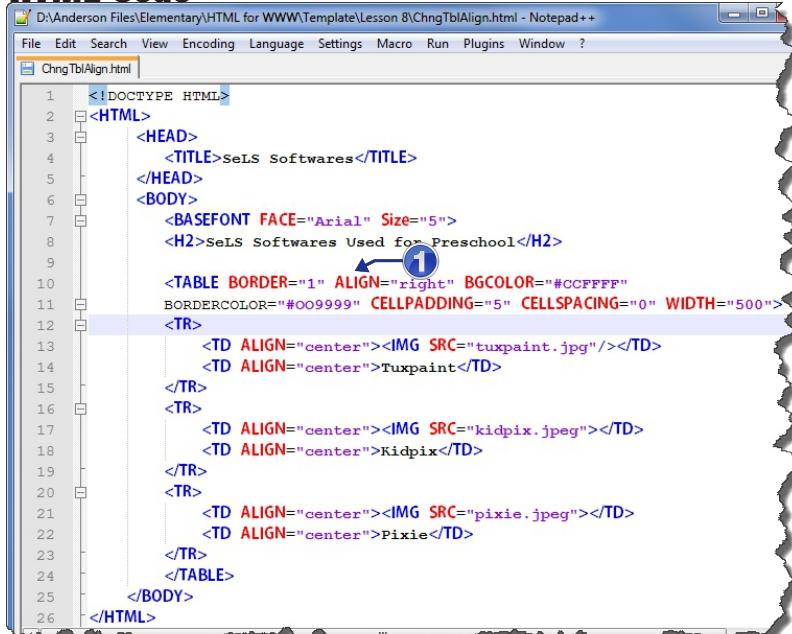
The Web browser displays the table with wrapping text.

In this example, the table is right aligned, with text wrapping around the left side.

In this example, the table is right aligned, with text wrapping around the right side.

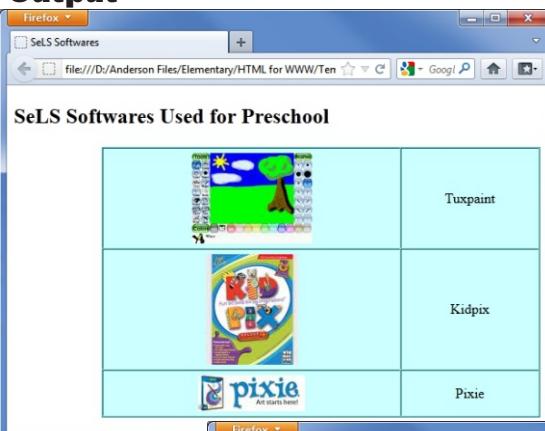
Note: Tables are automatically left aligned unless you specify an alignment value.

HTML Code

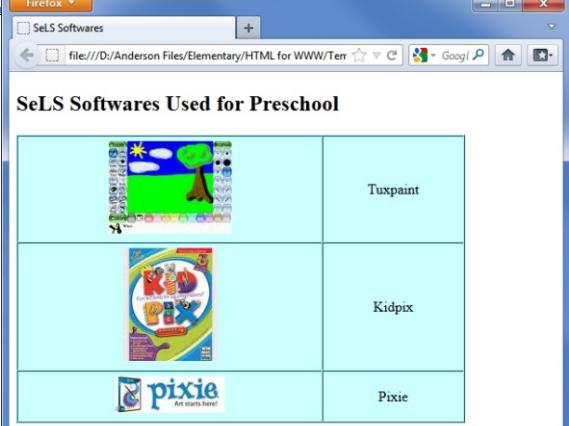


```
<!DOCTYPE HTML>
<HTML>
<HEAD>
<TITLE>SeLS Softwares</TITLE>
</HEAD>
<BODY>
<BASEFONT FACE="Arial" Size="5">
<H2>SeLS Softwares Used for Preschool</H2>
<TABLE BORDER="1" ALIGN="right" BGCOLOR="#CCFFFF"
BORDERCOLOR="#009999" CELLPADDING="5" CELSPACING="0" WIDTH="500">
<TR>
<TD ALIGN="center"><IMG SRC="tuxpaint.jpg"/></TD>
<TD ALIGN="center">Tuxpaint</TD>
</TR>
<TR>
<TD ALIGN="center"><IMG SRC="kidpix.jpeg"/></TD>
<TD ALIGN="center">Kidpix</TD>
</TR>
<TR>
<TD ALIGN="center"><IMG SRC="pixie.jpeg"/></TD>
<TD ALIGN="center">Pixie</TD>
</TR>
</TABLE>
</BODY>
</HTML>
```

Output



SeLS Softwares Used for Preschool	
	Tuxpaint
	Kidpix
	Pixie



SeLS Softwares Used for Preschool	
	Tuxpaint
	Kidpix
	Pixie

LABORATORY MANUAL

Chapter 10: Creating & Formatting Tables

Part 2 HTML

A web page layout is very important to give better look to your website. It takes considerable time to design a website's layout with great look and elegance. In this lesson, students learn how to insert properly the different lay-out elements.

Objectives

After completing all the laboratory activities in this chapter, the student will be able to create HTML tables and design lay-out in their web pages effectively, use table tags and the div tag as well.

Lab 10.1 Books in Table

Estimated Completion time: 25-35 Minutes

Directions:

1. Launch **Notepad ++**.
2. Create a Web page as shown on your right. Use the correct table tags and apply it in a table format.
3. Save the HTML document as **BooksInTable.html**.

Preview:



The image shows a computer monitor displaying a web browser window titled "CK Children's Publishing ICT Books Prices". The page contains a table with four rows and three columns: TITLE, LEVEL, and PRICE. The data is as follows:

TITLE	LEVEL	PRICE
CompuKids JR N	Nursery	390.50
CompuKids JR K1 K2	K1 AND K2	410.00
CompuKids 1-6	Grade 1 to Grade 6	600.00

Lab 10.2 Vegetarians in Table

Estimated Completion time: 35-45 Minutes

Directions:

1. Launch **Notepad ++**.
2. Create a Web page as shown on your right. Use the text (as shown) and apply correct tags to design a table. Take note of the table format. Use appropriate tags for the rest of the content.
3. Save the HTML document as **VegetariansTable.html**.

Preview:



The image shows a computer monitor displaying a Firefox browser window. The title bar says "Mozilla Firefox Start Page". The main content area displays an article titled "Top 3 Types of Vegetarians" by Jolinda Hackett, About.com Guide. Below the article, there is a table with three rows, each containing a type of vegetarian and a brief description.

Name	Description
1. Pescatarian (also spelled pescetarian)	The word "pescatarian" is occasionally used to describe those who abstain from eating all meat and animal flesh with the exception of fish. Although the word is not commonly used, more and more people are adopting this kind of diet, usually for health reasons or as a stepping stone to a fully vegetarian diet.
2. Flexitarian/Semi-vegetarian	You don't have to be vegetarian to love vegetarian food! "Flexitarian" is a term recently coined to describe those who eat a mostly vegetarian diet, but occasionally eat meat.
3. Vegetarian (Lacto-ovo- vegetarian)	When most people think of vegetarians, they think of lacto-ovo-vegetarians. People who do not eat beef, pork, poultry, fish, shellfish or animal flesh of any kind, but do eat eggs and dairy products are lacto-ovo-vegetarians ("lacto" comes from the Latin for milk, and "ovo" for egg).

Lab 10.3 Assign Border

Estimated Completion time: 15-20 minutes

Directions:

1. Open your previous HTML document **VegetariansTable.html** in Notepad++.
2. Assign a table blue border .
3. Test your page then save the HTML document as **TableBorders.html**.

Preview:



The screenshot shows a Mozilla Firefox browser window displaying a webpage titled "Top 3 Types of Vegetarians" by Jolinda Hackett, About.com Guide. The page includes a quote from The Simpsons and a table with three rows. The table has a blue border and is defined by the following HTML code:

Name	Description
1. Pescatarian (also spelled pescetarian)	The word "pescatarian" is occasionally used to describe those who abstain from eating all meat and animal flesh with the exception of fish. Although the word is not commonly used, more and more people are adopting this kind of diet, usually for health reasons or as a stepping stone to a fully vegetarian diet.
2. Flexitarian/Semi-vegetarian	You don't have to be vegetarian to love vegetarian food! "Flexitarian" is a term recently coined to describe those who eat a mostly vegetarian diet, but occasionally eat meat.
3. Vegetarian (Lacto-ovo- vegetarian)	When most people think of vegetarians, they think of lacto-ovo-vegetarians. People who do not eat beef, pork, poultry, fish, shellfish or animal flesh of any kind, but do eat eggs and dairy products are lacto-ovo vegetarians ("lacto" comes from the Latin for milk, and "ovo" for egg).

Lab 10.4 Adjusted Cell

Estimated Completion time: 15-20 Minutes

Directions:

1. Launch **Notepad ++**.
2. Open your HTML document **TableBorders.html**.
3. Adjust the cell width to 200 and the height to 50 or adjust it with your preferences. Your page should look like the picture on your right.
4. Save the activity as **AdjustedCells.html** then view it in your browser.

Preview:



The screenshot shows a Mozilla Firefox browser window displaying the same "Top 3 Types of Vegetarians" page as the previous preview, but with adjusted cell widths and heights. The table is defined by the following HTML code:

NAME	DESCRIPTION
1. Pescatarian (also spelled pescetarian)	The word "pescatarian" is occasionally used to describe those who abstain from eating all meat and animal flesh with the exception of fish. Although the word is not commonly used, more and more people are adopting this kind of diet, usually for health reasons or as a stepping stone to a fully vegetarian diet.
2. Flexitarian/Semi-vegetarian	You don't have to be vegetarian to love vegetarian food! "Flexitarian" is a term recently coined to describe those who eat a mostly vegetarian diet, but occasionally eat meat.
3. Vegetarian (Lacto-ovo- vegetarian)	When most people think of vegetarians, they think of lacto-ovo-vegetarians. People who do not eat beef, pork, poultry, fish, shellfish or animal flesh of any kind, but do eat eggs and dairy products are lacto-ovo vegetarians ("lacto" comes from the Latin for milk, and "ovo" for egg).

Lab 10.5 Column Labels

Estimated Completion time: 35-45 Minutes

Directions:

1. Launch **Notepad ++**.
2. Create a Web page as shown in your right. Use the text and apply appropriate tags.
3. Add column labels for Religion and Members.
4. Test and view it your browser then save the document as **ColumnLabels.html**.

Preview:

The screenshot shows a Firefox browser window with the title bar "Mozilla Firefox Start Page". The main content area displays a table with three rows. The table has two columns: "RELIGION" and "MEMBERS". The data is as follows:

RELIGION	MEMBERS
Christianity	2 Billion
Islam	1.2 Billion
Hinduism	785 Million

Lab 10.6 Vegetarian Columns

Estimated Completion time: 20-30 Minutes

Directions:

1. Open the **VegetariansTable.html** and format it according to the picture shown in your right.
2. Create a Newspaper-style column in your Web page.
3. Make sure to set the column width to 300.
4. Save the HTML document as **Vegetarian Columns.html** and preview it in the browser to test your page.

Preview:

The screenshot shows a Firefox browser window with the title bar "Mozilla Firefox Start Page". The main content area displays a page titled "Top 3 Types of Vegetarians" by "Jolinda Hackett, About.com Guide". The page includes a quote from "The Simpsons": "I'm a level 5 vegan—I don't eat anything that casts a shadow." Below the quote, there is a paragraph about different types of vegetarians. The page is divided into three columns, illustrating a newspaper-style layout.

Top 3 Types of Vegetarians
By Jolinda Hackett, About.com Guide

"I'm a level 5 vegan—I don't eat anything that casts a shadow." —Character on The Simpsons

People often point to some food item and ask me, "Can you eat this?" My answer is always "Sure, I can eat whatever I want." I choose not to eat certain things. When deciding what type of vegetarian you want to be, think about what you want to include or avoid. You don't need to fit into one of these categories, but understanding them will help you think about your short-term and long-term goals.

1. Pescatarian (also spelled pescetarian)The word "pescatarian" is occasionally used to describe those who abstain from eating all meat and animal flesh with the exception of fish. Although the word is not commonly used, more and more people are adopting this kind of diet, usually for health reasons or as a stepping stone to a fully vegetarian diet.	2. Flexitarian/Semi-vegetarian You don't have to be a flexitarian! "Flexitarian" is a term recently coined to describe those who eat a mostly vegetarian diet, but occasionally eat meat.	3. Vegetarian (Lacto-ovo-vegetarian)When most people think of vegetarians, they think of lacto-ovo-vegetarians. People who do not eat beef, pork, poultry, fish, shellfish or animal flesh of any kind, but do eat eggs and dairy products are lacto-ovo vegetarians ("lacto" comes from the Latin for milk, and "ovo" for egg).
---	---	--

Lab 10.7 Extended Table

Estimated Completion time: 30-45 Minutes

Directions:

1. Launch **Notepad ++**.
2. Create a Web page and type the data on the right. Take note on how the cells of the table are extended. Use the correct tags to complete the Web page.
3. Add a yellow color on the background of the first row.
4. Save the HTML document as **ExtendedTable.html**.

Score



Preview:

Population-Country Comparison		
Country	Population	
	2009	2010
China	1.30 billion	1.37 billion
India	1.15 billion	1.16 billion
United States	305 million	307 million

Lab 10.8 Formatted Table

Estimated Completion time: 30-45 Minutes

Directions:

1. Launch **Notepad ++**.
2. Create a Web page as shown in the picture on your right then use and type the data along with the correct tags. Take note of how the columns and rows are grouped.
3. Add a yellow color to the whole table.
4. Save the exercise as **Formatted Table.html**.

Score



Preview:

Leader's Details			
Name	Location	# of Members	# of Members of members
1 Barbeth Roa	Valencia City	12	144
2 Kathleen Hope Balulao	Kalilangan	10	120
3 Vivian Fe Piapes	Agusan Del Sur	8	96
4 Kevin Mangadlao	Iligan	7	84

Part 2 HTML

Chapter 10 Creating & Formatting Tables

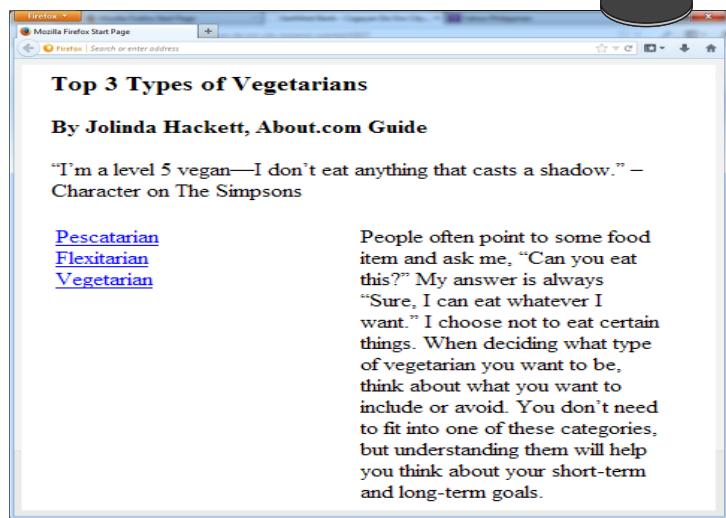
Lab 10.9 Vegetarian's Nav

Estimated Completion time: 30-45 minutes

Directions:

1. Launch **Notepad ++**.
2. Create a main Web page with a navigational text link. Below are your Side Navigational Links
 - [Pescatarian](#)
 - [Flexitarian](#)
 - [Vegetarian](#)
3. Use your HTML document **Vegetarian Columns** as your source.
4. Each link page should come from a separate HTML document.
5. If the user will click on any of the three side navigation links, the corresponding text will be displayed on the right of the side navigation as shown in the image to your right.
7. Test your page in your browser and save the HTML document as **VegeNav.html**.

Preview:



Lab 10.10 SeLS Nav

Estimated Completion time: 30-45 Minutes

Directions:

1. Launch **Notepad ++**.
2. Create a main Web page with a navigational text link as shown.
3. Add the logo and text as shown for the main page then add more information in each of the link.
4. Each link page should come from the same HTML main document.
5. If the user will click on any of the side navigation links, the corresponding text will be displayed on the right of the side navigation as shown in the image to your right.
7. Test your page in your browser and save the HTML document as **SeLSNav.html**.

Preview:

