

6

TABLES

- ▶ How to create tables
- ▶ What information suits tables
- ▶ How to represent complex data in tables

There are several types of information that need to be displayed in a grid or table. For example: sports results, stock reports, train timetables.

When representing information in a table, you need to think in terms of a grid made up of rows and columns (a bit like a spreadsheet). In this chapter you will learn how to:

- Use the four key elements for creating tables
- Represent complex data using tables
- Add captions to tables



Using Oyster on National Rail

Pay as you go and Travelcard season tickets on Oyster can be used on all National Rail services in London in the zones paid for except on:

Express

No time restriction
When you need to make a claim, of course we hope your pet gets better quickly. But if they don't with M&S Pet Insurance there's no need to worry because there is no time limit on treatment. As long as you renew your policy, your vet's fees will be covered up to the limit stated. For full details of your cover have a look at your policy booklet.

Keep our claims helpline number safe in case you need it, 0800 980 8730.

Ask about the 5% discount offered on premiums for additional pets

Cover you can depend on

Take a look at the table below to see just how much cover M&S Pet Insurance gives you. As well as cover for vet's fees, you'll also receive money towards the cost of a reward for your pet if it goes missing and a reward for its safe return. You're also covered for emergency kennel or cattery costs. With such comprehensive cover, you can rest assured that if the unexpected happens, M&S Pet Insurance is here to help.

Adult fares	Pay as you go	
	Peak*	Off-Peak**
Zone 1 only	£2.00	£1.50
Zones 1-2	£2.20	£1.70
Zones 1-3	£2.80	£2.00
Zones 1-4	£3.30	£2.30
Zones 1-5	£4.20	£2.60
Zones 1-6	£5.20	£3.20
Zones 2, 3, 4, 5 or 6	£1.50	£1.30
Zones 2-3, 3-4, 4-5, or 5-6	£1.90	£1.50
Zones 2-4, 3-5 or 4-6	£2.30	£1.70
Zones 2-5 or 3-6	£2.90	£2.00
Zones 2-6	£3.40	£2.20

*Peak Oyster single fares apply from 0630 to 0930 and from 1600 to 1900 Monday to Friday (excluding public holidays).

**Off-Peak Oyster single fare applies at all other times.

Benefits

- Veterinary fees for illness and injury
- Behaviourist
- Prescription food
- Complementary treatments
- Limits for each illness/injury
- Advertising for missing pet
- Reward
- Lost or missing pet
- Emergency boarding/pet minder
- Home injury
- Illness (up to age 9)
- Policy (edge only)

	Premier	Up to	Standard
£7,000 a year	£7,000	£4,000 a year	£4,000
£2,000	£2,000	Not Covered	Not Covered
£1,000	£1,000	Not Covered	Not Covered
No Limit	No Limit	Not Covered	Not Covered
£1,250	£1,250	Not Covered	Not Covered
£750	£750	Not Covered	Not Covered
£1,500	£1,500	Not Covered	Not Covered
£700	£700	Not Covered	Not Covered
£750	£750	Not Covered	Not Covered
£1,500	£1,500	Not Covered	Not Covered
Yes	Yes	Not Covered	Not Covered
£2,000,000	£2,000,000	Not Covered	Not Covered
£3,000	£3,000	Not Covered	Not Covered
£2,000	£2,000	Not Covered	Not Covered

WHAT'S A TABLE?

A table represents information in a grid format. Examples of tables include financial reports, TV schedules, and sports results.

Grids allow us to understand complex data by referencing information on two axes.

Each block in the grid is referred to as a **table cell**. In HTML a table is written out row by row.

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THOMSON REUTERS/JEFFERIES CRB INDEX(TRJ CRB)

359.42

Change

-3.36

Open

360.92

High

361.19

Low

357.99

Times

04/18 14:58

Data as of 3:45pm EDT (Delayed at least 20 minutes)

COMMODITY FUTURES

Energy: Oil, Natural Gas, Electricity

Metals: Base Metals, Precious Metals

Grains: Corn/Maize, Wheat, Barley, Rice

Oilseeds: Soybeans, Rapeseed, Palm Oil

Softs: Sugar, Coffee, Cocoa, Rubber, Citrus, Cotton

Livestock: Lean Hogs, Live Cattle

THOMSON REUTERS EQUAL WEIGHT CONTINUOUS COMMODITIES INDEX (CCI)

Position of price in relation to its moving average. This chart is devised to identify cyclical turns. CCI works well in ranging markets and typically fluctuates between +100 and -100.

Commodity	Currency	Last	Change	% Change	Trade Date/Time
Hogs, Lean Pit CME Jun11	USD	101.28	+0.20	+0.20%	04/18 14:13
Oil, Heating New York No. 2 NYMEX May11	USD	3.19	-0.04	-1.18%	04/18 15:14
Crude Oil Light Sweet May11	USD	107.21	-2.45	-2.29%	04/18 15:14

MARKETS

U.S.

EUROPE

ASIA

SECTORS

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Enter company name or Symbol

SEARCH

DOW

12,189.14

-152.69

-1.24%

S&P 500

1,305.75

-13.93

-1.06%

NASDAQ

2,731.64

-33.01

-1.19%

TR US INDEX

119.44

-1.47

-1.22%

Currencies

All Currencies

EUR/USD

1.4234

-1.35%

GBP/USD

1.6262

-0.40%

USD/JPY

82.600

-0.63%

Commodities

All Commodities

GOLD

1,496.20

+10.20

+0.68%

BASIC TABLE STRUCTURE

<table>

The <table> element is used to create a table. The contents of the table are written out row by row.

<tr>

You indicate the start of each row using the opening <tr> tag. (The tr stands for table row.)

It is followed by one or more <td> elements (one for each cell in that row).

At the end of the row you use a closing </tr> tag.

<td>

Each cell of a table is represented using a <td> element. (The td stands for table data.)

At the end of each cell you use a closing </td> tag.

Some browsers automatically draw lines around the table and/or the individual cells. You will learn how to control the borders of tables using CSS on pages 309-312 and 337-340.

chapter-06/basic-table-structure.html

HTML

```
<table>
  <tr>
    <td>15</td>
    <td>15</td>
    <td>30</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>45</td>
    <td>60</td>
    <td>45</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>60</td>
    <td>90</td>
    <td>90</td>
  </tr>
</table>
```

RESULT

15	15	30
45	60	45
60	90	90

TABLE HEADINGS

HTML

chapter-06/table-headings.html

```
<table>
  <tr>
    <th></th>
    <th scope="col">Saturday</th>
    <th scope="col">Sunday</th>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <th scope="row">Tickets sold:</th>
    <td>120</td>
    <td>135</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <th scope="row">Total sales:</th>
    <td>$600</td>
    <td>$675</td>
  </tr>
</table>
```

RESULT

	Saturday	Sunday
Tickets sold:	120	135
Total sales:	\$600	\$675

<th>

The <th> element is used just like the <td> element but its purpose is to represent the heading for either a column or a row. (The th stands for table heading.)

Even if a cell has no content, you should still use a <td> or <th> element to represent the presence of an empty cell otherwise the table will not render correctly. (The first cell in the first row of this example shows an empty cell.)

Using <th> elements for headings helps people who use screen readers, improves the ability for search engines to index your pages, and also enables you to control the appearance of tables better when you start to use CSS.

You can use the scope attribute on the <th> element to indicate whether it is a heading for a column or a row. It can take the values: row to indicate a heading for a row or col to indicate a heading for a column.

Browsers usually display the content of a <th> element in bold and in the middle of the cell.

SPANNING COLUMNS

Sometimes you may need the entries in a table to stretch across more than one column.

The `colspan` attribute can be used on a `<th>` or `<td>` element and indicates how many columns that cell should run across.

In the example on the right you can see a timetable with five columns; the first column contains the heading for that row (the day), the remaining four represent one hour time slots.

If you look at the table cell that contains the words 'Geography' you will see that the value of the `colspan` attribute is 2, which indicates that the cell should run across two columns. In the third row, 'Gym' runs across three columns.

You can see that the second and third rows have fewer `<td>` elements than there are columns. This is because, when a cell extends across more than one column, the `<td>` or `<th>` cells that would have been in the place of the wider cells are not included in the code.

I added some CSS styles to this example so that you can see how the cells span more than one column. You will learn how to do this on pages 250, 337-340.

chapter-06/spanning-columns.html

HTML

```
<table>
  <tr>
    <th></th>
    <th>9am</th>
    <th>10am</th>
    <th>11am</th>
    <th>12am</th>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <th>Monday</th>
    <td colspan="2">Geography</td>
    <td>Math</td>
    <td>Art</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <th>Tuesday</th>
    <td colspan="3">Gym</td>
    <td>Home Ec</td>
  </tr>
</table>
```

RESULT

	9am	10am	11am	12am
Monday	Geography		Math	Art
Tuesday	Gym			Home Ec

SPANNING ROWS

HTML

chapter-06/spanning-rows.html

```
<table>
  <tr>
    <th></th>
    <th>ABC</th>
    <th>BBC</th>
    <th>CNN</th>
  </tr>
  <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>
</table>
```

RESULT

	ABC	BBC	CNN
6pm - 7pm	Movie	Comedy	News
7pm - 8pm		Sport	Current Affairs

You may also need entries in a table to stretch down across more than one row.

The rowspan attribute can be used on a <th> or <td> element to indicate how many rows a cell should span down the table.

In the example on the left you can see that ABC is showing a movie from 6pm - 8pm, whereas the BBC and CNN channels are both showing two programs during this time period (each of which lasts one hour).

If you look at the last <tr> element, it only contains three elements even though there are four columns in the result below. This is because the movie in the <tr> element above it uses the rowspan attribute to stretch down and take over the cell below.

I have added some CSS styles to this example so that you can see how the cells span more than one row. You will learn how to apply these CSS styles to tables on pages 250, 337-340.

LONG TABLES

There are three elements that help distinguish between the main content of the table and the first and last rows (which can contain different content).

These elements help people who use screen readers and also allow you to style these sections in a different manner than the rest of the table (as you will see when you learn about CSS).

<thead>

The headings of the table should sit inside the <thead> element.

<tbody>

The body should sit inside the <tbody> element.

<tfoot>

The footer belongs inside the <tfoot> element.

By default, browsers rarely treat the content of these elements any differently than other elements however designers often use CSS styles to change their appearance.

chapter-06/long-tables.html

HTML

```
<table>
  <thead>
    <tr>
      <th>Date</th>
      <th>Income</th>
      <th>Expenditure</th>
    </tr>
  </thead>
  <tbody>
    <tr>
      <th>1st January</th>
      <td>250</td>
      <td>36</td>
    </tr>
    <tr>
      <th>2nd January</th>
      <td>285</td>
      <td>48</td>
    </tr>
    <!-- additional rows as above -->
    <tr>
      <th>31st January</th>
      <td>129</td>
      <td>64</td>
    </tr>
  </tbody>
  <tfoot>
    <tr>
      <td></td>
      <td>7824</td>
      <td>1241</td>
    </tr>
  </tfoot>
</table>
```

RESULT

Date	Income	Expenditure
1st January	250	36
2nd January	285	48
3rd January	260	42
4th January	290	38
5th January	310	115
6th January	168	14
7th January	226	20
8th January	253	37
9th January	294	33
10th January	216	46
11th January	244	29
12th January	297	32
13th January	328	86
14th January	215	38
15th January	254	30
16th January	256	27
17th January	311	68
18th January	212	39
19th January	234	36
20th January	221	43
21st January	259	38
22nd January	246	31
23rd January	248	17
24th January	229	45
25th January	263	34
26th January	258	41
27th January	283	22
28th January	256	30
29th January	278	47
30th January	251	15
31st January	129	64
	7824	1241

Some of the HTML editors that come in content management systems offer tools to help draw tables. If the first row of your table only contains `<th>` elements then you may find that the editor inserts a `<thead>` element automatically.

Part of the reason for having separate `<thead>` and `<tfoot>` elements is so that, if you have a table that is taller than the screen (or, if printed, longer than one page) then the browser can keep the header and footer visible whilst the contents of the table scroll. This is intended to make it easier for users to see which column the data is in (however this functionality is not implemented by default in any current browser).

I have added some CSS styles to this example so that you can see the contents of the `<thead>` and `<tfoot>` being treated differently than the rest of the rows. You will learn how to apply these CSS styles to tables on pages 309-312 and 337-340.

OLD CODE: WIDTH & SPACING

There are some outdated attributes which you should not use on new websites. You may, however, come across some of them when looking at older code, so I will mention them here. All of these attributes have been replaced by the use of CSS.

The `width` attribute was used on the opening `<table>` tag to indicate how wide that table should be and on some opening `<th>` and `<td>` tags to specify the width of individual cells. The value of this attribute is the width of the table or cell in pixels.

The columns in a table need to form a straight line, so you often only see the `width` attribute on the first row (and all subsequent rows would use that setting).

The opening `<table>` tag could also use the `cellpadding` attribute to add space inside each cell of the table, and the `cellspacing` attribute to create space between each cell of the table. The values for these attributes were given in pixels.

I added CSS styles to this example so that you can see the width of the table cells more clearly. If you want to control the width or spacing of tables and cells you should use CSS as shown on pages 303, 337-340.

chapter-06/width-and-spacing.html

HTML

```
<table width="400" cellpadding="10" cellspacing="5">
  <tr>
    <th width="150"></th>
    <th>Withdrawn</th>
    <th>Credit</th>
    <th width="150">Balance</th>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <th>January</th>
    <td>250.00</td>
    <td>660.50</td>
    <td>410.50</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <th>February</th>
    <td>135.55</td>
    <td>895.20</td>
    <td>1170.15</td>
  </tr>
</table>
```

RESULT

	Withdrawn	Credit	Balance
January	250.00	660.50	410.50
February	135.55	895.20	1170.15

OLD CODE: BORDER & BACKGROUND

HTML

chapter-06/border-and-background.html

```
<table border="2" bgcolor="#efefef">
  <tr>
    <th width="150"></th>
    <th>Withdrawn</th>
    <th>Credit</th>
    <th width="150" bgcolor="#cccccc">Balance</th>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <th>January</th>
    <td>250.00</td>
    <td>660.50</td>
    <td bgcolor="#cccccc">410.50</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <th>February</th>
    <td>135.55</td>
    <td>895.20</td>
    <td bgcolor="#cccccc">1170.15</td>
  </tr>
</table>
```

RESULT

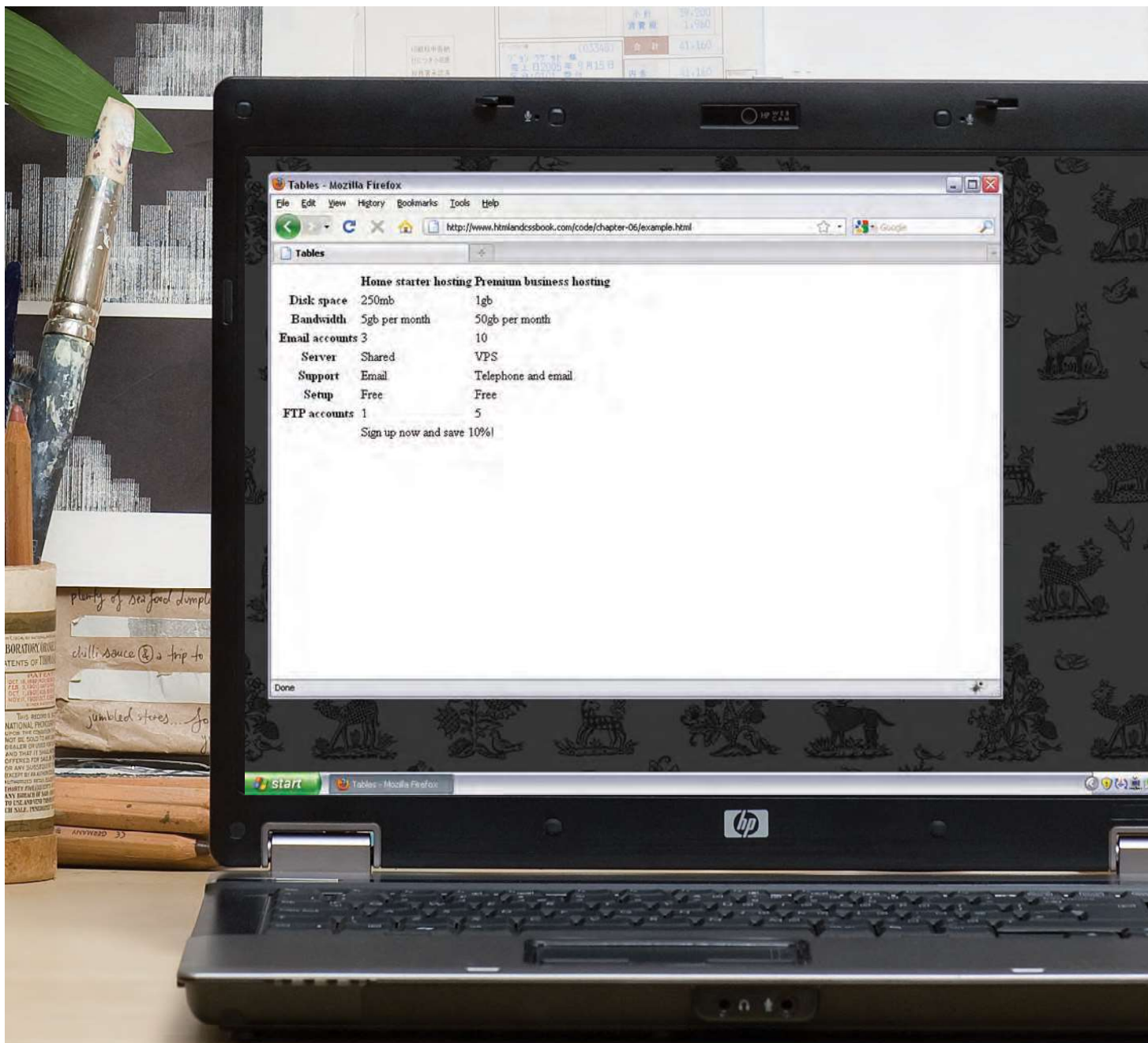
	Withdrawn	Credit	Balance
January	250.00	660.50	410.50
February	135.55	895.20	1170.15

The border attribute was used on both the <table> and <td> elements to indicate the width of the border in pixels.

The bgcolor attribute was used to indicate background colors of either the entire table or individual table cells. The value is usually a hex code (which we discuss on pages 249-252).

This example uses the HTML border and bgcolor attributes. No CSS attributes were utilized in this example.

When building a new website you should use CSS to control the appearance of the table rather than these attributes. They are only covered here because you may come across them if you look at the code of older websites.



This example shows a table for customers to compare website hosting packages. There are table headings in the first row and first column of the table.

The empty cell in the top left still has a `<th>` element to represent it. Each cell of the table must be accounted for by a `<th>` or `<td>` element. The `<th>` elements use

the scope attribute to indicate whether they are headings for a row or column. The final row uses the `colspan` attribute to spread across all three columns.



EXAMPLE

TABLES

```
<html>
<head>
  <title>Tables</title>
</head>
<body>
  <table>
    <thead>
      <tr>
        <th></th>
        <th scope="col">Home starter hosting</th>
        <th scope="col">Premium business hosting</th>
      </tr>
    </thead>
    <tbody>
      <tr>
        <th scope="row">Disk space</th>
        <td>250mb</td>
        <td>1gb</td>
      </tr>
      <tr>
        <th scope="row">Bandwidth</th>
        <td>5gb per month</td>
        <td>50gb per month</td>
      </tr>
      <!-- more rows like the two above here -->
    </tbody>
  </table>
  <tfoot>
    <tr>
      <td></td>
      <td colspan="2">Sign up now and save 10%!</td>
    </tr>
  </tfoot>
</table>
</body>
</html>
```

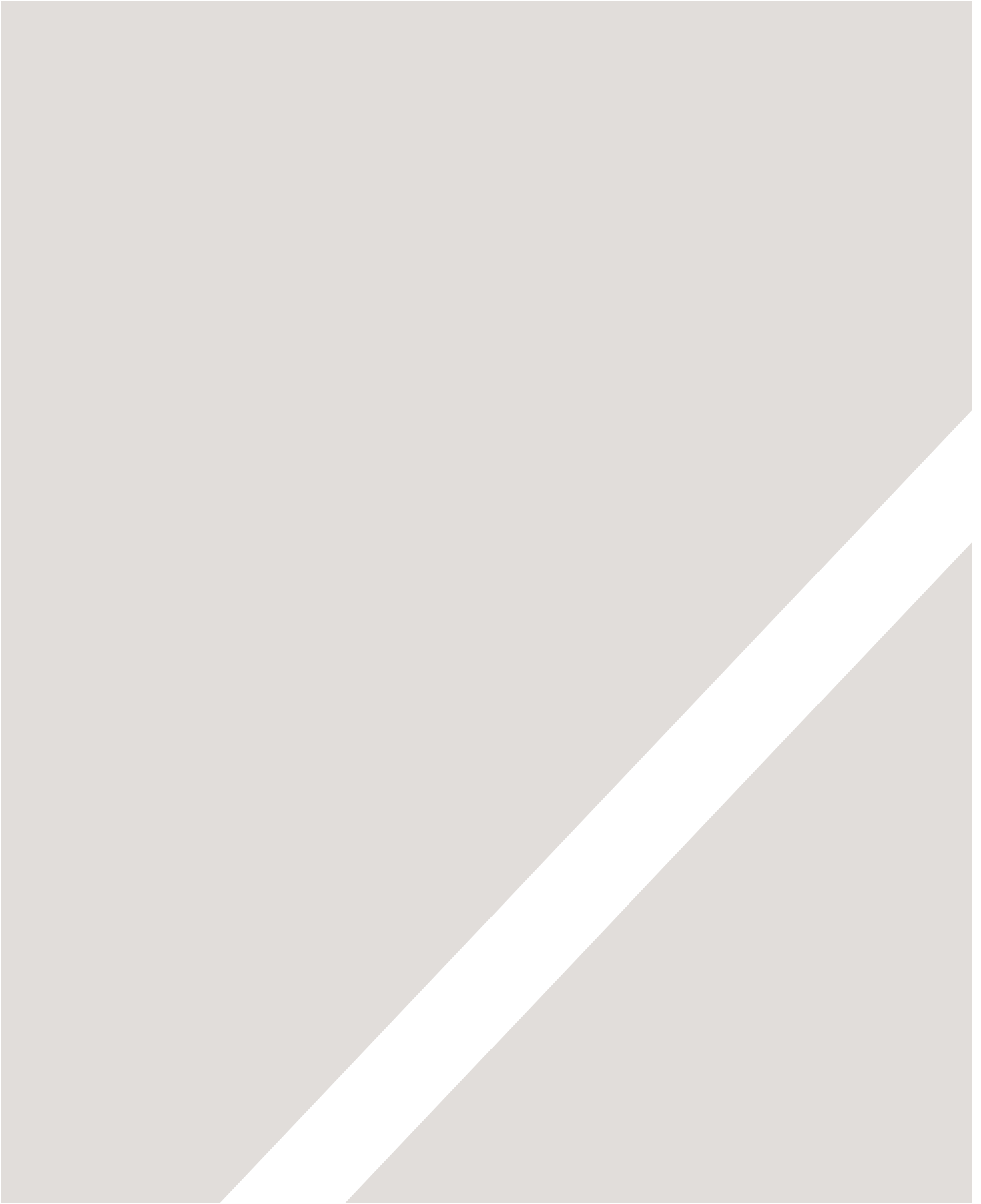
100%

100%

SUMMARY

TABLES

- ▶ The `<table>` element is used to add tables to a web page.
- ▶ A table is drawn out row by row. Each row is created with the `<tr>` element.
- ▶ Inside each row there are a number of cells represented by the `<td>` element (or `<th>` if it is a header).
- ▶ You can make cells of a table span more than one row or column using the `rowspan` and `colspan` attributes.
- ▶ For long tables you can split the table into a `<thead>`, `<tbody>`, and `<tfoot>`.





7 FORMS

- ▶ How to collect information from visitors
- ▶ Different kinds of form controls
- ▶ New HTML5 form controls

Traditionally, the term 'form' has referred to a printed document that contains spaces for you to fill in information.

HTML borrows the concept of a form to refer to different elements that allow you to collect information from visitors to your site.

Whether you are adding a simple search box to your website or you need to create more complicated insurance applications, HTML forms give you a set of elements to collect data from your users. In this chapter you will learn:

- How to create a form on your website
- The different tools for collecting data
- New HTML5 form controls