



## CHAPTER 9

# Table Basics

**Back in the day, tables were often used** to format the layout of a web page. However, CSS is the page layout tool of choice for modern web designers. In this chapter, you'll become familiar with coding HTML tables to organize information on a web page.

You'll learn how to...

- ▶ Describe the recommended use of a table on a web page
- ▶ Configure a basic table with the table, table row, table header, and table cell elements
- ▶ Configure table sections with the thead, tbody, and tfoot elements
- ▶ Increase the accessibility of a table
- ▶ Style an HTML table with CSS
- ▶ Describe the purpose of CSS structural pseudo-classes

# Table Overview



The purpose of a table is to organize information. In the past, before CSS was well supported by browsers, tables were also used to format web page layouts. An HTML table is composed of rows and columns, like a spreadsheet. Each individual table cell is at the intersection of a specific row and column.

- ▶ Each table begins with a `<table>` tag and ends with a `</table>` tag.
- ▶ Each table row begins with a `<tr>` tag and ends with a `</tr>` tag.
- ▶ Each cell (table data) begins with a `<td>` tag and ends with a `</td>` tag.
- ▶ Table cells can contain text, graphics, and other HTML elements.

Name	Birthday	Phone
Jack	5/13	857-555-5555
Sparky	11/28	303-555-5555

**FIGURE 9.1** Table with three rows and three columns.

Figure 9.1 shows a sample table with three rows and three columns. The sample HTML for the table shown in Figure 9.1 is

```
<table>
  <tr>
    <td>Name</td>
    <td>Birthday</td>
    <td>Phone</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>Jack</td>
    <td>5/13</td>
    <td>857-555-5555</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>Sparky</td>
    <td>11/28</td>
    <td>303-555-5555</td>
  </tr>
</table>
```

Notice how the table is coded row by row. Also, each row is coded cell by cell. This attention to detail is crucial to the successful use of tables. An example can be found in the student files (chapter9/table1.html).

## The Table Element

**Table elements** are block display elements that contain tabular information. The table begins with a `<table>` tag and ends with a `</table>` tag.

## The border Attribute

In HTML 4 and XHTML, the purpose of the `border` attribute was to indicate the presence and the width of a visible table border. The `border` attribute is used differently in HTML5.

When following HTML5 syntax, code `border="1"` to cause the browser to render default borders around the table and table cells. The web page in Figure 9.2 (student files chapter9/table1a.html) depicts a table with `border="1"`. If the `border` attribute is omitted, most browsers will not display a default border around the table and table cells (as shown in Figure 9.1). CSS is used to style the border of a table. You'll get practice styling a table with CSS later in the chapter.

## Table Captions

The `caption` element is often used with a data table to describe its contents. The table shown in Figure 9.3 uses `<caption>` tags to set "Bird Sightings" as the caption. The `caption` element is coded on the line immediately after the opening `<table>` tag. An example can be found in the student files (chapter9/table2.html). The HTML for the table is

```
<table border="1">
  <caption>Bird Sightings</caption>
  <tr>
    <td>Name</td>
    <td>Date</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>Bobolink</td>
    <td>5/25/10</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>Upland Sandpiper</td>
    <td>6/03/10</td>
  </tr>
</table>
```

A screenshot of a web browser window titled "Practice with Tables". The window displays a simple table with three columns: Name, Birthday, and Phone. The table has a visible border. The data in the table is:

Name	Birthday	Phone
Jack	5/13	857-555-5555
Sparky	11/28	303-555-5555

**FIGURE 9.2** A table rendered by the browser with a visible border.

A screenshot of a web browser window titled "Practice with Tables". The window displays a table with a caption "Bird Sightings" above it. The table has two columns: Name and Date. The data in the table is:

Name	Date
Bobolink	5/25/10
Upland Sandpiper	6/03/10

**FIGURE 9.3** The caption for this table is Bird Sightings.



What about other attributes that I've seen coded on table tags, like `cellpadding`, `cellspacing`, and `summary` attributes?

Earlier versions of HTML (such as HTML4 and XHTML) provided a variety of attributes for configuring the table element, including `cellpadding`, `cellspacing`, `bgcolor`, `align`, `width`, and `summary`. These attributes are considered invalid and obsolete in HTML5. It is preferred to configure presentational display characteristics (such as alignment, width, cell padding, cell spacing, and background color) within CSS instead of with HTML attributes. Although the `summary` attribute supported accessibility and served to describe the table, the W3C suggests using one of the following techniques to replace the `summary` attribute and provide context for a table: configure descriptive text in the `caption` element, provide an explanatory paragraph directly on the web page, or simplify the table. You'll get practice configuring tables with CSS later in this chapter.

# Table Rows, Cells, and Headers



The **table row element** configures a row within a table on a web page. The table row begins with a `<tr>` tag and ends with a `</tr>` tag.

The **table data element** configures a cell within a row in a table on a web page. The table cell begins with a `<td>` tag and ends with a `</td>` tag. See Table 9.1 for common attributes of the table data cell element.

**TABLE 9.1** Commonly Used Attributes of the Table Data and Table Header Cell Elements

Attribute	Value	Purpose
<code>colspan</code>	Numeric	The number of columns spanned by a cell
<code>headers</code>	The id value(s) of a column or row heading cell	Associates the table data cells with table header cells; may be accessed by screen readers
<code>rowspan</code>	Numeric	The number of rows spanned by a cell
<code>scope</code>	<code>row</code> or <code>column</code>	The scope of the table header cell contents (row or column); may be accessed by screen readers

**FIGURE 9.4** Using `<th>` tags to indicate column headings.

The **table header element** is similar to a table data element and configures a cell within a row in a table on a web page. Its special purpose is to configure column and row headings. Text displayed within a table header element is centered and bold. The table header element begins with a `<th>` tag and ends with a `</th>` tag. See Table 9.1 for common attributes of the table header element. Figure 9.4 shows a table with column headings configured by `<th>` tags. The HTML for the table shown in Figure 9.4 is as follows (also see chapter9/table3.html in the student files). Notice that the first row uses `<th>` instead of `<td>` tags:

```

<table border="1">
  <tr>
    <th>Name</th>
    <th>Birthday</th>
    <th>Phone</th>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>Jack</td>
    <td>5/13</td>
    <td>857-555-5555</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>Sparky</td>
    <td>11/28</td>
    <td>303-555-5555</td>
  </tr>
</table>

```



## Hands-On Practice 9.1

Create a web page similar to Figure 9.5 that describes two schools you have attended. Use “School History Table” as the caption. The table has three rows and three columns. The first row will have table header elements with the headings School Attended, Years, and Degree Awarded. You will complete the second and third rows with your own information within table data elements.

To get started, launch a text editor and open the template.html file from the chapter1 folder in the student files. Modify the title element. Use table, table row, table header, table data, and caption elements to configure a table similar to Figure 9.5.

*Hints:* The table has three rows and three columns. To configure a border, use `border="1"` on the `<table>` tag. Use the table header element for the cells in the first row.

Save your file and display it in a browser. It should look similar to Figure 9.5. A sample solution is found in the student files (chapter9/9.1).

School Attended	Years	Degree Awarded
Schaumburg High School	2008—2012	High School Diploma
Harper College	2012—2014	Web Developer Certificate

FIGURE 9.5 School History Table.

# Span Rows and Columns



You can alter the gridlike look of a table by applying the `colspan` and `rowspan` attributes to table data or table header elements. As you get into more complex table configurations like these, be sure to sketch the table on paper before you start typing the HTML.

This spans two columns	
Column 1	Column 2

**FIGURE 9.6** Table with a row that spans two columns.

The `colspan` attribute specifies the number of columns that a cell will occupy. Figure 9.6 shows a table cell that spans two columns.

The HTML for the table is

```
<table border="1">
  <tr>
    <td colspan="2">This spans two columns</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>Column 1</td>
    <td>Column 2</td>
  </tr>
</table>
```

This spans two rows	Row 1 Column 2
	Row 2 Column 2

**FIGURE 9.7** Table with a column that spans two rows.

The `rowspan` attribute specifies the number of rows that a cell will occupy. An example of a table cell that spans two rows is shown in Figure 9.7.

The HTML for the table is

```
<table border="1">
  <tr>
    <td rowspan="2">This spans two rows</td>
    <td>Row 1 Column 2</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>Row 2 Column 2</td>
  </tr>
</table>
```

An example of the tables in Figures 9.6 and 9.7 can be found in the student files (chapter9/table4.html).



## Hands-On Practice 9.2

Launch a text editor and open the template.html file from the chapter1 folder in the student files. You will create the web page shown in Figure 9.8. Modify the title element. Use table, table row, table head, and table data elements to configure the table.

1. Code the opening `<table>` tag. Configure a border with `border="1"`.
2. Begin the first row with a `<tr>` tag.
3. The table data cell with “Cana Island Lighthouse” spans three rows. Code a table data element. Use the `rowspan="3"` attribute.
4. Code a table data element that contains the text “Built: 1869”.
5. End the first row with a `</tr>` tag.
6. Begin the second row with a `<tr>` tag. This row will only have one table data element because the cell in the first column is already reserved for “Cana Island Lighthouse”.
7. Code a table data element that contains the text “Automated: 1944”.
8. End the second row with a `</tr>` tag.
9. Begin the third row with a `<tr>` tag. This row will only have one table data element because the cell in the first column is already reserved for “Cana Island Lighthouse”.
10. Code a table data element that contains the text “Tower Height: 65 feet”.
11. End the third row with a `</tr>` tag.
12. Code the closing `</table>` tag.

Save the file and view it in a browser. A sample solution is found in the student files (chapter9/9.2). Notice how the “Cana Island Lighthouse” text is vertically aligned in the middle of the cell—this is the default vertical alignment. You can modify the vertical alignment using CSS—see the section “Style a Table with CSS” later in this chapter.

Cana Island Lighthouse	Built: 1869
Cana Island Lighthouse	Automated: 1944
Cana Island Lighthouse	Tower Height: 65 feet

FIGURE 9.8 Practice with the `rowspan` attribute.



### Is there a way to create a table-like page layout with CSS?

Not exactly, but there are new CSS page layout techniques in the works, including the Flexible Box Layout Module and the CSS Grid Layout Module. The Flexible Box Layout Module (<http://www.w3.org/TR/css3-flexbox>), referred to as Flexbox, is intended to provide for a flexible layout; elements contained within a flex container can be configured either horizontally or vertically in a flexible manner. Flexbox is in candidate recommendation status with growing browser support. Visit <http://css-tricks.com/snippets/css/a-guide-to-flexbox> to find out more about Flexbox. CSS Grid Layout (<http://www.w3.org/TR/css-grid-1>) provides a way for web designers to define a two-dimensional grid with rows and columns. CSS Grid Layout is currently in working draft status. For the current level of browser support, check <http://caniuse.com/#feat=css-grid>.

# Configure an Accessible Table



Tables can be useful to organize information on a web page, but what if you couldn't see the table and were relying on assistive technology like a screen reader to read the table to you? You'd hear the contents of the table just the way it is coded—row by row, cell by cell. This might be difficult to understand. This section discusses coding techniques to improve the accessibility of tables.

A screenshot of a web browser window titled "Practice with Tables". Inside the window, there is a table with a caption "Bird Sightings". The table has two columns: "Name" and "Date". It contains two rows: one for "Bobolink" dated "5/25/10" and another for "Upland Sandpiper" dated "6/03/10".

Name	Date
Bobolink	5/25/10
Upland Sandpiper	6/03/10

**FIGURE 9.9** This simple data table uses `<th>` tags and the `caption` element to provide for accessibility.

For a simple informational data table like the one shown in Figure 9.9, the W3C recommends the following:

- ▶ Use table header elements (`<th>` tags) to indicate column or row headings.
- ▶ Use the `caption` element to provide a text title or caption for the table.

An example web page is in the student files (chapter9/table5.html). The HTML is

```
<table border="1">
  <caption>Bird Sightings</caption>
  <thead>
    <tr>
      <th>Name</th>
      <th>Date</th>
    </tr>
  </thead>
  <tbody>
    <tr>
      <td>Bobolink</td>
      <td>5/25/10</td>
    </tr>
    <tr>
      <td>Upland Sandpiper</td>
      <td>6/03/10</td>
    </tr>
  </tbody>
</table>
```

However, for more complex tables the W3C recommends specifically associating the table data cell values with their corresponding headers. The technique that is recommended uses the **id** attribute (usually in a **<th>** tag) to identify a specific header cell and the **headers attribute** in a **<td>** tag. The code to configure the table in Figure 9.9 using **headers** and **id** attributes is as follows (also found in the student files chapter9/table6.html):

```
<table border="1">
<caption>Bird Sightings</caption>
<tr>
  <th id="name">Name</th>
  <th id="date">Date</th>
</tr>
<tr>
  <td headers="name">Bobolink</td>
  <td headers="date">5/25/10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
  <td headers="name">Upland Sandpiper</td>
  <td headers="date">6/03/10</td>
</tr>
</table>
```



#### What about the **scope** attribute?

The **scope** attribute specifies the association of table cells and table row or column headers. It is used to indicate whether a table cell is a header for a column (**scope="col"**) or row (**scope="row"**). An example of the code for the table in Figure 9.8 that uses this attribute is as follows (also see the student files chapter9/table7.html):

```
<table border="1">
<caption>Bird Sightings</caption>
<tr>
  <th scope="col">Name</th>
  <th scope="col">Date</th>
</tr>
<tr>
  <td>Bobolink</td>
  <td>5/25/10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
  <td>Upland Sandpiper</td>
  <td>6/03/10</td>
</tr>
</table>
```

As you review the code sample above, you may notice that using the **scope** attribute to provide for accessibility requires less coding than implementing the **headers** and **id** attributes. However, due to inconsistent screen reader support of the **scope** attribute, the WCAG 2.0 recommendations for coding techniques encourage the use of **headers** and **id** attributes rather than the **scope** attribute.

# Style a Table with CSS



Before CSS was well-supported by browsers, it was common practice to configure the visual esthetic of a table with HTML attributes. The modern approach is to use CSS to style a table. Table 9.2 lists corresponding CSS properties with HTML attributes used to style tables.

**TABLE 9.2** Configuring Tables with HTML Attributes and CSS Properties

HTML Attribute	CSS Property
align	To align a table, configure the width and margin properties for the table element selector. To center a table, use <code>table { width: 75%; margin: auto; }</code>
	To align content within table cells, use <code>text-align</code>
width	<code>width</code>
height	<code>height</code>
cellpadding	<code>padding</code>
cellspacing	<code>border-spacing</code> configures space between cell borders with a numeric value (px or em) or percentage. If you set a value to 0, omit the unit. One value configures both horizontal and vertical spacing. When two values are used, the first value configures the horizontal spacing and the second value configures the vertical spacing.  <code>border-collapse</code> configures the border area. The values are <code>separate</code> (default) and <code>collapse</code> (removes extra space between table and cell borders).
bgcolor	<code>background-color</code>
valign	<code>vertical-align</code>
border	<code>border</code> , <code>border-style</code> , <code>border-spacing</code>
none	<code>background-image</code>
none	<code>caption-side</code> specifies caption placement. Values are <code>top</code> (default) and <code>bottom</code>



## Hands-On Practice 9.3

Lighthouse Island Bistro Specialty Coffee Menu

Specialty Coffee	Description	Price
Lite Latte	Indulge in a shot of espresso with steamed, skim milk.	\$3.50
Mocha Latte	Choose dark or milk chocolate with steamed milk.	\$4.00
MCP Latte	A luscious mocha latte with caramel and pecan syrup.	\$4.50

**FIGURE 9.10** The table before CSS.

In this Hands-On Practice you will code CSS style rules to configure an informational table on a web page. Create a folder named ch9table. Copy the starter.html file from the chapter9 folder in the student files to your ch9table folder. Display the starter.html file in a browser. The page should look similar to Figure 9.10.

see p 118 attached (at end of doc.)

Launch a text editor and open the starter.html file from your ch9table folder. Locate the style tags in the head section. You will code embedded CSS in this Hands-On Practice. Position your cursor on the blank line between the style tags.

1. Configure the table element selector to be centered, have a dark blue, 5 pixel border, and have a width of 600px:

```
table { margin: auto; border: 5px solid #000066; width: 600px; }
```

Save the file as menu.html and display your page in a browser. Notice that there is a dark blue border surrounding the entire table.

2. Configure the td and th element selectors with a border, padding, and Arial or the default sans-serif font typeface:

```
td, th { border: 1px solid #000066; padding: 5px;  
font-family: Arial, sans-serif; }
```

Save the file and display your page in a browser. Each table cell should now be outlined with a dark blue border and should display text in a sans-serif font.

3. Eliminate the empty space between the borders of the table cells with the **border-spacing** property. Add a border-spacing: 0; declaration to the table element selector. Save the file and display your page in a browser.

4. Configure the caption to be displayed with Verdana or the default sans-serif font typeface, bold font weight, font size 1.2em, and 5 pixels of bottom padding:

```
caption { font-family: Verdana, sans-serif; font-weight: bold;  
font-size: 1.2em; padding-bottom: 5px; }
```

5. Let's experiment and configure background colors for the rows instead of cell borders. Modify the style rule for the td and th element selectors, remove the border declaration, and set border-style to none:

```
td, th { padding: 5px; font-family: Arial, sans-serif;  
border-style: none; }
```

6. Create a new class called altrow that sets a background color:

```
.altrow { background-color: #eaeaea; }
```

7. Modify the <tr> tags in the HTML: assign the second and fourth <tr> tags to the altrow class. Save the file. Display your page in a browser. The table area should look similar to the one shown in Figure 9.11.

Notice how the background color of the alternate rows adds subtle interest to the web page. Compare your work with the sample located in the student files (chapter9/9.3).

**Lighthouse Island Bistro Specialty Coffee Menu**

Specialty Coffee	Description	Price
Lite Latte	Indulge in a shot of espresso with steamed, skim milk.	\$3.50
Mocha Latte	Choose dark or milk chocolate with steamed milk.	\$4.00
MCP Latte	A luscious mocha latte with caramel and pecan syrup.	\$4.50

**FIGURE 9.11** Rows are configured with alternating background colors.

# Configure Table Sections



There are many configuration options when coding tables. Table rows can be put together into three types of table row groups: table head with `<thead>`, table body with `<tbody>`, and table footer with `<tfoot>`.

A screenshot of a web browser window titled "Time Sheet". The window contains a table with the following data:

Day	Hours
Monday	4
Tuesday	3
Wednesday	5
Thursday	3
Friday	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>18</b>

**FIGURE 9.14** CSS configures the `thead`, `tbody`, and `tfoot` element selectors.

These groups can be useful when you need to configure the areas in the table in different ways, using either attributes or CSS. The `<tbody>` tag is required if you configure a `<thead>` or `<tfoot>` area, although you can omit either the table head or table footer if you like.

The following code sample (see chapter9/tfoot.html in the student files) configures the table shown in Figure 9.14 and demonstrates the use of CSS to configure a table head, table body, and table footer with different styles.

The CSS styles a centered 200-pixel-wide table with a caption that is rendered in a large, bold font; a table head section with a light-gray (#eaeaea) background color; and a table body section styled with slightly smaller text (.90em) using a sans-serif font; table body `td` element selectors set to display with some left padding and a dashed bottom border; and a table footer section that has centered, bolded text and a light gray background color (#eaeaea). The CSS code is

```
table { width: 200px;
        margin: auto; }
table, th, td { border-style: none; }
caption { font-size: 2em;
          font-weight: bold; }
thead { background-color: #eaeaea; }
tbody { font-family: Arial, sans-serif;
        font-size: .90em; }
tbody td { border-bottom: 1px #000033 dashed;
            padding-left: 25px; }
tfoot { background-color: #eaeaea;
        font-weight: bold;
        text-align: center; }
```

The HTML for the table is

```
<table border="1">
<caption>Time Sheet</caption>
<thead>
<tr>
  <th id="day">Day</th>
  <th id="hours">Hours</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
  <td headers="day">Monday</td>
  <td headers="hours">4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
  <td headers="day">Tuesday</td>
  <td headers="hours">3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
  <td headers="day">Wednesday</td>
  <td headers="hours">5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
  <td headers="day">Thursday</td>
  <td headers="hours">3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
  <td headers="day">Friday</td>
  <td headers="hours">3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
<tfoot>
<tr>
  <td headers="day">Total</td>
  <td headers="hours">18</td>
</tr>
</tfoot>
</table>
```

This example demonstrates the power of CSS in styling documents. The `<td>` tags within each table row group element selector (`thead`, `tbody`, and `tfoot`) inherited the font styles configured for their parent group element selector. Notice how a descendant selector configures padding and border only for `<td>` tags that are contained within the `<tbody>` element. Sample code is located in the student files (chapter9/tfoot.html). Take a few moments to explore the web page code and display the page in a browser.

## CHAPTER 9

# Review and Apply



### Review Questions

**Multiple Choice.** Choose the best answer for each item.

1. Which HTML element describes the contents of a table?  
a. `table`      b. `summary`  
c. `caption`      d. `thead`
2. Which CSS declaration removes extra space between table and cell borders?  
a. `display: none;`  
b. `border-style: none;`  
c. `border-spacing: 0`  
d. `border-collapse: 0;`
3. Which HTML tag pair is used to group rows in the footer of a table?  
a. `<footer> </footer>`  
b. `<tr> </tr>`  
c. `<tfoot> </tfoot>`  
d. `<trfoot> </trfoot>`
4. Which HTML element uses a border attribute to indicate a table has a border?  
a. `<td>`      b. `<tr>`  
c. `<table>`      d. `<tableborder>`
5. Which HTML tag pair is used to specify table headings?  
a. `<td> </td>`      b. `<th> </th>`  
c. `<head> </head>`      d. `<tr> </tr>`
6. Which CSS property replaces the use of the HTML cellpadding attribute?  
a. `cell-padding`  
b. `border-spacing`  
c. `padding`  
d. `border`
7. Which HTML tag pair is used to begin and end a table row?  
a. `<td> </td>`      b. `<tr> </tr>`  
c. `<table> </table>`      d. `<th> </th>`
8. Which of the following is the recommended use of tables on web pages?  
a. configuring the layout of an entire page  
b. organizing information  
c. forming hyperlinks  
d. configuring a resume
9. Which CSS property specifies the background color of a table?  
a. `background`  
b. `bgcolor`  
c. `background-color`  
d. `border-spacing`
10. Which HTML attribute associates a table data cell with a table header cell?  
a. `head`      b. `headers`  
c. `align`      d. `rowspan`

### Hands-On Exercises

1. Write the HTML for a two-column table that contains the names of your friends and their birthdays. The first row of the table should span two columns and contain the following heading: "Birthday List". Include at least two people in your table.

2. Write the HTML for a three-column table to describe the courses you are taking this semester. The columns should contain the course number, course name, and instructor name. The first row of the table should use `th` tags and contain descriptive headings for the columns. Use the table row grouping tags `<thead>` and `<tbody>` in your table.
3. Use CSS to configure a table that has a red border around both the entire table and the table cells. Write the HTML to create a table with four rows and two columns. The cell in the first column of each row will contain one of the following terms: contrast, repetition, alignment, and proximity. The corresponding cell in the second column of each row will contain a description of the term as it applies to web design (see Chapter 3).
4. Create a web page about your favorite sports team with a two-column table that lists the positions and starting players. Use embedded CSS to style the table border, background color, and center the table on the web page. Place an e-mail link to yourself in the footer area. Save the file as `sport9.html`.
5. Create a web page about your favorite movie that uses a two-column table containing details about the movie. Use embedded CSS to style the table border and background color. Include the following in the table:
  - Title of the movie
  - Director or producer
  - Leading actor
  - Leading actress
  - Rating (R, PG-13, PG, G, NR)
  - A brief description of the movie
  - An absolute link to a review about the movie

Place an e-mail link to yourself on the web page. Save the page as `movie9.html`.

## Focus on Web Design

Good artists view and analyze many paintings. Good writers read and evaluate many books. Similarly, good web designers view and scrutinize many web pages. Surf the Web and find two web pages—one that is appealing to you and one that is unappealing to you. Print out each page. Create a web page that answers the following questions for each of your examples:

- a. What is the URL of the website?
- b. Does this page use tables? If so, for what purpose—page layout, organization of information, or another reason?
- c. Does this page use CSS? If so, for what purpose—page layout, text and color configuration, or another reason?
- d. Is this page appealing or unappealing? Describe three aspects of the page that you find appealing or unappealing.
- e. If this page is unappealing, what would you do to improve it?

## Pacific Trails Resort Case Study

In this chapter's case study you will use the Pacific Trails existing website (Chapter 8) as a starting point and add an informational table to the Yurts page on the Pacific Trails website. Your new page will be similar to Figure 9.15 when you have completed this case study.