<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

  <title>Ship To It - Company Packing List</title>

  <link href="https://fonts.googleapis.com/css?family=Lato: 100,300,400,700|Luckiest+Guy|Oxygen:300,400" rel="stylesheet">

  <link href="style.css" type="text/css" rel="stylesheet">

</head>

<body>

  <ul class="navigation">

    <li><img src="https://content.codecademy.com/courses/web-101/unit-9/htmlcss1-img\_logo-shiptoit.png" height="20px;"></li>

    <li class="active">Action List</li>

    <li>Profiles</li>

    <li>Settings</li>

  </ul>

  <div class="search">Search the table</div>

  <table>

    <thead>

      <tr>

        <th>Company Name</th>

        <th>Number of Items to Ship</th>

        <th>Next Action</th>

      </tr>

    </thead>

    <tbody>

      <tr>

        <th>Adam's Greenworks</th>

        <td>14</td>

        <td>Package Items</td>

      </tr>

      <tr>

        <th>Davie's Burgers</th>

        <td>2</td>

        <td>Send Invoice</td>

      </tr>

      <tr>

        <th>Baker's Bike Shop</th>

        <td>3</td>

        <td>Send Invoice</td>

      </tr>

      <tr>

        <th>Miss Sally's Southern</th>

        <td>4</td>

        <td>Ship</td>

      </tr>

      <tr>

        <th>Summit Resort Rentals</th>

        <td>4</td>

        <td>Ship</td>

      </tr>

      <tr>

        <th>Strike Fitness</th>

        <td>1</td>

        <td>Enter Order</td>

      </tr>

      </tbody>

  </table>

</body>

</html>

A screenshot of a computer code

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A screenshot of a computer code

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A screenshot of a computer program

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**Table Body**

4 min

Over time, a table can grow to contain a lot of data and become very long. When this happens, the table can be sectioned off so that it is easier to manage.

Long tables can be sectioned off using the *table body* element: <tbody>.

The <tbody> element should contain all of the table’s data, excluding the table headings (more on this in a later exercise).

<table>  
  <tbody>  
    <tr>  
      <th></th>  
      <th>Saturday</th>  
      <th>Sunday</th>  
    </tr>  
    <tr>  
      <th>Morning</th>  
      <td rowspan="2">Work</td>  
      <td rowspan="3">Relax</td>  
    </tr>  
    <tr>  
     <th>Afternoon</th>  
    </tr>  
    <tr>  
      <th>Evening</th>  
      <td>Dinner</td>  
    </tr>  
  </tbody>  
</table>

In the example above, all of the table data is contained within a table body element. Note, however, that the headings were also kept in the table’s body — we’ll change this in the next exercise.

A screen shot of a computer code

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* The <table> element creates a table.
* The <tr> element adds rows to a table.
* To add data to a row, you can use the <td> element.
* Table headings clarify the meaning of data. Headings are added with the <th> element.
* Table data can span columns using the colspan attribute.
* Table data can span rows using the rowspan attribute.
* Tables can be split into three main sections: a head, a body, and a footer.
* A table’s head is created with the <thead> element.
* A table’s body is created with the <tbody> element.
* A table’s footer is created with the <tfoot> element.
* All the CSS properties you learned about in this course can be applied to tables and their data.

A screenshot of a computer

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Please look at the value colspan for col and rowspan for row, it show maybe it compulsory to used in certain conditions.

A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated

Table body should be under table heading, it is excluded

When writing a size = pixel, must have no space = 18px

