HTML Essentials

Assignments

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RECORD OF CHANGES

No	Effective Date	Change Description	Reason	Reviewer	Approver
1	25/Jun/2018	Create a new Lab	Create new	DieuNT1	VinhNV
2	01/May/2019	Update Fsoft Template	Update	DieuNT1	VinhNV

Contents

CODE:	HTML-E.M.A601
TYPE:	Medium
LOC:	N/A
DURATION:	60 MINUTES

Unit 6 – HTML Table

Objectives:

- ✓ Understand the syntax of HTML Table: <table>, <tbody>, <thead>, <tr>, ,<td>
- ✓ Able to use correctly Table attributes such as colspan, col

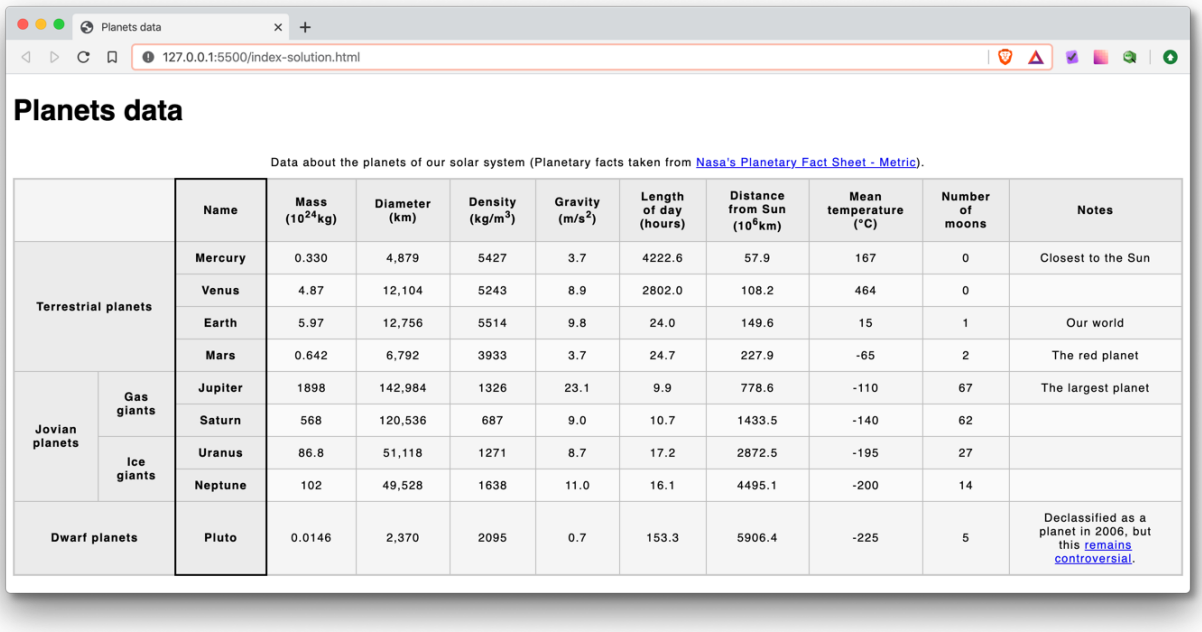
Project Structure

- Create a new folder called **HTML-E.M.A601** (this will be your top folder)

Problem:

You are working at a school; currently your students are studying the planets of our solar system, and you want to provide them with an easy-to-follow set of data to look up facts and figures about the planets. An HTML data table would be ideal — you need to take the raw data you have available and turn it into a table, following the steps below.

The finished table should look like this:



		Name	Mass (10^{24}kg)	Diameter (km)	Density (kg/m^3)	Gravity (m/s^2)	Length of day (hours)	Distance from Sun (10^6km)	Mean temperature (°C)	Number of moons	Notes
Terrestrial planets		Mercury	0.330	4,879	5427	3.7	4222.6	57.9	167	0	Closest to the Sun
		Venus	4.87	12,104	5243	8.9	2802.0	108.2	464	0	
		Earth	5.97	12,756	5514	9.8	24.0	149.6	15	1	Our world
		Mars	0.642	6,792	3933	3.7	24.7	227.9	-65	2	The red planet
Jovian planets	Gas giants	Jupiter	1898	142,984	1326	23.1	9.9	778.6	-110	67	The largest planet
		Saturn	568	120,536	687	9.0	10.7	1433.5	-140	62	
	Ice giants	Uranus	86.8	51,118	1271	8.7	17.2	2872.5	-195	27	
		Neptune	102	49,528	1638	11.0	16.1	4495.1	-200	14	
Dwarf planets		Pluto	0.0146	2,370	2095	0.7	153.3	5906.4	-225	5	Declassified as a planet in 2006, but this remains controversial.

Requirements:

The following steps describe what you need to do to complete the table example. All the data you'll need is contained in the planets-data.txt file. If you have trouble visualising the data, look at the live example above, or try drawing a diagram.

Open your copy of index.html, and start the table off by giving it an outer container, a table header, and a table body. You don't need a table footer for this example.

Add the provided caption to your table.

Add a row to the table header containing all the column headers.

Create all the content rows inside the table body, remembering to make all the row headings into headings semantically.

Ensure all the content is placed into the right cells — in the raw data, each row of planet data is shown next to its associated planet.

Add attributes to make the row and column headers unambiguously associated with the rows, columns, or rowgroups that they act as headings for.

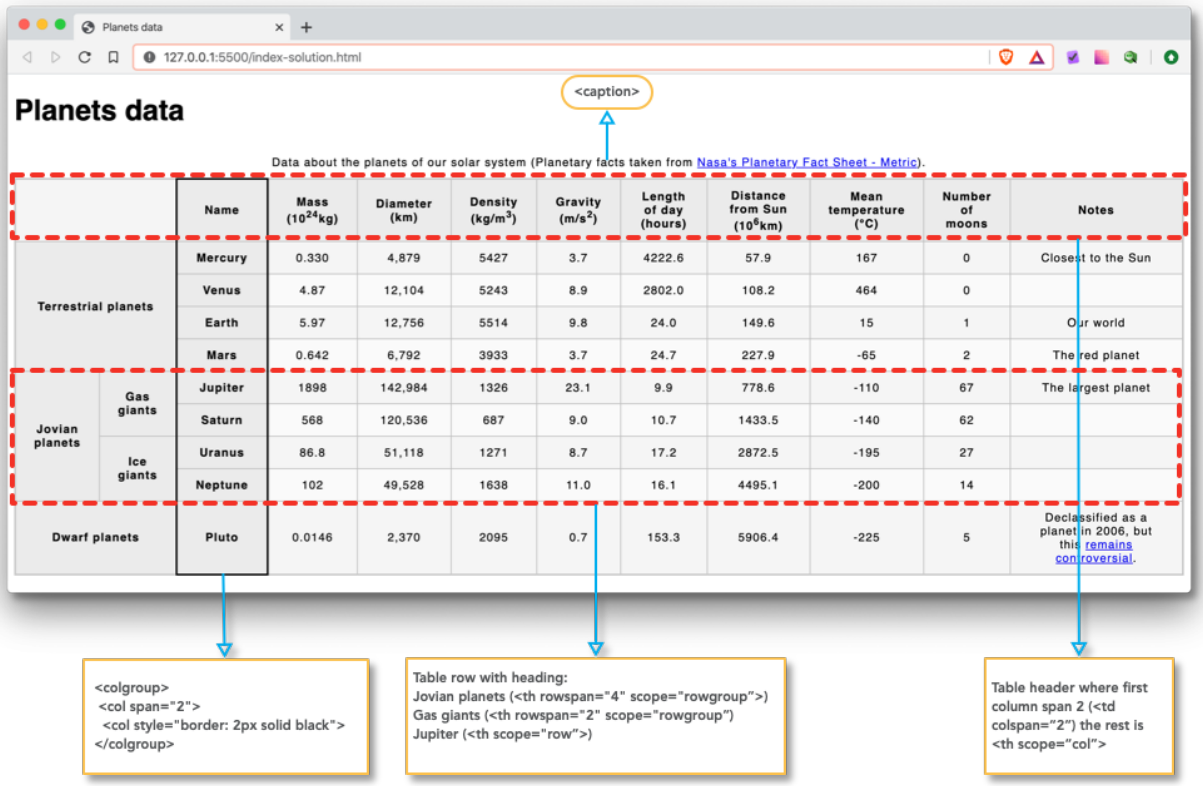
Add a black border just around the column that contains all the planet name row headers.

Hints and tips

- The first cell of the header row needs to be blank, and span two columns.
- The group row headings (e.g. *Jovian planets*) that sit to the left of the planet name row headings (e.g. *Saturn*) are a little tricky to sort out — you need to make sure each one spans the correct number of rows and columns.
- One way of associating headers with their rows/columns is a lot easier than the other way.

Further Help

If you are stuck and refer to the figure below:



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