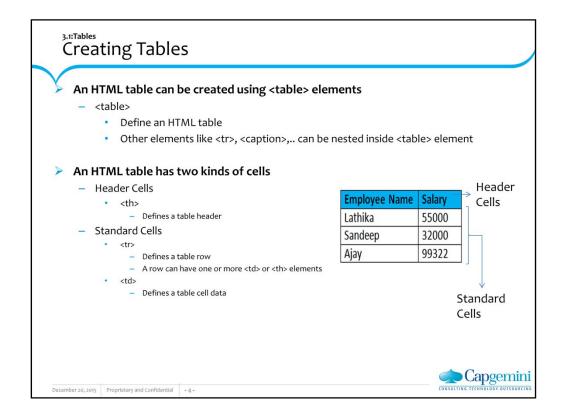


Tables

Tables are defined with the tag. A table is divided into rows (using), and each row is divided into data cells (using). Letters td stand for "table data," which is the content of a data cell. A data cell can contain text, images, lists, paragraphs, forms, horizontal rules, tables, etc.



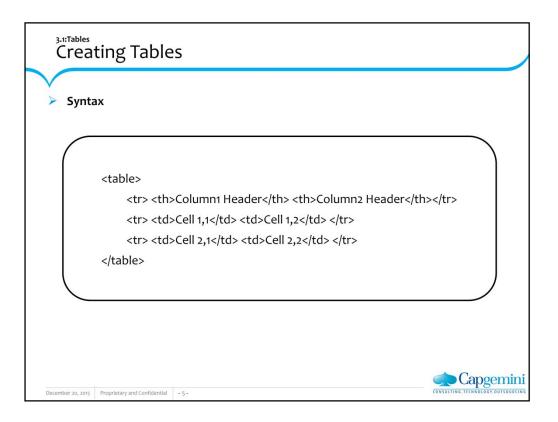
An HTML table has two kinds of cells:

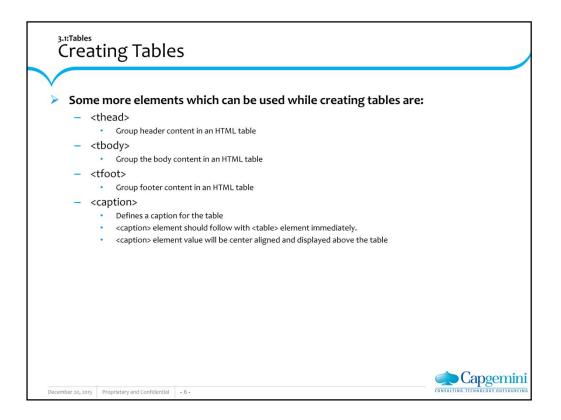
- Header Cells: Contain header information (created with the element).
- Standard Cells: Contain data (created with the td element).
- The text in a th element is bold and centered.
- The text in a td element is regular and left-aligned.

stands for Table row

stands for table data

stands for table header





The table also has a few more tags to layout your data.

The <thead> tag is used to group the header content in an HTML table. The <thead> element should be used in conjunction with the and <tfoot> elements.

The element is used to group the body content in an HTML table and the <tfoot> element is used to group the footer content in an HTML table.

<tfoot> must appear before within a table, so that a browser
can render the foot before receiving all the rows of data.

Note that the <thead>, and <tfoot> elements are seldom used, because of bad browser support. Expect this to change in future versions.

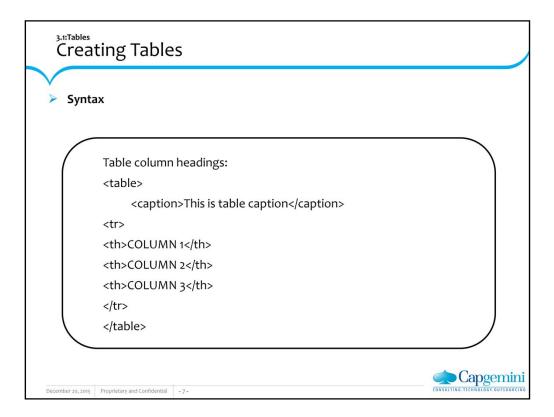
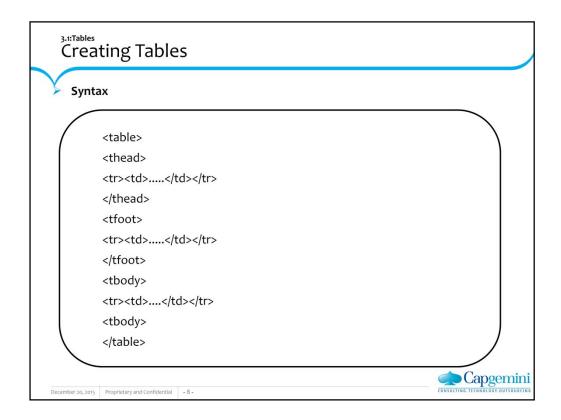


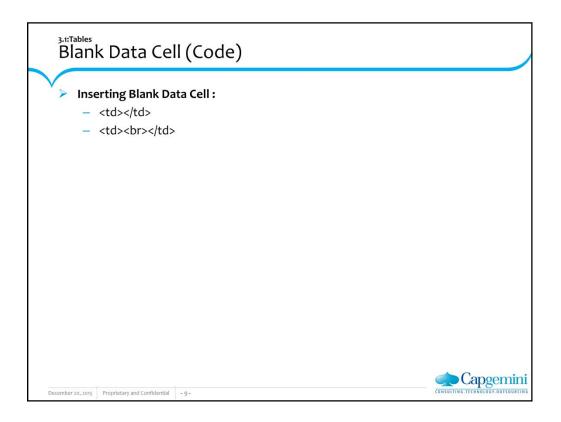
Table Caption:

- The <caption> tag defines a table caption.
- The <caption> tag must be inserted immediately after the tag.
- You can specify only one caption per table. Usually the caption will be centered above the table.

Table Headers:

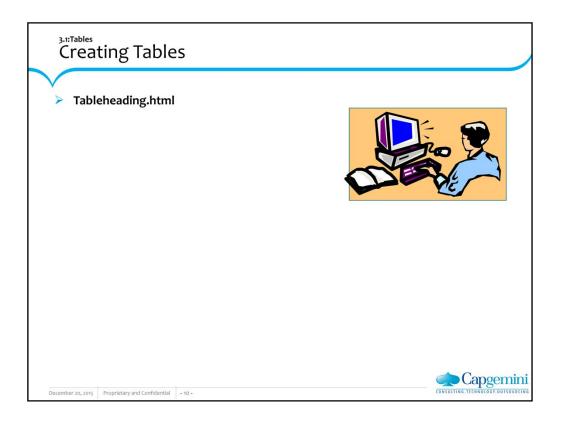
The tag defines a header cell in an HTML table.

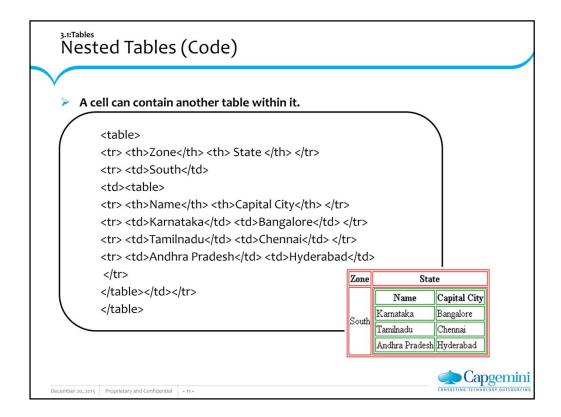




Blank Data Cell:

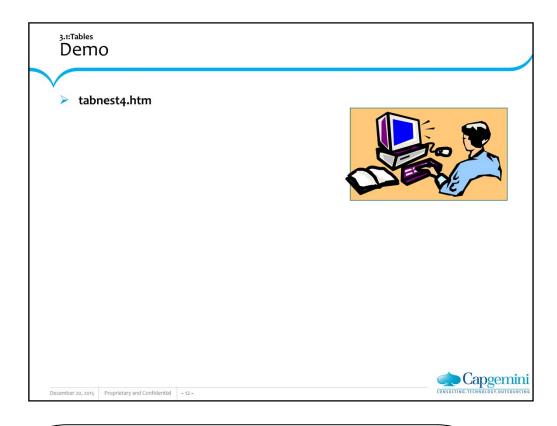
You can avoid missing a border around empty cells. Add a non-breaking space () to empty data cells, to make the borders visible.





Nested Tables:

Nesting tables within tables lets you create some complex effects from just basic HTML table tags. Nesting tables places one table inside of another. To nest a table, start the table as you normally would. When you come to the cell into which you want to place the nested table, enter the table data tag. Then, instead of typing the contents of the cell as you normally would, start the nested table. The table becomes that cell's content. After you end the nested table, be sure to end the table cell it is in with the



```
<html>
<head><title>Nested Tables</title></head>

col1col2

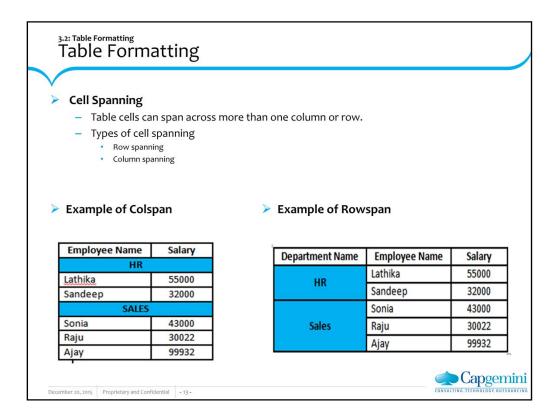
<font color="yellow">data2</font>

ctr>col1col2

ctr>col1col2

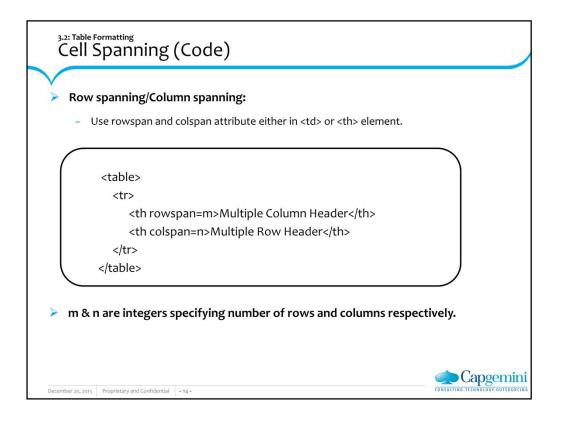
ctr>data1col2

data2</font>
```



Cell Spanning:

There are two types of cell spanning. Row and column spanning.

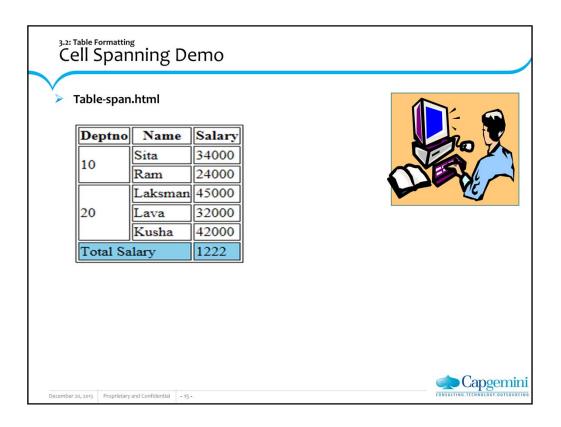


colspan="number of columns" ~

By default, the number of columns in a table is defined by the number of table data cells appearing in the table row that contains the most data. You would, typically place the same number of data cells in each table row. If a table row does not contain the requisite number of table cells, then it will essentially be in 'error' and will be displayed with a missing cell.

rowspan="number of rows" ~

Rowspan attribute works just like the colspan attribute except that you may find the situation a little more difficult to visualize when working with the source code. But once again the principle is the same. By using the rowspan attribute, you can force a table cell to span the number of rows specified by the respective value.



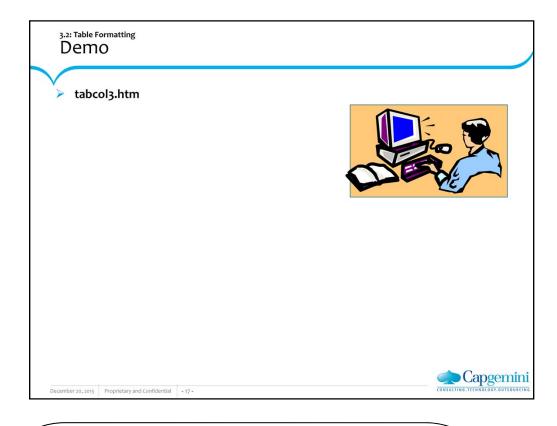
3.2: Table Formatting Grouping of Columns <colgroup> tag specifies a group of one or more columns in a table for formatting The <col> tag specifies column properties for each column within a <colgroup> element. Use <colgroup> and <col> tags to group columns with common properties like Span attribute: Identifies number of columns in the current group. Default value is 1 Provide span attribute and omit <col> tag Example for grouping 3 columns and applying background color as green <colgroup span="3" style="background-color:green"> </colgroup> <col> <col> table contents..... Capgemini December 20, 2015 Proprietary and Confidential - 16 -

<COLGROUP> and <COL> are another attempt to help define parts of a table more easily. Before these tags were defined, you had to keep track of how many cells were in each row to know how many columns were in your table, which cells were in the same column, and how to format the cells in a given column.

Span: Defines the number of columns the <colgroup> should span

If you wish to put the first three columns in a group and format them the same way you need to write the following HTML code:

<COL> tag defines attribute values for one or more columns in a table. You can only use this element inside a *colgroup*. Use this element when you specify different attribute values to a column inside a *colgroup*. Without a *col* element a column will inherit all its attribute values from the column group.



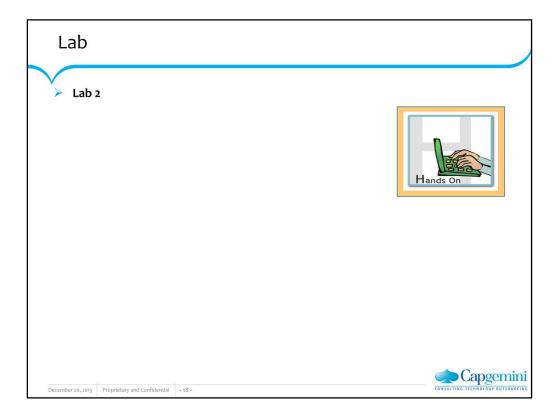
```
<html><head><title>Table with Colgroup</title></head>
<body>

Ecommerce Stream
<
colgroup span="4" width="20%" bgcolor="orange">
<colgroup span="4" width="10%" bgcolor="lightgreen">
Internet/HTMLJavscriptJava

CICSCOBOLJCLIMS

ADS/OVSAMIDMSMVS

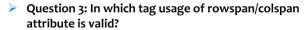
</html>
```



► After completing this module you know: - Structure of an HTML table - Control table format such as cell spanning - Use tables to format contents of an HTML Page.

Review - Questions

- Question 1: Cell spanning is used to joining cells together to make a larger cell.
 - True/False
- Question 2: The <col> tag defines the attribute values for one or more columns in a table.
 - True/ False



- None of the above





December 20, 2015 Proprietary and Confidential - 20 -