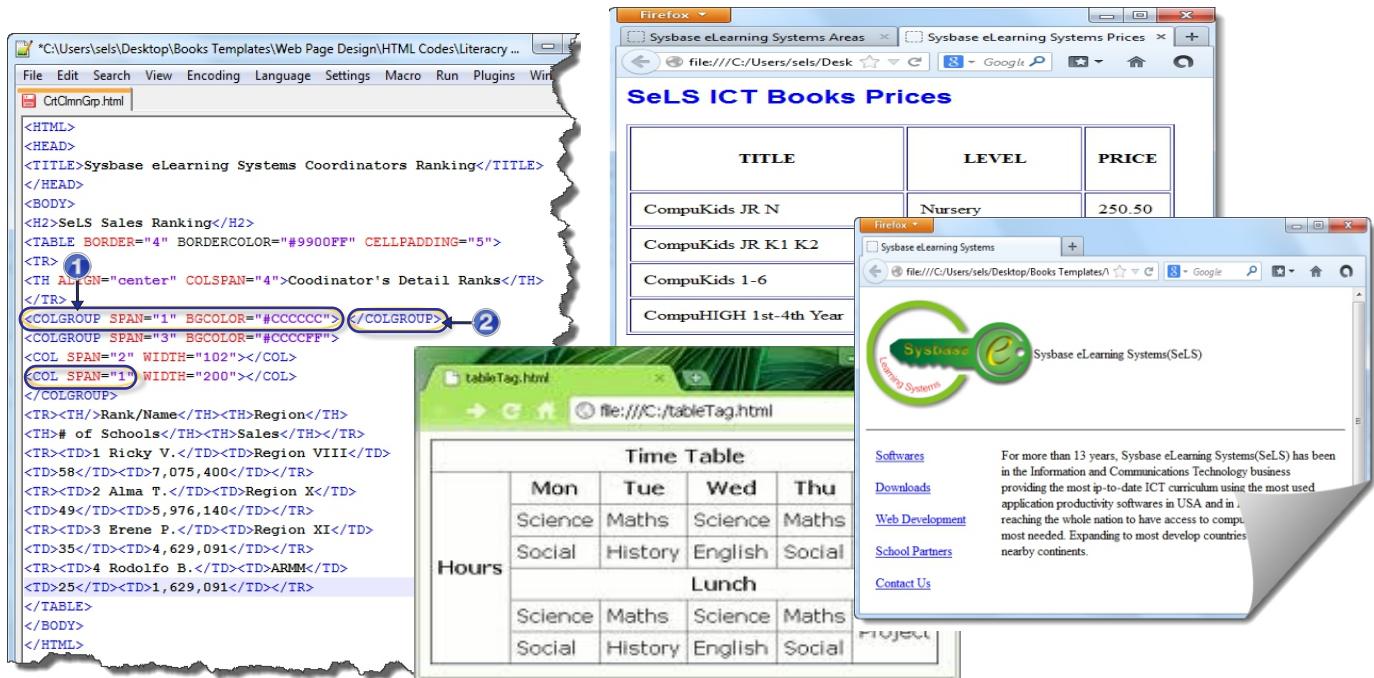


# Lesson 5

Are you looking for a way to organize data on your Web page into rows and columns? Or to divide your page into sections for placing headers, footers, and navigation links? This lesson shows you how to use HTML tables to do all of these.



## HTML Tables and the Div Element

### Learning Objectives

After completing this lesson, you should be able to:

- use Div elements in web page layout effectively;
- design a web page table structure creatively;
- insert images within tables and cells;
- nest a table within a table;
- create a table that has different colored cells;
- build a list of items with indented text block definitions; and
- create side navigation

## Understanding Table Structure

HTML tables enable you to effectively present large amounts of data in rows and columns. You can also use tables to organize the overall structure of a Web page. For example, you can create a two-column table that organizes a list of navigational links in one column and the main text and image content in another.

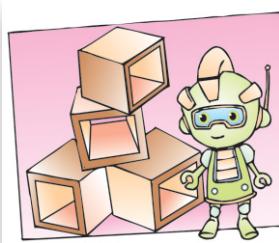
### Table Structure

Every table is basically a rectangle containing rows and columns. The places where the columns and rows intersect are called cells. Each cell can hold Web page content. Using HTML attributes, you can set the size of an entire table as well as the size of particular cells. You can also turn a table's borders and its cells on or off, depending on whether or not you want to draw attention to the table's structure.

Column 1	Row 1
	Row 2
	Row 3

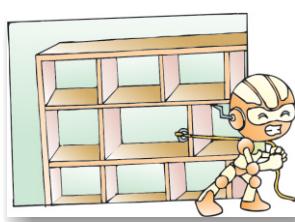
### Table Elements

The building blocks of HTML tables are the <TABLE>, <TR>, and <TD> tags. The <TABLE> element defines the table itself. The <TR> tag defines a table row. The <TD> tag defines the table data, or cell content. In addition to these codes, you can assign table headers, captions, and column groups. You can also create tables within tables, called nested tables.



### Cell Spanning

Cells can span two or more columns or rows to form bigger containers for data. For example, a table may include a title cell at the top that spans multiple columns across the table, or one that extends downward across several rows.



When you span cells in a table, interior cell walls disappear to create larger cells.

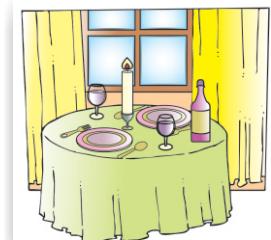
### Preparing to Create a Table

Before you start the task of creating any kind of table, whether it is strictly for data or to control the page layout, stop and sketch out what you want the table to look like and what type of data you want each cell to hold. A little planning beforehand can help you build your table faster and more accurately.



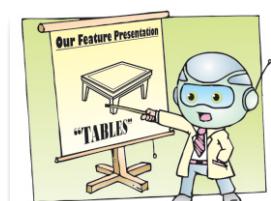
### Traditional Tables

You can use traditional tables on a Web page to present data in a tabular format. For example, you might insert a table to hold a list of products and prices or to display a class roster. You can set a fixed width and height for the table to make it fit in with the rest of the page content.



### Presentation Tables

You can use a presentation-style table to display the content on the page in interesting ways. Instead of defining an exact size, you can specify a table size using percentages. Whenever the user resizes his or her browser window, the table resizes as well. This allows for a more "liquid" layout. This type of table is good for page layouts as well as data tables.



## Adding a Table

You can insert a table onto your page to organize data or control the page layout. HTML tables are made up of cells arranged into rows and columns. You can assign different page elements to different cells to control the position of those elements on the page. Cells can hold text, images, and other Web page content.

### Add a table

① Type **<TABLE>** where you want to insert a table.

② Type **<TR>** to start the first row in the table.

To make it easier to distinguish between rows, type each row tag on a new line.

③ Type **<TD>** for the first cell you want to create.

④ Type the cell data.

⑤ Type **</TD>** to complete the cell.

⑥ Repeat steps 3 to 5 to add cells.

To make it easier to distinguish between cells, you can place each cell on a new line in your HTML document.

⑦ Type **</TR>** at the end of the first row.

⑧ Continue adding rows and cell data as needed.

⑨ Type **</TABLE>** at the end of the table data.

The Web browser displays the data in a tabular format.

In this example, the table cells need some padding and spacing or borders.

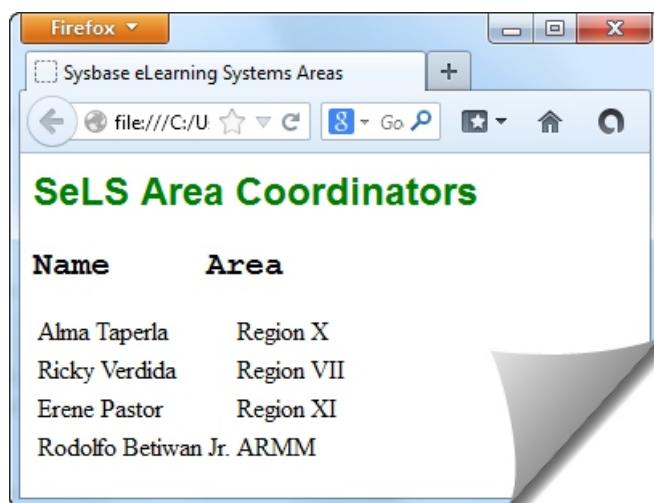
### HTML Code

The screenshot shows a code editor window titled "AddATbl.html". The code is as follows:

```
<HTML>
    <HEAD>
        <TITLE>Sysbase eLearning Systems Areas</TITLE>
    </HEAD>
    <BODY>
        <H2><FONT FACE="Arial" COLOR="green">SeLS Area Coordinators</FONT>
        </H2>
        <PRE><H2>Name      Area</H2></PRE>
        1-<TABLE>
            2-<TR>
                3-<TD>Alma Taperla</TD>
                4-<TD>Region X</TD>
            5-</TR>
            6-<TR>
                7-<TD>Ricky Verdida</TD>
                8-<TD>Region VII</TD>
            9-</TR>
            <TR>
                10-<TD>Erene Pastor</TD>
                11-<TD>Region XI</TD>
            </TR>
            <TR>
                12-<TD>Rodolfo Betiwan Jr.</TD>
                13-<TD>ARMM </TD>
            </TR>
        </TABLE>
    </BODY>
</HTML>
```

Annotations with numbers 1 through 13 point to specific parts of the code, corresponding to the numbered steps in the "Add a table" section above.

### Output



# Assigning a Table Border

Table borders make your cells easier to distinguish and give the table a visible structure on a page. A border is simply a line that appears around the table as well as around each cell within the table. By default, a table does not have a border unless you specify one. You can use the BORDER attribute to turn table borders on or off.

When you set a border thickness, it applies only to the outer edge of the table, not to the cells within the table. Border thickness is measured in pixels. Borders appear gray unless you specify a color.

## HTML Code

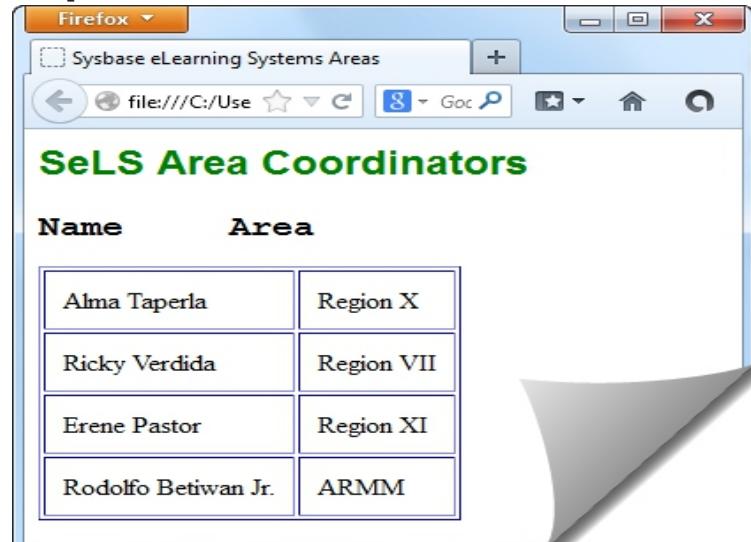
### Assign a Table Border

- ① In the <TABLE> tag, type **BORDER="?"**, replacing ? with the value for the border thickness you want to set.
- ② To set a border color, type **BORDERCOLOR="?"** in the <TABLE> tag, replacing ? with the color value you want to apply.

In this example, the browser displays a table with a default gray border.

```
<HTML>
  <HEAD>
    <TITLE>Sysbase eLearning Systems Areas</TITLE>
  </HEAD>
  <BODY>
    <H2><FONT FACE="Arial" COLOR="green">SeLS Area Coordinators</FONT>
    </H2>
    <PRE><H2>Name      Area</H2></PRE>
    <TABLE BORDER="1" CELLPADDING="10" BORDERCOLOR="BLUE">
      <TR>
        <TD>Alma Taperla</TD>
        <TD>Region X</TD>
      </TR>
      <TR>
        <TD>Ricky Verdida</TD>
        <TD>Region VII</TD>
      </TR>
      <TR>
        <TD>Erene Pastor</TD>
        <TD>Region XI</TD>
      </TR>
      <TR>
        <TD>Rodolfo Betiwan Jr.</TD>
        <TD>ARMM </TD>
      </TR>
    </TABLE>
  </BODY>
</HTML>
```

## Output

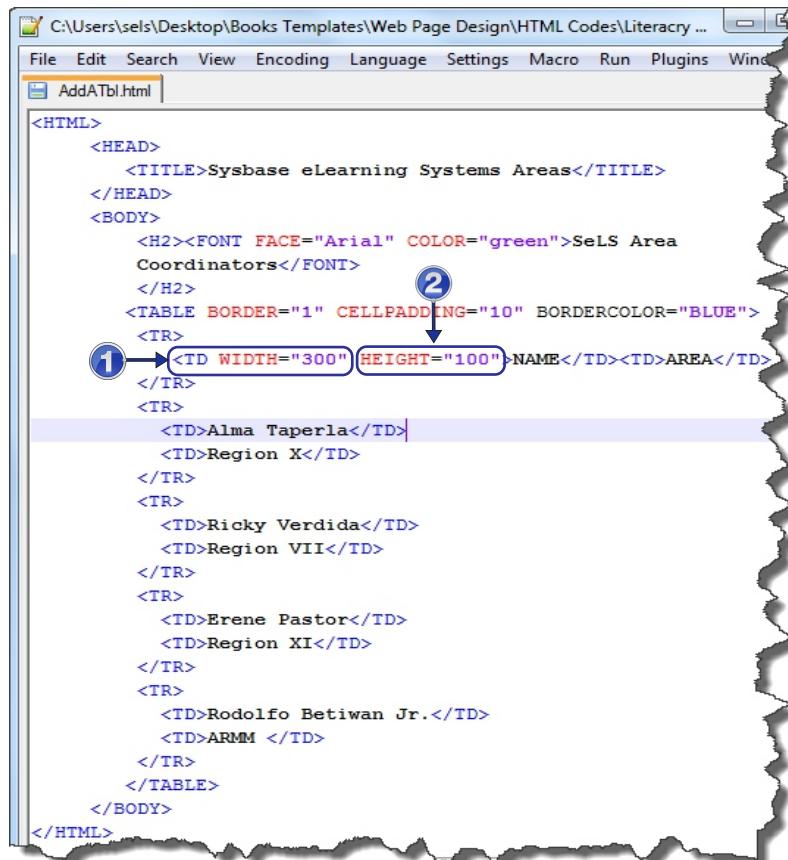


## Adjusting Cell Width and Height

You can control a cell's width using the `WIDTH` attribute and its height using the `HEIGHT` attribute. This enables you to allocate more space to columns or rows that have more content. If you do not set a specific width or height, the content of the cell determines the cell's size.

You can specify dimensions using a pixel value or using a percentage relative to the width or height of the overall table.

### HTML Code



```
<HTML>
  <HEAD>
    <TITLE>Sysbase eLearning Systems Areas</TITLE>
  </HEAD>
  <BODY>
    <H2><FONT FACE="Arial" COLOR="green">SeLS Area Coordinators</FONT>
    </H2>
    <TABLE BORDER="1" CELLPADDING="10" BORDERCOLOR="BLUE">
      <TR>
        <TD WIDTH="300" HEIGHT="100">NAME</TD><TD>AREA</TD>
      </TR>
      <TR>
        <TD>Alma Taperla</TD>
        <TD>Region X</TD>
      </TR>
      <TR>
        <TD>Ricky Verdida</TD>
        <TD>Region VII</TD>
      </TR>
      <TR>
        <TD>Erene Pastor</TD>
        <TD>Region XI</TD>
      </TR>
      <TR>
        <TD>Rodolfo Betiwan Jr.</TD>
        <TD>ARMM </TD>
      </TR>
    </TABLE>
  </BODY>
</HTML>
```

### Set Cell Width

- ① In the `<TD>` tag, type `WIDTH=?`, replacing ? with the value or percentage you want to set for the cell.

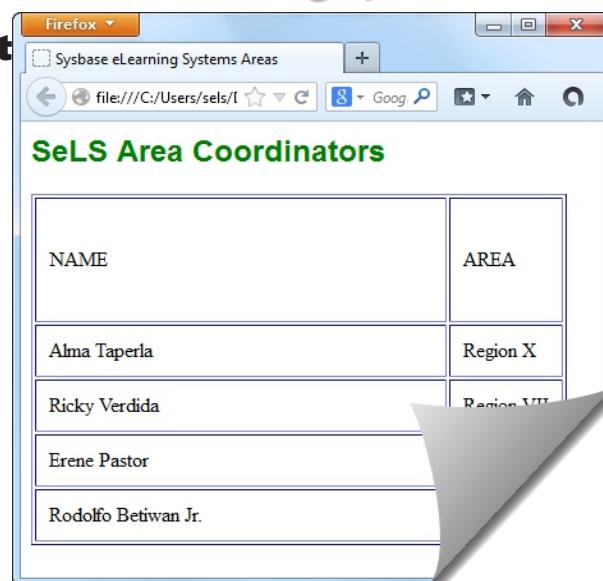
The Web browser displays a set width for the cell, as well as all the other cells in the same column.

### Set Cell Height

- ② In the `<TD>` tag, type `HEIGHT=?`, replacing ? with the pixel value or percentage you want to set for the cell.

The Web browser displays a set height for the cell, as well as all the other cells in the same row.

### Output



## Adding Column Labels

If you are building a table to populate with data, you can add labels, also called headers, to the top of each column using the **<TH>** tag. For example, if your table lists products and prices, your column headers might include labels such as Product Number, Product Name, and Price. Column headers appear in bold type and are centered within each cell.

### Add Column Labels

- 1 Type **<TH>** after the **<TR>** tag for the row you want to use as your column labels.
- 2 Type label text for the first column.
- 3 Type **</TH>** at the end of the label.
- 4 Repeat steps 1 to 3 to add as many column labels as you need, ending the row with the **</TR>** tag.

The Web browser displays the labels as column headers in the table.

The screenshot shows a Windows desktop environment. On the left, a Notepad window titled "AddClnnLbl.html" displays the following HTML code:

```
<HTML>
<HEAD>
<TITLE>Sysbase eLearning Systems Prices</TITLE>
</HEAD>
<BODY>
<H2><FONT FACE="Arial" COLOR="blue">SeLS ICT Books Prices</FONT>
</H2>
<TABLE BORDER="1" CELLPADDING="10" BORDERCOLOR="blue">
<TR>
<TH WIDTH="200" HEIGHT="80">TITLE</TH>③
<TH>LEVEL</TH>
<TH>PRICE</TH>④
</TR>
<TR><TD>CompuKids JR N</TD><TD>Nursery</TD><TD>250.50</TD></TR>
<TR><TD>CompuKids JR K1 K2</TD><TD>K1 AND K2</TD><TD>265.50</TD></TR>
<TR><TD>CompuKids 1-6</TD><TD>Grade 1 to Grade 6</TD><TD>395.50</TD></TR>
<TR><TD>CompuHIGH 1st-4th Year</TD><TD>High School</TD><TD>420.50</TD></TR>
</TABLE>
</BODY>
</HTML>
```

On the right, a Firefox browser window titled "SeLS ICT Books Prices" displays the resulting table:

TITLE	LEVEL	PRICE
CompuKids JR N	Nursery	250.50
CompuKids JR K1 K2	K1 AND K2	265.50
CompuKids 1-6	Grade 1 to Grade 6	395.50
CompuHIGH 1st-4th Year	High School	420.50

## Creating Newspaper-Style Columns

You can use the table format to present columns of text on your Web page, much like a newspaper. For example, you may want to organize your text into two or three columns. Paragraphs of text are contained within each column.

- 1 Within the **<TR>** and **</TR>** tags, type **<TD VALIGN="top">** to start the first column of text. You can optionally specify a **WIDTH** attribute to constrain a column's width.
- 2 Type your column text.
- 3 Type **</TD>** at the end of the text.
- 4 Repeat steps 2 and 3 to add more columns and text.

The screenshot shows a Windows desktop environment. On the left, a Notepad window titled "CrNwspprStyCol.html" displays the following HTML code:

```
<HTML>
<HEAD>
<TITLE>SeLS Softwares</TITLE>
</HEAD>
<BODY>
<H2><P ALIGN="center">SeLS Preschool Softwares</P></H2>
<HR>
<TABLE CELLPADDING="10">
<TR>
① <TD VALIGN="top" WIDTH="334">
<b>Tux Paint</b> is a program which accompanies children with their first artistic steps at the computer. The paint and draw program is reduced to the most important functions and the user interface is adapted to the capabilities and needs of small children. Buttons and tools are sufficiently large; the window is optimised for a resolution of 640x480.
</TD>
② <TD VALIGN="top" WIDTH="334">
<b>KidPix</b> is a fun program. It has 5 separate areas that use interactive drawing and painting program. It has 5 separate areas that use animation, pictures and slides to culminate in a slide show presentation. The program can be simple or expanded.
</TD>
③ <TD VALIGN="top" WIDTH="334">
<b>Pixie</b> is exciting! It is a program that accompanies children with their first artistic steps at the computer. The paint and draw program is reduced to the most important functions and the user interface is adapted to the capabilities and needs of small children. Buttons and tools are sufficiently large; the window is optimised for a resolution of 640x480.
</TD>
</TR>
</TABLE>
</BODY>
</HTML>
```

On the right, a Firefox browser window titled "SeLS Preschool Softwares" displays the resulting columns of text:

**Tux Paint** is a program which accompanies children with their first artistic steps at the computer. The paint and draw program is reduced to the most important functions and the user interface is adapted to the capabilities and needs of small children. Buttons and tools are sufficiently large; the window is optimised for a resolution of 640x480.

**KidPix** is a fun and interactive drawing and painting program. It has 5 separate areas that use animation, pictures and slides to culminate in a slide show presentation. The program can be simple or expanded.

**Pixie** is exciting! It is a program that accompanies children with their first artistic steps at the computer. The paint and draw program is reduced to the most important functions and the user interface is adapted to the capabilities and needs of small children. Buttons and tools are sufficiently large; the window is optimised for a resolution of 640x480.

The Web browser displays the text as columns on the page.

# Creating Side Navigation

You can use a table to create a two-column layout for your page. You can use a narrow column on the left to hold navigation links and a larger column on the right to hold the main content.

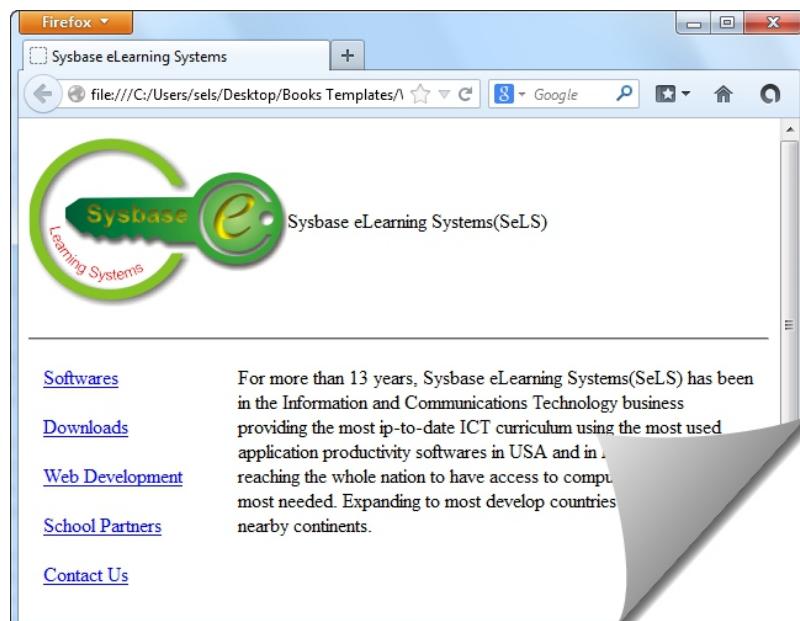
## Create Side Navigation

- ① Start your table by typing **<TABLE>** and **<TR>** tags.
- ② Type **<TD VALIGN="top" WIDTH="?">**, replacing ? with the pixel value or percentage value you want to assign for the navigation column.
- ③ Type your navigation links. You can use the **<BR>** tag to put links on different lines.
- ④ Type **</TD>** at the end of the link text.
- ⑤ Type **<TD VALIGN="top" WIDTH="?">**, replacing ? with the pixel value or percentage value you want to assign for the main content column.
- ⑥ Type your main content.
- ⑦ Type **</TD>**, **</TR>**, and then **</TABLE>** to close the table. When the table displays in a browser, the links appear to the left of the main content.

## HTML Code

```
<HTML>
<HEAD>
<TITLE>Sysbase eLearning Systems</TITLE>
</HEAD>
<BODY>
<BASEFONT FACE="Arial" SIZE="5">
<P ALIGN="1" style="text-align: center;><IMG SRC="selslogosmall.png" ALIGN="middle" alt="Sysbase eLearning Systems Logo">Sysbase eLearning Systems (SeLS)</P>
<HR>
<TABLE CELLPADDING="10">
<TR>
<TD VALIGN="top" WIDTH="204">
<A href="softwares.html">Softwares</A><br><br>
<A href="downloads.html">Downloads</A><br><br>
<A href="webdev.html">Web Development</A><br><br>
<A href="partners.html">School Partners</A><br><br>
<A href="contact.html">Contact Us</A>
</TD>
<TD VALIGN="top" WIDTH="804">
<p>For more than 13 years, Sysbase eLearning Systems(SeLS) has been in the Information and Communications Technology business providing the most ip-to-date ICT curriculum using the most used application productivity softwares in USA and in Europe. Even reaching the whole nation to have access to computers where it is most needed. Expanding to most develop countries in Asia and nearby continents.</p>
<p align="center"><a href="contact.html">Contact Us</a> for more information.</a></p>
</TD>
</TR>
</TABLE>
</BODY>
</HTML>
```

## Output



## Adding a Table Caption

You can add a caption to your table to help users identify the information contained within the table. Table captions can appear at the top or bottom of the table. By default, captions appear above the table unless you specify another alignment attribute. Captions always appear on a separate line of text from the table.

### HTML Code

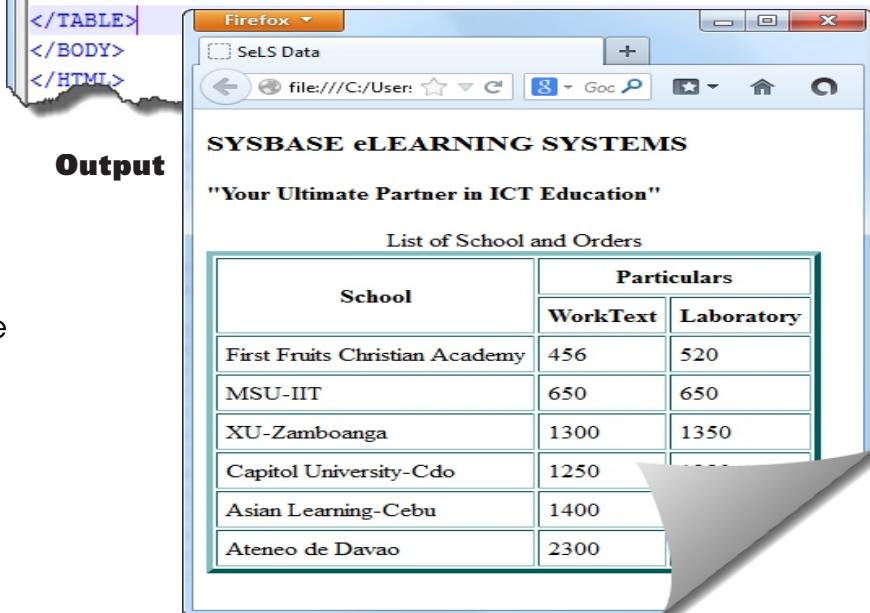
#### Add a Table Caption

- ① Add a new line directly below the **<TABLE>** tag.
- ② Type **<CAPTION>**. To place the caption below the table, type **ALIGN="bottom"** within the **<CAPTION>** tag.
- ③ Type the caption text.
- ④ Type **</CAPTION>** at the end of the caption text.

The screenshot shows a code editor window titled "AddTblCptn.html". The code is as follows:

```
<HTML>
<HEAD>
<TITLE>SeLS Data</TITLE>
</HEAD>
<BODY>
<BASEFONT FACE="Arial" SIZE="5">
<H3 ALIGN="left">SYSBASE eLEARNING SYSTEMS</H3>
<H4 ALIGN="left">"Your Ultimate Partner in ICT Education"</H4>
<TABLE BORDER="4" BORDERCOLOR="teal" CELLPADDING="5">
<CAPTION>List of School and Orders</CAPTION>④
<TR>
<TH ROWSPAN="2">School</TH>
<TH COLSPAN="2">Particulars</TH>
</TR>
<TR><TH>WorkText</TH><TH>Laboratory</TH></TR>
<TR><TD>First Fruits Christian Academy</TD>
<TD>456</TD><TD>520</TD></TR>
<TR><TD>MSU-IIT</TD>
<TD>650</TD><TD>650</TD></TR>
<TR><TD>XU-Zamboanga</TD>
<TD>1300</TD><TD>1350</TD></TR>
<TR><TD>Capitol University-Cdo</TD>
<TD>1250</TD><TD>1280</TD></TR>
<TR><TD>Asian Learning-Cebu</TD>
<TD>1400</TD><TD>1450</TD></TR>
<TR><TD>Ateneo de Davao</TD>
<TD>2300</TD><TD>2300</TD></TR>
</TABLE>
</BODY>
</HTML>
```

### Output



The Web browser displays the caption above or below the table.

## Adjusting the Table Size

You can control the exact size of a table using the **WIDTH** and **HEIGHT** attributes in the **<TABLE>** tag. You can specify a table size in pixels or set the size as a percentage of the browser window.

When setting a width in pixels, limit the value to 750 pixels to ensure the table fits on the screen. If you prefer a more flexible table, set the size as a percentage. This allows the table to be resized if the browser window is resized.

### Set a Table Size in Pixels

- ① In the **<TABLE>** tag, type **WIDTH="?"**, replacing ? with the pixel value you want to assign.
- ② Type a space.
- ③ Type **HEIGHT="?"**, replacing ? with the pixel value you want to assign.

Note: The **HEIGHT** attribute is not as well supported as the **WIDTH** attribute and may not display properly in all browsers.

The Web browser displays the table at the specified size.

### Set a Table Size as a Percentage

- ① In the **<TABLE>** tag, type **WIDTH="?"**, replacing ? with the percentage value you want to assign.

You can add a height setting if your table needs one by typing **HEIGHT="?"** in the **<TABLE>** tag.

Note: The **HEIGHT** attribute is not as well supported as the **WIDTH** attribute and may not display properly in all browsers.

The Web browser displays the table at the specified size.

### HTML Code

```
*C:\Users\sels\Desktop\Books Templates\Web Page Design\HTML Codes\Literacy\AddATbl.html
File Edit Search View Encoding Language Settings Macro Run Plugins
<HTML>
<HEAD>
<TITLE>Sysbase eLearning Systems Areas</TITLE>
</HEAD>
<BODY>
<H2><FONT FACE="Arial" COLOR="green">SeLS Area Coordinators</FONT>
</H2>
<TABLE BORDER="1" CELLPADDING="10" BORDERCOLOR="BLUE"
WIDTH="600" HEIGHT="400">
<TR>
<TD>NAME</TD><TD>AREA</TD>
<TR><TD>Alma Taperla</TD>
<TD>Region X</TD></TR>
<TR><TD>Ricky Verdida</TD>
<TD>Region VII</TD></TR>
<TR><TD>Erene Pastor</TD>
<TD>Region XI</TD></TR>
<TR><TD>Rodolfo Betiwan Jr.</TD>
<TD>ARMM</TD></TR>
</TABLE>
</BODY>
</HTML>
```

### Output

NAME	AREA
Alma Taperla	Region X
Ricky Verdida	Region VII
Erene Pastor	Region XI
Rodolfo Betiwan Jr.	ARMM

# Changing Cell Alignment

You can control the alignment of data within your table cells using the ALIGN and VALIGN attributes. The ALIGN attribute controls horizontal alignment: left, center, and right. By default, all table data you enter into cells are left-aligned. The VALIGN attribute controls vertical alignment: top, middle, and bottom. By default, the table data are vertically aligned to appear in the middle of each cell. You can add alignment attributes to a single cell, a row, or all the data in the table.

## Set Horizontal Alignment

- 1 Click inside the tag for the cell, row, or table that you want to align.
- 2 Type **ALIGN=?**, replacing ? with a horizontal alignment attribute: left, center, or right.

The Web browser displays the table with the specified alignment.

In this example, the contents of a single cell are centered, left and right aligned.

### HTML Code

```
<HTML>
<HEAD>
<TITLE>Sybase eLearning Systems Areas</TITLE>
</HEAD>
<BODY>
<H2><FONT FACE="ARIAL" COLOR="GREEN">SeLS Area Coordinators</FONT></H2>
<TABLE BORDER="1" CELLPADDING="10" BORDERCOLOR="BLUE">
<TR>
<TD>Name</TD><TD ALIGN="center">Area</TD>②
<TD ALIGN="center">Schools</TD></TR>
<TR><TD ALIGN="left">Alma Taperla</TD>
<TD>Region X</TD><TD>68</TD></TR>
<TR><TD ALIGN="center">Ricky Verdida</TD>
<TD>Region VII</TD><TD>48</TD></TR>
<TR><TD ALIGN="right">Erene Pastor</TD>
<TD>Region XI</TD><TD>56</TD></TR>
<TR><TD>Rodolfo Betiwan Jr.</TD>
<TD>ARMM</TD><TD>35</TD></TR>
</TABLE>
</BODY>
</HTML>
```

### Output

Name	Area	Schools
Alma Taperla	Region X	68
Ricky Verdida	Region VII	48
Erene Pastor	Region XI	56
Rodolfo Betiwan Jr.	ARMM	35

## Set Vertical Alignment

- 1 Click inside the tag of the cell, row, or table you want to align.
- 2 Type **VALIGN=?**, replacing ? with a vertical alignment attribute: top, middle, or bottom.

### HTML Code

```
<HTML>
<HEAD>
<TITLE>Sybase eLearning Systems Survey</TITLE>
</HEAD>
<BODY>
<BASEFONT FACE="TIMES NEW ROMAN" SIZE="5">
<H3>SeLS Population Survey</H3>
<TABLE BORDER="4" BORDERCOLOR="TEAL" CELLPADDING="5" WIDTH="700">
<TR>
<TH ROWSPAN="2" VALIGN="BOTTOM">Schools</TH>②
<TH COLSPAN="2">Population</TH>
</TR>
<TR><TH>1st Semester</TH>
<TH>2nd Semester</TH></TR>
<TR><TD>First Fruits Christian School</TD>
<TD ALIGN="center">876</TD><TD>790</TD></TR>
<TR><TD>Bukidnon Faith Christian School</TD>
<TD>568</TD><TD>590</TD></TR>
<TR><TD>Ateneo de Zamboanga</TD>
<TD>2150</TD><TD>2300</TD></TR>
<TR><TD>Sacred Heart of Jesus Monte
<TD>850</TD><TD>795</TD></TR>
<TR><TD>Mindanao State University - IIT
<TD>3254</TD><TD>3520</TD></TR>
<TR><TD>Ateneo de Davao</TD>
<TD>4525</TD><TD>4623</TD></TR>
</TABLE>
</BODY>
</HTML>
```

### Output

Schools	Population	
	1st Semester	2nd Semester
First Fruits Christian School	876	790
Bukidnon Faith Christian School	568	590
Ateneo de Zamboanga	2150	2300
Sacred Heart of Jesus Montessori School	850	795
Mindanao State University - IIT	3254	3520
Ateneo de Davao	4525	4623

The web page should look like this.

## Extending Cells Across Columns and Rows

You can create a larger cell in your table by extending the cell across two or more columns or rows. The ability to span cells, also called merging cells, allows you to create unique cell structures within your table. For example, you might include a large cell across the top of a table to hold a heading or an image.

### Extend Cells Across Columns

- ① Click inside the tag for the cell you want to extend across columns.
- ② Type **COLSPAN="?"**, replacing ? with the number of columns you want to span.

Or

Type **ROWSPAN="?"**,  
replacing ? with the  
number of rows you want to  
span.

The Web browser displays the cell spanning the designated number of columns.

In this example, a heading column spans the top of the table.

### HTML Code

The screenshot shows a code editor window with the file name "XtdCllsAcrssClmn.html". The code defines a table with a single row containing one column that spans three columns. The column is defined with a **COLSPAN="3"** attribute. The table has a border of 4 and a width of 700 pixels. It contains data for various schools and their populations across two semesters.

```
<HTML>
<HEAD>
<TITLE>Sysbase eLearning Systems Survey</TITLE>
</HEAD>
<BODY>
<BASEFONT FACE="TIMES NEW ROMAN" SIZE="5">
<TABLE BORDER="4" BORDERCOLOR="TEAL" CELLPADDING="5" WIDTH="700">
<TR><TH COLSPAN="3">SeLS Population Survey</TH></TR>
<TR><TH ROWSPAN="2" VALIGN="bottom">Schools</TH>
<TH COLSPAN="2">Population</TH></TR>
<TR><TH>1st Semester</TH><TH>2nd Semester</TH></TR>
<TR><TD>First Fruits Christian School</TD>
<TD ALIGN="center">876</TD><TD ALIGN="center">790</TD></TR>
<TR><TD>Bukidnon Faith Christian School</TD>
<TD ALIGN="center">568</TD><TD ALIGN="center">590</TD></TR>
<TR><TD>Ateneo de Zamboanga</TD>
<TD ALIGN="center">2150</TD><TD ALIGN="center">2300</TD></TR>
<TR><TD>Sacred Heart of Jesus Montessori School</TD>
<TD ALIGN="center">850</TD><TD ALIGN="center">795</TD></TR>
<TR><TD>Mindanao State University - IIT</TD>
<TD ALIGN="center">3254</TD><TD ALIGN="center">3520</TD></TR>
<TR><TD>Ateneo de Davao</TD>
<TD ALIGN="center">4525</TD><TD ALIGN="center">4623</TD></TR>
</TABLE>
</BODY>
</HTML>
```

### Output

The screenshot shows a Firefox browser window displaying the output of the HTML code. The page title is "Sysbase eLearning Systems Survey". The table has a single header row with a colspan=3 cell. The first column is labeled "Schools" and spans three columns. The second column is labeled "1st Semester" and the third is "2nd Semester". The data rows show population figures for different schools.

Schools	Population	
	1st Semester	2nd Semester
First Fruits Christian School	876	790
Bukidnon Faith Christian School	568	590
Ateneo de Zamboanga	2150	2300
Sacred Heart of Jesus Montessori School	850	
Mindanao State University - IIT	3254	
Ateneo de Davao	4525	

## Creating Column and Row Groups

You can define a group of columns in your table and set attributes across that group using the **<COLGROUP>** tag. This saves you from having to apply attributes separately to all the cells in the columns. You can use the **<COL>** tag to add special formatting to columns that differ from other columns in a group.

### Create a Column Group

- ① Add a line where you want to insert a new column group and type **<COLGROUP SPAN="?">**, replacing ? with the number of columns you want to include in the group.

You can type any formatting attributes you want to assign the group within the **<COLGROUP>** tag.

- ② Type **</COLGROUP>** to end the group.
- ③ Repeat steps 1 and 2 for each column group you want to create.

### Create a Nonstructural Column Group

- ① After a **<COLGROUP>** tag, add a line here you want to create a new column definition and type **<COL SPAN="?">**, replacing ? with the number of columns you want to format.

- ② Type any formatting attributes you want to assign the columns within the **<COL>** tag. You do not need a closing tag for the **<COL>** tag.

- ③ Repeat steps 1 and 2 for each column you want to create in the column group.

Any formatting is applied to the columns in the group. In this example, three columns have a narrower width and the fourth column has a wider width.

### HTML Code

The screenshot shows a code editor window with the file name 'CrtClnGrp.html'. The code is as follows:

```
<HTML>
<HEAD>
<TITLE>Sysbase eLearning Systems Coordinators Ranking</TITLE>
</HEAD>
<BODY>
<H2>SeLS Sales Ranking</H2>
<TABLE BORDER="4" BORDERCOLOR="#9900FF" CELLPADDING="5">
<TR>
<TH ALIGN="center" COLSPAN="4">Coordinator's Detail Ranks</TH>
</TR>
<COLGROUP SPAN="1" BGCOLOR="#CCCCCC"></COLGROUP> ①
<COLGROUP SPAN="3" BGCOLOR="#CCCCFF"> ②
<COL SPAN="2" WIDTH="102"></COL>
<COL SPAN="1" WIDTH="200"></COL>
</COLGROUP>
<TR><TH>Rank/Name</TH><TH>Region</TH>
<TH># of Schools</TH><TH>Sales</TH>
<TR><TD>1 Ricky V.</TD><TD>Region VIII</TD>
<TD>58</TD><TD>7,075,400</TD>
<TR><TD>2 Alma T.</TD><TD>Region X</TD>
<TD>49</TD><TD>5,976,140</TD>
<TR><TD>3 Erene P.</TD><TD>Region XI</TD>
<TD>35</TD><TD>4,629,091</TD>
<TR><TD>4 Rodolfo B.</TD><TD>ARMM</TD>
<TD>25</TD><TD>1,629,091</TD>
</TABLE>
</BODY>
</HTML>
```

### Output

The screenshot shows a Firefox browser window displaying the output of the HTML code. The title of the page is 'SeLS Sales Ranking'. The table has a header row 'Coordinator's Detail Ranks' and four data rows:

Rank/Name	Region	# of Schools	Sales
1 Ricky V.	Region VIII	58	7,075,400
2 Alma T.	Region X	49	5,976,140
3 Erene P.	Region XI	35	4,629,091
4 Rodolfo B.	ARMM	25	1,629,091

## Adding a Background Color to Cells

You can add color to individual cells in your table or to certain rows and columns. You can use background color to draw attention to the cell contents.

When applying a background color, be careful not to choose a color that makes the table data difficult to read.

### Add a Background Color to Cells

- 1 Click the tag of the cell or row to which you want to add a background color.
- 2 Type **BGCOLOR="?"**, replacing ? with the color value you want to assign.

To add color to a row, you can add the color attribute to the **<TR>** tag.

The Web browser displays the background color in the cell, row, or column.

NAME	Area	Schools
Alma Taperla	Region X	68
Ricky Verdida	Region VII	48
Erene Pastor	Region XI	56
Rodolfo Betiwan Jr.	ARMM	35

## Adding a Background Color to a Table

You can add a background color that appears behind the entire table of data. You can use a background color to make the table stand out from the rest of the Web page.

When applying a background color, be careful not to choose a color that makes the table data difficult to read.

### Add a Background Color to a Table

- 1 Within the **<TABLE>** tag, type **BGCOLOR="?"**, replacing ? with the color value you want to assign.

The Web browser displays the table with the specified background color.

The Web browser displays the table with the specified background color.

NAME	Area	Schools
Alma Taperla	Region X	68
Ricky Verdida	Region VII	48
Erene Pastor	Region XI	56
Rodolfo Betiwan Jr.	ARMM	35

## Inserting an Image in a Cell

You can add an image to any cell in your table. If you are using a table as a page layout structure, for example, you might place images in different cells to illustrate your page. If you are using a table strictly to hold data, you might insert a photo of your content, such as a product picture.

### Insert an Image in a Cell

- Click in the cell in which you want to add an image, right after the opening `<TD>` tag, and type `<IMG SRC=?>`, replacing ? with the name and path of the image file you want to use.

The screenshot shows a comparison between the **HTML Code** and the **Output**. On the left, the **HTML Code** window displays an HTML file with a table structure. A callout bubble labeled '1' points to the `<IMG SRC="tuxpaint.jpg">` line within a table cell. On the right, the **Output** window shows a Firefox browser displaying the resulting web page. The page title is "SeLS Softwares Used for Preschool". It features a 2x2 grid table. The top-left cell contains an image of a tree and a sun, with the word "Tuxpaint" next to it. The bottom-left cell contains an image for "KID PIX". The bottom-right cell contains the "pixie" logo.

The Web browser displays the cell with the specified image.

## Inserting a Background Image

You can add a background image to appear behind your entire table. Background images can give your table a more interesting design.

When using an image as a background, be careful that the design and colors do not clash with the table data or make it illegible. You may need to change the text color to make it stand out from the underlying background image.

### Insert a Background Image

- Click in the `<TABLE>` tag and type `BACKGROUND=?`, replacing ? with the name and path of the image file you want to use.

The Web browser displays the table with the specified background image.

The screenshot shows a comparison between the **HTML Code** and the **Output**. On the left, the **HTML Code** window displays an HTML file with a table structure. A callout bubble labeled '1' points to the `BACKGROUND="selslogo.png"` line within the `<TABLE>` tag. On the right, the **Output** window shows a Firefox browser displaying the resulting web page. The page title is "Sysbase eLearning Systems". It features a 2x2 grid table with rounded corners. The background of the table cells is a green circular logo containing the text "Sysbase". The table cells contain text: "Latest Curriculum", "Functional ICT", "Integration", "Best Tech Support", "Learning Systems", and "Best Tech".

# Changing Table Alignment

You can control the positioning of a table on your Web page using the ALIGN attribute. You can use this attribute to center a table or align it on the left or right side of the page. The ALIGN attribute also determines the way in which text wraps around your table element. For example, if you align the table to the right, text wraps around the left side of the table.

## Change Table Alignment

- 1 Click in the <TABLE> tag and type **ALIGN="?"**, replacing ? with the alignment you want to apply: left, right, or center.

Note: Text will not wrap around a centered table, but it will wrap around those that are left or right-aligned.

To stop text from wrapping, type <**BR CLEAR="?">** before the text, replacing ? with the alignment value you want to clear.

The Web browser displays the table with wrapping text.

In this example, the table is right aligned, with text wrapping around the left side.

## HTML Code

```
<HTML>
<HEAD>
<TITLE>SeLS Softwares</TITLE>
</HEAD>
<BODY>
<BASEFONT FACE="Arial" Size="5">
<H2>SeLS Softwares Used for Preschool</H2>
<TABLE BORDER="1" ALIGN="right" BGCOLOR="#CCFFFF"
       BORDERCOLOR="#009999">
  <TR>
    <TD ALIGN="center"><IMG SRC="tuxpaint.jpg"/></TD>
    <TD ALIGN="center">Tuxpaint</TD>
  </TR>
  <TR>
    <TD ALIGN="center"><IMG SRC="kidpix.jpeg"/></TD>
    <TD ALIGN="center">Kidpix</TD>
  </TR>
  <TR>
    <TD ALIGN="center"><IMG SRC="pixie.jpeg"/></TD>
    <TD ALIGN="center">Pixie</TD>
  </TR>
</TABLE>
</BODY>
</HTML>
```

## Output

SeLS Softwares Used for Preschool	
	Tuxpaint
	Kidpix
	Pixie

*Note: Tables are automatically left aligned unless you specify an alignment value.*

# Using Div Tags and Linking to Style Sheets

"Div" is the short for division. The `<div>` element or tag defines sections of a Web page to make it easier to manage, style, and manipulate. With the div tag, you can group large sections of HTML elements together and format them with CSS. Anything from text to images to videos can be placed within a div. Divs also make it easier for search engine spiders to "crawl" or examine a website – making your website easier to find via Google.

Below is an HTML document that contains codes that uses div tags along with the .css (cascading style sheets) document. By using the div tag you could have your navigation section wrapped in one div, your main content section in another div, and your header and footer in a separate divs. This concept is the foundation of which most web pages are now built. HTML documents that are properly divided and subdivided are easy to maintain and modify.

## Use Div Tag and Link to Style Sheets

- ① Insert a new line then type  
`<link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="?"/>`  
replacing ? with the  
filename of the css file that  
is used in this HTML  
document.
- ② Create a division for  
header by typing `<div id="?">` replacing ? with  
the identification name of  
your styles defined in the  
.css document, example :  
"Myheader", then start a  
new line type the all the  
tags and close it by typing  
the `</div>`.
- ③ Now create all the divs  
(My-nav, section and  
Myfooter) as shown right  
and type all the rest of the  
codes in the HTML file.
4. Save the HTML document.

The `<div>` tag is very often used together with CSS to layout a Web page, so this document won't work with the desired format since you will need that CSS document that you will be creating in the next page.

**HTML Code**

```
cssfordivs.css      divs_sample.html
```

```
1 <html>
2   <head>
3     <title>Divs Tag Example</title>
4     <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="cssfordivs.css"/>
5   </head>
6   <body>
7     <div id="Myheader">
8       <h1>Illustrated Series ICT Books</h1>
9     </div>
10    <div id="My-nav">
11      <ul>
12        <li><a href="">Programming for Teens</a></li>
13        <li><a href="">ICT Today</a></li>
14        <li><a href="">Animation for Teens</a></li>
15        <li><a href="">Hardware & Servicing</a></li>
16        <li><a href="">Java for Teens</a></li>
17      </ul>
18    </div>
19    <div id="section">
20      <h2>Programming for Teens</h2>
21      <p>
22        Programming for Teens is a one of kind book for its class.
23        Illustrates the concepts of Programming in a well organize and
24        visually presented lesson with lots of exciting hands on activities
25      </p>
26      <p>
27        The latest innovation in computer programming is in this book. Using
28        the most-used programming languages are laid-out in an orderly manner
29        making programming a fun and exciting experience for the younger
30        generation. Scratch Programming and Visual Basic .Net coupled with
31        industry-relevant activities are made easy for the learners.
32      </p>
33    </div>
34    <div id="Myfooter">
35      Copyright CK &copy Children's Publishing
36    </div>
37  </body>
38</html>
```

Note: By default, browsers always place a line break before and after the `<div>` tag. However, this can be changed with CSS.

# Creating an External Style Sheets

You can use Cascading Style Sheets, or CSS, to exercise precise control over the appearance of your HTML documents. Style sheets can help you maintain a consistent look and feel throughout your Web site. Like HTML documents (.html), CSS documents are simple text files with an extension of .css.

## Create an External Style Sheets

- ① Launch Notepad++ and create a new document with an extension .css
- ② Type <style> and press the Enter key.
- ③ Type # ? {  
    width:350px;  
    float: left;  
    padding:10px  
}  
replacing ? with the name of the style, in this example: **section**.
- ④ Type # ? {  
    background-color:#eeeeee;  
    height:250px;  
    width:350px;  
    float: left;  
    padding:5px;  
    line-height:35px;  
}  
replacing ? with the name of the style, in this example: **My-nav**.
- ⑤ Type the rest (**Myheader & Myfooter**) of the styles on your right.
- ⑥ Type </style> to close the styles.  
Save the document as CCS with the file extension **.css**.

Note: Be sure that both the HTML and CSS documents should be in the directory or folder or else you may specify the directory.

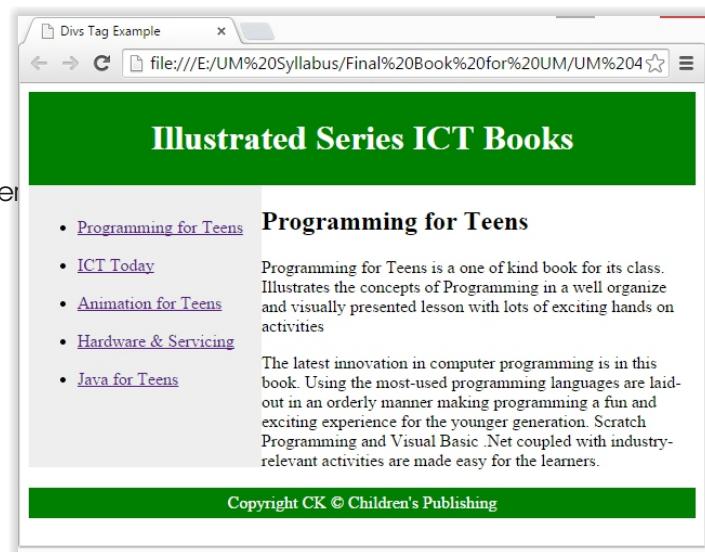
- ⑦ Now, let us try to view our HTML document and check if our CSS works as expected. Open the HTML document of the previous page, and preview it in the browser.

The screenshot shows the Notepad++ interface with two tabs: "cssfordivs.css" and "divs\_sample.html". The "cssfordivs.css" tab contains the following CSS code:

```
<style>
#section {
    width:350px;
    float:left;
    padding:10px;
}
#My-nav {
    background-color:#eeeeee;
    height:250px;
    width:205px;
    float:left;
    padding:5px;
    line-height:35px;
}
#Myheader {
    background-color:green;
    color:white;
    text-align:center;
    padding:3px;
}
#Myfooter {
    background-color:green;
    color:white;
    clear:both;
    text-align:center;
    padding:5px;
}
</style>
```

Annotations with blue numbers 1 through 5 point to specific parts of the code:

- Annotation 1 points to the first step: the start of the style block.
- Annotation 2 points to the second step: the start of the style block.
- Annotation 3 points to the third step: the class definition for #section.
- Annotation 4 points to the fourth step: the class definition for #My-nav.
- Annotation 5 points to the fifth step: the class definitions for #Myheader and #Myfooter.



# Using Inline & Embedded/Internal CSS

There are three types of CSS styles namely the **Inline, Embedded or Internal and External Style Sheets**. CSS best practices recommends that you use primarily **external style sheets** for styling Web pages so that you get the most benefit of the cascade and inheritance.

## Inline Style CSS

Inline styles are CSS styles that are applied to one element using the style attribute. Write your style property the same way you would in a style sheet, but it needs to be all one line. Separate multiple properties with a semi-colon just as you would in a style sheet and place that line of styles inside the style attribute of the element you want styled.

Format : <element-name style="property: value; property: value; property: value;">  
Example: <p style="font-size:x-large;line-height: 4; color: #ff9900">This is Inline Styling</p>

### Use Inline Style

- 1 Create a new HTML document and type the codes on your right.

**HTML Code**

The screenshot shows two windows. On the left is a code editor titled "InlineSample.html" with the following code:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title>Inline Example</title>
</head>
<body>
<p style="font-size:x-large; line-height:4; color: #ff9900">This is Inline Styling </p>
</body>
</html>
```

On the right is a browser window titled "Inline Example" showing the output: "This is Inline Styling" in a large, orange font.

- 2 Save and view the HTML document in your browser.

## Internal Style CSS

Using Internal/Embedded style sheets will allow you to begin unleashing the full power of CSS by enabling you to apply styles to all HTML elements of a particular type on an entire web page. Whereas an inline style will only allow you to address one HTML element at a time, an embedded style sheet will allow you to address multiple HTML elements at once. This is accomplished by using the style element and a list of CSS rule sets.

### Use Internal Style

- 1 Create a new HTML document and type the codes on your right.

**HTML Code**

The screenshot shows two windows. On the left is a code editor titled "InlineSample.html" and "InternalCSS.html" with the following code:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title>Embedded Example</title>
<style type="text/css">
p {color: green; font-family:arial}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<p> This is an Embedded or Internal Styling </p>
</body>
</html>
```

On the right is a browser window titled "Embedded Example" showing the output: "This is an Embedded or Internal Styling" in a green font.

- 2 Save and view the HTML document in your browser.

6

---

# Laboratory

HTML

Hypertext  
Markup  
Language  
VISUALLESSONGUIDE

---

# Manual

# LABORATORY MANUAL

## Lesson 5: HTML Tables and the Div Element

A webpage layout is very important to give better look to your website. It takes considerable time to design a website's layout with great look and elegance. In this lesson, students learn how to insert properly the different lay-out elements.

### Objectives

After completing all the laboratory activities the student will be able to create HTML tables and design Lay-out in their Web pages effectively, use table tags and the div tag as well.

#### Lab 5.1 Books in Table

*Estimated Completion time: 10-15 Minutes*

Directions:

1. Launch **Notepad ++**.
2. Create a Web page as shown on your right. Use the correct table tags and apply it in a table format.
3. Save the HTML document as **BooksInTable.html**.

Preview:

TITLE	LEVEL	PRICE
CompuKids JR N	Nursery	390.50
CompuKids JR K1 K2	K1 AND K2	410.00
CompuKids 1-6	Grade 1 to Grade 6	600.00
CompuHIGH 1st-4th Year	High School	650.00

#### Lab 5.2 Vegetarians in Table

*Estimated Completion time: 15-20 Minutes*

Directions:

1. Launch **Notepad ++**.
2. Create a Web page as shown on your right. Use the text (as shown) and apply correct tags to design a table. Take note of the table format. Use appropriate tags for the rest of the content.
3. Save the HTML document as **VegetariansTable.html**.

Preview:

**Top 3 Types of Vegetarians**  
By Jolinda Hackett, About.com Guide  
"I'm a level 5 vegan—I don't eat anything that casts a shadow." —Character on The Simpsons

People often point to some food item and ask me, "Can you eat this?" My answer is always "Sure, I can eat whatever I want." I choose not to eat certain things. When deciding what type of vegetarian you want to be, think about what you want to include or avoid. You don't need to fit into one of these categories, but understanding them will help you think about your short-term and long-term goals.

Name	Description
1. Pescatarian (also spelled pescetarian)	The word "pescatarian" is occasionally used to describe those who abstain from eating all meat and animal flesh with the exception of fish. Although the word is not commonly used, more and more people are adopting this kind of diet, usually for health reasons or as a stepping stone to a fully vegetarian diet.
2. Flexitarian/Semi-vegetarian	You don't have to be vegetarian to love vegetarian food! "Flexitarian" is a term recently coined to describe those who eat a mostly vegetarian diet, but occasionally eat meat.
3. Vegetarian (Lacto-ovo- vegetarian)	When most people think of vegetarians, they think of lacto-ovo-vegetarians. People who do not eat beef, pork, poultry, fish, shellfish or animal flesh of any kind, but do eat eggs and dairy products are lacto-ovo-vegetarians ("lacto" comes from the Latin for milk, and "ovo" for egg).

**Score**

## Lab 5.3 Assign Border

*Estimated Completion time: 5 to 10 minutes*

Directions:

1. Open your previous HTML document **VegetariansTable.html** in Notepad++.
2. Assign a table blue border .
3. Test your page then save the HTML document as **TableBorders.html**.

**Preview:**

**Top 3 Types of Vegetarians**

By Jolinda Hackett, About.com Guide

"I'm a level 5 vegan—I don't eat anything that casts a shadow." —Character on The Simpsons

People often point to some food item and ask me, "Can you eat this?" My answer is always "Sure, I can eat whatever I want." I choose not to eat certain things. When deciding what type of vegetarian you want to be, think about what you want to include or avoid. You don't need to fit into one of these categories, but understanding them will help you think about your short-term and long-term goals.

Name	Description
1. Pescatarian (also spelled pescetarian)	The word "pescatarian" is occasionally used to describe those who abstain from eating all meat and animal flesh with the exception of fish. Although the word is not commonly used, more and more people are adopting this kind of diet, usually for health reasons or as a stepping stone to a fully vegetarian diet.
2. Flexitarian/Semi-vegetarian	You don't have to be vegetarian to love vegetarian food! "Flexitarian" is a term recently coined to describe those who eat a mostly vegetarian diet, but occasionally eat meat.
3. Vegetarian (Lacto-ovo- vegetarian)	When most people think of vegetarians, they think of lacto-ovo-vegetarians. People who do not eat beef, pork, poultry, fish, shellfish or animal flesh of any kind, but do eat eggs and dairy products are lacto-ovo vegetarians ("lacto" comes from the Latin for milk, and "ovo" for egg).

**Score**

## Lab 5.4 Adjusted Cell

*Estimated Completion time: 5-10 Minutes*

Directions:

1. Launch **Notepad ++**.
2. Open your HTML document **TableBorders.html**.
3. Adjust the cell width to 200 and the height to 50 or adjust it with your preferences. Your page should look like the picture on your right.
4. Save the activity as **AdjustedCells.html** then view it in your browser.

**Preview:**

**Top 3 Types of Vegetarians**

By Jolinda Hackett, About.com Guide

"I'm a level 5 vegan—I don't eat anything that casts a shadow." —Character on The Simpsons

People often point to some food item and ask me, "Can you eat this?" My answer is always "Sure, I can eat whatever I want." I choose not to eat certain things. When deciding what type of vegetarian you want to be, think about what you want to include or avoid. You don't need to fit into one of these categories, but understanding them will help you think about your short-term and long-term goals.

NAME	DESCRIPTION
1. Pescatarian (also spelled pescetarian)	The word "pescatarian" is occasionally used to describe those who abstain from eating all meat and animal flesh with the exception of fish. Although the word is not commonly used, more and more people are adopting this kind of diet, usually for health reasons or as a stepping stone to a fully vegetarian diet.
2. Flexitarian/Semi-vegetarian	You don't have to be vegetarian to love vegetarian food! "Flexitarian" is a term recently coined to describe those who eat a mostly vegetarian diet, but occasionally eat meat.
3. Vegetarian (Lacto-ovo- vegetarian)	When most people think of vegetarians, they think of lacto-ovo-vegetarians. People who do not eat beef, pork, poultry, fish, shellfish or animal flesh of any kind, but do eat eggs and dairy products are lacto-ovo vegetarians ("lacto" comes from the Latin for milk, and "ovo" for egg).

**Score**

## Lab 5.5 Column Labels

*Estimated Completion time: 10-15 Minutes*

Directions:

1. Launch **Notepad ++**.
2. Create a Web page as shown in your right. Use the text and apply appropriate tags.
3. Add column labels for Religion and Members.
4. Test and view it your browser then save the document as **ColumnLabels.html**.

**Preview:**

The Top 3 Religions of the World

Listed by number of adherents worldwide

What are the three largest religions of the world? What are their membership statistics and rankings? Find out now simply by looking at the table below:

RELIGION	MEMBERS
Christianity	2 Billion
Islam	1.2 Billion
Hinduism	785 Million

**Score**

## Lab 5.6 Vegetarian Columns

*Estimated Completion time: 5-10 Minutes*

Directions:

1. Open the **VegetariansTable.html** and format it according to the picture shown in your right.
2. Create a Newspaper-style column in your Web page.
3. Make sure to set the column width to 300.
4. Save the HTML document as **Vegetarian Columns.html** and preview it in the browser to test your page.

**Preview:**

Top 3 Types of Vegetarians

By Jolinda Hackett, About.com Guide

"I'm a level 5 vegan—I don't eat anything that casts a shadow." —Character on The Simpsons

People often point to some food item and ask me, "Can you eat this?" My answer is always "Sure, I can eat whatever I want." I choose not to eat certain things. When deciding what type of vegetarian you want to be, think about what you want to include or avoid. You don't need to fit into one of these categories, but understanding them will help you think about your short-term and long-term goals.

1. Pescatarian (also spelled pescetarian)The word "pescatarian" is occasionally used to describe those who abstain from eating all meat and animal flesh with the exception of fish. Although the word is not commonly used, more and more people are adopting this kind of diet, usually for health reasons or as a stepping stone to a fully vegetarian diet.	2. Flexitarian/Semi-vegetarian You don't have to be a flexitarian to love vegetarian food! "Flexitarian" is a term recently coined to describe those who eat a mostly vegetarian diet, but occasionally eat meat.	3. Vegetarian (Lacto-ovo-vegetarian)When most people think of vegetarians, they think of lacto-ovo-vegetarians. People who do not eat beef, pork, poultry, fish, shellfish or animal flesh of any kind, but do eat eggs and dairy products are lacto-ovo vegetarians ("lacto" comes from the Latin for milk, and "ovo" for egg).
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## Lab 5.7 Extended Table

*Estimated Completion time: 20-30 Minutes*

Directions:

1. Launch **Notepad ++**.
2. Create a Web page and type the data on the right. Take note on how the cells of the table are extended. Use the correct tags to complete the Web page.
3. Add a yellow color on the background of the first row.
4. Save the HTML document as **ExtendedTable.html**.

**Score**



**Preview:**

Country	Population	
	2009	2010
China	1.30 billion	1.37 billion
India	1.15 billion	1.16 billion
United States	305 million	307 million

## Lab 5.8 Formatted Table

*Estimated Completion time: 20-30 Minutes*

Directions:

1. Launch **Notepad ++**.
2. Create a Web page as shown in the picture on your right then use and type the data along with the correct tags. Take note of how the columns and rows are grouped.
3. Add a yellow color to the whole table.
4. Save the exercise as **Formatted Table.html**.

**Score**



**Preview:**

Leader's Details			
Name	Location	# of Members	# of Members of members
1 Barbeth Roa	Valencia City	12	144
2 Kathleen Hope Balulao	Kalilangan	10	120
3 Vivian Fe Piapes	Agusan Del Sur	8	96
4 Kevin Mangadlao	Iligan	7	84

**Lab. 5.9 Rooms in Table*****Estimated Completion time: 20-30 Minutes***

Directions:

1. Launch **Notepad ++**.
2. Create a new Web page that will handle and display the different room accommodations of Amanpulo Resort. Later you will link this Web page to the main page that you have made earlier.
3. Use table, as shown on your right for each accommodation then insert a background image and adjust the borders as well. Be sure that the text are readable since you will be putting up background in each table. If your background. Apply the necessary table and div tags to complete the Web page.
4. Save the HTML document as **RoomsInTables.html**.

**Tables:**

<b>Accommodation A</b>	
<b>ROYAL SUITE</b>	
A. Royal King	35,000
B. Royal Queen	37,000

<b>Accommodation C</b>	
<b>DELUXE CLASS</b>	<b>BUSINESS CLASS</b>
15,000	13,500

<b>Accommodation B</b>			
<b>PRESIDENTIAL SUITE</b>		<b>STANDARD SUITE</b>	
Presidential Home	28,500	Senate	Congress
Presidential Palace	29,000	23,000	18,000

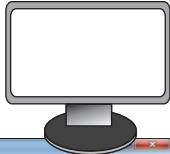
**Lab. 5.10 Applied Divs*****Estimated Completion time: 20-30 Minutes*****Preview:**

1. Open the **Amanpulo.html** in Notepad++
2. Use appropriate tags along with the div tag to divide the different links of the current HTML document.
3. Attached by linking the previous HTML document **RoomsInTables.html** for the room accommodations.
4. Visit the their Web site: AmanResort.com to add more information on your own Amanpulo's Web site version.
4. Save the HTML document as **Using Divs in Amanpulo.html**.

## Lab 5.11 Vegetarian's Nav

*Estimated Completion time: 15-30 minutes*

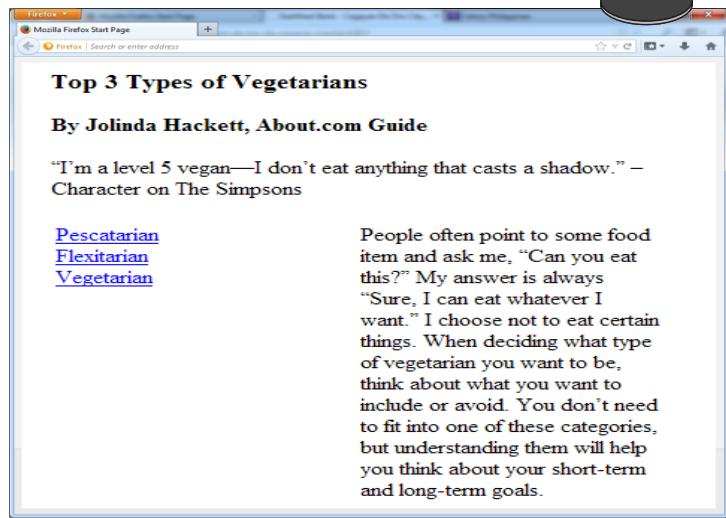
**Score**



Directions:

1. Launch **Notepad ++**.
2. Create a main Web page with a navigational text link. Below are your Side Navigational Links
  - [Pescatarian](#)
  - [Flexitarian](#)
  - [Vegetarian](#)
3. Use your HTML document **Vegetarian Columns** as your source.
4. Each link page should come from a separate HTML document.
5. If the user will click on any of the three side navigation links, the corresponding text will be displayed on the right of the side navigation as shown in the image to your right.
7. Test your page in your browser and save the HTML document as **VegesNav.html**.

**Preview:**



## Lab 5.12 SeLS Nav

*Estimated Completion time: 15-30 Minutes*

**Score**



Directions:

1. Launch **Notepad ++**.
2. Create a main Web page with a navigational text link as shown.
3. Add the logo and text as shown for the main page then add more information in each of the link.
4. Each link page should come from the same HTML main document.
5. If the user will click on any of the side navigation links, the corresponding text will be displayed on the right of the side navigation as shown in the image to your right.
7. Test your page in your browser and save the HTML document as **SeLSNav.html**.

**Preview:**

