HTML Tables & Lists

IMPORTANT! Save all your work to a safe location such as OneDrive.
Create a folder for GUI & Web Development into which you will save all your work for this module, arranged how you wish. Ideally you should create a folder each week for your lab exercises. Note that you should create **a separate file** for each exercise.
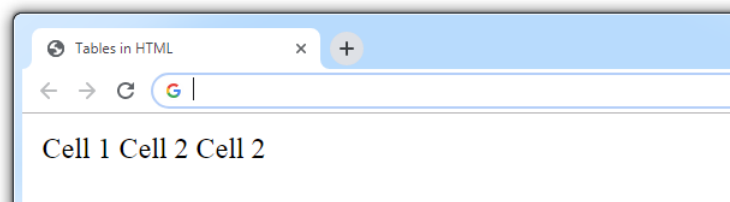
Exercise 1: Create a basic table

1. Using the code provided below, create a basic table with a single row, with 3 different table data (<td>) tags:

```
1   <!DOCTYPE html>
2   <html>
3       <head>
4           <title>Tables in HTML</title>
5       </head>
6       <body>
7           <table>
8               <tr>
9                   <td>Cell 1</td>
10                  <td>Cell 2</td>
11                  <td>Cell 2</td>
12              </tr>
13          <table>
14      </body>
15  </html>
```

Note: Your code should also conform to the indentation recommendations discussed in the lecture on Friday.

Your page should look similar to as shown below:

2. It is difficult to see exactly where the table structure starts and ends. Therefore, add the border attribute to the table tag, as following:

```
<head>
    <title>Tables in HTML</title>
</head>
<body>
    <table border="1">
        <tr>
            <td>Cell 1</td>
            <td>Cell 2</td>
            <td>Cell 2</td>
        </tr>
```

Save and view your page again. A border should now be visible:

Cell 1	Cell 2	Cell 2

Exercise 2: Create a table with multiple rows

1. Create the following simple table for famous albums and the year they were recorded.

Album	Year
Rubber Soul	1968
Revolver	1966
Sgt. Pepper's	1967
The White Album	1968
Abbey Road	1969

Ensure that you use both <td> and <th> tags as appropriate

Exercise 3: Using the *colspan* and *rowspan* attributes

1. Create the following table of TV show times. Use the **"colspan"** attribute.

7:00pm	7:30pm	8:00pm
The Sunday Night Move		
Perry Mason	Candid Camera	What's My Line
Bonanza	The Wackiest Ship in the Army	

2. Create the following simple table of fruits. Use the "rowspan" attribute.

Apples		Pears
Bananas	Oranges	Pineapples
Lychees		

3. Use the <caption> tag to create a caption for your table and the "rowspan" and "colspan" attributes to produce the table shown below:

Enter a caption here

	A common header for two subheads		Header 3
	Header 1	Header 2	
Thing A	data A1	data A2	data A3
Thing B	data B1	data B2	data B3
Thing C	data C1	data C2	data C3

Exercise 4: Creating larger tables

1. Recreate the table shown below using cellpadding and cellspacing attributes:

Club	Played	Won	Drew	Lost	DIFF	Points
Manchester City	8	6	2	0	21	20
Chelsea	8	6	2	0	18	20
Liverpool	8	6	2	0	15	20
Arsenal	8	6	0	2	19	18
Tottenham	8	6	0	2	15	18

Note:

- The above table **does not need any *colspan* or *rowspan* attributes**

- Text can be centered using the align attribute, eg:

```
<td align="center">Manchester City</td>
```

Exercise 5: Creating lists

1. Create a list in the style below (definition list).

> 1945
>> ENIAC: Computer Bug: The term computer "bug" as computer bug was first used by Grace Hopper
> 1946
>> F.C. Williams: F.C. Williams develops his cathode-ray tube (CRT) storing device the forerunner to random-access memory (RAM)

2. Create an **ordered list** as shown below:

10 things to consider when designing a website

1. Put your thoughts on paper first
2. Start sketching a top-level framework
3. Add a grid to your PSD
4. Choose your typography
5. Select your colour theme
6. Divide the layout
7. Re-think the established
8. Challenge yourself
9. Pay attention to the details
10. Treat every component as if it could be presented to a design contest

3. Amend the list so that it is an unordered list.

4. Recreate the list shown below using the appropriate *nested* lists (ordered and unordered):
   1. Dad's interests
      - Football
      - Series
   2. Mom's interests
      - Cooking
      - Series

5. Expand the list to include the additional items as shown below. Your finished result should be similar to as shown:

   1. Dad's interests
      - Football
      - Series
   2. Mom's interests
      - Cooking
      - Series

      - Favourite boys' names
        1. David
        2. John
        3. Patrick
      - Favourite girls' names
        1. Anna
        2. Maria
        3. Carol

Exercise 6: Using colours in tables

1. Add a table to your webpage for **your course** timetable similar to the example below (don't add colour yet). Fill in the rows and columns with **your** personal timetable of lectures and labs.

   Use the <caption> tag to create a caption for your table and the "rowspan" and "colspan" attributes to get the desired effect – similar to the example table shown.

Day of Week	9-10	10-11	11-12	12-13	13-14	14-15	15-16	16-17
Monday	Java Lecture				Java Lab			
Tuesday	Math		E-Bus			GUI Lab		
Wednesday	Math		Java Lecture			Java Tutorial		
Thursday	LIS		Java Lecture		E-Business		Java Lecture	LIS Lecture
Friday	E-Bus	GUI Lecture		Math Tutorial				

2. Add colour to your table. Choose one colour for labs and a different colour for lectures. You can set colours using the bgcolor attribute. For example:

```
<td bgcolor="#aeeb34">Java Lab</td>
```

   A list of colours is available here.

3. Make each class/lecture a link that links to the relevant page in Moodle.

4. Add a title to each cell that displays the duration of the class/lecture when the mouse hovers over it. (Hint: use the *title* attribute)

Exercise 7: Using images in tables

1. Using the table you created in exercise 4 (The Premiership League Table) – Amend your table so that it appears as shown below:

	Club	Played	Won	Drew	Lost	Diff	Points
	Manchester City	8	6	2	0	21	20
	Chelsea	8	6	2	0	18	20
	Liverpool	8	6	2	0	15	20
	Arsenal	8	6	0	2	19	18
	Tottenham	8	6	0	2	15	18

Note: Images are available in exercise7_images on Moodle along with this lab. Just download this file and unzip to see the images.