HTML AND CSS

Quick Lab Chapter 4 - Tables

**Objectives**

Create a table to contain data with appropriate tagging

**Activity**

1. Open the file index.html from the Labs/04\_Tables/starter folder using live-server

2. First, orientate yourself with the code. You’ll see the course content within the html file, but it has no markup to describe how it should be laid out – so as you can imagine, the page is a bit of a mess.

3. The first step is to add our <table> tags around the data we want tabulated.

4. Now, break up the content into its logical rows using the <tr> tag you’ve learnt about already. You may be able to see what data should be on each row – but if not, ask your instructor for some guidance.

5. Finally, you want to now split each row into its various ‘columns’ by wrapping each piece of data in <td> tags.

So, we’ve gone from an illegible string of data to a highly structured, coherent table. For a bit of polish, let’s tidy our code up a bit.

6. Without headings, our table is ambiguous. So, before the first row, add in another row and create a header for each column using the <th> element.

7. It is best practice to wrap your table headers in a <thead> element. It not only provides some syntactic sugar but also enables things such as scrolling table bodies separately from the headers, and when printing long tables that may span several pages the header information can be repeated on the page break. Add this element.

8. Add <tbody> tags around the table content.

9. Add a footer to the table with some content that indicates that all prices are inclusive of VAT.

10. Finally, we would rather our heading ‘A sample of our courses’ was tied to the data it is actually representing. For this we use the <caption> element which needs to be the first child of the <table> element. Your page should

look something like this:

Graphical user interface, website

Description automatically generated

This is the end of Quick Lab Chapter 4