**Tables**

1. **Create a Table**

First, before displaying data, we must first create the table that will contain the data by using the <table> element. It will contain all of the tabular data we plan on displaying.

<table>  
  
</table>

1. **Table Rows**

Add rows using the *table row* element: <tr>

<table>  
  <tr>  
  </tr> 🡪 Added 2 rows  
  <tr>  
  </tr>  
</table>

1. **Table Data**

In HTML, you can add data to each rows using the *table data* element: <td>

<table>  
  <tr>  
    <td>73</td> 🡪 Table with 1 row and 2 columns  
    <td>81</td>  
  </tr>  
</table>

1. **Table Captions**

We can add a table caption on the top of the table by declaring <caption> on top of all rows. The <caption> will automatically position to be in the middle of the table.

<table>

Table

Description automatically generated <caption>This is the caption</caption>  
  <tr>  
    <td>73</td> 🡪  
    <td>81</td>  
  </tr>  
</table>

1. **Table headings**

To add titles to rows and columns, you can use the table heading element: <th>.

The table heading element is used just like a table data element, except with a relevant title. Just like table data, a table heading must be placed within a table row.

Graphical user interface, application, chat or text message

Description automatically generated<table>  
  <tr>  
    <th></th>  
    <th scope="col">Saturday</th>  
    <th scope="col">Sunday</th>  
  </tr>  
  <tr> 🡪  
    <th scope="row">Temperature</th>  
    <td>73</td>  
    <td>81</td>  
  </tr>  
</table>

Note, also, the use of the scope attribute, which can take one of two values:

1. **row** - this value makes it clear that the heading is for a row.
2. **col**- this value makes it clear that the heading is for a column.
3. **Table Borders**

It is not recommended to set the table borders in HTML. We can achieve it through CSS.

1. **Spanning Columns**

We can span a data across multiple columns (merge column cells)

Data can span columns using the colspan attribute. The attribute accepts an integer (greater than or equal to 1) to denote the number of columns it spans across. The data in following column will be “pushed”.

<table>  
  <tr>  
    <th>Monday</th>  
    <th>Tuesday</th>  
    <th>Wednesday</th>  
  </tr>  
  <tr>  
    <td colspan="2">Out of Town</td>  
    <td>Back in Town</td>  
  </tr>  
</table>

1. **Spanning Rows**

Data can also span multiple rows using the rowspan attribute. It accepts an integer (greater than or equal to 1) to denote the number of rows it spans across. The data in following row will be “pushed”.

Table

Description automatically generated<table>  
  <tr> <!-- Row 1 -->  
    <th></th>  
    <th>Saturday</th>  
    <th>Sunday</th>  
  </tr>  
  <tr> <!-- Row 2 -->  
    <th>Morning</th>  
    <td rowspan="2">Work</td> 🡪   
    <td rowspan="3">Relax</td>  
  </tr>  
  <tr> <!-- Row 3 -->  
    <th>Afternoon</th>  
  </tr>  
  <tr> <!-- Row 4 -->  
    <th>Evening</th>  
    <td>Dinner</td>  
  </tr>  
</table>

1. **Sectioning table <tbody>, <thead>, <tfoot>**

Over time, a table can grow to contain a lot of data and become very long. When this happens, the table can be sectioned off so that it is easier to manage. These DO NOT affect appearance of table.

* <tbody> is also used to section the table data. It contains all the table’s data and should not contain table’s headings.
* <thead> element section off the table’s column headings, which wraps around the headings.
* <tfoot> denotes the bottom part of the table (often they be sum, results, etc.)

<table>

<thead>

<!-- Heading row(s) -->

</thead>

<tbody>

<!-- Body row(s) -->

<tbody>

<tfoot>

<!-- Bottom row(s) -->

</tfoot>

</table>