



Session 8

Creating Tables





Session Overview

In this session, you will be able to:

- Create tables using HTML coding
- Use formatting elements such as Table Headings, Colspan Attribute, Rowspan Attribute, Alignments, Margins, and Caption
- Change the table size and width of a column
- Apply the Merge Cells feature
- Apply borders to a table





Introduction

- Tables allow the user to view the data in a structured and classified format.
 - It can contain any type of data such as text, images, and links.
 - The user can use tables for displaying timesheets, financial reports, and so on.
- For Arena centre use only



Creating and Formatting Tables

1-2

- A table is made up of rows and columns. The intersection of each row and column is called a cell.
- A row is made up of a set of cells that are placed horizontally, whereas a column is made up of a set of cells that are placed vertically.
- The user can represent data in a tabular format by using the `<table>` element in HTML.
- The `<tr>` element divides the table into rows. The `<td>` element represents a data cell in a table and must be enclosed in `<tr>` tags.
- By default, a table does not have a border. The border attribute of the `<table>` element specifies a border for making it visible on a Web page.

Creating and Formatting Tables

2-2



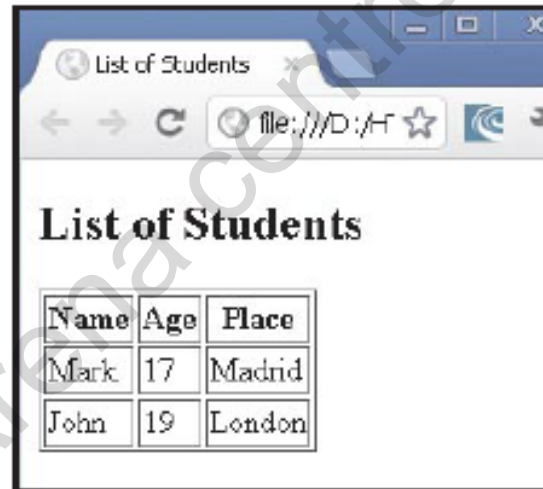
The image shows a web browser window with the title 'Languages'. The address bar displays 'file:///D:'. The main content area features the heading 'Main Languages' followed by a table with four cells containing the words 'English', 'German', 'French', and 'Italian'.

Main Languages	
English	German
French	Italian

Table

Table Headings

- The user can specify headings for each column in HTML.
- To specify the headings for columns in a table, the `<th>` element is used.
- The text included within the `<th>` element appears in bold.



Name	Age	Place
Mark	17	Madrid
John	19	London

Output of the table with Headings



Colspan Attribute

1-2

- The user might feel the need to span two or more cells while working with tables.
- Spanning refers to a process of extending a cell across multiple rows or columns.
- To span two or more columns, the colspan attribute of the `<td>` and `<th>` elements can be used.
- The colspan attribute also allows the user to span a cell along a horizontal row.
- The value of the colspan attribute specifies the number of cells across which a specific cell shall be expanded.



Colspan Attribute

2-2

Cell that spans two columns:

Name	Telephone	
Shop	555 77 854	555 77 855

Output of the Colspan Attribute

Rowspan Attribute

- The rowspan attribute spans a data cell across two or more rows.
- It allows the user to span a data cell along a vertical column.
- Similar to the colspan attribute, the rowspan attribute can be used within the `<td>` and `<th>` elements.

Cell that spans two rows:

First Name:	Shop
Telephone:	555 77 854
	555 77 855

Output of the Rowspan Attribute





Horizontal Alignment

1-2

Alignment determines the representation of text along the left, right, or center positions. The four possible values for alignment are:

- left: It aligns data within a cell on the left side. This is the default value for table content.
- center: It aligns data within the cell in the center. This is the default value for table headings.
- right: It aligns data within the cell on the right side.
- justify: It aligns data within the cell by adjusting the text at the edges.



Horizontal Alignment

2-2

Firstname	Lastname	Savings
Suresh	Maresh	Rs.100
Nilesh	Satish	Rs.150
Rithesh	Rupesh	Rs.300
Karunesh	Kalpesh	Rs.250

Horizontal Alignment



Vertical Alignment

1-2

- Users can vertically align the position of data by using the *valign* attribute.
- The possible values of vertical alignment are as follows:
 - top: It vertically aligns data within the cell at the top.
 - middle: It vertically aligns data within the cell at the center.
 - bottom: It vertically aligns data within the cell at the bottom.

For Arena Centre Use only



Vertical Alignment

2-2

Firstname	Lastname	Savings
Suresh	Mahesh	Rs.100
Nilesh	Satish	Rs.150
Rithesh	Rupesh	Rs.300
Karunesh	Kalpesh	Rs.250

Vertical Alignment



Margin Attribute

- The data in a table might appear cluttered, which may affect the readability.
- This might make it difficult to comprehend data as well.
- Padding refers to the amount of space between the content and its outer edge.
- For tables, padding is specified as a space between the text and the cell border.
- Cell padding allows the user to control the look of the content on a page.





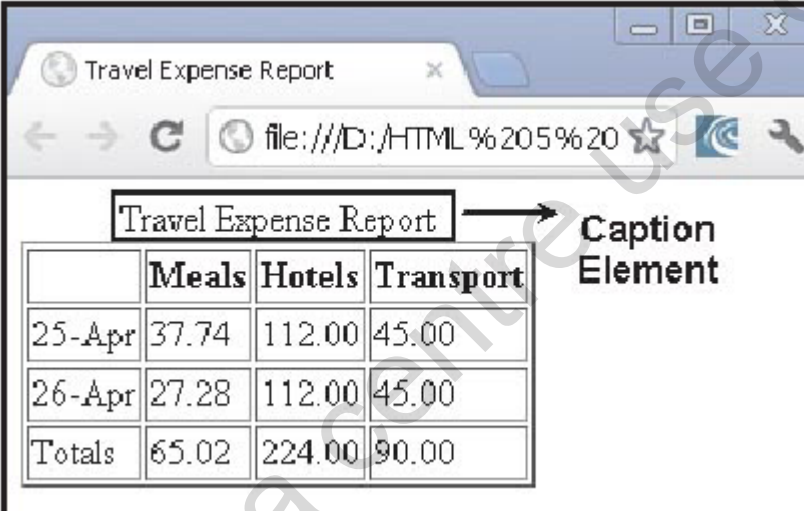
Caption Element

1-2

- The user can add a heading to a table in HTML.
- To specify the main heading for the table, the `<caption>` element can be used.
- The `<caption>` element defines a caption for the table. It is a sub-element of the `<table>` element.
- It must be present immediately after the `<table>` tag.
- Unlike the `<th>` element that is used to specify a heading to a row or column, the `<caption>` element allows the user to specify a title for the entire table.
- There can be only one caption for a table.

Caption Element

2-2



A screenshot of a web browser window titled "Travel Expense Report". The address bar shows a local file path. Below the browser window, a table is displayed with the caption "Travel Expense Report" above it. An arrow points from the text "Caption Element" to the caption box. The table has four columns: an empty header cell, "Meals", "Hotels", and "Transport". It contains three data rows and a "Totals" row.

	Meals	Hotels	Transport
25-Apr	37.74	112.00	45.00
26-Apr	27.28	112.00	45.00
Totals	65.02	224.00	90.00

Table Caption



Table Size and Width of a Column

- The user can decide the size of the table based on the requirements while creating a Website.
- The table size can be expanded when the user wants to add rows and columns in the table.
- The user can use the `<style>` section to set the default width for the table to 100 percent of the browser window.
- For setting the width of a column in pixels, the style attribute in the `<td>` tag can be used.





Merging Table Cells

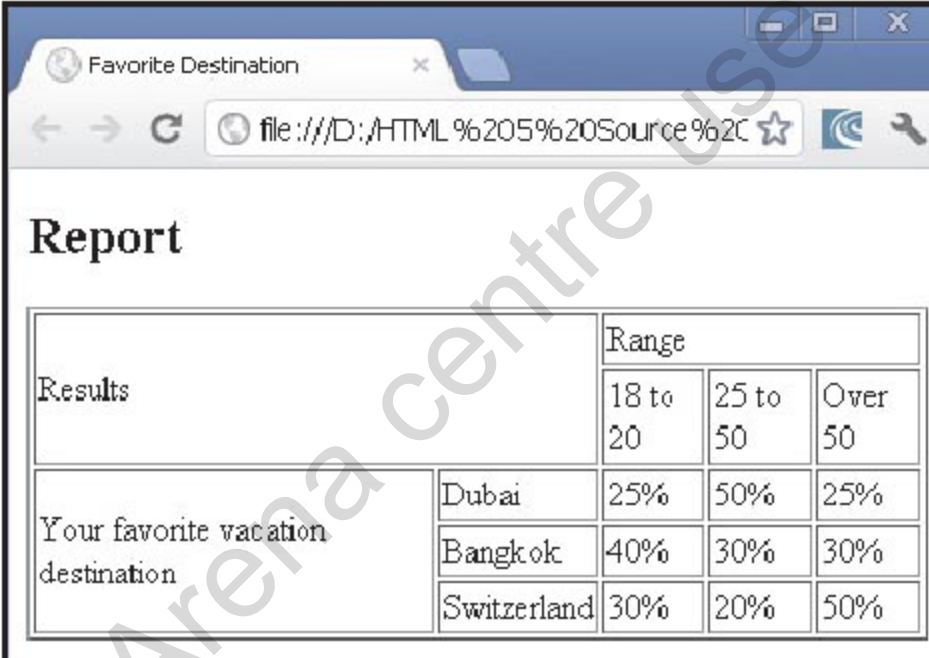
1-2

- If a user wants to change the height and width of the cells in a table, then the colspan and rowspan attributes can be used.
 - The colspan attribute can be used to specify the number of columns to span.
 - Similarly, the user can use the rowspan attribute to specify the number of rows.
- For Arena centre use only



Merging Table Cells

2-2



A screenshot of a web browser window titled "Favorite Destination". The address bar shows a file path: `file:///D:/HTML %205%20Source %20C`. The page content includes a heading "Report" and a table with merged cells. The table has two main sections: "Results" and "Your favorite vacation destination". The "Results" section has a row with a merged cell for "Results" and a "Range" header, followed by three columns: "18 to 20", "25 to 50", and "Over 50". The "Your favorite vacation destination" section has a row with a merged cell for the destination name and three columns for percentages. The data rows are: Dubai (25%, 50%, 25%), Bangkok (40%, 30%, 30%), and Switzerland (30%, 20%, 50%).

Results		Range		
		18 to 20	25 to 50	Over 50
Your favorite vacation destination	Dubai	25%	50%	25%
	Bangkok	40%	30%	30%
	Switzerland	30%	20%	50%

Merging Table Cells



Apply Borders by Using Style

Users can use CSS for applying borders as it is the most reliable and flexible method. To evaluate, the attributes used are as follows:

- The *border-width* attribute is used to control the thickness of the border and the values are specified in pixels.
- The *border-color* attribute is used to control the border color and specifies it by a name, RGB value, or hexadecimal code.
- The *border-style* attribute is used to control the line style. Users can choose between solid, dashed, groove, dotted, outset, ridge, inset, or none.



- Tables allow users to view data in a structured and classified format.
- Users can represent the data in a tabular format by using the `<table>` element in HTML.
- The `<tr>` element divides the table into rows; whereas, the `<td>` element represents a data cell in a table and must be enclosed in `<tr>` tags.
- The user can specify headings for each column in HTML by using the `<th>` element. The heading appears in bold.
- Alignment determines the representation of text along the left, right, or center positions.



Summary

- To avoid congestion of content, padding attribute is used.
- The `<caption>` element defines a caption for the table.
- The user can decide the size of the table based on the requirements while creating a Website. For this, the user can use the `<style>` section.
- Table cells can be merged using the `colspan` and `rowspan` attributes.
- The table can be bordered by using the style-based border for `<table>` and `<td>` tags.
- The attributes available are border-width, border-color, and border-style.