## Introduction

Recently, when I was doing product design, I found that the design of some data tables did not match our daily use, so today I will talk to you about the topic of B-side table design. Many people you meet at work may have had this situation: when you are using the table function, the data you see is rather messy and you don't know where to start. So I'll talk to you about how to standardize and beautify the B-side forms. I hope it will be helpful to you. First, let's look at what are the basic types and characteristics of data tables in general.

## Numeric table

numeric table is the most common type of data table, it generally has two use scenarios: [table] [content] | value format [format and definition] | field name (that is, the content of the field) and value; [content explanation] | description, such as "sales amount", "average daily sales "[Edit]|Modify the field names in the table. [Layout] | digital tables generally have two types of layout: a vertical column layout, that is, each column in the table with a data point, for example: the amount of sales, sales staff, etc.; the other is a horizontal column layout, that is, a horizontal way to display the value of each data point.

## Date table

Date table is a data table that indicates the current time and is used to store data. For B-end products, there is a large amount of data generated every day, so it is necessary to standardize the date table. Generally, it can be divided into three categories: A. Date classification: used to count the time corresponding to different dates, such as "Beijing time", "lunar calendar", etc. B. Date grouping: used to sort the data of different dates, such as "today is Monday", "the other day is the weekend", etc. C. Date filtering: used to filter how many people came to this month in which period of time, such as "April 23-26", "May 1-2", etc. D. Date Merge: For a large number of the same or different points in time data need to be unified summary of the case, you can use the merge function for processing, which is not only convenient for the management and use of different time periods of data for aggregate comparison analysis, but also to improve the efficiency of information processing.

## Date - time column

This is a very simple column, generally used to display the date in the data, as well as the time. When you see this column, you will find that it is messy, so we have to first organize the format: Next, then look at the table beautification: Then you will find that the layout of this table is very good-looking. Next look at the table needs to pay attention to: in the daily work often encounter some times, the amount of data is relatively large, and may have to calculate and analyze the data according to some conditions.

## Unit column

This type of table in a large amount of data, so there is a "unit column" function, so that users can easily understand. For example, the above type of table: this type of table, generally on the far right to increase the "unit" field, to allow users to see the data. Because the unit column is in accordance with the time to record data, so we will add a space for each date, so that users can easily read. If the unit column is not added, only the data bar and date will be displayed in the table. Note: Here is a small detail to note: If you want to add the month in the unit column, you need to first add the month serial number in the form, and then fill in the month; you can also first fill in the month serial number and then fill in the month serial number.

## User name and password line

User name and password can not be filled in indiscriminately, unless you want to hide the user name, password and other information in this way, and do not want others to see. [Form] [Title]|Basic Information|Number of Tables|Type In the actual business, some data tables may require more data validation, at this time it is necessary to use the password line for validation; for different product types may exist for different passwords, here it is not necessary to follow your own habits to set. [Summary] When the username and password line are designed with different styles, we should try to use the same style. Finally, I attach a data table that I personally use more smoothly: Do you have any good suggestions?

## Summary rows

Aggregate row is a set of data aggregated, generally used to calculate multiple categories of data, such as total assets, net assets, etc.. For example: summary row is generally used to calculate the summary results, when there are many can also be used as a filter column, and will automatically adjust the column width. Summary row is relatively single function, if you want to use it as a filter column, you have to set the conditions, so that in some places may not seem very convenient. Next is the problem of beautifying the table: B-side tables have a variety of styles and colors to choose from, for example, the style and color scheme in the figure is more commonly used.

## Auxiliary data statistics column

Auxiliary columns are used for analysis of a specific amount of data. In addition, I also found a problem: when users see the auxiliary column, they tend to think it is a string of numbers. I just want to ask, why do we need this design? This is because the data in the auxiliary column affects the sorting of the rest of the content.