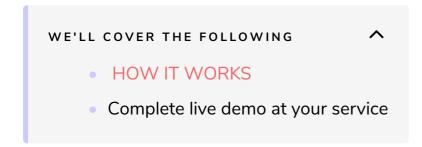# How It Works: Scrolling the Table Body

In this lesson, we'll learn how to scroll a table body by going through a coding exercise together! Let's dive right in!

HOW IT WORKS

The JavaScript shown in step one creates 100 rows in a loop. It generates two random numbers and adds a new table row with two columns; one with the definition of adding the two random numbers, and another with the result.

```javascript
$(function () {
  var sum = 0;
  for (var i = 0; i < 100; i++) {
    var a = Math.floor(100 * Math.random());
    var b = Math.floor(100 * Math.random());
    var row = $("<tr>")
      .append($("<td>").html(a + " + " + b + " ="))
      .append($("<td>").html(a + b));
    sum += a + b;
    $("tbody").append(row);
  }
  var sumRow = $("<tr>")
    .append($("<td>").html("Sum:"))
    .append($("<td>").html(sum));
  $("tfoot").append(sumRow);
});
```

The loop also sums up the results, and at the end it adds a new summary row to the table footer. The script is bound to the event when the page is loaded, so the first time the page is shown, it already contains the randomly generated rows.

Microsoft Edge and Google Chrome not only understand the semantics of

`<thead>` , `<tbody>` , and `<tfoot>` , but also utilize them when printing a page.

That is why in step two you saw the header and the footer of the table in each page.

The style sheet snippet you added in step three set a fixed height for the `<tbody>` section, and the overflow-y property's scroll value instructed the browser to provide a vertical scrollbar so that the hidden part of the table body could be revealed by scrolling.

```
thead, tfoot, tbody {
  display: block;
}

tbody {
  height: 280px;
  overflow-y: scroll;
}
```

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```
/*! jQuery v3.4.1 | (c) JS Foundation and other contributors | jquery.org/license */
!function(e,t){"use strict";"object"==typeof module&&"object"==typeof module.exports?module.e
```

In the next lesson, we'll add some multimedia to our webpage.

See you there!