Compound Tables

In this lesson, we will cover compound tables in HTML.

```
we'll cover the following

• Listing 3-18: Using <thead>,  and <tfoot> tags
```



The HTML5 markup defines additional elements for describing tables. These are <thead>, , <tfoot>, and they are containers for rows describing table header, table body, and table footer, respectively. The easiest way to understand them is to take a look at a sample.

So, examine Listing 3-18; it describes a table using these elements.

```
Listing 3-18: Using <thead>,  and <tfoot> tags #
```

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
  <title>Table with header and footer</title>
  <style>
    body {
```

```
font-family: Verdana, Arial, sans-serif;
  table {
   border-collapse: collapse;
  th, td {
   padding: 4px 8px;
   border: 1px solid dimgray;
  th, tfoot td {
   background-color: navy;
    color: white;
   text-align: left;
  tr:nth-child(odd) {
    background-color: lightblue;
 </style>
</head>
<body>
 OfficeResult
  </thead>
  North3.28
   East11.23
    South6.37
    \tr>\td>\td>10.51
  <tfoot>
    Sum31.39
 </body>
</html>
```

As you can see, this definition separates the table rows (

 constitute the header, body, and footer of the table. They work as simple containers for rows and they provide hooks for styling.

When you display this page in the browser, you can definitely distinguish the sections of the table, as shown in the image below:



Frankly, you do not need these new tags to provide this appearance, you can set up styles that provide the same results.

However, using these semantic containers, you can provide enhanced behavior to your tables, as you will learn in the next exercise.