```html
1   <!DOCTYPE HTML>
2   <HTML>
3   <HEAD>
4   <meta charset="utf-8">
5   <TITLE>Working with Tables</TITLE>
6   <LINK REL="stylesheet" TYPE="text/css" HREF="mystyle.css">
7   </HEAD>
8   <BODY>
9
10  <H1>Working with Tables</H1>
11  <IMG SRC="html.jpg" WIDTH="100" HEIGHT="100" ALT="html.jpg image"
     CLASS="imageleftborder">
12
13  <P>Tables offer a unique way to fold data in a tabular format. With the advent of a
     Web pages, developers quickly took advantages of table structure to help with
     complicated page layouts. Although CSS now allows users to create layouts of tables,
     HTML tables are still a popular way to organize and present Web page data and images.
     Before you start the task of creating any kind of table, whether it is strictly for
     data or to control the page layout, stop and sketch out what you want the table to
     look like and what type of data you want each cell to hold. A little planning
     beforehand can help you build your table faster and more accurately using the HTML
     coding.</P>
14
15  <TABLE BORDER="1">
16
17  <TR>
18          <TH>Table Structure</TH>
19          <TH>Traditional Tables</TH>
20          <TH>Presentation Tables</TH>
21  </TR>
22
23  <TR>
24  <TD CLASS="tablealign" >Every table is built on a basic structure of a square
     containing for borders. Within the table intersecting columns and rows create cells
     to hold data. Each cell is also surrounded by four borders.
25  You can resize various borders in a table to increase the size of cells. Borders may
     or may not be visible in the table structure as it appears on the Web page.</TD>
26
27  <TD CLASS="tablealign" >You can use traditional tables on Web page to present data in
     a tabular format. For example, you might insert a table to hold a list of products
     and prices, or display a roster of classes. One way to create a traditional table is
     to define a set width and depth for the table. When you define an exact size for a
     table, a user cannot resize the table; the table appears, just as it was created</TD>
28
29  <TD CLASS="tablealign">You can use a presentation-style table to showcase your data
     more dynamically. Instead of defining an exact size, you can specify a table size
     using percentages. Whenever the user resizes his or her browser window, the table
     resizes as well. This allows for more "liquid" layout. This type of good for page
     layouts as well as regular data tables.</TD>
30
31  </TR>
32
33  </TABLE>
```

```html
34
35    <BR>
36    <BR>
37
38    <TABLE BORDER="1" CLASS="tableformat">
39    <TR>
40            <TH COLSPAN="2">HTML Tags for Table Elements</TH>
41    </TR>
42
43    <TR>
44            <TH>Syntax</TH>
45            <TH>Description</TH>
46    </TR>
47    <TR>
48            <TD>&lt;TABLE&gt;...&lt;/TABLE&gt;</TD>
49            <TD>Defines the table component</TD>
50    </TR>
51    <TR>
52            <TD>&lt;TR&gt;...&lt;/TR&gt;</TD>
53            <TD>Defines a table row</TD>
54    </TR>
55    <TR>
56            <TD>&lt;TD&gt;...&lt;/TD&gt;</TD>
57            <TD>Defines the table data or cell content</TD>
58    </TR>
59    <TR>
60            <TD>&lt;TH&gt;...&lt;/TH&gt;</TD>
61            <TD>Defines a header cell in a table</TD>
62    </TR>
63    <TR>
64            <TD>&lt;CAPTION&gt;...&lt;/CAPTION&gt;</TD>
65            <TD>Defines a table caption</TD>
66    </TR>
67
68    </TABLE>
69
70    <BR>
71    <BR>
72
73    <H2><A ID="Steps">Steps in adding and formatting tables in your HTML document:</A></H2>
74    <OL>
75    <LI><A HREF="#Item1">Add a Table</A></LI>
76    <LI><A HREF="#Item2">Assign a Table Border</A></LI>
77    <LI><A HREF="#Item3">Adjust Cell Padding and Spacing</A></LI>
78    <LI><A HREF="#Item4">Adjust Cell Width and Height</A></LI>
79    <LI><A HREF="#Item5">Add Column Labels</A></LI>
80    <LI><A HREF="#Item6">Create Newspaper Style Columns</A></LI>
81    <LI><A HREF="#Item7">Add a Table Header</A></LI>
82    <LI><A HREF="#Item8">Add a Table Caption</A></LI>
83    <LI><A HREF="#Item9">Control Which Borders to Display</A></LI>
84    <LI><A HREF="#Item10">Adjust the Table Size</A></LI>
85    <LI><A HREF="#Item11">Span Cells Across Columns and Rows</A></LI>
86    </OL>
```

```html
<DIV CLASS="content">

<H2><A ID="Item1">1. Add a Table</A></H2>
<P>You can insert a table onto your page to organize or control the entire page
 layout. Tables offer a manageable structure for creating a layout for your page. You
 can assign different page elements to different cells to control the positioning of
 elements on the page. Cells can hold text data, images and other Web page
 elements.</P>

<H2><A ID="Item2">2. Assign a Table Border</A></H2>
<P>You can use table borders to make your cells easier to distinguish and give the
 table more structure on a page. A table border is simply a line that appears around a
 table as well as around each cell within the table. By default, a table does not have
 an actual border unless you specify one. You can use the <B>BORDER</B> attribute to
 turn table borders on or off. When you set a border thickness, it applies only to the
 outer edge of the table, not to the cells within the table. Border thickness is
 measured in pixels. Borders appear gray unless you specify a color.</P>

<H2><A ID="Item3">3.Adjust Cell Padding and Spacing</A></H2>
<P>You can use padding to add space between the border and the contents of a cell. You
 can use spacing to increase the border size or width between cells. Padding and
 spacing size is measured in pixels. You can control the positioning of a table on
 your Web page using the <B>ALIGN</B> attribute. You can use the ALIGN attribute to
 center a table, or align it or the right or left sides of the page. The ALIGN
 attribute also determines the way in which text wraps around your table element. For
 example, if you align the table to the right, text wraps around the left side of the
 table</P>

<H2><A ID="Item4">4. Adjust Cell Width and Height</A></H2>
<P>You can control the width of a cell using the <B>WIDTH</B> attribute and the height
 of a cell using the <B>HEIGHT</B> attribute. For greater control, you can specify a
 width based on a percentage of the browser window, or you can set an exact number of
 pixels. You can also control the depth of a cell using the <B>HEIGHT</B> attribute.
 Typically, the content of the cell determines the cell's width. For example, if the
 cell contains a long line of text, the cell appears wide enough in the browser window
 to hold all the text in the cell.</P>

<H2><A ID="Item5">5. Add Column Labels</A></H2>
<P>If you are building a table to populate with data, you can add labels, also called
 headers, to the top of each column to identify column contents. Any time you want to
 make your cell text bold and centered, you can use the <B>&lt;TH&gt;</B> tag. For
 example, if your table lists products and prices, column headers might include labels
 such as Product Number, Product Name, and Price. Column headers appear in bold type
 and are centered within each cell. You can also give your table a title using the
 same <B>&lt;TH&gt;</B> tag..</P>

<H2><A ID="Item6">6. Create Newspaper Style Columns</A></H2>
<P>You can use the table format to present columns of text on your Web page, much like
 a newspaper. For example, you may want to present your text in a two-column or three-
 column format. Paragraphs of text are contained within each column. You can use the
 vertical alignment attribute to make each column align at the top of the table.</P>
```

```html
107
108   <H2><A ID="Item7">7. Add a Table Header</A></H2>
109   <P>You can add a table header to the top of the table to give your table a title row.
       Text you type as a table header appears bold and centered. Table headers can help
       identify the content or purpose of a data table.</P>
110
111   <H2><A ID="Item8">8. Add a Table Caption</A></H2>
112   <P>You can add a caption to your table to help users identify the information
       contained within the table. Table captions can appear at the top or bottom of the
       table. By default, captions appear above the table unless you specify another
       alignment attribute. Captions always appear as a separate line of text from the
       table.</P>
113
114   <H2><A ID="Item9">9. Control Which Borders to Display</A></H2>
115   <P>Ordinarily when you assign a border to a table, it surrounds the outside of the
       table as well as separates each cell. You can control which internal and external
       borders appear in your table using the <B>FRAME</B> attribute. For example, you can
       turn off the display the entire right side of the table without a border. By
       controlling which borders appear, you can create a custom table.</P>
116
117   <H2><A ID="Item10">10. Adjust the Table Size</A></H2>
118   <P>When setting a size in pixels, set the value to 600 pixels or less to ensure the
       table fits on the screen. If you prefer a more flexible table, set the size in
       percentages.  This allows the table to be resized along with any resizing of the
       browser window. You can control the exact size of the table using the <B>WIDTH</B>
       and <B>HEIGHT</B> attributes in the <B>&lt;TABLE&gt;</B> tag. You can specify a table
       size in pixels or set the size as a percentage of the browser window.</P>
119
120   <H2><A ID="Item11">11. Span Cells Across Columns and Rows</A></H2>
121   <P>You can create a large cell in your table by spanning the cell across two or more
       columns or rows. Spanning cells, also called merging cells, allows you to create
       unique cell structures within your tables For example, you might include a large cell
       across the top of a table to hold a heading or an image.</P>
122
123   <H5><A HREF="#Steps" TARGET="_self">Go to top</A></H5>
124
125   </DIV>
126
127   <H5>Source: Simplified Creating Web Pages with HTML 3rd Edition by Sherry Willard
       Kinkoph</H5>
128
129   </BODY>
130   </HTML>
```