

**COMSC-030**

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**Web Site Development-  
Part 1**



**Part-Time Instructor: Joenil Mistal**

# Lecture 8

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## 8

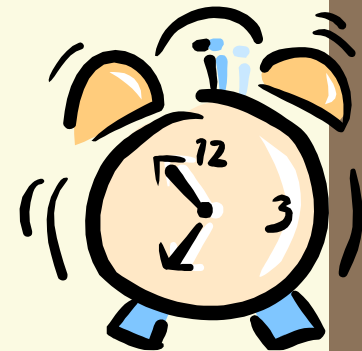
## Working with Tables

Are you looking for a method to organize data on a page?  
Need a way to control our page layout? Tables can help. This  
chapter shows you how to use tables as receptacles for  
different types of data.

# Lecture 8 Topics: Working with Tables

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- Understanding Table Structure
- Add a Table
- Assign a Table Border
- Adjust Cell Padding and Spacing
- Adjust Cell Width and Height
- Add Column Labels
- Create Newspaper-Style Columns
- Add a Table Header
- Add a Table Caption
- Control Which Borders to Display
- Adjust the Table Size
- Span Cells Across Columns and Rows



# Understanding Table Structure

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- 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.

# Understanding Table Structure

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## Table Structure

- 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.
- 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.

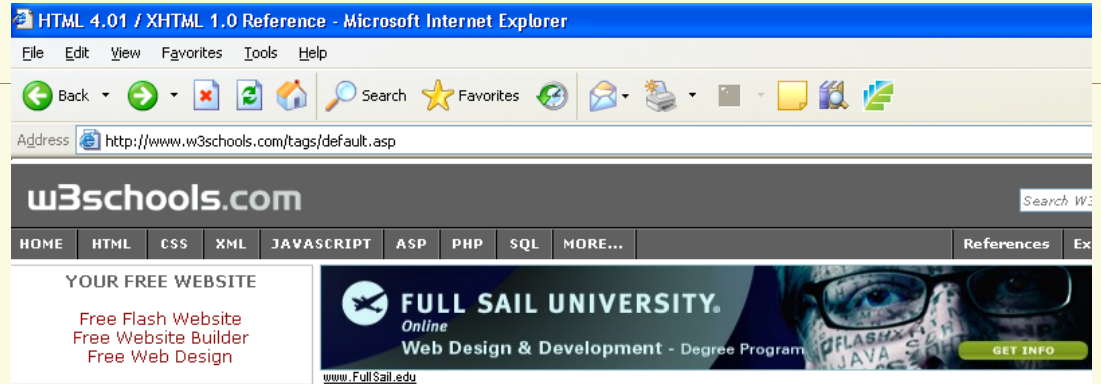
# Understanding Table Structure

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## Traditional Tables

- 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

# Understanding Table Structure



HTML Reference  
HTML by Alphabet  
HTML by Function  
HTML Attributes  
HTML Events  
HTML Valid DTDs  
HTML Colornames  
HTML Colorpicker  
HTML Colormixer  
HTML Character Sets  
HTML ASCII  
HTML ISO-8859-1  
HTML Symbols  
HTML URL Encode  
HTML Lang Codes  
HTTP Messages

HTML Tags  
<!-->  
<!DOCTYPE>  
<a>  
<abbr>  
<acronym>  
<address>  
<applet>  
<area />  
<b>  
<base />  
<basefont />  
<bdo>  
<big>  
<blockquote>  
<body>  
<br />  
<button>  
<caption>  
<center>  
<nite>

Traditional  
Tables

## HTML 4.01 / XHTML 1.0 Reference

« W3Schools Home

Next Reference »

### Ordered Alphabetically

DTD: indicates in which [HTML 4.01 / XHTML 1.0 DTD](#) the tag is allowed. S=Strict, T=Transitional, and F=Frameset

| Tag                                | Description  | DTD |
|------------------------------------|--|-----|
| <a href="#">&lt;!--...--&gt;</a>   | Defines a comment  | STF |
| <a href="#">&lt;!DOCTYPE&gt;</a>   | Defines the document type  | STF |
| <a href="#">&lt;a&gt;</a>          | Defines an anchor  | STF |
| <a href="#">&lt;abbr&gt;</a>       | Defines an abbreviation  | STF |
| <a href="#">&lt;acronym&gt;</a>    | Defines an acronym   | STF |
| <a href="#">&lt;address&gt;</a>    | Defines contact information for the author/owner of a document                   | STF |
| <a href="#">&lt;applet&gt;</a>     | <b>Deprecated.</b> Defines an embedded applet                                    | TF  |
| <a href="#">&lt;area /&gt;</a>     | Defines an area inside an image-map  | STF |
| <a href="#">&lt;b&gt;</a>          | Defines bold text  | STF |
| <a href="#">&lt;base /&gt;</a>     | Defines a default address or a default target for all links on a page            | STF |
| <a href="#">&lt;basefont /&gt;</a> | <b>Deprecated.</b> Defines a default font, color, or size for the text in a page | TF  |
| <a href="#">&lt;bdo&gt;</a>        | Defines the text direction   | STF |
| <a href="#">&lt;big&gt;</a>        | Defines big text   | STF |
| <a href="#">&lt;blockquote&gt;</a> | Defines a long quotation   | STF |
| <a href="#">&lt;body&gt;</a>       | Defines the document's body  | STF |
| <a href="#">&lt;br /&gt;</a>       | Defines a single line break  | STF |

# Understanding Table Structure

## Tabular Table

KAISER PERMANENTE® San Rafael Medical Center

Motivation, information, and myth busting

| About Us   | Our Services  | Thrive   |
|--|---|--|
|   |   |   |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <a href="#">Construction Updates</a></li><li>• <a href="#">About Kaiser San Rafael</a></li><li>• <a href="#">Our Story</a></li><li>• <a href="#">Current News</a></li><li>• <a href="#">Temas sobre la salud</a></li><li>• <a href="#">Community Benefit Grant Program</a></li></ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <a href="#">Flu Shot Information</a></li><li>• <a href="#">Locations</a></li><li>• <a href="#">Departments</a></li><li>• <a href="#">Health Education</a></li><li>• <a href="#">New Members</a></li><li>• <a href="#">Choose Your PCP</a></li><li>• <a href="#">E-mail your doctor</a></li><li>• <a href="#">View your doctor's home page</a></li><li>• <a href="#">Make a routine appointment</a></li><li>• <a href="#">Refill your prescription</a></li><li>• <a href="#">Health information in Spanish</a></li></ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <a href="#">Healthy living</a></li><li>• <a href="#">Vida sana</a></li><li>• <a href="#">Recipes for good health</a></li><li>• <a href="#">Quit smoking</a></li><li>• <a href="#">Cold and flu</a></li><li>• <a href="#">Relax and listen</a></li><li>• <a href="#">Health Classes</a></li><li>• <a href="#">Health encyclopedia</a></li><li>• <a href="#">Drug encyclopedia</a></li><li>• <a href="#">Natural Medicines Database</a></li><li>• <a href="#">Featured Health Topics</a></li></ul> |
|  |   |  |

Table Properties: Rows: 6, W: 801 pixels, CellPad: 0, Align: Center, Class: None, Cols: 7, H: pixels, CellSpace: 0, Border: 0

# Understanding Table Structure

## Tabular Tables

The screenshot shows the Kaiser Permanente Santa Rosa Medical Center website. At the top, there is a navigation bar with links for Exercise, Nutrition, Relaxation, Lose Weight, and Mental Health. Below this is a main navigation menu with links for Home, Doctors, Departments, Healthy Living, News & Events, About Us, Contact Us, and Join. The main content area is divided into several sections:

- Health News:** A blue sidebar containing text about HPV vaccine studies and two blog posts: "Well Blog: Simple Summer Fries with Summer Vegetables" and "Well Blog: The Urban Athlete Takes on Triathlons".
- Health Talks Online:** A banner for a "Healthy Weight Webinar Wellness Coach" featuring four healthcare professionals.
- My Health Manager:** A pink banner with a photo of two women looking at a laptop, with the text "Sign up for Free".
- Classes + Resources for a Healthy You:** A blue banner with a photo of a person holding a yellow plate.
- Flu Clinic 2011:** A green banner with a photo of an elderly couple.
- 2011 Women's Night Out:** A dark blue banner with a crescent moon and the text "Learn More >".
- Search:** A search bar with a "Search" button.
- Footer/Utility:** A light blue section with links for "Your Doctor", "Your Secure Mailbox", "Your Appointments", "Your Prescriptions", "Your Kaiser Membership", and "Join Kaiser".

Red brackets on the left side of the page group these sections into a tabular structure, indicating how they are organized in a grid.

# Understanding Table Structure

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## Presentation Tables

- 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.

# Understanding Table Structure

## Presentation Tables

The screenshot displays a web browser window with a table-based layout. The table is divided into several sections:

- Header Row (Blue background):** Contains the logo "Joe's tiny diner" on the left and the text "Breakfast \* Lunch \* Dinner \* Open 24 Hours \* San Francisco, CA" on the right. A red bracket highlights this row.
- Navigation Column (Orange background):** Contains a vertical list of links: "Link One", "Link Two", "Link Three", "Link Four", "Link Five", and "Link Six".
- Main Content Area:** Contains the headline "This is the Headline" followed by two paragraphs of random text. Below the text is a footer with copyright information and navigation links: "Copyright © 2006 Joe's Tiny Diner | [Home](#) | [Site Map](#) | [Privacy Policy](#) | [Contact](#)". At the bottom of the content area is a row of five images of white SUVs.

The browser's status bar at the bottom shows the following information: "100% (873)", "874 x 546", "10K / 2 sec", and "Western European". The "PROPERTIES" panel at the bottom of the browser window shows the following settings for the selected table:

|       |        |         |             |               |                |
|-------|--------|---------|-------------|---------------|----------------|
| Table | Rows 1 | W 100 % | CellPad 0   | Align Default | Class toptable |
|       | Cols 3 |         | CellSpace 0 | Border 0      |                |

# Understanding Table Structure

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## Cell Spanning

- Cell can span **two or more columns** or rows to form bigger containers for data.
- For example, a table may include cell at the top that spans multiple columns across the table, or a cell that spans down across several rows.
- When you span cells in a table, you add or delete interior cell walls to create a larger cell.

# Understanding Table Structure

## Cell Spanning

The screenshot shows a web page layout with a table structure. The table has 2 rows and 2 columns. The top-left cell contains a banner for 'Health Talks Online' with a photo of four people. The top-right cell contains a banner for 'My Health Manager' with a photo of two women at a laptop. The bottom-left cell contains a banner for 'Classes + Resources for a Healthy You' with a photo of a person on a golf course. The bottom-right cell contains a banner for '2011 Women's Night Out' with a photo of a couple and a 'Learn More >' link. A red bracket highlights the 2x2 grid, and a red arrow points from the 'Cell Spanning' text to the table structure.

Health Talks Online  
Healthy Weight Webinar  
Wellness Coach

My Health Manager

Classes + Resources  
for a Healthy You

Sign up for Free

Flu Clinic  
2011

2011  
Women's  
Night Out

Learn More >

```
<body.sidebar-left> <div#content-wrap> <div#fpcontent> <div.node#node-1> <table#fp> <tr> <td> <table#fpfeatures>
```

Properties

Table Id: fpfeature, Rows: 3, Cols: 3, W: pixels, H: pixels, CellPad: , CellSpace: , Border: , Bg color: , Bg Image: , Bdr color: , Align: Default, Class: None

# Understanding Table Structure

## Table Elements

- The building blocks of HTML tables are the following:

| Type | Syntax                 | Description                            |
|------|------------------------|--|
| Tag  | <TABLE>.... </TABLE>   | Defines the table component            |
| Tag  | <TR>.... </TR>         | Defines a table row                    |
| Tag  | <TD>....</TD>          | Defines the table data or cell content |
| Tag  | <TH>....</TH>          | Defines a header cell in a table       |
| Tag  | <CAPTION>...</CAPTION> | Defines a table caption                |

HTML 4.0 Tag Reference: <http://www.w3schools.com/tags/default.asp>

# Understanding Table Structure

## Preparing for a Table

- 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.

|     |                      |  |
|-----|----------------------|--|
| Tag | <TABLE>.... </TABLE> | Defines the table component            |
| Tag | <TR>.... </TR>       | Defines a table row                    |
| Tag | <TD>....</TD>        | Defines the table data or cell content |

# Adding a Table

- 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.

| Type | Syntax               | Description                            |
|------|----------------------|--|
| Tag  | <TABLE>.... </TABLE> | Defines the table component            |
| Tag  | <TR>.... </TR>       | Defines a table row                    |
| Tag  | <TD>....</TD>        | Defines the table data or cell content |

# Adding a Table

## Add a Table

1. Type **<TABLE>** where you want to insert a table.
2. TYPE **<TR>** to start the first row in the table.

To make the tag easier to distinguish between rows, type each row tag on a new line.

3. Type **<TD>** for the first cell you want to create.
4. Type the cell data

Note: If you want your first row to include column labels, you can use the **<TH>** tag instead of **<TD>**. See the section “Add Column Labels” to learn more.

5. Type **</TD>** to complete the cell.

# Adding a Table



## Add a Table

```
1 <TABLE BORDER="1" BORDERCOLOR="maroon" CELLPADDING="5" CELLSPACING="0" WIDTH="600" HEIGHT="200">  
  <CAPTION>Key Elements of an HTML Document</CAPTION>  
  <TR>  
    <TH COLSPAN="2">Basic HTML Tags</TH>  
  </TR>  
  <TR>  
    <TH>Syntax</TH> 4  
    <TH>Description</TH>  
  </TR>  
  <TR> 2  
    <TD>&lt;HTML&gt;...&lt;/HTML&gt;</TD> 5  
    <TD>Defines an HTML document</TD>  
  </TR>  
  <TR>  
    <TD>&lt;HEAD&gt;...&lt;/HEAD&gt;</TD>  
    <TD>Defines information about the document</TD>  
  </TR>  
  <TR>  
    <TD>&lt;TITLE&gt;...&lt;/TITLE&gt;</TD>  
    <TD>Defines the title of a document</TD>  
  </TR>  
  <TR>  
    <TD>&lt;BODY&gt;...&lt;/BODY&gt;</TD>  
    <TD>Defines a document's body</TD>  
  </TR>  
</TABLE>
```

# Adding a Table

## Add a Table

6. Repeat steps 3 to 5 to add additional cells.

To make it easier to distinguish between cells, you can place each cell on a new line in your HTML document.

7. Type `</TR>` at the end of the first row.

8. Continue adding rows and cell data as needed.

9. Type `</TABLE>` at the end of the table data.

Note: The `</TABLE>` tag is not an optional tag. Netscape Navigator does not display a table without the tag.

# Adding a Table



## Add a Table

```
<TABLE BORDER="1" BORDERCOLOR="maroon" CELLPADDING="5" CELLSPACING="0" WIDTH="600" HEIGHT="200">
<CAPTION>Key Elements of an HTML Document</CAPTION>
<TR>
  <TH COLSPAN="2">Basic HTML Tags</TH>
</TR>
<TR>
  <TH>Syntax</TH>
  <TH>Description</TH>
</TR>
<TR>
  <TD>&lt;HTML&gt;...&lt;/HTML&gt;</TD>
  <TD>Defines an HTML document</TD>
</TR>
<TR>
  <TD>&lt;HEAD&gt;...&lt;/HEAD&gt;</TD>
  <TD>Defines information about the document</TD>
</TR>
<TR>
  <TD>&lt;TITLE&gt;...&lt;/TITLE&gt;</TD>
  <TD>Defines the title of a document</TD>
</TR>
<TR>
  <TD>&lt;BODY&gt;...&lt;/BODY&gt;</TD>
  <TD>Defines a document's body</TD>
</TR>
</TABLE>
```

Diagram annotations: Red arrows point to specific parts of the code. Arrow 6 points to the second cell of the first data row. Arrow 7 points to the closing tag of the first data row. Arrow 8 points to the second cell of the second data row. Arrow 9 points to the closing tag of the table.



# Adding a Table

## How do set an exact size for a table?

- If you want your table to appear in a set width, you can measure how wide the table should be on the page, and then divide the value by how wide you want each column.
- For best results do not set your table width any wider than 600 pixels to ensure the table is viewable at lower screen resolutions.
- See the section “Adjust the Table Size’ to learn how to write HTML coding for an exact width using pixels or percentages.



# Adding a Table

## What is the best procedure for building a table?

- Before you type up your table coding, it is helpful to **draw it out on paper** first to organize the cell contents, designate column headers and rows and determine a general layout and size of a table.
- When you are ready to enter the table coding, start with a skeleton of the page, typing just the tags to define the table structure, including the number of rows and columns.
- You can check the structure in a Web browser to see how it looks, and then return to your editor and start filling in the actual cell data.

# Adding a Table Border

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- 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 **BORDER** attribute to turn table borders on or off.

# Adding a Table Border

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- 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.

# Adding a Table Border



## Add a Table Border

1. In the **<TABLE>** tag, type **BORDER="?"** , replacing the ? with the value for the border thickness you want to set
2. Note: To set a border color, type **BORDER="?"** in the **<TABLE>** tag, replacing the ? with the color value you want to apply.

# Adding a Table Border



## Add a Table Border

```
<HTML>
<HEAD>
<TITLE>Understanding HTML Document Structure</TITLE>
<LINK REL="stylesheet" TYPE="text/css" HREF="mystyle.css">
</HEAD>
<BODY>

<H1>HTML Document Structure</H1>
<P>An HTML document is built on key elements that define a page's structure. Although every HTML page differs in content and layout, the underlying structure remains the same. Understanding the basic structure of a document can help you understand how to build and improve your own HTML page.</P>

<TABLE BORDER="1" BORDERCOLOR="maroon" CELLPADDING="5" CELLSPACING="0" WIDTH="600" HEIGHT="200" BGCOLOR="white">
<CAPTION>Key Elements of an HTML Document</CAPTION>
<TR>
  <TH COLSPAN="2">Basic HTML Tags</TH>
</TR>
<TR>
  <TH>Syntax</TH>
  <TH>Description</TH>
</TR>
<TR>
  <TD>&lt;HTML&gt...&lt;/HTML&gt</TD>
  <TD>Defines an HTML document</TD>
</TR>
<TR>
  <TD>&lt;HEAD&gt...&lt;/HEAD&gt</TD>
  <TD>Defines information about the document</TD>
</TR>
<TR>
  <TD>&lt;TITLE&gt...&lt;/TITLE&gt</TD>
  <TD>Defines the title of a document</TD>
</TR>
<TR>
  <TD>&lt;BODY&gt...&lt;/BODY&gt</TD>
  <TD>Defines a document's body</TD>
</TR>
</TABLE>
```



# Adding a Table Border

Can you specify a border style with a style sheet?

- Yes. In your style sheet, type TABLE or TD, or the selector denotes the portion of the table to which you want to apply a border.
- Then type **{BORDER: VALUE}** with the BORDER defining the border property and VALUE defining the border type.



# Adding a Table Border

**Do I need to add borders if I am using a table as layout for my Web page?**

- No. It's not a good idea to invoke the BORDER attribute for table layouts.
- With a layout, you want the table structure to define different sections of the page.
- If you assign a border, it adds a border to every section, which can distract from your page content.

# Adjust Cell Padding and Spacing

---

- 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**.

# Adjust Cell Padding and Spacing (pg 134)



## Set Cell Padding

1. In the `<TABLE>` tag, type **CELLPADDING="?"**, replacing the ? with the pixel value you want to assign.

# Adjust Cell Padding and Spacing



## Set Cell Padding

```
<HTML>
<HEAD>
<TITLE>Understanding HTML Document Structure</TITLE>
<LINK REL="stylesheet" TYPE="text/css" HREF="mystyle.css">
</HEAD>
<BODY>
```

```
<H1>HTML Document Structure</H1>
```

<P>An HTML documents are built on key elements that define a page's structure. Although every HTML page differs in content and layout, the underlying structure remains the same. Understanding the basic structure of a document can help you understand how to build and improve your own HTML page.</P>

```
<TABLE BORDER="1" BORDERCOLOR="maroon" CELLPADDING="5" CELLSPACING="0" WIDTH="600" HEIGHT="200" BGCOLOR="white">
<CAPTION>Key Elements of an HTML Document</CAPTION>
```

```
<TR>
  <TH COLSPAN="2">Basic HTML Tags</TH>
```

```
</TR>
```

```
<TR>
```

```
  <TH>Syntax</TH>
```

```
  <TH>Description</TH>
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```
</TR>
```

```
<TR>
```

```
  <TD>&lt;HTML&gt...&lt;/HTML&gt</TD>
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  <TD>Defines an HTML document</TD>
```

```
</TR>
```

```
<TR>
```

```
  <TD>&lt;HEAD&gt...&lt;/HEAD&gt</TD>
```

```
  <TD>Defines information about the document</TD>
```

```
</TR>
```

```
<TR>
```

```
  <TD>&lt;TITLE&gt...&lt;/TITLE&gt</TD>
```

```
  <TD>Defines the title of a document</TD>
```

```
</TR>
```

```
<TR>
```

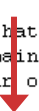
```
  <TD>&lt;BODY&gt...&lt;/BODY&gt</TD>
```

```
  <TD>Defines a document's body</TD>
```

```
</TR>
```

```
</TABLE>
```

1



# Adjust Cell Padding and Spacing



## Set Cell Spacing

1. In the **<TABLE>** tag, type **CELLSPACING = “?”**, replace the ? with the pixel value you want to assign.

# Adjust Cell Padding and Spacing



## Set Cell Spacing

```
<HTML>
<HEAD>
<TITLE>Understanding HTML Document Structure</TITLE>
<LINK REL="stylesheet" TYPE="text/css" HREF="mystyle.css">
</HEAD>
<BODY>

<H1>HTML Document Structure</H1>
<P>An HTML documents are built on key elements that define a page's structure. Although every HTML page differs in content and layout, the underlying structure remains the same. Understanding the basic structure of a document can help you understand how to build and improve your own HTML page.</P>

<TABLE BORDER="1" BORDERCOLOR="maroon" CELLPADDING="5" CELLSPACING="0" WIDTH="600" HEIGHT="200" BGCOLOR="white">
<CAPTION>Key Elements of an HTML Document</CAPTION>
<TR>
  <TH COLSPAN="2">Basic HTML Tags</TH>
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<TR>
  <TD>&lt;TITLE&gt...&lt;/TITLE&gt</TD>
  <TD>Defines the title of a document</TD>
</TR>
<TR>
  <TD>&lt;BODY&gt...&lt;/BODY&gt</TD>
  <TD>Defines a document's body</TD>
</TR>
</TABLE>
```

1

# Adjust Cell Padding and Spacing



What happens if I set the spacing and padding values to 0?

- If you set the `CELLSPACING` and **`CELLPADDING`** values to 0, the browser removes any spacing or padding between the cells.
- You may use this technique to make two images in two cells appear to be a part of one image
- You can set the `BORDER` attribute to – as well to remove the border between cells.

# Adjust Cell Padding and Spacing



## How do I control the alignment of a table on a page?

- You can control the positioning of a table on your Web page using the **ALIGN** attribute.
- You can use the **ALIGN** attribute to center a table, or align it on 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.

# Adjust Cell Width and Height

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- You can control the width of a cell using the **WIDTH** attribute and the height of a cell using the **HEIGHT** 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 **HEIGHT** attribute.

# Adjust Cell Width and Height

---

- 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.

# Adjust Cell Width and Height



## Set Cell Width

1. In the `<TD>` tag, type **WIDTH="?"** , replacing ? with the value or percentage you wan to set for the cell.

Note: To set the same cell width for the entire table, type the **WIDTH** attribute within the `<TABLE>` tag.

# Adjust Cell Width and Height



## Set Cell Width

```
<TABLE BORDER="1" BORDERCOLOR="maroon" CELLPADDING="5" CELLSPACING="0" WIDTH="600" HEIGHT="200" BGCOLOR="white">
<CAPTION>Key Elements of an HTML Document</CAPTION>
<TR>
  <TH COLSPAN="2">Basic HTML Tags</TH>
</TR>
<TR>
  <TH>Syntax</TH>
  <TH>Description</TH>
</TR>
<TR>
  <TD WIDTH="200">&lt;HTML&gt;...&lt;/HTML&gt;</TD>
  <TD>Defines an HTML document</TD>
</TR>
<TR>
  <TD>&lt;HEAD&gt;...&lt;/HEAD&gt;</TD>
  <TD>Defines information about the document</TD>
</TR>
<TR>
  <TD>&lt;TITLE&gt;...&lt;/TITLE&gt;</TD>
  <TD>Defines the title of a document</TD>
</TR>
<TR>
  <TD>&lt;BODY&gt;...&lt;/BODY&gt;</TD>
  <TD>Defines a document's body</TD>
</TR>
</TABLE>
```

A red number '1' is positioned above a red arrow that points downwards from the `<TH>Syntax</TH>` line to the `<TD WIDTH="200">` attribute in the first data row of the table.

# Adjust Cell Width and Height



## Set Cell Height

1. In the `<TD>` tag, type **HEIGHT= “?”**, replacing the ? with the pixel value or percentage you want to set for the cell.

Note: To set the height for the entire table, type the **HEIGHT** attribute within the `<TABLE>` tag.

# Adjust Cell Width and Height



## Which is more important, setting cell height or setting cell width?

- Setting the **cell width is more important** than setting the cell height.
- The content of your cells typically define the height of the cell.
- You may never need to assign a cell height.
- Technically, the HEIGHT attribute is not normally associated with the <TABLE> tags.
- Some browsers do not support the attribute in tables, and as such, unpredictable results may occur when displaying the table in the browser window.

# Adjust Cell Width and Height



## Can I set the width for a single cell and not affect the other cells?

- When you change the width of a cell, all the cells in the same column adjust to the same width.
- If you want one cell to span across one or more columns, you can use another set of codes to control the individual cell width.

# Add Column Labels

---

- 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 **<TH>** 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 **<TH>** tag.

# Add Column Labels



## Add Column Labels

1. After the `<TR>` tag for the row you want to use as column labels, type `<TH>`.

Note: See the section “Add a Table” to learn how to create a basic table.

2. Type the first column label text.
3. Type `</TH>` at the end of the label.
4. Repeat steps 1 to 3 to add as many column labels as you need, ending the row with `</TR>` tag.

# Add Column Labels



## Add Column Labels

```
<TABLE BORDER="1" BORDERCOLOR="maroon" CELLPADDING="5" CELLSPACING="0" WIDTH="600" HEIGHT="200">
<CAPTION>Key Elements of an HTML Document</CAPTION>
<TR>
  <TH COLSPAN="2">Basic HTML Tags</TH>
</TR>
<TR>
  <TH>Syntax</TH>
  <TH>Description</TH>
</TR>
<TR>
  <TD>&lt;HTML&gt;...&lt;/HTML&gt;</TD>
  <TD>Defines an HTML document</TD>
</TR>
<TR>
  <TD>&lt;HEAD&gt;...&lt;/HEAD&gt;</TD>
  <TD>Defines information about the document</TD>
</TR>
<TR>
  <TD>&lt;TITLE&gt;...&lt;/TITLE&gt;</TD>
  <TD>Defines the title of a document</TD>
</TR>
<TR>
  <TD>&lt;BODY&gt;...&lt;/BODY&gt;</TD>
  <TD>Defines a document's body</TD>
</TR>
</TABLE>
```

Diagram annotations: A red number '2' is placed above the `<TH COLSPAN="2">` tag with a downward arrow pointing to the `<TH>Syntax</TH>` tag. A red number '3' is placed to the right of the `<TH>Syntax</TH>` tag with a leftward arrow pointing to it. A red number '1' is placed to the left of the `<TH>Syntax</TH>` tag with a rightward arrow pointing to it. A red number '4' is placed to the left of the `<TH>Description</TH>` tag with a rightward arrow pointing to it.

# Create Newspaper-Style Columns

---

- 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.

# Create Newspaper-Style Columns



## Create Newspaper-Style Columns

1. Within the `<TR>` and `</TR>` tags, type `<TD VALIGN="top">` to start the first column of text.
2. Type your column text.
3. Type `</TD>` at the end of the text.
4. Repeat steps 2 and 3 to add more columns and text.

# Create Newspaper-Style Columns



## Create Newspaper-Style Columns

```
<TABLE CELLSPACING="7" BORDER="1" FRAME="HSIDES" >
```

```
<TR>
```

```
  <TH>HTML Element</TH>
```

```
  <TH>Document Header</TH>
```

```
  <TH>Title</TH>
```

```
  <TH>Body</TH>
```

```
</TR>
```

```
<TR>
```

```
<TD VALIGN="top">The <B>&lt;HTML&gt;</B> and <B>&lt;/HTML&gt;</B> tags are the main tags used to identify an HTML document. An HTML element is everything from the start tag to the end tag. The start tag is often called the opening tag. The end tag is often called the closing tag. When a browser encounters these tags, it knows that anything within the two tags is part of an HTML document</TD>
```

```
<TD VALIGN="top">You can use the document header to add basic information about your page. The document header tags, <B>&lt;HEAD&gt;</B> and <B>&lt;/HEAD&gt;</B>, follow the &lt;HTML&gt; opening tag. You can use the document header to include title information, metadata and base and script elements.</TD>
```

```
<TD VALIGN="top">You can add a title to your document header to help others identify your page. For example, if you are building a Web page for a business, your company name is a good page title. Web browsers, display the title in the browser window's title bar. You can use the <B>&lt;TITLE&gt;</B> and <B>&lt;/TITLE&gt;</B> tags to define a page title. For best results, keep the title brief and to the point. </TD>
```

```
<TD VALIGN="top">The content of your page, including paragraphs, lists, and images, appears within the body of your HTML document. The body of the document is identified by the <B>&lt;BODY&gt;</B> and <B>&lt;/BODY&gt;</B> tags. Anything you place between these tags appears on the document and in the browser window. The body of the document includes blocks of texts, headings, lists, tables, images and forms. </TD>
```

```
</TR>
```

```
</TABLE>
```

# Add a Table Header

---

- 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.

# Add a Table Header



## Add a Table Header

1. Type `<TH>` at the top of the table.
2. Type the table header text.
3. Type `</TH>` at the end of the header text.

# Add a Table Header



## Add a Table Header

```
<HTML>
<HEAD>
<TITLE>Understanding HTML Document Structure</TITLE>
<LINK REL="stylesheet" TYPE="text/css" HREF="mystyle.css">
</HEAD>
<BODY>
```

```
<H1>HTML Document Structure</H1>
```

**1** An HTML document is built on key elements that define a page's structure. Although every HTML page differs in content and layout, the underlying structure remains the same. Understanding the basic structure of a document can help you understand how to build and improve your own HTML page.

```
<TABLE BORDER="1" BORDERCOLOR="maroon" CELLPADDING="5" CELLSPACING="0" WIDTH="600" HEIGHT="200" BGCOLOR="white">
<CAPTION>Key Elements of an HTML Document</CAPTION>
```

```
<TR>
  <TH COLSPAN="2">Basic HTML Tags</TH>
```

```
</TR>
```

```
<TR>
```

```
  <TH>Syntax</TH>
```

```
  <TH>Description</TH>
```

```
</TR>
```

```
<TR>
```

```
  <TD>&lt;HTML&gt...&lt;/HTML&gt</TD>
```

```
  <TD>Defines an HTML document</TD>
```

```
</TR>
```

```
<TR>
```

```
  <TD>&lt;HEAD&gt...&lt;/HEAD&gt</TD>
```

```
  <TD>Defines information about the document</TD>
```

```
</TR>
```

```
<TR>
```

```
  <TD>&lt;TITLE&gt...&lt;/TITLE&gt</TD>
```

```
  <TD>Defines the title of a document</TD>
```

```
</TR>
```

```
<TR>
```

```
  <TD>&lt;BODY&gt...&lt;/BODY&gt</TD>
```

```
  <TD>Defines a document's body</TD>
```

```
</TR>
```

```
</TABLE>
```

# Add a Table Caption

---

- 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.

# Add a Table Caption



## Add a Table Caption

1. Add a new line directly below the **<TABLE>** tag.
2. Type **<CAPTION>**.

To place the caption below the table, type **ALIGN="bottom"** within the **<CAPTION>** tag.

3. Type the caption text.
4. Type **</CAPTION>** at the end of the caption text.

# Add a Table Caption



## Add a Table Caption

```
<HTML>
<HEAD>
<TITLE>Understanding HTML Document Structure</TITLE>
<LINK REL="stylesheet" TYPE="text/css" HREF="mystyle.css">
</HEAD>
<BODY>

<H1>HTML Document Structure</H1>
<P>An HTML documents are built on key elements that define a page's structure. Although every HTML page differs in content and layout, the underlying structure remains the same. Understanding the basic structure of a document can help you understand how to build and improve your own HTML page.</P>

<TABLE BORDER="1" BORDERCOLOR="maroon" CELLPADDING="5" CELSPACING="0" WIDTH="600" HEIGHT="200" BGCOLOR="white">
<CAPTION>Key Elements of an HTML Document</CAPTION>
<TR>
  <TH COLSPAN="2">Basic HTML Tags</TH>
</TR>
<TR>
  <TH>Syntax</TH>
  <TH>Description</TH>
</TR>
<TR>
  <TD>&lt;HTML&gt...&lt;/HTML&gt</TD>
  <TD>Defines an HTML document</TD>
</TR>
<TR>
  <TD>&lt;HEAD&gt...&lt;/HEAD&gt</TD>
  <TD>Defines infomration about the document</TD>
</TR>
<TR>
  <TD>&lt;TITLE&gt...&lt;/TITLE&gt</TD>
  <TD>Defines the title of a document</TD>
</TR>
<TR>
  <TD>&lt;BODY&gt...&lt;/BODY&gt</TD>
  <TD>Defines a document's body</TD>
</TR>
</TABLE>
```

# Control Which Borders to Display

---

- 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 **FRAME** 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.

# Control Which Borders to Display



## Control External Borders

1. In the **BORDER** attribute for the table, type **FRAME= “?”**, replacing the ? with the value for the border display you want to set

| Value  | Display   |
|--------|---|
| VOID   | No external borders                             |
| ABOVE  | A border above the table                        |
| BELOW  | A border below the table                        |
| RHLRHS | A border on the right side of the table         |
| LHS    | A border on the left side of the table          |
| HSIDES | Borders on the top and bottom of the table      |
| VSIDES | Borders on the left and right side of the table |
| BORDER | Borders on every side of the table (DEFAULT)    |

# Control Which Borders to Display



## Control External Borders

```
<TABLE CELLPADDING="7" BORDER="1" FRAME="HSIDES" >
```

```
<TR>
```

```
  <TH>HTML Element</TH>
```

```
  <TH>Document Header</TH>
```

```
  <TH>Title</TH>
```

```
  <TH>Body</TH>
```

```
</TR>
```

```
<TR>
```

```
<TD VALIGN="top">The <B>&lt;HTML&gt;</B> and <B>&lt;/HTML&gt;</B> tags are the main tags used to identify an HTML document. An HTML element is everything from the start tag to the end tag: The start tag is often called the opening tag. The end tag is often called the closing tag. When a browser encounters these tags, it knows that anything within the two tags is part of an HTML document</TD>
```

```
<TD VALIGN="top">You can use the document header to add basic information about your page. The document header tags, <B>&lt;HEAD&gt;</B> and <B>&lt;/HEAD&gt;</B>, follow the &lt;HTML&gt; opening tag. You can use the document header to include title information, metadata and base and script elements.</TD>
```

```
<TD VALIGN="top">You can add a title to your document header to help others identify your page. For example, if you are building a Web page for a business, your company name is a good page title. Web browsers, display the title in the browser window's title bar. You can use the <B>&lt;TITLE&gt;</B> and <B>&lt;/TITLE&gt;</B> tags to define a page title. For best results, keep the title brief and to the point. </TD>
```

```
<TD VALIGN="top">The content of your page, including paragraphs, lists, and images, appears within the body of your HTML document. The body of the document is identified by the <B>&lt;BODY&gt;</B> and <B>&lt;/BODY&gt;</B> tags. Anything you place between these tags appears on the document and in the browser window. The body of the document includes blocks of texts, headings, lists, tables, images and forms. </TD>
```

```
</TR>
```

```
</TABLE>
```



1

# Control Which Borders to Display



## Control Internal Borders

1. In the **BORDER** attribute for the table, type **FRAME= “?”**, replacing the ? with the value for the border display you want to set

| Value  | Display                                      |
|--------|--|
| NONE   | No internal borders                          |
| COLS   | Borders between columns                      |
| ROWS   | Borders between rows                         |
| GROUPS | Borders between column and row groups        |
| ALL    | Borders throughout the table cells (default) |

# Adjust the Table Size

---

- 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 **WIDTH** and **HEIGHT** attributes in the **<TABLE>** tag.
- You can specify a table size in pixels or set the size as a percentage of the browser window.

# Adjust the Table Size



## Set a Table Size in Pixels

1. In the **<TABLE>** tag, type **WIDTH="?"** , replacing the ? with the pixel value you want to assign.
2. Type a space
3. Type **HEIGHT="?"** , replace the ? with the pixel value you want to assign.

Note: The HEIGHT attribute is not well supported as the WIDTH attribute and may not display properly on all browsers.

# Adjust the Table Size



## Set a Table Size in Pixels

```
<TABLE BORDER="1" BORDERCOLOR="maroon" CELLPADDING="5" CELLSPACING="0" WIDTH="600" HEIGHT="200">
<CAPTION>Key Elements of an HTML Document</CAPTION>
<TR>
  <TH COLSPAN="2">Basic HTML Tags</TH>
</TR>
<TR>
  <TH>Syntax</TH>
  <TH>Description</TH>
</TR>
<TR>
  <TD>&lt;HTML&gt;...&lt;/HTML&gt;</TD>
  <TD>Defines an HTML document</TD>
</TR>
<TR>
  <TD>&lt;HEAD&gt;...&lt;/HEAD&gt;</TD>
  <TD>Defines information about the document</TD>
</TR>
<TR>
  <TD>&lt;TITLE&gt;...&lt;/TITLE&gt;</TD>
  <TD>Defines the title of a document</TD>
</TR>
<TR>
  <TD>&lt;BODY&gt;...&lt;/BODY&gt;</TD>
  <TD>Defines a document's body</TD>
</TR>
</TABLE>
```

Diagram illustrating the table size attributes in the code:

- 1: Points to the `WIDTH="600"` attribute.
- 2: Points to the `HEIGHT="200"` attribute.
- 3: Points to the `HEIGHT="200"` attribute.

# Adjust the Table Size



## Set a Table Size as a Percentage

1. In the **<TABLE>** tag, type **WIDTH="?"** , replace ? with the percentage value you want to assign.

Optionally, you can add a height setting your table needs one by typing **HEIGHT="?"** in the **<TABLE>** tag to set a table height.

Note: The HEIGHT attribute is not well supported as the WIDTH attribute and may not display properly on all browsers.



# Adjust the Table Size

Is it possible to set a table too small for its contents?

- No. If you do accidentally set a size too small for the contents, the browser **ignores** the measurements and tries to make the table fit as to make the table fit as best it can.
- On the other hand, if you set a table too wide, users are forced to scroll to see parts of the table
- For best results, do not make a table wider than 600 pixels.



# Adjust the Table Size

## What size does a browser set my table to if I do not specify an exact width?

- If you don't set a width, the browser automatically determines the width by looking at the **cell contents**.
- It expands the table to fit the longest contents or the edge of the browser window, whichever is reached first.
- Cell text is stretched out until the first line break or end of the paragraph, which can make the table appear off balance.
- To exert control over the table size, you can set a width and add paragraph or line breaks to control the appearance of text within the cells.

# Span Cells Across Columns and Rows

---

- 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.

# Span Cells Across Columns and Rows



## Span Cells Across Columns

1. Click inside the cell tag you want to span.
2. Type **COLSPAN="?"** , replacing the ? with the number of columns you want to span across.

# Span Cells Across Columns and Rows



## Span Cells Across Columns

```
<HTML>
<HEAD>
<TITLE>Understanding HTML Document Structure</TITLE>
<LINK REL="stylesheet" TYPE="text/css" HREF="mystyle.css">
</HEAD>
<BODY>
```

```
<H1>HTML Document Structure</H1>
```

**1** **2**  
**↓** **↓**  
<P>An HTML document is built on key elements that define a page's structure. Although every HTML page differs in content and layout, the underlying structure remains the same. Understanding the basic structure of a document can help you understand how to build and improve your own HTML page.</P>

```
<TABLE BORDER="1" BORDERCOLOR="maroon" CELLPADDING="5" CELLSPACING="0" WIDTH="600" HEIGHT="200" BGCOLOR="white">
<CAPTION>Key Elements of an HTML Document</CAPTION>
<TR>
  <TH COLSPAN="2">Basic HTML Tags</TH>
</TR>
<TR>
  <TH>Syntax</TH>
  <TH>Description</TH>
</TR>
<TR>
  <TD>&lt;HTML&gt...&lt;/HTML&gt</TD>
  <TD>Defines an HTML document</TD>
</TR>
<TR>
  <TD>&lt;HEAD&gt...&lt;/HEAD&gt</TD>
  <TD>Defines information about the document</TD>
</TR>
<TR>
  <TD>&lt;TITLE&gt...&lt;/TITLE&gt</TD>
  <TD>Defines the title of a document</TD>
</TR>
<TR>
  <TD>&lt;BODY&gt...&lt;/BODY&gt</TD>
  <TD>Defines a document's body</TD>
</TR>
</TABLE>
```

# Span Cells Across Columns and Rows



## Span Cells Across Rows

1. Click inside the cell tag you want to span.
2. Type **ROWSPAN**="?" , replacing the ? with the number of rows you want to span across.

# Span Cells Across Columns and Rows



Can I span a cell across columns and rows at the same time?

- Yes. If you add the **COLSPAN** and **ROWSPAN** attributes to the same row or header, you can make a cell span across and down in the table.
- Just remember to remove cells in the columns and rows into which you want to span the current cell.

# Span Cells Across Columns and Rows



## How do I control table cell alignment?

- You can control the alignment of data within your table cells using the **ALIGN** and **VALIGN** attributes.
- The **ALIGN** attribute controls horizontal alignment: left, center and right.
- By default, all table data you entered into cells is left aligned. The **VALIGN** attribute controls vertical alignment: top, middle, bottom.
- By default, the table data is vertically aligned to appear in the middle of each cell.
- You can add alignment attributes to a single cell, a row or all the data in the table.