CREATE A TABLE

Create a table to neatly display information on your Web page, such as financial data or a price list.

When creating a table, you must use tags to create rows and cells in the table. The <TR> tag lets you create rows and the <TH> and <TD> tags let you create cells.

There are two types of cells you can create in a table. The <TH> tag lets you create header cells and the <TD> tag lets you create data cells. Header cells usually contain text that describes the data in a row or column, while data cells usually contain the main information in the table. The text in header cells is bold and centered in the cells.

Many people use tables to organize the layout of a Web page. For example, adding paragraphs and images to the cells in a table can help you neatly position text and images on your Web page. Use the <IMG> tag to add an image to a cell. For information on the <IMG> tag, see page 44.

Apply It

Use a table to present information on your Web page in columns like those found in a newspaper. For example, to display information in three columns, create a table that contains one row with three cells.

TYPE THIS:

```
<TABLE>
<TR>
    <TD>To use a table to display columns, create
    a table with one row that contains a cell for
    each column you want to display.</TD>
    <TD>Each cell should contain the information
    for one column. For example, you can display
    three columns of text or an image beside two
    columns of text.</TD>
    <TD>When you display your Web page in a Web
    browser, the information will appear in
    columns. The width of the columns will depend
    on the size of the Web browser window.</TD>
</TR>
</TABLE>
```

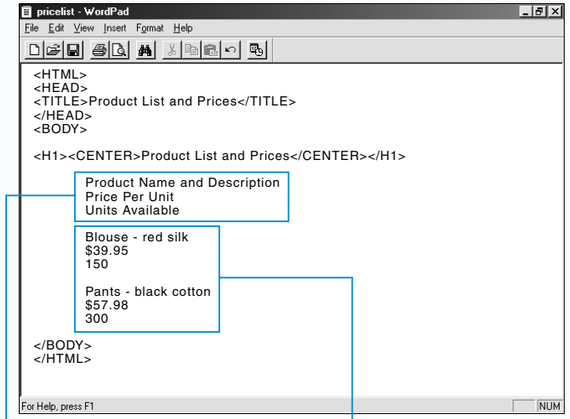
RESULT:

To use a table to display columns, create a table with one row that contains a cell for each column you want to display.

Each cell should contain the information for one column. For example, you can display three columns of text or an image beside two columns of text.

When you display your Web page in a Web browser, the information will appear in columns. The width of the columns will depend on the size of the Web browser window.

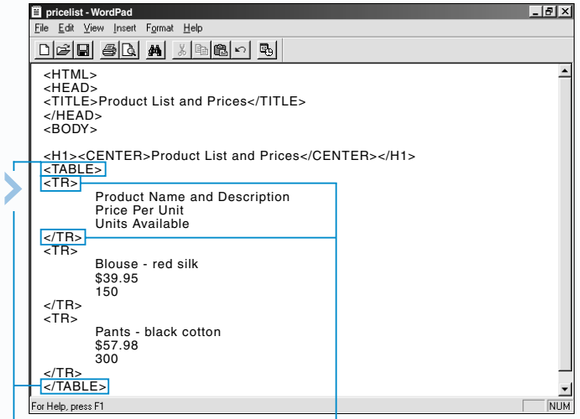
CREATE A TABLE



1 Type the data you want to appear in the first row of the table.

■ Use tabs to visually separate the data in each cell. A Web browser will ignore the spacing you add.

2 Type the data you want to appear in the next row of the table. Repeat this step until you finish entering all the data for the table.



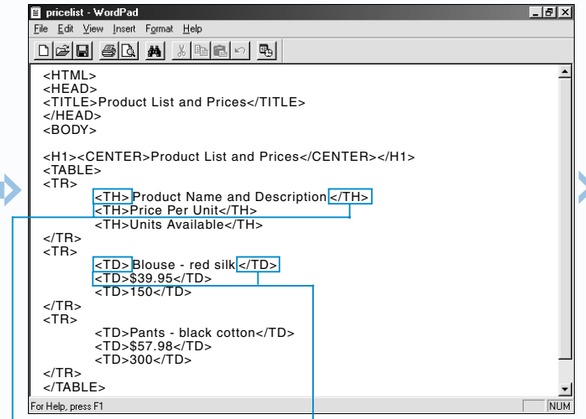
3 Type **<TABLE>** before the data you entered for the table.

4 Type **</TABLE>** after the data you entered for the table.

5 Type **<TR>** before the data for each row.

6 Type **</TR>** after the data for each row.

Note: Although the </TR> tag is optional, it is considered proper form to include this tag.



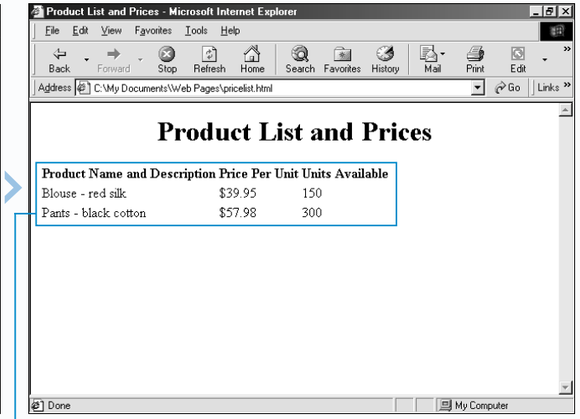
7 Type **<TH>** in front of the data for each header cell.

8 Type **</TH>** after the data for each header cell.

9 Type **<TD>** in front of the data for each data cell.

10 Type **</TD>** after the data for each data cell.

Note: Although the </TH> and </TD> tags are optional, it is considered proper form to include these tags.



■ The Web browser displays the table.

ADD A BORDER

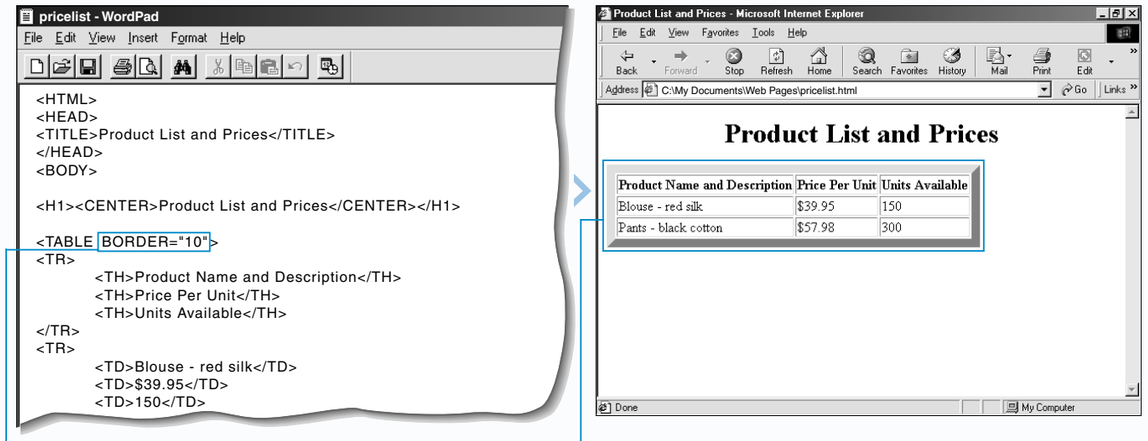
The BORDER attribute allows you to add a border to a table. The border will separate each cell in the table, making the data in the table easier to read.

When adding a border to a table, specify the thickness you want the border to display in pixels. The thickness you specify will only affect the border around the outside of the table. To change the thickness of the border between the cells in the table, use the CELLSPACING attribute as shown on page 104.

A table border usually appears in gray on a Web page. If you have changed the background color of your Web page, Web browsers may display the border in the same color as the background. Use the BORDERCOLOR attribute to specify a different border color. Although the BORDERCOLOR attribute is supported by most Web browsers, it is not part of the HTML standard.

If you are using a table to organize the layout of your Web page, you may want to temporarily add a border to help you see where to place text, images and other elements. You can easily remove the border once your Web page is complete.

ADD A BORDER



1 In the <TABLE> tag, type **BORDER="?"** replacing **?** with the thickness you want to use for the border in pixels.

- If you want to specify a color for the border, type **BORDERCOLOR="?"** replacing **?** with the name or hexadecimal value for the color you want to use.

Note: For a list of colors, see the color chart at the front of this book.

- The Web browser displays the table with the border you specified.

ADD A CAPTION

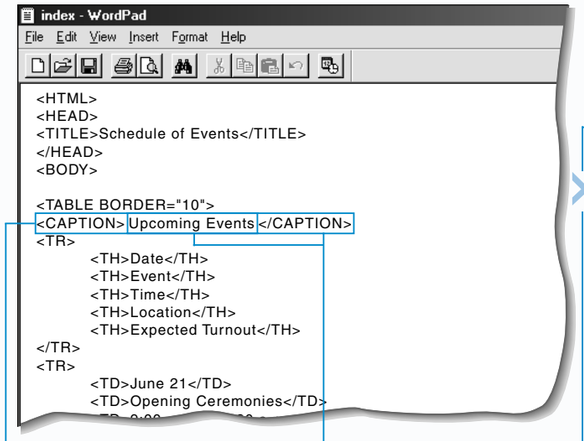
The <CAPTION> tag lets you add a caption to a table. Captions are useful for summarizing the information in a table.

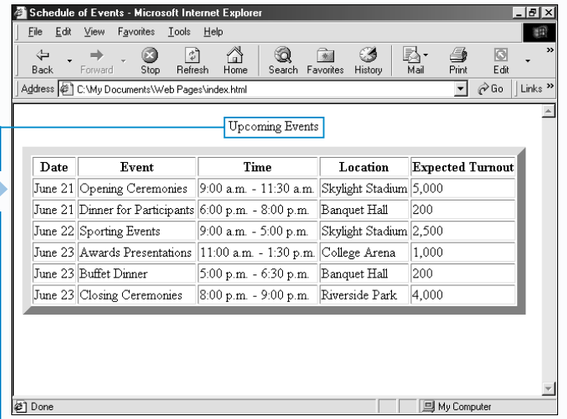
By default, most Web browsers display captions centered above a table. This is useful for displaying a title for a table. Using the ALIGN attribute with the bottom value allows you to have a caption appear below your table. Displaying a caption below a table is useful when you want to provide additional information about a table or summarize the data in a table.

The HTML standard specifies that you should not add more than one caption to a table on your Web page. While some Web browsers support the use of multiple <CAPTION> tags with one <TABLE> tag, the results are inconsistent in different Web browsers. For example, Netscape Navigator may reverse the order of the captions you add.

While the ALIGN attribute is still supported by Web browsers, the use of *style sheets* is now preferred. For information on style sheets, see page 196.

ADD A CAPTION





1 Type **<CAPTION>** directly below the <TABLE> tag for the table you want to display a caption.

- If you want the caption to appear below the table, type **ALIGN="bottom"** in the <CAPTION> tag.

2 Type the caption you want the table to display.

3 Type **</CAPTION>** after the caption.

- The Web browser displays the caption for the table.

CREATE COLUMN GROUPS

The <COLGROUP> and <COL> tags allow you to create column groups in a table. Column groups divide a table into vertical sections, allowing you to format one or more columns of cells at the same time.

Use the <COLGROUP> tag to create structural column groups that divide your table into logical sections. For example, you may want to use one structural column group for a column containing headings and another structural column group for the rest of the columns in your table.

The <COL> tag allows you to create non-structural column groups that divide your table into sections without defining a structure for your table. This is useful when all of your columns contain the same type of information.

Once you have created column groups in a table, you can format the column groups. For example, use the BGCOLOR attribute with a <COLGROUP> or <COL> tag to add color to all the cells in a column group. For more information on adding color to cells, see page 96.

Although the <COLGROUP> and <COL> tags are part of the HTML standard, they are not currently supported by some Web browsers.

Apply it

A table can contain both structural and non-structural column groups. This allows you to divide structural column groups (<COLGROUP>) into sections using non-structural column groups (<COL>). You do not need to include the SPAN attribute in a <COLGROUP> tag that is divided into non-structural column groups, since the <COL> tags define the number of columns in the structural column group.

TYPE THIS:

```
<TABLE BORDER="2">
<COLGROUP>
<COL SPAN="1">
<COL SPAN="1">
<COL SPAN="1">
</COLGROUP>
<TR>   <TH>Score 1</TH>
       <TH>Score 2</TH>
       <TH>Average</TH> </TR>
<TR>   <TD>50</TD>
       <TD>75</TD>
       <TD>62.5</TD> </TR>
<TR>   <TD>45</TD>
       <TD>72</TD>
       <TD>58.5</TD> </TR>
</TABLE>
```

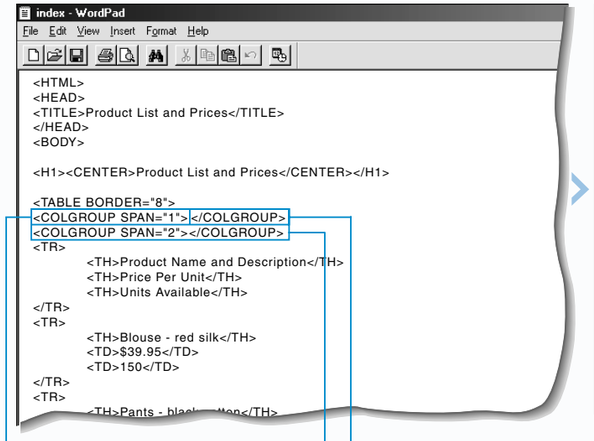
RESULT:

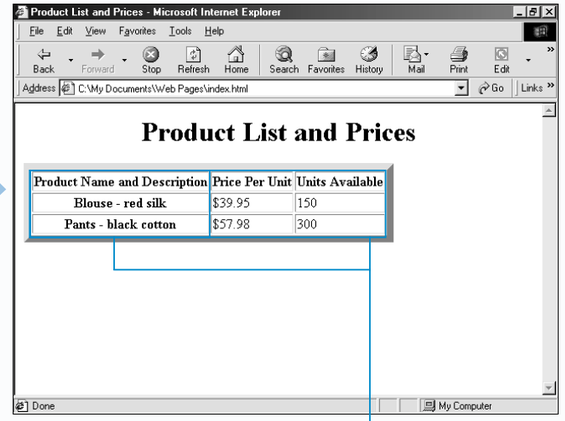
Score 1	Score 2	Average
50	75	62.5
45	72	58.5

<COLGROUP> (Structural column group)

<COL> (non-structural column group)

CREATE STRUCTURAL COLUMN GROUPS





1 To create a structural column group, type **<COLGROUP SPAN="?">** after the <TABLE> tag, replacing **?** with the number of columns you want the column group to contain.

Note: If you have added a caption to your table, perform step 1 after the <CAPTION> tag.

2 Type **</COLGROUP>**.

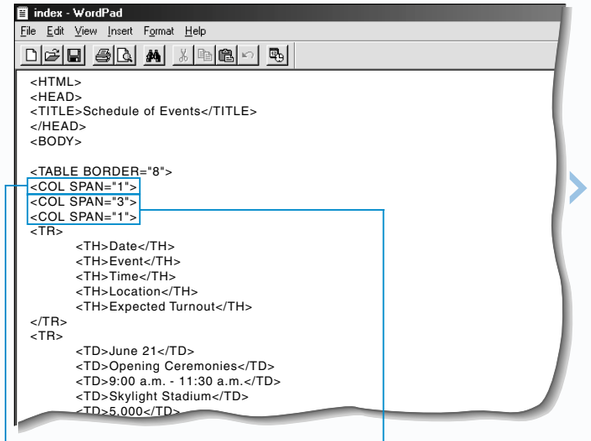
Note: The </COLGROUP> tag is optional.

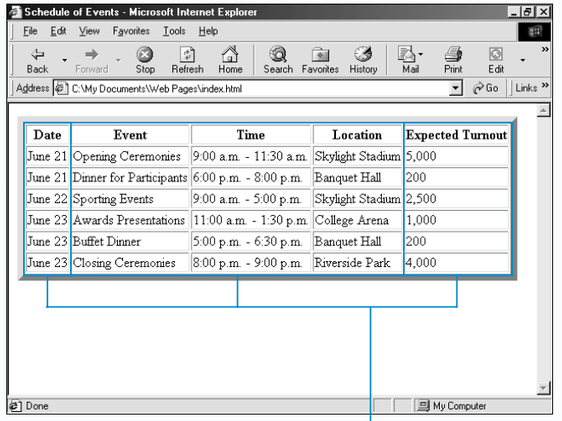
3 Repeat steps 1 and 2 for each structural column group you want to create.

■ The Web browser displays the table on your Web page.

■ The table is divided into structural column groups. You can now format the column groups.

CREATE NON-STRUCTURAL COLUMN GROUPS





1 To create a non-structural column group, type **<COL SPAN="?">** after the <TABLE> tag, replacing **?** with the number of columns you want the column group to contain.

Note: If you have added a caption to your table, perform step 1 after the <CAPTION> tag.

2 Repeat step 1 for each non-structural column group you want to create.

■ The Web browser displays the table on your Web page.

■ The table is divided into non-structural column groups. You can now format the column groups.

CREATE ROW GROUPS

Use the <THEAD>, <TBODY> and <TFOOT> tags to create row groups in a table. Row groups divide a table into horizontal sections, allowing you to quickly format multiple rows of cells at the same time.

The <THEAD> tag allows you to create a header row group in your table. This is useful for headings that you want to format differently than the main data in your table. The <THEAD> tag can only appear once in a table.

Use the <TBODY> tag to create one or more body row groups in your table. Body row groups usually contain the rows of data in your table.

The <TFOOT> tag allows you to create a footer row group in a table. This is useful for summary data or totals that appear at the bottom of your table. The <TFOOT> tag can only appear once in a table.

You do not need to include all three types of row groups in a table. For example, you may only want to create a body row group.

Although the <THEAD>, <TBODY> and <TFOOT> tags are part of the HTML standard, they are not yet supported by many Web browsers.

Extra

Once you have created row groups in a table, you can format the row groups. For example, use the ALIGN attribute with the <THEAD>, <TBODY> or <TFOOT> tag to change the alignment of data in every cell in the row group. For more information on changing the alignment of data in a table, see page 98.

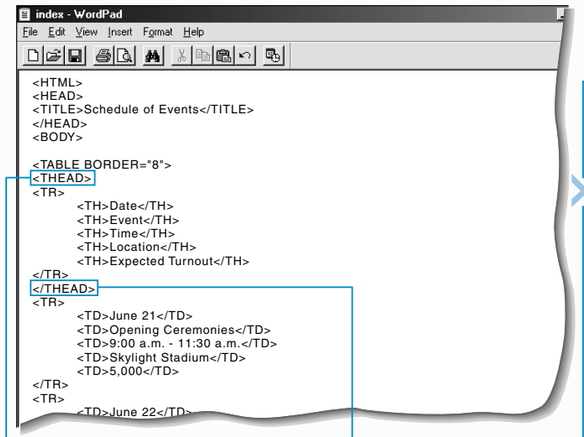
Example:

```
<TBODY ALIGN="left">
```

The HTML standard specifies that when you print a long table containing header and footer row groups, Web browsers should print the header and footer information on every page. This will help make long tables easier to follow. Web browsers do not yet support this feature.

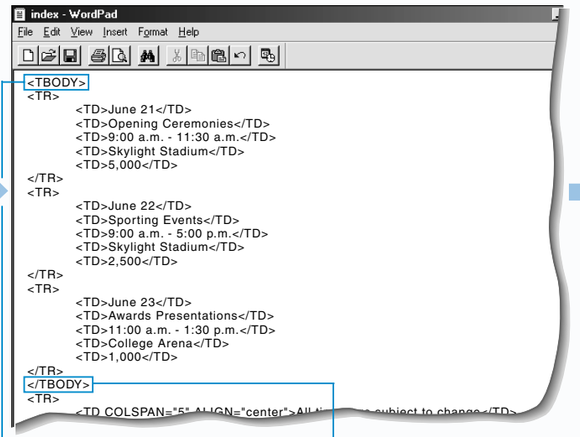
The HTML standard recommends entering the <TFOOT> information for your table above the <TBODY> information to have Web browsers display the footer row group while the data for the body row groups transfers to a user's computer. This will allow users to view the summary information for your table while waiting for the main data in the table to appear. Web browsers do not yet support this feature. As a result, some Web browsers may display the footer row group above the body row group if you use this method.

CREATE ROW GROUPS



1 To create a header row group, type **<THEAD>** above the first row you want to include in the group.

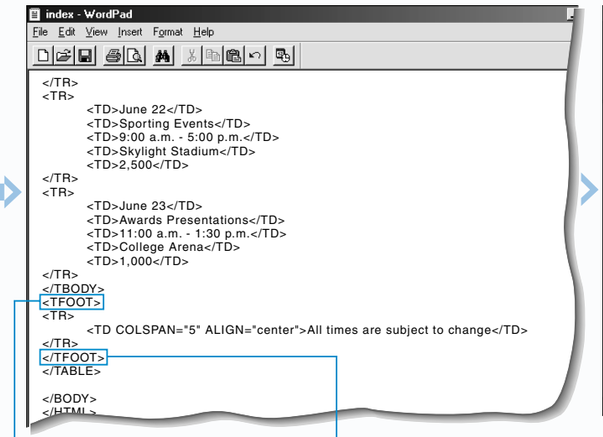
2 Type **</THEAD>** after the last row you want to include in the group.



3 To create a body row group, type **<TBODY>** above the first row you want to include in the group.

4 Type **</TBODY>** below the last row you want to include in the group.

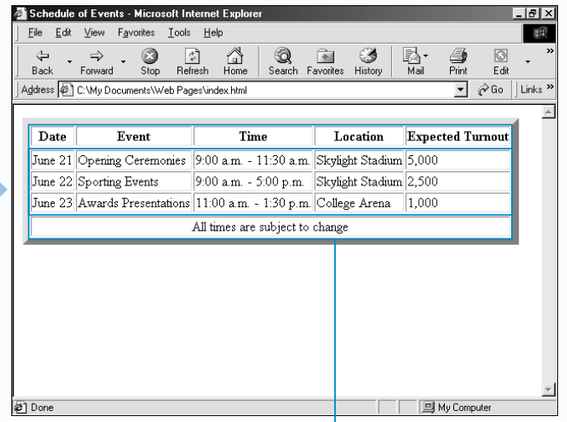
- You can repeat steps 3 and 4 to create multiple body row groups in a table.



5 To create a footer row group, type **<TFOOT>** above the first row you want to include in the group.

6 Type **</TFOOT>** after the last row you want to include in the group.

Note: Although the </THEAD>, </TBODY> and </TFOOT> tags are optional, it is considered proper form to include these tags.



- The Web browser displays the table on your Web page.

- The table is divided into row groups. You can now format the row groups.

ADD COLOR

The BGCOLOR attribute lets you add color to a table on your Web page. This can help emphasize important information in the table.

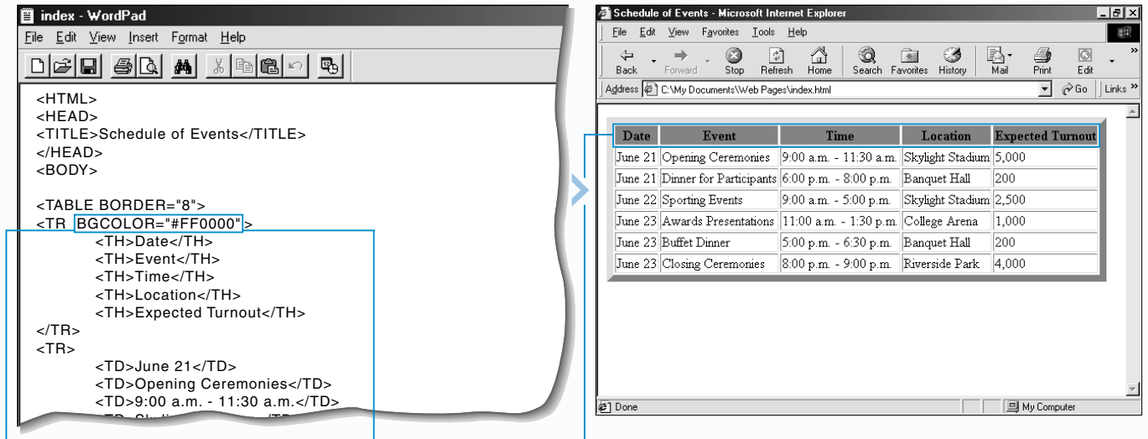
You can add color to a cell (<TH> or <TD>), a row (<TR>), a column group (<COLGROUP> or <COL>), a row group (<THEAD>, <TBODY> or <TFOOT>) or an entire table (<TABLE>). For information on column groups and row groups, see pages 92 to 95.

When adding color, specify the name or hexadecimal value for the color you want to use. A hexadecimal value is a code that tells Web browsers which color to display. The code is composed of a number sign (#) followed by the red, green and blue (RGB) components of the color. For a list of the colors that you can specify by name, see the top of page 33. For a more complete list of colors, see the color chart at the front of this book.

Make sure the color you use does not affect the readability of your table. You may need to change the color of text to make the table easier to read.

While the BGCOLOR attribute is still supported by Web browsers, the use of *style sheets* is now preferred. For information on style sheets, see page 196.

ADD COLOR



1 Click in the tag for the cell (<TH> or <TD>), row (<TR>), column group (<COLGROUP> or <COL>), row group (<THEAD>, <TBODY> or <TFOOT>) or table (<TABLE>) you want to add color to.

Note: For more information on column groups and row groups, see pages 92 to 95.

2 Type **BGCOLOR="?"** replacing **?** with the name or hexadecimal value for the color you want to use (example: red or #FF0000).

■ The Web browser displays the cell, row, column group, row group or entire table in the color you specified.

ADD A BACKGROUND IMAGE

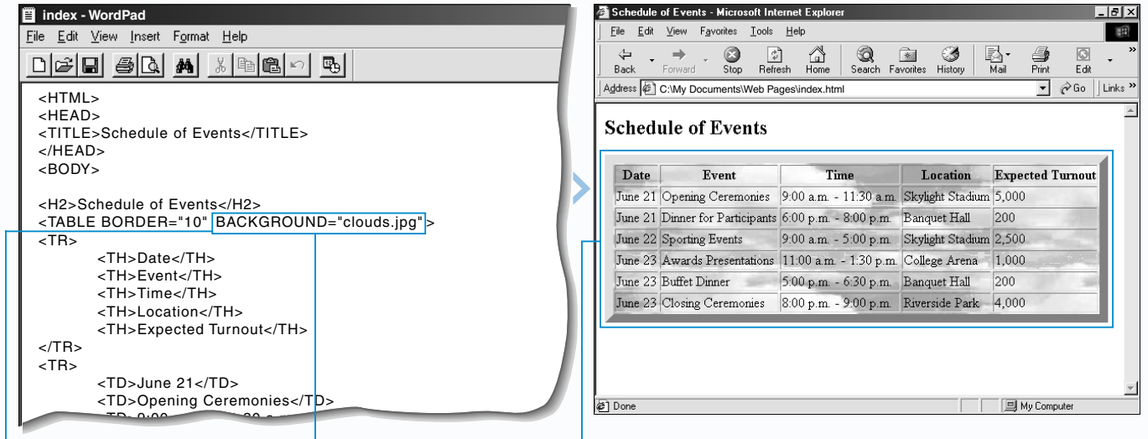
Use the BACKGROUND attribute to add a background image to a single cell or an entire table. Adding a background image to a single cell can help make the information in the cell stand out. Adding a background image to an entire table can add an interesting design to the table.

Interesting background images are available at the www.nepthys.com/textures and imagine.metanet.com Web sites. Make sure the background image you choose does not affect the readability of your table. You should also make sure that the background image is an appropriate size. If you use a background that is larger than the cell or table you are adding the image to, a Web browser will cut off the image to fit in the table.

When adding a background image to an entire table, consider that different Web browsers will display the background image in different ways. For example, Microsoft Internet Explorer will repeat the background image to fill the entire table, while Netscape Navigator will repeat the image in each cell in the table.

Although the BACKGROUND attribute is supported by most Web browsers, it is not part of the HTML standard for tables.

ADD A BACKGROUND IMAGE



1 Click in the tag for the cell (<TH> or <TD>) or table (<TABLE>) you want to display a background image.

2 Type **BACKGROUND="?"** replacing **?** with the location and name of the image on your computer.

Note: For information on specifying the location and name of an image, see the top of page 45.

■ The Web browser displays the table with the background image you specified.

ALIGN DATA IN A TABLE

The ALIGN and VALIGN attributes allow you to change the horizontal and vertical alignment of data in a table.

Use the ALIGN attribute to change the horizontal alignment of data. By default, the data in header cells (<TH>) is centered and the data in data cells (<TD>) is left aligned.

The VALIGN attribute lets you change the vertical alignment of data. By default, data appears in the middle of each cell in a table.

You can change the alignment of data in a cell (<TH> or <TD>), a row (<TR>), a column group (<COLGROUP> or <COL>) or a row group (<THEAD>, <TBODY> or <TFOOT>). For information on column groups and row groups, see pages 92 to 95.

If you add *cell padding* to your table, the cell padding will affect the alignment of data. For example, if you specify a cell padding of 4 pixels and align data with the top of a cell, the data will appear 4 pixels below the top of the cell. For information on cell padding, see page 104.

Extra

When you specify an alignment for the data in a row, column group or row group, you can later specify a different alignment for the data in an individual cell. The alignment you specify for the cell will override the alignment you specified for the row, column group or row group.

Example:

```
<TR ALIGN="right">
    <TD>This text is right aligned.</TD>
    <TD ALIGN="center">This text is centered.</TD>
    <TD>This text is right aligned.</TD>
</TR>
```

The baseline value lets you vertically align data with the bottom of the first line of text in other cells. Only Netscape Navigator currently supports the baseline value.

Example:

```
<TD VALIGN="baseline">I want to align this data.</TD>
```

The HTML standard includes the justify value for aligning data with both the left and right edges of a cell. Web browsers do not currently support this value.

Example:

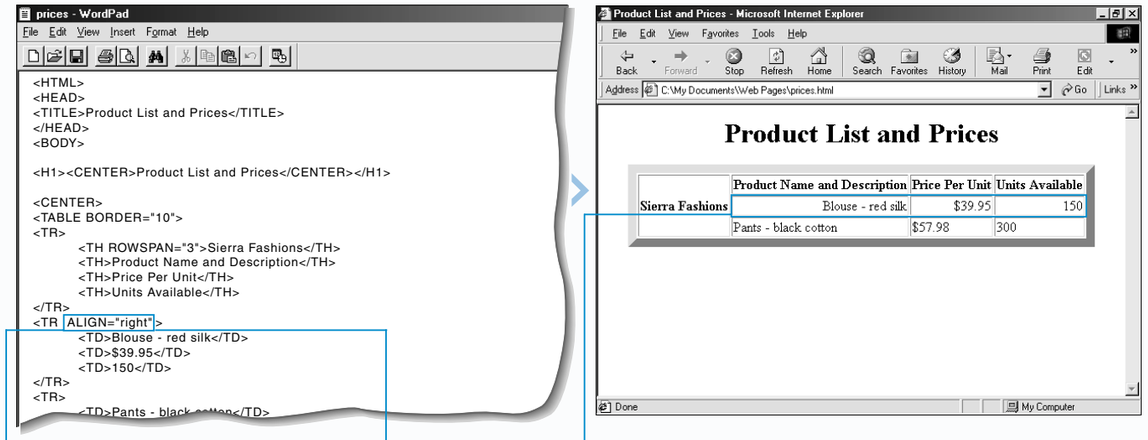
```
<TR ALIGN="justify">
```

The HTML standard specifies that the char value allows you to align the same character in cells. Type **ALIGN="char" CHAR="?"** in the tag for a cell, row, column group or row group, replacing **?** with the character you want to align. Web browsers do not currently support the char value.

Example:

```
<TR ALIGN="char" CHAR=".">
```

ALIGN DATA HORIZONTALLY



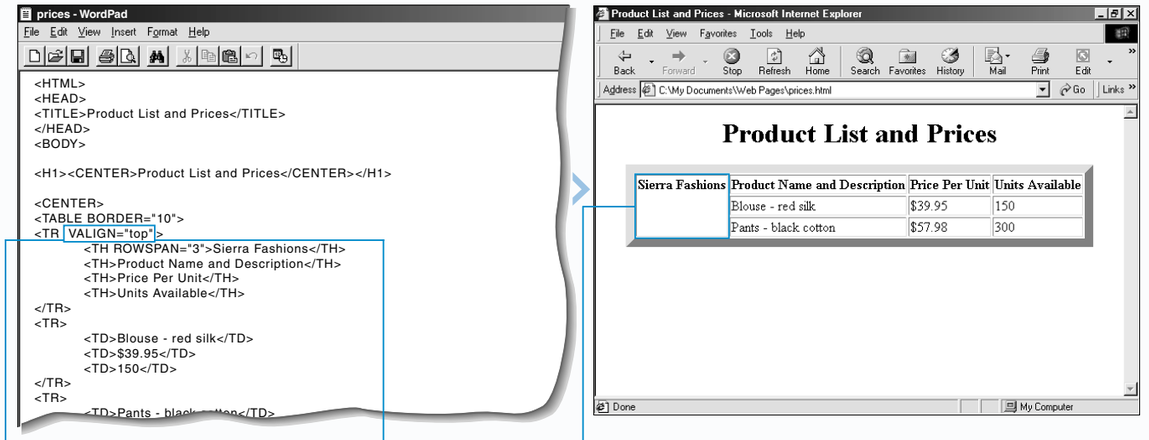
1 Click in the tag for the cell (<TH> or <TD>), row (<TR>), column group (<COLGROUP> or <COL>) or row group (<THEAD>, <TBODY> or <TFOOT>) that contains the data you want to align horizontally.

Note: For information on column groups and row groups, see pages 92 to 95.

2 Type **ALIGN="?"** replacing **?** with the way you want to align the data (**left**, **center** or **right**).

■ The Web browser displays the data in the cell, row, column group or row group with the alignment you specified.

ALIGN DATA VERTICALLY



1 Click in the tag for the cell (<TH> or <TD>), row (<TR>), column group (<COLGROUP> or <COL>) or row group (<THEAD>, <TBODY> or <TFOOT>) that contains the data you want to align vertically.

Note: For information on column groups and row groups, see pages 92 to 95.

2 Type **VALIGN="?"** replacing **?** with the way you want to align the data (**top**, **middle** or **bottom**).

■ The Web browser displays the data in the cell, row, column group or row group with the alignment you specified.

CHANGE THE SIZE OF A TABLE

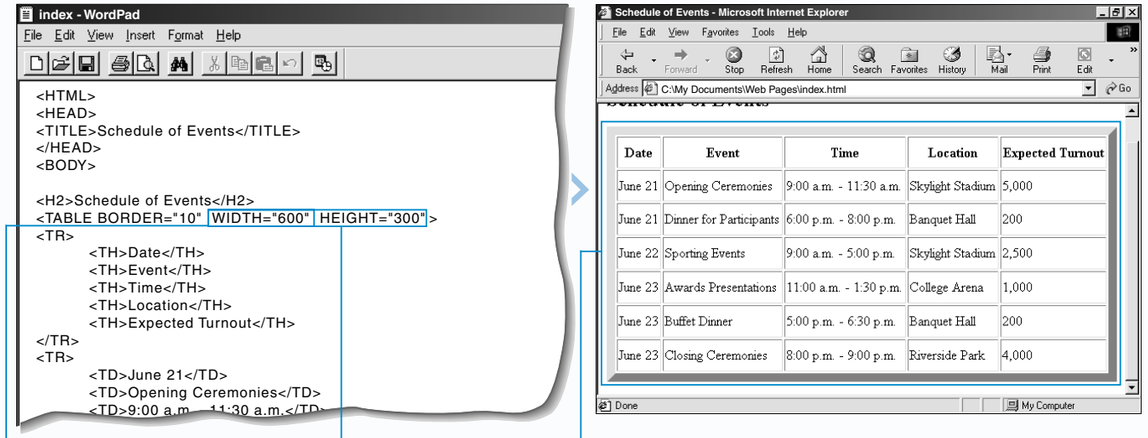
Changing the size of a table is useful when you want a table to take up a specific amount of space on your Web page.

The WIDTH attribute allows you to change the width of a table by specifying a new width in pixels or as a percentage of the Web browser window. When specifying a width in pixels, use a width of 600 pixels or less to ensure the entire table will fit on a user's screen. If you want the width of your table to vary according to the size of the Web browser window, specify the width as a percentage of the Web browser window.

Use the HEIGHT attribute to change the height of a table by specifying a new height in pixels or as a percentage of the Web browser window. The HEIGHT attribute is not part of the HTML standard for tables and some Web browsers do not fully support this attribute.

If you specify a width or height that is smaller than the contents of a table, a Web browser will display the table as small as the contents of the table allow.

CHANGE THE SIZE OF A TABLE



1 Click in the <TABLE> tag for the table you want to resize.

2 To change the width, type **WIDTH="?"** replacing **?** with a width in pixels (example: 600) or as a percentage of the window (example: 50%).

3 To change the height, type **HEIGHT="?"** replacing **?** with a height in pixels (example: 300) or as a percentage of the window (example: 50%).

■ The Web browser displays the table with the width and height you specified.

CHANGE THE SIZE OF A CELL

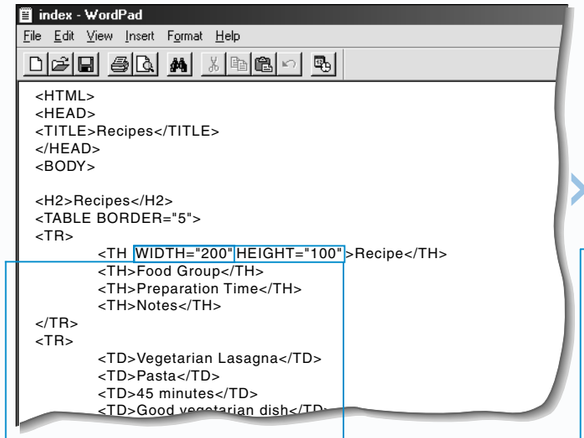
Changing the size of a cell in a table can help improve the layout of the table. Use the WIDTH attribute to specify a new width for a cell in pixels or as a percentage of the table. The HEIGHT attribute lets you specify a new height for a cell in pixels.

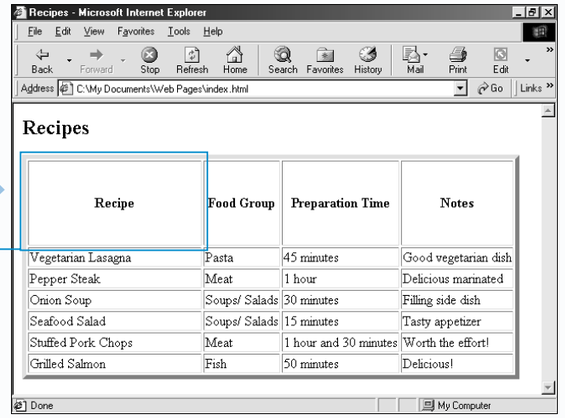
You do not need to change the size of each individual cell in your table. When you change the width of a cell, all the cells in the same column will display the new width. When you change the height of a cell, all the cells in the same row will display the new height.

If you specify a width or height that is smaller than the contents of a cell in the column or row, a Web browser will display the column or row as small as the contents of the cell allows.

While the WIDTH and HEIGHT attributes are still supported by Web browsers, the use of *style sheets* is now preferred. For information on style sheets, see page 196.

CHANGE THE SIZE OF A CELL





1 Click in the <TH> or <TD> tag for the cell you want to resize.

2 To change the width, type **WIDTH="?"** replacing **?** with a width in pixels (example: 200) or as a percentage of the table (example: 50%).

3 To change the height, type **HEIGHT="?"** replacing **?** with a height in pixels (example: 100).

■ The Web browser displays the cell with the size you specified. All the cells in the same column or row also display the new width or height.

SPAN CELLS

Spanning cells allows you to combine two or more cells in a row or column into one large cell. This is useful when you want to display a title across the top or down the side of your table. Spanning cells is also useful when you want to display a heading across multiple rows or columns.

Use the COLSPAN attribute with the <TH> or <TD> tag to span a cell across columns. Use the ROWSPAN attribute with the <TH> or <TD> tag to span a cell down rows.

When spanning a cell across columns or down rows, you must specify the number of cells you want the cell to span across.

Some common errors people make when spanning cells include accidentally extending a row past the edge of a table or moving data to the wrong column or row. To avoid problems when spanning cells, you should sketch your table on a piece of paper before you begin. This allows you to clearly see the layout of your table.

Apply It

Using the COLSPAN and ROWSPAN attributes in the same <TH> or <TD> tag allows you to span a cell across columns and down rows at the same time.

TYPE THIS:

```
<TABLE BORDER="10">
<TR>
    <TH>Schedule</TH>
    <TD>Othello</TD>
    <TD>Hamlet</TD>
    <TD>Julius Caesar</TD>
</TR>
<TR>
    <TD>Preview</TD>
    <TD COLSPAN="2" ROWSPAN="2">To Be
    Announced</TD>
    <TD>Aug.28, 2000</TD>
</TR>
<TR>
    <TD>Opening Night</TD>
    <TD>Sep.30, 2000</TD>
</TR>
</TABLE>
```

RESULT:

Schedule	Othello	Hamlet	Julius Caesar
Preview	To Be Announced		Aug.28, 2000
Opening Night			Sep.30, 2000

SPAN CELLS

prices - WordPad

```
<HTML>
<HEAD>
<TITLE>Product List and Prices</TITLE>
</HEAD>
<BODY>

<H1><CENTER>Product List and Prices</CENTER></H1>
<CENTER>
<TABLE BORDER="10">
<TR>
        <TH COLSPAN="3">New Spring Line</TH>
</TR>
<TR>
        <TH>Product Name and Description</TH>
        <TH>Price Per Unit</TH>
        <TH>Units Available</TH>
</TR>
<TR>
```

Product List and Prices - Microsoft Internet Explorer

Address C:\My Documents\Web Pages\prices.html

Product List and Prices

New Spring Line		
Product Name and Description	**Price Per Unit**	**Units Available**
Blouse - red silk	$39.95	150
Pants - black cotton	$57.98	300

SPAN CELLS ACROSS COLUMNS

1 In the <TH> or <TD> tag for the cell you want to span across columns, type **COLSPAN="?"** replacing **?** with the number of columns you want the cell to span across.

■ The Web browser spans the cell across the number of columns you specified.

prices - WordPad

```
<HTML>
<HEAD>
<TITLE>Product List and Prices</TITLE>
</HEAD>
<BODY>

<H1><CENTER>Product List and Prices</CENTER></H1>
<CENTER>
<TABLE BORDER="10">
<TR>
        <TH ROWSPAN="3">Sierra Fashions</TH>
        <TH>Product Name and Description</TH>
        <TH>Price Per Unit</TH>
        <TH>Units Available</TH>
</TR>
<TR>
        <TD>Blouse - red silk</TD>
        <TD>$39.95</TD>
```

Product List and Prices - Microsoft Internet Explorer

Address C:\My Documents\Web Pages\prices.html

Product List and Prices

Sierra Fashions	Product Name and Description	Price Per Unit	Units Available
	Blouse - red silk	$39.95	150
	Pants - black cotton	$57.98	300

SPAN CELLS DOWN ROWS

1 In the <TH> or <TD> tag for the cell you want to span down rows, type **ROWSPAN="?"** replacing **?** with the number of rows you want the cell to span down.

■ The Web browser spans the cell down the number of rows you specified.

CHANGE CELL SPACING AND CELL PADDING

The CELLSPACING and CELLPADDING attributes are often used to improve the layout and readability of a table.

The CELLSPACING attribute lets you change the amount of space between each cell in a table. Changing the cell spacing will change the size of the border between cells. Specify the amount of space you want to use in pixels. By default, tables display a cell spacing of 2 pixels.

The CELLPADDING attribute lets you change the amount of space around the contents of each cell in a table. Increasing the cell padding can make a table appear less cluttered. By default, the cell padding for a table is 1 pixel.

Changing the cell padding for a table will affect the alignment of data in the table. For example, if you align data with the top of a cell and then specify a cell padding of 4 pixels, the data will appear 4 pixels below the top of the cell. For information on changing the alignment of data in a table, see page 98.

Apply it

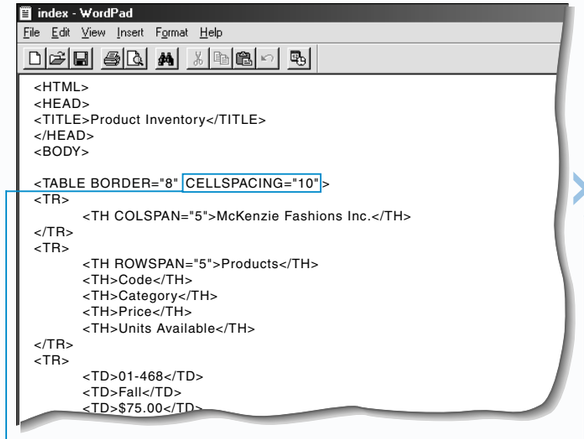
Setting the CELLSPACING and CELLPADDING attributes to 0 can make two images in a table appear as one image. To completely remove the space between cells, you should also set the BORDER attribute to 0.

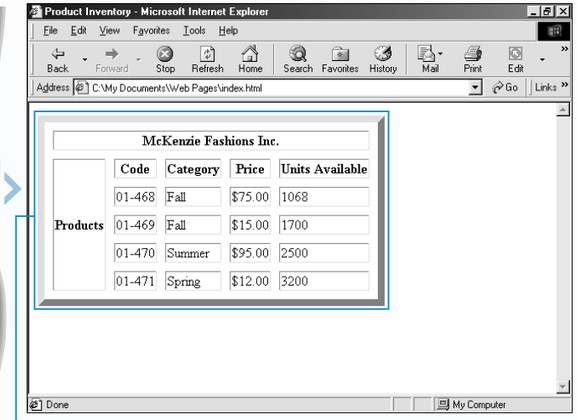
TYPE THIS:

```
<TABLE BORDER="0" CELLSPACING="0"
CELLPADDING="0">
<TR>
    <TD COLSPAN="2"><IMG SRC="banner.gif"></TD>
</TR>
<TR>
    <TD><IMG SRC="landscape.gif"></TD>
    <TD>This Web page includes information
    about my trip to Europe. I want to
    share with you all the interesting places
    and people I encountered. I have included
    some tips and tricks to help make your next
    trip to Europe enjoyable.</TD>
</TR>
</TABLE>
```

RESULT:

CHANGE CELL SPACING AND CELL PADDING



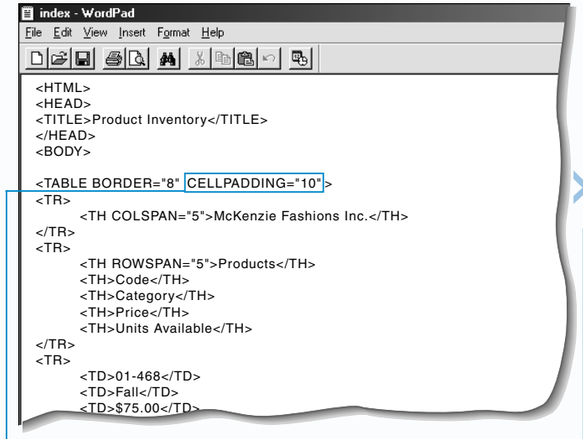


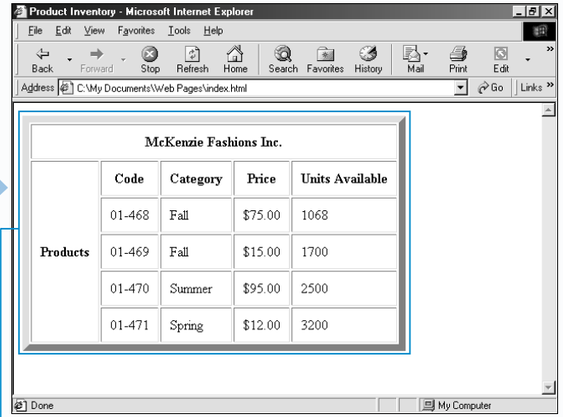
CHANGE CELL SPACING

1 In the <TABLE> tag for the table you want to change, type **CELLSPACING="?"** replacing **?** with the amount of space you want to appear between each cell in pixels.

Note: Set the cell spacing to 0 to remove the space between cells.

■ The Web browser displays the table with the cell spacing you specified.





CHANGE CELL PADDING

1 In the <TABLE> tag for the table you want to change, type **CELLPADDING="?"** replacing **?** with the amount of space you want to appear around the contents of each cell in pixels.

Note: Set the cell padding to 0 to remove the space around the contents of each cell.

■ The Web browser displays the table with the cell padding you specified.

SPECIFY WHICH BORDERS TO DISPLAY

When you add a border to a table using the BORDER attribute, the border automatically appears around the outside of the table and between each cell. Use the FRAME and RULES attributes to display only some table borders.

The FRAME attribute lets you specify which external borders you want to display. For example, you may want to display borders above and below a table or on only the right side of the table.

The RULES attribute lets you specify which internal borders you want to display. For example, display borders between rows or columns or between column groups and row groups. When displaying internal borders between column groups and row groups, keep in mind that only structural column groups will display the borders. For information on column groups and row groups, see pages 92 to 95.

Using the FRAME and RULES attributes in the same <TABLE> tag allows you to create interesting border designs for a table. For example, you can create a table that displays vertical borders on each side of columns, with no horizontal borders.

While the FRAME and RULES attributes are part of the HTML standard, these attributes are not yet supported by some Web browsers.

Extra

External Borders

Use one of the following values for the FRAME attribute to specify the external borders you want your table to display.

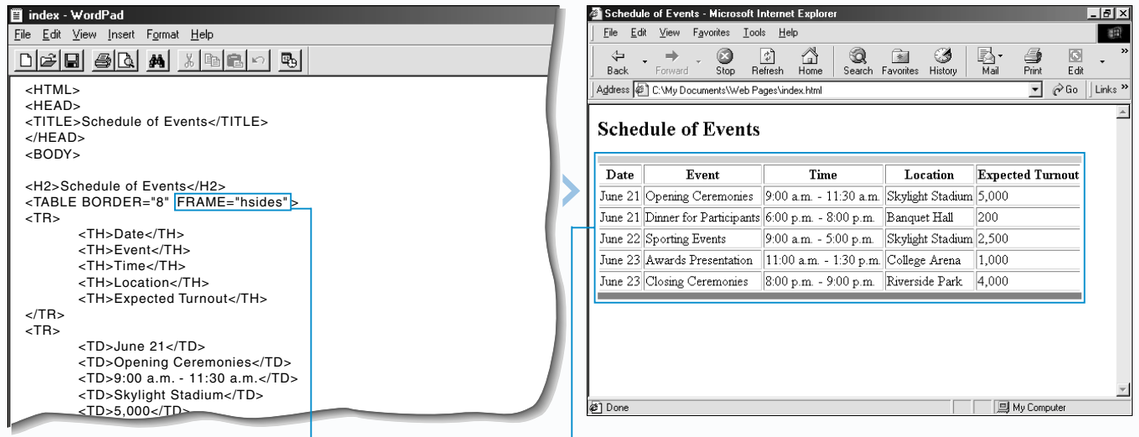
SPECIFY THE VALUE	TO DISPLAY
void	No external borders.
above	A border above the table.
below	A border below the table.
rhs	A border on the right side of the table.
lhs	A border on the left side of the table.
hsides	Borders on the top and bottom of the table.
vsides	Borders on the left and right sides of the table.
border	All external borders (default).

Internal Borders

Use one of the following values for the RULES attribute to specify the internal borders you want your table to display.

SPECIFY THE VALUE	TO DISPLAY
none	No internal borders.
cols	Borders between columns.
rows	Borders between rows.
groups	Borders between column groups and row groups.
all	All internal borders (default).

SPECIFY EXTERNAL BORDERS



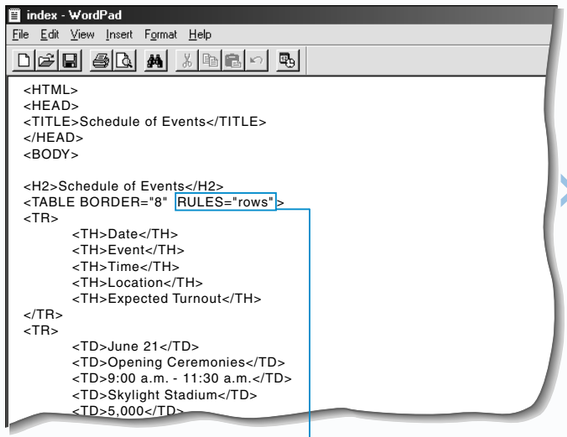
1 Add a border to your table as shown on page 90.

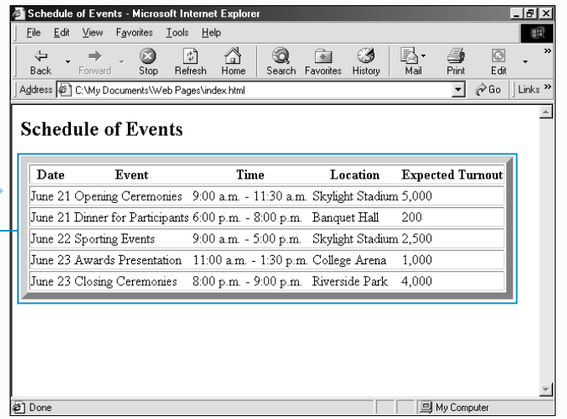
2 In the <TABLE> tag for the table, type **FRAME="?"** replacing **?** with the value for the external borders you want to display (**void**, **above**, **below**, **rhs**, **lhs**, **hsides**, **vsides** or **border**).

Note: For more information, see the top of page 107.

■ The Web browser displays the table with the external borders you specified.

SPECIFY INTERNAL BORDERS





1 Add a border to your table as shown on page 90.

2 In the <TABLE> tag for the table, type **RULES="?"** replacing **?** with the value for the internal borders you want to display (**none**, **cols**, **rows**, **groups** or **all**).

Note: For more information, see the top of this page.

■ The Web browser displays the table with the internal borders you specified.

PREVENT TEXT WRAPPING IN CELLS

A Web browser will usually automatically wrap the text in a cell depending on the size of the table and the size of the Web browser window. Use the NOWRAP attribute to prevent the text in a cell from wrapping. This is useful when you want all the text in a cell to appear on one line.

Use the NOWRAP attribute only in cells that contain a small amount of text, such as cells containing a title or product name. Using the NOWRAP attribute in a cell that contains a large amount of text will create a very large cell that may cause your table to extend past the edge of a Web browser window.

When using the NOWRAP attribute in a cell, keep in mind that the text in the cell will not appear on one line if the <P> or <BR> tags appear in the cell. For information on the <P> and <BR> tags, see pages 16 and 18.

While the NOWRAP attribute is still supported by Web browsers, the use of *style sheets* is now preferred. For information on style sheets, see page 196.

PREVENT TEXT WRAPPING IN CELLS

index - WordPad

```
<HTML>
<HEAD>
<TITLE>Schedule of Events</TITLE>
</HEAD>
<BODY>

<H2>Schedule of Events</H2>
<TABLE BORDER="10">
<TR>
        <TH>Date</TH>
        <TH>Event</TH>
        <TH>Time</TH>
        <TH>Location</TH>
        <TH>Expected Turnout</TH>
</TR>
<TR>
        <TD NOWRAP>June 21, 2000</TD>
        <TD>Opening Ceremonies</TD>
        <TD>9:00 a.m. - 11:30 a.m.</TD>
        <TD>Skylight Stadium</TD>
        <TD>5,000</TD>
</TR>
```

Schedule of Events - Microsoft Internet Explorer

Schedule of Events

Date	Event	Time	Location	Expected Turnout
June 21, 2000	Opening Ceremonies	9:00 a.m. - 11:30 a.m.	Skylight Stadium	5,000
June 21	Dinner for Participants	6:00 p.m. - 8:00 p.m.	Banquet Hall	200
June 22	Sporting Events	9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.	Skylight Stadium	2,500
June 23	Awards Presentation	11:00 a.m. - 1:30 p.m.	College Arena	1,000
June 23	Closing Ceremonies	8:00 p.m. - 9:00 p.m.	Riverside Park	4,000

1 In the <TH> or <TD> tag for the cell that contains text you want to appear on one line, type **NOWRAP**.

Note: The text in the cell will not appear on one line if the <P> or <BR> tags appear in the cell.

■ The Web browser displays the text on one line.

CREATE NESTED TABLES

Nesting a table within another table allows you to create more complex table layouts.

To nest a table, you first create the main table, leaving the cell you want to contain the nested table empty. You can then nest a table by creating a new table in the empty cell.

When creating the tables, make sure you include all the end tags (</TH>, </TD>, </TR> and </TABLE>) for both the main table and the nested table. Forgetting to include an end tag may adversely affect the layout of the tables.

Some people prefer to create the main table and nested table separately. This can help you identify possible layout problems with the tables. Once you are satisfied with the appearance of both tables, copy the contents of the table you want to nest into the empty cell in the main table.

You can format nested tables as you would format any other table. For example, you may want to add color to a nested table as shown on page 96.

Avoid overusing nested tables on your Web page, since this can affect the performance of a user's Web browser.

CREATE NESTED TABLES

index - WordPad

```
<H2>Product List and Prices</H2>

<TABLE BORDER="8">
<TR>
        <TH>Product Name and Description</TH>
        <TH>Price Per Unit</TH>
        <TH>Units Available</TH>
</TR>
<TR>
        <TD>
                <TABLE BORDER="1">
                <TR>
                <TD>White silk blouse - long sleeved</TD>
                </TR>
                <TR>
                <TD>Red silk blouse - long sleeved</TD>
                </TR>
                <TR>
                <TD>Black silk blouse - long sleeved</TD>
                </TR>
                </TABLE>
        </TD>
```

Product List and Prices - Microsoft Internet Explorer

Product List and Prices

Product Name and Description	Price Per Unit	Units Available
White silk blouse - long sleeved Red silk blouse - long sleeved Black silk blouse - long sleeved	$39.95	150
Pants	$57.98	300

1 Create the table you want to contain a nested table, leaving the cell you want to contain the table empty.

2 Click in the cell you want to contain the nested table.

3 Create the nested table as you created the main table.

Note: You can use indents to visually separate the nested table from the main table. A Web browser will ignore the indents you add.

■ The Web browser displays the nested table within the main table.

WRAP TEXT AROUND A TABLE

The ALIGN attribute allows you to wrap text around a table. This can help give your Web page a professional look.

When wrapping text around a table, use the left or right value to specify how you want the text to wrap around the table. The left value places the table on the left side of the text, while the right value places the table on the right side of the text.

If you want only some of the text to wrap around a table, use the CLEAR attribute with the <BR> tag to mark where you want to stop wrapping text around the table. Use the left, right or all value to have the text continue when the left margin, right margin or both margins are clear of tables.

You should only wrap text around small tables on your Web page. Wrapping text around large tables may produce unexpected results, such as text overlapping the table.

While the ALIGN and CLEAR attributes are still supported by Web browsers, the use of *style sheets* is now preferred. For information on style sheets, see page 196.

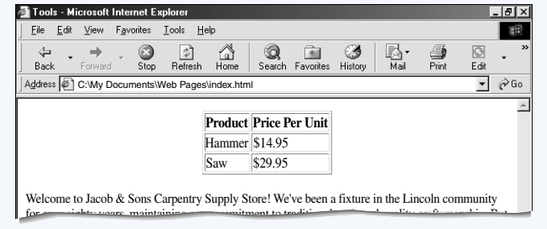
Apply It

Use the center value with the ALIGN attribute to horizontally center a table on your Web page. Text will not wrap around a table you horizontally centered.

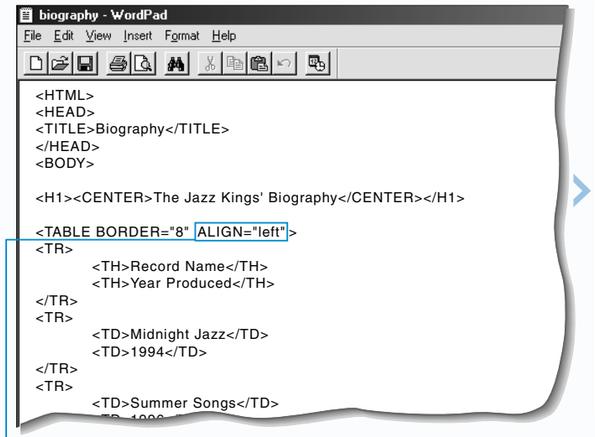
TYPE THIS:

```
<TABLE ALIGN="center" BORDER="1">
<TR>
    <TH>Product</TH>
    <TH>Price Per Unit</TH>
</TR>
<TR>
    <TD>Hammer</TD>
    <TD>$14.95</TD>
</TR>
<TR>
    <TD>Saw</TD>
    <TD>$29.99</TD>
</TR>
</TABLE>
```

RESULT:



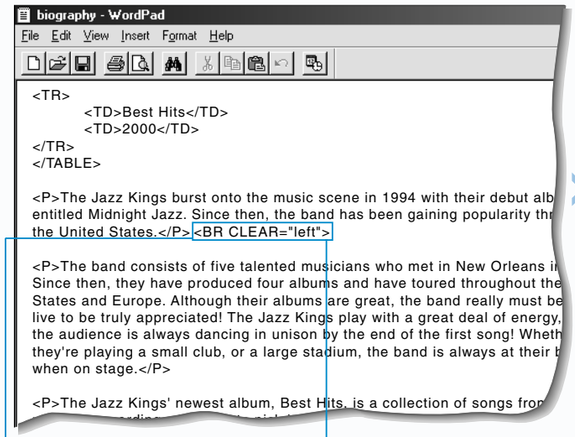
WRAP TEXT AROUND A TABLE



1 To wrap text around the right side of a table, type **ALIGN="left"** in the <TABLE> tag for the table.

■ To wrap text around the left side of a table, type **ALIGN="right"** in the <TABLE> tag for the table.

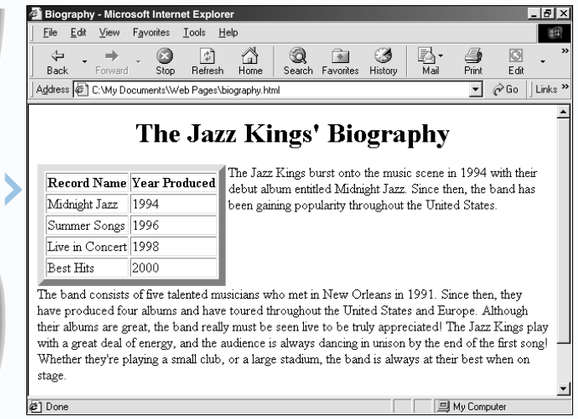
■ The Web browser displays the text wrapped around the table.



STOP TEXT WRAP

1 Click where you want to stop text from wrapping around a table.

2 Type **<BR CLEAR="?">** replacing **?** with the margin(s) you want to be clear of tables before the text continues (**left**, **right** or **all**).



■ The Web browser stops the text wrap where you specified.