

The screenshot shows a Mozilla Firefox browser window displaying the W3Schools website. The page title is "Defining HTML Tables". The browser's address bar shows the URL "www.w3schools.com/html/html\_tables.asp". The page content includes a navigation menu on the left with categories like "HTML Layout", "HTML Forms", and "HTML5". The main content area features a code example for an HTML table:

```
<table style="width:100%">
<tr>
<td>1111</td>
<td>Smith</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eve</td>
<td>Jackson</td>
<td>94</td>
</tr>
</table>
```

Below the code is a "Try it Yourself" button. The text explains that tables are defined with the `<table>` tag, divided into **table rows** with the `<tr>` tag, and table rows are divided into **table data** with the `<td>` tag. It also notes that a table row can be divided into **table headings** with the `<th>` tag. A lightbulb icon indicates that table data `<td>` are the data containers of the table, which can contain all sorts of HTML elements like text, images, lists, other tables, etc.

On the right side of the page, there is a promotional banner for "10% OFF +30 DAYS FREE" and a "REPLAY" button. Below that, it says "W3SCHOOLS EXAMS HTML, CSS, JavaScript, PHP, jQuery, and XML Certifications" and "SHARE THIS PAGE" with social media icons for Facebook and Twitter.

**This web page is going to introduce tables.**

First row, first column	First row, second column
Second row, first column	Second row, second column

**The problem is, this doesn't look much like a table because there aren't any borders around it.**

Now lets take the same table and put the BORDER in the CSS to make it look more like a table.

First row, first column	First row, second column
Second row, first column	Second row, second column

I have set up two tables using the <table> tag. Each table has two rows that have the tag <tr>. Within the <tr> there are two cells that have the tag <td>. So there are a total of four cells. The table does not have borders (on the next slide you will see a table without borders). I decided I wanted borders around the table and around each cell so I set up a style with table, td meaning it will apply to both the <table> and the <td>. I said I wanted a border that is 1px, a solid line and black. This applies to all the tables on the page.

```

1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html>
3 <head>
4 <meta charset="utf-8">
5 <title>Start looking at TABLES</title>
6 <style type="text/css">
7 table, td
8 {
9     border: 1px solid black;
10 }
11 </style>
12 </head>
13 <body>
14 <h2>This web page is going to introduce tables.</h2>
15 <table>
16 <tr>
17 <td>First row, first column</td>
18 <td>First row, second column</td>
19 </tr>
20 <tr>
21 <td>Second row, first column</td>
22 <td>Second row, second column</td>
23 </tr>
24 </table>
25 <h4>The problem is, this doesn't look much like a table because there aren't
26 any borders around it.</h4>
27 <p>Now lets take the same table and put the BORDER in the CSS
28 to make it look more like a table.</p>
29 <table>
30 <tr>
31 <td>First row, first column</td>
32 <td>First row, second column</td>
33 </tr>
34 <tr>
35 <td>Second row, first column</td>
36 <td>Second row, second column</td>
37 </tr>
38 </table>
39 </body>
40 </html>
    
```

The screenshot shows a Mozilla Firefox browser window displaying a page titled "Start looking at TABLES". The page content includes:

**This web page is going to introduce tables.**

First row, first column    First row, second column  
Second row, first column    Second row, second column

**The problem is, this doesn't look much like a table because there aren't any borders around it.**

Now lets take the same table and put the BORDER attribute in the TABLE designation to make it look more like a table.

First row, first column	First row, second column
Second row, first column	Second row, second column

Annotations in blue text with pink arrows point to the source code window:

- "In this example I have a table with no borders." points to the first table on the page.
- "This is an older way of doing things - I have set up a border = '1' in the <table> tag and so the table has borders." points to the second table on the page.

The source code window shows the following HTML:

```
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html>
3 <head>
4 <meta charset="utf-8">
5 <title>Start looking at TABLES</title>
6 </head>
7 <body>
8 <h2>This web page is going to introduce tables.</h2>
9 <table>
10 <tr>
11 <td>First row, first column</td>
12 <td>First row, second column</td>
13 </tr>
14 <tr>
15 <td>Second row, first column</td>
16 <td>Second row, second column</td>
17 </tr>
18 </table>
19 </body>
20 <h4>The problem is, this doesn't look much like a table because there aren't
21 any borders around it.</h4>
22 <p>Now lets take the same table and put the BORDER attribute in the TABLE
23 designation to make it look more like a table.</p>
24 <table border="1">
25 <tr>
26 <td>First row, first column</td>
27 <td>First row, second column</td>
28 </tr>
29 <tr>
30 <td>Second row, first column</td>
31 <td>Second row, second column</td>
32 </tr>
33 </table>
34 </body>
35 </html>
```

The screenshot shows a Mozilla Firefox browser window displaying a web page titled "Start looking at TABLES". The page content includes:

**This web page is going to introduce tables.**

First row, first column	First row, second column
Second row, first column	Second row, second column

The problem is, this doesn't look much like a table because there aren't any borders around it.

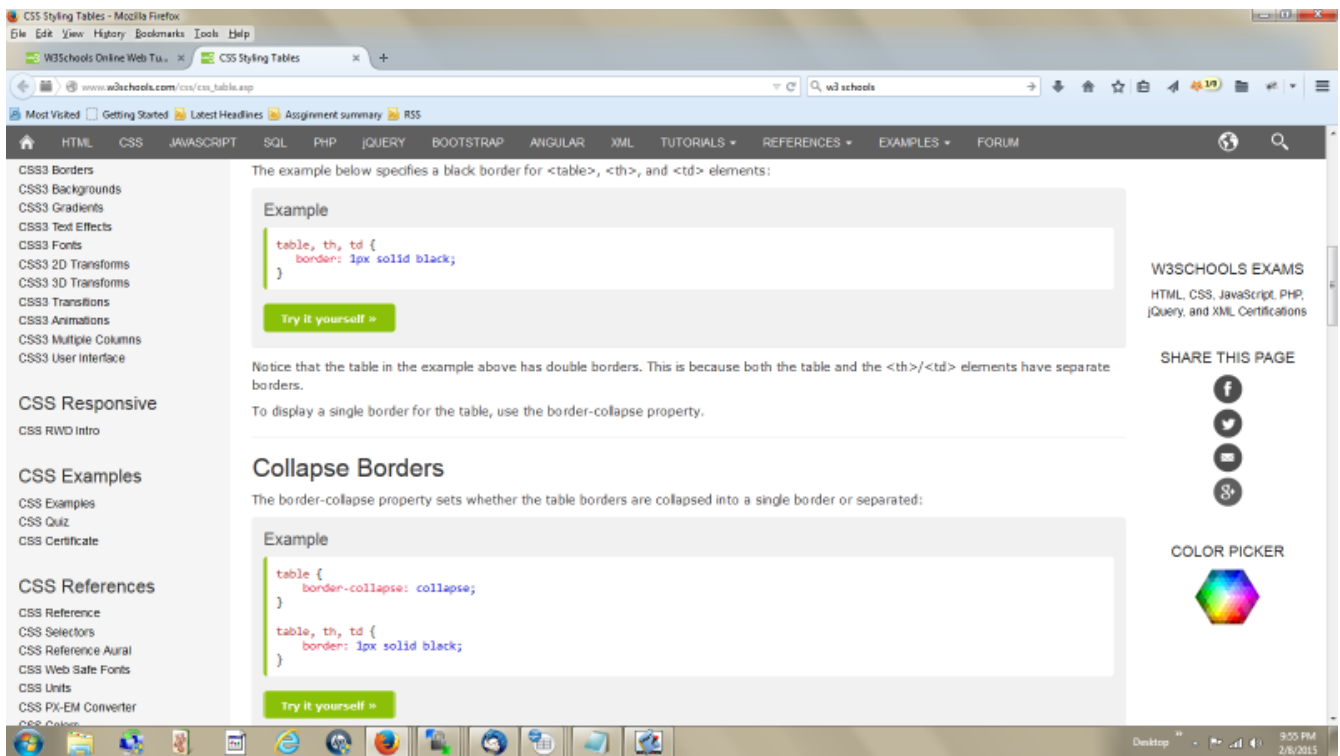
Now lets take the same table and put the BORDER in the CSS to make it look more like a table.

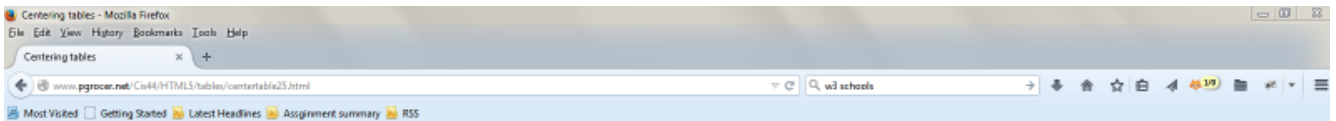
First row, first column	First row, second column
Second row, first column	Second row, second column

The source code window shows the following HTML and CSS:

```
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html>
3 <head>
4 <meta charset="utf-8">
5 <title>Start looking at TABLES</title>
6 <style type="text/css">
7 table
8 {
9   border: 2px solid blue;
10 }
11 td
12 {
13   border: 1px dotted red;
14 }
15 </style>
16 </head>
17 <body>
18 <h2>This web page is going to introduce tables.</h2>
19 <table>
20 <tr>
21 <td>First row, first column</td>
22 <td>First row, second column</td>
23 </tr>
24 </table>
25 <tr>
26 <td>Second row, first column</td>
27 <td>Second row, second column</td>
28 </tr>
29 </table>
30 <h3>The problem is, this doesn't look much like a table because there aren't
31 any borders around it.</h3>
32 <p>Now lets take the same table and put the BORDER in the CSS
33 to make it look more like a table.</p>
34 <table>
35 <tr>
36 <td>First row, first column</td>
37 <td>First row, second column</td>
38 </tr>
39 <tr>
40 <td>Second row, first column</td>
41 <td>Second row, second column</td>
42 </tr>
43 </table>
44 </body>
45 </html>
```

A blue annotation next to the CSS code states: "I have set up different borders for the table itself and for the cells."





This is a program to test centering tables.

Column #1	Column #2
First	Second
Third	Fourth

```
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html>
3 <head>
4 <meta charset="utf-8">
5 <title>Centering tables</title>
6 <style type="text/css">
7 table
8 {
9     margin-left: auto;
10    margin-right: auto;
11    text-align: center;
12 }
13 </style>
14 </head>
15 <body>
16 <h1>This is a program to test centering tables.</h1>
17 <table>
18 <tr>
19 <th>Column #1</th>
20 <th>Column #2</th>
21 </tr>
22 <tr>
23 <td>
24 <td>First</td>
25 <td>Second</td>
26 </tr>
27 <tr>
28 <td>Third</td>
29 <td>Fourth</td>
30 </tr>
31 </table>
32 </body>
33 </html>
```

This is the CSS that you need to center the table. The text-align: center also centered the text within the cells. Note that I could also have set up CSS and included a border.

Start looking at TABLES - Mozilla Firefox

Start looking at TABLES

www.pgrocer.net/Cou44/HTML5/tables/introtablescenter5.html

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**This web page is going to introduce tables.**

First row, first column    First row, second column  
 Second row, first column    Second row, second column

The problem is, this doesn't look much like a table because there aren't any borders around it.

Now lets take the same table and put the BORDER attribute in the TABLE designation to make it look more like a table.

First row, first column	First row, second column
Second row, first column	Second row, second column

You now have tables that are in the center of the screen.

Center the table and use the old way to give one of them a border.  
 Right now we have not learned the techniques to put borders on one table and not another using CSS.  
 We will get to that in a few classes when we look more at CSS.

```

1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html>
3 <head>
4 <meta charset="utf-8">
5 <title>Start looking at TABLES</title>
6 <style type="text/css">
7 table
8 {
9     margin-left: auto;
10    margin-right: auto;
11 }
12 </style>
13 </head>
14 <body>
15 <h2>This web page is going to introduce tables.</h2>
16 <table>
17 <tr>
18 <td>First row, first column</td>
19 <td>First row, second column</td>
20 </tr>
21 </table>
22 <tr>
23 <td>Second row, first column</td>
24 <td>Second row, second column</td>
25 </tr>
26 </table>
27 <p>The problem is, this doesn't look much like a table because there
28 aren't any borders around it.</p>
29 <p>Now lets take the same table and put the BORDER attribute in the
30 designation to make it look more like a table.</p>
31 <table border="1">
32 <tr>
33 <td>First row, first column</td>
34 <td>First row, second column</td>
35 </tr>
36 <tr>
37 <td>Second row, first column</td>
38 <td>Second row, second column</td>
39 </tr>
40 </table>
41 </body>
42 </html>
43 <p>You now have tables that are in the center of the screen.</p>
44 </body>
45 </html>
    
```

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Start looking at TABLES - Mozilla Firefox

Start looking at TABLES

www.pgrocer.net/Cs44/HTML5/tables/introtableSalt.html

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### This web page is going to introduce tables.

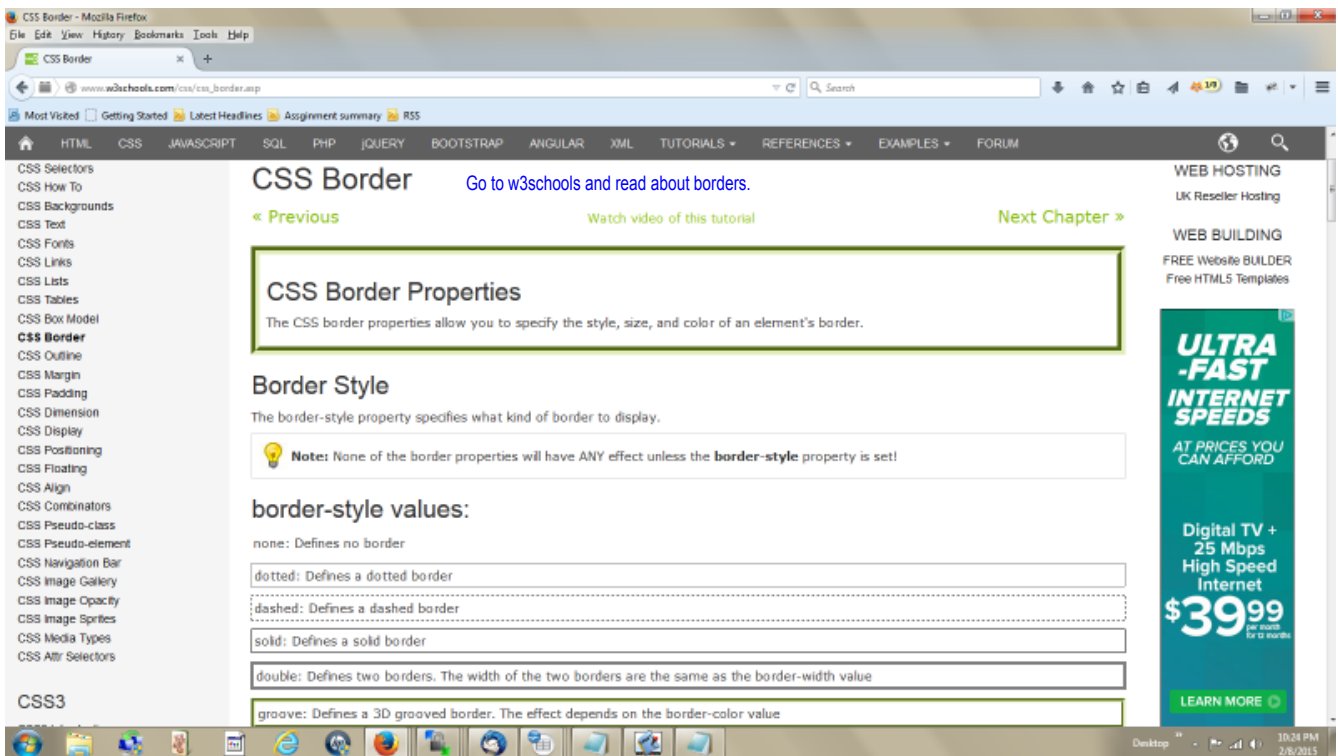
```
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html>
3 <head>
4 <meta charset="utf-8">
5 <title>Start looking at TABLES</title>
6 <style type="text/css">
7 table
8 {
9   margin-left: auto;
10  margin-right: auto;
11  border-style: solid;
12  border-width: 2px;
13  border-color: blue;
14 }
15 td
16 {
17   border-style: solid;
18   border-width: 1px;
19   border-color: green;
20 }
21 }
22 </style>
23 </head>
24 <body>
25 <h2>This web page is going to introduce tables.</h2>
26 <table>
27 <tr>
28   <td>First row, first column</td>
29   <td>First row, second column</td>
30 </tr>
31 <tr>
32   <td>Second row, first column</td>
33   <td>Second row, second column</td>
34 </tr>
35 </table>
36 </body>
37 </html>
```

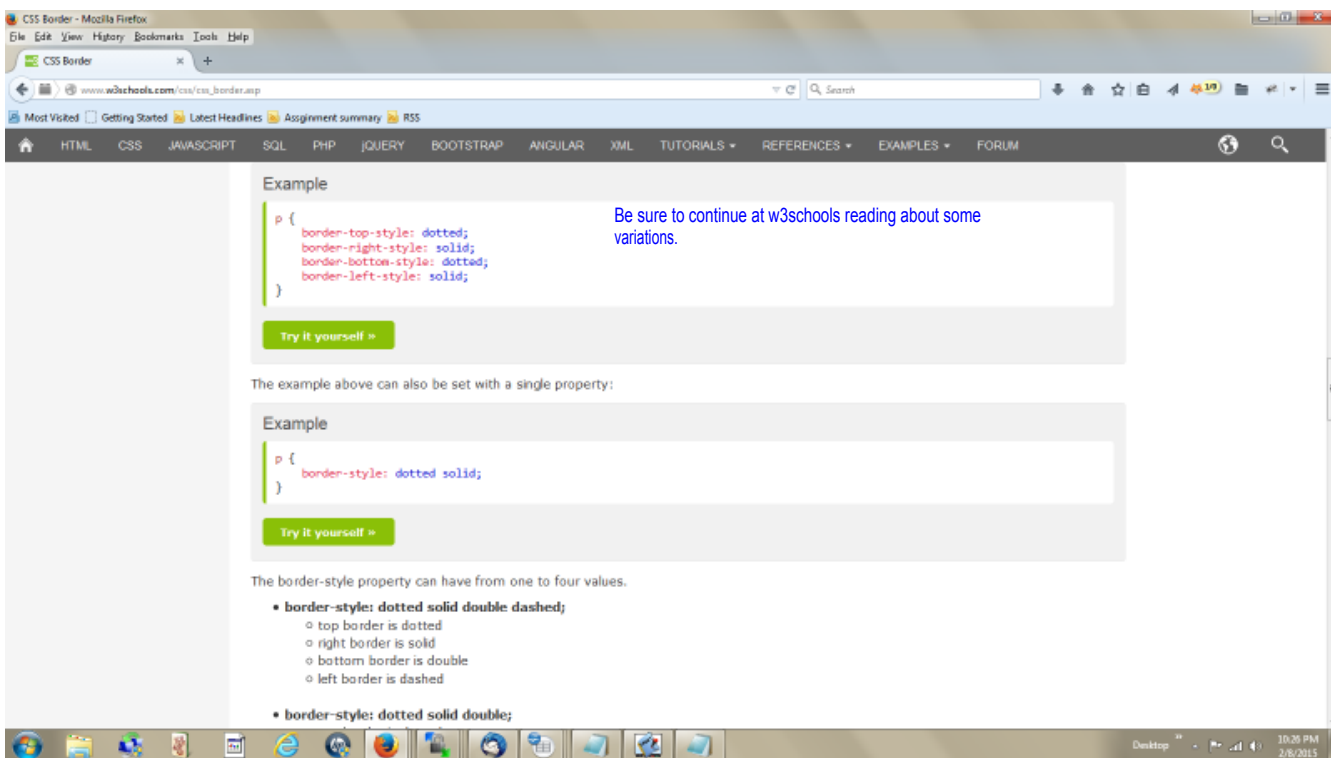
First row, first column	First row, second column
Second row, first column	Second row, second column

In previous examples, I put border and then I put three things that I wanted having to do with border. For example border: 1px solid blue; An alternative is to set each element of the border separately. I used border-style, border-width and border-color. The same things I used when I put in all together as border.

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Continue looking at TABLES - Mozilla Firefox

Continue looking at TABLES

www.pgrocer.net/Cs44/HTML5/tables/withcaption5.html

### This web page is going to continue looking at tables.

Now lets look at putting captions on the table and on the columns:

A caption on the whole table is done with the CAPTION command. Note that the caption

COLUMN #1	COLUMN #2
First row, first column	First row, second column
Second row, first column	Second row, second column

This is the sample table complete with caption

```

1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html>
3 <head>
4 <meta charset="utf-8">
5 <title>Continue looking at TABLES</title>
6 <style type="text/css">
7 table {
8     border: solid thin;
9     caption-side: bottom;
10 }
11 td
12 {
13     border: solid thin;
14 }
15 </style>
16 </head>
17 <body>
18 <h2>This web page is going to continue looking at tables.</h2>
19 <h4>Now lets look at putting captions on the table and on the columns.</h4>
20 <p>A caption on the whole table is done with the CAPTION command. Note that
21 the caption can be either at the top or bottom of the table (ALIGN="BOTTOM"
22 puts the caption underneath the table). The TH command creates column
23 headers.</p>
24 <table>
25
26 <caption> This is the sample table complete with caption</caption>
27 <tr>
28 <th>COLUMN #1</th>
29 <th>COLUMN #2</th>
30 </tr>
31 <tr>
32 <td>First row, first column</td>
33
34 <td>First row, second column</td>
35 </tr>
36 <tr>
37 <td>Second row, first column</td>
38 <td>Second row, second column</td>
39 </tr>
40 </table>
41 </body>
42 </html>
    
```

Note I am using <th> for the header cells which means that they will be bold and centered. Note that I decided not to put a border around the <th> headers.

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The screenshot shows a web browser window on the left and its source code editor on the right. The browser displays a page titled "Continue looking at TABLES" with three table examples. The source code editor shows the HTML code for these tables, with blue annotations explaining styling changes like padding and borders.

**Table 1 (Browser View):**

COLUMN #1	COLUMN #2
First row, first column	First row, second column
Second row, first column	Second row, second column

**Table 2 (Browser View):**

COLUMN #1	COLUMN #2
First row, first column	First row, second column
Second row, first column	Second row, second column

**Table 3 (Caption: "This is the sample table complete with caption"):**

ROW #S	COLUMN #1	COLUMN #2
First row	1,1	1,2
Second row	2,1	2,2
Third row	3,1	3,2

**Source Code Annotations:**

- "Now I am putting padding around the table." points to the `border: solid thick; padding: 10px;` style rule.
- "Here I am putting padding in the cells as well." points to the `<th style="padding:20px;">` and `<td style="padding:20px;">` attributes.

Continue looking at TABLES - Mozilla Firefox

Continue looking at TABLES

This web page is going to continue looking at table

You can alter the BORDER on the table and you can use padding

COLUMN #1	COLUMN #2
First row, first column	First row, second column
Second row, first column	Second row, second column

COLUMN #1	COLUMN #2
First row, first column	First row, second column
Second row, first column	Second row, second column

This is the sample table complete with caption

ROW #S	COLUMN #1	COLUMN #2
First row	1,1	1,2
Second row	2,1	2,2
Third row	3,1	3,2

```

31 </tr>
32 <td>Second row, first column</td>
33 <td>Second row, second column</td>
34 </tr>
35 </table>
36 </p>
37 <p><br /></p>
38 <table style="border: solid thick black;" >
39 <tr>
40 <th style="padding:20px;">COLUMN #1</th>
41 <th style="padding:20px;">COLUMN #2</th>
42 </tr>
43 <tr>
44 <td style="padding:20px;">First row, first column</td>
45 <td style="padding:20px;">First row, second column</td>
46 </tr>
47 <tr>
48 <td style="padding:20px;">Second row, first column</td>
49 <td style="padding:20px;">Second row, second column</td>
50 </tr>
51 </table>
52 </p>
53 <p><br /></p>
54 <table border="1">
55 <caption> This is the sample table complete with caption</caption>
56 <tr style="text-align:center;">
57 <th>ROW #S</th>
58 <th>COLUMN #1</th>
59 <th>COLUMN #2</th>
60 </tr>
61 <tr>
62 <th>First row</th>
63 <td>1,1</td>
64 <td>1,2</td>
65 </tr>
66 <tr>
67 <th>Second row</th>
68 <td style="text-align: center;">2,1</td>
69 <td>2,2</td>
70 </tr>
71 <tr>
72 <th>Third row</th>
73 <td>3,1</td>
74 <td>3,2</td>
75 </tr>
76 </table>
77 </body>
78 </html>
    
```

Here I added in style to change the text-align in specified cells and I also used <tr> to make a header column in the left column.

Continue looking at TABLES - Mozilla Firefox

Continue looking at TABLES

www.pgrocer.net/Cs44/HTML5/tables/wthformatcont5.html

This web page is going to continue looking at tables.

You can alter the BORDER on the table and you can use padding to

COLUMN #1	COLUMN #2
First row, first column	First row, second column
Second row, first column	Second row, second column

COLUMN #1	COLUMN #2
First row, first column	First row, second column
Second row, first column	Second row, second column

ROW #S	COLUMN #1	COLUMN #2
First row	1,1	1,2
Second row	2,1	2,2
Third row	3,1	3,2

Source of http://www.pgrocer.net/Cs44/HTML5/tables/wthformatcont5.html - Mozilla Firefox

```

1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html>
3 <head>
4 <meta charset="utf-8">
5 <title>Continue looking at TABLES</title>
6 <style type="text/css">
7 table {
8     border: solid thick;
9     padding-top: 10px;
10    padding-right: 20px;
11    padding-bottom: 80px;
12    padding-left: 50px;
13 }
14 td, th
15 {
16     border: solid thin;
17 }
18 </style>
19 </head>
20 <body>
21 <h2>This web page is going to continue looking at tables.</h2>
22 <h3>You can alter the BORDER on the table and you can use padding to
23 leave a little space inside, between the border and the data in the cell.</h3>
24 <table>
25 <tr>
26 <th>COLUMN #1</th>
27 <th>COLUMN #2</th>
28 </tr>
29 <tr>
30 <td>First row, first column</td>
31 <td>First row, second column</td>
32 </tr>
33 <tr>
34 <td>Second row, first column</td>
35 <td>Second row, second column</td>
36 </tr>
37 </table>
38 <p><br /></p>
39 <table>
40 <tr>
41 <th>COLUMN #1</th>
42 <th>COLUMN #2</th>
43 </tr>
44 <tr>
45 <td>First row, first column</td>
46 <td>First row, second column</td>
47 </tr>
48 <tr>
49 <td>Second row, first column</td>
50 <td>Second row, second column</td>
51 </tr>
52 </table>

```

I changed the padding for the top, right, bottom and left.

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The screenshot shows a web browser window with two panes. The left pane displays a web page titled "Continue looking at TABLES" with three tables. The right pane shows the source code for the page, including HTML and CSS. A blue annotation points to a CSS rule in the code.

**Table 1:**

COLUMN #1	COLUMN #2
First row, first column	First row, second column
Second row, first column	Second row, second column

**Table 2:**

COLUMN #1	COLUMN #2
First row, first column	First row, second column
Second row, first column	Second row, second column

**Table 3:**

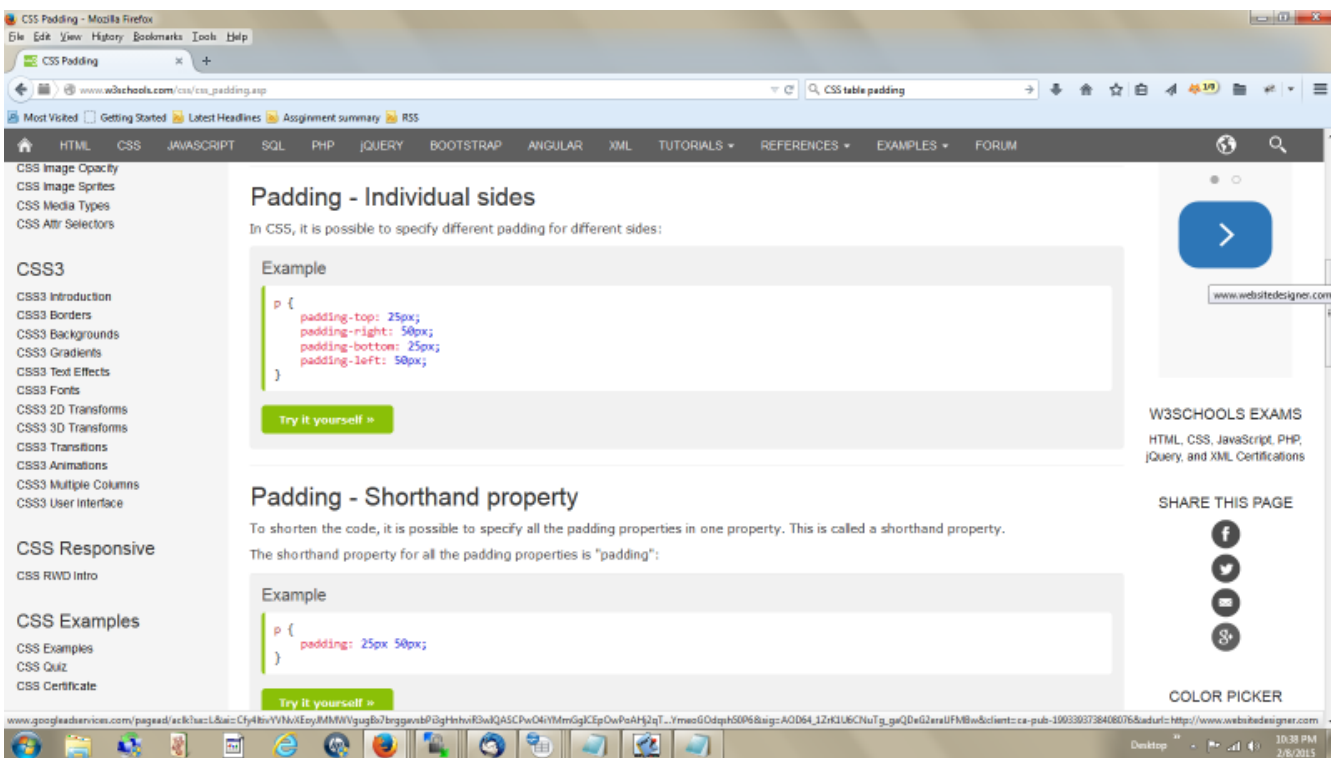
ROW #S	COLUMN #1	COLUMN #2
First row	1,1	1,2
Second row	2,1	2,2
Third row	3,1	3,2

**Source Code:**

```

1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html>
3 <head>
4 <meta charset="utf-8">
5 <title>Continue looking at TABLES</title>
6 <style type="text/css">
7 table {
8     border: solid thick;
9     padding: 10px 20px 30px 50px;
10 }
11 td, th
12 {
13     border: solid thin;
14 }
15 </style>
16 </head>
17 <body>
18 <h2>This web page is going to continue looking at tables.</h2>
19 <h3>You can alter the BORDER on the table and you can use padding to
20 leave a little space inside, between the border and the data in the cell.</h3>
21 <table>
22 <tr>
23
24 <th>COLUMN #1</th>
25 <th>COLUMN #2</th>
26 </tr>
27 <tr>
28 <td>First row, first column</td>
29 <td>First row, second column</td>
30 </tr>
31 <tr>
32 <td>Second row, first column</td>
33 <td>Second row, second column</td>
34 </tr>
35 </table>
36 </body>
37 </html>
38 </table>
39 <tr>
40 <th>COLUMN #1</th>
41 <th>COLUMN #2</th>
42 </tr>
43 <tr>
44 <td>First row, first column</td>
45 <td>First row, second column</td>
46 </tr>
47 <tr>
48 <td>Second row, first column</td>
49 <td>Second row, second column</td>
50 </tr>
51 </table>
52 </table>
    
```

**Annotation:** A shorthand way to do padding.





The screenshot shows a web browser window on the left and a source code editor window on the right. The browser window displays a table with the following data:

Class	Day	Start time
Internet Developer	Monday	11:00
Oracle	Tues/Thurs	9:30
Programming Logic	Tues/Thurs	11:00
Programming Logic	Tues/Thurs	12:30

The source code editor window shows the following HTML code:

```

1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html>
3 <head>
4 <meta charset="utf-8">
5 <title>Table with tthead, ttfoot, and tbody</title>
6 </head>
7 <body>
8 <h1>This is a table that uses the tags tthead, ttfoot and tbody</h1>
9 <p>Note that they should be used in that order. You put ttfoot above tbody and
10 the reason given is that it allows the page to render the foot before all the data
11 for the tbody have come in.</p>
12 <table>
13 <tthead>
14 <tr>
15 <th>Class</th>
16 <th>Day</th>
17 <th>Start time</th>
18 </tr>
19 </tthead>
20 <ttfoot>
21 <tr>
22 <td>4</td>
23 <td>11:00</td>
24 <td>12:30</td>
25 </tr>
26 </tfoot>
27 <tbody>
28 <tr>
29 <td>Internet Developer</td>
30 <td>Monday</td>
31 <td>11:00</td>
32 </tr>
33 <tr>
34 <td>Oracle</td>
35 <td>Tues/Thurs</td>
36 <td>9:30</td>
37 </tr>
38 <tr>
39 <td>Programming Logic</td>
40 <td>Tues/Thurs</td>
41 <td>11:00</td>
42 </tr>
43 <tr>
44 <td>Programming Logic</td>
45 <td>Tues/Thurs</td>
46 <td>12:30</td>
47 </tr>
48 </tbody>
49 </table>
50 <p>The only attribute that HTML5 allows is apparently the border. For other thing it is
51 recommended that you use CSS. W3schools says, "Only the "border" attribute is supported
52 in HTML5, and it only allows the values "" or "1".</p>
    
```

Annotations in the source code editor:

- Blue text: "Note the use of <thead><tfoot> and <tbody> Look up their use." (lines 19-20)
- Blue text: "They are now recommending against it." (lines 51-52)

The screenshot shows a Mozilla Firefox browser window displaying the W3Schools page for the HTML <thead> tag. The browser's address bar shows the URL 'www.w3schools.com/tags/tag\_thead.asp' and the search bar contains 'html\_thead,tfoot,tbody'. The page has a dark navigation bar with links for HTML, CSS, JavaScript, SQL, PHP, JQUERY, BOOTSTRAP, ANGULAR, XML, TUTORIALS, REFERENCES, EXAMPLES, and FORUM. A sidebar on the left lists various HTML tags. The main content area is titled 'HTML <thead> tag' and includes the following sections:

### Definition and Usage

The <thead> tag is used to group header content in an HTML table.

The <thead> element is used in conjunction with the <tbody> and <tfoot> elements to specify each part of a table (header, body, footer). Browsers can use these elements to enable scrolling of the table body independently of the header and footer. Also, when printing a large table that spans multiple pages, these elements can enable the table header and footer to be printed at the top and bottom of each page.

The <thead> tag must be used in the following context: As a child of a <table> element, after any <caption>, and <colgroup> elements, and before any <tbody>, <tfoot>, and <tr> elements.

### Browser Support

Element	Chrome	Firefox	Internet Explorer	Opera	Safari
<thead>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

### Tips and Notes

**Note:** The <thead> element must have one or more <tr> tags inside.

**Tip:** The <thead>, <tbody>, and <tfoot> elements will not affect the layout of the table by default. However, you can use CSS to style these elements.

### Differences Between HTML 4.01 and HTML5

None of the HTML 4.01 attributes are supported in HTML5.

On the right side of the page, there are promotional banners for 'FREE SHIPPING & RETURNS', 'W3SCHOOLS EXAMS' (HTML, CSS, JavaScript, PHP, JQuery, and XML Certifications), 'SHARE THIS PAGE' (with social media icons for Facebook, Twitter, LinkedIn, and StumbleUpon), and a 'COLOR PICKER' tool.

The screenshot shows a browser window with the URL `www.pgrocer.net/Cis44/HTML5/tables/tableschedule.html`. The table displayed is:

My schedule					
Period	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
9:30	Office Hour	CIS150		CIS150	
11:00			Not on campus		Meetings
12:30	CIS122	CIS120		CIS120	
2:00	Meetings	Lab K101		Lab K101	

The source code in the developer tool shows the following HTML and CSS:

```

1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html>
3 <head>
4 <meta charset="utf-8">
5 <title>Grouping cells in tables</title>
6 <style type="text/css">
7 table
8 {
9   border: 2px dotted green;
10  margin-left: auto;
11  margin-right: auto;
12 }
13 th
14 {
15  text-align: center;
16 }
17 td
18 {
19  border: 1px solid green;
20 }
21 </style>
22 </head>
23 <body>
24 <table>
25 <tr>
26 <th colspan="6" style="background-color: beige; color: green;">My schedule</th>
27 </tr>
    
```

This shows the style I used for the table. I have a dotted green border around the whole table and a solid green border around each <td> cell. The top row is a <th> and I put in colspan of 6 which means it spans 5 columns. I also put in a style to give it a background of beige and a color of green - note that the <th> already had a text-align: center. Note also that the style I embedded in the <th> could have been done in the style up in the head.

Continued on the next slide.

Grouping cells in tables - Mozilla Firefox

www.pgrocer.net/Cis44/HTML5/tables/tableschedule.html

Period	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
9:30	Office Hour	CIS150		CIS150	
11:00			Not on campus		
12:30	CIS122	CIS120		CIS120	Meetings
2:00	Meetings	Lab K101			Lab K101

```

24 <table>
25 <tr>
26 <th colspan="6" style="background-color: beige; color: green; text-align: center;>My schedule</th>
27 </tr>
28 <tr>
29 <th>Period</th>
30 <th>Monday</th>
31 <th>Tuesday</th>
32 <th>Wednesday</th>
33 <th>Thursday</th>
34 <th>Friday</th>
35 </tr>
36 <tr>
37 <td>9:30</td>
38 <td>Office Hour</td>
39 <td>CIS150</td>
40 <td rowspan="4">Not on campus</td>
41 <td>CIS150</td>
42 <td></td>
43 </tr>
44 <tr>
45 <td>11:00</td>
46 <td rowspan="2">CIS122</td>
47 <td rowspan="2">CIS120</td>
48 <td rowspan="2">CIS120</td>
49 <td>Meetings</td>
50 </tr>
51 <tr>
52 <td>12:30</td>
53 <td></td>
54 <td></td>
55 <td></td>
56 <td></td>
57 <td></td>
58 </tr>
59 <tr>
60 <td>2:00</td>
61 <td>Meetings</td>
62 <td>Lab K101</td>
63 <td></td>
64 <td>Lab K101</td>
65 </tr>
66 </tbody>
67 </table>
68 </body>
69 </html>
    
```

Note that I have a rowspan of 4 that says Not on campus. Rowspan of 4 means it includes 4 rows. In other places I have a rowspan of 2 for the double period for CIS122 and CIS120.

Now lets look at the rows. The top row has a colspan of 6 so it really goes across the whole table since there are 6 columns and it spans them all.

The next row has the word period and then the days of the week in each cell.

The third row has a time, Office Hours, CIS150 and then it comes to a rowspan of 4 which means it goes down 4 rows. I then have a CIS150 and then another rowspan of 4.

The fourth row has a time and then CIS122 which has a rowspan of 2 followed by CIS120 with a rowspan of 2 and then the fourth column already has been specified in the rowspan of 4 for Not on campus so I do not include that. I move on to the next CIS120 with a rowspan of 2 and then I do nothing because Meetings has already got the rowspan of 2. So on that row I only account for 4 columns.

The fifth column only has the time cell because the other cells are all part of previous row spans.

The last column has 4 things because 2 columns have been taken using the rowspan of 4.