

**COMSC-031**

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**Web Site Development-  
Part 2**



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# Topic 7

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## 7

## Tables

Tables are an ideal way to format tabular data, such as the information that you find in a spreadsheet. You can also use tables to create designs with multiple columns, even within the constraints of HTML. This chapter shows you how to create and format tables.

# Topics: Tables

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- Insert a Table into a Web Page
- Insert Content into a Table
- Change the Background Color of a Table
- Change the Cell Padding in a Table
- Change the Cell Spacing in a Table
- Insert a Table inside a Table cell
- Change the Alignment of Cell Content
- Insert or Delete a Row or Column
- Split or Merge Table Cell
- Change the Dimensions of a Cell
- Change the Dimensions of a Table
- Use Percentages for Table Width
- Format a Table with CSS



# Insert a Table into a Web Page

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- You can use tables to **organize** and **design** pages that contain financial data, text, images and multimedia.
- Dreamweaver's layout features enable you to create simple tables for tabular **data**, or complex tables for sophisticated **layouts** and designs.
- You can even insert tables inside other tables.

# Insert a Table into a Web Page

## Table

The image shows a screenshot of the Kaiser Permanente website. On the left is a vertical green sidebar with a navigation menu. The main content area is a grid of tiles. A red arrow points from the word 'Table' to the grid area.

**KAISER PERMANENTE®**  
South Sacramento Medical Center  
Elk Grove Medical Offices  
Wyndham Medical Offices

**thrive**

**Expansion & Parking Updates**

Our Physicians  
Online Health Tools  
Health Education  
What's New  
KP in the Community  
Directions & Hours  
KP Jobs  
Home

**Stay Well**  
Read the Spring 2010 issue of Partners in Health

**A VERY SPECIAL DELIVERY**  
All private, remodeled maternity rooms at our South Sacramento Medical Center.  
KAISER PERMANENTE. thrive

**Welcome!**

**Our Mission**

**Online Services**

**Interactive Tours**

# Insert a Table into a Web Page

Table

The screenshot shows the Kaiser Permanente website interface. At the top, the logo and name 'KAISER PERMANENTE' are displayed, along with the address: 'South Sacramento Medical Center, Elk Grove Medical Offices, Wyndham Medical Offices'. A 'thrive' logo is in the top right corner. A vertical navigation menu on the left includes: 'Expansion & Parking Updates', 'Our Physicians', 'Online Health Tools', 'Health Education' (highlighted), 'What's New', 'KP in the Community', 'Directions & Hours', 'KP Jobs', and 'Home'. Below the menu is a 'Stay Well' section with a link to 'Read the Spring 2010 Issue of Partners in Health'. The main content area features a 'Health Education' banner with a doctor's image. Below the banner is a grid of eight health topics, each with a representative image and a caption:

 Featured Health Topic	 General Health	 Men's Health	 Women's Health
 Teen Health	 Children's Health	 Health Encyclopedia	 Drug Encyclopedia

# Insert a Table into a Web Page

## Tables



JAVASCRIPT SQL PYTHON PHP BOOTSTRAP HOW TO W3.CSS JQUERY JAVA MORE ▾ EXERCISES ▾ REFERENCES ▾

## HTML Element Reference

[← Home](#) [Next >](#)

### HTML Tags Ordered Alphabetically

Search..

Tag	Description
<a href="#">&lt;!--...--&gt;</a>	Defines a comment
<a href="#">&lt;!DOCTYPE&gt;</a>	Defines the document type
<a href="#">&lt;a&gt;</a>	Defines a hyperlink
<a href="#">&lt;abbr&gt;</a>	Defines an abbreviation or an acronym
<a href="#">&lt;acronym&gt;</a>	Not supported in HTML5. Use <a href="#">&lt;abbr&gt;</a> instead. Defines an acronym
<a href="#">&lt;address&gt;</a>	Defines contact information for the author/owner of a document
<a href="#">&lt;applet&gt;</a>	Not supported in HTML5. Use <a href="#">&lt;embed&gt;</a> or <a href="#">&lt;object&gt;</a> instead. Defines an embedded applet
<a href="#">&lt;area&gt;</a>	Defines an area inside an image map
<a href="#">&lt;article&gt;</a>	Defines an article
<a href="#">&lt;aside&gt;</a>	Defines content aside from the page content
<a href="#">&lt;audio&gt;</a>	Defines embedded sound content
<a href="#">&lt;b&gt;</a>	Defines bold text
<a href="#">&lt;base&gt;</a>	Specifies the base URL/target for all relative URLs in a document
<a href="#">&lt;basefont&gt;</a>	Not supported in HTML5. Use CSS instead. Specifies a default color, size, and font for all text in a document
<a href="#">&lt;bdi&gt;</a>	Isolates a part of text that might be formatted in a different direction from other text outside it

# Insert a Table into a Web Page



## Insert a table

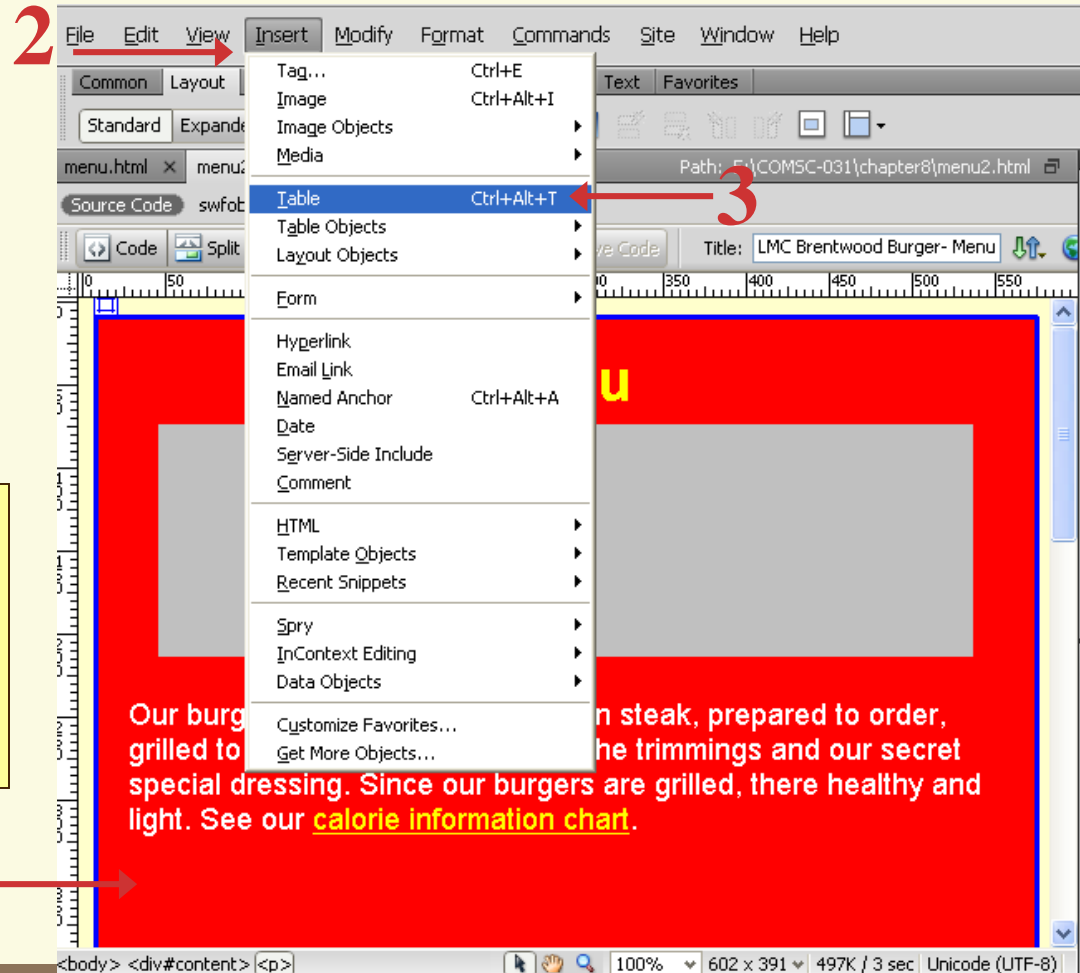
1. Position cursor where you want to insert a table.
2. Click **Insert**.
3. Click **Table**.
4. Type the number of **rows** and **columns** that you want in your table.
5. Type the **width** of your table.
6. Click to select a **Table Header** option. Select **Top**.
7. Click **OK**.

# Insert a Table into a Web Page



## Insert a table

By default, the cursor snaps to the left margin, although you can change the table alignment.



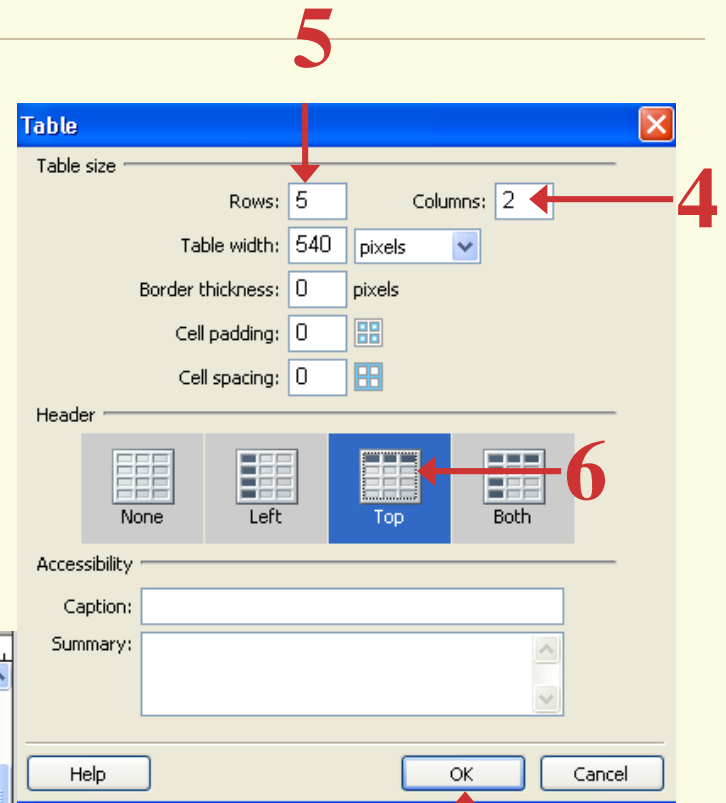
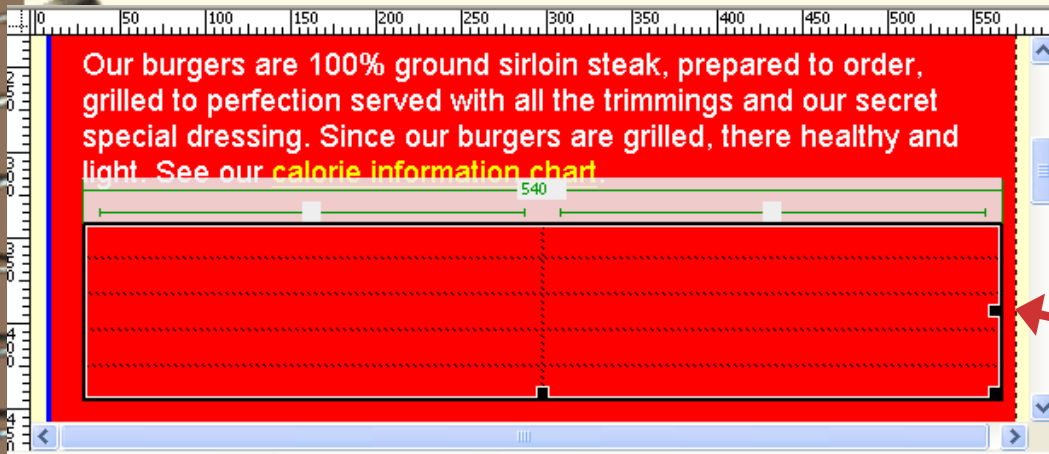
# Insert a Table into a Web Pag



## Insert a table

You can click  and select a different alignment.

An empty table appears, aligned to the left by default.



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# Insert a Table into a Web Page



## Configure the column's width


1. Select the **column**
2. Enter the **width** of the column
3. Repeat steps 1-2 for the other column

The screenshot shows a web editor interface with a red background. At the top, the word "Menu" is written in yellow. Below it is a grey rectangular area containing a small icon of a burger. A yellow box with the number "3" is positioned to the right of this icon. Below the grey area is a paragraph of text: "Our burgers are 100% ground sirloin steak, prepared to order, grilled to perfection served with all the trimmings and our secret special dressing. Since our burgers are grilled, they're healthy and light. See our [calorie information chart](#)." Below the text is a table with three columns and four rows. A yellow box with the number "1" is positioned to the left of the first column. A context menu is open over the first column, with options: "Select Column", "Clear Column Width", "Insert Column Left", and "Insert Column Right". A yellow box with the number "2" is positioned to the right of the "W" field in the table's properties panel, which is set to "270". The properties panel at the bottom shows "Column" set to "Default", "Horz" set to "Default", "W" set to "270", "Vert" set to "Default", and "H" set to an empty field. The status bar at the bottom indicates "100%", "609 x 439", "262K / 38 sec", and "Unicode (UTF-8)".

# Insert a Table into a Web Page



## Edit the Table Border

1. Click 
2. Click **Select Table**
3. Type the number **0** in the Border field
4. Press **<Enter>**

# Insert a Table into a Web Page



## Edit the Table Border

When you view the page in a Web browser, the dashed table border disappears.

The screenshot shows a web editor interface. At the top is a ruler from 0 to 550. Below it is a grey header area with a logo. The main content area has a red background and contains the text: "Our burgers are 100% ground sirloin steak, prepared to order, grilled to perfection served with all the trimmings and our secret special dressing. Since our burgers are grilled, there healthy and light. See our [calorie information chart](#)". A table is positioned below the text. A context menu is open over the table with the following options: "Select Table", "Clear All Heights", "Clear All Widths", "Make All Widths Consistent", and "Hide Table Widths". A red arrow labeled "1" points to the table, and another red arrow labeled "2" points to the "Hide Table Widths" option. At the bottom, the Properties panel shows the following settings: Table, Rows: 5, W: 540 pixels, CellPad: 0, Align: Default, Class: (empty), Cols: 2, CellSpace: 0, Border: 0. A red arrow labeled "3" points to the "Border" property.

2

3

# Insert a Table into a Web Page



## Why are table headers important for accessibility?

The Table Header setting designates a row or column of table as the content that describes the information in the rest of the table.

It also provides additional information about the importance of the header count. This setting is used by screen readers, which are special Web browsers that are used by the blind or visually impaired, to help describe the table when the text in the table is read aloud.

# Insert a Table into a Web Page



## Why would I turn off table borders?

Table borders can help to define the edges of a table and to organize columnar data, such as a financial report.

However, if you want to use a table to arrange photos and text within the **design** of your page, then you can have a **cleaner layout** if you set the border to **zero** so that it becomes invisible.

You can set the table border to 1 pixel for a slim border or try 5 or 10 pixels if you want a thick border

# Insert Content into a Table

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- You can **fill the cells** of you tables with text, images, multimedia files, form elements, and even other tables, just as you would add any them anywhere else on a page.



**Text**

**Images**

**Multimedia**

**Tables**

# Insert Content into a Table



## Insert text

1. Click to place your **cursor** inside the table cell
2. Type **text** into the cell

1



A screenshot of a web editor interface. The main content area has a red background. At the top, there is a paragraph of text: "Our burgers are 100% ground sirloin steak, prepared to order, grilled to perfection served with all the trimmings and our secret special dressing. Since our burgers are grilled, there healthy and light. See our [calorie information chart](#)." Below this is a table with two columns and five rows of burger names. A red arrow points to the left edge of the table. The editor's status bar at the bottom shows "<body>" and various settings like "100%", "685 x 241", "499K / 3 sec", and "Unicode (UTF-8)". The "PROPERTIES" panel at the bottom left shows "HTML" selected, with "Format" and "ID" set to "None".

Our burgers are 100% ground sirloin steak, prepared to order, grilled to perfection served with all the trimmings and our secret special dressing. Since our burgers are grilled, there healthy and light. See our <a href="#">calorie information chart</a> .	
<b>Specialty Steak Burger</b>	
Steak Burger	Bacon Cheese Steak Burger
Steak Cheese Burger	Jalepeno Steak Burger
Steak Pulled Pork Burger	Bluecheese Steak Burger
Mushroom Steak Burger	Avocado Steak Burger

# Insert Content into a Table



## Insert an image

1. Click **inside** a table cell
2. Click the **Image**  button
3. Click  and select the folder that contains your image
4. Click an **image file**
5. Click **OK**

# Insert Content into a Table



## Insert an image

The screenshot shows a web editor interface with a table containing two sections of menu items. The first section, 'Specialty Steak Burger', lists eight items in a two-column table. The second section, 'Fries and Onion Rings', lists five items in a single column. A red box highlights the 'Fries and Onion Rings' section, with a yellow box containing the number '1' and an arrow pointing to the first cell of the table. The 'INSERT' menu is open, showing the 'Images : Image' option selected, with a red arrow pointing to it and the number '2'. The 'Select Image Source' dialog box is open, showing the 'images' folder selected, with a red arrow pointing to the folder name and the number '3'. The 'fries.png' file is selected in the file list, with a red arrow pointing to it and the number '4'. The 'File name' field contains 'fries.png', and the 'OK' button is highlighted with a red arrow and the number '5'. The 'Image preview' area shows a preview of the selected image.

Specialty Steak Burger	
Steak Burger	Bacon Cheese Steak Burger
Steak Cheese Burger	Jalepeno Steak Burger
Steak Pulled Pork Burger	Bluecheese Steak Burger
Mushroom Steak Burger	Avocado Steak Burger

Fries and Onion Rings
Garlic Fries
Cheese Fries
Chili Cheese Fries
Jalapeno Cheese Fries
Onion Rings

# Insert Content into a Table




## Insert an image

The image is larger than the cell, the cell expands to accommodate the image.

The size of the image can be adjusted in the Properties inspector

The screenshot shows a web design tool interface with a table containing menu items. The table has two columns and two rows of text. The first row contains "Specialty Steak Burger" and "Bacon Cheese Steak Burger". The second row contains "Steak Burger", "Steak Cheese Burger", "Steak Pulled Pork Burger", "Mushroom Steak Burger", "Jalepeno Steak Burger", "Bluecheese Steak Burger", and "Avocado Steak Burger". The third row contains "Fries and Onion Rings", "Garlic Fries", "Cheese Fries", "Chili Cheese Fries", "Jalepeno Cheese Fries", and "Onion Rings". An image of fries is inserted into the table, and the cell containing it has expanded to fit the image. The Properties inspector at the bottom shows the image's width set to 175 and height set to 145.

Specialty Steak Burger	Bacon Cheese Steak Burger
Steak Burger	Jalepeno Steak Burger
Steak Cheese Burger	Bluecheese Steak Burger
Steak Pulled Pork Burger	Avocado Steak Burger
Mushroom Steak Burger	
Fries and Onion Rings	
Garlic Fries	
Cheese Fries	
Chili Cheese Fries	
Jalepeno Cheese Fries	
Onion Rings	

Properties Inspector: Image, 219K. W: 175, H: 145. src: image/fries.png. Alt: fries. Class: None.

# Insert a Table into a Web Page



**How do I change the appearance of the content inside my table?**

You can specify the size, style, and color of text inside a table in the same way that you format text on a Web page.

Similarly, you can control the appearance of an image inside a table in the same way that you can control it outside a table..

# Change the Background of a Table

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- You can change the **background** of a table, or only change the background of a cell, a row, or a column.
- This is a great way to add a design element or to **call attention** to a section of a table.
- Just like the background of a Web page, you can change the background color of a table, or fill the background of a table with an image.

# Change the Background of a Table



## Using the Color Palette

1. Click to **select a table** or individual cell, or click and drag to select a row or column of cells.
2. Click the **Background** to open the color menu.
3. Click a **color** anywhere on the screen

# Change the Background of a Table



## Using the Color Palette

The screenshot shows a web editor interface with a table containing menu items. The table has a yellow background. A color palette is open, showing a grid of colors. The color #FFFF00 is selected. The editor's properties panel is visible at the bottom, showing the class name "menu-ite" and the background color "#FFFF00".

Specialty Steak Burgers	
Steak Burger	Bacon Cheese Steak Burger
Steak Cheese Burger	Jalapeno Steak Burger
Steak Pulled Pork Burger	Blue cheese Steak Burger
Mushroom Steak Burger	Avocado Steak Burger

Fries and Onion Rings	
Garlic Fries	
Cheese Fries	
Chili Cheese Fries	
Jalapeno Cheese Fries	
Onion Rings	

Properties panel: Class: menu-ite, Bg: #FFFF00

1 The color fills the background of the selected cells.

You can also type a color name or hexadecimal color code into the Color field.

# Format a Table with CSS



## Apply the Style Rule

Specialty dressing. Since our burgers are grilled, more healthy and light. See our [calorie information chart](#).

Specialty Steak Burger	
Steak Burger	Bacon Cheese Steak Burger
Steak Cheese Burger	Jalapeno Steak Burger
Steak Pulled Pork Burger	Bluecheese Steak Burger
Mushroom Steak Burger	Avocado Steak Burger

HTML: `<body> <div...> <table> <tr> <th...>`

PROPERTIES

Format: None, ID: None, Link: None

Class: **empha...**

empha...  
emphasis  
highlight

Change the class to apply the style rule for the table header

# Format a Table with CSS



## Apply the Style Rule

Our burgers are 100% ground sirloin steak, prepared to order, grilled to perfection served with all the trimmings and our secret special dressing. Since our burgers are grilled, there healthy and light. See our [calorie information chart](#).

Specialty Steak Burgers	
House Steak Burger	Bacon Cheese Steak Burger
House Steak Cheese Burger	Jalapeno Steak Burger
Steak Pulled Port Burger	Blue Cheese Steak Burger
Mushroom Steak Burger	Avocado Steak Burger

PROPERTIES

Format: None | Class: **menu-items** | Title: ?

ID: None | Link: | Target: ?

Cell: Horz: Default | W: 270 | No wrap:  | Bg: #FFFFFF00


Vert: Default | H: | Header:

Change the class to apply the red as the text color.

# Change the Background of a Table



## Using a Color from your Web Page

1. Click  and click Select Table to select the entire table, or click individual cell, or click and drag to select a row or column of cells.
2. Click the Bg to open the color pallet
3. Click a color anywhere on the screen to select it

# Change the Background of a Table



## How can I change the background of a table cell?

To change the color of an entire table, you can click to select all the cells in a table and then choose a background color that will apply to all cells.

A better way is to create a style rule for the Table tag using cascading style sheets (CSS) and specify a background image or color as part of that style.

# Change the Cell Padding in a Table


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- You can change the **cell padding** to add space between a table's content and its borders.

# Change the Cell Padding in a Table



## Change the cell padding in a table

1. Click  and click **Select Table** to select the entire table.
2. In the **CellPad** field in the Property inspector, type the amount of padding in pixels.
3. Press **<Enter>**

# Change the Cell Padding in a Table (pg 128)



## Change the cell padding in a table

1

The screenshot shows a web design tool interface with a table containing menu items. A red arrow labeled '1' points to the table's border. The table has a red background and yellow cells. The top row is a header for 'Specialty Steak Burgers'. Below it are two columns of burger names. The bottom row is a header for 'Fries and Onion Rings' followed by a list of items and an image of fries. The Properties panel at the bottom shows the 'Table' settings: Rows: 5, Cols: 2, CellPad: 3, CellSpace: 0, Border: 0. A red arrow labeled '2' points to the 'CellPad' field, which is set to 3 pixels.

Specialty Steak Burgers	
Steak Burger	Bacon Cheese Steak Burger
Steak Cheese Burger	Jalapeno Steak Burger
Steak Pulled Pork Burger	Blue cheese Steak Burger
Mushroom Steak Burger	Avocado Steak Burger
Fries and Onion Rings	
Garlic Fries	
Cheese Fries	
Chili Cheese Fries	
Jalapeno Cheese Fries	
Onion Rings	

Properties: Table, Rows: 5, Cols: 2, CellPad: 3, CellSpace: 0, Border: 0, Align: Default, Class: None

# Change the Cell Spacing in a Table


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- You can change **cell spacing** to adjust the distance that cells are from each other.

# Change the Cell Spacing in a Table



## Change the cell spacing in a table

1. Click  and click **Select Table** to select the entire table.
2. In the **CellsSpace** field, type the amount of spacing in pixels.
3. Press **<Enter>**

# Change the Cell Spacing in a Table



## Change the cell spacing in a table

1

Our burgers are 100% ground sirloin steak, prepared to order, grilled to perfection served with all the trimmings and our secret special dressing. Since our burgers are grilled, there healthy and light. See our [calorie information chart](#)

Specialty Steak Burger	
Steak Burger	Bacon Cheese Steak Burger
Steak Cheese Burger	Jalepeno Steak Burger
Steak Pulled Pork Burger	Bluecheese Steak Burger
Mushroom Steak Burger	Avocado Steak Burger

**Fries and Onion Rings**

- Garlic Fries
- Cheese Fries
- Chilli Cheese Fries
- Jalepeno Cheese Fries
- Onion Rings



<body> <div#content> <table>

PROPERTIES

Table Rows 5 W 540 pixels CellPad 3 Align Default Class None

Cols 2 CellSpace 2 Border 0

# Insert a Table inside a Table cell

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- You can insert a table into the cell of another table in much the same way as you insert a table into a Web page.

# Insert a Table inside a Table cell



## Insert a table inside a table

1. Click inside the **table cell**.
2. Click the **Table** button
3. Type **values** in the fields to define the characteristics of the table
4. Click **OK**

# Change the Alignment of Cell Content

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- You can **align** the content in your table cells horizontally and vertically.
- For example, you can center elements or move them to the top or bottom of a cell.

# Change the Alignment of Cell Content



## Change the alignment of cell content

1. Click and drag to **select** an entire column or row.
2. Click the **Horz** to change the alignment horizontally.
3. Click an alignment.

# Insert or Delete a Row or Column


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- You can **insert cells** into your table to add content or to create space between elements.
- You can also **delete rows** or columns to remove them when they are not needed.

# Insert or Delete a Row or Column



## Insert a row or column

1. Click  and click Select Table to select the entire table.
2. Type the **number of rows** and columns that you want in the Property inspector
3. Press **<Enter>**

# Insert or Delete a Row or Column



## Insert a row

The screenshot shows a web design tool interface with a menu layout. The menu is divided into sections: "Fries and Onion Rings" (with a list of items and a photo), "Sandwiches", and "Kids Meal". A table structure is overlaid on the menu items. A red arrow labeled "1" points to the table's border. The Properties panel at the bottom shows the table's dimensions and settings, with a red arrow labeled "2" pointing to the "Rows" field, which is circled in red.

Fries and Onion Rings	
Garlic Fries	
Cheese Fries	
Chili Cheese Fries	
Jalepeno Cheese Fries	
Onion Rings	
Sandwiches	
Grilled Chicken Club	Kids Meal
Grilled Turkey	
Chicken Fingers	
Mini Steak Burger	

Properties Panel:  
Table Rows: 4  
Cols: 2  
W: 540 pixels  
CellPad: 0  
Align: Default  
Class: None  
CellSpace: 0  
Border: 0

# Insert or Delete a Row or Column



## Insert a row

Note: To add a row or column in the middle of the table, you can right click inside an existing cell, click Table and then click Insert Row or Insert Column from the menu that appears.

The empty row appears in the table.

A screenshot of a web browser displaying a menu page. The browser's address bar shows the file path: file:///E:/Fall2011/COMSC-031/Assignment/chapter8/menu\_output.html. The menu is presented as a table with a red background. The first section is "Fries and Onion Rings" with a list of items: Garlic Fries, Cheese Fries, Chili Cheese Fries, Jalapeno Cheese Fries, and Onion Rings. To the right of this list is an image of fries. Below this is a section for "Sandwiches" and "Kids Meal". The "Sandwiches" section lists "Grilled Chicken Club" and "Grilled Turkey Burger". The "Kids Meal" section lists "Chicken Fingers" and "Mini Steak Burger". A new, empty row has been inserted between the "Fries and Onion Rings" section and the "Sandwiches" section. The browser's developer tools are visible at the bottom, showing the HTML structure: &lt;body&gt; &lt;div#content&gt; &lt;table&gt; &lt;tr&gt; &lt;td&gt;.

# Insert or Delete a Row or Column



## Insert a row

A screenshot of a web browser displaying a menu. The browser's address bar shows the file path: file:///E:/Fall2011/COMSC-031/Assignment/chapter8/menu\_output.html. The menu is displayed on a red background and is organized into a table with two columns and three rows. The first row is titled "Fries and Onion Rings" and contains a list of items on the left and an image of fries on the right. The second row is titled "Sandwiches" and "Kids Meal" and contains three items in each column. The third row is empty. A yellow box with the text "Enter the text in the cells." has an arrow pointing to the empty cell in the second row, second column. The browser's developer tools are visible at the top, showing the "Design" tab and various toolbars.

Fries and Onion Rings	
Garlic Fries	
Cheese Fries	
Chili Cheese Fries	
Jalapeno Cheese Fries	
Onion Rings	
Sandwiches	Kids Meal
Grilled Chicken Club	Chicken Fingers
Grilled Turkey Burger	Mini Steak Burger
Garden Steak Burger	Mini Cheese Steak Burger

Enter the text in the cells.

# Insert or Delete a Row or Column



## Delete a row or column

1. Select the cells that you want to delete by **Shift**-clicking, clicking and dragging over them.
2. Press **<Delete>**

# Insert or Delete a Row or Column



**Does Dreamweaver warn me if a deleted cell contains content?**

Dreamweaver does **not** warn you if the cells that you are deleting in a table contain content.

This is because Dreamweaver assumes that you also want to delete the cell content.

If you accidentally remove content when deleting rows or columns, you can click **Edit** and then click **Undo** to undo your last action.

# Insert or Delete a Row or Column



## How do I move content around a table?

You can move the contents of a table cell by clicking to select any image, text or element in the cell and then dragging it out of the table or into another cell.

You can also use the **Copy and Paste** commands to move content from one cell to another, or to another part of a page.

# Split or Merge Table Cells

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- You can create more elaborate page designs by **splitting** or **merging cells** in a table to create larger cells adjacent to smaller ones.
- You can then insert text, images and other content into the cells.

# Split or Merge Table Cells




## Split a table cell

1. Click to place your **cursor** in the cell that you want to split.
2. Click the Split Cell button in the Properties inspector
3. Click **Rows** or **Columns** depending on which you want to use to split the cell.
4. Type the number of rows or columns
5. Click **OK**.

# Split or Merge Table Cells



## Merge table cells

1. Click and drag to **select the cells** that you want to merge.
2. Click the **Merge** button  in the Property inspector.

# Split or Merge Table Cells



## Merge table cells

The screenshot shows a web browser window displaying a menu page. The page has a red background. At the top, there is a paragraph of text: "Our burgers are 100% ground beef, prepared to order, grilled to perfection served with special dressings and our secret special dressing. Since our burgers are grilled, they are healthy and light. See our calorie information chart." A yellow box with the number "1" is placed over the word "beef" in the first sentence. Below the text is a table with a red header row and a yellow body. The header row contains "Specialty Steak Burger". The body rows contain: "Steak Burger", "Bacon Cheese Steak Burger", "Steak Cheese Burger", "Jalapeno Steak Burger", "Steak Pulled Pork Burger", "Bluecheese Steak Burger", "Mushroom Steak Burger", and "Avocado Steak Burger". A white bracket above the table indicates that the first two columns of the body rows are merged. The Properties window at the bottom shows the "Table" properties for the selected cell. The "Row" section shows "Horz" (width) set to 270 and "Vert" (height) set to 270. A yellow box with the number "2" is placed over the "Vert" dropdown menu.

Specialty Steak Burger	
Steak Burger	Bacon Cheese Steak Burger
Steak Cheese Burger	Jalapeno Steak Burger
Steak Pulled Pork Burger	Bluecheese Steak Burger
Mushroom Steak Burger	Avocado Steak Burger

Properties window: Row, Horz: Default, W: 270, No wrap: , Bg: ; Vert: Default, H: ; Header:

# Split or Merge Table Cells



## Merge table cells

Our burgers are 100% ground sirloin steak, prepared to order, grilled to perfection served with all the trimmings and our secret special dressing. Since our burgers are grilled, there healthy and light. See our [calorie information chart](#).

Specialty Steak Burger	
Steak Burger	Bacon Cheese Steak Burger
Steak Cheese Burger	Jalapeno Steak Burger
Steak Pulled Pork Burger	Bluecheese Steak Burger
Mushroom Steak Burger	Avocado Steak Burger

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the address bar displaying "file:///E:/Fall2011/COMSC-031/Assignment/chapter8/menu\_output.html". The main content area has a red background. Below the introductory text is a table with a red header row and a yellow body. The header row contains the text "Specialty Steak Burger" and spans both columns. The body rows contain two columns of burger names. A yellow callout box with a red arrow points to the header cell, containing the text "The table cells merge." The browser's status bar shows the page size as 571 x 334 and the encoding as Unicode (UTF-8). The Properties window at the bottom shows the selected cell's format as "None", class as "empha...", and other attributes.

The table cells merge.

# Split or Merge Table Cells



## Merge table cells

The screenshot shows a web design tool interface with a menu table. The table has a red background and is divided into three sections: Sandwiches, Kids Meal, and Beverages. The Beverages section is further divided into two columns. A white bracket labeled '1' indicates that the two columns of the Beverages section are being merged. A red arrow labeled '2' points to the 'Merge Cells' button in the 'PROPERTIES' panel at the bottom. The 'PROPERTIES' panel shows the 'Table' section with 'Column' set to 'Default', 'Horz' set to 'Default', and 'Vert' set to 'Default'. The 'Table' section also includes 'W', 'No wrap', 'Bg', 'H', and 'Header' options.

Sandwiches		Kids Meal	
Grilled Chicken Club		Chicken Fingers	
Grilled Turkey Burger		Mini Steak Burger	
Garden Burger		Mini Steak Cheese Burger	
Beverages			
Pink Lemonade			
Pineapple Lemonade			
Strawberry Lemonade			
Orange Lemonade			
Milk Shake			
Assorted Soft Drinks			

You can also merge cells by clicking Modify, clicking Table, and then clicking Merge Cells.

# Split or Merge Table Cells



## Merge table cells

The screenshot shows a web design tool interface with a table containing menu items. The table is divided into three sections: Sandwiches, Kids Meal, and Beverages. The Beverages section is highlighted with a white border and a white callout box pointing to it. The table structure is as follows:

Sandwiches	Kids Meal
Grilled Chicken Club	Chicken Fingers
Grilled Turkey Burger	Mini Steak Burger
Garden Burger	Mini Steak Cheese Burger
Beverages	
Pink Lemonade	
Pineapple Lemonade	
Strawberry Lemonade	
Orange Lemonade	
Milk Shake	
Assorted Soft Drinks	

The Properties panel at the bottom shows the following settings:

- Table: Rows 7, W 450 pixels, CellPad 0, Align Default, Class
- Cols 2, CellSpace 0, Border 0

The table cells merge.

# Split or Merge Table Cells



## Merge table cells

Address: file:///E:/Fall2011/COMSC-031/Assignment/chapter8/menu.html

Sandwiches	Kids Meal
Grilled Chicken Club	Chicken Fingers
Grilled Turkey Burger	Mini Steak Burger
<b>Beverages</b>	
Pink Lemonade	
Pineapple Lemonade	
Strawberry Lemonade	
Orange Lemonade	
Milk Shake	
Assorted Soft Drinks	

Insert the image into the merge cells

# Split or Merge Table Cells



Can I merge any combination of table cells?

No. The cells must have a **rectangular arrangement**. For example, you can merge all of the cells in a two-row by-two-column table.

However, you **cannot** select three cells that form an L shape and merge them into one cell.

# Split or Merge Table Cells



## Can I add as many cells I want?

Yes, just make sure that your final table designs displays well on a computer monitor.

For example, although it is common to design Web pages that are long and require visitors to scroll down, it can be confusing to create overly wide pages that require scrolling right or left.

Keep your overall page width **under 780 pixels** wide if you want it to display well on an 800 x 600 resolution computer monitor or **under 1000 pixels** for a resolution of 1024 x 760.

# Change the Dimensions of a Cell

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- You can change the **dimensions** of individual table cells to better accommodate their content.
- As you can **enlarge** and **reduce cells**, you can create more complex tables for more precise design control.

# Change the Dimensions of a Cell



## Change the dimensions of a cell

1. Click to select the edge of a cell and drag to adjust the size.
2. Press **<Enter>**

# Change the Dimensions of a Table


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- You can change the **dimensions** of your **entire table**.
- This helps to ensure that your content fits well within your Web page.

# Change the Dimensions of a Table



## Change the Dimensions of a Table

1. Click  and click **Select Table** to select the entire table.
2. Type a **width**
3. Click here and **select** the width setting in pixels or a percentage of the screen.
4. Press **<Enter>**

# Change the Dimensions of a Cell



## Change the Dimensions of a Table

The screenshot shows a web design tool interface with a table containing menu items. The table is highlighted in red. A red arrow labeled '1' points to the table. A green dimension line indicates a width of 406 (315) pixels. The Properties panel at the bottom shows the following settings:

Table	Rows	7	540	pixels	CellPad	0	Align	Default	Class	No
	Cols	2			CellSpace	0	Border	0		

The '540' value in the 'Height' field is circled in red, with a red arrow labeled '2' pointing to it. Another red arrow labeled '3' points to the 'Height' label.

# Change the Dimensions of a Cell



## Change the Dimensions of a Table

The screenshot shows a web design tool interface with a table containing the following content:

Sandwiches	Kids Meal
Grilled Chicken Club	Chicken Fingers
Grilled Turkey Burger	Mini Steak Burger
Garden Burger	Mini Steak Cheese Burger
Beverages	
Pink Lemonade	
Pineapple Lemonade	
Strawberry Lemonade	
Orange Lemonade	
Milk Shake	
Assorted Soft Drinks	

The tool's interface includes a top toolbar with 'Code', 'Split', 'Design', 'Live View', and 'Live Code' buttons. A ruler at the top shows dimensions from 0 to 600. The bottom status bar shows the code: `<div#content> <table> <tr> <td.hilight> <img>`. The 'PROPERTIES' panel at the bottom shows the image's width as 133 and height as 117.

The table readjusts to its new dimensions.

# Change the Dimensions of a Cell



## Change the Dimensions of a Table

1. Select the **column**
2. Enter the **width** of the column
3. Repeat steps 1-2 for the other column

The screenshot shows a web browser window displaying a table with two columns: "Sandwiches" and "KioskiMeal". The table content is as follows:

Sandwiches	KioskiMeal
Grilled Chicken Club	Chicken Fingers
Grilled Turkey Burger	Mini Steak Burger
Garden Steak Burger	Mini Cheese Steak Burger

Below the table is a "Dev" (Developer) toolbar with a context menu open over the first column. The menu options are: "Select Column", "Clear Column Width", "Insert Column Left", and "Insert Column Right". A red box labeled "1" highlights the "Select Column" option. A red box labeled "2" highlights the "W" (Width) field in the Properties panel, which is set to 270. A red box labeled "3" highlights the "KioskiMeal" column header. The Properties panel at the bottom shows the following settings:

- Format: None
- Class: None
- ID: None
- Link: (empty)
- Column: Horz: Default, W: 270, No wrap:  Bg: (empty)
- Vert: Default, H: (empty), Header:

# Use Percentages for Table Width

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- You can specify the size of a table using **percentage** instead of pixels.
- As a result, the table **automatically adjusts** to fit a user's browser window.
- When you define a table size as a percentage, it adjust to fill that percentage of a user's **browser window**.

# Use Percentages for Table Width

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## Set Table Width As a Percentage

1. Position the **cursor** where you want to insert a table.
2. Click **Insert**
3. Click **Table**
4. Type the **number** of rows and columns that you want in your table.
5. Type the **width** of your table
6. Click arrow and select **percent**
7. Click **OK**

# Use Percentages for Table Width



## Center a Table

1. Click  and click Select Table to select the entire table.
2. Click the **Align**
3. Click **Center**


# Use Percentages for Table Width



## Center a Table

1

The screenshot shows a web browser window displaying a menu page. The menu is organized into a table with two columns and two rows. The first row contains "Sandwiches" and "Kids Meal". The second row contains "Beverages" and an image of drinks. A red border highlights the table area. A red arrow labeled "1" points to the table's width, which is shown as 540 pixels. Below the browser window, the "PROPERTIES" panel is visible, showing the table's dimensions and alignment options. A red arrow labeled "2" points to the "Align" dropdown menu, which is set to "Center". A red arrow labeled "3" points to the "Center" option in the "Align" dropdown menu.

Sandwiches	Kids Meal
Grilled Chicken Club Grilled Turkey Burger	Chicken Fingers Mini Steak Burger
Beverages Pink Lemonade Pineapple Lemonade Starwberry Lemonade Orange Lemonade Milk Shake Assorted Soft Drinks	

PROPERTIES

Table Rows 7 W 540 pixels CellPad 0 Align Center  
Cols 2 CellSpace 0 Border Default  
Center Left  
Center Right

# Use Percentages for Table Width



## What is a spacer image?

A spacer image is a **transparent** GIF image file that is used as a filler to invisibly control spacing on a Web page.

Essentially, you insert a spacer image into a table cell and then use the height and width attributes to control the size of the image. The invisible spacer image ensures that blank spaces on your page remain consistent.

This is important because Web browsers sometimes display elements closer together if there is no text or image to maintain consistent spacing within the design.

# How do you make a spacer image



## How do you make a spacer image?

You can create your own spacer image in an **image-editing program**, such as Adobe Photoshop or Fireworks.

Create a new image and set the background color to transparent.

Save it as a GIF file in your Web site folder. An ideal size for a spacer image is 10 pixels by 10 pixels; however, it can be any size.

You can resize it in Dreamweaver to fit the space that you want to fill.

# Format a Table with CSS


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- Although you can use table attributes to adjust the formatting and alignment of tables and cells, you can also **create style rules** to format a table.
- **CSS** offer many advantages. Although working with styles is more complex at first, using styles instead of table attributes creates cleaner, more efficient code and makes it easier to change the table formatting later.

# Format a Table with CSS



## Create a Style Rule

1. Go to the **CSS Panel**
2. Click on the **new CSS Rule** 
3. For the Selector Type, select **Class**
4. For Selector Name, enter the **Class name**
5. For Rule Definition, select the **external style sheet**.
6. Click **OK**

# Format a Table with CSS



## Create a Style Rule

The screenshot shows the Dreamweaver interface with the 'New CSS Rule' dialog box open. The dialog box has the following fields and controls:

- Selector Type:** A dropdown menu set to 'Class (can apply to any HTML element)'. A red arrow labeled '3' points to this dropdown.
- Selector Name:** A text input field containing 'menu-items-border'. A red arrow labeled '4' points to this field. Below it is a preview text: 'This selector name will apply your rule to all HTML elements with class "menu-items-border".'
- Rule Definition:** A dropdown menu set to 'mystyle.css'. A red arrow labeled '5' points to this dropdown.
- Buttons:** 'OK' and 'Cancel' buttons are at the top right. A red arrow labeled '6' points to the 'OK' button.

The 'CSS STYLES' panel on the right shows a tree view of styles under 'mystyle.css', including '#navigation', '#banner', '.menu-items', '.menu-items-border', and '#content'. A red arrow labeled '1' points to this panel. Below it, the 'Properties for ".menu-items-border"' section is visible, with a red arrow labeled '2' pointing to its controls.

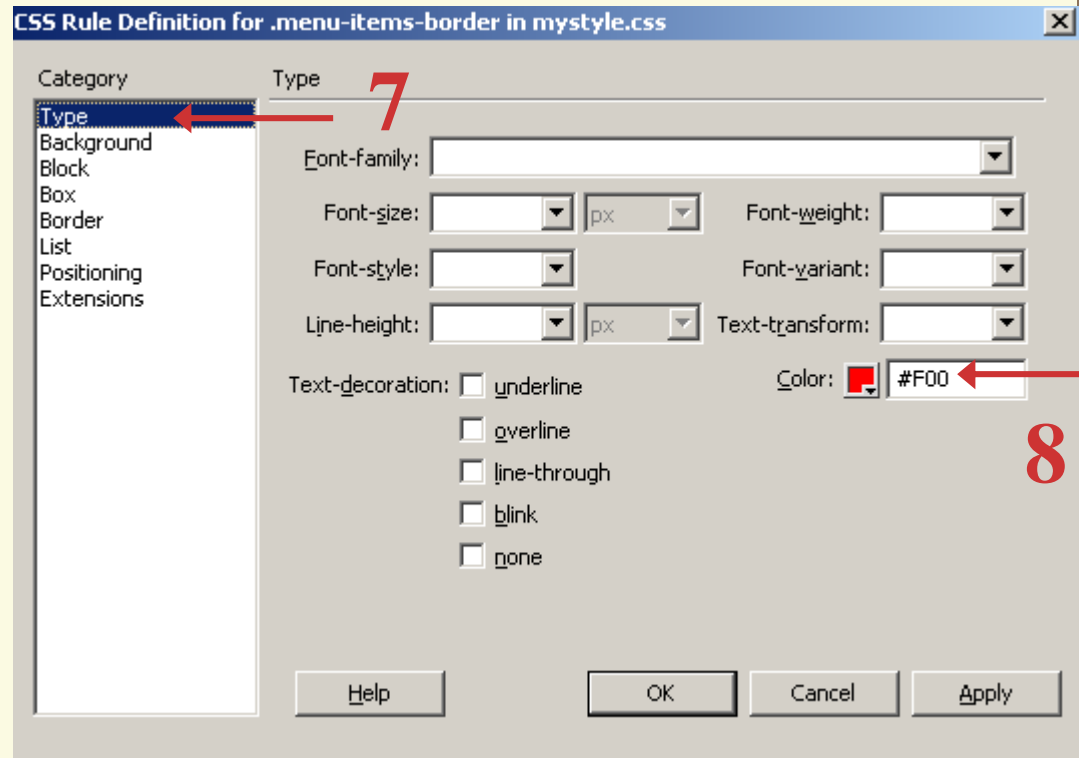
At the bottom of the screenshot, the 'PROPERTIES' panel shows table settings for 'Cell', including 'Horz' (Default), 'W' (270), 'No wrap' (checkbox), 'Bg' (color), 'Vert' (Default), and 'Header' (checkbox).

# Format a Table with CSS



## Create a Style Rule

7. Select the **Type Category**
8. Select the **Text color**

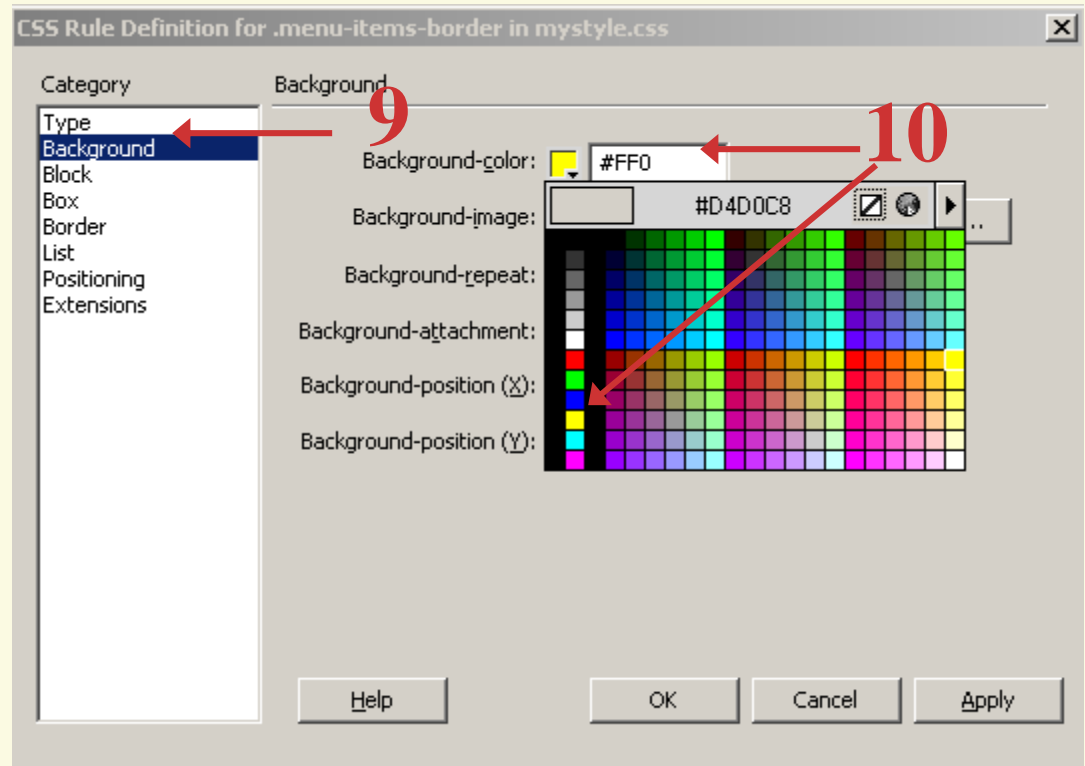


# Format a Table with CSS



## Create a Style Rule

9. Select the **Background Category**
10. Select the **Background color**



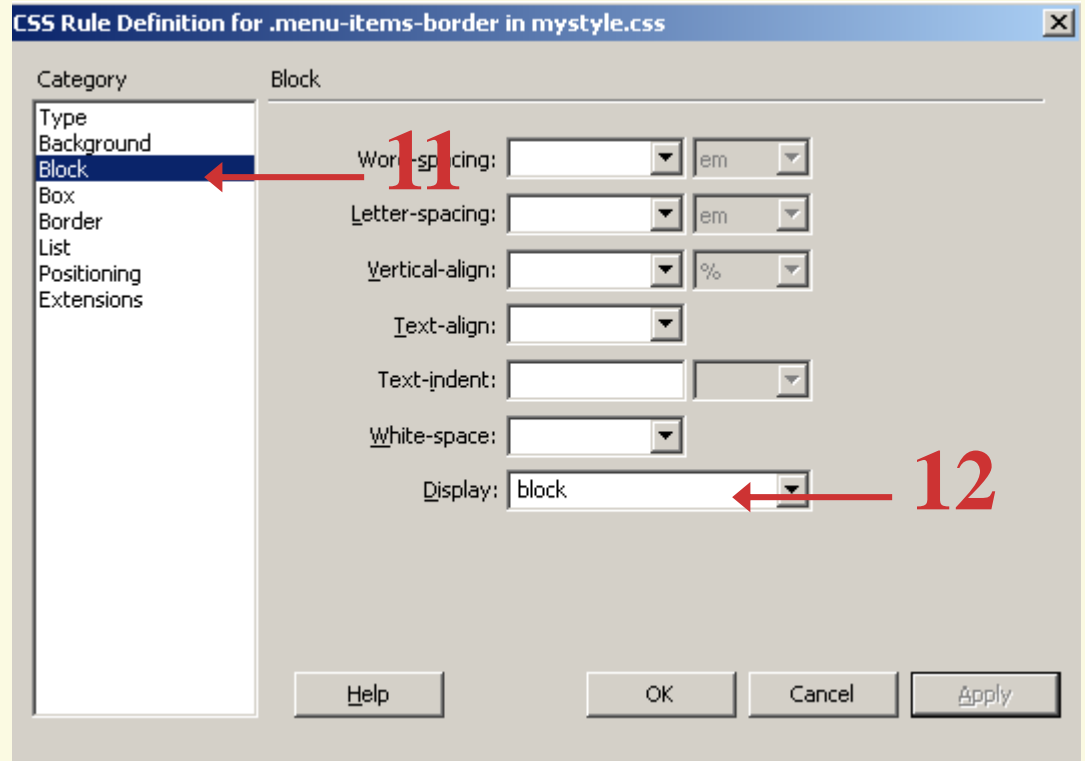
# Format a Table with CSS



## Create a Style Rule

11. Select the **Block** Category

12. For the Display select **“block”**



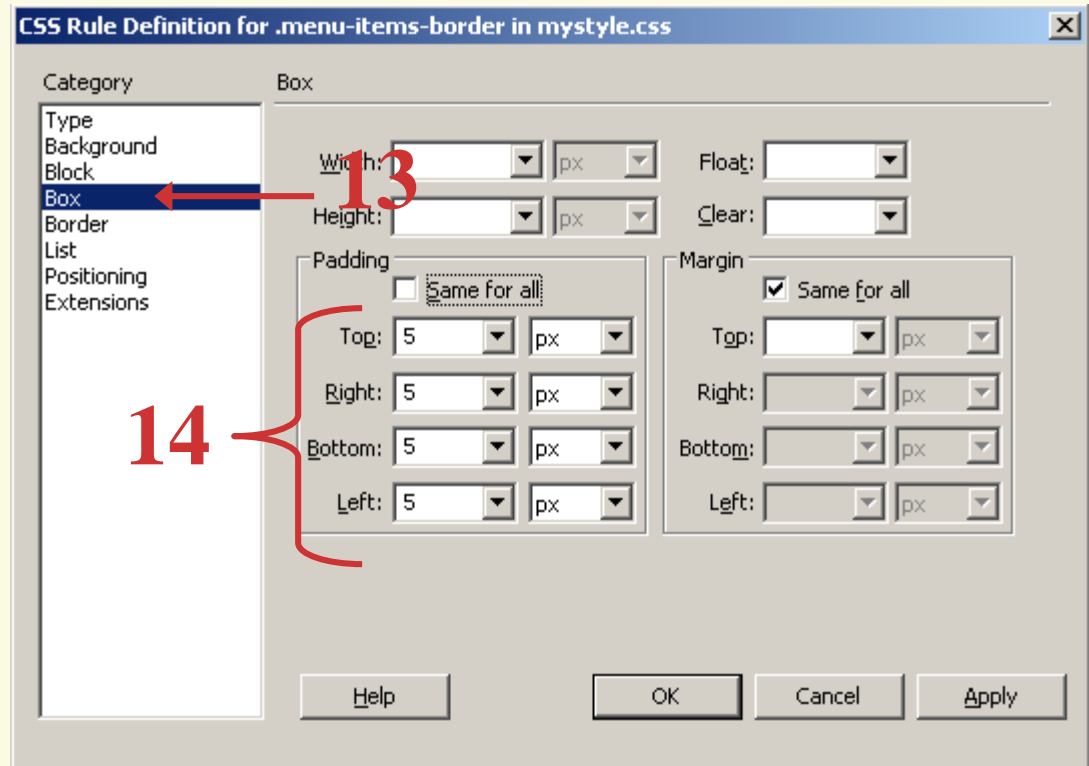
# Format a Table with CSS



## Create a Style Rule

13. Select the **Box** Category

14. For the **Padding** enter "5"



# Format a Table with CSS

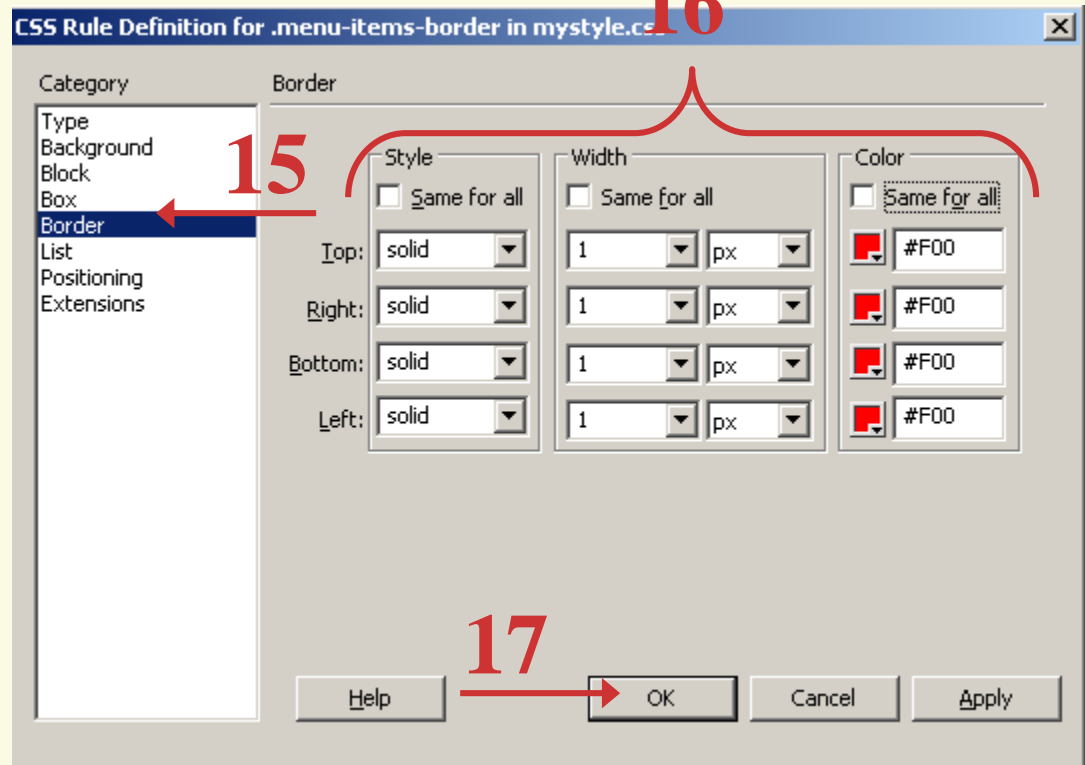


## Create a Style Rule

15. Select the **Border Category**

16. Enter the values for the **Style, Width and Color**

17. Click on **OK**.



# Format a Table with CSS



## Apply the Style Rule

1. Select the **text**
2. Select the **Class rule.**

The screenshot shows a web browser window displaying a menu page. The page has a red background. A table of menu items is displayed. The 'Beverages' section is highlighted in yellow. A context menu is open over the 'Beverages' section, showing the 'emphasis highlight' class selected. A large red '1' is next to the first step, and a large yellow '2' is next to the second step.

Grilled Turkey Burger	Mini Steak Burger
Garden Steak Burger	Mini Cheese Steak Burger
Beverages	
Pink Lemonade	
Pineapple Lemonade	
Strawberry Lemonade	
Orange Lemonade	
Milk Shake	
Assorted Soft Drinks	

Context menu items: emphasis highlight, image-left, image-right, imageborder, menu-items, menu-items-border.

Properties: HTML, Format: None, Class: menu-items...

# Format a Table with CSS



## Apply the Style Rule

1. Select the **text**
2. Select the **Class rule.**

1

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the following content:

- Address bar: file:///E:/Fall2011/COMSC-031/Assignment/chapter8/menu\_output.html
- Page title: menu\_output.html\*
- Source Code: mystyle.css\* swfobject\_modified.js
- Navigation buttons: Code, Split, Design, Live Code, Live View, Inspect, Multiscreen
- Menu items (highlighted in yellow):
  - Fries and Onion Rings
  - Garlic Fries
  - Cheese Fries
  - Chili Cheese Fries
  - Jalapeno Cheese Fries
  - Onion Rings
- Image: A photo of a plate of fries with toppings.
- Menu items (not highlighted):
  - Sandwiches
  - Grilled Chicken Club
  - Grilled Turkey Burger
  - Garden Steak Burger
  - Beverages
- Image: A photo of a burger.
- Menu items (not highlighted):
  - Deal
  - Burger

The browser's CSS dropdown menu is open, showing the following options:

- emphasis
- highlight
- image-left
- image-right
- imageborder
- menu-items (highlighted)
- menu-items-border
- Rename...
- Attach Style Sheet...

The browser's status bar shows: <body> <div#content> <table> and Format: None. The class dropdown is set to menu-items...

2

# Format a Table with CSS



## Can I do all of my table formatting with CSS?

You can create rules using cascading style sheets to redefine all of the table tags. The table tags include `<table>` the main tag; `<th>` for table header; `<tr>` for the table row; and `<td>` for table data cell.

By defining rules in CSS for each of these table tags, you can change the size, alignment, background and text colors and formatting options for the entire table.

The advantage? You can use the same styles for all the tables in your site, making formatting quicker and easier and your code cleaner and faster to download.