**Lesson 6: List & Table Tags**

**The Learning:**

***Ordered and Unordered List Tags***

*Lists can be used to sort, format and arrange information within your website. When combined with link tags, they can also be used to create basic navigation bars.*

* Click the link below, then read through the **Chapter 6** page only:
  + **Chapter 6:** [**http://www.goodellgroup.com/tutorial/chapter6.html**](http://www.goodellgroup.com/tutorial/chapter6.html)

**The Doing:**

***Activity (/3):***

In your **“basicorganization.html”** document, use your knowledge of the list tags you’ve just learned to add either an ordered or unordered list to your page. Try to do this by memory before looking at the actual code snippet from Chapter 6. Check your results by opening your document inside a web browser.

* FYI: Once opened in the web browser, right-click to Inspect Element. This allows you to view your code, as well as its display, at the same time. You can do this for any website on the planet ☺

***Comprehension Questions (/6):***

1. (/2) What is the difference between an ordered and unordered list?
2. (/3) What are the 3 tags you need to know when working with lists?
3. (/1) Are the list tags container or empty?

**The Learning:**

***HTML Tables:***

*Tables are an excellent way to organize and present data within your website.*

* Click the link below for a complete list of Table tags, as well as some interactive examples that you can experiment and practise with:
* **W3Schools List of Tags:** [**http://www.w3schools.com/html/html\_tables.asp**](http://www.w3schools.com/html/html_tables.asp)

***Tables:***

Tables are a great way to organize content within your website – in fact, not long ago (within the past 10 years) tables used to be used to organize the layout of entire websites! Now tables are mostly used to display tabular data in a clear and convenient way via rows and columns.

Creation – tables are coded a lot like lists, in that they require an initiating tag to signal that there will be a table (like <ul> or <ol> for lists) and they require nested tags to signal each row/column within the table (like <li> for lists).

Complexity – Tables can range from very simple (two columns x two rows) to very complex (ex. tables within tables).

Basic Table Tags – You only need 3 tags to produce a table:

* <table></table> - creates the “table”
* <tr></tr> - creates a “table row”
* <td></td> - creates a “table data” or cell within the table (not to be confused with columns but, rather, sections within a row). This is where the table’s actual content is written and displayed.

To make your table more structurally sound, you can add these optional tags, as well!

* <thead></thead> - creates a table heading section
  + Nests between <table> tags, rests above <tbody> tags, wraps around <th> tags
* <tbody></tbody> - creates a table body section
  + Nests between <table> tags, rests below <thead> tags, wraps around <tr> tags
* <th></th> - creates a visible “table heading”

Table Attributes – By default, tables are displayed in black and white, without spacing or borders (which can lead to some confusion as to whether or not you’ve properly coded).

* style=“width:100%” – spans your table the length of your webpage
* style=“text-align:left/center/right” – aligns your text to the desired margin
* border=“5px” – creates thick, hollowed borders
* bordercolor=“red” – changes the border color
* colspan=“2” – creates a cell that spans multiple columns (in this case, 2)
  + <td colspan=“2”>
* rowspan=“2” – creates a cell that spans more than one row
* cellpadding=“2px” – adjusts the vertical dimension around the cells
* cellspacing=“2px” – adjusts the horizontal spacing around the cells

**Note:** In addition to these table-specific attributes, you may use any styling attributes learned during the CSS lesson (ex. background-color, color, text-align, font-family, font-size, etc.)

**The Doing:**

***Code Academy:***

*Complete the “Styling” tutorial on CodeAcademy. This is not for marks, but completing this tutorial will REALLY help you understand everything you read in the sections above.*

* [HTML & CSS: HTML Basics III (Tables)](https://www.codecademy.com/en/courses/web-beginner-en-f8mcL/0/1?curriculum_id=50579fb998b470000202dc8b), lessons 1-10… STOP at “Div and span.”
  + Note: To save your progress, you will need to create an account using your school email (firstinitiallastname@bpsdedu.com)

***Activity (/20):***

Create a new folder inside your “HTML” folder called “table\_tags.” Inside, create a new .html document and name it “table\_tags.html.” Add an HTML skeleton, a title (called Table Tags), an <H1></H1> element (Table Tags) and a <p></p> element containing a brief description of what this site is about (tables). In the space below, create a table that contains each table tag (note: you will need to use “named character entities” to create left/right angled brackets) and attribute you learned in this lesson, along with a brief explanation of what each table tag does. Add some inline CSS to your table to make it look nice. Bonus: add a [background image](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/att_body_background.asp) to at least one of your cells/rows.

***Comprehension Questions (/6):***

1. (/1) What is an attribute?
2. (/3) What are the 3 tags you **need** to know when working with tables?
3. (/3) What are the 3 additional tags you **should** know when working with tables?
4. (/1) Are the table tags container or empty?

**The Handing In:**

Hand your “basicorganization.html” document, “table\_tags” folder (you must hand in the whole folder, complete with your background image, so that your image will show up when I open it on my computer), and this lesson6 document in to the Shared > Hammond > Hand-In folder.