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Unit : UNIT II

Module Name: STRUCTURING CONTENT-SEMANTIC TAGS PART-I

Module No : 13

RowSpan

The **HTML <td> rowspan Attribute** is used to specify the the number of rows a cell should span. That is if a row spans two rows, it means it will take up the space of two rows in that table. It allows the single table cell to span the height of more than one cell or row. It provides the same functionality as "merge cell" in the spreadsheet program like Excel.

Usage:

It can be used with <td> and <th> element in an HTML Table.

<td>:

The rowspan attribute when used with <td> tag determines the number of standard cells it should span.

<th>: The rowspan attribute when used with <th> tag determines the number of header cells it should span.

Syntax:

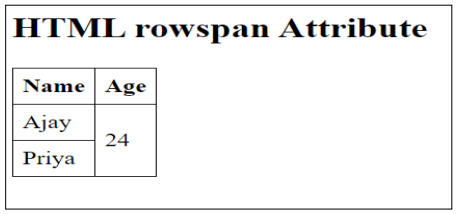
```
<td rowspan = "value">table content...</td>
<th rowspan = "value">table content...</th>
```

The **value** specifies the number of rows that the cell fills. The value must be a integer.

Example: using <td>

```
<table>
 <tr>
 <th>Name</th>
 <th>Age</th>
 </tr>
 <tr>
 <td>Ajay</td>
 <!-- This cell will take up space on two rows -->
 <td rowspan="2">24</td>
 </tr>
 <tr>
 <td>Priya</td>
</tr>
</table>
```

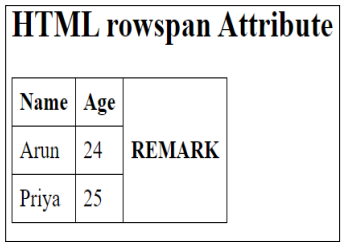
OUTPUT:



Example: using <th>

```
<table>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th rowspan="3">REMARK</th>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arun</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Priya</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
</table>
```

OUTPUT:



2. Column Span

The colspan attribute in HTML specifies the number of columns a cell should span. It allows the single table cell to span the width of more than one cell or column. It provides the same functionality as “merge cell” in the spreadsheet program like Excel.

Usage:

It can be used with <td> and <th> element while creating an HTML Table.**<td>:** The colspan attribute when used with <td> tag determines the number of standard cells it should span.

Syntax:

<td colspan = "value">table content...</td>

The **value** specifies the number of columns that the cell fills. The value must be an integer.

Example : using <td>

```
<table>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>  <th>Expense</th>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arun</td> <td>$10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Priya</td> <td>$8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td colspan="2">Sum: $18</td>
</tr>
</table>
```

OUTPUT:

HTML column span Attribute

Name	Expense
Arun	$10
Priya	$8
Sum: $18	

Example: using <th>

```
<table>
<tr>
<th colspan="2">Expense</th>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arun</td>
<td>$10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Priya</td>
<td>$8</td>
</tr>
</table>
```

OUTPUT:

HTML column span Attribute

Expense	
Arun	$10
Priya	$8

3.a Adding a caption to your table with <caption>

You can give your table a caption by putting it inside a <caption> element and nesting that inside the <table> element. The caption is meant to contain a description of the table contents. This is useful for all readers wishing to get a quick idea of whether the table is useful to them as they scan the page, but particularly for blind users. A caption is placed directly beneath the <table> tag.

EXAMPLE

```
<table>
 <caption>Monthly savings</caption>
 <tr>
  <th>Month</th>
  <th>Savings</th>
 </tr>
 <tr>
  <td>January</td>
  <td>$100</td>
 </tr>
</table>
```

Output:

Caption Example

Monthly savings

Month	Savings
January	$100
February	$50

3.b Adding structure with <thead>, <tfoot>, and <tbody>

As your tables get a bit more complex in structure, it is useful to give them more structural definition.
One clear way to do this is by using

<thead>
<tfoot>,
<tbody>,

This allow you to mark up a header, footer, and body section for the table.These elements don't make the table any more accessible to screenreader users, and don't result in any visual enhancement on their own. They are however very useful for styling and layout — acting as useful hooks for adding CSS to your table.

<thead>

The <thead> element must wrap the part of the table that is the header — this is usually the first row containing the column headings, but this is not necessarily always the case.If you are using <col>/<colgroup> element, the table header should come just below those.

<tfoot>

<tfoot> element needs to wrap the part of the table that is the footer — this might be a final row with items in the previous rows summed.for example: you can include the table footer right at the bottom of the table as you'd expect, or just below the table header (the browser will still render it at the bottom of the table).

<tbody>

The <tbody> element needs to wrap the other parts of the table content that aren't in the table header or footer. It will appear below the table header or sometimes footer, depending on how you decided to structure it.

```
<table  border = "1">
      <thead>
        <tr>
        <td colspan = “2">This is the head of the table</td>
        </tr>
      </thead>
      <tfoot>
        <tr>
        <td colspan = “2">This is the foot of the table</td>
        </tr>
      </tfoot>
      <tbody>
        <tr> <td>Cell 1</td> <td>Cell 2</td> </tr>
      </tbody>
      <tbody>
        <tr> <td>Cell 1</td> <td>Cell 2</td> </tr>
      </tbody>
</table>
```

Output:

This is the head of the table	
Cell 1	Cell 2
Cell 1	Cell 2
This is the foot of the table	

3.c Nesting Tables

It is possible to nest a table inside another one, as long as you include the complete structure, including the <table> element. This is generally not really advised, as it makes the markup more confusing and less accessible to screen reader users, and in many cases you might as well just insert extra cells/rows/columns into the existing table. It is however sometimes necessary, for example if you want to import content easily from other sources.

EXAMPLE

```
<table id="table1" border=1>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Phone</th>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ajay</td>
<td id="nested">
<table id="table2" border=1>
<tr>
<td>98123456</td>
<td>99123456</td>
</tr>
</table>
</td>
</tr>
</table>
```

Output:

Name	Phone	
Ajay	98123456	99123456

4. Techniques for making tables as accessible

There are three techniques:

a. Using column and row headers
b. The scope attribute
c. The id and headers attributes

:

4.a Using column and row headers

Screen readers will identify all headers and use them to make programmatic associations between those headers and the cells they relate to. The combination of column and row headers will identify and interpret the data in each cell so that screen reader users can interpret the table similarly to how a sighted user does.

EXAMPLE

```
<table>
 <tr>
  <th></th>
  <th scope="col">Month</th>
  <th scope="col">Savings</th>
 </tr>
 <tr>
  <td>1</td>
  <td>January</td>
  <td>$100</td>
 </tr>
 <tr>
  <td>2</td>
  <td>February</td>
  <td>$80</td>
 </tr>
</table>
```

Output:

	Month	Savings
1	January	$100
2	February	$80

4.b The scope attribute

The scope attribute specifies whether a header cell is a header for a column, row, or group of columns or rows.The scope attribute has no visual effect in ordinary web browsers, but can be used by screen readers.

Syntax:

```
<th scope="col|row|colgroup|rowgroup">
```

EXAMPLE

```
<table>
 <tr>
  <th></th>
  <th scope="col">Month</th>
  <th scope="col">Savings</th>
 </tr>
 <tr>
  <td>1</td>
  <td>January</td>
  <td>$100</td>
 </tr>
 <tr>
  <td>2</td>
  <td>February</td>
  <td>$80</td>
 </tr>
</table>
```

Output:

The th scope attribute

	Month	Savings
1	January	$100
2	February	$80

4.c The id and headers attributes

An alternative to using the scope attribute is to use id and headers attributes to create associations between headers and cells.

The way they are used is as follows:

- You add a unique id to each <th> element.
- You add a headers attribute to each <td> element.
- Each headers attribute has to contain a list of the ids of all the <th> elements that act as a header for that cell, separated by spaces.

EXAMPLE

```
<table >
 <tr>
  <th id="name">Name</th>
  <th id="phone">Phone</th>
 </tr>
 <tr>
  <td headers="name">John Doe</td>
  <td headers="phone">+45342323</td>
 </tr>
</table>
```

Output:

Demo

Name	Phone
John Doe	+45342323