Tables

Contents

Here we describe the editing of tables in the wiki code. For fast editing of tables, the WYSIWYG editor is recommended. Nevertheless, in some cases, the classic editing with wiki tags may be necessary.

Functionality

Tables are a very important tool for designing wiki pages. Besides from displaying content in a structured way, tables occasionally are used to design whole pages. The basic structure of the main page or the topic portal page for example are based on a table. However, tables should only be used very carefully to structure entire pages. The source code quickly becomes confusing for outsiders and for the reading devices of the visually impaired, they represent a barrier. Therefore, Wikipedia advises their users quite fundamentally from using tables as a graphical element for entire pages.

MediaWiki has its own syntax for displaying tables. This syntax is similar to common HTML but much simpler.

Nevertheless, the editing of tables remains complex. The use of editors produces HTML code that is a barrier to editing by others.

Simple tables

Input	Result	Comment
``{|	Cell 1	Cell 2 |-	Cell 3	Cell 4 |}```	Cell 1, Cell 2 / Cell 3, Cell 4	This is the syntax for a simple table.
```{| |- ||Cell 1 ||Cell 2 |- ||Cell 3 ||Cell 4 |- ||Cell 5 ||Cell 6 |}```	Cell 1, Cell 2 / Cell 3, Cell 4 / Cell 5, Cell 6	To save space it is possible to write several cells in one line of code. In this case the cells have to be separated by ||. A table with tree rows can be created like this.
Notice: To begin a new row put a hyphen ("-") after the leading pipe symbol ("|"). Repeat as often as needed.		
To create a simple table quickly in BlueSpice Wiki, use the Button "Insert a Table" ⊞▾ in any editor view.		

More complex tables

A Wikipedia article about this can be found here: [1]

Borders

Input	Result	Comment
``{| border="1"	Cell 1	Cell 2 |-	Cell 3	Cell 4 |}```	Cell 1 / Cell 2 / Cell 3 / Cell 4	The border must be set in the first line of the table (directly after the `{|`). The frame thickness is specified in pixels: **border = "x"**
Note: The classic table borders may look a little old-fashioned. Therefore there you can use layout templates for your tables.		

Title rows

Input	Result	Comment
``{| |- ! Last Name ! First Name |-	Karstadt	Liesl |-	Valentin	Karl |}```	**Last Name** / **First Name** / Karstadt / Liesl / Valentin / Karl	Title rows are specified with `!` instead of `|` .

Combining cells: rowspanning and rolspanning

Input	Result	Comment
``{| |- ! A ! B ! C |-	Cell 1	colspan="2" align="center"```	**A** **B** **C** / Cell 1 / Cell 2 / Cell 3 / Cell 4 / Cell 5	This is a table containing a cell which spans tow columns. The command `colspan="2"` is entered before the corresponding

Input	Result	Comment
| ```
|Cell 2
|-
| Cell 3
| Cell 4
| Cell 5
|}
``` | | cell and separated by `|` . The following command ( `align="center"` ) is there to center the cell content and is used only to better demonstrate the effect. |
| ```
{|
|-
! A
! B
|-
| rowspan="2" align="center"
|Cell 1
| Cell 2
|-
| Cell 4
|}
``` | (table with A, B headers; Cell 1 spanning two rows; Cell 2 and Cell 4) | A Table containing a cell which spans two rows ( `rowspan="2"` ). |

Note: Empty cells won't get a border automatically. In some browsers you can force a border with a nonbreaking space ** ** inside these cells.

Nested tables

Input	Result	Comment
| ```
{| border="1"
|-
| Cell 1
|
 {| border="1"
 | Cell A
 |-
 | Cell B
 |}
| Cell 3
|}
``` | (nested table: Cell 1, inner table with Cell A / Cell B, Cell 3) | A table inside another table. To nest tables simply use an additional opening `{|` where you want the inner table to be. But make sure there is **no pipe symbol at the beginning of that line**. |

Caption

Input	Result	Comment
| ```
{|
|+ This is a nice table
|-
``` | This is a nice table<br>Table / nice<br>Nice / table | It is possible to add a centered caption above the table with `|+ my caption` at the beginning. |

Input	Result	Comment
``` | Table | nice |- | Nice | table |} ```		

Lists

Input	Result	Comment
``` {| |- | Right listing | Wrong listing |- | * first entry * second entry | * first entry * second entry |} ```	Right listing / Wrong listing table: Right listing: • first entry • second entry; Wrong listing: * first entry • second entry	The list entries have to start in a new line. Otherwise an asterix will be rendered instead of a bullet symbol.

Sortable tables

Input	Result	Comment
``` {| class="sortable" |- ! Col 1 ! Col 2 ! Col 3 |- | 12346 | € 234,44 | SuSe |- | 98765 | € 77,55 | IBM |} ```	Col 1 / Col 2 / Col 3: 12346, € 234,44, SuSe; 98765, € 77,55, IBM	With `class="sortable"` you can make a table sortable by the items of its columns. Just click on the little arrows next to the title cells!

Limitations:
- To properly sort numbers by their numeric values, they must not contain a thousand separator or units (except the currency symbols $ and €) or other labels. An indication of the units used should therefore be given in the header.
- For complex tables (i.e., those with non-uniform rows and columns), sorting is not possible.

Column widths

Input	Result	Comment
```{|\n|-\n! width="10%"|10 %\n! width="20%"|20 %\n! width="40%"|40 %\n|- valign="top"\n|A\n|B\n|C\n|}```	**10 %** **20 %** **40 %** A B C	Column widths can be specified relative and absolute, with absolute values in pixels only being used when embedding graphics. The width specification is necessary and useful only for one cell of the column.
```{|\n|-\n! width="50"|50\n! width="100"|100\n! width="200"|200\n|-\n|A\n|B\n|C\n|}```	**50** **100** **200** A B C	

Cell spacing with cellspacing and cellpadding

Input	Result	Comment
```{| cellspacing="9"\ncellpadding="0" border="1"\n|-\n| Alpha\n| Beta\n| Gamma\n|-\n| Delta\n| Epsilon\n| Zeta\n|}```	Alpha Beta Gamma Delta Epsilon Zeta	With *cellspacing* the distance between the cells can be determined. The larger the cellspacing value, the wider the bridge between the cells. With *cellpadding* one determines the distance of the cell contents from the cell frame.
```{| cellspacing="0"\ncellpadding="9" border="1"\n|-\n| Alpha\n| Beta```	Alpha Beta Gamma	

Input	Result	Comment
``	Gamma	|-	Delta	Epsilon	Zeta |} ```	Delta Epsilon Zeta	

Alignment

Input	Result	Comment
``{| cellspacing="0" border="1" |- ! width="25%"| ! width="25%" align="left"|left ! width="25%" align="center"|centered ! width="25%" align="right"|right |- valign="top" ! height="38"|top	align="left"|xx	align="center"|xxx	align="right"|xx |- valign="middle" ! height="38"|middle	align="left"|x	align="center"|x	align="right"|x |- valign="bottom" ! height="38"|bottom	align="left"|x	align="center"|x	align="right"|x |}```	<table><tr><td></td><td>left</td><td>centered</td><td>right</td></tr><tr><td>top</td><td>xx</td><td>xxx</td><td>xx</td></tr><tr><td>middle</td><td>x</td><td>x</td><td>x</td></tr><tr><td>bottom</td><td>x</td><td>x</td><td>x</td></tr></table>	Just as in HTML, you can align the contents of cells in the table differently. You can assign the attributes to individual cells or entire lines. The **valign** applies to the entire line, the **align** only to the respective cell.

Style templates

Input	Result	Comment
``{| {{table1}} |-	text in left column	text in right column |}```	text in left column / text in right column	Some users have created templates to simplify formatting. Instead of having to remember the table parameters, a style template

Input	Result	Comment
		can be used. This must be inserted after the `{|` . The usage allows a consistent table layout, easier error handling, and easy layout customization for all tables.