

Microsoft® Word 2003 Tables

A Workshop for San Diego State University Students



Where to Find Help When You Need It

Student Computer Help Web Site

The computer help web site for students provides information about the type of help you can get and locations where help is available. To find this information, look to: <http://rohan.sdsu.edu/~students>

Help from the BATS Web Page

BATS (Baseline Access, Training and Support) is a California State University initiative to provide all students, faculty, and staff with "baseline" access to information resources via networks, training in the uses of baseline hardware and software systems, and ongoing professional and technical support for utilization of computer resources at San Diego State University. You can access the BATS Web Page by pointing your browser to: <http://rohan.sdsu.edu/~bats/>

Help in the Love Library Student Computing Lab

The Student Computing Lab's purpose is to facilitate students in completing assigned class work, as well as provide assistance to students having computer problems relating to the Internet, Netscape, SPSS, File Transfers, PC Operating Systems, Microsoft Office Software and Business Databases.

Location: 2nd floor of the Love Library building in LL-200

Hours: 10:00am – midnight Sunday

7:00am – midnight Monday - Thursday

7:00am – 6:00pm Friday

10:00 am – 6:00pm Saturday

Help from the Student Computing Help Desk

Phone: 594-3189

Location: Love Library 220

Hours: 8:00am – 4:30pm Monday

8:00am – 4:30pm Tuesday

8:00am – 7:30pm Wednesday

8:00am – 7:30pm Thursday

8:00am – 4:30pm Friday

E-mail: problems@rohan.sdsu.edu

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Microsoft Word – Tables

WHAT ARE TABLES AND WHY USE THEM?

The Table feature in Word allows you to keep information in multiple columns lined up no matter how often the document is edited. A table consists of rows and columns of boxes, called cells, that you can fill with text and/or graphics. Within each cell, text wraps just as it does between the margins of a document. The cell expands vertically to fit the amount of text you type or the height of a graphic image.

With tables, you can arrange columns of numbers and text in a document without using tabs. Tables also provide a convenient way to present text in side-by-side paragraphs or to arrange text beside graphics.

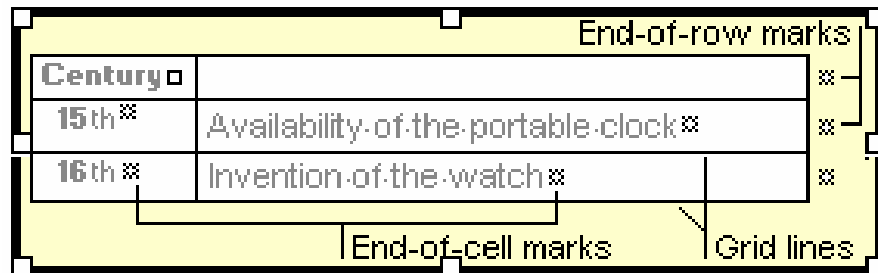
	Product A	Product B
Basic Configuration	266 MHz processor 2.5 gigabyte hard drive 800 x 600 video output 32-bit Sound Blaster card	300 MHz processor 2.5 gigabyte hard drive 1024 x 768 video output
Memory	32 Mbyte built-in expandable to 164 Mbyte	48 Mbyte built-in expandable to 164 Mbyte
Drives	5.25" floppy drive 3.25" floppy drive	3.25" floppy drive Zip drive



The Water Cycle

1. Water evaporates and becomes water vapor.
2. Water vapor rises and cools
3. As water cools, it condenses and becomes rain drops
4. Rain falls to the ground
5. Runoff flows into rivers, lakes, oceans
6. Water evaporation begins again.

PARTS OF A TABLE




It is helpful to be familiar with the parts of a table before you begin creating and working with tables.

End-of-cell marks indicate where the contents (text or graphics) of a cell end.

End-of-row marks indicate where the rows of the table end.

Grid lines are non-printable borders outlining each cell a table.



If not already visible, you can view these items by clicking on the **Show/Hide**  toolbar button.

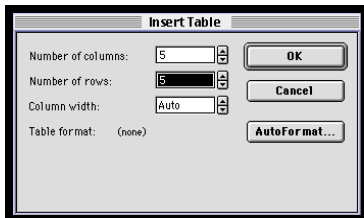
CREATE A SIMPLE TABLE

There are a number of ways to create a table. You can use the **Insert Table** button, select commands from the **Table** menu, or draw a table manually.



1. The quickest way to create a table is to use the **Insert Table** toolbar button. To do this, click the **Insert Table** toolbar button found on the Standard Toolbar.

Drag across the table grid to select the number of columns and rows desired in the table.



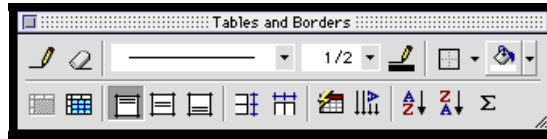
2. The next easiest way to create a table is to select **Table** from the Menu Bar and then select the **Insert Table** option.

The Insert Table dialog box opens and you can select the number of rows and columns you want in your table. Click **OK** and the table is automatically created.

Notice that all the columns of the table are the same size. By default, Word creates tables of equal column widths.

3. Finally, you can open the **Tables and Borders Toolbar**, and by using the pencil tool, you can draw a table to your specifications.

Microsoft Word – Tables



Adding Text to a Table Inserting text into a table cell is much like adding text to a normal Word document. As the text you type reaches the right-hand edge of the cell, the text automatically wraps onto another line in the cell and the height of the cell increases.

To add text to a table:

1. Click in a cell. *Notice the text I-beam appears next to the end-of-cell mark.*
2. Type text desired.
3. Format text as desired.

Adding Graphics to a Table You can place a graphic into a table to create a side-by-side multiple line text and graphic layout.

To add a graphic to a table:

1. Click in the cell where you want to insert a graphic.
2. From the **Insert** menu, select **Picture**.
3. Select the location the graphic is stored.
4. Select the graphic or graphic filename and click on **Insert**. The graphic is inserted into the cell.
5. Click on the handles of the graphic and drag to resize the image, if necessary.

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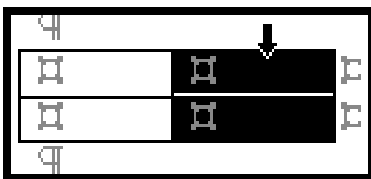
Moving Between Cells There are two basic ways to move between cells.

1. To move to adjacent cells, press **tab** (next cell), **shift-tab** (previous cell), or use the directional arrow keys.
2. To move to non-adjacent cells, position the mouse pointer over the desired cell and click.

Adding Columns or Rows To a Table There may be times when you need to modify the structure of a table by adding additional columns or rows.

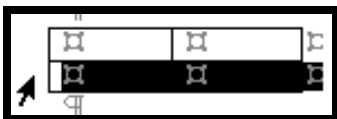
To add a column to a table:

1. Select the column to the right of where you want the new column to appear by clicking the column's top gridline or border.
2. Click the **Insert Columns** toolbar button.



To add a column to the right of the last column in a table:

1. Click outside the rightmost column.
2. From the **Table** menu, click **Select Column**.
3. Click the **Insert Columns** toolbar button.



To add a row to a table:

1. Select the row below where you want the new row to appear by clicking to the left of the row.
2. Click the **Insert Rows** toolbar button.

To add a row to the end of a table:

1. Click in the last cell of the table.
2. Press the **Tab** key. A new row is inserted.

Microsoft Word – Tables

Deleting Columns or Rows From a Table You may also need to modify the structure of a table by removing unused or unwanted rows or columns.

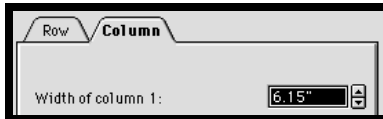
1. Select the columns or rows you want to remove.
2. From the **Table** menu, select either **Delete Columns** or **Delete Rows**.

Note: if you select columns or rows containing data, the data is also removed from the document when the column or row is deleted.

Changing the Width of a Column You may want to change the width of a column to better accommodate the type and amount of information placed in column cells.

To change the width of columns:

1. Select the column(s) whose width you want to change.
2. From the **Table** menu, select **Table Properties** and click on the **Column** tab.
3. Specify the width (inch measurement) desired.
4. Click the **OK** button.



You can also change the column width by dragging the column borders in the table.

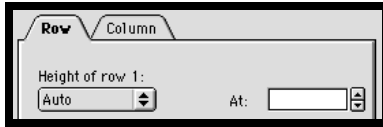
- To change the width of a column and the column to its right, hold the **SHIFT** key while you drag. The table width does not change.
- To change the width of one column and make all columns to the right equal widths, hold the **CTRL** key while you drag. The table width does not change.
- To change the width of one column without affecting other columns, hold the **CTRL-SHIFT** keys while you drag. The table width will change accordingly.

Changing the Height of a Row The height of a row generally depends on the amount and formatting of text or graphics cells contain. However, you can specify a precise row height. You must then change text and graphic attributes to fit within the specified row height.

Microsoft Word – Tables

To change the height of rows:

1. Select the row(s) whose height you want to change.
2. From the **Table** menu, select **Table Properties** and click on the **Row** tab.
3. Change the Height of Rows option from Auto to **At least** or **Exactly**
4. Specify the row height in either inch or point size measurement.
5. Click the **OK** button.



SPLIT A TABLE

If you want to insert ordinary text between two rows, you can split the table.

	Fall Courses	Spring Courses
GTAs		
Anderson, Jill	IA 101	IA 105
Douglas, Ben	IA 101	IA 107
Faculty		
Castro, Diane	IA 350	IA 400
Henderson, Jeff	IA 300	IA 350

1. Position the insertion point in the row where you want the table to be split.
2. From the **Table** menu, select **Split Table**. A blank line (paragraph mark) is inserted between the parts of the original table.



	Fall Courses	Spring Courses
GTAs		
Anderson, Jill	IA 101	IA 105
Douglas, Ben	IA 101	IA 107
¶		
Faculty		
Castro, Diane	IA 350	IA 400
Henderson, Jeff	IA 300	IA 350

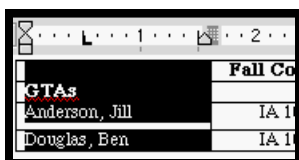
FORMATTING TEXT

You can improve the readability of a table by formatting the text within the table, aligning text, creating column headings, and adding borders and shading.

You change text formatting with cells as you would in the rest of your document – select the text and then use the Formatting toolbar, Format menu commands, or the ruler.

INSERT TABS IN A CELL

By default, all text and objects placed in cells are aligned to the left. You may, however, want to indent text within a cell.

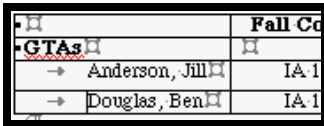


1. Select the cell or column in which to set a tab.
2. Select the type of tab desired.
3. Click in the lower half of the ruler to place the tab marker.

Microsoft Word – Tables

Moving to a Tab Position Within a Cell

Pressing the **tab** key moves the insertion point from cell to cell. To move the insertion point to a tab that is set within a cell:



A screenshot of a table with two columns and two rows. The first row has a cell containing 'GTAs' and a cell containing 'Fall Cd'. The second row has a cell containing 'Anderson, Jill' and a cell containing 'IA 1'. A right-pointing arrow is visible in the 'Anderson, Jill' cell, indicating a tab stop. The 'Fall Cd' cell also has a tab stop marker.

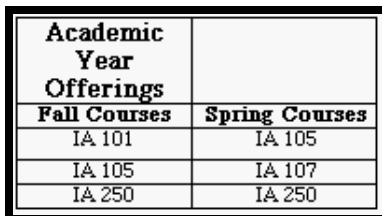
1. Position the insertion point in the cell.
2. Press **Ctrl-tab** keys.

Notice that a right pointing arrow appears in the cell indicating the text has been tabbed over to its position.

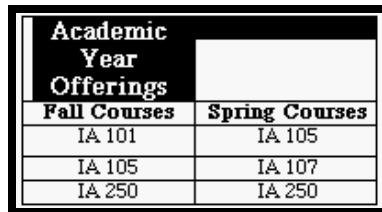
CREATE TABLE HEADINGS

By merging cells, you can create a heading that spans several columns.

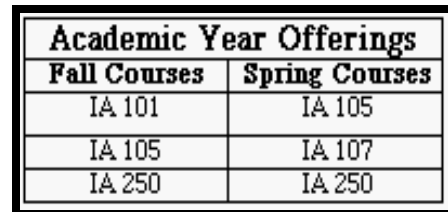
1. Type the heading text in the first cell of the row.
2. Select the cells you want to merge.
3. From the **Table** menu, select **Merge Cells**. Cell divisions are removed and one cell spans the width of the selection.



A table with two columns and four rows. The first row has a merged cell containing 'Academic Year Offerings' and an empty cell. The second row has a merged cell containing 'Fall Courses' and a merged cell containing 'Spring Courses'. The third row has 'IA 101' and 'IA 105'. The fourth row has 'IA 105' and 'IA 107'. The fifth row has 'IA 250' and 'IA 250'.



A table with two columns and four rows. The first row has a merged cell containing 'Academic Year Offerings' and an empty cell. The second row has a merged cell containing 'Fall Courses' and a merged cell containing 'Spring Courses'. The third row has 'IA 101' and 'IA 105'. The fourth row has 'IA 105' and 'IA 107'. The fifth row has 'IA 250' and 'IA 250'.



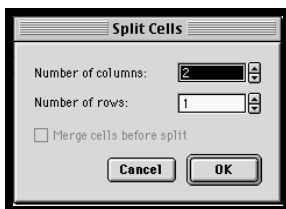
A table with two columns and four rows. The first row has a merged cell containing 'Academic Year Offerings'. The second row has a merged cell containing 'Fall Courses' and a merged cell containing 'Spring Courses'. The third row has 'IA 101' and 'IA 105'. The fourth row has 'IA 105' and 'IA 107'. The fifth row has 'IA 250' and 'IA 250'.

SPLIT CELLS

Just as you would merge cells to form a heading, splitting cells allows you to divide information into smaller groups.

To split cells:

1. Select the cell(s) you want to divide.
2. From the **Table** menu, select **Split Cells**.
3. In the Split Cells dialog box, type in the number of columns or rows by which to divide the cell(s).
4. Click the **OK** button.



REPEAT TABLE HEADINGS ON EACH PAGE

You can repeat table headings when a table extends over multiple pages.

Note. Table headings are only repeated for tables that are split by “soft” page breaks. If you insert a “hard” page break within a table, the heading is not automatically repeated.

To repeat table headings:

1. Select the row or rows of text (beginning with the first row in the table), you want to use as table headings.
2. From the **Table** menu, select **Headings Rows Repeat**.

If you make changes to the headings in a table that is split between pages, the text will automatically be updated in all repeated headings.

ADD BORDERS & SHADING

By default, the gridlines that divide the cells of a table are printable. If you want to change the appearance of the vertical and/or horizontal lines between cells, you must add new borders to the table.

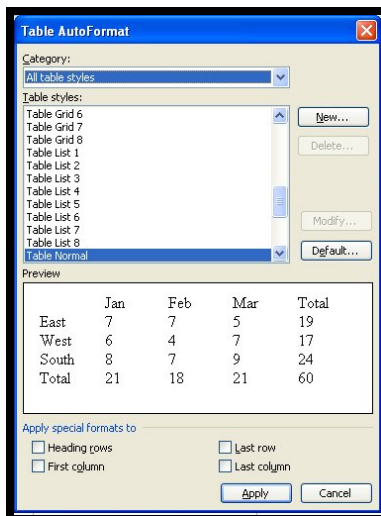
There are two methods of applying borders and shading to a table:

- Using the Table Autoformat feature
- Applying borders and shading to individual cells

Using the Autoformat Feature

To add borders and shading to an entire table:

1. Position the insertion point in the table.
2. From the **Table** menu, select **Table Autoformat**.
3. Select the table style you want to use.
4. Under **Apply Special Format To** select as many of the check boxes as you want to apply to the table.
5. Click the **Apply** button.



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Example: Original table

Required General Education Courses	IA 105	IA 250
Required Major Courses	IA 350	IA 399

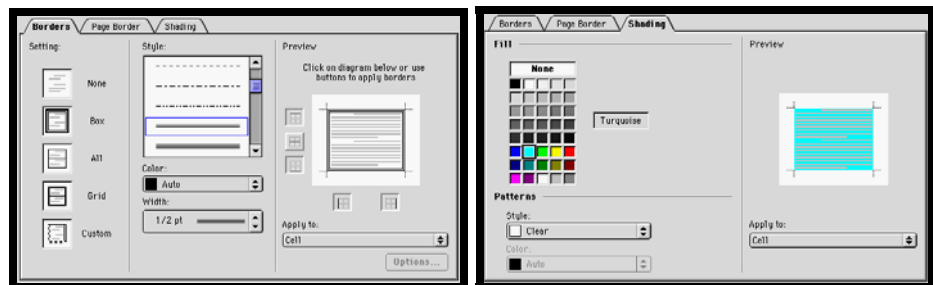
Example: Original table formatted using Autoformat

Required General Education Courses	IA 105	IA 250
Required Major Courses	IA 350	IA 399

Adding Borders and Shading to Individual Cells

You can use the Borders toolbar or the Borders And Shading command on the Format menu to apply borders and shading, and to create custom borders and shading.

1. Select the cell or cells you want to change.
2. From the **Format** menu, select **Borders and Shading**.
3. Select the options desired. A thumbnail image of the cell(s) appears on the right side of the window.
4. Click the **OK** button.



SORTING, NUMBERING AND SUMMING CELLS

You can quickly sort and number table cells. You can arrange entries in alphabetic or numeric order, or you can sort by date. The order of the rows is changed based on the first column unless you specify a different column or columns as the basis for sorting.

To sort information:

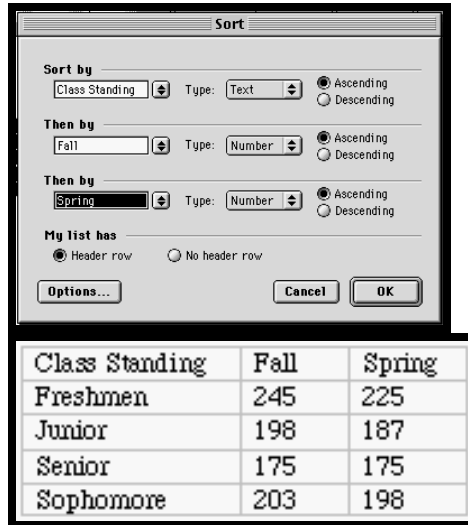
1. Select the rows or cells you want to sort.
2. From the **Table** menu, select **Sort**.
3. If you have a heading that you do not want sorted, select the **Header Row** option.
4. Under **Sort By**, select the column number, field number, paragraph, or name.

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Example: alpha sort by class standing

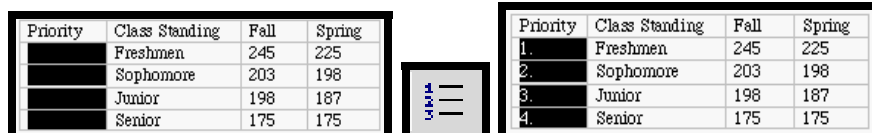
Class Standing	Fall	Spring
Freshmen	245	225
Sophomore	203	198
Junior	198	187
Senior	175	175

5. Under **Type**, select **Text**, **Number**, or **Date**.
6. Select the **Ascending** or **Descending** option button.
7. To use additional columns as a basis for sorting, repeat steps 4-6, selecting option under **Then By** for each column.
8. Click the **OK** button.



Numbering cells To number cells in a table:

1. Select the cells that you want to number. If you want to number the left side of each row, select only the first column in the table.
2. On the **Formatting** toolbar, click the **Numbering** button.



Summing Cells The table feature in MS-Word is primarily designed to help you visually organize information in a document. However, there may be an occasion when you need to perform simple summation of data.

To sum a row or column of numbers:

1. Click the cell in which you want the sum to appear.
2. From the **Table** menu, select **Formula**.
3. If the cell you selected is at the bottom of a column of numbers, Word suggests the formula **=SUM(ABOVE)**. Click the **OK** button.

If the cell you selected is at the right end of a row of numbers, Word suggests the formula **=SUM(LEFT)**. Click the **OK** button.



***Hint:** To quickly sum a row or column of numbers, click the cell where you want the sum, and then click **AutoSum** on the **Tables and Borders** toolbar.*