DISPLAYING DATA IN TABLES pdf

1: Displaying data from related tables on one form | ScottGem's space

Show or hide a data table. Click the chart of a line chart, area chart, column chart, or bar chart in which you want to show or hide a data table. This displays the Chart Tools, adding the Design, Layout, and Format tabs.

Select a chart and then select the plus sign. Select Legend and select the arrow next to it. Choose where you want the legend to appear in your chart. Select Secondary Axis for the data series you want to show. Select the drop-down arrow and choose Line. Select a legend to hide. Show or hide a legend Click the chart in which you want to show or hide a legend. On the Layout tab, in the Labels group, click Legend. Do one of the following: To hide the legend, click None. You can also right-click the legend or a legend entry, and then click Delete. To display a legend, click the display option that you want. When you click one of the display options, the legend moves, and the plot area automatically adjusts to accommodate it. If you move and size the legend by using the mouse, the plot area does not automatically adjust. For additional options, click More Legend Options, and then select the display option that you want. By default, a legend does not overlap the chart. If you have space constraints, you may be able to reduce the size of the chart by clearing the Show the legend without overlapping the chart check box. Show or hide a data table Click the chart of a line chart, area chart, column chart, or bar chart in which you want to show or hide a data table. On the Layout tab, in the Labels group, click Data Table. To hide the data table, click None. You can also right-click the data table, and then click Delete. For additional options, click More Data Table Options, and then select the display option that you want. If you already display a legend in the chart, you can clear the Show legend keys check box. You can always ask an expert in the Excel Tech Community , get support in the Answers community , or suggest a new feature or improvement on Excel User Voice.

DISPLAYING DATA IN TABLES pdf

2: Display Data In Table Format In Different Ways In MVC

With QMFâ„¢, you can display data from more than one table, eliminate information from duplicate rows, and join multiple tables. Displaying data from more than one table There are many ways to display data from more than one table. You can join tables or views by a common column. You can also merge.

Tools to query and manipulate data When including tools, they should be placed directly above or below the table. Principles Data tables are hierarchical, interactive, and intuitive Read More Data table content should be hierarchical, alphabetical, or similarly organized. Interactive Data tables should allow user interaction, so that users can sort information in custom ways. Intuitive Data tables should work intuitively, allowing users to focus on content, not structure. Anatomy data tables Data tables can include three or more columns. A header row at the top lists column names, and all subsequent rows contain data. Data tables can include a corresponding visualization, such as a graph. If users need to interact with row data, checkboxes should accompany each row. Container The container holds all data table content. Column header Column headers are titles for column content. Sorting tool Sorting tools allow users to reorder table content, appearing only on hover. Row checkbox Checkboxes allow users to select a row. Table content Tables contain raw data. Column header By default, there is 56dp of padding between columns. Column headers that extend into this padding can either: Read More By default, there is 56dp of padding between columns. Enable horizontal scrolling, so users can scroll to see the full column name Shorten the column name, while displaying it in full in a tooltip on hover Long column headers are truncated with an ellipse. Hovering over a truncated column header reveals the full text, using a tooltip. Sorting tool If sorting is enabled, the left-most column is sorted by default, with an indicator displayed in the column header. Tapping the header of the sorting Read More If sorting is enabled, the left-most column is sorted by default, with an indicator displayed in the column header. Tapping the header of the sorting column reverses the sort order, also rotating the sort icon degrees. Table with a sorting tool Row Checkbox When a checkbox for a row is selected, the row should display a background color. A selected row checkbox Read More When a checkbox for a row is selected, the row should display a background color. A selected row checkbox data tables Row hover Desktop If a user hovers over a row, display a background color in that row. If individual table cells have specific hover states, display both that Read More If a user hovers over a row, display a background color in that row. Hovering over a row On hover, two things can be displayed: Read More On hover, two things can be displayed: A tooltip displaying more information about each column header A sort icon in the column header, if sorting is enabled A tooltip and sort icon can be displayed when hovering over a column name. Inline text editing Tables can include editable fields for text editing or adding comments. They are indicated by placeholder text in the field. On tap, an edit dialog Read More Tables can include editable fields for text editing or adding comments. On tap, an edit dialog with a text field or a full dialog is displayed. An editable table cell with placeholder text.

DISPLAYING DATA IN TABLES pdf

3: Display dataset data in GridView from multiple data tables

TO display data from two or more related tables, write a simple join condition in the WHERE clause, in the syntax: www.enganchecubano.com1 denotes the table and column from which data is retrieved.

It assumes you have completed the series through Introduction to ASP. How to use WebMatrix tools to create a database and database tables. How to use WebMatrix tools to add data to a database. How to display data from the database on a page. How to customize the WebGrid helper to change the data display and to add paging and sorting. The app is a simple movie application that lets you view, add, change, and delete information about movies. But to begin, you have to create a database. A Very Brief Introduction to Databases This tutorial will provide only the briefest introduction to databases. If you have database experience, you can skip this short section. A database contains one or more tables that contain information â€” for example, tables for customers, orders, and vendors, or for students, teachers, classes, and grades. Structurally, a database table is like a spreadsheet. Imagine a typical address book. For each entry in the address book that is, for each person you have several pieces of information such as first name, last name, address, email address, and phone number. Rows are sometimes referred to as records, and columns are sometimes referred to as fields. For most database tables, the table has to have a column that contains a unique value, like a customer number, account number, and so on. In the example, the ID column is the primary key for the address book shown in the previous example. Much of the work you do in web applications consists of reading information out of the database and displaying it on a page. Database work can be enormously complex and can require specialized knowledge. For this tutorial set, though, you have to understand only basic concepts, which will all be explained as you go. Creating a Database WebMatrix includes tools that make it easy to create a database and to create tables in the database. In the left pane, click the Database workspace. The ribbon changes to show database-related tasks. In the ribbon, click New Database. Creating a Table In the ribbon, click New Table. WebMatrix opens the table designer in a new tab. In the text box at the top where the watermark says "Enter table name" , enter "Movies". The pane underneath the table name is where you define individual columns. ID, Title, Genre, and Year. In the Name box, enter "ID". Entering a value here activates all the controls for the new column. Tab to the Data Type list and choose int. This value specifies that the ID column will contain integer number data. For example, you can tab between fields, you can just start typing in order to select an item in a list, and so on. Tab past the Default Value box that is, leave it blank. Tab to the Is Primary Key check box and select it. This option tells the database that the ID column will contain the data that identifies individual rows. That is, each row will have a unique value in the ID column that you can use to find that row. Choose the Is Identity option. This option tells the database that it should automatically generate the next sequential number for each new row. Click in the next grid row, or press Tab twice to finish the current row. Either gesture saves the current row and starts the next one. Notice that the Default Value column now says Null. Null is the default value for the default value, so to speak. To create the next column, click in the box in the Name column. Enter "Title" for the column and then select nvarchar for the Data Type value. The "var" part of nvarchar tells the database that the data for this column will be a string whose size might vary from record to record. The "n" prefix represents "national," which indicates that the field can hold character data for any alphabet or writing system â€” that is, the field holds Unicode data. When you choose nvarchar, another box appears where you can enter the maximum length for the field. Skip Default Value and clear the Allow Nulls option. Repeat these steps to create a column named "Genre", except for the length, set it to just Create another column named "Year. Close the database designer by closing the tab. For now, however, you can add some example data that you can then display on a page. Open the node for your new. Right-click the Movies node and then choose Data. WebMatrix opens a grid where you can enter data for the Movies table: Move to the Genre column you can use the Tab key and enter "Romantic Comedy". Move to the Year column and enter "": Press Enter, and WebMatrix saves the new movie. Notice that the ID column has been filled in. Enter another movie for example, "Gone with the Wind", "Drama", "". The ID column is filled in again: Enter a third movie for example, "Ghostbusters", "Comedy". As an experiment, leave the Year column blank and then

press Enter. Because you unselected the Allow Nulls option, the database shows an error: Click OK to go back and fix the entry the year for "Ghostbusters" is , and then press Enter. Fill in several movies until you have 8 or so. Entering 8 makes it easier to work with paging later. If you entered all the movies without any errors, the ID values are sequential. If you tried to save an incomplete movie record, the ID numbers might not be sequential. Close the tab that contains the database designer. Now you can turn to displaying this data on a web page. This helper produces a display in a grid or table rows and columns. These few lines will serve as a kind of pattern for almost all of the data access that you do in this tutorial. Note You actually have many options for displaying data on a page; the WebGrid helper is just one. In the left pane in WebMatrix, click the Files workspace. In the tree view, select the root of the website. In the ribbon, click New. In the Name box, name the new page "Movies. Click the OK button. WebMatrix opens a new file with some skeleton elements in it. Make sure that you enter this code between the opening and closing braces. You tell the Database. Open method name of the database to open. NET makes assumptions about that name. When the database is opened, a reference to it is put into the variable named db. Which could be named anything. The second line actually fetches the database data by using the Query method. Notice how this code works: The query itself is a SQL Select statement. For a little background about SQL, see the explanation later. In the statement, Movies identifies the table to query. You could also list columns individually, separated by commas. The results of the query, if any, are returned and made available in the selectedData variable. Again, the variable could be named anything. Finally, the third line tells ASP. NET that you want to use an instance of the WebGrid helper. You create instantiate the helper object by using the new keyword and pass it the query results via the selectedData variable. The new WebGrid object, along with the results of the database query, are made available in the grid variable.

DISPLAYING DATA IN TABLES pdf

4: display data from SQL database into php/ html table - Stack Overflow

Displaying a Table of Database Data (C#) 10/07/; 7 minutes to read Contributors. In this article. by Microsoft. Download PDF. In this tutorial, I demonstrate two methods of displaying a set of database records.

But before I get into the methods, you need to understand one of the principles of relational databases. That principle is that data should exist in one place only. Having the same data in multiple tables is a violation of normalization. Related records are indicated by a Foreign Key within the record that holds the Primary Key value of the parent record. Ill discuss each in turn and suggest where to use each. You can use a subform to display several fields from the related table. Create the form using the Subform wizard or create a separate form and place it on the main form as a subform I generally create a separate form. Using the wizard, you go through the following steps. I use subforms when I want to display 4 or more fields from the related record. Another advantage of using subforms is where you have a One to Many relation. Using a Continuous Form or Datasheet view, you can display multiple related records at once. Generally Foreign Keys are entered by selecting the related value from a combobox. The combobox uses a query as it Rowsource. This query displays the records from that parent table. At the least, the query includes the primary key field as its bound column and a description field. However, you can add as many other fields from the table as you want. These fields can then be reference using the Column property. In Query Design Mode you can add tables and fields to the query. You can control what fields actually display in the pull down list by setting their Column Width. Column widths are entered separated by a ; for each column listed in the column Count. The combobox will only display the first non zero length column after selection. The following properties of a combo are key to using combos in this way: You can then set the ControlSource for an unbound control to: Column x Where comboxname is the name of the control and x is the number of the column in the query for that field. Since the combobox selects a single record, the Column property will also reflect a single record. I use this method if I need to display 3 or less values from the related record. DLookups allow you pull a value from a field in a specific record. It uses the syntax: The Criteria is used to specify the record you want to return. Since the Comboxname will store the FK value you would use a criteria like: This would also be used as the controlsource of an unbound control. Each DLookup should only be returning data from a single record. If its possible that the DLookup might not find a matching record you should use it within a NZ NullZero function to prevent errors. I use DLookups when I need to pull data from different tables based on a key value. A Listbox can have multiple columns with column headers. It also can be set to display multiple matching records. I will, sometimes, use a Listbox in place of a continuous form or datasheet subform. Listboxes will also display multiple matching records. There are two exceptions to the rule of not repeating data in multiple tables. The first is the PK value. Obviously, that value has to be repeated as the FK to relate the records to each other. The other exception is time sensitive data. Sometimes you need to freeze data that will change over time. The best example of this is price data. In an order entry application, you want to freeze the price at the time of the order. In such a case, you would have the Price field repeated in the OrderDetails table. Generally you would use the Column property for this and populate the control in the After Update event of the Products combo use code like: Column 2 These guidelines should help you build forms that preserve normalization and are well organized and easy for the user to use. Diamond â€" Diamond Computing Associates Advertisements.

DISPLAYING DATA IN TABLES pdf

5: Show or hide a chart legend or data table - Office Support

Displaying Data: HTML Tables The language of the web, HTML, was originally conceived in (although not fully developed until) as a document markup language, as its name states.

In this tutorial, we use the Microsoft Entity Framework to create our model classes. Note In this tutorial, we use the Microsoft Entity Framework. However, it is important to understand that you can use a variety of different technologies to interact with a database from an ASP. Follow these steps to launch the Entity Data Model Wizard: Select the Data category and select the ADO. Give your data model the name MoviesDBModel. Follow these steps to complete the wizard: In the Choose Model Contents step, select the Generate from database option. Click the Next button. Enter the namespace Models and click the Finish button. The Designer should display the Movies entity see Figure 2. The Entity Data Wizard generates a model class named Movies that represents the Movies database table. Double-click the name of the class on the designer surface and change the name of the class from Movies to Movie. After making this change, click the Save button the icon of the floppy disk to generate the Movie class. Create the Movies Controller Now that we have a way to represent our database records, we can create a controller that returns the collection of movies. Click the Add button to add the new controller. The Add Controller dialog Click to view full-size image We need to modify the Index action exposed by the Movie controller so that it returns the set of database records. Modify the controller so that it looks like the controller in Listing 1. To use this class, you need to import the MvcApplication1. Models namespace like this: Models; The expression entities. ToList returns the set of all movies from the Movies database table. Create the View The easiest way to display a set of database records in an HTML table is to take advantage of the scaffolding provided by Visual Studio. Build your application by selecting the menu option Build, Build Solution. Right-click the Index action and select the menu option Add View see Figure 5. Adding a view Click to view full-size image In the Add View dialog, check the checkbox labeled Create a strongly-typed view. Select the Movie class as the view data class. Select List as the view content see Figure 6. Selecting these options will generate a strongly-typed view that displays a list of movies. The Add View dialog Click to view full-size image After you click the Add button, the view in Listing 2 is generated automatically. This view contains the code required to iterate through the collection of movies and display each of the properties of a movie. Running the application launches Internet Explorer. Create a Template with a Partial When a view gets too complicated, it is a good idea to start breaking the view into partials. Using partials makes your views easier to understand and maintain. Follow these steps to create the partial: Check the checkbox labeled Create a partial view. Name the partial MovieTemplate. Check the checkbox labeled Create a strongly-typed view. Select Movie as the view data class. Select Empty as the view content. Click the Add button to add the partial to your project. After you complete these steps, modify the MovieTemplate partial to look like Listing 3. The modified Index view in Listing 4 uses the MovieTemplate partial. For each movie, the MovieTemplate partial is used to format the movie. The MovieTemplate is rendered by calling the RenderPartial helper method. However, the view has been greatly simplified. The RenderPartial method is different than most of the other helper methods because it does not return a string. Summary The goal of this tutorial was to explain how you can display a set of database records in an HTML table. First, you learned how to return a set of database records from a controller action by taking advantage of the Microsoft Entity Framework. Next, you learned how to use Visual Studio scaffolding to generate a view that displays a collection of items automatically. Finally, you learned how to simplify the view by taking advantage of a partial. You learned how to use a partial as a template so that you can format each database record.

DISPLAYING DATA IN TABLES pdf

6: Display data from database in HTML table in www.enganchecubano.com

Data Analysis: Displaying Data - Graphs - 2 Texas State Auditor's Office, Methodology Manual, rev. 5/95 Frequency Polygons Frequency polygons are the preferred way to graph the frequency distribution of ungrouped (raw) interval data.

Learn about this evolution and how to build a modern grid today. One of the critical elements that need to be displayed in documents, of course, is tabular data. A core element of HTML is the table. Tables allow the user to easily specify rows and columns and makes sure that all the data lines up and is easy to view and understand. Tables allow basic control like alignment, cell color, padding, borders, etc. If you just want to display a simple, small table, then HTML tables are probably enough for you. Linked documents were great, but the need to have some sort of functionality built in quickly arose. In , JavaScript was developed as a way to make the growing web more dynamic. Web pages had more and more functionality added and what started out as documents evolved over time to become full-featured applications. Libraries making use of CSS and enhancing the basic functionality of JavaScript proliferated, with one of the most common today being Bootstrap. Bootstrap was originally developed by Twitter and was released as an open source library in Making the Tables Pretty: Bootstrap Tables Tables are useful, but not particularly interesting. One way to make an HTML table more useful and visually appealing is to use Bootstrap table additions. These allow the user to add a variety of graphical items to the table by specifying alternate striping, hover behavior, enhanced colors, more complex borders, etc. This makes the tables easier to view and more attractive, but they are still just basically dressed-up tables. Still, if you are using simple tables, then the Bootstrap table features are an easy way to enhance the look and feel of your data that is displayed in a table. Bootstrap-styled table Tables vs. Grids One point of terminology that should be mentioned is that the terms grid and table are sometimes used interchangeably but are also often used to describe similar yet different things. A Bootstrap grid, for example, is used mostly for page element layouts. A Bootstrap grid can be used to display tabular data but has many limitations. These include its limitation of 12 columns, as well as its responsive handling of columns which is great for graphic elements and text blocks but not so helpful for table data. The Bootstrap table support is geared more at the display of tabular data than the Bootstrap grid. However, the most recent components aimed at displaying tabular data are generally called grids and not tables. Turbocharging the Web-jQuery Many libraries have been developed to enhance JavaScript, and one of the most popular today is jQuery. First released in , jQuery provides features that help programmers control and interact with the web page technically with the DOM, or Document Object Model with full cross-browser compatibility. This helped speed the migration from static web pages to dynamic applications and allowed for the development of tools to make web-based apps rival the features of native applications. Specialty Grids With the rise of online apps implemented as single web pages, the need for more advanced data functionality grew. Grids or Tables made a quantum leap and now became available with features that compared to stand-alone spreadsheet tools like Excel. Users were familiar with the features available on Excel and other tools for the grouping, sorting, and organizing of data tables and they expected them to be available in the new web-based apps as well. UI components like the Grid component from the Kendo UI library delivered on these features and gave users a rich assortment of data manipulation features. These include functions like grouping, sorting, advanced data binding, exporting to popular formats like PDF and Excel, editing, and many many more. Kendo UI Grid, sorting In the example above Figure 3 we see that the column Quantity has been sorted ascending, which we can tell from the data itself and also by the up arrow next to the Quantity header. In the example below Figure 4 , we see a filter form that has been opened by clicking on the funnel icon in the Item column. This dialog lets us define one or two filters of different types equal, not equal, begins with, ends with, etc. Once applied, this will filter the data that is displayed. There are many other advanced features available, and this is just an example of two of them. Kendo UI Grid, filtering Conclusion As the use of the web proliferated, the options for data display evolved from basic document markup to interactive tools. The most popular format for data display is in tabular format. But as new tools took advantage of libraries like jQuery, a whole new class of

DISPLAYING DATA IN TABLES pdf

Table, or Grid, became available with UI components like the Grid from the Kendo UI library. Not everyone is developing complex web-based apps, and for people who are really just displaying static information with small tables, basic HTML tables are fine, especially when dressed up by Bootstrap or other table features. For users that do need to provide users with a way of viewing and manipulating tabular data, modern grids are an easy way to drop in advanced functionality and eliminate the distinction between native apps and web-based apps. Read More From DZone.

DISPLAYING DATA IN TABLES pdf

7: Data display from multiple tables using SQL statements

Google has introduced a new type of schema markup for displaying data tables directly in search results.. This markup is intended to be utilized in news articles by data journalists. Although it.

Displaying Data Displaying Data Lists and feeds help users navigate data either by theme or chronology. These various ways of displaying data are optimized to help users locate, browse, and work together on records. You can display records as a table, tile list, or interactive card. Differentiate types of items either by separating them into different lists or by clearly labeling them within the list. For example, put different file types into separate lists, or if they live in the same list, label each file file type PDF, JPG, and so on. Make sure to provide a visible affordance, such as an icon or a button, for all points of interaction on a list or record. Title each list of records. Include field labels where possible. User name, date, and number fields are especially ambiguous when shown without a label. Try editing filters for this list view or switching list views. The data is labeled using column headers that can be interactive. This display type is appropriate for large numbers of records because you can easily scan it and navigate the list using sorting, filtering, or scrolling. On narrow screens where only a few columns will fit, tables should elegantly and responsively collapse into tile lists. Tree Grid A tree grid is useful for displaying large amounts of hierarchical data, where records are grouped into parent-child relationships. This format is similar to a table, with the exception that the first column also represents the relationship between records. It also offers similar benefits including sorting and filtering. A chevron button at the end of the row shows and hides nested children. It also indicates whether a record has children. Children are indented below their parent to communicate their position in the hierarchy. Records and their children must share the same data structure to be displayed in columns. For example, files and folders share a similar set of metadata. When parent and child records have different fields, a tree grid should not be used. Consider using a related list or master detail instead. On narrow screens where only a few columns will fit, tree grids should elegantly and responsively collapse into a tree list. Tiles A tile begins with a primary field and can include a supporting icon or image and additional fields. The user interacts with elements within the tile, such as buttons and links, not the tile as a whole. Use tiles when you are horizontally constrained for space. Tiles are appropriate for short listsâ€”fewer than 10 items. Tile layouts do not stretch well, so to use available horizontal space, add a column of tiles. On wider screens where more than 2 columns of tiles will appear, tile lists should elegantly and responsively expand into tables. Interactive Cards To make tiles more interactive, you can add a card wrapper around individual tiles and allow users to drag and drop them. Use cards when the order and placement of individual items in a list is important. Feeds Feeds offer a way for users to communicate and stay informed of activities related to records. Include a search feature so that users can search feeds. To get things moving, add a task or set up a meeting. In addition to the message, each item in the feed displays the user who posted it, date it was posted, row level actions to bookmark or delete owner only , a button to like the post, and the number of likes. A post can include mentioning other users and file attachments. The discussion feed can include multiple message types that add interactive features. For example, you could include a poll. Activity Feeds An activity feed tracks what a user has done and what a user is about to do on a record. Each feed item includes the activity type, subject, and additional fields specific to that activity type. Activity types can include email messages, tasks, calendar events, calls logs, and other updates to the record or related records. The activity feed can show past and future events.

DISPLAYING DATA IN TABLES pdf

8: Data tables - Material Design

To display the table data it is best to use HTML, which upon filling in some data on the page invokes a PHP script which will update the MySQL table. To populate a new database table with data you will first need an HTML page which will collect that data from the user.

Get Data from Multiple Tables Advertisements Next Page Displaying Data from Multiple Tables The related tables of a large database are linked through the use of foreign and primary keys or what are often referred to as common columns. The ability to join tables will enable you to add more meaning to the result table that is produced. Based on the join conditions, Oracle combines the matching pair of rows and displays the one which satisfies the join condition. Joins are classified as below Natural join also known as an equijoin or a simple join - Creates a join by using a commonly named and defined column. Non-equality join - Joins tables when there are no equivalent rows in the tables to be joined-for example, to match values in one column of a table with a range of values in another table. Self-join - Joins a table to itself. Cartesian join also known as a Cartesian product or cross join - Replicates each row from the first table with every row from the second table. Creates a join between tables by displaying every possible record combination. The join operation joins rows from the tables that have equal column values for the same named columns. Also, columns involved in the join cannot be qualified by a table name or alias. Many situations require explicit declaration of join conditions. They are also known as Inner joins or simple joins. In other words, when a table is joined to itself, the join is known as Self Join. This is a typical candidate for Self Join. So instead of finding a column-tocolumn match, you can use a non-equality join to determine whether the item being shipped falls between minimum and maximum ranges in the columns. If the join does find a matching range for the item, the corresponding shipping fee can be returned in the results. As with the traditional method of equality joins, a non-equality join can be performed in a WHERE clause. Outer Joins An Outer Join is used to identify situations where rows in one table do not match rows in a second table, even though the two tables are related. There are three types of outer joins: Note the below query lists the employees and their corresponding departments. Also no employee has been assigned to department Below query shows lists the employees and their departments. A Cartesian product consists of all possible combinations of the rows from each of the tables. Cross join refers to the Cartesian product of two tables. It produces cross product of two tables. A Cartesian product result table is normally not very useful. In fact, such a result table can be terribly misleading.

DISPLAYING DATA IN TABLES pdf

9: Display (Show) data (records) from Database Table in www.enganchecubano.com MVC

Displaying data from database in HTML Table using C# and www.enganchecubano.com Inside the Page Load event of the www.enganchecubano.com Page, first the DataTable is populated with the records from the Customers table. Then using the StringBuilder class, a string consisting of an HTML Table is generated by iterating through the columns and the rows of the DataTable.

Information placed within a grid framework and aesthetically designed for ease of use provides an efficient way for people to look up and compare data. Although we think of table data as typically numeric, values may also be presented as words. So prior to embarking on the design, consider some of the mental tasks people might engage in when reading a table. To read a table, users skim or read the column and row headings. Users might scan the whole table to get a sense of its structure, organization and complexity. To locate data, users scan across a row or down a column to the intersecting cell that holds the value. Visual search is faster when users are familiar with the tabular format, which provides a consistent structure for locating information. Upon locating the target data, users draw out the single facts embedded in the table. Users attempt to understand the values they extract from the table in light of their own knowledge. Identifying groupings and trends: Users often mentally group data in similar categories and look for trends. Users will compare data and seek patterns. Users will attempt to understand the data on a deeper level by drawing conclusions. Users may draw from their own body of knowledge to give meaning to the data. Users may need to remember the information in the table and use this information when the table is not at hand. Users may need to make decisions from their interpretation of the data. What affects table usability? Understanding the data means a person is seeing how the numbers relate to each other. Meet the expectations of the audience by sticking to the conventions they expect, which are defined by the purpose of the table. For example, a table in a newspaper daily might include design flourishes one would never expect in a table for an annual report. Order data to match the purpose of the table Structure and arrange the data to facilitate how it will be used. If the purpose of a table is to compare the population centers in a country, then organize the data from largest to smallest rather than alphabetically by city. If the purpose is to show the increase in college costs over a decade, then arrange the data by time. Remove clutter To enable quick scanning, focus on the most important data and remove all extraneous information. Avoid clutter around the body of the table. For example, headings can be larger or in bold type and highlights can provide emphasis. Round the numbers in most cases Populating a table with rounded integers makes it easier to read and to spot trends. Consider how the numbers will be used to determine whether rounding makes sense. Statistician, Howard Wainer, recommends using no more than one decimal place in most cases. Instead, do this for them by providing summary information in an additional row or column, such as total and averages. This facilitates quicker comprehension and interpretation. Guarantee a consistent look When searching for information in a table, users expect the information to be displayed in a consistent manner. You can ensure there is consistency in the typeface of similar elements, in the alignment of similar data and in the emphasis of elements, such as column headings. Align with logic Intelligent use of alignment makes a table easier to read. Align all numbers, commas and decimal points with each other. Structure the table so it is clear that the data is aligned with headings and the grid in general. Use high contrast To increase legibility, provide sufficient contrast between foreground and background. This can be an issue with table data if the rows or columns are shaded. Reduce the number of columns Due to the small size of visual memory and the difficulty of searching through complex information, reduce the number of columns when possible. If necessary, divide the table into two. Make it easy to compare numbers Side by side comparisons seem to be easier for people to make than above-below comparisons. In light of this, construct your tables so users will compare data between columns. In addition, the eye can run down a column rather quickly, but many people use their finger as a guide to read across rows. Group similar data If you can organize the data into subgroups and subcategories without altering the purpose of the table, this can improve search and make it easy to compare similar data. Make effective use of the grid Use the grid to guide the eye in the appropriate direction and to improve legibility. For an unobtrusive look, hide grid lines or display them

as a subtle element. On the other hand, use strong grid lines when the information is complex. To draw the eye across the row, avoid vertical column lines or keep them subdued and use alternate bands of quiet color across rows to improve legibility. Highlight the most important values Consider highlighting specific values to emphasize your message by drawing a box around the data or highlighting in a contrasting color. Provide a brief verbal commentary If a subject matter expert is handy or if you are the expert , provide one or two sentences to explain the main message of the table. Love that white space Use white space between rows and columns, around headings, titles, labels and explanations. White space makes a table easier to read. Use labels to provide meaning Labels are your opportunity to improve comprehension. Consider spreading them over two or three lines or include heading detail in a footnote. Conclusion The lowly table is actually quite remarkable. It takes unwieldy data and compacts it into an organized structure. The designer then transforms this data into something meaningful that people can read and use.

DISPLAYING DATA IN TABLES pdf

Consultants guide to sap srm Hospitality and the limitations of the national Karima Laachir The relentless Reds Transition to sovereignty in Iraq Failed missionary (Rhonda Vander Sluis a Christian evangelist from Iowa is transformed by the compassion Cruelty to animals; a study in sociology. Dante inferno full text Houses are fields In Search Of Failure Star wars jedi academy jeffrey brown The painter and his model English architecture through the ages Indian police administration Part 5 : The business of nail technology. Treasures and pleasures of Italy Adaptive optics and applications The church gives witness in wars and revolutions Recreation, event, and tourism businesses 10 Best Parenting Ways to Ruin Your Teenager Disorders of the red blood cells The literary heritage as language : Atticism and second sophistic Lawrence Kim Unreasonable force Storm Season, The Feminism and sociological theory Economic independence as a human right Fighting Dynamics Mask of Light (Bionicle Chronicles) Selected Writings 1920-1969 Academic library directors of color and their means of self-renewal Cheryl Metoyer and Peter Hernon Samuel Ferguson Beach. Learn Spanish Live: with Bill Harvey Inside City Schools Handbook of Learning and Cognitive Processes (1975-1978) Vegetable sides and casseroles 101 Cakes and Cookies Serpents and apples Material master data in sap mm Good Books, Good Times! (Trophy Picture Books) Racing engine builders handbook Servsafe manager 6th edition book