WikiTables

Creating Tables

Tables are often needed for organizing information. Tiki has a simple syntax for defining a table. In Wiki pages and other contexts that support Wiki formatting (including articles, forums, and blogs), you can create simple tables. A table can be entered using two alternative syntaxes; your administrator chooses which one is enabled. Both use the pipe symbol (|, above the \ on most PC keyboards) to separate table columns. A double pipe (||) starts and ends the table in both types of syntax.

if || is the row delimiter, then table rows are separated by double pipes (||), just as at the beginning and end of the table:

||row1-column1|row1-column2||row2-column1|row2-column2||

produces

row1-column1	row1-column2
row2-column1	row2-column2

if, on the other hand, a newline is the row delimiter, then each line in the Wiki box represents a row in the table. So,

||row1-column1|row1-column2
row2-column1|row2-column2||

produces

row1-column1	row1-column2
row2-column1	row2-column2

Spanning Across Columns

You can span across multiple columns (colspan) in a row with the following syntax:

||row1-column1|row1-column2|row1-column3||row2-columns123||row3-column1|row3-columns23||

or

||row1-column1|row1-column2|row1-column3
row2-columns123
row3-column1|row3-columns23||

produces

row1-column1	row1-column2	row1-column3
row2-columns123		
row3-column1	row3-columns23	

Note that partial column spanning only occurs in the last columns of a table. For instance, there is no way to span across the first two columns of a three column table.

Line Breaks

If you need to have multiple rows in a single cell of a table, use three percent signs to create line breaks, like this (using the newline delimiter):

||Sample Table
row1-col1|row1-col2%%%second line%%%third line|row1-col3
row2-col1|row2-col2|row2-col3%%%second line||

or

||Sample Table||row1-col1|row1-col2%%%second line%%%third line|row1-col3||row2-col1|row2-col2|row2-col3%%%second line||

produces:

Sample Table		
row1-col1	row1-col2%%%second line third line	row1-col3
row2-col1	row2-col2	row2-col3%%%second line

At present, if a field ends with a line break it is ignored. To work around this behavior of trailing line breaks, use two line breaks: "%%% Name %%% %%%" will produce "Name" with one empty line above and below.

Centering Table Text

To center any text, including text in a table, use two colons before and two colons after:

::This text is centered.::

produces:

This text is centered.

||::Sample Table::
row1-col1|row1-col2
row2-col1|row2-col2||

produces:

Sample Table	
row1-col1	row1-col2
row2-col1	row2-col2

Centered Tables

To center a table itself, the structure gets a bit more complicated, because browsers don't follow the same rules, and what works for one does not work for another. To insert a simple table centered, use this:

{BOX(align=>center)}||row1-col1|row1-col2
row2-col1|row2-col2||{BOX}

to produce:

row1-col1	row1-col2
row2-col1	row2-col2

At this time, both the box and the table have a border; this should be corrected in a future release, or tables will allow an align property.

Alternative:

To center a table, you could simply the CENTER tag:

{TAG(tag=center)} ||row1-col1|row1-col2 row2-col1|row2-col2|| {TAG}

to produce:

row1-col1	row1-col2
row2-col1	row2-col2

))Right-Aligned((Tables

If you need to right-align a table itself, you must use a DIV structure, and you must use both the align and float commands, or IE users won't see it aligned correctly. Use this:

{DIV(class=>class, type=>div, align=>right, float=>right)}||::Sample Table::
row1-col1|row1-col2
row2-col1|row2-col2||{DIV}

to produce:

Sample Table	
row1-col1	row1-col2
row2-col1	row2-col2

Help!

- If you see the WikiSyntax for your table instead of your table, check for newlines. Pressing Enter in the middle of a table will cause the table to break up, if || table mode is enabled.

Try It Out

Visit the SandBox and try it!