

Pipe syntax in terms of the HTML produced

The pipe syntax, developed by Magnus Manske, substitutes pipes (|) for HTML. There is an on-line script which converts html tables to pipe syntax tables.

The pipes must start at the beginning of a new line, except when separating parameters from content or when using || to separate cells on a single line. The parameters are optional.

Tables

A table is defined by { | "params" | } which generates "`<table params></table>`".

Rows

For each table, an HTML `<tr>` tag will be generated for the first row. To start a new row, use:

```
| -  
which generates another "<tr>".
```

Parameters can be added like this:

```
| - params  
which generates "<tr params>".
```

Note:

- `<tr>` tags will be automatically opened at the first `<td>` equivalent
- `<tr>` tags will be automatically closed at `<tr>` and `</table>` equivalents

Cells

Cells are generated either like this:

```
| cell1  
| cell2  
| cell3
```

or like this:

```
| cell1 | | cell2 | | cell3
```

which both generate "`<td>cell1</td><td>cell2</td><td>cell3</td>`". The "||" equals "newline" + "|".

Parameters in cells can be used like this:

```
| params | cell1 | | params | cell2 | | params | cell3
```

which will result in

```
<td params>cell1</td>  
<td params>cell2</td>  
<td params>cell3</td>
```

Headers

Functions the same way as TD, except "!" is used instead of the opening "|". "!!" can be used instead of "||". Parameters still use "|", though. Example:

```
!params | cell1
```

Captions

A `<caption>` tag is created by

```
| + Caption  
which generates the HTML "<caption>Caption</caption>".
```

You can also use parameters:

```
| + params | Caption  
which will generate "<caption params>Caption</caption>".
```

Summaries

A summary is produced by adding a summary attribute after the start of the table. It can be used by screen readers to give visually impaired readers the overall gist of the table, without having to listen to the entire table. For example:

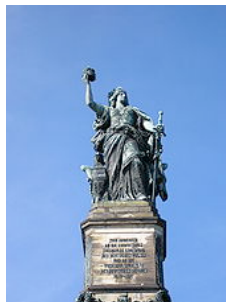
```
{ | summary="Artistic renderings of Germania became more triumphant and monumental."  
| [[File:Philipp Veit 008.jpg|thumb|upright|alt=Robed woman, seated, with sword on her lap|Philipp Veit, 'Germania', 1834–36]]  
| [[File:Image Germania (painting).jpg|thumb|upright|alt=Robed woman, standing, holding a sword|Philipp Veit, 'Germania', 1848]]  
| [[File:Niederwald memorial 2.JPG|thumb|upright|alt=Monument of robed woman, standing, holding a crown in one hand and a partly sheathed sword  
in another|Johannes Schilling, 'Germania', 1871–83]]  
| }  
produces:
```



Philipp Veit, *Germania*, 1834–36



Philipp Veit, *Germania*, 1848



Johannes Schilling, *Germania*, 1871–83

Square monitors

To format for a square monitor or window, use a tape measure. Determine the height of your rectangular screen. Using that figure measure under the screen to determine the width your monitor's screen would be if it were square. Mark that location using ink or tape under the screen. Drag the side of your browser's window to that location so the window is square based on accurate measurements. Square monitors and reading windows are not able to contain tables and galleries made for rectangular and wide screens. When a table or gallery is wider than the monitor, it makes every line of text wider than the screen as well. The px amounts of the following gallery were determined after measuring the window to make sure it was square:

Type this:

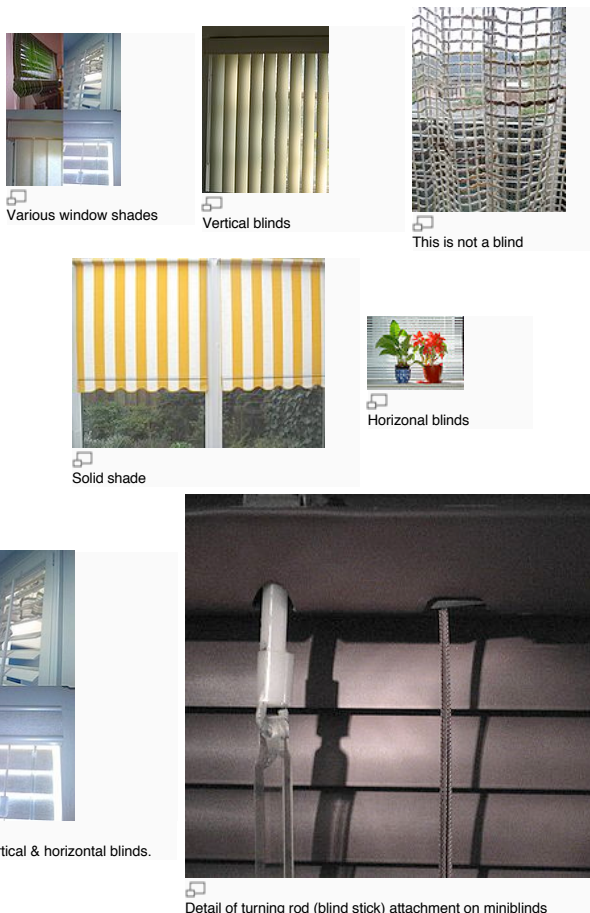
```
{| style="background: transparent; margin: auto;"
| [[File:Some window blinds.JPG|192x155px|thumb|left|Various window shades]]
| [[File:Vert-blinds-2145-rs.jpg|192x170px|thumb|left|Vertical blinds]]
| [[File:Gardine.jpg|192x155px|thumb|left|This is not a blind]]
|}

{| style="background: transparent; margin: auto;"
| [[File:Vorhang.jpg|192x155px|thumb|left|Solid shade]]
| [[File:Jalousie-1.jpg|328x55px|thumb|left|Horizontal blinds]]
|}

{| style="background: transparent; margin: auto;"
| [[File:Some_window_blinds.JPG|205px|thumb|left|Shade, shutters; vertical & horizontal blinds.]]
| [[File:Miniblinds_detail_of_mechanism.jpg|388px|thumb|left|<!--
-->Detail of turning rod (blind stick) attachment on miniblinds]]
|}



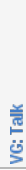







```

For this:



Vertically oriented column headers

Sometimes it is desirable (such as in a table predominantly made of numbers) to rotate text such that it proceeds from top to bottom or bottom to top instead of from left to right or right to left. Currently, browser support for this type of styling as a component of HTML or CSS is sporadic (Internet Explorer is one of the few browsers that supports this in cascading stylesheets, albeit in a non-standard way). An alternate solution that works in most if not all browsers is to use images in place of the text. For instance, the following table uses SVG images instead of text to produce the rotated column headings:

 Date / Page	 VG: Project	 VG: Talk	 VG: Portal	 VG: Article guidelines	 VG: Templates	 VG: Sources	 VG: Assessment	 VG: Cleanup	 VG: Requests
05/08	4266	7828	7282	1105	224	161	916	506	231
04/08	4127	6190	6487	1139	241	205	1165	478	301

Normally, one problem with this approach is that readers are directed to different pages when they click on the images. To eliminate this problem—or to direct readers to a *different* page—you can use

the link parameter. A column-header can be coded as follows:

```
! style="width:3em;" | [[File:wpvg_vg_project.svg|link=xxxx]]
```

The image will wikilink to article "xxxx".

By setting the link to an empty string (e.g. [[File:wpvg_hd_date_page.svg|link=]]), no navigation will occur when visitors click on an image. Note that it might also be a good idea to color the image text blue if you are using the images as links. Also, SVG is the preferred image format in this case because it can be re-scaled to any size without producing artifacts.

Wikitable as image gallery

This section is local to Wikipedia (hard-coded here now).

A wikitable can be used to display side-by-side images, in the manner of an image gallery (formatted by "<gallery>"), but with larger images and less vacant area around photos.

A simple framed gallery can be formatted using class="wikitable" to generate the minimal thin-lines around images/photos within the table:

```
{| class="wikitable" border="1"
|-
|<!--column1-->[[File:Worms 01.jpg|265px]]
|<!--column2-->[[File:Worms Wappen 2005-05-27.jpg|235px]]
|-
|<!--column1-->Nibelungen Bridge to Worms<br/>across the [[Rhine]]
|<!--column2-->Worms and its sister cities
|<!--end wikitable-->
```

Note the result below (with thin-lined cells):

	
Nibelungen Bridge to Worms across the Rhine	Worms and its sister cities

Another issue about the standard "<gallery>" tag, in 2007-2008, was that it put 4 images per line, overrunning the right margin of a wiki article displayed in portrait-style width (like 800x600), unless the gallery had only 3 images. However, a wikitable uses typical image-links with sizes, such as "[[Image:XXX.jpg|130px]]" so 4 images could be displayed on a wikitable line within a 600px width (for 800x600 resolution screens).

```
{| class="wikitable" border="1"
|-
|<!--col1-->[[File:Worms 01.jpg|130px]]
|<!--col2-->[[File:Worms Wappen 2005-05-27.jpg|125px]]
|<!--col3-->[[File:Liberty-statue-with-manhattan.jpg|125px]]
|<!--col4-->[[File:New-York-Jan2005.jpg|125px]]
|-
|<!--col1-->Nibelungen Bridge to Worms
|<!--col2-->Worms and its sister cities
|<!--col3-->Statue of Liberty
|<!--col4-->New York City
|<!--end wikitable-->
```

			
Nibelungen Bridge to Worms	Worms and its sister cities	Statue of Liberty	New York City

Another advantage about wikitable images, compared to "<gallery>" formatting, is the ability to "square" each image when similar heights are needed, so consider putting 2-number image sizes (such as "199x95px"), where the 2nd number limits height:

```
{| class="wikitable" border="1"
|-
|<!--col1-->[[File:Liberty-statue-with-manhattan.jpg|199x95px]]
|<!--col2-->[[File:New-York-Jan2005.jpg|199x95px]]
|<!--col3-->[[File:Gold star on blue.gif|199x95px]]
|<!--col4-->[[File:Worms 01.jpg|100x95px]]<!--smaller-->
|-
|<!--col1-->Statue of Liberty
|<!--col2-->New York City
|<!--col3-->Star on blue
|<!--col4-->Bridge to Worms
|<!--end wikitable-->
```

Note the 3 images sized "199x95px" appear identical height, of 95px (4th image purposely smaller). The "95px" forces height, while "199x" fits the various widths (could even be "999x"):

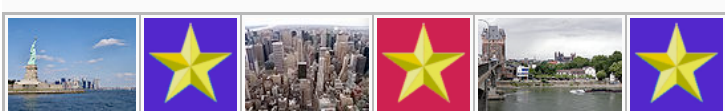
			
Statue of Liberty	New York City	Star on blue	Bridge to Worms

Therefore, the use of size "199x95px" (or "999x95px") produces the auto-height-sizing beyond the "<gallery>" tag, and with the option to set taller thumbnails ("199x105px"), or even to have some

images purposely smaller than other images of "95px" height. A very short height ("70px") allows many more images across the table:

```
{| class="wikitable" border="1"
|-
|<!--col1-->[[File:Liberty-statue-with-manhattan.jpg|199x70px]]
|<!--col2-->[[File:Gold star on blue.gif|199x70px]]
|<!--col3-->[[File:New-York-Jan2005.jpg|199x70px]]
|<!--col4-->[[File:Gold star on deep red.gif|199x70px]]
|<!--col5-->[[File:Worms 01.jpg|199x70px]]<!--same height-->
|<!--col6-->[[File:Gold star on blue.gif|199x70px]]
|}
```

The above wikitable-coding produces the result below, of 6 columns:



Once images have been placed in a wikitable, control of formatting can be adjusted when more images are added.

Shifting/centering

Images within a wikitable can be shifted by inserting non-breaking spaces (" ") before or after the image-link (" [[Image:]]"). However, auto-centering simply requires use of center-tags to be placed around an image-link for centering in a cell ("<center>[[File:..]]</center>").

In the example below, note how Col2 uses <center>, but Col3 uses " ":

```
{| class="wikitable" border="1"
|-
|<!--Col1-->[[File:Domtoren_vanaf_Brigittestraat.jpg|299x125px]]
|<!--Col2--><center>[[File:Utrecht 003.jpg|299x125px]]</center>
|<!--Col3-->&nbsp;[[File:Uitzicht--Domtoren.jpg|299x125px]]&nbsp;
|-
|<!--Col1-->Dom tower from Brigittenstraat
|<!--Col2-->Cloister garth of the Utrecht Dom Church
|<!--Col3-->&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;<small>View from bell tower</small>
|}
```

The above coding generates the table below: note the middle garden image is centered (but not the left image), and the right image has 2 spaces before " View...":

		
Dom tower from Brigittenstraat	Cloister garth of the Utrecht Dom Church	View from bell tower

Also note that the tag "<small>" made a smaller text-size caption. However, fonts also can be sized by percent (style="font-size: 87%;"), where the actual percent-size as displayed depends on the various sizes allowed for a particular font.

```
| style="font-size: 87%;" | View from bell tower
```

The column attribute, above, uses "style=" to set the font-size for the caption, following the 2nd vertical-bar "|".

A font-size: 65% is very small, while style="font-size: 87%;" is a mid-size font, larger than the tag *small*.