

HTML Table:

The `<table>` tag defines an HTML table.

An HTML table consists of one `<table>` element and one or more `<tr>`, `<th>`, and `<td>` elements.

The `<tr>` element defines a table row,
the `<th>` element defines a table head,
and the `<td>` element defines a table cell.

ex:-

```
<table>
```

```
  <tr>
```

```
    <th> Name </th>
```

```
    <th> Salary </th>
```

```
  </tr>
```

```
  <tr>
```

```
    <td> Chris </td>
```

```
    <td> 100,000 </td>
```

```
  </tr>
```

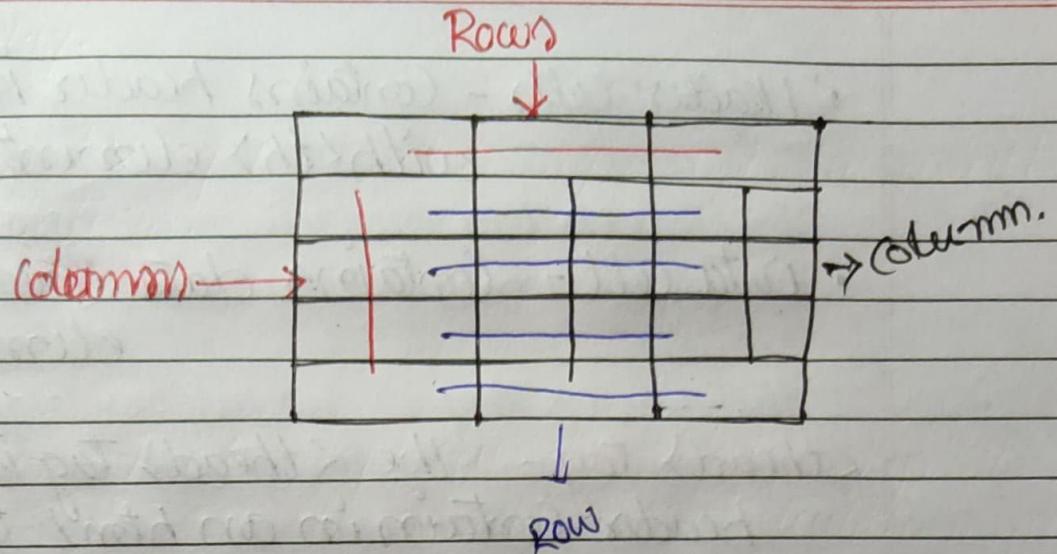
```
  <tr>
```

```
    <td> Dhiman </td>
```

```
    <td> 10,000 </td>
```

```
  </tr>
```

```
</table>
```

An HTML table may also include `<caption>`, `<colgroup>`, `<thead>`, `<tfoot>`, and `<tbody>` elements.

`<caption>` tag -

Caption tag define a table caption.

The Caption tag must be inserted after the `<table>` tag.

ex: `<table>`
`<caption> My classroom </caption>`
`<tr>` `<td> = </td>`
`</tr>`
`</table>`

`<th>` tag - The `<th>` tag defines a header cell in an HTML table.

- A HTML table has two kind of cells:

- Header Cells - Contains header information (created with `<th>` element).
- Data Cell - Contains data (created with `td` element).

`<thead>` tag - The `<thead>` tag is used to group header content in an HTML table.

Note: The `<thead>` element must have one or more `<tr>` tags inside.

ex:-

`<thead>`

`<tr>` `</tr>`

`</thead>`

`<tbody>` `<tr>` `<td>` `</td>`

`</tbody>` `</tr>`

`<tfoot>` `<tr>` `</tr>`

`</tfoot>`

* `<tbody>` group the body content in a table.

* `<tfoot>` group the footer content in a table.

< Colgroup > Tag:

The < Colgroup > tag specifies a group of one or more columns in a table for formatting.

The < Colgroup > tag is useful for applying styles to entire columns, instead of repeating the styles for each cell, for each row.

Note: The < Colgroup > tag must be a child of a < table > element, after any < Caption > element and before any < thead >, < tbody >, <tfoot>, and <tr> elements.

To define the properties of < Colgroup >, use the < Col > tag within < Colgroup > tag.

Attribute:

span

value

number

Desc.

Specify the number of columns a column group should span.

Span → The full extent of something from end to end.

ex: < table >

< Colgroup >

< Col span = "2" >

< Col style = "background-color: yellow" >

< /Colgroup > .

<col> tag:

The <col> tag specifies column properties for each column within a <colgroup> element.

The <col> tag is useful for applying style to entire columns, instead of repeating the style for each cell. for each row.

ex:

```
<colgroup>
```

```
<col span = "2" style = "background-color : red">
```

```
<col style = "background-color : yellow">
```

HTML Table Borders:

HTML table can have borders of different styles and shapes.

ex:-

```
table, th, td
```

```
border : 1px solid black;
```

```
}
```

Collapse Table Borders:

To avoid having double borders like in the

Set the CSS border-collapse property collapse.

This will make the border collapse into a single border.



ex:

```
border-collapse: collapse;
```

Style Table Borders:

If you set a background color of each cell, and give the border a white color (the same as the document background), you get the impression of an invisible border.

ex:- table, th, td {

```
border: 1px solid white;
border-collapse: collapse;
```

}

th, td {

```
background-color: #96D4D4;
```

}

Round Table Borders:

With the border-radius property, the border get rounded corners.

ex:-

table, th, td {

border: 1px solid black;
border-radius: 10px;

}

HTML Table Sizes:

HTML tables can have different sizes for each column, row or the entire table.

Use the style attribute width or height properties to specify the size of a table, row or column.

We can use the style attribute on <th> or <td> element also.

```
<table style="width: 100%">
```

```
<tr>
```

```
<th style="width: 70%">First name
```

```
</th>
```

```
</tr>
```


<Heading Scope>:

<th> elements are very commonly used to indicate heading for table rows and columns.

ex:-

```

<table>
  <thead>
    <tr>
      <td> </td>
      <th> Column Heading 1 </th>
      <th> Column Heading 2 </th>
    </tr>
  </thead>
</table>

```

This can be improved for accessibility by the use of the scope attribute.

```

<tr>
  <td> </td>
  <th scope="col"> Column Heading 1 </th>
  <th scope="col"> Column Heading 2 </th>
</tr>

```

Scope is known as an enumerated attribute, meaning that it can have a value from a specific set of possible values.

This set includes -

- col
- row
- colgroup
- rowgroup.

Table Padding & Spacing:

HTML Table Can adjust the padding inside the cell, and also the space between the cells.

Cell padding:

Cell padding is the space between the cell edges and the cell content.

By default padding is set to 0.

To add padding on table cell, use the CSS property.

ex:-

th, td {

padding: 15px;

}

Colspan & Rowspan:

To make a cell span over multiple columns, use the colspan attribute.

ex:- `<th colspan="2">Name </th>`

Colspan value represent the number of columns to span.

To make a cell span over multiple rows, use the `rowspan` attribute.

`<th rowspan="2"> Phone </th>`

The value of the `rowspan` attribute represents the number of rows to span.

HTML Table Styling:

HTML Table - Zebra Stripes.

If you add a background color on every other row, you will get a nice zebra stripes effect.

To style every other table row element, use the `:nth-child(even)` selector.

ex:-

```
tr:nth-child(even)
{
    background-color: blue;
}
```

Same goes for `<th>` and `<td>` as well.

Here we can change the value of (even to odd)

ex: `th:nth-child(odd), td:nth-child(even)`
`{ background-color: lightblue;`
`}`

Horizontal Dividers:

if you specify borders only at the bottom of each table row, you will have a table with horizontal dividers.

Add the border-bottom property to all tr elements to get horizontal dividers.

ex:-

```
tr {  
    border-bottom: 1px solid #000;  
}
```

Hoverable table:

use the :hover Selector on tr to highlight table rows on mouse over.

ex:-

```
tr: hover { background-color: #blue; }
```