

Styling your table (continued)

ZEBRA TABLE

A zebra table has alternating colors for table rows making it easier to differentiate data between rows. You can specify which rows you want to differentiate using a different color. Typically, you apply this property to a set of even or odd table rows to create a striped effect. You can set odd or even rows a particular color and leave the other rows white (default color).

```
1. tr:nth-child(even) { background-color: grey; }
2. tr:nth-child(odd) { background-color: #ccff99; }
```

The 'nth-child' selector matches every element that is the *n*th child of the table or any parent element. Therefore,

```
1. t:nth-child(3n) { background-color: grey; }
```

will make the every third list item grey.

Result HTML CSS

[Edit in JSFiddle](#)

Name	Age	Gender
Michael	21	Male
Amy	37	Female
Mark	32	Male

HOVER TO HIGHLIGHT

Using the hover property on your `<tr>`, you can mouse over rows in your table to highlight them in the color you specify. This is useful to help users differentiate data between rows.

```
1. tr:hover {background-color: #ccff99; }
```

Hover over these tables:

Name	Age	Gender
Michael	21	Male
Amy	37	Female
Mark	32	Male

OVERFLOW

With padding, additional columns and rows, your table can easily grow rather big overflowing out of the <div> you had planned for your table in your Web page. You can use the CSS overflow property to resolve this. It has four values other than initial (sets the default value) and inherit (from parent element).

- visible - Content that has overflowed is visible outside the parent element. Eg: Text in a box overflows outside box and is visible
- hidden - Content that has overflowed is hidden. This makes the overflowed content inaccessible.
- scroll - Content that has overflowed is hidden but a scroll bar is added to make it accessible.
- auto - Content that has overflowed is hidden but a scroll bar is automatically added to view hidden content.

To address left and right edges of content, you can use 'overflow-x' and to address top and bottom edges of content, you can use 'overflow-y'.

To better illustrate this property, we are going to place our tables inside div elements with width and height set to 200px

Overflow-hidden

Name	Age
Amy	33

IN SUMMARY: A FANCY TABLE

As a conclusion to this tables section, here is a complete table design:

Trial	Starter	Premium	VIP
Free	\$5.99 per month	\$15.99 per month	\$29.99 per month
2hrs/day	7hrs/day	Unlimited	Unlimited
5 channels	32 channels	Booster Pack - 152 channels	Unlimited
-	-	Free Ello Subscription	Free Ello Subscription
Email Support	Email Support	Email & Call Support	Unlimited Email & Call Support
Buy now!			

Note: This table contains multi-line headers. You can find more information on the right way to design tables of different header types here - <https://www.w3.org/WAI/tutorials/tables/>

SOURCE CODE FOR THE FOLLOWING KNOWLEDGE CHECK:

```
1. <style>
2.  table, th, td { border: 1px solid black; border-spacing: 50px; }
3.  table { border-collapse: collapse; }
4. </style>
5.
6. <table>
7.   <tr><th>Names</th><th>Age</th></tr>
8.   <tr><td>Michael</td><td>21</td></tr>
9. </table>
```

Knowledge check 5.2.3 (not graded)

Try the code above in a HTML editor and view the output. The border spacing property is supposed to create a space between two border cells. There should be a 50px space between table border and cell borders and between cell borders. But that is not the case. Why?

- ☐ table border is not set
- ☐ border-collapse should be set to separate
- ☐ border-spacing should not be specified in pixels
- ☐ There is a syntax error in the code above

?