# HTML & CSS

# **TABLES**

#### **TABLES**

HTML tables allow web developers to arrange data into rows and columns.

The tag defines an HTML table.

Each table row is defined with a tag.

Each table header is defined with a tag.

Each table data/cell is defined with a tag.

By default, the text in elements are bold and centered.

By default, the text in elements are regular and left-aligned.

## COLSPAN

To extend a cell to be as wide as 2 or more cells, use the colspan attribute:

Name	Telephone	
Bill Gates	55577854	55577855

# ROWSPAN

To extend a cell to be as tall as 2 or more cells, use the rowspan attribute:

Name:	Bill Gates
	55577854
Telephone:	55577855

#### THEAD

The <thead> tag is used to group header content in an HTML table, it is used in conjunction with the and <tfoot> elements to specify each part of a table (header, body, footer).

The <thead> element must have one or more tags inside.

The <thead>, , and <tfoot> elements will not affect the layout of the table by default. However, you can use CSS to style these elements.

### **TBODY**

The tag is used to group the body content in an HTML table.

The element is used in conjunction with the <thead> and <tfoot> elements to specify each part of a table (body, header, footer).

The element must have one or more tags inside.

The tag must be used in the following context: As a child of a element, after any <caption>, <colgroup>, and <thead> elements.

### **TFOOT**

The <tfoot> tag is used to group footer content in an HTML table.

The <tfoot> element is used in conjunction with the <thead> and elements to specify each part of a table (footer, header, body).

The <tfoot> element must have one or more tags inside.

The <tfoot> tag must be used after the <thead>, and elements.

# th scope="col" & th scope="row"

The scope attribute specifies whether a header cell is a header for a column, row, or group of columns (colgroup) or rows (rowgroup).

Essentially specifies the axis of the header. The default is that a header is heading a column, which is typical, but a row might start with a header also, where you would scope that header to the row or rowgroup.

The scope attribute has <u>no visual effect</u> in ordinary web browsers, but can be used by screen readers.

## STYLING THE TABLE

Add a border to the table, th and td:

```
table, th, td {
border: 1px solid black;
}
```

Firstname	Lastname
Jill	Smith
Eve	Jackson
John	Doe

#### border-collapse: separate (default):

Firstname	Lastname
Peter	Griffin
Lois	Griffin

#### border-collapse: collapse:

Firstname	Lastname
Peter	Griffin
Lois	Griffin

#### **BORDER-COLLAPSE**

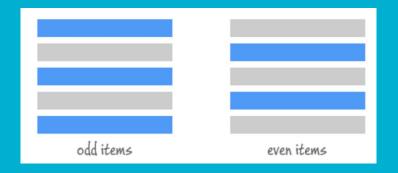
The border-collapse property sets whether table borders should collapse into a single border or be separated as in standard HTML.

## HTML Table - Add a Caption

To add a caption to a table, use the <aption> tag
The <aption> tag must be inserted immediately after the
 tag.

Monthly savings		
Month	Savings	
January	\$100	
February	\$50	

# :nth-child(n)



The :nth-child(n) selector matches every element that is the nth child, regardless of type, of its parent. n can be a number, a keyword, or a formula.

Example:

:nth-child(odd) { }

:nth-child(even) { }

#### **TABLE-LAYOUT**

The table-layout property defines the algorithm used to lay out table cells, rows, and columns.

The main benefit of table-layout: fixed; is that the table renders much faster. On large tables, users will not see any part of the table until the browser has rendered the whole table. So, if you use table-layout: fixed, users will see the top of the table while the browser loads and renders rest of the table. This gives the impression that the page loads a lot quicker!

# ANY QUESTIONS?