

# HTML & CSS

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## TABLES

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

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

Each table row is defined with a **<tr>** tag.

Each table header is defined with a **<th>** tag.

Each table data/cell is defined with a **<td>** tag.

By default, the text in **<th>** elements are bold and centered.

By default, the text in **<td>** 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:

<b>Name:</b>	Bill Gates
<b>Telephone:</b>	55577854
	55577855

# THEAD

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

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

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

# TBODY

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The `<tbody>` tag is used to group the body content in an HTML table.

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

The `<tbody>` element must have one or more `<tr>` tags inside.

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

# TFOOT

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

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

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

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

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

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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 no visual effect 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.

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# HTML Table - Add a Caption

To add a caption to a table, use the `<caption>` tag

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

Month	Savings
January	\$100
February	\$50

# :nth-child(n)



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

Example:

```
:nth-child(odd) { }
```

```
:nth-child(even) { }
```

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# 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!

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ANY QUESTIONS?