

Lecture 7

HTML



HTML Table Headers

HTML tables can have headers for each column or row, or for many columns/rows.

EMIL	TOBIAS

8:00		
9:00		
10:00		
11:00		

	MON	TUE	WED
8:00			
9:00			
10:00			
11:00			
12:00			

DECEMBER		

Vertical Table Headers Tables

To use the first column as table headers, define the first cell in each row as a th element:

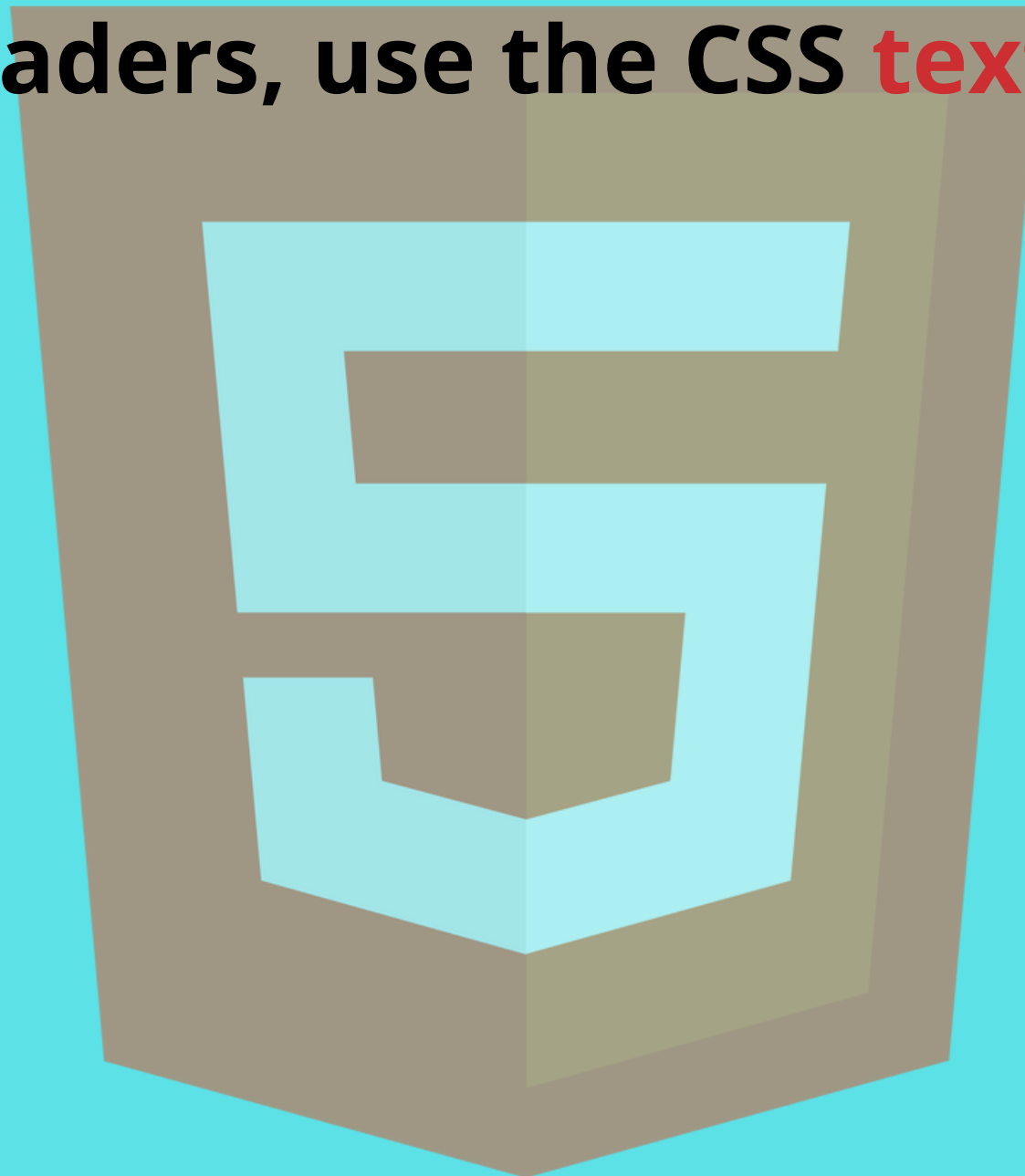
```
<table style="width:100%">  
  <tr>  
    <th>name</th>  
    <td>A</td>  
    <td>B</td>  
  </tr>  
  <tr>  
    <th>Age</th>  
    <td>50</td>  
    <td>94</td>  
  </tr>  
</table>
```



Align Table Headers

By default, table headers are bold and centered. To left-align or right-align the table headers, use the CSS **text-align** property.

```
th {  
  text-align: left;  
}
```



```
th {  
  text-align: right;  
}
```



HTML Table Padding & Spacing

HTML tables can adjust the padding inside the cells, and also the space between the cells.

Cell Padding

Cell padding is the space between the cell edges and the cell content. By default the padding is set to 0. To add padding on table cells, use the CSS **padding** property:

```
th, td {  
    padding: 15px;  
}
```



Cell Padding

To add padding only above the content, use the **padding-top** property. And the others sides with the **padding-bottom**, **padding-left**, and **padding-right** properties

```
th, td {  
  padding-top: 10px;  
  padding-bottom: 20px;  
  padding-left: 30px;  
  padding-right: 40px;  
}
```



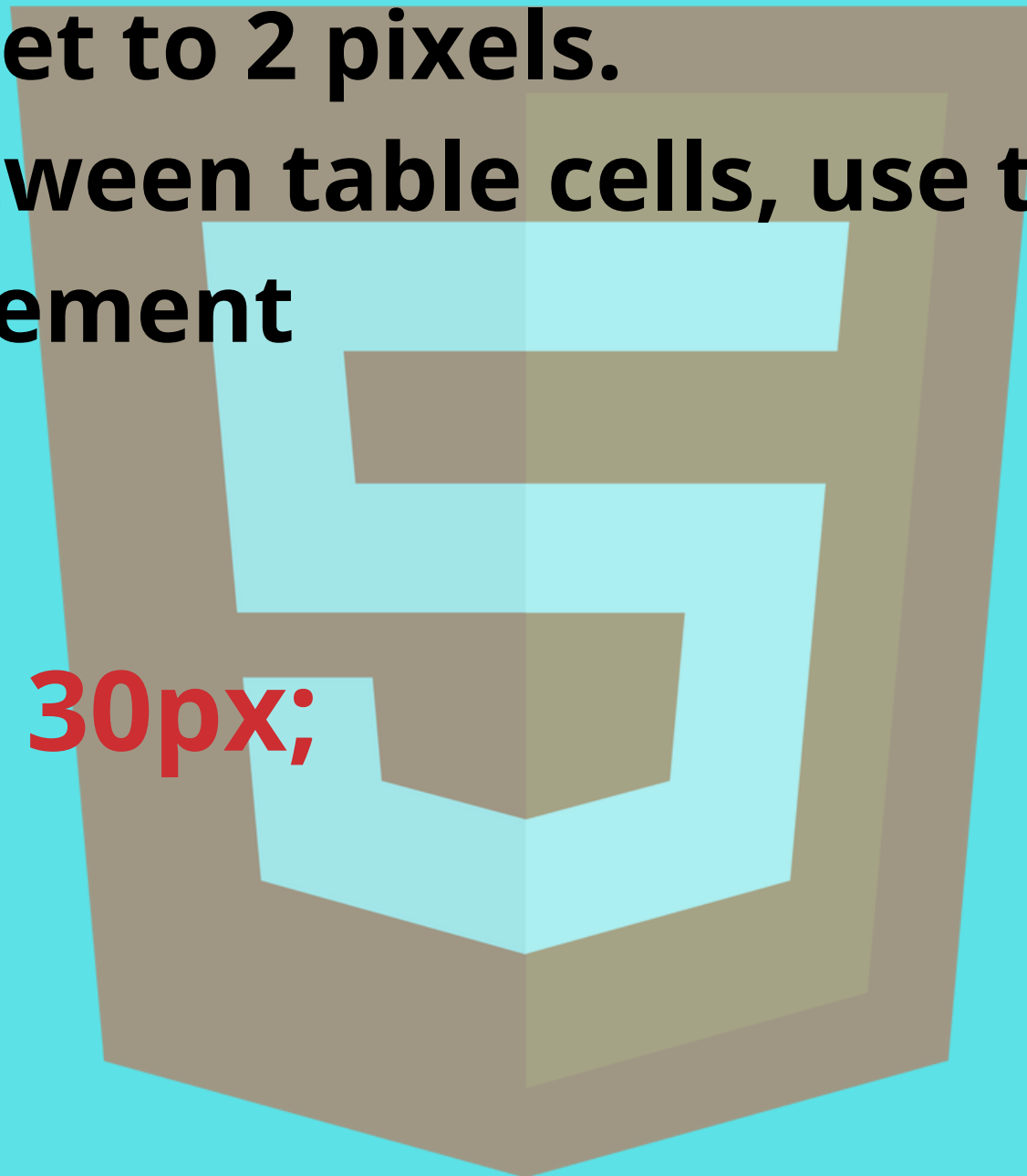
Cell Spacing

Cell spacing is the space between each cell.

By default the space is set to 2 pixels.

To change the space between table cells, use the CSS **border-spacing** property on the table element

```
table {  
  border-spacing: 30px;  
}
```



HTML Table Colspan & Rowspan

HTML tables can have cells that spans over multiple rows and/or columns. The value of the colspan attribute represents the number of columns to span. To make a cell span over multiple columns, use the **colspan** attribute:

```
<table style="width:100%">
<tr>
  <th colspan="2">Name</th>
  <th>Age</th>
</tr>
<tr>
  <td>A</td>
  <td>B</td>
  <td>50</td>
</tr>
</table>
```



Rowspan

The value of the rowspan attribute represents the number of rows to span. To make a cell span over multiple rows, use the **rowspan** attribute:

```
<table style="width:100%">
<tr>
  <th>Name</th>
  <td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
  <th rowspan="2">Phone</th>
  <td>555-1234</td>
</tr>
<tr>
  <td>555-8745</td>
</tr>
</table>
```



HTML Table Styling

Use CSS to make your tables look better. If you add a background color on every other table row, you will get a nice zebra stripes effect.

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

```
tr:nth-child(even) {  
    background-color: #D6EEEE;  
}
```

If you use (odd) instead of (even), the styling will occur on row 1,3,5 etc. instead of 2,4,6 etc.



Vertical Zebra Stripes

To make vertical zebra stripes, style every other column, instead of every other row. Set the `:nth-child(even)` for table data elements. Put the `:nth-child()` selector on both `th` and `td` elements if you want to have the styling on both headers and regular table cells.

```
td:nth-child(even), th:nth-child(even) {  
    background-color: #D6EEEE;  
}
```

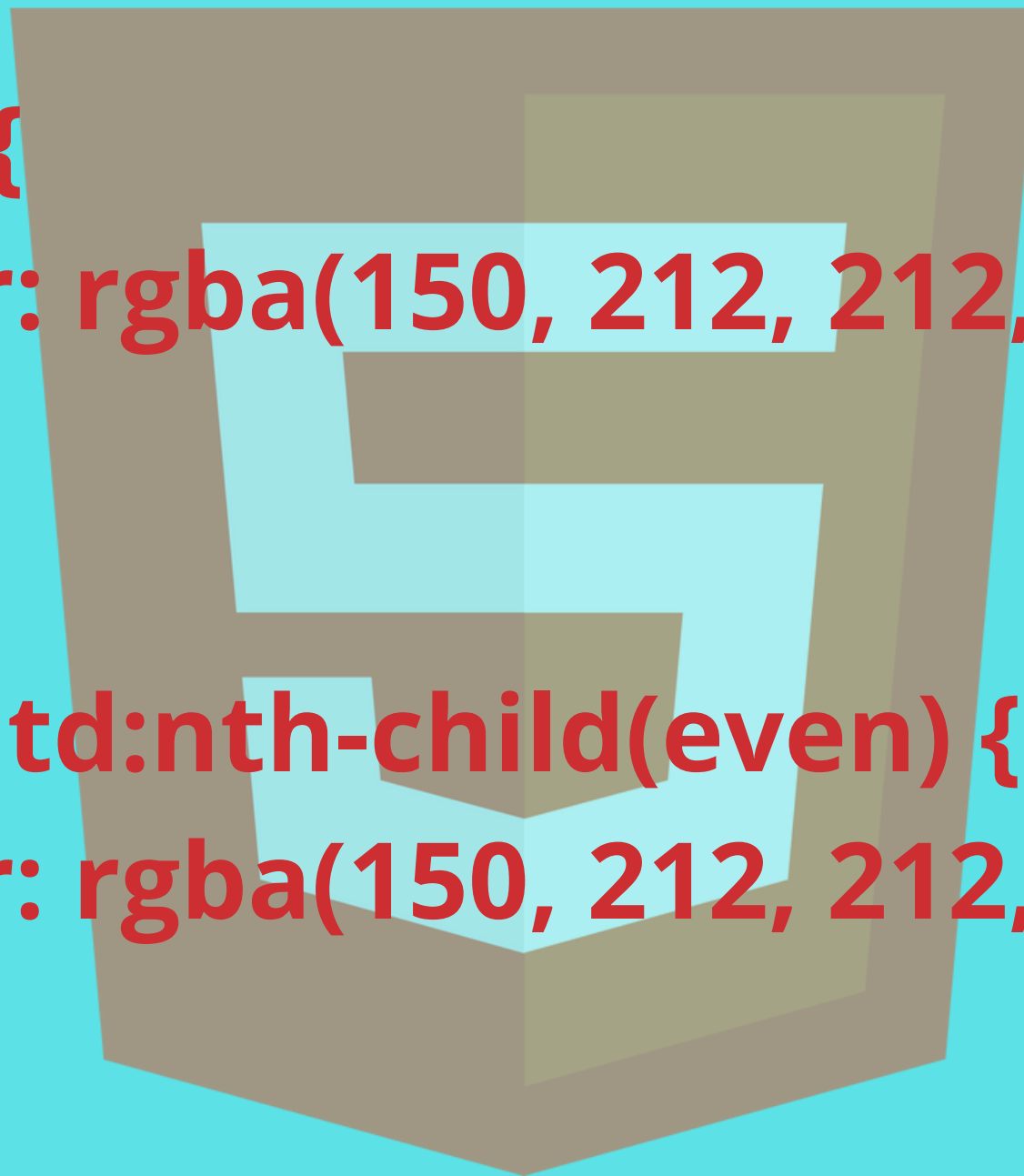
You can combine the styling from the two examples above and you will have stripes on every other row and every other column.



If you use a transparent color you will get an overlapping effect.

```
tr:nth-child(even) {  
    background-color: rgba(150, 212, 212, 0.4);  
}
```

```
th:nth-child(even),td:nth-child(even) {  
    background-color: rgba(150, 212, 212, 0.4);  
}
```



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

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

Use the :hover selector on tr to highlight table rows on mouse over

```
tr:hover {background-color: #D6EEEE;}
```

