CSS Tables

CSS Tables are used to **style and format HTML tables** to make them more readable and visually attractive.

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1. Table Borders

The border property is used to add borders to tables, rows, and cells.

table, th, td {

  border: 1px solid black;

}

border-collapse: collapse; is used to remove double borders.

---

2. Table Size

Table size is controlled using width and height.

table {

  width: 100%;

}

It helps adjust the table according to the page layout.

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3. Table Alignment

Tables can be aligned using margin.

table {

  margin-left: auto;

  margin-right: auto;

}

Text inside cells is aligned using text-align and vertical-align.

---

4. Table Styling

Styling improves table appearance using:

- background-color
- padding
- hover effects
- nth-child() for alternate rows

tr:nth-child(even) {

  background-color: #f2f2f2;

}

---

5. Table Responsive

Responsive tables adjust to small screens using overflow-x.

div {

  overflow-x: auto;

}

This allows horizontal scrolling on mobile devices.

CSS Display

The display property controls **how an element is shown**.

Common values:

- block
- inline
- inline-block
- none

div {

  display: inline-block;

}

CSS Max-width

max-width sets the **maximum width** of an element.

div {

  max-width: 500px;

}

It helps make layouts **responsive**.

CSS Position

The position property defines how an element is positioned.

Values:

- static
- relative
- absolute
- fixed
- sticky

div {

  position: relative;

}

CSS Z-index

z-index controls the **stacking order** of elements.

div {

  position: absolute;

```
  z-index: 2;
}
```

Higher value appears on top.

CSS Overflow

The overflow property controls content that exceeds the container.

Values:

- hidden
- scroll
- auto
- visible

```
div {
  overflow: auto;
}
```

CSS Float

The float property is used to **position elements to the left or right** of a container, allowing text and inline elements to wrap around it.

Float Values

- left → Element floats to the left
- right → Element floats to the right
- none → Default value

```
img {
  float: left;
}
```

CSS Clear

The clear property is used to **control floating elements** and specify which sides should not allow floating elements.

Clear Values

- left
- right
- both
- none

```
div {
  clear: both;
}
```

Float Example

```
.box {
  float: left;
  width: 100px;
  height: 100px;
}
```

This places boxes side-by-side horizontally.

CSS Inline-block

The inline-block value allows elements to:

- Sit inline (like text)
- Accept width and height (like block elements)

```
span {
```

```css
  display: inline-block;

  width: 150px;

}
```

Used for navigation menus and cards.

CSS Align

CSS alignment controls **positioning of text and elements**.

Text Alignment

```css
p {

  text-align: center;

}
```

Element Alignment

```css
div {

  margin: auto;

}
```

CSS Combinators

Combinators define **relationships between selectors**.

Types of CSS Combinators

1. **Descendant Selector ( )**

```css
div p {

  color: red;

}
```

2. **Child Selector (>)**

```css
div > p {

  color: blue;
```

```
}
```

3. Adjacent Sibling (+)

```css
h1 + p {
  color: green;
}
```

4. General Sibling (~)

```css
h1 ~ p {
  color: orange;
}
```