Table Inheritance

The format of a cell can be determined at several places within a table. This sample explains how this works.

Inheritance Order

This sample demonstrates how each cell inherits attributes from its table, its column and its row.

```
\table [Borders.Visible = true Format.Font.Size = 8]
{
  \columns
  {
    \column
    \column [Format.Font.Bold = true]
    \column [Format.Alignment = Center Format.Font.Color = Red]
  }
  \rows [Height = 25]
  {
    \row [VerticalAlignment = Center]
    {
      \cell {Test}
      \cell {Test}
      \cell {Test}
    }
    \row [Format.Font.Italic = true]
    {
      \cell {Test}
      \cell {Test}
      \cell {Test}
    }
    \row [VerticalAlignment = Bottom Format.Font.Color = Green]
    {
      \cell {Test}
      \cell {Test}
      \cell {Test}
    }
  }
}
```

Test	**Test**	Test
Test	***Test***	*Test*
Test	**Test**	Test

The font size is set at the table and inherited to each paragraph in the cells.

The font of the second column is set to bold and the font of the second row is set to italic. Therefore, the center cell is both bold and italic.

If an attribute comes from both row and column, the row wins. That is why the bottom right cell is green and not red.

Attributes that belong to a cell, can be set at \table, \column, \row, or \cell. Attributes that belong to a column, can be set at \columns or \column. Attributes that belong to a row, can be set at \rows or \row.

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- Attributes that belong to a column, can be set at \column or \columns.

- Attributes that belong to a row, can be set at \row or \rows.