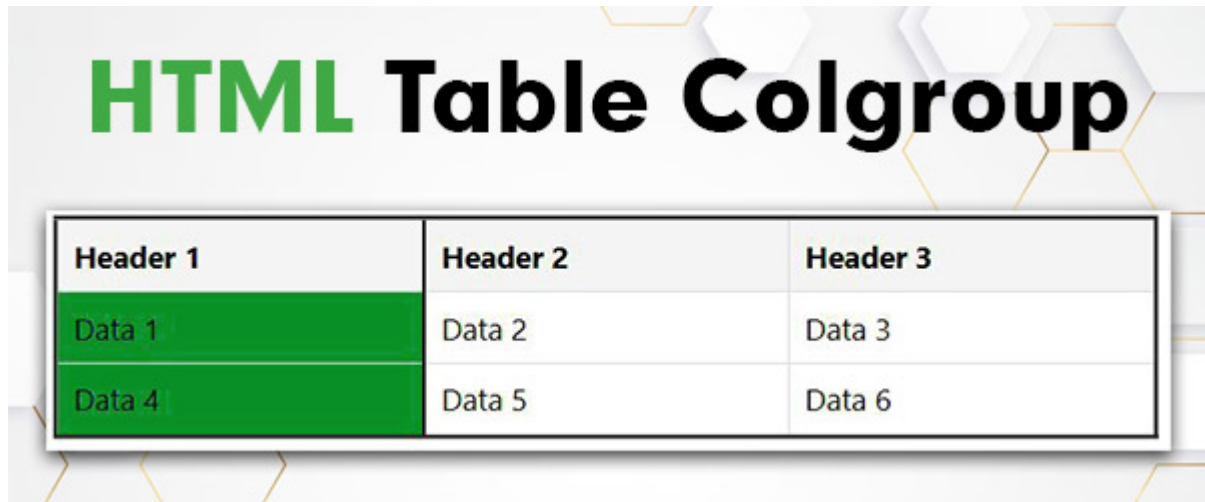


HTML - Table Colgroup

HTML Table Colgroup

In HTML, the **<colgroup>** element is used to define a group of columns in a table. It allows you to apply properties to multiple columns simultaneously, providing a more efficient way to style or format columns.



Header 1	Header 2	Header 3
Data 1	Data 2	Data 3
Data 4	Data 5	Data 6

The <colgroup> Tag

The **<colgroup>** is often used in conjunction with the **<col>** element, where each **<col>** tag represents an individual column within the group. This grouping enhances readability and simplifies the application of styles or attributes to specific columns in a table.

Syntax

Following is the syntax to use <colgroup> with <table> tag:

```
<table>
  <colgroup>
    <col span="value" style="width: ...;">
    <col style="...">
    <!-- More <col> elements... -->
  </colgroup>
  <!-- Other table elements such as <thead>, <tbody>, ... -->
</table>
```

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Using <colgroup> Tag in HTML Table

Using **<colgroup>** in HTML involves the following steps –

1. Insert `<colgroup>` Tag

Place the `<colgroup>` tag within the `<table>` element, usually inside the `<thead>` (table head) or `<tbody>` (table body) section.

```
<table>
  <colgroup>
    <!-- Column definitions -->
  </colgroup>
  <thead>
    <!-- Table headers -->
  </thead>
  <tbody>
    <!-- Table rows -->
  </tbody>
</table>
```

2. Define Columns

Inside the `<colgroup>` tag, use one or more `<col>` tags to represent each column. Specify attributes or styles for the columns within these `<col>` tags.

```
<table>
  <colgroup>
    <col>
    <col>
    <col>
  </colgroup>
  <!-- Table content -->
</table>
```

3. Apply Attributes or Styles

Define attributes or styles for the columns by adding attributes such as **span**, **width**, **style**, or **class** to the `<col>` tags.

`</>`

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```
<table>
  <colgroup>
    <col style="background-color: lightgrey;" span="2"> <!-- First two columns -->
    <col style="background-color: lightblue;"> <!-- Third column -->
  </colgroup>
```

```
<thead>
  <tr>
    <th>Column 1</th>
    <th>Column 2</th>
    <th>Column 3</th>
  </tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
  <tr>
    <td>Data 1</td>
    <td>Data 2</td>
    <td>Data 3</td>
  </tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

Example of HTML Table Colgroup

In this example, the **<colgroup>** tag defines two columns with different widths, and the styles are applied to the columns using the `<col>` tags. The second row in the table is highlighted using a CSS class.

</>

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```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
  <table border=1>
    <colgroup>
      <col style="width: 30%;">
      <col style="width: 70%;">
    </colgroup>
    <thead>
      <tr>
        <th>Column 1</th>
        <th>Column 2</th>
      </tr>
    </thead>
    <tbody>
      <tr>
        <td>Row 1, Col 1</td>
        <td>Row 1, Col 2</td>
      </tr>
      <tr class="highlight">
        <td>Row 2, Col 1</td>
```

```
<td>Row 2, Col 2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
</body>
</html>
```

CSS Properties for <colgroup> Tag

In HTML, the **<colgroup>** element allows some specific CSS properties to enhance the presentation of table columns. The legal CSS properties that can be used within a **<colgroup>** are as follows –

- **width Property** – This property sets the width of the columns within the **<colgroup>**. It allows you to define the relative or absolute width of each column.
- **visibility Property** – The visibility property can be used to control the visibility of columns within the **<colgroup>**. You can set it to "hidden" to make a column invisible.
- **Background Properties** – Background properties, such as background-color, can be applied to add background styling to the columns. This can enhance the visual appeal of the table.
- **Border Properties** – Border properties, like border-color and border-width, enable the customization of borders around the columns. This is useful for creating well-defined visual boundaries.

Attempting to apply other CSS properties will have no impact on the styling of the table columns. Therefore, when styling tables with **<colgroup>**, focus on the available properties to achieve the desired layout and appearance.

Example

</>

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```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
  <style>
    table {
      width: 100%;
      border-collapse: collapse;
    }
    colgroup {
      /* Setting width for columns */
```

```

        width: 20%;
        background-color: #f0f0f0;
        /* Background color for columns */
        visibility: visible;
        /* Making columns visible */
        border: 2px solid #3498db;
        /* Border around columns */
    }
    col {
        /* Additional styling for individual columns */
        background-color: #ecf0f1;
        border: 1px solid #bdc3c7;
    }
    td,
    th {
        border: 1px solid #dddddd;
        text-align: left;
        padding: 8px;
    }
</style>
</head>
<body>
    <table>
        <colgroup>
            <col>
            <col style="width: 30%;">
            <col>
        </colgroup>
        <thead>
            <tr>
                <th>Header 1</th>
                <th>Header 2</th>
                <th>Header 3</th>
            </tr>
        </thead>
        <tbody>
            <tr>
                <td>Data 1</td>
                <td>Data 2</td>
                <td>Data 3</td>
            </tr>
            <tr>
                <td>Data 4</td>
                <td>Data 5</td>
                <td>Data 6</td>
            </tr>
        </tbody>
    </table>

```

```
    </tbody>
  </table>
</body>
</html>
```

Multiple Col Elements

Certainly! The **<colgroup>** element in HTML allows you to group a set of columns in a table and apply styles to them collectively. Within **<colgroup>**, you can use multiple **<col>** elements to define different styles for individual columns.

Example

```
</>
```

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```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
  <style>
    col {
      /* Additional styling for individual columns */
      background-color: #ecf0f1;
      border: 1px solid #bdc3c7;
    }
  </style>
</head>
<body>
  <table border=5>
    <colgroup>
      <col style="width: 20%;">
      <col style="width: 30%;">
      <col style="width: 50%;">
    </colgroup>
    <thead>
      <tr>
        <th>Header 1</th>
        <th>Header 2</th>
        <th>Header 3</th>
      </tr>
    </thead>
    <tbody>
      <tr>
        <td>Data 1</td>
```

```

        <td>Data 2</td>
        <td>Data 3</td>
    </tr>
    <tr>
        <td>Data 4</td>
        <td>Data 5</td>
        <td>Data 6</td>
    </tr>
</tbody>
</table>
</body>
</html>

```

The **<colgroup>** contains three **<col>** elements, each with a specific 'width' style, defining the width of individual columns.

Empty Column groups

In HTML, a **<colgroup>** element can be used to define a group of columns in a table. An empty **<colgroup>** can be employed to provide a structural placeholder for potential styling or later use. While it doesn't contain explicit **<col>** elements, it can still influence the overall structure of the table.

Example

Here's a simple example demonstrating the use of an empty **<colgroup>**. In here, the **<colgroup>** is empty but serves as a placeholder for potential styling. The entire **<colgroup>** is styled with a background color and a border. The **<col>** elements are not explicitly used, but their styling can be defined within **<colgroup>** for future use or consistency in the structure.

</>

Open Compiler

```

<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8">
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
    <style>
        colgroup {
            /* Styling for the colgroup (can be empty) */
            background-color: #f0f0f0;
            /* Background color for the entire colgroup */
            border: 2px solid #3498db;
            /* Border around the entire colgroup */
        }
        /* Additional styling for individual columns */
    
```

```
col {
  background-color: #ecf0f1;
  border: 1px solid #bdc3c7;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
  <table border=3>
    <colgroup></colgroup>
    <thead>
      <tr>
        <th>Header 1</th>
        <th>Header 2</th>
        <th>Header 3</th>
      </tr>
    </thead>
    <tbody>
      <tr>
        <td>Data 1</td>
        <td>Data 2</td>
        <td>Data 3</td>
      </tr>
      <tr>
        <td>Data 4</td>
        <td>Data 5</td>
        <td>Data 6</td>
      </tr>
    </tbody>
  </table>
</body>
</html>
```