HTML Tables

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

Example

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Company** | **Contact** | **Country** |
| Alfreds Futterkiste | Maria Anders | Germany |
| Centro comercial Moctezuma | Francisco Chang | Mexico |
| Ernst Handel | Roland Mendel | Austria |
| Island Trading | Helen Bennett | UK |
| Laughing Bacchus Winecellars | Yoshi Tannamuri | Canada |
| Magazzini Alimentari Riuniti | Giovanni Rovelli | Italy |

Define an HTML Table

A table in HTML consists of table cells inside rows and columns.

Example

A simple HTML table:

<table>  
  <tr>  
    <th>Company</th>  
    <th>Contact</th>  
    <th>Country</th>  
  </tr>  
  <tr>  
    <td>Alfreds Futterkiste</td>  
    <td>Maria Anders</td>  
    <td>Germany</td>  
  </tr>  
  <tr>  
    <td>Centro comercial Moctezuma</td>  
    <td>Francisco Chang</td>  
    <td>Mexico</td>  
  </tr>  
</table>

Table Cells

Each table cell is defined by a <td> and a </td> tag.

td stands for table data.

Everything between <td> and </td> is the content of a table cell.

Example

<table>  
  <tr>  
    <td>Emil</td>  
    <td>Tobias</td>  
    <td>Linus</td>  
  </tr>  
</table>

**Note:** A table cell can contain all sorts of HTML elements: text, images, lists, links, other tables, etc.

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Table Rows

Each table row starts with a <tr> and ends with a </tr> tag.

tr stands for table row.

Example

<table>  
  <tr>  
    <td>Emil</td>  
    <td>Tobias</td>  
    <td>Linus</td>  
  </tr>  
  <tr>  
    <td>16</td>  
    <td>14</td>  
    <td>10</td>  
  </tr>  
</table>

You can have as many rows as you like in a table; just make sure that the number of cells are the same in each row.

**Note:** There are times when a row can have less or more cells than another. You will learn about that in a later chapter.

Table Headers

Sometimes you want your cells to be table header cells. In those cases use the <th> tag instead of the <td> tag:

th stands for table header.

Example

Let the first row be table header cells:

<table>  
  <tr>  
    <th>Person 1</th>  
    <th>Person 2</th>  
    <th>Person 3</th>  
  </tr>  
  <tr>  
    <td>Emil</td>  
    <td>Tobias</td>  
    <td>Linus</td>  
  </tr>  
  <tr>  
    <td>16</td>  
    <td>14</td>  
    <td>10</td>  
  </tr>  
</table>

How To Add a Border

To add a border, use the CSS border property on table, th, and td elements:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |

Example

table, th, td {  
  border: 1px solid black;  
}

Collapsed Table Borders

To avoid having double borders like in the example above, set the CSS border-collapse property to collapse.

This will make the borders collapse into a single border:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |

Example

table, th, td {  
  border: 1px solid black;  
  border-collapse: collapse;  
}

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Style Table Borders

If you set a background color of each cell, and give the border a white color (the same as the document background), you get the impression of an invisible border:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |

Example

table, th, td {  
  border: 1px solid white;  
  border-collapse: collapse;  
}  
th, td {  
  background-color: #96D4D4;  
}

## Round Table Borders

With the border-radius property, the borders get rounded corners:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |

### Example

table, th, td {  
  border: 1px solid black;  
  border-radius: 10px;  
}

Skip the border around the table by leaving out table from the css selector:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |

### Example

th, td {  
  border: 1px solid black;  
  border-radius: 10px;  
}

## Dotted Table Borders

With the border-style property, you can set the appearance of the border.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |

The following values are allowed:

* dotted
* dashed
* solid
* double
* groove
* ridge
* inset
* outset
* none
* hidden

### Example

 th, td {  
  border-style: dotted;  
}

## Border Color

With the border-color property, you can set the color of the border.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |

### Example

 th, td {  
  border-color: #96D4D4;  
}

HTML tables can have different sizes for each column, row or the entire table.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |

Use the style attribute with the width or height properties to specify the size of a table, row or column.

## HTML Table Width

To set the width of a table, add the style attribute to the <table> element:

### Example

Set the width of the table to 100%:

<table style="width:100%">  
  <tr>  
    <th>Firstname</th>  
    <th>Lastname</th>  
    <th>Age</th>  
  </tr>  
  <tr>  
    <td>Jill</td>  
    <td>Smith</td>  
    <td>50</td>  
  </tr>  
  <tr>  
    <td>Eve</td>  
    <td>Jackson</td>  
    <td>94</td>  
  </tr>  
</table>

## HTML Table Row Height

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |

To set the height of a specific row, add the style attribute on a table row element:

### Example

Set the height of the second row to 200 pixels:

<table style="width:100%">  
  <tr>  
    <th>Firstname</th>  
    <th>Lastname</th>  
    <th>Age</th>  
  </tr>  
  <tr style="height:200px">

To add padding only above the content, use the padding-top property.

Add padding to the other sides with the padding-bottom, padding-left, and padding-right properties:

### Example

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

# HTML Table Colspan & Rowspan

HTML tables can have cells that span over multiple rows and/or columns.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **NAME** | |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **APRIL** |  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **2022** | | |
|  |  |  |
| **FIESTA** | |  |
|  |
|  |  |  |

## HTML Table - Colspan

To make a cell span over multiple columns, use the colspan attribute:

### Example

<table>  
  <tr>  
    <th colspan="2">Name</th>  
    <th>Age</th>  
  </tr>  
  <tr>  
    <td>Jill</td>  
    <td>Smith</td>  
    <td>43</td>  
  </tr>  
  <tr>  
    <td>Eve</td>  
    <td>Jackson</td>  
    <td>57</td>  
  </tr>  
</table>

**Note:** The value of the colspan attribute represents the number of columns to span.

## HTML Table - Rowspan

To make a cell span over multiple rows, use the rowspan attribute:

### Example

<table>  
  <tr>  
    <th>Name</th>  
    <td>Jill</td>  
  </tr>  
  <tr>  
    <th rowspan="2">Phone</th>  
    <td>555-1234</td>  
  </tr>  
  <tr>  
    <td>555-8745</td>  
</tr>  
</table>

# HTML Styles

The HTML style attribute is used to add styles to an element, such as color, font, size, and more.

### Example

I am Red

I am Blue

I am Big

## The HTML Style Attribute

Setting the style of an HTML element, can be done with the style attribute.

The HTML style attribute has the following syntax:

<tagname style="property:value;">

The ***property*** is a CSS property. The ***value*** is a CSS value.

You will learn more about CSS later in this tutorial.

## Background Color

The CSS background-color property defines the background color for an HTML element.

### Example

Set the background color for a page to powderblue:

<body style="background-color:powderblue;">  
  
<h1>This is a heading</h1>  
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>  
  
</body>

### Example

Set background color for two different elements:

<body>  
  
<h1 style="background-color:powderblue;">This is a heading</h1>  
<p style="background-color:tomato;">This is a paragraph.</p>

* Use the style attribute for styling HTML elements
* Use background-color for background color
* Use color for text colors
* Use font-family for text fonts
* Use font-size for text sizes
* Use text-align for text alignment

## HTML Iframe Syntax

The HTML <iframe> tag specifies an inline frame.

An inline frame is used to embed another document within the current HTML document.

### Syntax

<iframe src="*url*" title="description"></iframe>

# <iframe src="demo\_iframe.htm" name="iframe\_a" title="Iframe Example"></iframe> <p><a href="https://www.w3schools.com" target="iframe\_a">W3Schools.com</a></p>

# HTML Div Element

The <div> element is used as a container for other HTML elements.

## The <div> Element

The <div> element is by default a block element, meaning that it takes all available width, and comes with line breaks before and after.

### Example

A <div> element takes up all available width:

Lorem Ipsum <div>I am a div</div> dolor sit amet.

### Result

Lorem Ipsum

I am a div

dolor sit amet.

The <div> element has no required attributes, but style, class and id are common.

## <div> as a container

The <div> element is often used to group sections of a web page together.

### Example

A <div> element with HTML elements:

<div>  
  <h2>London</h2>  
  <p>London is the capital city of England.</p>  
  <p>London has over 9 million inhabitants.</p>  
</div>

### Result

## London

London is the capital city of England.

London has over 9 million inhabitants.

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## Center align a <div> element

If you have a <div> element that is not 100% wide, and you want to center-align it, set the CSS margin property to auto.

### Example

<style>  
div {  
  width:300px;  
  margin:auto;  
}  
</style>