edX

**Styling your table (continued)**
# Styling your table (continued)

## zebra table

A zebra table has alternating colors for table rows making it easier to differentiate data between rows. You can specify which rows you want to differentiate using a different color. Typically, you apply this property to a set of even or odd table rows to created a striped effect. You can set odd or even rows a particular color and leave the other rows white (default color).

```
1.  tr:nth-child(even) { background-color: grey; }
2.  tr:nth-child(odd) { background-color: #ccff99; }
```

The '$n$th-child' selector matches every element that is the $n$th child of the table or any parent element. Therefore,

```
1.  tr:nth-child(3n) { background-color: grey; }
```

will make the every third list item grey.

## hover to highlight

Using the hover property on your `<tr>`, you can mouse over rows in your table to highlight them in the color you specify. This is useful to help users differentiate data between rows.

```
1. tr:hover {background-color: #ccff99; }
```

Hover over these tables:

## overflow

With padding, additional columns and rows, your table can easily grow rather big overflowing out of the `<div>` you had planned for your table in your Web page. You can use the CSS `overflow` property to resolve this. It has four values other than initial (sets the default value) and inherit (from parent element).

- visible - Content that has overflowed is visible outside the parent element. Eg: Text in a box overflows outside box and is visible.

- hidden - Content that has overflowed is hidden. This makes the overflowed content inaccessible.

- scroll - Content that has overflowed is hidden but a scroll bar is added to make it accessible.

- auto - Content that has overflowed is hidden but a scroll bar is automatically added to view hidden content.

To address left and right edges of content, you can use `overflow-x` and to address top and bottom edges of content, you can use `overflow-y`.

## In summary: a fancy table

As a conclusion to this tables section, here is a complete table design:

**Note**: This table contains multi-line headers. You can find more information on the right way to design tables of different header types on this W3C Tables Concepts page.

## Source code for the following knowledge check:

```
1. <style>
2.  table, th, td { border: 1px solid black; border-spacing:
   50px; }
3.  table { border-collapse: collapse; }
4. </style>
5.
6. <table>
7.  <tr><th>Names</th><th>Age</th></tr>
8.  <tr><td>Michael</td><td>21</td></tr>
9. </table>
```

## Knowledge check 5.2.3 (not graded)

0 points possible (ungraded)
Try the code above in an HTML editor and view the output. The border spacing property is supposed to create a space between two border cells. There should be a 50px space between table border and cell borders and between cell borders. In this example, that is not the case. Why?

- ○ table border is not set

- ◉ border-collapse should be set to separate ✔

- ○ border-spacing should not be specified in pixels

- ○ There is a syntax error in the code above

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