

 $\underline{Course} > \underline{Modul}... > \underline{5.2 \, Tab}... > The tr, ...$

The tr, th, td, colgroup, col tags The tr, th, td, colgroup, col tags

Let's now create the most basic table with a few cells.

Creates a table row.

There are two types of cells in a table - header and standard. creates table header cells. The content of table header cells is bold and centered by default.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3. Name
- 4. Age
- 5.
- 6.

```
EDIT ON
 \mathsf{HTML}
                                          Result
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 ▼ <html lang="en">
4 ▼ <head>
5
     <meta charset="UTF-8">
    <title>th</title>
 7 </head>
 8 ▼ <body>
     /---
. VIEW RESOURCES /th>
                                                          0.5 \times 0.25 \times
                                                                         RERUN
13
```

Attribu tes for >	Purpose	Usage	Output
colspa n	Specifies the number of cells you want that column to span (cover) Possible values: positive integer number		<u>View</u> <u>example</u>
rowsp an	Specifies the number of cells you want the row to span (cover) Possible values: positive integer number		<u>View</u> <u>example</u>
scope	Specifies if a header cell is the header for a row, column, rowgroup or colgroup Possible values: row, col, rowgroup, colgroup, auto		<u>View</u> <u>example</u>

Creates table data (standard) cells. Content of table data cells is regular and left-aligned by default.

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With these tags we can create a simple table.

```
1. 
2.
    3.
     Name
     Age
4.
5.
   6.
   7.
     Alexa
8.
     23
9.
   10.
   James
11.
12.
     35
   13.
14. 
                                        EDIT ON
 HTML
                       Result
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
                       Name Age
2 ▼ <html lang="en">
                       Alexa 23
                       James 35
4 ▼ <head>
5
   <meta charset="UTF-8">
6 ▼ <title>td</title>
7 </head>
8 ▼ <body>
9 ▼ 
10 ▼ 
   Name
11 ▼
    Age
12 ▼
```

Attribu tes for	Purpose	Usage	Output
colspa n	Specifies the number of cells you want that column to span (cover) Possible values: positive integer number		<u>View</u> <u>example</u>

rowsp an	Specifies the number of cells you want the row to span (cover) Possible values: positive integer number		<u>View</u> <u>example</u>
header s	Value is the 'id' of the tag it corresponds to if any	id="header-id"> +tr>	<u>View</u> <u>example</u>

The <colgroup> and <col> tags

<colgroup>

This tag allows you to group columns in a table. Grouping columns is useful if you want to specify properties for a group of columns like applying styles to the whole column instead of repeating it for each cell.

Attribute:

• span - takes a positive integer value. It specifies the number of columns you want your colgroup to span (cover). The colgroup element shares its attributes like style and width with all the columns it spans. Essentially it allows a single cell to stretch to cover multiple columns on a particular row.

<col>

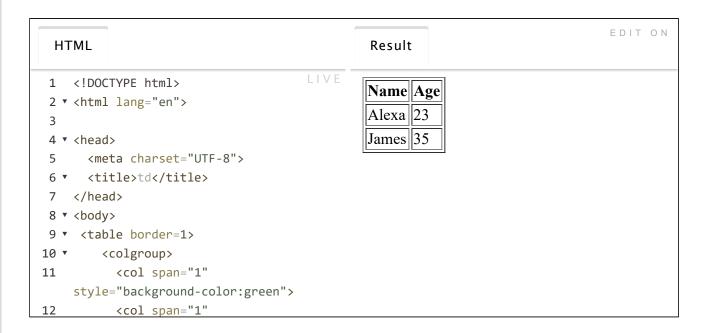
Used within <colgroup>, the <col> tag specifies the column property for each column within a colgroup. The only element a <colgroup> can contain is <col>.

Attribute:

• span - takes a positive integer value. It specifies the number of columns you want the col element to span (cover).

Consider the table above we created using <tr>, <th> and <td>. Let's say I want the 'name' column to be in green and the 'age' column to be orange. You need to use the <colgroup> and <col> tags to achieve styling effects specific to a column.

```
1. <body>
2.
    3.
     <colgroup>
      <col span="1" style="background-color:green">
4.
      <col span="1" style="background-color:orange">
5.
     </colgroup>
6.
7.
     8.
      Name
9.
      Age
10.
     11.
     12.
      Alexa
13.
      23
14.
    15.
     16.
      James
17.
      35
18.
     19.
   20. </body>
```



Knowledge check 5.2.1 (not graded)

0 points possible (ungraded)

Which of the following tags will you use to add cells to the table header?

<pre>< head ></pre>			
○			
○			
○			
Submit			

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