5.表格 (Tables)

1. 表格基本語法

```
<thead>
#
 First
 Last
 Handle
</thead>
>
 1
 Mark
 Otto
 @mdo
>
 2
 Jacob
 Thornton
@fat
3
 Larry
 td>the Bird
 @twitter
```

#	First	Last	Handle
1	Mark	Otto	@mdo
2	Jacob	Thornton	@fat
3	Larry	the Bird	@twitter

2. .thead-light 或 .thead-dark 淺灰或深灰 .table-striped條紋

#	First	Last	Handle
1	Mark	Otto	@mdo
2	Jacob	Thornton	@fat
3	Larry	the Bird	@twitter

3. .table-bordered 帶框的表格

#	First	Last	Handle
1	Mark	Otto	@mdo
2	Jacob	Thornton	@fat
3	Larry	the Bird	@twitter

4. .table-borderless 取消框架

#	First	Last	Handle
1	Mark	Otto	@mdo
2	Jacob	Thornton	@fat
3	Larry	the Bird	@twitter

5. .table-hover 滑入效果

.table-sm 儲存格 padding 縮減一半的方式讓表格更加精簡

#	First	Last	Handle
1	Mark	Otto	@mdo
2	Jacob	Thornton	@fat
3	Larry	the Bird	@twitter

6. 給表格列或單獨的儲存格上色

Class	Heading	Heading
Active	Cell	Cell
Default	Cell	Cell
Primary	Cell	Cell
Secondary	Cell	Cell
Success	Cell	Cell
Danger	Cell	Cell
Warning	Cell	Cell
Info	Cell	Cell
Light	Cell	Cell
Dark		Cell

```
<!-- On rows -->
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
...

...

...

<!-- On cells (`td` or `th`) -->

<!-- On cells (`td` or `th`) -->
```

7. 使用亮一點的顏色

#	Heading	Heading
1	Cell	Cell
2	Cell	Cell
3	Cell	Cell
4	Cell	Cell
5	Cell	Cell
6	Cell	Cell
7	Cell	Cell
8	Cell	Cell
9	Cell	Cell

```
...
...
...
...
...
```

8. Captions 像一個表格的標題。它可以協助螢幕閱讀器的用戶 找到表格,並了解它的內容,且決定是否要閱讀它。

```
<caption>List of users
<thead>
>
 #
 First
 Last
 Handle
</thead>
>
 1
 Mark
 Otto
 @mdo
>
 2
 Jacob
 Thornton
 @fat
>
 3
 Larry
 td>the Bird
 @twitter
```



#	First	Last	Handle
1	Mark	Otto	@mdo
2	Jacob	Thornton	@fat
3	Larry	the Bird	@twitter
List of users			

9. border-success 邊框顏色

#	First	Last	Handle
1	Mark	Otto	@mdo
2	Jacob	Thornton	@fat
3	Larry	the Bird	@twitter

10. 以下介紹如何修改表格成效好的效果!

策略: 在手機板型(xs)時將thead隱藏起來,然後顯示在td裡面

取消table-responsive的效果並於td加入data-th屬性

```
| Col-xs-| Col-xs-| Col-sm-8 col-sm-offset-2" | Col-xs-| Col-xs-
```

並且利用media query讓thead在xs時消失



同時讓 data-th 顯示出來,此時必須搭配block的方式呈現,儲存格就會變成一格一列。視覺效果就變成了單欄直排的表格。

```
@media screen and (max-width:767px){
    .table-rwd thead{
        display: none;
    }
    .table-rwd tbody tr{
        display: block;
        margin: 10px 0;
        border: 1px solid #f00;
    }
    .table-rwd tbody tr td{
        display: block;
    }
} </style>
```



讓 data-th 顯示出來,使用.table-rwd tbody tr td:before 此時before 是指前面的意思

```
@media screen and (max-width:767px){
    .table-rwd thead{
        display: none;
    }
    .table-rwd tbody tr{
        display: block;
        margin: 10px 0;
        border: 1px solid #f00;
    }
    .table-rwd tbody tr td{
        display: block;
    }
    .table-rwd tbody tr td:before{
        content: attr(data-th)" : ";
        color: #f00;
        display: block;
}
</style>
</style>
```



再次修改成以兩欄的畫面,必須以span的標籤包覆住內容以放便 css修改

.table-rwd tbody tr td:before與.table-rwd tbody tr td span.table-col 需看成兩欄利用float和width調整排版

```
@media screen and (max-width:767px){
        .table-rwd thead{
            display: none;
        .table-rwd tbody tr{
            display: block;
            margin: 10px 0;
            border: 1px solid #f00;
        .table-rwd tbody tr td{
            display: block;
            overflow: hidden;
        .table-rwd tbody tr td:before{
            content: attr(data-th)" : ";
            color: #f00;
            display: block;
            float: left;
            width: 30%;
        .table-rwd tbody tr td span.table-col{
            float: left;
            display: block;
            width: 70%;
</style>
```



要求更精準的可以利用字數調整(em)

```
.table-rwd tbody tr td:before{
    content: attr(data-th)" : ";
    color: #f00;
    display: block;
    float: left;
    width: 6em;
    text-align: right: ;
    padding-right: 1em;
}
.table-rwd tbody tr td span.table-col{
    float: left;
    display: block;
    width: calc(100% - 6em);
}
```

