HTML - <table> Tag

The HTML <table> tag is used for defining a table. The table tag contains other tags that define the structure of the table.

Each table row is defined with the <tr> tag. A table header is defined with the <th> tag. By default, table headings are bold and centered. A table data/cell is defined with the <td> tag.

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<title>Table Tag Demo</title>

</head>

<body>

<table border = "1">

<tr>

<th>Name</th>

<th>Designation</th>

</tr>

<tr>

<td>Sunil Kumar</td>

<td>Manager</td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td>Varun Kumar</td>

<td>Manager</td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td>Pradeep Kumar</td>

<td>Clerk</td>

</tr>

</table>

</body>

</html>

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Name** | **Designation** |
| Sunil Kumar | Manager |
| Varun Kumar | Manager |
| Pradeep Kumar | Clerk |

## Tables Backgrounds

You can set table background using one of the following two ways −

* **bgcolor** attribute − You can set background color for whole table or just for one cell.
* **background** attribute − You can set background image for whole table or just for one cell.

You can also set border color also using **bordercolor** attribute.

**Note** − The *bgcolor*, *background*, and *bordercolor* attributes deprecated in HTML5. Do not use these attributes.

**<table border = "1" bordercolor = "red" bgcolor = "green" width="60%">**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Name** | **Designation** |
| Sunil Kumar | Manager |
| Varun Kumar | Manager |
| Pradeep Kumar | Clerk |

Here is an example of using **background** attribute. Here we will use an image available in /images directory.

**<table border = "1" bordercolor = "green" background = "/images/san.png>**

## Table Height and Width

You can set a table width and height using **width** and **height** attributes. You can specify table width or height in terms of pixels or in terms of percentage of available screen area.

**<table border = "1" width = "400" height = "150">**

## Cellpadding and Cellspacing Attributes

There are two attributes called *cellpadding* and *cellspacing* which you will use to adjust the white space in your table cells. The cellspacing attribute defines space between table cells, while cellpadding represents the distance between cell borders and the content within a cell.

**<table border = "1" cellpadding="20" width="60%">**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Name** | **Designation** |
| Sunil Kumar | Manager |
| Varun Kumar | Manager |
| Pradeep Kumar | Clerk |

**<table border = "3" cellspacing = "30" width="40%">**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Name** | **Salary** |
| Raman | 50000 |
| Sanjay | 70000 |

## Colspan and Rowspan Attributes

You will use **colspan** attribute if you want to merge two or more columns into a single column. Similar way you will use **rowspan** if you want to merge two or more rows.

## HTML Table - Cells that Span Many Rows

To make a cell span more than one row, use the rowspan attribute:

**<!DOCTYPE html>**

**<html>**

**<head>**

**<title>HTML Table Tag</title>**

**</head>**

**<body>**

**<table border = "1" width="60%">**

**<tr>**

**<th>Name:</th>**

**<td>Murli Prasad</td>**

**</tr>**

**<tr>**

**<th rowspan="2">Telephone:</th>**

**<td>8067564534</td>**

**</tr>**

**<tr>**

**<td>8887568990</td>**

**</tr>**

**</table>**

**</body>**

**</html>**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Name:** | Murli Prasad |
| **Telephone:** | 8067564534 |
| 8887568990 |

## HTML Table - Cells that Span Many Columns

To make a cell span more than one column, use the colspan attribute:

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<title>HTML Table Cellpadding</title>

</head>

<body>

<table border = "1" width="60%">

<tr>

<th>Name</th>

<th colspan="2">Telephone</th>

</tr>

<tr>

<td>Murli Prasad</td>

<td>8067564534</td>

<td>8887568990</td>

</tr>

</table>

</body>

</html>

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Name** | **Telephone** | |
| Murli Prasad | 8067564534 | 8887568990 |

## Table Header, Body, and Footer

Tables can be divided into three portions − a header, a body, and a foot. The head and foot are rather similar to headers and footers in a word-processed document that remain the same for every page, while the body is the main content holder of the table.

The three elements for separating the head, body, and foot of a table are −

* **<thead>** − to create a separate table header.
* **<tbody>** − to indicate the main body of the table.
* **<tfoot>** − to create a separate table footer.

A table may contain several <tbody> elements to indicate *different pages* or groups of data. But it is notable that <thead> and <tfoot> tags should appear before <tbody>

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<title>Table Tag Demo</title>

</head>

<body>

<table border = "1" width="60%">

<thead>

<tr>

<td colspan = "4">Employee Detail</td>

</tr>

</thead>

<tfoot>

<tr>

<td colspan = "4">End Of Report</td>

</tr>

</tfoot>

<tbody>

<tr>

<th>Name</th>

<th>Designation</th>

</tr>

<tr>

<td>Sunil Kumar</td>

<td>Manager</td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td>Varun Kumar</td>

<td>Manager</td>

</tr>

</tbody>

</table>

</body>

</html>

| Employee Detail | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Name** | **Designation** |  |  |
| Sunil Kumar | Manager |  |  |
| Varun Kumar | Manager |  |  |
| End Of Report |  |  |  |

* Use the CSS border property to define a border
* Use the CSS border-collapse property to collapse cell borders
* Use the CSS padding property to add padding to cells
* Use the CSS text-align property to align cell text
* Use the CSS border-spacing property to set the spacing between cells

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<style>

thead {color:green;}

tbody {color:blue;}

tfoot {color:red;}

table, th, td {

border: 1px solid black;

}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<table>

<thead>

<tr>

<th>Month</th>

<th>Savings</th>

</tr>

</thead>

<tbody>

<tr>

<td>January</td>

<td>$100</td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td>February</td>

<td>$80</td>

</tr>

</tbody>

<tfoot>

<tr>

<td>Sum</td>

<td>$180</td>

</tr>

</tfoot>

</table>

</body>

</html>

| **Month** | **Savings** |
| --- | --- |
| January | $100 |
| February | $80 |
| Sum | $180 |

## HTML Table - Adding a Border

If you do not specify a border for the table, it will be displayed without borders.

A border is set using the CSS border property:

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<style>

table, th, td {

border: 1px solid black;

}

</style>

</head>

## HTML Table - Collapsed Borders

If you want the borders to collapse into one border, add the CSS border-collapse property:

**<!DOCTYPE html>**

**<html>**

**<head>**

**<style>**

**table, th, td {**

**border: 1px solid black;**

**border-collapse: collapse;**

**}**

**</style>**

**</head>**

## HTML Table - Adding Cell Padding

Cell padding specifies the space between the cell content and its borders.

If you do not specify a padding, the table cells will be displayed without padding.

To set the padding, use the CSS padding property:

**<!DOCTYPE html>**

**<html>**

**<head>**

**<style>**

**table, th, td {**

**border: 1px solid black;**

**border-collapse: collapse;**

**}**

**th, td {**

**padding: 15px;**

**}**

**</style>**

**</head>**

## HTML Table - Left-align Headings

By default, table headings are bold and centered.

To left-align the table headings, use the CSS text-align property:

**<!DOCTYPE html>**

**<html>**

**<head>**

**<style>**

**table, th, td {**

**border: 1px solid black;**

**border-collapse: collapse;**

**}**

**th, td {**

**padding: 5px;**

**}**

**th {**

**text-align: left;**

**}**

**</style>**

**</head>**

## HTML Table - Adding Border Spacing

Border spacing specifies the space between the cells.

To set the border spacing for a table, use the CSS border-spacing property:

**<!DOCTYPE html>**

**<html>**

**<head>**

**<style>**

**table, th, td {**

**border: 1px solid black;**

**padding: 5px;**

**}**

**table {**

**border-spacing: 15px;**

**}**

**</style>**

**</head>**

## A Special Style for One Table

To define a special style for a special table, add an id attribute to the table:

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<style>

table, th, td {

border: 1px solid black;

border-collapse: collapse;

}

th, td {

padding: 15px;

text-align: left;

}

table#t01 {

width: 100%;

background-color: #f1f1c1;

}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<h2>Styling Tables</h2>

<table style="width:100%">

<tr>

<th>Firstname</th>

<th>Lastname</th>

<th>Age</th>

</tr>

<tr>

<td>John</td>

<td>Doe</td>

<td>80</td>

</tr>

</table>

<br>

<table id="t01">

<tr>

<th>Firstname</th>

<th>Lastname</th>

<th>Age</th>

</tr>

<tr>

<td>John</td>

<td>Doe</td>

<td>80</td>

</tr>

</table>

</body>

</html>

## Styling Tables

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Firstname** | **Lastname** | **Age** |
| John | Doe | 80 |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Firstname** | **Lastname** | **Age** |
| John | Doe | 80 |

### Add more styles:

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<style>

table {

width:100%;

}

table, th, td {

border: 1px solid black;

border-collapse: collapse;

}

th, td {

padding: 15px;

text-align: left;

}

table#t01 tr:nth-child(even) {

background-color:red;

}

table#t01 tr:nth-child(odd) {

background-color: green;

}

table#t01 th {

background-color: black;

color: white;

}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<h2>Styling Tables</h2>

<table id="t01">

<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>

<tr>

<td>John</td>

<td>Doe</td>

<td>80</td>

</tr>

</table>

</body>

</html>

## Styling Tables

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Firstname** | **Lastname** | **Age** |
| Jill | Smith | 50 |
| Eve | Jackson | 94 |
| John | Doe | 80 |

## Nested Tables in HTML

Nested tables are referred as tables inside another table. This makes HTML tables visually more interesting and leads to complex table layout.

# <html>

# <Head>

# <style>

# table, td, th {

# border: 5px solid;

# border-collapse: collapse;

# }

# caption {

# border: 2px solid;

# background-color: yellow;

# }

# </style>

# </Head>

# <body>

# <table>

# <caption>INFORMATION</caption>

# <tr>

# <th>Employee Detail</th>

# <th>Student Detail</th>

# </tr>

# <tr>

# <td>

# <table>

# <tr>

# <th>Name Of Employee</th>

# <th>Mobile Number</th>

# </tr>

# <tr>

# <td>Deepak Kumar</td>

# <td>1234567890</td>

# </tr>

# <td>Varun Kumar</td>

# <td>2343212345</td>

# </tr>

# </table>

# </td>

# <td>

# <table>

# <tr>

# <th>Name Of Student</th>

# <th>Course</th>

# </tr>

# <tr>

# <td>Sunil baluni</td>

# <td>B.Tech(CSE)</td>

# </tr>

# <td>Varun Sharma</td>

# <td>B.Tech(CST)</td>

# </tr>

# </table>

# </td>

# </tr>

# </table>

# </body>

# </html>

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| INFORMATION | |
| **Employee Detail** | **Student Detail** |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | **Name Of Employee** | **Mobile Number** | | Deepak Kumar | 1234567890 | | Varun Kumar | 343212345 | | |  |  | | --- | --- | | **Name Of Student** | **Course** | | Sunil baluni | B.Tech(CSE) | | Varun Sharma | B.Tech(CST) | |

# HTML DOM Table Object

## Table Object

The Table object represents an HTML <table> element.

### Access a Table Object

You can access a <table> element by using getElementById():

Example

# <!DOCTYPE html>

# <html>

# <head>

# <title>Table Tag Demo</title>

# </head>

# <body>

# <table id="tb1" border = "1">

# <tr>

# <th>Name</th>

# <th>Designation</th>

# </tr>

# <tr>

# <td>Sunil Kumar</td>

# <td>Manager</td>

# </tr>

# 

# <tr>

# <td>Varun Kumar</td>

# <td>Manager</td>

# </tr>

# 

# <tr>

# <td>Pradeep Kumar</td>

# <td>Clerk</td>

# </tr>

# </table>

# <button onclick="delRow()">delete row</button>

# <button onclick="showcaption()">caption</button>

# <button onclick="insRow()">insert row</button>

# <script>

# function delRow() {

# var x = document.getElementById("tb1");

# x.deleteRow(0);

# }

# function showcaption() {

# var table = document.getElementById("tb1").createCaption();

# table.innerHTML = "<b> Employee Detail</b>";

# }

# function insRow() {

# var table = document.getElementById("tb1");

# var row = table.insertRow(0);

# var c1 = row.insertCell(0);

# var c2 = row.insertCell(1);

# c1.innerHTML = "hello";

# c2.innerHTML = "everybody";

# }

# </script>

# </body>

# </html>

Table Object Methods

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Method** | **Description** |
| [createCaption()](https://www.w3schools.com/jsref/met_table_createcaption.asp) | Creates an empty <caption> element and adds it to the table |
| [createTFoot()](https://www.w3schools.com/jsref/met_table_createtfoot.asp) | Creates an empty <tfoot> element and adds it to the table |
| [createTHead()](https://www.w3schools.com/jsref/met_table_createthead.asp) | Creates an empty <thead> element and adds it to the table |
| [deleteCaption()](https://www.w3schools.com/jsref/met_table_deletecaption.asp) | Removes the first <caption> element from the table |
| [deleteRow()](https://www.w3schools.com/jsref/met_table_deleterow.asp) | Removes a row (<tr>) from the table |
| [deleteTFoot()](https://www.w3schools.com/jsref/met_table_deletetfoot.asp) | Removes the <tfoot> element from the table |
| [deleteTHead()](https://www.w3schools.com/jsref/met_table_deletethead.asp) | Removes the <thead> element from the table |
| [insertRow()](https://www.w3schools.com/jsref/met_table_insertrow.asp) | Creates an empty <tr> element and adds it to the table |

## Syntax

tableObject.insertRow(*index*)

## Parameter Values

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Value** | **Description** |
| *index* | A number that specifies the position of the row to insert (starts at 0). The value of 0 results in that the new row will be inserted at the first position.  The value of -1 can also be used, this results in a new row being inserted at the last position. |