# Testing the table alignment, floating and text wrapping

## Table #1

CSS gradients are new types of <image> added in the CSS3 Image Module. Using CSS gradients lets you display smooth transitions between two or more specified colors. This lets you avoid using images for these effects, thereby reducing download time and bandwidth usage. In addition, because the gradient is generated by the browser, objects with gradients look better when zoomed, and you can adjust your layout with much more flexibility.

Browsers support two types of gradients: linear, defined with the linear-gradient() function, and radial, defined with radial-gradient().

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Text in big column is centered. (Cell 1,1 – 5,1) | Cell 1,2 | Cell 1,3 | Cell 1,4 | Cell 1,5 – 2,5 |
| Cell 2,2 | Cell 2,3 | Cell 2,4 |
| Text is big row is right-aligned. (Cell 3,2 – 3,5) | | | |
| Cell 4,2 – 5,3 | | Cell 4,4 | Cell 4,5 – 5,5 |
| Cell 5,4 |

Table above has a full width; text is not wrapped around the table and it doesn’t occupy available side space on the left or right side.

## Table #2

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Small table | |
| Left-aligned | Text is wrapped around the left side. |
| Pinned to the left side. |

To create a linear gradient, you set a starting point and a direction (specified as an angle) along which the gradient effect is applied. You also define color stops. Color stops are the colors you want Gecko to render smooth transitions among, and you must specify at least two of them, but can specify more to create more complex gradient effects. If you don't specify an angle, one is determined automatically based on the given direction. If you'd like more control over the direction of the gradient, you can set the angle specifically. For example, here are two gradients, the first one with a direction of towards the right, and the second one has an angle of 70 degrees.

## Table #3

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Small table | |  |
|  | Shifted to right | |

A formal grammar, the CSS value definition syntax, is used for defining the set of valid values for a CSS property or function. In addition to this syntax, the set of valid values can be further restricted by semantic constraints (like, for a number to be strictly positive). The definition syntax describes which values are allowed and the interactions between them. A component can be a keyword, some characters considered as a literal, or a value of a given CSS data type or of another CSS property.

## Table #4

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Very simple | |  |
|  | And small table | |

If the first color-stop does not have a <length> or <percentage>, it defaults to 0%. If the last color-stop does not have a <length> or <percentage>, it defaults to 100%. If a color-stop doesn't have a specified position and it isn't the first or last stop, then it is assigned the position that is half way between the previous stop and next stop. Color-stops must be specified in order. After assigning default values to the first and last stops if necessary, if a color-stop has a specified position that is less than the specified position of any color-stop before it in the list, its position is changed to be equal to the largest specified position of any color-stop before it.