

Formatting tables using CSS

You can use any table tag as a selector with your style sheets and choose fonts, colors, background colors and images, alignments, and other properties.

Formatting table

Example:

```
table {  
width:600px;  
border:1px solid #FF0000;  
margin-left:auto;  
margin-right:auto;  
background-color:#DDDDDD;  
background-image:url(../images/background_vera.jpg) ;  
color:#333;  
}
```

CSS properties:

The **width** property can be set as a pixel, as a percentage, or other units of length

Example:

```
width: 100%
```

This table will occupy the entire available space.

The **border** property sets the border around table. You can control border **width**, **style**, and **color**

Example:

```
border: 2px dotted #F00;
```

This will create 2-pixels red dotted border. Notice, that the border property has up to 3 values. When a CSS property accepts multiple values, these values should be separated with a white space.

margin-left:auto and **margin-right:auto** centers the table on the page.

Browser renders the table so it is set between two equal margins.

Important: To center-align any block-level element, you need to set the width to this element.

You can also set the background image or background color behind the table using **background-color** and **background-image** attributes.

Formatting table cell

Content in **<td>** elements is left-aligned by default. Content is aligned vertically with the middle of the cell.

You can change background color (or background image), width, height, vertical and horizontal align.

Example:

```
td {  
background-color:#FF0000;  
text-align:center;  
vertical-align:bottom;  
width:100px;  
height:100px;  
}
```

the text-align property can have the following values

text-align:left (default)

text-align:center

text-align:right

The vertical-align property takes the following values:

vertical-align:top

vertical-align:middle (default)

vertical-align:bottom