

COSC 360
Lab 3 – Tables and Forms

Information:

Construct your lab in two parts. **Firstly, build and test the html file to ensure it is working correctly. Once you have verified the operation, it can then be styled.** If you choose to show your TA the results, ensure that you can demonstrate both the POST and GET operations.

After the main body of the lab is supplemental materials to help you with your web development skills. There are a series of CSS exercises that can be done online as well as tutorials on Google Chrome DevTools. There are no marks associated with the supplemental materials but are for your own benefit in learning and exam preparation.

Instructions:

While an exact match is not required, attempt to reproduce as close as possible noting the marking rubric.

1. Download the folder from Canvas that contains the starter code.
2. Edit the file lab3.html and modify the file such that the page appears as follows:

The screenshot displays a web page with two main components. The top component is a calendar for January 2017. It features a table with days of the week (S, M, T, W, T, F, S) as headers. The dates 1 through 31 are listed in rows. The date 1 is highlighted in blue. Below the calendar, there are links for the previous month (Dec) and the next month (Feb). The bottom component is a form titled "Meeting Details". It contains a text input field for "Client Name" with a placeholder "Enter name". Below this is a checkbox for "First Meeting?". There are three radio buttons for "Client Type": "School", "College", and "University". Below these is a text input field for "Meeting Date" with a placeholder "yyyy-mm-dd". At the bottom of the form are two buttons: "Submit" and "Reset".

- a. Create the calendar month using a table.
- b. The days of the week should be in the table header.
- c. Sunday's should link to #.
- d. The month and date of the calendar should be in a caption.
- e. The next and last month links should link to #. This should be in the footer of the table and use id's of next and prev accordingly.
- f. For the form, use <fieldset> and <legend> elements. Build the form with the appropriate accessibility options.
- g. The Client Name text box is named client.
- h. The First meeting is a checkbox named first.

- i. The Client Type is a series of radio buttons named type.
 - j. For the Meeting Date, use the date input type.
 - k. Set up the form's method attribute to use GET and its action attribute to <http://www.randyconnolly.com/tests/process.php> . This will allow you to test the form such that it is sending data correctly.
 - l. Ensure the Reset button clears the form.
 - m. Test the form in a web browser to ensure that it is working correctly. Verify the output from <http://www.randyconnolly.com/tests/process.php> to ensure that the data you select, is correctly transmitted to the server.
 - n. Change the form method to a POST, retest and examine the results to understand the different.
3. Styling your page.
- a. Style the page such that it appears similar to the following image. The colours do not have to exactly match, but the styling of page should. **Ensure that you put your style sheets in the css folder and link to them using relative addressing.**



- b. Use an id of today to style the current date (as shown).
- c. Use a :hover pseudo-selector on the table body date cells so that when you hover over the date, the cell will turn red.

Supplemental Activities:

CSS

Practice is important. W3C schools maintains a series of exercises and activities that can be of use to help improve your CSS training. Take the time to review the following link, if you feel you would like additional practice with CSS. Exercises can be found at http://www.w3schools.com/css/exercise.asp?filename=exercise_syntax1 . There are

examples and exercises for most of the concepts covered. There is no mark associated with these activities, but are for your own development.

In addition, you can find further materials as <http://www.w3schools.com/css> .

Chrome DevTools

As we increase the complexity of tasks in web development, having a tool to inspect and understand what is going on in the browser is essential. If you are using Google Chrome, you can use the Chrome DevTools which offers a set of web authoring and debugging tools. You can find detailed information and tutorials at <https://developers.google.com/web/tools/chrome-devtools/>. If you are not familiar with the different tools available, please take the time to explore what you can do with the toolset.