HTML Practice Activity 6

Objective: Using and structuring tables takes practice. You will need to learn how to use table, row and cell attributes.

You may use the text editor of your choice for this practice. The goal of this practice is to create a table that look like the table shown in the graphic below:

My Class Schedule					
Courses	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
INFO 1120		9-11		9-11	
MATH 1010	12-1				
INFO 2420	Online Available 24/7				

My Class Cabadula

Step 1: Create an HTML6 folder on your computer. Right-click on the table.html file and copy it to your desktop. Place the table.htm file in your HTML6 folder.

Step2: Try to draw on a piece of paper a table that looks like the "My Class Schedule" shown above.

Try to answer the following questions:

How many rows are in the table?

How many cells are in each row?

What is the width of the table (by percentage or pixels)?

What is the width (by percentage) of each cell in the rows?

What cells span more than one column?

What cells span more than one row?

What is the value for the border and cellpadding attributes?

Are the cells in row 1 or cells?

Are the cells in column 1 or cells?

Step 3: Open the table.html file in a text editor.

Notice that the <style> tag has already been included for an embedded style sheet in the <head> of this page.

Use the <div> tag around the table to center the table. Add a CSS class in the embedded style sheet to center the table using the text-align property and then apply the class to the <div> tag. For browsers other than Internet Explorer, add another CSS class using the margin: auto property for the table. Also use this class to set the width of the table, maybe 550px. Then apply this class to the to center the table and set its width.

Set the border, cellspacing, and cellpadding properties you want for the .

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Step 5: We will complete the formatting of the table next.

Notice the caption also has some special formatting.

Create a CSS class for the caption that will help you to achieve this formatting.

The dark green number value used was: #003300.

Apply the class to the caption.

Step 6: The first column of the table looks like all the cells have the same formatting applied. We can use <colgroup> to not only apply the same CSS formatting, but also to set the width of the columns in the table.

Add a <colgroup></colgroup> just below the <caption> tag.

You will create a CSS class for this <colgroup> that defines the

background-color and the width and then apply the class.

The background-color used for the first column is: #CCCCCC. The width should be set to 25%. Remember the total width of all the columns is 100%.

After you have written the code for your <colgroups> and applied needed class styles, save your file.

You will also add a second <colgroup></colgroup> on the line below the first one. Add the days class and a span="5" attribute and value to the opening <colgroup>.

View the table in a browser to see if it looks correct.

Step 7: The final formatting that needs to be done is the background-color for the days of the week table headings. You could create a CSS class for these days and set the background-color, this green is: #99FF66.

Save your file and view the table in a browser to see if it looks correct.

Step 8: Validate your file. Upload your entire HTML6 folder to your Practices folder on your account on the Yoda web server.

Conclusion: Were you successful in creating a table that looks like the table above? You should plan the structure of your tables before you code them. This will help you save time and be more successful in your efforts.