CIT 155: Web Page Development
Chapter 8 Lab 1

In this chapter lab we will create a basic table and format it using styles. The <colgroup> tag will be used to set the width and styles of groups of cells.

Creating a Simple Table

This table will consist of 3 rows and 3 columns. It will include a border around the entire table, a caption that is positioned at the bottom of the table instead of at the top, and all text within cells will be vertically aligned at the top. The table will also use the <colgroup> tag to set the width of cells. The background of columns will be set within the <colgroup> tag using a style. CSS styles will be used for all formatting.

1. Browse to where you will be saving your files and create a folder name css.
2. Open your text editor and create a new file saving it as style.css. This style sheet will format our html document content. Type a comment at the top of the document that includes your name and today's date.
3. Type the following style for the mobile viewport. Since styles and html work in sequentially order we first create the style for mobile devices.

```
/* Style for header element */
header {
        color:  #330099;
        text-align:  center;

}
```

- First we create a style for the header section setting the text color to a dark purple and centering the text.

4.   Continue by typing the following:

```
/*Style for unordered list within the navigation */
nav ul {
width: 75%;
}

/* Style for nav li specifies the background color, rounded corners, removes bullet
style, and applies margins and padding for list items within the navigation */
nav li {
        display:  block;
        background-color:  #330099;
        color:  #FFFFFF;
        border-radius: 1em;
        list-style-type: none;
        font-size: 12pt;
        margin-top:  .25em;
        padding:  .45em;
}


/* Style changes navigation link text color to white and removes the underline */
nav li a {
        color:  #FFFFFF;
        text-decoration: none;
}

/*Style changes the hover color and background color for links */
nav li a:hover {
        color:  #330099;
        background-color:  #FFFFFF;
}
```

- We set the width of the unordered list to 75%
- Set the list items to display as blocks of content which means they will display on separate lines.
- We set the background color to the dark purple and the text color to white.
- Set a border radius around each item which will curve the corners of the item
- We remove the bulleted images.
- Set the font size to a 12 point
- Add a top margin and padding around all four sides of each item.
- We set the link color to white and remove the underline from the link.
- For when the mouse hovers over the link we set the link color to the dark purple and the background color to white.

5.   Next we set some styles for a table and its caption. Type the following styles
     but do not include the explanations that follow the styles for the table and
     caption elements:

```
/* Style for setting the width of the table, adding a border, collapsing the borders
and setting text color */
table{
        width: 100%;
        border: thin double #330099;
        border-collapse:  separate;
        color: #FFFFFF;
        font-size: 10pt;
        margin-left:  auto;
        margin-right:  auto;


}
```

- The table is set to 100% width with a thin, double, dark purple border.
- The border between cells is collapsed so that they share a common
  border.
- The text color is set to white and a font size of 10 point.
- The margin-left and margin-right set to auto is used to center the table.

```
/* Style for moving the caption under the table and changing the text color */
caption{
        caption-side: bottom;
        color:  #330099;
        font-size: 12pt;
}
```

- The caption is set to display at the bottom of the table.
- The text color of the caption is set to a dark purple.
- The font size of 12 point.

6. Next we'll create styles for several class attributes. Type the following styles without the explanations that follow each style:

```
/* Style for group1 class */
.group1{
        width: 30%;
        background-color: #330099;

}
```

- The group1 class is set to a width of 30% with a dark purple background.

```
/* Style for group2 class */
.group2{
        width: 40%;
        background-color:  #ffffff
}
```

- The group2 class is set to a width of 40% with a white background.

```
/* Style for third column in table */
.thirdColumn{
        color: #000000
}
```

- The thirdColumn class has the text color set to black.

7. We complete the styles for mobile view by typing:

```
  /* Style for table rows */
tr{
        vertical-align: top;

}
```

- The above aligns the content of all rows to display at the top of each cell.

```
/* Style for table data cells */

td{
        border: 2px ridge #6666ff;

}
```

- Each table data cell is set to a border with a 2 pixel ridged border that is a lighter shade of purple.

```
/* Style for all table cells */

td, th {
        padding:  .5em;
}
```

- For both the table data and table header cells we add padding around all four sides of the content of the cells.

8.   Next we change some styles for the table viewport. Type:

```
  /* Styles for tablet viewport */
@media only screen and (min-width: 481px) {

        /* Style for nav unordered list centering */

        nav ul {
                margin-left: auto;
                margin-right:  auto;
        }

        /* Style for list items  */
        nav li {
                display: block;
                margin-left: 1%;
                margin-right: 1%;
                padding-left: .4em;
                padding-right: .2em;
                width: 75%;
        }

        /* Style for table font size in table viewport */
        table {
                font-size: 12pt;
        }
}
```

- The unordered lists within the nav element we center the content.
- We display the list items in block with a small left and right margin and left and right padding.
- The width is set to 75%.

9. Next we'll adjust our styles for desktop view. Type:

```
   /* Styles for desktop viewport */
@media only screen and (min-width: 769px) {

        /* Style for unordered list to display as just text in desktop view */
        nav li {
                        display: inline;
                        margin-left: 1%;
                        margin-right: 1%;
                        padding: .5em;
                        width: 75%;
                        background-color: #FFFFFF;
                        color: #330099;
                        font-size: 16pt;
        }

        /* Style to change link color in desktop view */
        nav li a {
                color: #330099;
        }

        /* Style to change the hover colors in desktop view */
                nav li a:hover {
                color: #FFFFFF;
                background-color: #330099;
        }

        /* Style to change to larger font size in desktop view */

        table {
                font-size: 14pt;
                width:  75%;

        }

        /* Style for moving the caption under the table and changing the text color
    */
        caption{
                caption-side: bottom;
                color: #330099;
                font-size: 24pt;
        }
}
```

- The background color of the links was removed and the color changes were made.
- Other minor changes to made to the table and table caption.

10. Save your changes.
11. Open a new document in your text editor and save the file as Chapter8Lab1.html in the same location as the css folder, not the stylesheet.
12. Create a comment that includes your name and today's date.
13. Type the following code:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
    <head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8">
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1">
    <title>The Dresden Files</title>
    <link rel = "stylesheet" href = "css/style.css" type = "text/css">
    </head>
<body>
```

- The above code is what you expect on every page, with the exception of the additional <meta> tag which specifies the viewport so you can control how the page will display in varies devices.
- We also add a link to our stylesheet.

14. Next we'll create the page's header which includes the navigation. Type:

```
<header>
    <nav>
        <ul>
            <li><a href = "https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Harry_Dresden">Harry Dresden</a></li>
            <li><a href = "https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thomas_Raith">Thomas Raith</a></li>
            <li><a href = "https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Dresden_Files_characters#Molly_Carpenter">Molly Carpenter</a></li>
            <li><a href = "https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Dresden_Files_characters">Other Dresden Files Characters</a></li>
        </ul>
    </nav>
</header>
```

- We have links to several characters in "The Dresden Files" series. The table also will contain some information about each character.

15.	Now let's create our table which will be included within the main section of the document. Type:

```
<main>
	<table>
```

- The <table> tag is used to create a table.

16.	Next we set a caption to appear below our table. The earlier style sets the placement of the caption. Type the following code:

```
<caption>The Dresden Files Characters</caption>
```

17.	The next two tags group the columns. The class attribute is added to each <colgroup> tag so that styles can be applied to each. The <colgroup> tag determines how many cells the style will be applied to. Type:

```
<colgroup class="group1" span="2"></colgroup>
<colgroup class="group2" span="1"></colgroup>
```

18.	Finally we actually create the rows and columns. Type the following:

```
<tr>
	<td>Harry Dresden</td>
	<td>Wizard</td>
	<td class="thirdColumn">Private investigator/Warden, Regional
	Commander of eastern parts of North America</td>
</tr>
<tr>
	<td>Thomas Raith</td>
	<td>White Court Vampire</td>
	<td class="thirdColumn">Harry's half-brother through their shared mother,
	and, for a while, his roommate. The only living son of Lord Raith (who
	usually killed his sons because he wasn't willing to feed on them to force
	them into submission like he did his daughters and feared them attempting
	to take over), Thomas is incredibly good looking and oozes sexual appeal
	to the point that he has difficulty turning it off. In fact, Harry has described
	Thomas as the Lost Greek God of Body Cologne or the High Priest of
	Bowflex.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
	<td>Molly Carpenter</td>
	<td>Human</td>
```

```
<td class="thirdColumn">Initially a rebel teen daughter of Michael and his
wife Charity, Molly soon becomes a more central character during the
events of Proven Guilty.<br>

Margaret "Molly" Katherine Amanda Carpenter, during the events of
Proven Guilty, seeks out the help of Dresden when her boyfriend is
arrested as a suspect in an assault. As Harry investigates the case, he
discovers that Molly has manifested as a wizard and has been unwittingly
using dark magic in an attempt to help two friends shake off their drug
addictions. Realizing that she has broken one of the Laws of Magic by her
well-intentioned interference, Molly agrees to accept the consequences of
her actions and face the judgment of the White Council.

        </td>
    </tr>
</table>
</main>
```

- The styles designated in the stylesheet with set how the different cells display.
- Here we also close the main element.

19. Finally we close our page with the following tags:
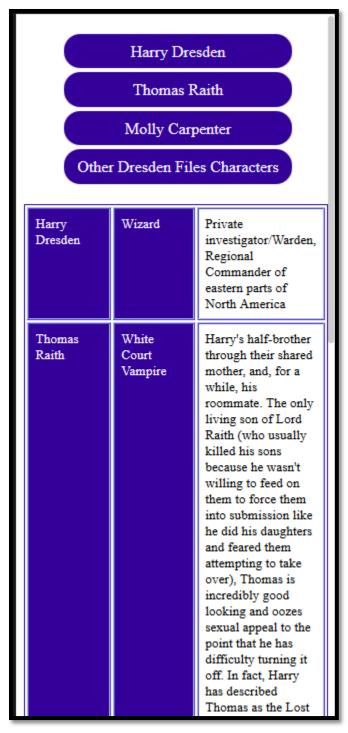
```
</body>
</html>
```

20. Save your changes.

Your table should display like the following images:

Harry Dresden	Thomas Raith	Molly Carpenter	Other Dresden Files Characters
Harry Dresden	Wizard	Private investigator/Warden, Regional Commander of eastern parts of North America
Thomas Raith	White Court Vampire	Harry's half-brother through their shared mother, and, for a while, his roommate. The only living son of Lord Raith (who usually killed his sons because he wasn't willing to feed on them to force them into submission like he did his daughters and feared them attempting to take over), Thomas is incredibly good looking and oozes sexual appeal to the point that he has difficulty turning it off. In fact, Harry has described Thomas as the Lost Greek God of Body Cologne or the High Priest of Bowflex.
Molly Carpenter	Human	Initially a rebel teen daughter of Michael and his wife Charity, Molly soon becomes a more central character during the events of Proven Guilty. Margaret "Molly" Katherine Amanda Carpenter, during the events of Proven Guilty, seeks out the help of Dresden when her boyfriend is arrested as a suspect in an assault. As Harry investigates the case, he discovers that Molly has manifested as a wizard and has been unwittingly using dark magic in an attempt to help two friends shake off their drug addictions. Realizing that she has broken one of the Laws of Magic by her well-intentioned interference, Molly agrees to accept the consequences of her actions and face the judgment of the White Council.

Dresden Files Characters

Desktop View

Harry Dresden	Wizard	Private investigator/Warden, Regional Commander of eastern parts of North America
Thomas Raith	White Court Vampire	Harry's half-brother through their shared mother, and, for a while, his roommate. The only living son of Lord Raith (who usually killed his sons because he wasn't willing to feed on them to force them into submission like he did his daughters and feared them attempting to take over), Thomas is incredibly good looking and oozes sexual appeal to the point that he has difficulty turning it off. In fact, Harry has described Thomas as the Lost Greek God of Body Cologne or the High Priest of Bowflex.
Molly Carpenter	Human	Initially a rebel teen daughter of Michael and his wife Charity, Molly soon becomes a more central character during the events of Proven Guilty. Margaret "Molly" Katherine Amanda Carpenter, during the events of Proven Guilty, seeks out the help of Dresden when

The navigation tabs above the table read:
- Harry Dresden
- Thomas Raith
- Molly Carpenter
- Other Dresden Files Characters

Tablet view. The caption will display at the bottom of the table, just like in Desktop view

Mobile View. The caption will also display at the bottom.
The last two views show only part of the table.

21. Compress the html document and css file into a single zip or rar file and submit.