Apply your knowledge of Web tables and table styles to create a puzzle page with nested tables.

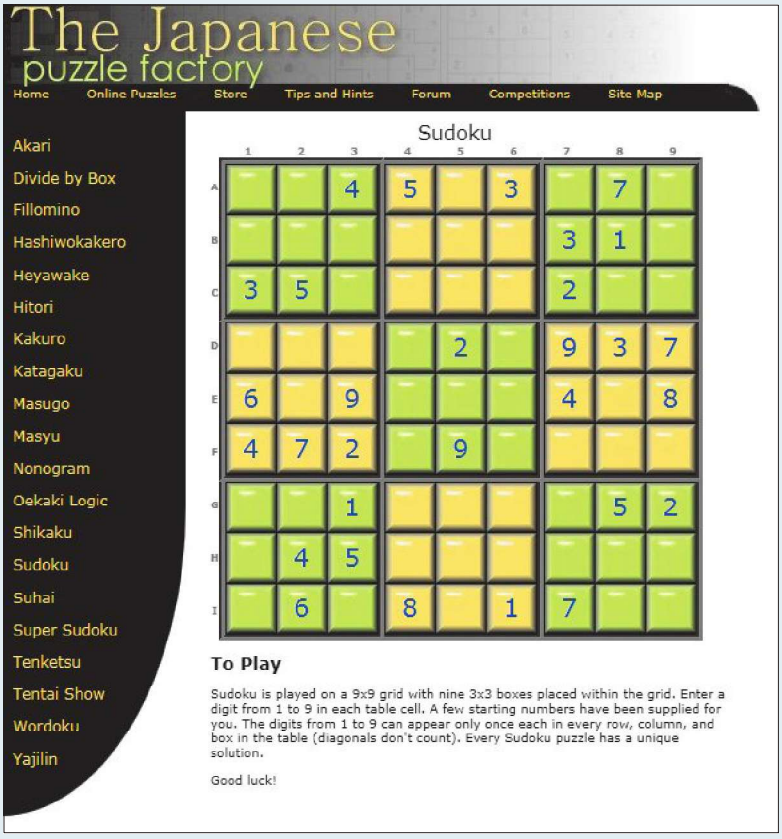
APPLY

Case Problem 1

Data Files needed for this Case Problem: gold.jpg, green.jpg, jpf.css, jpf.jpg, modernizr-1.5.js, stabletxt.css, sudokutxt.htm

The Japanese Puzzle Factory Rebecca Peretz has a passion for riddles and puzzles. Her favorites are the Japanese logic puzzles that have become very popular in recent years. Rebecca and a few of her friends have begun work on a new Web site called *The Japanese Puzzle Factory (JPF)*, where they plan to create and distribute Japanese-style puzzles. Eventually, the JPF Web site will include interactive programs to enable users to solve the puzzles online, but for now Rebecca is interested only in the design and layout of the pages. You've been asked to help by creating a draft version of the Web page describing the Sudoku puzzle. Figure 5-54 shows a preview of the design and layout you'll create for Rebecca.

Figure 5-54 The Japanese Puzzle Factory Sudoku page



Rebecca has created some of the content and designs for this page. Your task is to complete the page by entering the code and styles for the Sudoku table, as well as adding some background images to other sections of the page layout.

Complete the following:

1. Use your text editor to open the files **stabletxt.css** and **sudokutxt.htm** from the tutorial.05\case1 folder. Enter ***your name*** and ***the date*** in the comment section of each file. Save the files as **stable.css** and **sudoku.htm**, respectively, in the same folder.

2. Return to the **sudoku.htm** file in your text editor. Add links to the **jpf.css** and **stable.css** style sheets.
3. Scroll down to the `section` element. Directly below the opening `<section>` tag, insert a `table` element that will be used to display the Sudoku puzzle. Give the `table` element the class name **spuzzle**.
4. Add a caption to the spuzzle table containing the text **Sudoku**.
5. Create a table head row group containing a single row. The row should display 10 heading cells. The first heading cell should be blank and the remaining nine cells should display the digits from 1 to 9.
6. Create the table body row group containing nine table rows with the first cell in each row containing a table heading cell displaying the letters A through I.
7. After the initial table heading cell in the first, fourth, and seventh rows, insert three table data cells spanning three rows and three columns each. Altogether, these nine data cells will store the nine 3×3 boxes that are part of the Sudoku puzzle.
8. In the first row of the table body, put the three table data cells in the greenBox, goldBox, and greenBox classes, respectively. In the fourth row, the three data cells belong to the goldBox, greenBox, and goldBox classes. In the seventh row, the three data cells belong to the greenBox, goldBox, and greenBox classes.

EXPLORE

9. Go to each of the nine table data cells you created in the last two steps. Within each data cell, insert a nested table belonging to the subTable class. Within each nested table, insert three rows and three columns of data cells. Enter the digits from Figure 5-54 in the appropriate table cells. Where there is no digit, leave the table cell empty.
10. Save your changes to the file, and then go to the **stable.css** style sheet in your text editor.
11. Create a style rule to collapse the borders of the spuzzle and subTable tables.
12. Add a 5-pixel outset gray border to the table data cells within the spuzzle table.
13. Set the font size of table header cells within the spuzzle table to 8 pixels and the font color to gray.
14. Set the height of table header cells within the table body row group of the spuzzle table to 40 pixels.

15. For table data cells within the subTable table, add the following styles: a) set the font size to 20 pixels and the font color to blue; b) set the width and height to 40 pixels and center the cell text both horizontally and vertically; and c) add a 1-pixel solid black border around the cell.

EXPLORE

16. For table data cells nested within the goldBox class of table data cells, display the background image file *gold.jpg* centered within the cell and not tiled. (Hint: Use background position values of 50% for both the horizontal and vertical directions.)
17. For table data cells nested within the greenBox class of data cells, set the background image to the *green.jpg* file, once again centered within the cell without tiling.
18. Add descriptive comments throughout your style sheet to document your work.
19. Save your changes to the file and then reload **sudoku.htm** in your Web browser. Verify that the layout and design of the Sudoku table resemble that shown in Figure 5-54.
20. Submit your completed files to your instructor, in either printed or electronic form, as requested.

Apply your knowledge of CSS and Web tables to create a calendar table for a community civic center.

APPLY

Case Problem 2

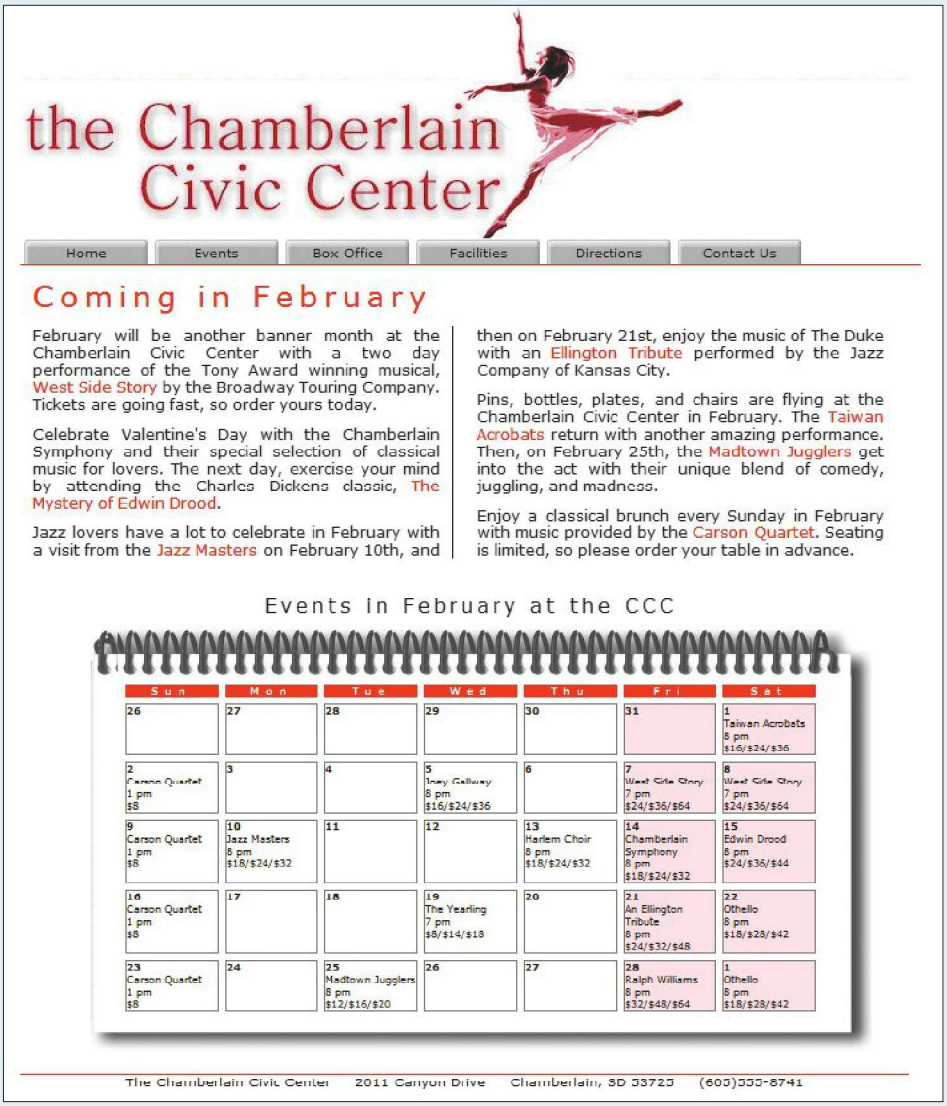
Data Files needed for this Case Problem: bottom.jpg, bottomleft.jpg, bottomright.jpg, caltxt.css, ccc.css, ccc.jpg, febtxt.htm, left.jpg, modernizr-1.5.js, right.jpg, tab.jpg, tabred.jpg, top.jpg, topleft.jpg, topright.jpg

The Chamberlain Civic Center Lewis Kern is an events manager at the Chamberlain Civic Center in Chamberlain, South Dakota. The center is in the process of updating its Web site, and Lewis has asked you to work on the pages detailing events in the upcoming year. He's asked you to create a calendar page for the month of February. Lewis wants the page design to catch the reader's eye, so he suggests that you create a Web table with a background showing a spiral binding. The spiral binding graphic must be flexible enough to accommodate calendars of different sizes, so you'll build the borders by using eight different background images that are placed on the four corners and four sides of the table. The February calendar must list the following events:

- Every Sunday, the Carson Quartet plays at 1:00 p.m. ($8)
- February 1, 8:00 p.m.: Taiwan Acrobats ($16/$24/$36)
- February 5, 8:00 p.m.: Joey Gallway ($16/$24/$36)
- February 7-8, 7:00 p.m.: West Side Story ($24/$36/$64)
- February 10, 8:00 p.m.: Jazz Masters ($18/$24/$32)
- February 13, 8:00 p.m.: Harlem Choir ($18/$24/$32)
- February 14, 8:00 p.m.: Chamberlain Symphony ($18/$24/$32)
- February 15, 8:00 p.m.: Edwin Drood ($24/$36/$44)
- February 19, 7:00 p.m.: The Yearling ($8/$14/$18)
- February 21, 8:00 p.m.: An Ellington Tribute ($24/$32/$48)
- February 22, 8:00 p.m.: Othello ($18/$28/$42)
- February 25, 8:00 p.m.: Madtown Jugglers ($12/$16/$20)
- February 28, 8:00 p.m.: Ralph Williams ($32/$48/$64)
- March 1, 8:00 p.m.: Othello ($18/$28/$42)

Lewis wants the weekend events (Friday and Saturday night) to be displayed with a light red background. A preview of the page you'll create is shown in Figure 5-55.

Figure 5-55 The Chamberlain Civic Center February calendar



Complete the following:

1. In your text editor, open the **caltxt.css** and **febtxt.htm** files from the tutorial.05\case2 folder. Enter ***your name*** and ***the date*** in the comment section of each file. Save the files as **calendar.css** and **feb.htm**, respectively.
2. Go to the **feb.htm** file in your text editor. Create links to the **calendar.css** and **ccc.css** style sheets.
3. Scroll down to the events `section` element. Within the element, insert a table with the class name **calendar**. Add the table caption **Events in February at the CCC** to the calendar.
4. Create a column group for the calendar consisting of two `col` elements. The first `col` element should belong to the weekdays class and span five columns. The second `col` element should belong to the weekends class and span two columns.
5. Create a table header row group consisting of one row of table headings displaying the three-letter abbreviations for the days of the week, starting with *Sun* and ending with *Sat*.
6. Create a table body row group containing the days in the month of February. The row group should contain five rows and seven columns of table data cells. There are no spanning cells in any of the rows or columns.
7. Each table data cell should have the following content:
   - The day of the month should be marked as an `h3` heading (refer to Figure 5-55 for the starting and ending days in the calendar).
   - On the days when there is a CCC event, enter the event information as a definition list with the name of the event marked as a `dt` element, and the time and price of the event each marked with a `dd` element.
8. Save your changes to the file and then go to the **calendar.css** file in your text editor. Create a style rule for the calendar table to: a) create separate borders for the different parts of the table with a 5-pixel space between the borders; b) set the font size to 8 pixels; c) set the top margin to 20 pixels, the bottom margin to 5 pixels, and the left and right margins to `auto;` d) set the padding space to 40 pixels; and e) set the width to 650 pixels.

EXPLORE

9. In the style rule you created in the previous step, add a style that specifies multiple background images for the calendar table in the following order:
   - the *topleft.jpg* image in the top-left corner of the table with no tiling
   - the *topright.jpg* image in the top-right corner with no tiling
   - the *bottomleft.jpg* image in the bottom-left corner with no tiling
   - the *bottomright.jpg* image in the bottom-right corner with no tiling
   - the *top.jpg* image in the top-left corner, tiled only in the horizontal direction
   - the *left.jpg* image in the top-left corner, tiled only in the vertical direction
   - the *right.jpg* image in the top-right corner, tiled only in the vertical direction
   - the *bottom.jpg* image in the bottom-left corner, tiled only in the horizontal direction
10. Create a style rule to center the table caption along the top of the calendar table and do the following: a) set the bottom padding to 10 pixels; b) set the font size to 16 pixels; c) set the kerning to 3 pixels; and d) set the width to 650 pixels.