

1DA1611:A

Advanced Internet Programming

Project nr. 2 Report: 2023-03-02

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Plan:

- Link the stylesheet to the main .html file
- Change definition of the table to tableless in the .html file
- Adjust the styles

Given final task:

2. Redo the previous exercise using a tableless table

1. Link the stylesheet to the main .html file

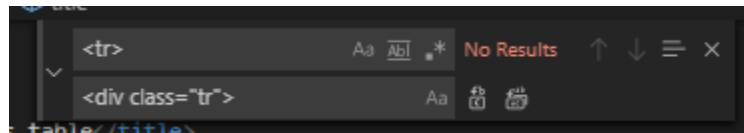
Code is commented for readability

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title>Lab 2: Tableless table</title>
<!-- Link to stylesheet-->
<link href="style.css" rel="stylesheet" media="all" />
</head>
```

Appending the <link> to the main .html file allows us to refer to the stylesheet in a separate .css file.

2. Change definition of the table to tableless in the .html file

This process, if using same class names, is a straightforward task of finding and replacing html table tags with <div> tags. One can do it using the find&replace function in any text editor.



In a similar fashion, one replaces <td> with <div class="td">, <td> with <div class="td"> and closing tags with </div>.

During troubleshooting, I had to sort out indentations and proper location of closing tags, as those are now all </div> and their position is important and improper placement can break the layout.

Here is the table definition:

```
<!-- Table along with the form content-->
<div class="table">
  <form id="myForm">
    <!-- Name -->
    <div class="tr">
      <div class="td">First name:
      </div>
      <div class="td">
        <label for="fname">First name:</label><br>
        <input type="text" id="fname" name="fname">
      </div>
    </div>
    <div class="tr">
      <div class="td">Last name:
      </div>
      <div class="td">
        <label for="lname">Last name:</label><br>
        <input type="text" id="lname" name="lname">
      </div>
    </div>
    <!-- Age ranges as a drop-down list-->
    <div class="tr">
      <div class="td">
        Age:
      </div>
      <div class="td">
        <input list="agelist" id="age" name="age">
        <datalist id="agelist">
          <option value="0-18">
          <option value="18-21">
          <option value="21-30">
          <option value="30-50">
          <option value="50+">
        </datalist>
      </div>
    </div>
    <div class="tr">
      <!-- Sex as radio buttons in the same category (name)-->
      <div class="td">Sex:</div>
      <div class="td">
        <input type="radio" id="male" name="sex" value="Male"><label for="male">Male</label>
        <input type="radio" id="female" name="sex" value="Female"><label for="female">Female</
label>
      </div>
    </div>
    <div class="tr">
      <!-- Hobbies as checkboxes-->
      <div class="td">Hobby:</div>
      <div class="td">
        <input type="checkbox" id="art" name="hobby" value="Art">
        <label for="art">Art</label>
        <input type="checkbox" id="sports" name="hobby" value="Sports">
        <label for="sports">Sports</label>
        <input type="checkbox" id="music" name="hobby" value="Music">
        <label for="music">Music</label>
        <input type="checkbox" id="eng" name="hobby" value="Engineering">
        <label for="eng">Engineering</label>
      </div>
    </div>
    <div class="tr">
      <!-- Submit and cancel buttons at the bottom to call the JS function or reset the form-->
```

```

        <div class="td"><input type="submit" onclick="showpopup()" value="OK" class="submitbutton"></div>
    iv>
        <div class="td"><input type="reset" value="Cancel" class="cancelbutton"></div>
    </div>
</form>
</div>

```

3. Adjust the styles

In the separate .css file, one assigns different key-value pairs to define the look of elements with assigned classes.

The stylesheet looks as follows:

```

body {
    background-color: #ebfff0;
    font-family: Arial;
    font-size: 12px;
}
.table {
    display: table;
    border: 1px solid #085c1f;
}
.table .tr:nth-child(odd) {
    background-color: #deffe7;
}
.table .tr {
    display: table-row;
    border-bottom: 1px solid #29ff62;
}
.table .td {
    display: table-cell;
    padding: 10px;
    border-bottom: 1px solid #085c1f;
}
.table .td:first-child {
    display: table-cell;
    padding: 10px;
    background-color: #b0ffc5;
}
.table .tr:last-child .td {
    border: 0;
}
.submitbutton {
    background-color: #4CAF50;
    border: 1px solid #085c1f;
    color: white;
    padding: 5px 16px;
    text-align: center;
    text-decoration: none;
    display: inline-block;
    font-size: 12px;
}
.cancelbutton {
    background-color: #e7e7e7;
    border: 1px solid #9c9c9c;
    color: black;
    padding: 5px 16px;
    text-align: center;
    text-decoration: none;
    display: inline-block;
    font-size: 12px;
}
.submitbutton:hover {
    background-color: #60d17e;
}

```

```
.cancelbutton:hover {
  background-color: #f0f0f0;
}
```

In this stylesheet, I have defined borders, background colours, font for the table rows, cells, and columns, relative of their position, and made a hover effect for the buttons.

The end result looks like this:

A screenshot of a web browser window showing a form. The browser's address bar displays "Not secure | 10.44.99.99:23880/~309062/index.html". The form is contained within a light green box and has a white background. It consists of several rows, each with a label and an input field. The labels are "First name:", "Last name:", "Age:", "Sex:", and "Hobby:". The input fields are text boxes for the first three, and radio buttons for "Sex" (Male, Female) and checkboxes for "Hobby" (Art, Sports, Music, Engineering). At the bottom of the form are two buttons: "OK" (green) and "Cancel" (grey).

The functionality is unaffected, and everything works as intended:

A screenshot of the same web browser window, but now the form is filled out and a modal dialog box is open. The form fields contain: "First name: Illia", "Last name: Priadko", "Age: 21-30", "Sex: Male" (selected), and "Hobby: Art, Music, Engineering" (checked). The "OK" button is green, and the "Cancel" button is grey. The modal dialog box, titled "10.44.99.99:23880 says", displays the form submission details: "Form submission:", "Name: Illia Priadko", "Age: 21-30", "Sex: Male", and "Hobbies: Art Music Engineering". There is an "OK" button in the bottom right corner of the dialog box.

Testing

Testing was carried out inside of Chrome (or any Chromium-based browser for that matter).

As described above, at first, due to incorrect position of `</div>` tags, the layout broke and all table elements were places in one row. This was corrected by cleaning up the .html file a bit.

Conclusion:

After having completed this project, I got familiar with tableless layouts in CSS, looked at some examples of how it is done, and uploaded my work to the PW web server to be hosted there.