

Lab 10: Table Styling

- 1. Download the lab starter file lab04-starter.zip from D2L. The file contains one starter html file.
- 2. While working on the lab, make sure to:
 - Add author comments to your code, the minimum is to have comments recording your name, lab number, and date.
 - Indent your code so that it's easy to read and debug.
 - Test frequently to eliminate bugs.

Part 1 (HTML Table)

You will be creating a web table showing the reservation of a conference room in an imaginary library.

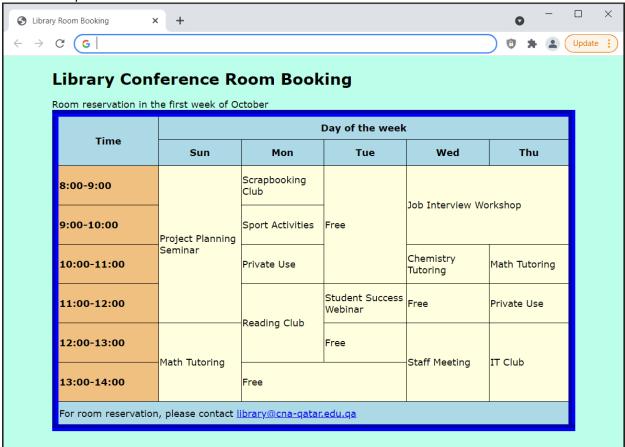
Do not concern yourself with the styling in this part. For now, just focus on creating the table in HTML, you will be given directions on how to style later in part 2. However, to better visualize the table in the web page, you may add temporary borders to the whole table and the cells.

- 1. Open the file room_booking.html in VS Code and Chrome.
- 2. Add HTML code to create the web table as shown in the figure below. The table must come after the header in the HTML file. While creating the table, pay attention to the following:
 - a. Remember to add the table caption.
 - b. Structure your table into row groups. The table must have its own header, body, and footer.
 - c. Pay attention to the merged cells, some cells span multiple rows only, others span multiple columns only. Finally, some cells are the result of horizontal and vertical merging i.e., they span multiple rows and multiple columns at the same time
 - d. The footer contains one row with one cell that spans all columns.
 - e. The email address in the footer cell is a link which when clicked, the computer will attempt to open a new email message in an email client application such as Microsoft Outlook (on Windows), or Mail App (on MAC). To create such a link, you can add an <a> tag with the href attribute specifying that this is an email link by using mailto: followed by the email address. Here is an example:

Contact Sam



Web Development Phase 2



Part 2 (Styling)

Styling the page to look as in the figure is easy. Follow the steps below to guide you:

- 1. Create an external style sheet and link it. Add your style rules in this file.
 - a. Add styles to the page body so that you have a mixed layout (fluid between 800px and 1200px, and fixed outside these limits).
 - b. Center the body in the web page using auto margins, change the font to a sans-serif font, and set the background color.
 - c. Change the font size of the page header to 75%.
 - d. Set the width of the table to 100% of its parent (the page body) and its font size to 90%.
 - e. Since the majority of the cells have a lightyellow background color, it's a good idea to use it as a background color of the whole table. Then, you can set the background color to rows in the table header and the table footer.
 - f. To get the same borders as in the figure, you can modify the table border to have a thickness of 5 pixels, outset style, and a blue color. Cell borders are solid, 1 pixel thick, with black color.
 - g. Set the height of rows in the table body to *60 pixels*, and the height of rows in the table header/footer to *40 pixels*.



Web Development Phase 2

- h. The width of the first column containing time-cells is 20% of the parent. This leaves 80% to all other columns. Since we have 5 more columns for the weekdays, you can set the width of one cell in each of these columns to 16%. You can use classes and class selectors as shown in the lecture to achieve this.
- i. Using classes and class selector, you can also change the background color and align the text of time-cells in the first column.

Submission

- 1. When you finish, show your work to your facilitator.
- 2. Zip your files and submit the zipped file to Google Classroom.
- 3. You may upload your unzipped file on Github to build your portfolio.