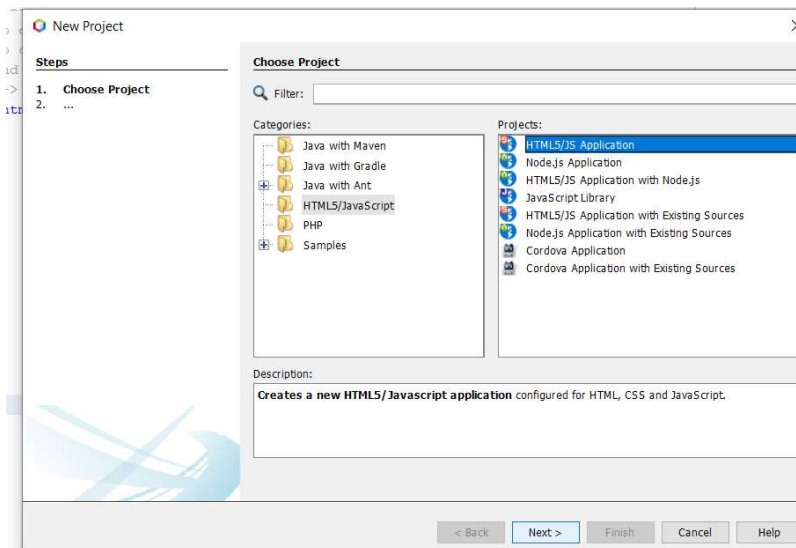


## Introduction

In this assignment, we were to create a web page for the address book application. Some of the elements to be addressed included listing, adding, modifying, and deleting addresses. There was no “code-behind” to the assignment, the focus was on creating HTML pages and elements and styling the elements with Cascading Style Sheets (CSS). Hard-coded mock data was added so we had something to look at.

## Solution design

In order to most efficiently tackle this, I think the best way is to start the project with an HTML5 focus. Going into NetBeans, there is a template for HTML5/JS application and I selected that as shown below:



This template starts you out with some framework including an index.html page.

I began by working on the HTML on index.html, laying out a table that would be used to display address and person data. I added <table>, <th> header, <tr> row and <td> cell tags, and then began adding address data. In order to do the “edit” and “delete” icons for each row, I needed to go out and get some images. So, after a brief web search I found suitable icons and also grabbed a bit of clip art to make my site look better. I put all the images into an “images” folder at the website root.

Next, I created a Cascading Style Sheet and linked to it from my index.html page:

```
<link rel="stylesheet" href="css/AddressBookCSS.css">
```

At this point I had a functional page but the site was very bland, everything just white and left-justified.

With the stylesheet in place, I began adding some styling elements to make it look better. Here is a screenshot of the stylesheet when completed:

```
body
{
    background-color: tan;
    border: 4px solid brown;
    padding: 10px 10px 10px 10px;
    font-family: sans-serif;
    margin-left: 20%;
    margin-right: 20%;
    border-radius: 10px
}

th
{
    background-color: brown;
    color: white
}

tr
{
    background-color: white;
    border-bottom: black;
    height: 40px
}

.center{
    margin-left: auto;
    margin-right: auto;
}

h1, div
{
    text-align: center
}
```

```

.add{
    background-color:brown;
    color: white;
    height:40px;
    width: 120px
}

.entry{

    height: 24px;
    width: 240px

}

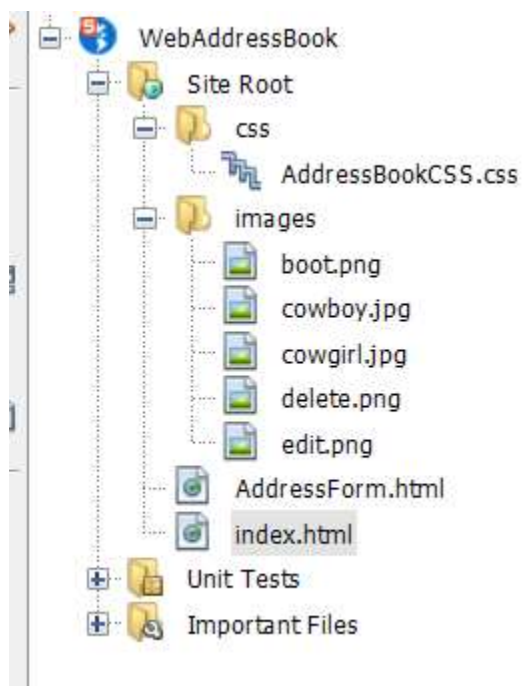
.label{
    font-weight: bold;
    color: brown;

}

```

In addition to the index.html page I also added an AddressForm.html for new address entries.

When I finally had everything in place, here is the site structure in NetBeans:



I set up chrome as the default browser for NetBeans, and this is what the site looks like when it is running:

## My Pardners








First Name	Last Name	Address	Edit	Delete
George	Jones	321 Western Ave. Shiprock, NM 12345		
Willie	Nelson	123 Earp St. Dodge City, KS 12345		
Dolly	Parton	444 Country Ave. Branson, MO 12345		
Johnny	Cash	111 Cowboy Ln. Tulsa, OK 12345		
Tammy	Wynette	123 Country St. Cheyenne, WY 12345		

Add Pardner

It actually looks really good! Referring back to the style sheet, you can see the background-color = tan, the brown border, the border radius, the <th> and <td> styling, centering, and many other style elements I added. You can also see the “edit” and “delete” icons as well as some the clip art. I made the Add Pardner button pop open a separate page, and applied the same style sheet to that page as well, which really does a nice job of demonstrating the power of CSS. A single CSS sheet can provide cohesive styling to an entire web site, even if there are dozens of pages:

## Add A New Pard!

<b>First Name</b>	<input type="text" value="Kenny"/>	<b>Last Name</b>	<input type="text" value="Rogers"/>
<b>Email</b>	<input type="text" value="kenny@kenny.com"/>	<b>Phone</b>	<input type="text" value="322-333-2323"/>
<b>Address</b>	<input type="text" value="1 Gambler street"/>	<b>City</b>	<input type="text" value="Dallas"/>
<b>State</b>	<input type="text" value="TX"/>	<b>ZIP</b>	<input type="text" value="12345"/>

Yup! Add 'em!

I also added a HTML5 *required* attribute to the first and last name inputs to see how that works and it works perfectly:

<b>First Name</b>	<input type="text"/>
<b>Email</b>	<input type="text" value="kenr"/> <div style="position: relative; top: -20px; left: 50px;">  Please fill out this field.         </div>

### Conclusions

I really appreciate this assignment! I've been doing software development and web application development for years, but always in a big industrial setting where:

- a) No one cares how pretty it is so they don't want you to spend a ton of time on styling, or

- b) There is a professional web design group that does the styling for you, and you just have to make it work correctly while they handle the looks.

Historically, I have found that CSS is treated almost like something that everyone just knows, but no one ever spends the time to properly learn it. I thought the assignment was fun and the reading was really good on this. And it is super important: there will inevitably be a time when something on the page styling needs to be changed (like the width of an input or a table layout), and knowing how this works is very important to be able to go in and confidently re-style page elements.