

## Final Notes

If the height of a row seems to change when you switch from *Design* view to Run mode, drag the bottom of the row with the mouse. This causes a specific row height to be encoded in the `Style` property of each cell in the row.

Start with more columns and rows than you think you need. It's much easier to delete an existing column than to insert a new one without messing up the existing table alignment.

In *Design* view, avoid pressing `[Enter]` as the last action while editing a cell. Doing so inserts a paragraph tag which is difficult to remove. A paragraph tag can be removed by editing the HTML directly, and removing the `<P>` and `</P>` tags from the cells. In HTML, a table cell is defined by the `<TD>` and `</TD>` tags.

If you're an expert, go ahead and edit the HTML in your forms. However, be careful, because it's easy to introduce errors. If Visual Studio is unable to understand your HTML, it will refuse to load some or all of the controls on your Web form.

In Tutorial 11-3, you write a program that allows users to sign up for a *Kayak Tour*.

## Tutorial 11-3: Signing up for a *Kayak Tour*

In this tutorial, you will write a program that lets the user sign up for kayak tours in Key Largo, Florida. You will use `DropDownList`, `CheckBoxList`, `ListBox`, and `Button` controls. You will use an HTML table to align the text and controls. You will write short event handlers for the buttons. A sample of the program when running is shown in Figure 11-36 (only the internal area of the browser window is shown).

**Figure 11-36** Signing up for a *Kayak Tour*

**Sign up for a Kayak Tour**

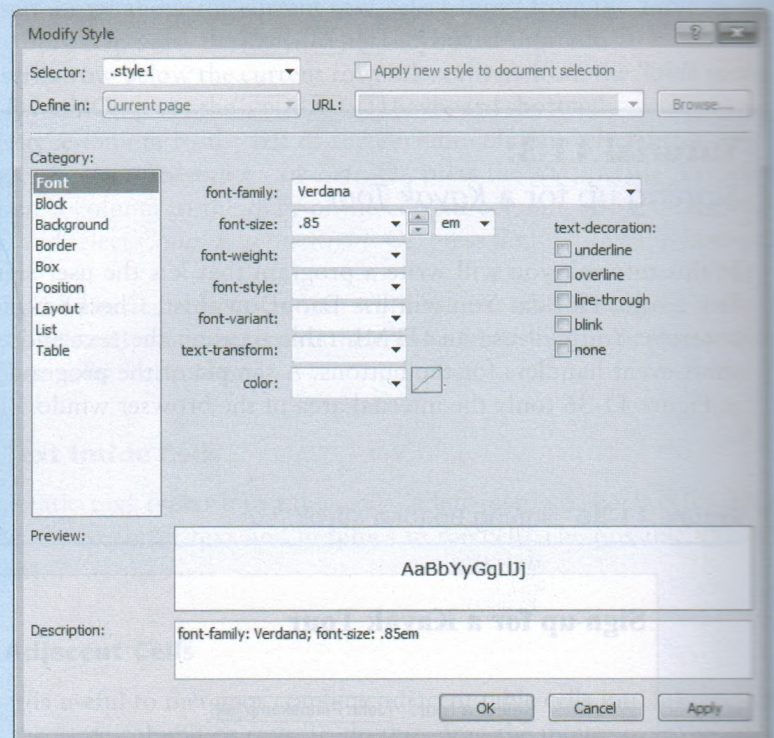
Select a tour:

Optional Equipment	Select Kayak	Summary
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Expert paddle	Owner supplied	Tour = John Pennekamp
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mask & snorkel	Solo touring	Kayak = Solo touring
<input type="checkbox"/> Compass	Tandem touring	Expert paddle
	Solo recreational	Mask & snorkel
	Tandem recreational	

**Step 1:** Create a new empty Web site named *Kayak Tour*. Add a Web form named *Default.aspx* to the project. Click the *Design* tab at the bottom of the *Default.aspx* editor window to make sure you are in *Design* view of the form.

- Step 2:** Select *DOCUMENT* in the *Properties* window and set its *Title* property to *Kayak Tour*.
- Step 3:** Type *Sign up for a Kayak Tour* in the first line of the Web page and set its *format* to *Heading 2*. Press **[Enter]** at the end of the line.
- Step 4:** Select *Insert Table* from the *Table* menu and set the size to 6 rows and 5 columns. Click the **OK** button to insert the table.
- Step 5:** Select the entire table (choose *Select/Table* from the *Table* menu) and modify its *Style* property. In the *Modify Style* dialog box, shown in Figure 11-37, experiment with various fonts and colors. For our sample, we select *Verdana* from the font-family dropdown list, and set the font-size attribute to *.85 em*. Click **OK** to close the *Modify Style* dialog box.

**Figure 11-37** Modifying the Style properties for the HTML table



- Step 6:** Insert static text and set cell alignments, as shown in Figure 11-38.
- Step 7:** Using the same figure as a reference, insert a *CheckBoxList* control in row 2, column 1. Set its *ID* property to *chkEquipment*.
- Step 8:** Insert a *DropDownList* in row 1, column 3, and set its *ID* property to *ddlBoat*.
- Step 9:** Insert a *ListBox* in row 4, column 3, and set its *ID* property to *lstKayak*.
- Step 10:** Insert a *ListBox* in row 4, column 5, and set its *ID* property to *lstSummary*.
- Step 11:** Select all the cells in Row 5 with the mouse. Then select *Modify* from the *Table* menu, and then select *Merge Cells*. This will cause all cells in row 5 to be merged into a single cell.

**Figure 11-38** The Web form, in Design view

- Step 12:** Insert a Label control in Row 5 and name it `lblMessage`. Clear its Text property, and set its ForeColor property to red. (This label will be used to display error messages.)
- Step 13:** Insert a Button control in row 6, column 1, and set its ID property to `btnConfirm`. Set the button's Text property to *Confirm*.
- Step 14:** Insert a Button control in row 6, column 3, and set its ID property to `btnCancel`. Set the button's Text property to *Cancel*.
- Step 15:** This is a good time to adjust the column widths so they look approximately like those shown in Figure 11-38. Don't try to be too precise, because the column widths will change when you run the program.
- Step 16:** Insert the following items in `ddlTour`: (*select*), *Key Largo*, *John Pennekamp*, *Flamingo Park*. We made the first entry (*select*) so we can tell when the user has not yet selected a tour.
- Step 17:** Insert items in `chkEquipment` and `lstKayak` according to the values displayed in Figure 11-38.
- Step 18:** Double-click the *Confirm* button and insert the following code in its Click event handler. The lines you must add are marked in bold. Read the comment lines carefully to understand the code following the comments:

```
Protected Sub btnConfirm_Click(...) Handles btnConfirm.Click
    ' This procedure creates a list containing the tour name,
    ' kayak type, and optional equipment. It adds the list to
    ' the lstSummary ListBox.

    ' Clear the lstSummary ListBox and message label.
lstSummary.Items.Clear()
lblMessage.Text = String.Empty

    ' If the user selects a tour from the
    ' DropDownList control, add the tour name to the
    ' summary ListBox. But if an item was not selected,
    ' display an error message.
If ddlTour.SelectedIndex = 0 Then
    lblMessage.Text = "Please select a tour"
    Return
Else
    lstSummary.Items.Add("Tour = " & ddlTour.Text)
End If
```

```

' If the user selects a kayak type from the ListBox,
' add the kayak type to the summary. But if a kayak
' was not selected, display an error message.
If lstKayak.SelectedIndex = -1 Then
    lblMessage.Text = "Please select a kayak type"
    Return
Else
    lstSummary.Items.Add("Kayak = " &
        lstKayak.SelectedItem.ToString())
End If
' Loop through the items in the Optional Equipment
' CheckBoxList control. For each selected item, add
' its description to the summary ListBox.
For Each item As ListItem In chkEquipment.Items
    If item.Selected Then
        lstSummary.Items.Add(item.Text)
    End If
Next
End Sub

```

**Step 19:** In the *Design* window, double-click the *Cancel* button and insert the following code, shown in bold, in its Click event handler:

```

Protected Sub btnCancel_Click(...) Handles btnCancel.Click
    ddlTour.SelectedIndex = 0
    lstKayak.SelectedIndex = -1
    lblMessage.Text = String.Empty

    ' Clear the CheckBoxList
    Dim item As ListItem
    For Each item In chkEquipment.Items
        item.Selected = False
    Next

    lstSummary.Items.Clear()
End Sub

```

**Step 20:** Save and run the application. Make several selections and compare your form's appearance to Figure 11-36, shown earlier. You can return to *Design* view, adjust the table column widths by dragging the borders, and rerun the program. After selecting a tour, click the *Cancel* button and verify that all selections are cleared.

**Step 21:** When you're done, close the project.

## Checkpoint

- 11.18 How do you merge several cells into a single table cell?
- 11.19 How do you select a column in a table?
- 11.20 How do you change a column width?
- 11.21 How do you set the default font for all cells in a table?
- 11.22 Which property of a CheckBoxList control contains the individual list items?

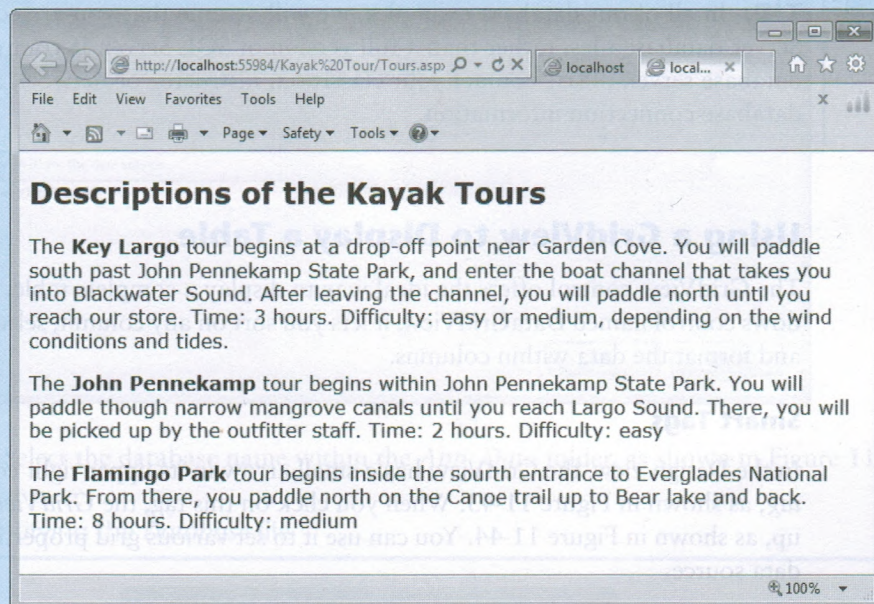
## Tutorial 11-4:

### Adding a description form to the *Kayak Tour* application

In this tutorial, you will extend the *Kayak Tour* program you created in Tutorial 11-3. You will add a Web form that describes the different kayak tours and use a HyperLink control to navigate to the form.

- Step 1:** Open the *Kayak\_Tour* project folder you created in Tutorial 11-3.
- Step 2:** Add a new Web form named *Tours.aspx*. Set the form's Title property to *Kayak Tour Descriptions*. Type the text shown in Figure 11-42, shortening it if necessary. We used a Verdana font.
- Step 3:** In the *Default.aspx* form, add a HyperLink control to the cell in row 1, column 5. Set its Text property to *Tour descriptions*. Set its NavigateURL property to *Tours.aspx*. Set its Target property to *\_blank*, which will cause the new form to be displayed in a separate browser window.

**Figure 11-42** The *Kayak Tour* description Web form



- Step 4:** Save and run the program. Click the *Tour Descriptions* link, and verify that the *Kayak Tour Descriptions* window opens in a separate browser window. (The user can glance at the descriptions while filling in the *Kayak Tour* form.)
- Step 5:** Close both browser windows to end the application.



## Checkpoint

- 11.23 Which menu command adds a new Web form to a project?
- 11.24 How can a HyperLink control be used to navigate between Web pages?
- 11.25 How do you convert a block of static text to a hyperlink?
- 11.26 Which method in the Response object navigates to a different Web page?