**Exercise 1**

**Creating Web page with Style sheet**

**SET UP**

Use the CSS.html file in “CSS\_Practical\_Work” folder for this topic. Open the CSS.html file with text editor and browser.

1. Add the following in body tag

<body **Style=” font-family: Arial, Verdana, sans-serif; background-color: rgb(185,179,175)”**>

1. Add the following in h1 and h2 tags.

< h1 **style=” color: #ee3e80;”**>

< h2 **style=” color: #ee3e80;”**>

1. Add the following in the P tag.

< p **style=” color: #665544;”**>

1. Save the file, and then refresh the browser to see the effect.

**Exercise 2**

**Creating Web page with internal Cascade Style sheet**

**SET UP**

Use the Internal\_CSS.html file in “CSS\_Practical\_Work” folder for this topic. Open the Internal\_CSS.html file with text editor and browser.

1. Add the following inside a < head> </head> tag

**<style type="text/css">**

**body {**

**font-family: Arial;**

**background-color: rgb(185,179,123);**

**}**

**h1, h2{**

**color: #ee3e80;**

**}**

**</style>**

1. Save the file, and then refresh the browser to see the effect.

**Exercise 3**

**Creating Web page with External Cascade Style sheet**

**SET UP**

Use the External\_CSS.html file in “CSS\_Practical\_Work” folder for this topic. Open the External \_CSS.html file with text editor and browser.

1. Create file with “Externalcss.css” file name.
2. Add the following code in the created file.

**body {**

**font-family: Arial;**

**background-color: rgb(185,179,123);**

**}**

**h1, h2{**

**color: #ee3e80;**

**}**

1. Save the file.
2. Add the following in the External\_CSS.html file in the <head> </head> section

<head>

**<link href=" Externalcss.css " type="text/css" rel="stylesheet" />**

</head>

1. Save the file, and then refresh the browser to see the effect.

**Exercise 4**

**Cascade Style sheet Order**

**SET UP**

Use the CSS\_order.html file in “CSS\_Practical\_Work” folder for this topic. Open the CSS\_order.html file with text editor and browser.

1. Create file with “Cssorder.css” file name.
2. Add the following code in the created file.

**body {**

**font-family: Arial;**

**background-color: gray;**

**}**

**h1, h2{**

**color: #aa5580;**

**}**

1. Save the file.
2. Add the following in the CSS\_Order.html file in the <head> </head> section

<head>

**<style>**

**body {**

**font-family: Arial;**

**background-color: orange;**

**}**

**h1, h2{**

**color: #ee3e90;**

**}**

**</style>**

**<link href=" cssorder.css " type="text/css" rel="stylesheet" />**

</head>

1. Save the file, and then refresh the browser to see the effect.
2. Change the position of the link as shown below and check the effect on the browser.

<head>

<style>

**<link href=" cssorder.css " type="text/css" rel="stylesheet" />**

body {

font-family: Arial;

background-color: orange;

}

h1, h2{

color: #ee3e90;

}

</style>

</head>

**Exercise 5**

**Creating Styles for Nested Tags**

**SET UP**

Use the Nested.html file in “CSS\_Practical\_Work” folder for this topic. Open the Nested.html file with text editor and browser

1. Examine the i Nested.html file in browser.

Notice that the first-level bullet characters are discs, the second-level bullet characters are circles, and the third-level bullet characters are squares.

1. In text editor, in the <style> section, create a style rule specifying that first-level unordered lists have a square bullet character.

**<style>**

**hr { color: green; background-color: green; height: 3px; }**

**ul { list-style-type: square }**

**</style>**

1. Create a style rule specifying that second-level unordered lists have a disc bullet character

**<style >**

hr { color: green; background-color: green; height: 3px; }

ul { list-style-type: square }

**ul ul { list-style-type: disc }**

</style>

1. Create a style rule specifying that third-level unordered lists have a circle bullet character.

<style>

hr { color: green; background-color: green; height: 3px; }

ul { list-style-type: square }

ul ul { list-style-type: disc }

**ul ul ul { list-style-type: circle }**

</style>

1. Save the file, and then refresh the browser window. The bullet characters change.

**Exercise 6**

**Creating Classes and IDs for Applying Styles**

**SET UP**

Use the bestsellers.htm file in the practice folder for this topic. Open the bestsellers file in text editor and browser.

1. Apply a class named appleton to all the Appleton Acres items.

<ol>

<li>Sampson & Company All-Natural Pesticide</li>

<li>Vickers and Vickers Fertilizer Sticks</li>

<li class=”appleton”>Appleton Acres Big Sack of Bulbs, Tulips</li>

<li>Jackson and Perkins Climbing Rosebushes</li>

<li>Easton Create-Your-Own Paving Stones Kit</li>

<li class=”appleton”>Appleton Acres Big Sack of Bulbs, Daffodils</li>

<li class=”appleton”>Appleton Acres Big Sack of Bulbs, Hyacinths</li>

<li class=”appleton”>Appleton Acres Big Sack of Bulbs, Crocuses</li>

<li>Hawthorne Hills Hosta, 3-Pack</li>

<li>Sampson & Company All-Natural Herbicide</li>

<ol>

1. Apply a class named sampson to the Sampson & Company items

<ol>

<li class=”Sampson”> Sampson & Company All-Natural Pesticide</li>

<li> Vickers and Vickers Fertilizer Sticks</li>

<li> Appleton Acres Big Sack of Bulbs, Tulips</li>

<li> Jackson and Perkins Climbing Rosebushes</li>

<li> Easton Create-Your-Own Paving Stones Kit</li>

<li> Appleton Acres Big Sack of Bulbs, Daffodils</li>

<li> Appleton Acres Big Sack of Bulbs, Hyacinths</li>

<li> Appleton Acres Big Sack of Bulbs, Crocuses</li>

<li> Hawthorne Hills Hosta, 3-Pack</li>

<li class=”Sampson”> Sampson & Company All-Natural Herbicide</li>

<ol>

1. In the <style> area, create a style rule that makes items in the appleton class green

<style>

hr {color: green; background-color: green; height: 3}

.appleton {color: green}

</style>

1. In the <style > area, create a style rule that makes items in the sampson class blue

<style>

hr {color: green; background-color: green; height: 3}

.appleton {color: green}

.sampson {color: blue}

</style>

1. Save the file, and then refresh the Internet Explorer display. Items 1 and 10 are blue, and items 3, 6, 7, and 8 are green.

Exercise 7

**Applying Styles to Hyperlinks**

**SET UP**

Use the *foliage.htm*, *glossary.htm*, *Link.htm*, and *spray.htm* files in the practice folder for this topic.Open the *link* file in text editor and browser.

1. **In** Browser, click the **Diagnosing Foliage Problems** hyperlink, and then click **Back** to return to the referring page. Different colors identify visited and unvisited links.
2. In text editor, in the *<style>* area, add these rules:

**a:link {color: blue}**

**a:visited {color: green}**

**a:hover {color: lime}**

**a:active {color: red}**

1. Save the file, and then refresh the browser display.
2. Position the mouse pointer over each hyperlink.

Notice that hyperlink text is lime green when you position the mouse pointer over it.

1. Click the hyperlink **Glossary of Terms**.

Notice that the hyperlink text color changes to red immediately before the Glossary page loads. The Glossary page loads in its own separate window.

1. Click the hyperlink **HTML Version**, and then click **Back**.

Notice that HTML Version is now red (active), but Glossary of Terms is green (visited).

Exercise 8

**Specifying Background and Foreground Color**

**SET UP**

Use the color.html file in the practice folder for this topic. Open the color.html file in text editor and browser.

1. In a text editor add the following in the head section.

**<style type="text/css">**

**body {**

**background-color: rgb(200,200,200);**

**color: white;**

**padding: 20px;**

**font-family: Arial, Verdana, sans-serif;}**

**h1 {**

**background-color: DarkCyan;**

**padding: inherit;}**

**h2 {**

**background-color: #ee3e80;**

**padding: inherit;}**

**p {**

**background-color: white;**

**color: rgb(100,100,90);**

**padding: inherit;}**

**</style**

1. Save the file, and then refresh the browser display.
2. In a text editor add additional properties of each element in the style section.

<style type="text/css">

body {

background-color: rgb(200,200,200);

color: white;

padding: 20px;

font-family: Arial, Verdana, sans-serif;}

h1 {

background-color: DarkCyan;

padding: inherit;

**color: Red**;}

h2 {

background-color: #ee3e80;

padding: inherit;

**color: #00000;** }

p {

background-color: white;

**color: rgb(100,100,90);**

padding: inherit;}

</style

1. Save the file, and then refresh the browser display.
2. Add the following HTML Element before the </body> tag

**<h1>pH Scale</h1>**

**<p class="fourteen">14.0 VERY ALKALINE</p>**

**<p class="thirteen">13.0</p>**

**<p class="twelve">12.0</p>**

**<p class="eleven">11.0</p>**

**<p class="ten">10.0</p>**

**<p class="nine">9.0</p>**

**<p class="eight">8.0</p>**

**<p class="seven">7.0 NEUTRAL</p>**

**<p class="six">6.0</p>**

**<p class="five">5.0</p>**

**<p class="four">4.0</p>**

**<p class="three">3.0</p>**

**<p class="two">2.0</p>**

**<p class="one">1.0</p>**

**<p class="zero">0.0 VERY ACID</p>**

1. Add the following change on the style section

<style type="text/css">

body {

background-color: **silver;**

color: white;

padding: 20px;

font-family: Arial, Verdana, sans-serif;}

h1 {

**background-color: #ffffff;**

**background-color: hsla(0,100%,100%,0.5);**

**color: #64645A;**

**padding: inherit;**}

h2 {

background-color: #ee3e80;

padding: inherit;

color: #000000; }

p {

background-color: white;

color: rgb(100,100,90);

padding: inherit;

**padding: 5px;**

**margin: 0px;**}

**p.zero {**

**background-color: rgb(238,62,128);}**

**p.one {**

**background-color: rgb(244,90,139);}**

**p.two {**

**background-color: rgb(243,106,152);}**

**p.three {**

**background-color: rgb(244,123,166);}**

**p.four {**

**background-color: rgb(245,140,178);}**

**p.five {**

**background-color: rgb(246,159,192);}**

**p.six {**

**background-color: rgb(245,176,204);}**

**p.seven {**

**background-color: rgb(0,187,136);}**

**p.eight {**

**background-color: rgb(140,202,242);}**

**p.nine {**

**background-color: rgb(114,193,240);}**

**p.ten {**

**background-color: rgb(84,182,237);}**

**p.eleven {**

**background-color: rgb(48,170,233);}**

**p.twelve {**

**background-color: rgb(0,160,230);}**

**p.thirteen {**

**background-color: rgb(0,149,226);}**

**p.fourteen {**

**background-color: rgb(0,136,221);}**

</style

1. Save the file, and then refresh the browser display.

Exercise 9

**Specifying a Font Family, Font face, and other font properties**

**SET UP**

Use the *font.html* files in the practice folder for this topic. Open the font.htmlstyle sheet file in text editor and browser.

1. To add a font family in your page, add the following code in the head section

**<style type="text/css">**

**body {**

**font-family: Georgia, Times, serif;}**

**h1, h2 {**

**font-family: Arial, Verdana, sans-serif;}**

**.credits {**

**font-family: "Courier New", Courier, monospace;}**

**</style>**

1. Save the file, and then refresh the browser display.
2. Change the style as below, to change to font size

<style type="text/css">

body {

font-family: Georgia, Times, serif;

**font-size: 12px;**}

h1, h2 {

font-family: Arial, Verdana, sans-serif;

**font-size: 200%;**}

**h2 {**

**font-size: 1.3em;}**

.credits {

font-family: "Courier New", Courier, monospace;}

</style>

1. To add additional font from other source we use @font-face, add the following code

<style type="text/css">

body {

font-family: Georgia, Times, serif;

font-size: 12px;}

h1, h2 {

font-family: Arial, Verdana, sans-serif;

font-size: 200%;}

h2 {

font-size: 1.3em;}

.credits {

font-family: "Courier New", Courier, monospace;}

**@font-face { font-family: 'ChunkFiveRegular'; src: url('fonts/chunkfive.eot'); src: url('fonts/chunkfive.eot?#iefix') format('embedded-opentype'), url('fonts/chunkfive.woff') format('woff'), url('fonts/chunkfive.ttf') format('truetype'), url('fonts/chunkfive.svg#ChunkFiveRegular') format('svg');}**

**h1, h2 { font-family: ChunkFiveRegular, Georgia, serif;}**

</style>

1. To change the font weight, we use font-weight, add the following in the .credits class

.credits {

**font-weight: bold;}**

1. Font style, add the bold part in the .credits class.

.credits {

font-weight: bold;

**font-style: italic;}**

1. Text Transform**,** add the following

**h1 { text-transform: uppercase;} h2 { text-transform: lowercase;}** .credits { **text-transform: capitalize;**}

1. Text Decoration, add the following

.credits { **text-decoration: underline**;} **a { text-decoration: none;}**

1. Line height, add the following to give line in paragraph

**p {** **line-height: 2.0em;}**

1. Letter and Word spacing, add the following in the font.html code in the style section

h1, h2 { **text-transform: uppercase; letter-spacing: 0.2em;**} .credits { **font-weight: bold; word-spacing: 1em;**}

1. Text Align, add the following to use text align

h1 { **text-align: left;**} p { **text-align: justify;**} .credits { **text-align: right;**}

1. Vertical align, to see the vertical align add the following code immediately before the </body> and in the style section.

**<h1>Briard Life Stages</h1>**

**<p><img src="images/six-months.gif" width="50" height="50" alt="Six months" id="six-months" /> Six months</p>**

**<p><img src="images/one-year.gif" width="50" height="50" alt="One year" id="one-year" /> One year</p>**

**<p><img src="images/two-years.gif" width="50" height="50" alt="Two years" id="two-years" /> Two years</p>**

<style type="text/css">

**#six-months {**

**vertical-align: text-top;}**

**#one-year {**

**vertical-align: baseline;}**

**#two-years {**

**vertical-align: text-bottom;}**

</style>

1. Text indent,

h1 {

**background-image: url("images/logo.gif");**

**background-repeat: no-repeat;**

**text-indent: -9999px;**

**width: 165px;**

**height: 100px;**}

.credits { **text-indent: 20px;**}

1. Save and see the effect