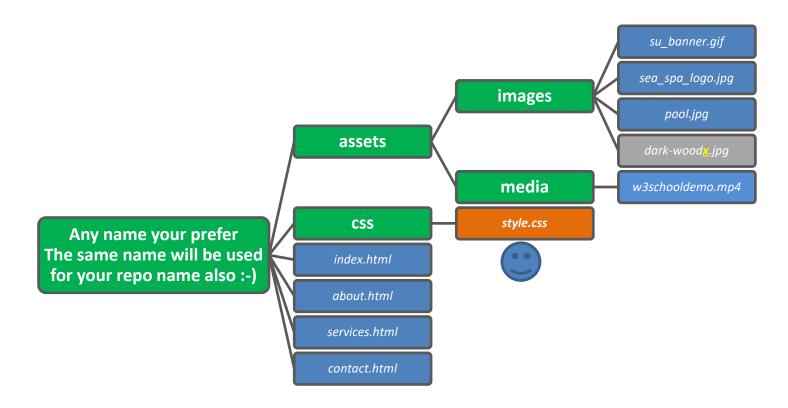


Important Notes:

- This lab must be done individually. Do not share your work with others, it's not a group lab-work
- The lab should be **submitted (online GitHub Account) before the due date** in order not to lose marks (*Please inform me if you have any issue in accessing your Github*)
- Follow the exact naming rules for all your lab-work files as explained in the instructions and shown in the diagram
- At the end of this task, you should have a folder with any name to reflect your lab work Example: "html-css-lab" or any other descriptive name you prefer
- Submit
 - The link to your GitHub Repo that contains all the files/folders of this lab
 - You can name the repo/lab-work with any name you prefer
 - Make sure to make one repo folder that contains all the lab files plus the other folders
 - The repo MUST contain a README file that contains link to the website live demo, you can make the hyperlink text to be "Live demo" for example, and when it's clicked it should open the live demo by using GitHub pages
 - Hint: Refer to my PDF file and GitHub lecture for the live demo

(5 Marks)

Lab-Work Folder Structure:





Lab-work Contents:

This Lab-work will be a demonstration of your skills in using CSS2 and CSS3 to style the entire website (all the 4 pages) that you have created in the HTML previous task/lab.

IMPORTANT HINT:

Make sure to validate all your HTML pages by using the Free Online Tool before answering this lab questions: **Link:** https://validator.w3.org/

Lab-work Instructions:

- 1. All the lab-work files and subfolders must be inside a root folder for example: CSS-Lab-work
- 2. Modify the website folder structure to look exactly like the diagram in the first page. Notice that
 - The folders have green colours with large and bold fonts
 - The files names (with their extensions) are in blue boxes with a smaller font size and italic style
 - The four HTML files are placed directly inside the lab-work root folder (CSS-Lab-work)
 - The two folders "css and assets" are also directly inside the lab-work root folder
 - Inside the folder "css" you will create the external .css file [External CSS]
 - Folder "assets" has two subfolders "images and media"
 - Folder "media" has only one video file of type mp4
 - Folder "images" contains only all the images files that you will use in your lab-work
- 3. The lab-work folder in the online module folder contains 7 different backgrounds, you need to PICK ONLY ONE AND ANY ONE of them that is similar to your website colour theme and make sure to DELETE THE UNUSED ONES. If you want/like, you can use your photo editor to modify the color of any background image to fit your website theme
- 4. Don't use the colour names like "red" or "blue" in CSS, use Hex, RGB, RGBa, HSL, or HSLa values instead. For more ideas about the colours and themes, you can use:
 - a. Adobe Color CC: color.adobe.com
 - b. W3Schools Colors Picker: https://www.w3schools.com/colors/colors picker.asp
- 5. The website **colour themes should be selected professionally** to look elegant and harmonized. Make sure to have **good contrast** between the foreground and the background colors even if you have the freedom to chose any colours you like
- 6. Marks will be deducted for many unnecessary, duplicated or unused rules you add to your CSS file
- 7. Before answering (styling) any element/selector, you need to write a short comment that shows:
 - a. The Question Number
 - b. The Question Instructions (like what you want to do or what you want to style)

You can write simple and short comments based on your choice or you can also place the same question from the lab-work document into your CSS comment for each individual question, please refer to the first example in the section "External CSS File (style.css)" for more clarification

(25 Marks)



Initial Steps (Before Styling):

- 1. Download the lab-work files from the online module folder.
 - **Hint:** It's strongly recommended to create another copy from the downloaded lab-work folder and change its name (the copied folder) to be **HTML-Lab-work.** In such case you will have two folders:
 - a. The original one that you have downloaded first. It contains the files and the instructions
 - b. The new one that contains the actual website. The one that you will submit to me
- 2. Modify the lab-work folder as explained in step 2 (point 2) in the lab-work instruction section (above). Make sure to delete any unnecessary files or documents (like the pdf file for the lab-work instructions)
- 3. Modify the text inside the footer element of all the four HTML pages by writing your first name and last name instead of First and Last
- 4. Test all the pages to make sure that all the links are working and all the images are displayed properly

External CSS File (style.css):

You will have to create a new **CSS** file **(external)** with the name **"style.css"**, and all the CSS rules must be placed inside it **(NO** internal or inline styles can be used in this lab-work):

THE CSS Rules:

• Example:

Q#) All the elements have margin of 0 from the top, bottom, left, and right (Although it's an example, you still need to write this rule as the first one in your CSS file):

- 1. All the **HTML5** new elements (The new semantic elements) that you have used in your code should be displayed as **block-level** elements (for old browsers that don't support them), so make sure to follow/add the rule for that. (Please check my in-class notes/code)
- 2. The **<body> element** has to be styled with:
 - a. Any **colour** you prefer for the text
 - b. A **background image**, you can use any one from the **7 samples** of **dark-wood_v.jpg**. So, pick the one that reflects the colour of your website.
 - If no one matches your website colour, you can use Photoshop to change its colours
 - If you haven't finished the Photoshop module, you will have no other choice just to pick one of the provided samples
 - Make sure to have only one background image which is the one that is used in your css code
 - c. The font family (face) is at least 3 options of any sans-serif fonts
 - d. Margin 0 for all the four sides (top, bottom, left, right)
- 3. Style the <div> element with class "container" (it's the main division that contains the entire HTML elements inside the body):
 - a. The width value can be 950px→ You can also use max-width: 1300px or any other value (Up to you) but using 950px is better for this lab-work because the width of the banner image
 - b. **5px margin** from **top** and **bottom**
 - c. The div has to be aligned centered based in the browser window (about the left/right margins).

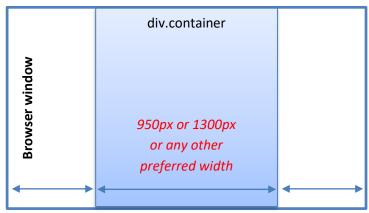
 Using the CSS trick to center a block level element

HTML and CSS Review Part 2 – CSS Lab Work

Advanced Web Programming



d. Apply any background colour that you prefer



- 4. Style any element with class value of "content", in other word target the class named "content":
 - a. The line height (of the text) should be 1.4em
 - b. 10px padding to all the sides
- 5. Style the "header, nav, and footer" elements to share the following:
 - a. Any Dark/Light background colour
 - b. Any Dark/Light foreground colour (normal font colour)
- 6. Style the **unordered list** element <**ul>** which is inside <**nav>** element (styling only a ul child of any nav element):
 - a. 0 margin from all the sides
 - b. **5px padding** from all the sides
- 7. Style the **list items** of the main navigation (**nav**), or inside the nav element:
 - a. To be displayed horizontally (Remember that is a block-level element)
 - b. Adding margin of 40px to the right of each list item
 - c. All the navigation items should be displayed as **Uppercase**
- 8. Add the **4 pseudo** classes effect to the **anchor** tags/elements of the main **navigation list items**, the colour should be changed (Use any colours you like/prefer):
 - a. The **normal** link → :link
 - b. The **visited** link → :visited
 - c. The **hover** link → :hover
 - d. The active link → :active
- 9. Style any **anchor <a>** element:
 - a. Any colour you like
 - b. No underline
- 10. Style the three headings: **h1, h2, and h3**:
 - a. To have margin of 10px for all the sides
 - b. With Uppercase letters
 - c. Different dark/light colour

HTML and CSS Review Part 2 – CSS Lab Work

Advanced Web Programming



- 11. Style the custom **class** named "**img-centre**":
 - a. Centre the image horizontally (Hint: don't forget that is an inline element so you will need to make it block level element first in order to have it to work with margins)
 - b. Having margin of 5px from the top and bottom
 - c. Having padding of 2px to all the sides

NOTE: To answer this question, you need to add attribute/value class= "img-centre" to the img element in the index page only

- 12. Style the <audio> and <video> elements:
 - a. Centre any audio or video element (horizontally)[Don't forget that video/audio are both inline elements]
 - b. With margin of 10px from the top and bottom
- 13. Style any element:
 - a. The width is 800px
 - b. Centre the table horizontally with 10px of margining from the top and bottom sides
 - c. The table border has to be collapsed
- 14. Style both the and element of any table:
 - a. Having a border with any settings you like
 - b. Padding of 2px from the top/bottom and 5px from the left/right
 - c. Any background colour (light/dark)
- 15. Style both the inside any table and the inside the <tfoot>:
 - a. With **Uppercase** letters
 - b. Any background colour (dark/light)
 - c. Any colour (dark/light)
- 16. Style any **dt**> element:
 - a. Make it bold
- 17. Style any **<footer>** element:
 - a. Change the font size to be 80% of the default font size or of the font size of the body
 - b. Align your text to the centre of the table
 - c. Add 1px of padding from the top/bottom and 0 from the right/left
- 18. Style any **<iframe>** element:
 - a. Add margin of 10px for top/bottom
 - b. Centre the iframe horizontally (Hint: don't forget that <iframe> is an inline element so you will need to make it block level element first)
- 19. Style any **<fieldset>** element:
 - a. Add width of 500px
 - b. Add margin of 20px for top/bottom and centre the fieldset horizontally
 - c. Add border with any style you prefer
 - d. Add background colour



- 20. Style any < legend > element:
 - a. Italic font style
 - b. Different front and background colour
 - c. Margin of 0 from the top/bottom and 10px from the left/right
 - d. Padding of 0 from top/bottom and 5px from the left/right
 - e. Give it a rounded border with any size or setting you prefer
- 21. Style the <input> element that has an attribute named "type" with value of "submit":
 - a. Border with any style you like
 - b. Padding of 5px for all the sides
 - c. Any background colour you prefer
 - d. Any colour you prefer
- 22. Style the same **<input>** element that has an **attribute** named "**type**" with value of "**submit**" but with the **pseudo class** for the hover state (when you hover the mouse over the element):
 - a. Change its text colour and its background colour
 - b. Change the mouse pointer to look like a hand (the normal mouse icon for a link):

3 marks for each point, except (2 and 3 are 5 marks for each) (70 Marks)

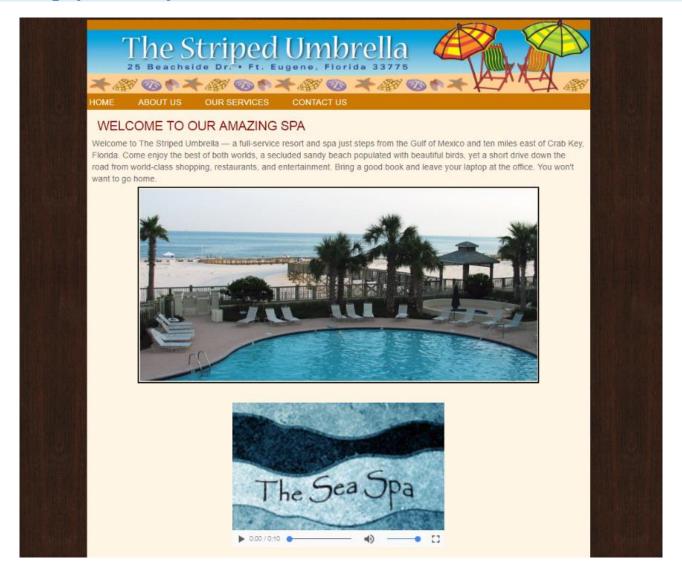
Notes:

- The questions should be answered based on their order starting from the first question moving to the last one
- You can use the following 4 images for each html page just to give you an idea about the final look of the
 website only. You don't have to use the same colour themes! Use your creativity to design your labwork.

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Home Page (index.html):





About Us (about.html):



WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW ABOUT SPA!

A spa is a location where mineral-rich spring water (and sometimes seawater) is used to give medicinal baths. Spa towns or spa resorts (including hot springs resorts) typically offer various health treatments, which are also known as balneotherapy. The belief in the curative powers of mineral waters goes back to prehistoric times. Such practices have been popular worldwide, but are especially widespread in Europe and Japan. Day spas are also quite popular, and offer various personal care treatments.

- 1. Origins of the Term
 - 1. Bathing in Greek and Roman times
 - 2. Bathing in medieval times
 - 3. Bathing in the 18th century
 - 4. Bathing in the 19th and 20th centuries
- 2. Treatments
- 3. Recent Trends
- 4. Types of Treatments

ORIGINS OF THE TERM

The term is derived from the name of the town of Spa, Belgium, whose name is known back from Roman times, when the location was called Aquae Spadanae, sometimes incorrectly connected to the Latin word spargere meaning to scatter, sprinkle or moisten. The word spa itself denotes "fountain". Some experts also suggest that the word "spa" originated from the name of the Belgian town named Spa where a curative natural spring was discovered in the 14th century.

TREATMENTS

A 'body treatment', 'spa treatment', or 'cosmetic treatment' is non-medical procedure to help the health of the body. It is often performed at a resort, destination spa, day spa, beauty salon or school.

RECENT TRENDS

In the modern world spa therapies are linked to various domains including beauty, pampering, indulgence, and health. Spa industry is thought to be growing at a significantly high rate, and most importantly it is observed to embrace wellness as its core business. By the late 1930s more than 2,000 hot- or cold-springs health resorts were operating in the United States.

TYPES OF TREATMENTS

- Day spa, a form of beauty salon.
- · Destination spa, a resort for personal care treatments.
- Spa town, a town visited for the supposed healing properties of the water
- Foot spa

Our Services (services.html):





Contact Us (contact.html):

