CSS – Paint Department – Instructions

In this project, you will follow step-by-step instructions to improve a vibrant, colour-rich web page for a home paint business. It displays information about using colour in a home and colour swatches with varying lightness, saturation, and hue.

The page is almost ready to be published. You'll be making the following colour-related changes:

- Exchange some named colours with hexadecimal colour values.
- Add some semi-transparent overlays to the banner and footer using RGBA.
- Fill in the first colour column of the swatch samples using HSL colours.

1	In **style.css**, find the three CSS rules that use the named color orange. This color is not exactly the right orange to match the paint store brand. Replace orange with the hex color #ff8000. • The first place of orange is the background of the header, under the selector header. • The second location is the text color for the "Color Guide" heading, under the selector #color-guide h2. • The final location is in the button in the footer, under the selector footer .button.

Hint	For instance, the header rule set should now include the following rule:
	
	 ``css
	header {
	  /* Other rules... */
	  background-color: #ff8000;
	}
	``

2	Make the main title text of the h1 element semi-transparent to match the spooky text theme. To do so, set the color property with rgba() to make the text black (0 for red, green, and blue values) with 0.7 alpha value.

Hint	To set the color with these values:
	
	 ``css
	selector {
	  color: rgba(0, 0, 0, 0.7);
	}
	``

3	Give the header's background image a semi-transparent orange overlay to simulate a photographic filter. In the #banner:before selector on line 95, add a background color with the value rgba(255, 128, 0, 0.75).

Hint	The syntax for adding a background color with rgba() looks like this:
	
	 ``css
	selector {
	  background-color: rgba(100, 100, 100, 0.9);
	}
	``

4	Now do the same for the footer, adding a semi-transparent layer on top of the image to soften and darken it.

	Find the selector footer:before and add a background color with same semi-transparent value that you used for the h1 element.

Hint	Use the following value for the background-color:
	
	``
	selector {
	  background-color: rgba(0, 0, 0, 0.7);
	}
	``

5	Soften the subtitles which say "Saturation," "Lightness," and "Hue." Currently, they are the default black. Add a property to the .color .swatches h4 rule to change the text color to the light gray hex value #9b9b9b.
Hint	Use the CSS property color to set the text color.
6	There are three span tags which describe the "base color" for each color section. Each of them falls under a <div> tag with a class specific to the color. Currently, all these base colors are described with hex values. Change these to HSL. For example, the value for color within the rule .reds .base-color is currently #ff002b. Change this to the HSL value hsl(350, 100%, 50%). You can find the base color values for the green and blue sections in the web page text. Update those to their corresponding HSL value as well.
Hint	Following the webpage text, the values should be: Green: HSL (130, 100%, 50%) Blue: HSL (220, 100%, 50%)
7	In each section (red, green, and blue), there are 15 color cells. Each cell has its own rule specifying its color in **style.css**. Notice that at the beginning of each color swatch, the first cell is empty. Find the rule for each of the empty cells and fill in the hsl() value which completes the pattern. For example, the first blank swatch is .reds .lightness .color-1. In each HSL value in this section, notice that the lightness value decreases by 15 percentage points. Following the pattern, fill in the value for the background-value for this cell, hsl(350, 100%, 80%). Use the patterns for each of the other 8 rows and fill in the missing cell for each row. In **style.css**, there is a comment above each empty cell's rule that describes the pattern.
Hint	Remember that the hue value of HSL goes from 0-360.