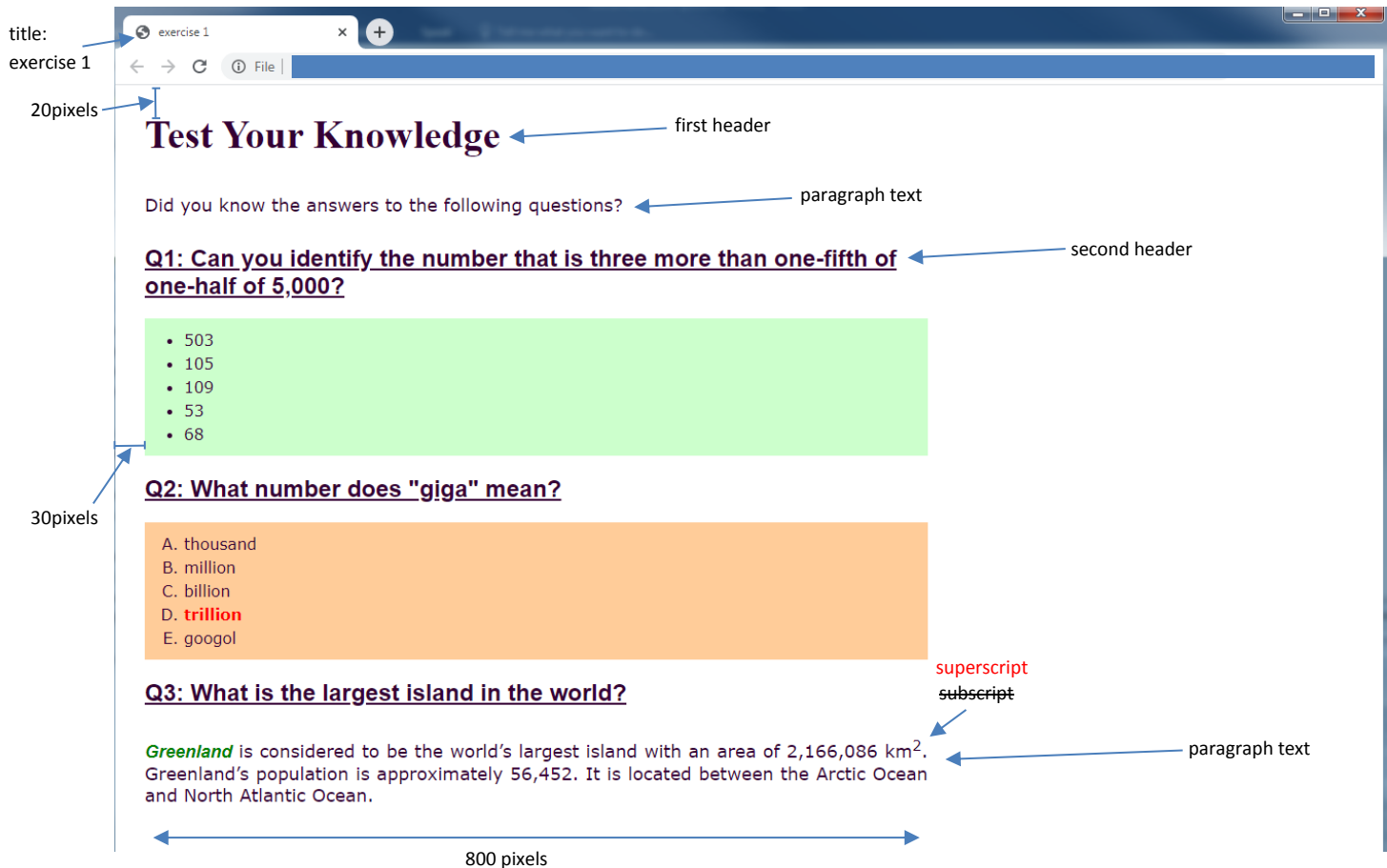


Building a Web Page

Create a web page that uses an **external** cascading style sheet you develop that will be rendered on a browser as shown in the mockups below (*final mockups are in Section F*).



Below are the specifications for building the sample output shown above:

- All elements in the **body** should have a white background with a text color of #330033 and the font Verdana or any serif available on the viewer's computer. The width of the body should be 800 pixels. The body also has the following margins
 - margin-top: 20 pixels
 - margin-bottom: 20 pixels
 - margin-left: 30 pixels
 - margin-right: 15 pixels
- The **first-level headers** are 40px bold serif font. The **second-level headers** are 24px underlined sans serif (use `text-decoration`).
- Paragraph text** should have a top and bottom padding of 10px, `text-align` is set to justify and a font size of 18 pixels.

d) **Ordered lists** should have a background color of #FFCC99 and **unordered lists** should have a background color of #CCFFCC. The line height (spacing between lines) should be 150%. The upper and lower padding both should be 10pixels.

- **For ordered list:** the `list-style` should be set to uppercase letters (e.g. A, B, C, etc.)

e) **Links** are used to represent the correct answers for the questions that have lists. The answer to question 1 is **503** while the answer to question 2 is **trillion**. When the user moves the mouse over the correct answer, the color changes to **red (#FF0000)** and becomes **bold**. We use links to identify correct answers. To this extent, links need to appear as normal text without the default underlining and blue color. We can achieve this by inheriting the `color` from the body while removing any `text-decoration` using the following code:

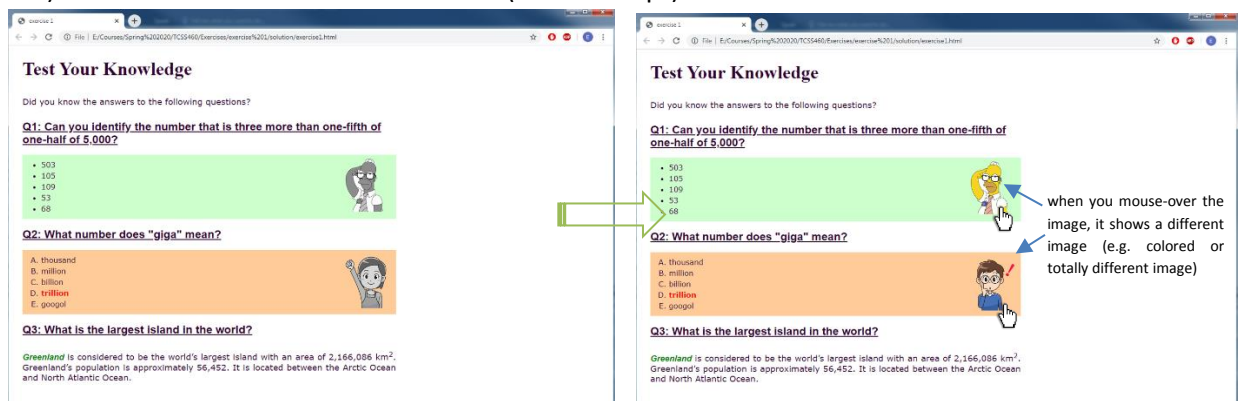
```
a {
    color: inherit;
    text-decoration: none;
}
```

When user moves the mouse over a link, the `color` of the link's text changes to **red (#FF0000)** and becomes **bold** (see mock-up). Hint: use the `hover` CSS selector that is associated with a link.

For question 3, the answer is not a list. It is a paragraph text (no need to use lists). However, there is a span that controls the style of the name of the island (Greenland). Hence, create a span element and use a CSS class selector called `content` to control the style of the name of the island. The style for span has the following specifications:

- `color` is green (#008000)
- `font-style` is italic
- `font-weight` is bold
- `font-family` is Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif

f) **CSS Sprite:** Use an online CSS sprite tool to generate a CSS sprite consisting of at least two images of your choice that float on the web page. When you mouse over (e.g. `hover`) any of these images, the CSS displays a different image rendered from the CSS sprite. When you mouse over an image, you may display the image in a different color (e.g. color versus grayscale) or a totally different image. Below is an example of having two floating images relative to the lists displaying colored (no mouse over) and grayscale (with mouse over). The mouse over event must use CSS (no JavaScript).



- For additional information on float, please visit this URL: <https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/CSS/float>
- Online CSS sprite generators
 - <http://csssprites.com/>
 - <https://www.toptal.com/developers/css/sprite-generator/>

Deliverable (upload to Canvas → exercises → exercise 1)



<input type="checkbox"/>	HTML file: exercise1.html
<input type="checkbox"/>	CSS style sheet: exercise1.css
<input type="checkbox"/>	CSS Sprite file



Grading

	correct expected output and layout (html file and CSS file) (10 marks) <i>rubric:</i>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- correct output (similar to mockup): 6 marks- proper floating of at least two images: 3 marks- hover event changes images: 2 marks
<input type="checkbox"/>	two files submitted (-1 mark if missing any file)