Exercise 2 - CSS

This exercise consists of two parts, the style sheets main.css for the bookstore and the style sheet feedback.css for the feedback form of the bookstore. Code these two files, upload them to Moodle and explain your implementation during this or the next exercise session to complete the exercise.

You can start with the sample solution provided alongside this assignment or build on your own HTML files from Exercise 1 to implement this exercise. The sample solution will be provided after the deadline of Exercise 1 has passed.

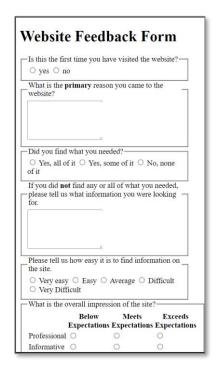
All designs in this exercise are Mobile first, therefore test them primarily with the Device toolbar in Google Chrome or the Responsive Design Mode in Firefox.

Please keep in mind that it is not important that your implementations look exactly like the ones shown here. It is important, that the following four CSS features are used:

- Properties of the box model, e.g., width, padding, margin to add some styling
- At least one Flexbox container
- Grid layout as the main layout of the bookstore page
- At least one media query to add a responsive aspect

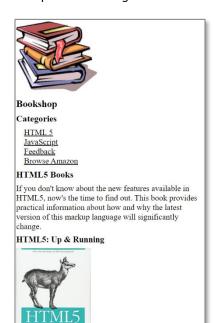
Here are screenshots of how the two pages of the sample solutions look like in the Device toolbar before you start Exercise 2 (that is, without any styling):





Part 1 – Style main.html

Upload the resulting file, main.css, to Moodle and talk your implementation over with us to complete the assignment.



1. Add a style sheet

Create a style sheet for main.html, name it main.css and link the style sheet in your html document.

Set the meta tag necessary to make your document responsive.

Hint: It configures properties related to the viewport.

To make sure that your style sheet is correctly set up, write your first global rules: Define the hyperlinks to be black (with a simple element type selector) and bold when hovered (with a pseudo-class selector) by the user.

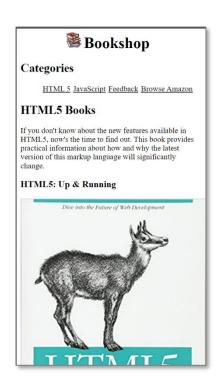
The screenshots on the side show what your implementation will look like after solving each section of the exercise.

2. Flexbox the links

Now, lay out the list items of the unordered list (the links in

the navigation area) using flexbox. The goal is to lay them out in a row and space them evenly.

<u>Hint</u>: If your links appear very small, you most probably forgot to add the response meta tag in the head.

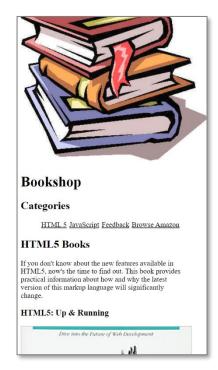


3. Some header styling

Make the header more compact. One way to do this is to change the display property of the h1 element in the header from block to inline and make the

size (height and width) of the header image smaller.

Finally, you can also align the text of the header to be centered.



4. The Grid

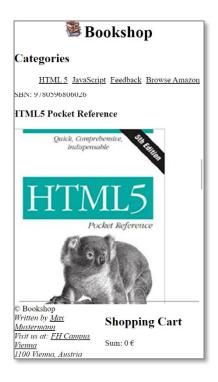
Add a Grid Layout. Use the area method discussed in the lecture. The goal is to place the header on top, below follow nav and main, all occupy full width. At the bottom, footer and aside share the last row.

These are the necessary steps:

- Set the display property of the container and configure the grid's template areas
- Assign the corresponding areas to all grid items, that is, the children of your grid container (header, nav, ...)

After you've completed the layout, the general appearance of the page has changed very little. The only thing that stands out is that the footer and the shopping cart now together occupy the bottom of the screen.





5. Make footer and aside always visible

Thanks to the Grid layout, you can now configure the page in a way so that the footer and aside are always visible. To do this these two steps are necessary:

• The html and body element must be constrained in height. Add this global rule to your style sheet:

```
html, body {
    height: 100%;
    margin: 0;
}
```

• Now remember the overflow property from the lecture and think of a way to apply it to the main element.

6. Optional. Apply additional styling

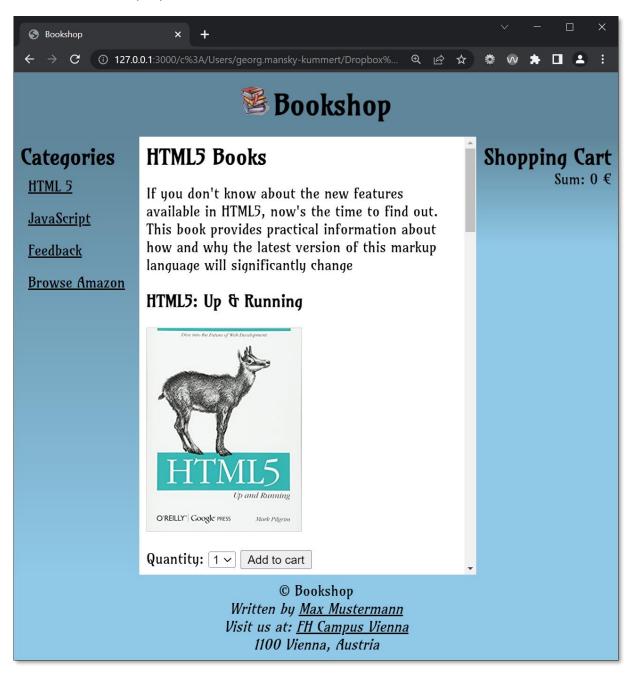
If you want to add more styling, here are some additional things you can do to make your page look better:

- Use another font, e.g., a Google Font
- Use box model properties (padding, margin) to avoid having text touch the edges of the screen
- Style the background of the elements, for example using linear gradients



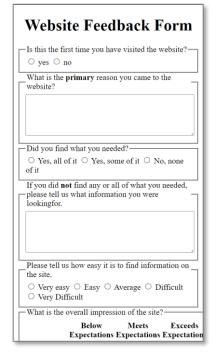
7. Optional. Apply media queries to provide a desktop layout

Here's what a desktop layout could look like.



Part 2 - Style feedback.html

Upload the resulting file, feedback.css to Moodle. Review your implementation with us to complete the assignment.



1. Add a style sheet

Create a style sheet for feedback.html, name it feedback.css and link the style sheet in your html document.

Set the meta tag necessary to make your document responsive.

To check that your style sheet is correctly set up, center the title of the form and make the textareas extend to the full width.

2. Make table header fit on small screens

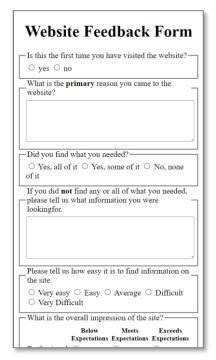
Small screens with a width below 400px will not be able to show all of the "overall impression" table.

Use a media query to use a

smaller font:

```
@media screen and (max-width:400px) {
    ... rule goes here ...
}
```

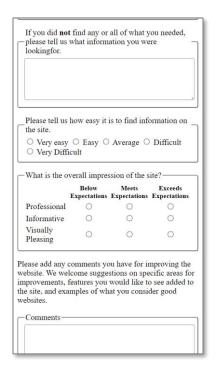
Is this the first	time you have visited the website?
○ yes ○ no	
What is the pr website?	imary reason you came to the
Did you find w	hat you needed?
○ Yes, all of i it	t O Yes, some of it O No, none of
E2 12/2 10	find any or all of what you needed,
	hat information you were
please tell us v	hat information you were
please tell us v lookingfor.	tow easy it is to find information or



3. Style fieldsets

To make the form look less dense, add some space between fieldsets. Think of the CSS box model and use the appropriate properties.

You also can specify the fieldsets to have rounded corners.

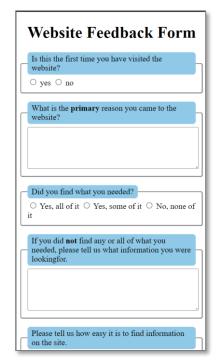


4. Style the table

Now, for the table: First, align the radio buttons to be centered. As you do so, the row headers also get centered. Try to find a way to align them again to the left. This can – for example – be accomplished using a tree-structural pseudo-class selector.

5. Have fun with the legend

Add a bit more pep to the legends to make the form livelier. Use, e.g., a different background color, rounded corners, and some padding.



What is the overall impression of the site? Belov Meets Exceeds Expectations Expectations Professional \circ 0 0 Informative Visually Pleasing Please add any comments you have for improving the website. We welcome suggestions on specific areas for improvements, features you would like to see added to the site, and examples of what you consider good We would like to know a little bit about you eMail user@example.com Your Homepage Date of birth tt.mm.jjjj Send

6. Grow inputs

Before we add the final touch, grow the inputs of the last question (the one about all that

personal info). You can target the elements using the id applied (personal-info). Make them occupy the full width, you can also apply some padding and margin.

7. Final touch

Finally, the "Send"-Button.

Make it look fresher. You can
apply color, increasing the font
size, making it full width, or add
rounded corners.

	Below Expectations	Meets Expectations	Exceeds Expectations		
Professional		O	O		
Informative	0	0	0		
Visually Pleasing	0	0	0		
Please add any c website. We wel improvements, f the site, and exawebsites. Comments	come sugge: eatures you	stions on spe would like to	cific areas for see added to		
We would like eMail user@example		little bit abo	ut you		
Your Homepa					
http://www.exa					
Date of birth					
tt.mm.jjjj					
Send					



8. Optional. Use a different font

Of course, you can also use a different font for the feedback form. See to it, that your inputs (including the textareas) also use that font.

Additional information

Here are resources that will guide you during this exercise:

- CSS Tutorial on W3Schools
- MDN Web Docs on CSS Layout (including information on Media Queries)

Happy coding!

Here's how the feedback form may look on a slightly larger screen:

