

CSS: EXERCISE COVER LECTURE 4 (PRESENTATION AND CSS)

Note:

This exercise **cover lecture 4**. Most of the code can be found in the lecture 4 slides.

Make sure you finish your **part 2** exercises before you proceed with this exercise as we will **re-use** some of the same element from **lab2**.

Task 1: Create a CSS file and link to the web pages.

1. First copy your **lab2** folder and paste it on your desktop or anywhere that you can find in your computer.
2. Then name the **lab2** to **lab3**.
3. Next create subfolder name **styles** inside the **lab3** folder.
4. Next using a code editor on your computer (e.g. NotePad++), create a file name **yournamestyle.css** and save it inside your **lab3** subfolder name **styles**.
5. Add a comment header to the top of your CSS file similar to the following:

```
/*  
filename: [your name]  
author: [your name]  
created: [enter date]  
last modified: [enter date]  
description: [html files it refers to (if known)]  
*/
```

6. Now rename your **lab2.html** to **lab3.html** files.
7. Then create a link to this file by adding a reference to the external stylesheet in each of the **<head>** elements as follows:

```
<!-- other meta stuff -->  
<link href= "styles/yournamestyle.css" rel="stylesheet"/>
```

8. Now let test if the **CSS** link is working. Open **yournamestyle.css** and insert the following code:

```
body{background-color: blue;}
```

9. Run your **html**. You should see your webpage background turn into blue colour. If not check your code.
10. If successful, go to W3C validation service web site at <http://jigsaw.w3.org/css-validator/> and validate your **CSS**.
11. You can either **upload** your **CSS** or you can use **direct input** method.
12. Check your **CSS** for errors and fix any errors.
13. Good job. You done with first task.
14. Next we are going to use a range of selectors and properties to create **CSS** rules.

Task 2: Use a range of selectors and properties to create CSS rules.

In this task, reference the **Week 4 CSS Lecture notes** (slides on typography section) to see how simple typographic properties are assigned values defined in various measurement units. The **W3C schools website** <http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/default.asp> also provides a useful ready-reference to **CSS properties**.

Element selectors

Note

CSS has a *universal element selector* `*` that selects all elements. Use this to change the standard font on the Web page to “**calabri**”. If Calabri is not available we will default to “**sans-serif**”

```
* {font-family: calabri, sans-serif;}
```

If the font name has spaces in it you need to put quotation marks around it e.g. “Time New Roman”

It is good practice to place universal selector rules at the top of your CSS file for easy reference.

1. Open your **CSS** files.
2. Add the code like the following:

```
*{color:#2F4F4F;}
```

3. The code above is to set the default colour of all elements on the web page to hexadecimal **#2F4F4F**, using the *universal element selector*.
4. Next change only heading 2 elements to RGB. The value of the RGB is **rgb(0,128,128)**, make them bold with font and sizes 1.5 times the standard width. Add the following code:

```
h2{
  color:rgb(0,128,128);
  font-weight:bold;
  font-size:1.5em;
}
```

5. This is how you use **element selectors**. Add extra **elements selectors** of your choice.

Group selectors

Note: With group selector we can set the style properties of a number of different elements at once. Selectors are separated by commas.

1. Next we want to change the **<aside>** and **<footer>** elements to *italic*. Add the following code:

```
aside, footer{
  font-style:italic;
}
```

2. This is how you use **group selectors**. Add extra **group selectors** of your choice.

ID Selectors

Note:

To select a **single** element on a web page, we give that element an *attribute*, say, `id="my_id"`, then use a hash selector `#my_id` in CSS.

1. Now open your **lab3.html** (if you close it already).
2. Look at your HTML source code. Change your **image** code as follow:

```
<!-- image creation -->

```

3. In your **CSS** files add the following code:

```
#images{
  display:block;
  margin-left:auto;
  margin-right:auto;
  width:300px;
}
```

4. That is it. Your image will remain centre and fix at the **width** of **300px**. Play with the **code** and see what the **code** do. This is the way you **learn coding**.

Class Selectors

Note:

To select **multiple** elements on a web page, we give that element an *attribute*, say, `class="my_class"`, then use a dot selector `.my_class`

1. Now open your **lab3.html** (if you close it already).
2. Look at your HTML source code. Inside the **<aside>** code, add the following code:

```
<h2 class="special">Upcoming Events</h2>
```

3. Next in your **CSS** files, add the following code:

```
.special{
color:darkorange;
font-weight:bold;
}
```

4. The code above is to change your **<h2>** text colour into **dark orange** and make it **bold**.
5. This is how you use **class selectors**.

Contextual Selectors

1. Now we want to change the format of the **navigation links**.
2. The following code is to format the **navigations links**.

```
nav a {  
    text-decoration: none;  
    padding:0.2em 0.6em;  
    border: 2px solid #ccc;  
}
```

3. Save your **CSS** and run it. See what have change to your **navigation links**.
4. Next we are going to do something new which is **hover**. Hover mean when you **mouse over** the link. Now add the following code in your **CSS** files:

```
nav a:hover{  
    background-color: #3399ff;  
}
```

5. Save your **CSS** and run the page. See what happened when you mouse over your links. It will turn into blue colour.
6. Next we are going to make your **navigation links** to show **horizontally**.
7. Add the following code in your **CSS**:

```
nav li{  
    display:inline;  
}
```


8. Save your **CSS** and run the page. If errors, fix it.
9. When you done, validate your **CSS** files.
10. Alright. You the task. Good job.

Task 3: Applying CSS rules for Web page layout.

Note:

In this task you will apply some simple layout CSS styling to a Web page.

1. We will layout the HTML to look something like below:



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Upcoming Events

Location	Topic
Kuching	JavaScript & jQuery
Sarikei	HTML & CSS

Posted by: Yourname

Contact information: yourEmailAddress@example.com.

2. Now open your **CSS** files.
3. The code below make the **section float** to the **left**, **margin** set as **auto** and **width** set to **auto**:

```
section{
float:left;
margin:auto;
width:auto;
}
```

4. Add the following code to change the **aside float** to the **right** with **margin right 30px** and **width 250px**. The **value** for the **margin right** and **width** may vary. There is not right or wrong answer. You are the designer of your website, so you **can change the value to any value** base on **your preference**.

```
aside{
float:right;
margin-right:30px;
width:250px;
}
```

5. Then save your file and run your **HTML** files. You will see something as follow:

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Upcoming Events

Location	Topic
Kuching	JavaScript & jQuery
Sarikei	HTML & CSS

The footer is blend together with the section and aside.

<section>

<aside>

6. To solve this problem we need to clear both the **<section>** and **<aside>** format.
7. Now in your **CSS** files, add the following code to clear both the format for **<section>** and **<aside>**.

```
footer{
text-align:center;
clear:both;
}
```

8. Once you done, save and run your **HTML** again. Your page should look like the picture below:

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Upcoming Events

Location	Topic
Kuching	JavaScript & jQuery
Sarikei	HTML & CSS

Posted by: Yourname

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9. Now your footer should located at the bottom of your webpage.
10. Remember to validate your **CSS**. If there is an errors, fix it.
11. If everything is done and no errors, **ZIP** the file and submit through blackboard.
12. That is it. Good job.