

**COSC 360**  
**Lab 2 – Intro to CSS**

**Introduction:**

We've only seen a limited set of HTML5 tags so far. There are numerous other tags that are useful for marking up pages. One of the tags you may find useful for this lab is the `<span>` tag. This tag is similar to a `<div>` tag in that it does not change the look of the page but is used to add a hook to a part of text or a document. More specifically, the `<span>` tag is an in-line element, whereas `<div>` is a block-level element. Both though can be used to apply styling. For example, the `<span>` tag can be used in the following way (using inline styling – courtesy:

[http://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag\\_span.asp](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_span.asp)):

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <body>
    <p>My mother has <span style="color:blue;font-
      weight:bold">blue</span> eyes and my father has <span
      style="color:darkolivegreen;font-weight:bold">dark green</span>
      eyes.</p>
  </body>
</html>
```

which will produce:

**My mother has blue eyes and my father has dark green eyes.**

You may find the `<span>` tag useful in the production and formatting for your webpage.

**Instructions:**

1. Download the Lab-2 folder from Canvas that contains the starter code.
2. Using your file produced in Lab 1 as a base for this lab, create a copy of your Lab1.html file and name it `lab2.html`. Two new images have been added to the folder that will be required in subsequent steps. You will find a `css` folder relative to your html file. Place all your stylesheets in the `css` folder relative to your main html page.
3. Create an external style sheet called `reset.css` that removes all browser formatting for the main HTML elements. The elements you are to reset are `html`, `body`, `header`, `footer`, `hgroup`, `nav`, `article`, `section`, `figure`, `figcaption`, `h1`, `h2`, `h3`, `ul`, `li`, `body`, `div`, `p`, and `img`. Reset the items to have the following values:

<b>margin</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>padding</b>	<b>0</b>

**font-size**      **100%**  
**vertical-align** **baseline**  
**border**        **0**

Link the style sheet and ensure that the styles have been reset.

4. Create a new stylesheet called [lab2.css](#) and include the file in your HTML file.
5. Add styles to [lab2.html](#) so that it looks similar to the results shown on the last page of this lab. You can find additional comments on the image regarding colors, fonts and spacing. Do not modify the markup within the body with the exception of adding attributes for id or class (as noted in instructions).

Group your style rules together in appropriately commented sections. **Make sure to use scalable sizes (don't use pixels for font sizes, padding or margins unless explicitly stated).** To get you started, here is the styling for the body.

```
body {  
    font-size: 100%;  
    color: white;  
    background-color: #dce9f3;  
}
```

6. Set the font family for [h1](#), [h2](#), [h3](#), [nav](#) and [footer](#) to  
    ["Trebuchet MS"](#), ["Lucida Grande"](#), [Tahoma](#), [sans-serif](#)
7. Set the font family for the body to  
    [Georgia](#), [Cambria](#), ["Times New Roman"](#), [serif](#);

The font size should be 100% and the background color for the body is [#dce9f3](#).

Font sizes

- H1 – 3em
  - H2 – 1.5em, vertical padding (top & bottom) 0.75em
  - H3 – 1.25em
  - P - 1em , vertical margin 0.625em
8. Header, Footer
    - Background color is [#1b1818e0](#)
    - Text color is white
    - Padding is 1.25em
    - H1 within header should be centered
    - Nav should have top and bottom margin of 0.875em
    - Use display flex to make the nav ul horizontal (search how to correctly use flexbox)
    - Gap should be 1.25em
    - The list style should be none
    - Width 100%
  9. Each section should have a vertical margin of 1.25em and horizontal margin of 0
  10. Links color is [#98dafe](#) and they have no underline
  11. On hover, links cursor should change to a pointer cursor
  12. The large image needs to have a solid black border with a **0.25em** gap between image and border. **The width of the image should be 95% of container.**
  13. The figure has a vertical margin of 0.5em, the caption should be centered
  14. Add an id to the social section in order to style it correctly
  15. To create the gradient for the social links, use the single pixel wide image [gray-gradient.png](#) (provided). This image is **50px** tall. The element requires rounded corners ([http://www.w3schools.com/css/css3\\_borders.asp](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css3_borders.asp)). **It is assumed that this image is**

**located in the images/ folder relative to your html file.** Font size should be 70% You will need to experiment with the height, alignment and padding to correctly align the elements.

- 16.** The table element and its heading should be in a container (div). Add an id to this container to correctly target it
- 17.** The container should have a vertical margin of 1.5em, the table heading (h3) should have a bottom margin of 0.625em
- 18.** The table td,th should have a solid black border and a padding of 4px
- 19.** The list (ol) should have a vertical margin of 0.625em
- 20.** The list items (li) of this list should have a padding of 4px

While an exact match is not required, attempt to reproduce as close as possible noting the marking rubric.

### **Testing:**

One of the major challenges is cross-browser testing when developing sites. While simple testing can be done by viewing the page on different browsers (seriously, give it a try) it is hard to test all possible OS and browser configurations, especially with local files. There are freemium and trial browser testers that will allow for local testing such as BrowserStack.com and CrossBrowserTesting.com, but the trial period is limited. You are free to see how your page renders with these tools. Testing will be discussed more in future lectures and labs.

**What to submit:** Submit your Lab-2 folder that includes the css folder, images folder and your lab2.html file.

### **The Page Format:**

Your HTML page should appear as follows. Notes regarding specific formatting are on the sides.

# Wildlife Animals

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## Introduction

Wildlife animals are vital to maintaining ecological balance, inhabiting diverse ecosystems like forests, oceans, and grasslands. They face threats from habitat destruction and climate change, making conservation crucial for their survival.

According to [COSEWIC's wildlife assessments](#) as of May 2022, there are 841 wildlife species in various risk categories, including 371 Endangered, 196 Threatened, 253 Special Concern, and 21 Extirpated. In addition, 23 wildlife species have been assessed as Extinct.



A Silvery Molochgibbon

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## Endangered Animals

Here are a few species of famous endangered animals



### Comparison of Endangered Species

Species	Habitat	Population (Estimate)	Threats	Conservation Status
Bengal Tiger	Forests and Grasslands	~2,500	Poaching, Habitat Loss	Endangered
African Elephant	Savannas and Forests	~415,000	Ivory Trade, Human-Wildlife Conflict	Vulnerable
Green Sea Turtle	Oceans and Beaches	Declining	Bycatch, Plastic Pollution	Endangered
Snow Leopard	Mountainous Regions	~4,000-6,500	Poaching, Habitat Fragmentation	Vulnerable
Vaquita (Porpoise)	Marine (Gulf of California)	<20	Bycatch in Fishing Nets	Critically Endangered

### Here are some ways to protect endangered animals

1. Learn about endangered species in your area.
2. Minimize use of herbicides and pesticides that may lead to amphibian deformities and deaths.
3. Avoid hunting endangered species for sport
4. Recycle and buy sustainable products
5. Volunteer

## Comments

By Bob on January 05, 2025

It's sad to see so many species endangered; we need to act now to save them.

By Alice on December 29, 2024

Great article! Can you suggest places to volunteer?