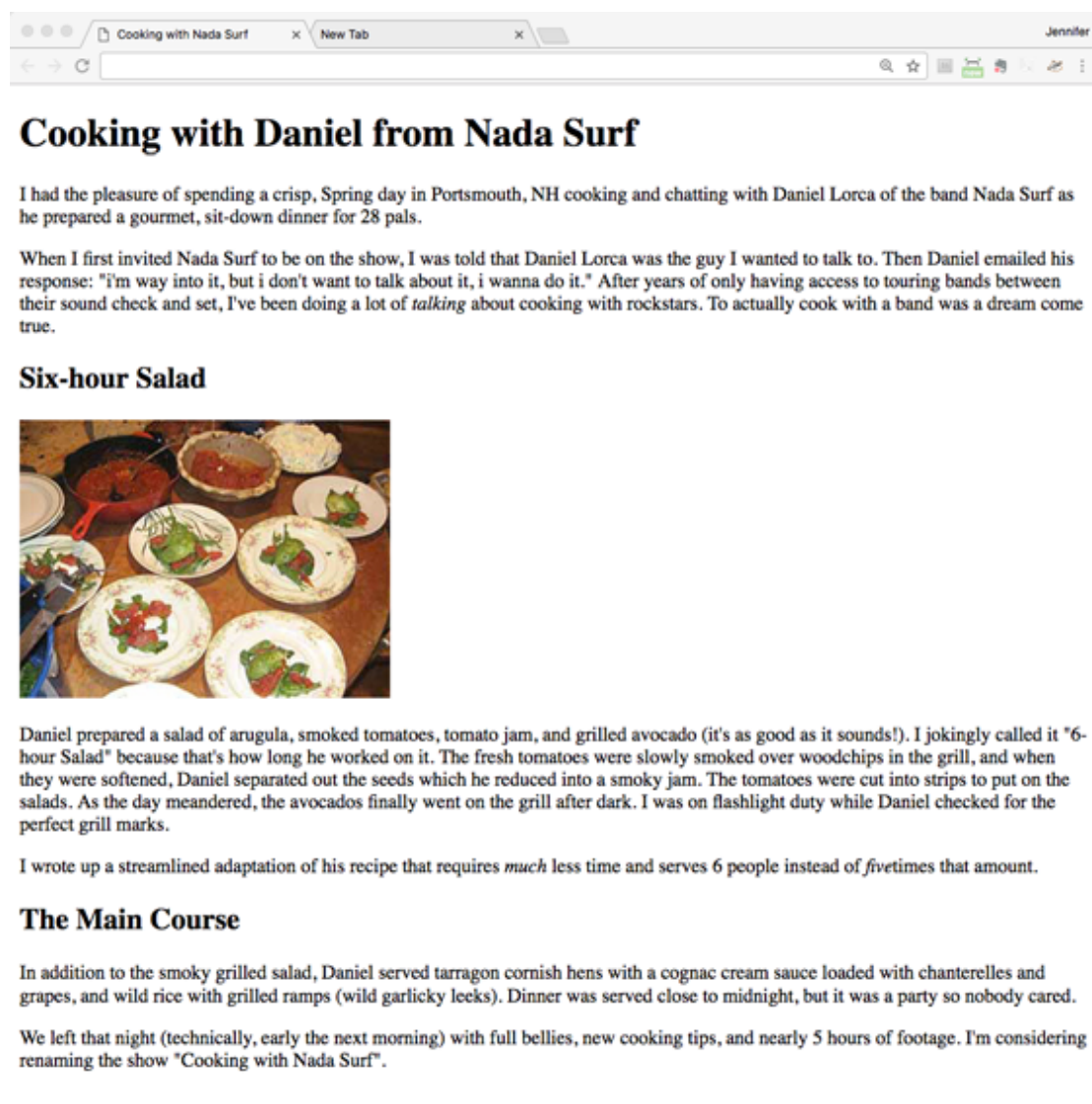


Exercise 3-1: Your first style sheet

Exercise 3-1-1: Your first style sheet

In this exercise, we'll add a few simple styles to a document, *cooking.html*, and its associated image, *salads.jpg*.

First, open the document in a browser to see how it looks by default .



Open *cooking.html* in a text editor. In the head of the document you will find that I have set up a style element for you to type the rules into.

The style element is used to embed a style sheet in an HTML document. To begin, we'll simply add the small style sheet that we just looked at in this section. Type the following rules into the document, just as you see them here:

```
<style>
  h1 {
    color: green;
  }
  p {
    font-size: large;
    font-family: sans-serif;
  }
</style>
```

Save the file, and take a look at it in the browser. You should notice some changes (if your browser already uses a sans-serif font, you may see only a size change). If not, go back and check that you included both the opening and closing curly bracket and semicolons. It's easy to accidentally omit these characters, causing the style sheet not to work.

Now we'll edit the style sheet to see how easy it is to write rules and see the effects of the changes. Here are a few things to try.

IMPORTANT: Remember that you need to save the document after each change in order for the changes to be visible when you reload it in the browser.

- Make the h1 element “gray” and take a look at it in the browser. Then make it “blue”. Finally, make it “orange”.

- Add a new rule that makes the h2 elements orange as well.
- Add a 100-pixel left margin to paragraph (p) elements by using

this declaration:

```
margin-left: 100px;
```

Remember that you can add this new declaration to the existing rule for p elements.

- Add a 100-pixel left margin to the h2 headings as well.
- Add an orange, 1-pixel border to the bottom of the h1 element

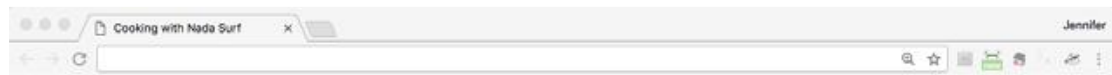
by using this declaration:

```
border-bottom: 1px solid orange;
```

Move the image to the right margin, and allow text to flow around it with the float property. The shorthand margin property shown in this rule adds zero pixels of space on the top and bottom of the image and 12 pixels of space on the left and right of the image.

```
img {  
  float: right;  
  margin: 0 12px;  
}
```

When you are done, the document should look something like the one shown:



Cooking with Daniel from Nada Surf

I had the pleasure of spending a crisp, Spring day in Portsmouth, NH cooking and chatting with Daniel Lorca of the band Nada Surf as he prepared a gourmet, sit-down dinner for 28 pals.

When I first invited Nada Surf to be on the show, I was told that Daniel Lorca was the guy I wanted to talk to. Then Daniel emailed his response: "i'm way into it, but i don't want to talk about it, i wanna do it." After years of only having access to touring bands between their sound check and set, I've been doing a lot of *talking* about cooking with rockstars. To actually cook with a band was a dream come true.

Six-hour Salad

Daniel prepared a salad of arugula, smoked tomatoes, tomato jam, and grilled avocado (it's as good as it sounds!). I jokingly called it "6-hour Salad" because that's how long he worked on it. The fresh tomatoes were slowly smoked over woodchips in the grill, and when they were softened, Daniel separated out the seeds which he reduced into a smoky jam. The tomatoes were cut into strips to put on the salads. As the day meandered, the avocados finally went on the grill after dark. I was on flashlight duty while Daniel checked for the perfect grill marks.



I wrote up a streamlined adaptation of his recipe that requires *much* less time and serves 6 people instead of *fivetimes* that amount.

The Main Course

In addition to the smoky grilled salad, Daniel served tarragon cornish hens with a cognac cream sauce loaded with chanterelles and grapes, and wild rice with grilled ramps (wild garlicky leeks). Dinner was served close to midnight, but it was a party so nobody cared.

We left that night (technically, early the next morning) with full bellies, new cooking tips, and nearly 5 hours of footage. I'm considering renaming the show "Cooking with Nada Surf".

Exercise 3-1-2: Add a style sheet

Create a style sheet document mystyle.css with following instructions:

1. Create a new file named mystyle.css in the same directory with cooking.html.
2. Copy the rules in style element in the cooking.html to the file and save.
3. Delete the style element in cooking.html.
4. Add a link element in the head below the title:

<head>

```
<meta charset="UTF-8">
<title>Cooking with Nada Surf</title>
<link rel="stylesheet" href="mystyle.css" type="text/css" >
</head>
```

Exercise 3-1-3: Apply an inline style

Open the article `cooking.html` . We have a rule that makes the `h2` elements orange. Write an inline style that makes the second `h2` gray. We'll do that right in the opening `h2` tag by using the `style` attribute, as shown here:

```
<h2 style="color: gray">The Main Course</h2>
```

Note that it must be `gray-with-an-a` (not `grey-with-an-e`) because that is the way the color is defined in the spec.

Save the file and open it in a browser. Now the second heading is gray, overriding the orange color set in the embedded style sheet. The other `h2` heading is unaffected.