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：



# 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.