

LAB #2 – Styling with CSS

COMPULSORY LAB

This task needs to be completed using a text-redactor (e.g. Notepad++) or IDE. Before you start your lab task, please **fully read** this specification! You are strongly advised to refer to lecture materials.

Step 1 – Download the given HTML document structure

Download the HTML document structure and a few additional files for this task from Moodle. Create a separate folder (document root) for your lab, e.g., ICD0007_LAB2 into your web folder on enos.itcollege.ee and place the downloaded and unzipped content there. Remember, you can access your web folder on enos.itcollege.ee on the following URL <https://enos.itcollege.ee/~Uni-ID/>.

Step 2 – Create a new CSS file

Create a new CSS file, for example *style.css*, and place it into a subfolder named *styles*. **Place all your work in this style file, DO NOT modify main.css.** Inside this CSS file introduce the following as CSS content:

- Set the character set of your CSS file content to UTF-8 (declaration in CSS).
- Import an external style sheet *main.css*. Explore, what settings *main.css* introduces for your stylesheet.
- Link the CSS with the HTML document using the <link> element.
- Explore the structure of the HTML document. Figure 1 outlines an example view in browser window.

Step 3 – Accomplish the styling tasks given below

➔ At the end of each task, check the result in browser!

Task 1 – Set the page background

Specify in your stylesheet that a background image will be used for viewing the pages on screen with all widths (CSS rule needed). Choose a background image and background color that fits the image color scheme. You can find background images for example from <https://www.pexels.com/search/background/>. Download and place the background picture into a subfolder called *img*.

- Write a style rule for the <body> element for viewing on the screen that it has a background image, choose a matching background color. Position the image according to the left top corner and set it to scroll along with the page. The image shall not be repeated.
- For printed media, set a CSS rule that the background is just white color without any background image.
- Test the result in browser! If in trouble, try to solve it with the help browser's **Developer tools**.

Task 2 – Style the header and the menu

Specify the font for the body of the HTML document, for example: "Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif" using the font-family property. Proceed to declare styles for the header and navigation section as follows:

<header> - height 150px; background is darker than the page background but has the effect of transparency, i.e. 50%. Use the rgba() function for this.

<nav> - set a margin to be 0 from the top and bottom and auto from the right and left; position relative and width 600px; then apply the top property to set the element to be approx. 120px from the top.

Next:

- write a CSS rule for all the bulleted lists within the <nav> element that removes the list-style and sets the margin to 0;
- write a rule for all the bulleted list items within the <nav> element that floats them left and sets a padding of 2px and right margin of 10px. Set height to 30px.
- Set background color for the unordered list within the <nav> element and a background color for all the items in such a list.
- Adjust height of the list items as necessary.

Having accomplished that, it is time to style the menu links and add some effects:

- Write a style class rule which sets the links within the navigation menu list items to have no underline and change their color to be in contrast to the background. The name of the style class is “menu”. Observe where it is placed in the HTML document to write a correct rule.
- Add a hover effect in such a way that the background of the list as well as the color of the link item text changes.

Finally, review the design and make adjustments according to your opinion.

Task 3 – Style the content

Adjust the body text color by writing an override for the annoying red color declared in the main.css. Your override must be placed into *style.css* (your CSS file). Do not modify main.css!

Style the headings <h1> and <h2> such that:

- The color of the headings is defined with one rule block;
- The sizes of the headings are defined in separate rule blocks;
- Make text of <h1> to appear in uppercase;
- Add a text shadow for both of the headings;
- Set padding 20px to the <article> element.

Task 4 – Style the table

Style the given flight status table so that the table itself has a width of 600px and is horizontally placed in the centre of the page. Set a border (1px solid black) and border-collapse property for the table. Address this table style through its id (check it from the HTML document).

Write the following **general style rule for all the tables in the document**:

- The row height for all tables in the HTML document is 40px;
- Odd rows have white background;
- Even rows have light grey background;
- The text color and background are flipped for the heading cells <th>.
- Cells have padding from left and right set to 10px.

Write the following style rules **effective only for the flight status table** by its id (you need to use table id):

- When hovering over the rows, the background color is changed (highlighted) and a line is shown on top and under the row

Write the following general page-wise styles for the style classes named:

- cancelled – text color red and text in bold
- departed – text color green and a symbol of a plane (use code '\2708') after the text

Task 5 – Test internal style and inline style

- Add an internal style that will declare that the 3rd column of the 8th row of the flight-statuses table should have a pink background. Think, where internal styles are described!
- Add an inline style for the word “dolor” in the 1st paragraph that sets a border around the word. Use the element for adding the CSS style.

Task 6 – The print page

Open the page in print preview to see how it looks. Make the following adjustments:

- Change the print styles so that in the print version the header is not shown. Use the display property for this;
- Set the color of the text to black;
- Introduce further design changes according your own will.

Completing Tasks 1 - 6 a possible outcome is given on Figure 2.

- [Menu item 1](#)
- [Menu item 2](#)
- [Menu item 3](#)
- [Menu item 4](#)
- [Menu item 5](#)

The wonderful test of CSS

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Subsection

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Time	Flight	Destination	Remarks
15:00	LH020	Hamburg	departed
15:05	IB3122	Madrid	final call
16:25	EZY5546	Berlin Tegel	on-time
16:55	FR4128	Alicante	check-in 100-123
17:20	AY3124	Helsinki	cancelled
19:10	BA909	London Heathrow	check-in opens at 17:10
19:10	SK1424	Stockholm	cancelled
19:30	SK943	Chicago O'Hare	delayed

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Figure 1. Initial layout of the HTML document

Menu item 1Menu item 2Menu item 3Menu item 4Menu item 5

THE WONDERFUL TEST OF CSS

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Figure 2. An example of possible final outcome after styling