Web Basics – CSS 3.0 Lab Book

Document Revision History

Date	Revision	Author	Summary of Changes
	No.		
31-Dec-2012	1.0	Mohan Chinnaiah	Initial Draft
			Revamp/Refinement as per
21-Apr-2015	2.0	Rathnajothi P	revised TOC
May-2016	2.1	Anjulata	Refinement as per revised TOC

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Getting Started

Overview

This lab book is a guided tour for learning CSS 3.0. It comprises solved examples and 'To Do' assignments. Follow the steps provided in the solved examples and work out the 'ToDo' assignments given.

Setup Checklist for CSS 3.0

Here is what is expected on your machine in order to work with the lab assignments.

Minimum System Requirements

Hardware: Networked PCs with minimum 64 MB RAM and 60 MB HDD.

Software:

Window based Operating System having the latest version of Browser (Google Chrome 20.0, Mozilla Firefox 13.0, Opera 12.0 and Internet Explorer 9.0 or higher) is installed.

Eclipse Luna or Visual Studio 2008 or an editor like Notepad, Edit Plus etc is installed.

Instructions

- For all coding standards refer Appendix A. All lab assignments should refer coding standards.
- Create a directory by your name in drive <drive>. In this directory, create a subdirectory css_assgn. For each lab exercise create a directory as lab<lab number>.
- You may also look up the on-line help provided in the MSDN library.
- The faculty will introduce you to the editor to be used.

Learning More (Bibliography)

www.w3Schools.com

www.csssitepoint.com

1. Introduction to CSS

Goals	Learn and understand the process of:
Goals	 Using inline, embedded and external CSS
Time	10 minutes

1.1 Create an HTML file as shown below

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<h1> Introduction to CSS</h1>
A CSS (cascading style sheet) file allows you to separate your web sites (X)HTML content from it's style. As always you use your (X)HTML file to arrange the content, but all of the presentation (fonts, colors, background, borders, text formatting, link effects & so on...) are accomplished within a CSS. 
</body>
</html>
```

Example 1: Introduction.html

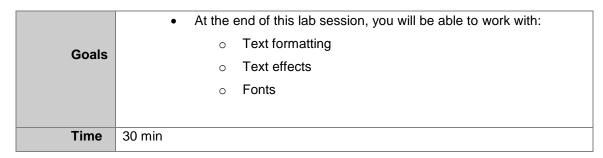
1.2 Add the following styles to above html file using inline style sheet

Header Font Color : Red Paragraph Font Color : Blue

Background Color : Light Grey

- 1.3 Add the above styles using embedded style sheet
- 1.4 Add the above styles using external style sheet

2. Working with Text and Fonts



2.1 Use introduction.html from above exercise and apply following styles using external style sheet

```
h1
{
    font-family: calibri;
    font-size: 30px;
    font-style: normal;
    font-weight: bold;
    color: grey;
    text-decoration: underline;
    text-align: center;
}

p
{
    font-family: verdana;
    font-size: 20px;
    font-style: italic;
}
```

Example 2: Introduction.css

2.2 Use introduction.css and apply the following properties

- Text Transformation
- Text Indentation
- Specify text color using Hex value

2.3 Use introduction.css and apply text-shadow property

3. CSS Selectors

	At the end of this lab session, you will be able to understand:		
Goals	 Universal Selector 		
	 Type Selector 		
	 Class Selector 		
	o ID Selector		
	 Attribute Selector 		
	o Pseudo-classes		
Time	30 min		

```
3.1
     Given
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
 <h1>Learn CSS 3.0 for better web design</h1>
 <div>Do not go where the path may lead, go instead where there is no path and leave a trail. </div>
 <div>It is always the simple that produces the marvelous. </div>
 <div>As knowledge increases, wonder deepens.</div>
 For beautiful eyes, look for the good in others; for beautiful lips, speak only words of kindness; and
for poise, walk with the knowledge that you are never alone.
 The best and most beautiful things in the world cannot be seen or even touched - they must be felt
with the heart.
 It is during our darkest moments that we must focus to see the light. 
 Happiness is not something you postpone for the future; it is something you design for the
present.
```

>Be faithful to that which exists within yourself.

Example 3: Selector1.html

- 3.2 Use selector.html and apply color attribute using universal selector
- 3.3 Use selector.html apply different colors to text based on type selectors H1, Div and P.
- 3.4 Use selector.html apply id attribute by specifying different values to every paragraph and division (use p1, p2, p3 ... for paragraph and d1, d2, d3 ...for div).
- 3.5 Apply text and font properties using external style sheet
- 3.6 Use selector.html apply class attribute for paragraphs and divisions. All the paragraphs under para_class class and all divisions under div_class class. Apply different CSS font and text styles.
- 3.7 Create an html file as shown

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<html>
<body>

<h1>Learn CSS 3.0 for better web design</h1>
<img src="image1.jpg" title="title-1" width="100" height="100"/>
<img src="image2.jpg" title="title-2" width="150" height="150"/>
<img src="image3.jpg" title="title-3" width="200" height="200"/>
<img src="picture1.jpg" width="100" height="100"/>
<img src="picture2.jpg" width="150" height="150"/>
<img src="picture3.jpg" width="200" height="200"/>
</body>
</but>
```

Example 4: Selector2.html

Note: Use your own images and pictures of proper size

Create an external CSS file and apply following styles using attribute selector.

```
img[title] { border: 1px solid #000; }img[width] { border: 1px solid #000; }img[title|="title"] { border: 1px solid #000; }
```

3.8 Create an html file as show below.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<html>
<body>

<h2>CSS Pseudo Classes or Links</h2>
This is a <a href="">link with Pseudo Classes</a>! 
</body>
</html>
```

Example 5: Selector3.html

Apply below css to given html file using pseudo classes and understand how pseudo classes works

```
a:link{
    text-decoration: none;
    color: gray;
}

a:visited{
    text-decoration: none;
    color: gray;
}

a:hover{
    text-decoration: none;
    color: green;
    font-weight: bolder;
```

```
letter-spacing: 2px;
}
```

Example 6: Selector4.css

4. Colors and Borders

	At the end of this lab session, you will be able to		
	understand:		
	o Background		
Goals	 Multiple Image Background 		
	 Applying Colors 		
	 Borders 		
	 Rounded Corners 		
	 Applying Shadows in border 		
Time	30 minutes		

- 4.1 Refer problem 3.3's solution and set appropriate background and foreground colors using following mechanism.
 - Hexadecimal colors
 - RGB colors
 - RGBA colors
 - HSL colors
 - HSLA colors
- 4.2 Refer to the assignment 3.5 and apply border to the images.

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