

Tutorial 2: CSS

Objectives

- Improve your CSS skills via practicing including:
 - Arrange your page into sections
 - Spacing with padding and margins, backgrounds
 - Float, alignment and clear
 - Cosmetic finishing touches
 - And even more...

Tutorial Exercises

Activity 1 - Read more: Mobile web (10 mins)

Open & walk through together!

Exercise 1: CSS Quiz (15 mins)

Before playing with “real CSS” things, try the following test to solidify your theory.

Here is the test path: https://www.w3schools.com/css/css_quiz.asp

Just follow it to challenge yourself individually as fast as possible (You can freely use the internet or any kind of material to find answers).

Remember to capture your score for submission.

CSS Quiz

Result:

23 of 25

92%

You can be proud of yourself!

Time Spent
4:01

[Check your answers](#) [Back to Quizzes](#)

Exercise 2: Beverage Listicle: `listicle.html` (45 mins)

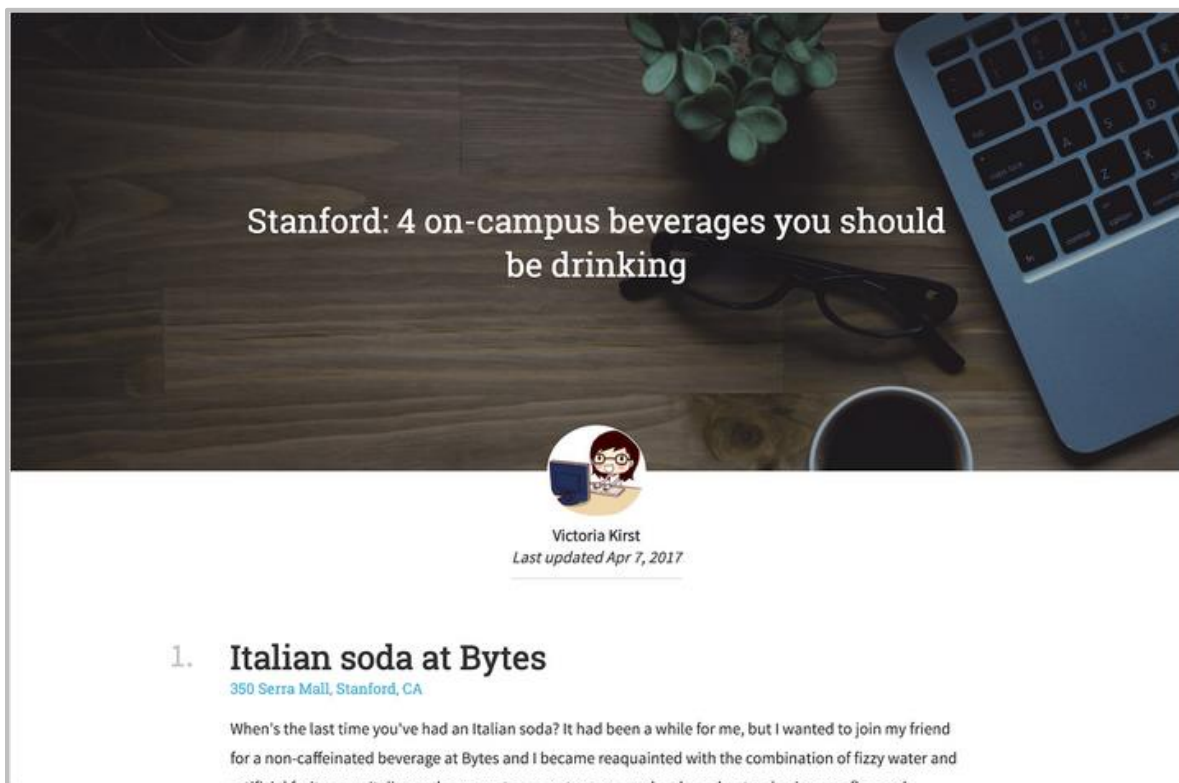
Download *listicle-starter_pack.zip* from the course website then extract & rename folder to **wpr-tut02-*yourname*** (e.g. wpr-tut02-congnv). You will put everything in this tutorial there.

A [listicle](#) is a somewhat trendy type of article that uses a list as its thematic structure.

You will create a listicle web page that describes the “4 on-campus beverages you should be drinking” at Stanford. You should create the web page in *listicle.html* with styles defined in *listicle-style.css*.

Overall appearance

Here is a miniature screenshot of the website you need recreate in this exercise:

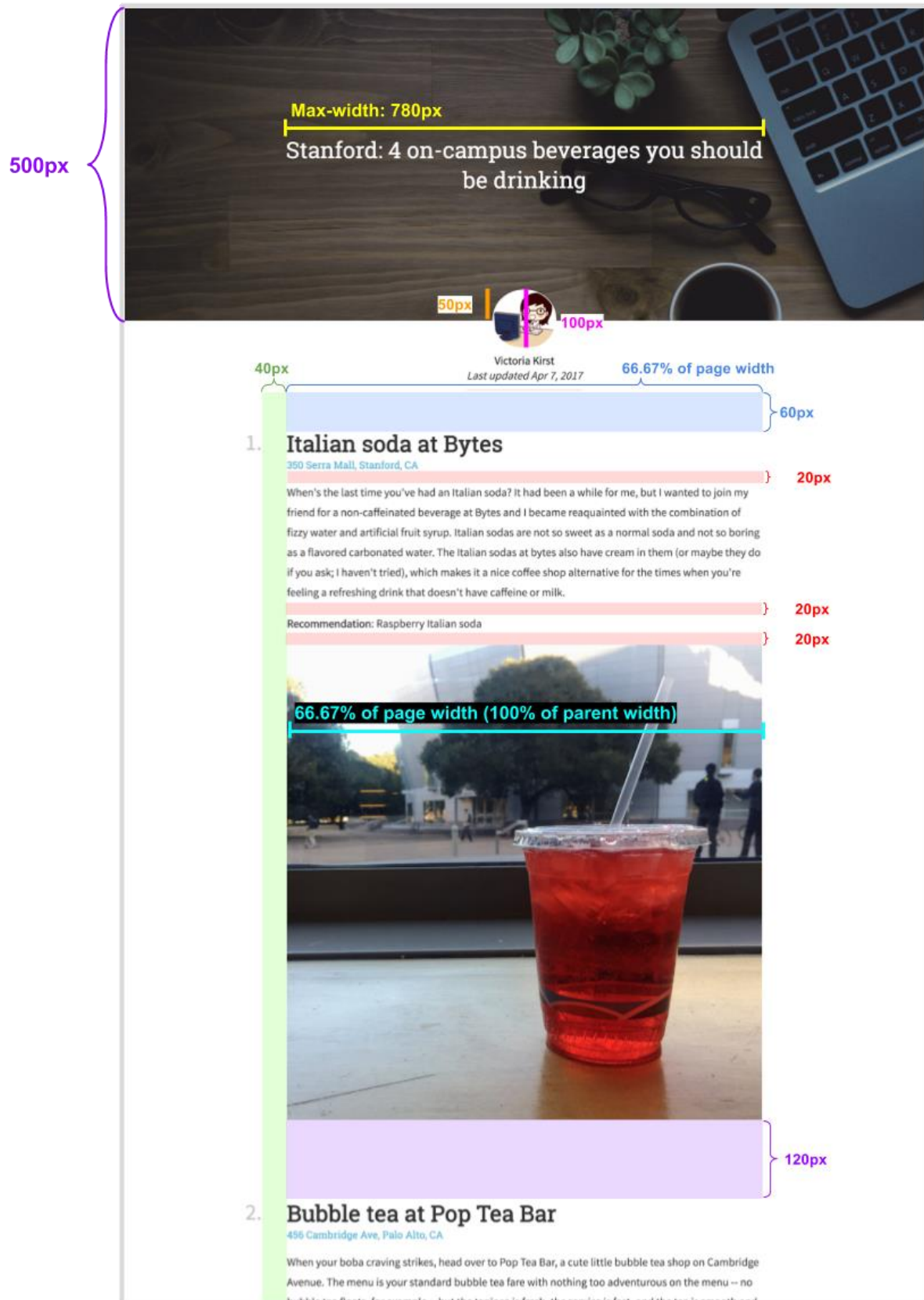


A full-size screenshot of the entire page (with a screen width of 1280px) is uploaded to the

Note that you do not have to type in the contents of the page.

- The text of the article is contained within *listicle-content.txt*, which is included in your *starter-pack*.
- Copy and paste the text of *listicle-content.txt* into your *listicle.html* file, then add the HTML tags necessary to style the page.
- The images are also in the *images/* directory of the *starter-pack*.

Section measurements



Font faces, sizes, and colors

Page Title:

Stanford: 4 on-campus beverages you should be drinking

- The font face is 'Roboto Slab' and the fallback font is serif.
- The font size is 36px.
- The font weight is normal (not bold).
- The font color is white.
- The title is vertical and center aligned to the header image.

Profile Text:

Victoria Kirst
Last updated Apr 7, 2017

- The font face is 'Source Sans Pro' and the fallback font is sans-serif.
- The font size is 18px.
- The font weight for the author name ("Victoria Kirst") is bold
- The font style for the last updated ("Last updated Apr 7, 2017") is italic.
- The font color is rgb(51, 51, 51).
- The line height 24px.
- The gray line under the "Last updated" line is 10px under the text, 2px wide, and the color is #e6e6e6.

Body Text:

1. Italian soda at Bytes

350 Serra Mall, Stanford, CA

When's the last time you've had an Italian soda? It had been a while for me, but I wanted to join my friend for a non-caffeinated beverage at Bytes and I became reacquainted with the combination of fizzy water and artificial fruit syrup. Italian sodas are not so sweet as a normal soda and not so boring as a

- Heading
 - The font face is 'Roboto Slab' and the fallback font is serif.
 - The font size is 36px.
 - The font weight is bold.
 - The number's color is rgba(0, 0, 0, 0.25).
 - The title color is rgb(51, 51, 51).

- Address
 - The address under the heading is a link and is described in the *Links* section.
- Paragraphs
 - The font face is 'Source Sans Pro' and the fallback font is sans-serif.
 - The font size is 18px.
 - The line height 32px.
 - The font color is rgb(51, 51, 51).

Recommendation: Vanilla Bean Latte

- Recommendation
 - The phrase “Recommendation:” is bold.

Links

Here is a description of how links should work on your page:

- Each address of the page is a link. The URL for each link is listed in *listicle-content.txt*.
- The link color is #42b4d6.
- The link is not bold, and the link is not underlined unless you hover over the link.
- When you hover over the link, the link becomes underlined.
- Hints:
 - To remove an underline, you can use CSS property `text-decoration: none;`
 - To add an underline, you can use CSS property `text-decoration: underline;`

Images

- Header image
 - The header is a background image (`images/header.jpg`).
 - **Note:** To reference the image from the `css/` folder, the path needs to be `../images/header.jpg`
 - The background does not repeat.
 - The background's size is set to cover.
 - The background position is anchored to the top.
 - Its height is 500px.
 - There is a semi-transparent color overlay on top of the header image, which is `rgba(0, 0, 0, .3)`
 - **Note:** You can achieve this using the following CSS rule:


```
background-image: linear-gradient(rgba(0, 0, 0, .3), rgba(0, 0, 0, .3)), url(../images/header.jpg);
```

- Profile image
 - The profile image is `images/vrk.png`
 - **Note:** To reference the image from the `css/` folder, the path needs to be `../images/vrk.png`
 - Its width is `100px`.
 - It has rounded corners with radius `100%`.
 - It has a white border that is `1px` thick.

HTML and CSS style requirements

For full credit, please abide by the following (*refer this as notes for marking your assignment*):

- **Use HTML and CSS we've learned in class.** You should be able to complete this exercise using HTML and CSS we've learned in class. While you are not strictly forbidden from using HTML/CSS we haven't talked about in class, if you use it incorrectly or if you make poor stylistic choices, you may be marked down.
- **Do not use JavaScript.** There's no need to use JavaScript in this exercise.
- **Respect Separation of Concerns.** Your HTML should describe the content of your page, and your CSS should describe your page's appearance.
- **Do not use an ordered list element (`ol`) to create the list layout.** There's nothing wrong with doing this, per se, but it involves some fairly esoteric CSS that we did not cover in class. We recommend you write out the numbers "1.", "2.", etc. in the HTML instead of using `ol`.
- **Reduce redundancy in CSS.** Try not to have too many redundant styles, if there are ways to use inheritance or special selectors to concisely define style rules.
- **Match the given appearance as closely as possible.** It's fine if your web page is off from our description by a few pixels here and there, but noticeable differences may result in a lower score.
- **Use descriptive names, consistent spacing,** and otherwise follow good code hygiene.

Exercise 3: Validate your style (10 mins)

Validate the syntax of your CSS code:

- Open <http://jigsaw.w3.org/css-validator/>
- Either click "Validate by File Upload" and the Browse to your `listicle-style.css` file, or click "Validate by Direct Input" and then copy/paste your code into the text box.
- If there are any errors, fix the first one, then repeat the previous steps.
 - Try to get the green bar for 0 errors. "Warnings" are okay.

- *The error messages can be hard to understand. Feel free to ask a TA or neighbor for help.*

Exercise 4: Your Listicle: `my-list.html` (Optional)

Design your own listicle! You should write the content in a new file named `my-list.html` and the style in a new file named `css/my-list-style.css`.

For full credit, please abide by the following:

- Cannot be an exact line-for-line copy of `listicle.html`
- Must have at least 3 items in your list
- Must correctly use `display: flex` at least once.
- You can, but do not have to, refer to `listicle-style.css`.

You can spend as much or as little time on this part as you want, provided that your page does fall within the guidelines above.

Ideas

- **“Parallax” Effect:** This is a trendy style where the background of a page is moved at a different speed than the foreground content while scrolling. In its simplest form, the background image stays in the same place as the page scrolls. Try implementing the parallax effect using CSS! You can check out this [W3Schools demo](#) to see how it works. Inspect the elements to see what CSS they use to get this effect.
 - Note: The example linked above is simple but not actually best practice. You can check out [this article](#) to try a more sophisticated implementation.
- **CSS animations:** When the real [Squarespace demo](#) loads, notice how the text animates in. We haven’t talked about how to do that yet. We will talk about CSS animations in class in a few weeks, but if you want to get a head start, try experimenting with some CSS animations on your page.

Share your `my-listicle.html` for the bonus point!

Good luck! Bye.