# JavaJam Coffee House Case Study – Textbook - Chapter 4

# In this chapter’s case study, you will use the existing JavaJam (Chapter 2) website as a starting point while you create a new version of the website that uses an external style sheet to configure color (See Figure 4.29).

# 

# FIGURE 4.29 New JavaJam Coffee House home page with color swatches

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| #000000 |  | #2E0000 |  | #D2B48C |  | #F5F5DC |

# You have four tasks in this case study:

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Copy yourname\_chapter2 JavaJam Coffee House website folder and rename it yourname\_chapter4.Create an external style sheet named javajam.css.Update the Home page: index.html.Update the Menu page: menu.html.Task 1: Copy yourname\_chapter2 JavaJam Coffee House website folder and rename it yourname\_chapter4. Make sure the index.html and menu.html files from the Chapter 2 Case Study are in the new folder. | |  | | --- | | header | |  | | nav | |  | | main | |  | | footer |  |  | | --- | | FIGURE 4.30 The wireframe for the JavaJam Coffee House home page. | |

# Task 2: The External Style Sheet. Launch a text editor. You will create an external style sheet named javajam.css and save the file to the yourname\_chapter4 folder.

# Code CSS to configure the following:

# Global styles for the document (use the body element selector) with a beige background color (#F5F5DC) and dark brown text color (#2E0000).

# Styles for the header element selector that configure a tan background color (#D2B48C).

# Styles for the footer element selector that configure background color (#D2B48C) and text color (#000000).

# Save the file as javajam.css in the yourname\_chapter4 folder. Check your syntax with the CSS validator at <http://jigsaw.w3.org/css-validator>. Correct and retest if necessary.

# Task 3: The Home Page. Launch a text editor and open the home page, index.html.

# Associate the javajam.css external style sheet. Add a <link> element in the head section to associate the web page with the javajam.css external style sheet file.

# Save and test your index.html page in a browser. It should be similar to the page shown in Figure 4.29, and you’ll notice that the styles you configured in the external CSS file are applied.

# Task 4: The Menu Page. Launch a text editor, and open the menu.html file. An example of the new version of the web page is shown in Figure 4.31.

# Code a <link> element in the head section to associate the web page with the javjam.css external style sheet file.

# Save and test your new menu.html page. It should look similar to Figure 4.31.

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# FIGURE 4.31 The new menu.html page.

# This case study demonstrated the power of CSS. Just a few lines of code have transformed the display of the web pages in the browser.

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# JavaJam Coffee House Case Study – Textbook - Chapter 5

# In this chapter’s case study, you will use the existing JavaJam (Chapter 4) website as a starting point while you create a new version of the website that incorporates images.

# You have five tasks in this case study:

# Use yourname\_chapter4 JavaJam website folder.

# Update the javajam.css external style sheet.

# Update the Home page: index.html

# Update the Menu page: menu.html

# Create a new Music page: music.html

# Task 1: Use yourname\_chapter4 JavaJam website folder. Download and unzip the JavaJam Case Study Images found in this Lesson and place these images into yourname\_chapter4 folder:

# 

# Task 2: The External Style Sheet. Launch a text editor and open the javajam.css external style sheet file.

# The body element selector. Add a declaration that configures Verdana, Arial, or Sans-serif font typeface.

# The nav element selector. Code styles to configure bold text.

# The nav a element selector. Code styles to eliminate the display of the underline for hyperlinks (hint: use the nav a descendant selector with text-decoration: none).

# The h1 element selector. Code styles to display text in Georgia, Times New Roman, or serif font typeface.

# The h2 element selector. Code styles to display text in Georgia, Times New Roman, or serif font typeface.

# The h3 element selector. Code styles to configure a light tan #E6D6A9 background color and to display text in all uppercase (hint: use the text-transform property).

# The dt element selector. Code styles to configure bold text.

# The ul element selector. Cods styles to display the marker.gif as the list marker.

# The footer element selector. Add declarations to configure .60em font size, italics, and centered text.

# Save your files. Use the CSS Validator (<http://jigsaw.w3.org/css-validator>) to check your syntax. Correct and retest if necessary.

# Task 3: The Home Page. Launch a text editor and open the home page, index.html. Remove the b and i tags from the page, if you find any. All formatting should be done in CSS. Configure an h2 element with the text, “Follow the Winding Road to JavaJam,” below the opening main tag. Add an <img> tag below the h2 element. Configure the <img> tag to display the windingroad.jpg image. Configure the alt, height, and width attributes for the image. Save and test your page in a browser. It should look similar to Figure 5.27

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# FIGURE 5.27 JavaJam Coffee House home page.

# Task 4: The Menu Page. Launch a text editor and open the menu page, menu.html. Remove the b and i tags from the page. Configure an h2 element with the text, “Coffee at JavaJam”, below the opening main tag. Save and test your page in a browser. It should look similar to Figure 5.28.

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# FIGURE 5.28 JavaJam Coffee House menu page.

# Task 5: The Music Page. Use the Menu page as the starting point for the Music page. Launch a text editor and open the menu.html file in the yourname\_chapter4 folder. Save the file as music.html.

# Modify the music.html file to look similar to the Music page, as shown in Figure 5.29:

# Change the page title to an appropriate phrase.

# Replace the text contained within the h2 element with the following: Music at JavaJam

# Delete the description list from the page.

# Configure a paragraph below the h2 element. The text of the paragraph follows: The first Friday night each month at JavaJam is a special night. Join us from 8pm to 11pm for some music you won’t want to miss!

# Hint: Use the special character &rsquo; for the apostrophe character.

# The remaining content on the page consists of two announcements: January and February. Each announcement is configured within an article element and contains an h3 element, an image link, and a paragraph. FIGURE 5.29 JavaJam Coffee House music page.

# If you want to remove some line spacing on the bottom of the p tag, in the CSS type:

# main article>p{margin-bottom: 0;}

# January Music Performance:

# Configure an h3 element with the following text: January.

# Configure the melaniethumb.jpg as an image link to melanie.jpg. Code appropriate attributes on the <img> tag.

# Configure the following text within the paragraph after the image:

# Melanie Morris entertains with her melodic folk style. Check out the podcast! CDs are now available.

# February Music Performance:

# Configure an h3 element with the following text: February.

# Configure the gregthumb.jpg as an image link to greg.jpg. Code appropriate attributes on the <img> tag.

# Configure the following text within the paragraph after the image. Tahoe Greg is back from his tour. New songs. New stories. CDs are now available.

# Save the music.html file. When you test your page in a browser, it should look similar to Figure 5.29.