ISCG6420 Semester 1 2024

Exercise: Style your first website

This exercise continues from the completion of exercise 1 (Create your first website).
This will take you through the process of adding CSS styles to your website. Remember to save your work in a suitable repository (eg: github).

Open your project.

Using your code editor, open the directory of your existing exercise 1 project.

Create a CSS file.

Create a new file called "style.css" and open it for editing with your code editor.

Add CSS styles

Add the following content to your index file:

```
1    html {
2        box-sizing: border-box;
3    }
4    *, *:before, *:after {
5        box-sizing: inherit;
6    }
```

This changes the way element boxing is treated by default for all elements. There is a great article from Pual Irish (Google) about the reasons he recommends this change. Read it here: https://www.paulirish.com/2012/box-sizing-border-box-ftw/

Below this we'll create some styles for the body and headings of the page:

```
 8    html,body {
 9        font-family: Verdana, Geneva, Tahoma, sans-serif;
10        font-size: 15px;
11        line-height: 1.5;
12    }
13
14    body {
15        float: left;
16    }
17
18    h1 {
19        font-size: 36px;
20    }
21
22    h2 {
23        font-size: 30px;
24    }
25
26    h3 {
27        font-size: 24px;
28    }
29
30    h1,h2,h3 {
31        font-family: 'Segoe UI', Tahoma, Geneva, Verdana, sans-serif;
32        font-weight: 4000;
33        margin: 10px;
34    }
```

Test your site

Open index.html with a modern web browser (Firefox, Chrome, Edge, Safari). You should see the headings (h1, h2, h3) sizes have changed slightly, and fonts have changed to a nicer font face.

Align content boxes

At the moment the "sidebar" element sits below the "content" element. We are going to change this so the "sidebar" is positioned to the right of the "content". We can achieve this using the following css styles:

```
36    .content {
37        float: left;
38        width: 66.6666%;
39    }
40
41    .sidebar {
42        float: left;
43        width: 33.3333%;
44    }
```

Note the width percentages equate to <=100%. If we provide a total percentage greater than 100% the sidebar element will not fit in the bounds of the web page, and will default to being positioned below the content element.

Styling the image

Adding style to an image can have a great effect on the aesthetics of a website. To start with we'll align the image centrally and apply a slight radius to the corners:

```
47    .image-large {
48        display: block;
49        margin-left: auto;
50        margin-right: auto;
51        border-radius: 25px;
52    }
```

There are plenty more style options for images. Take some time to apply and experiment with some more styles. W3Schools has some examples to explore:
https://www.w3schools.com/css/css3_images.asp

Styling the table

By default tables in HTML are not clearly bounded. To make our data easier to read we'll add borders and padding, accent and row colouring, and adjust the width of rows:

```
54    table {
55        border: 1px solid #ccc;
56        border-collapse: collapse;
57        border-spacing: 0;
58        width: 100%;
59        display: table;
60    }
61
62    thead {
63        color: #fff;
64        background-color: mediumpurple;
65    }
66
67    tr {
68        border-bottom: 1px solid #ddd;
69    }
70
71    th {
72        padding: 8px 8px 8px 16px;
73        display: table-cell;
74        text-align: left;
75        vertical-align: top;
76    }
77
78    th.third {
79        width: 33.3333%;
80    }
81
82    tbody tr:nth-child(even) {
83        background-color: #f1f1f1;
84    }
```

Note the addition of a new type of style for the <tbody> <tr>. This style applies to <tr> elements within a <tbody>, with a condition based on the number of instances of the element type. In this case we are specifying that we will only apply this style to even-count elements.

Refresh your browser tab and note the width of the table columns. At the moment they are all the same width. To better align the column widths to their content we can apply the tr.third style to a column in the index.html file like this:

```
22  ∨        <table>
23              <thead><th class="third">Technology</th><th>Description</th></thead>
24              <tr><td>HTML</td><td>...</td></tr>
25              <tr><td>CSS</td><td>...</td></tr>
26              <tr><td>JS</td><td>...</td></tr>
27          </table>
```

Applying the "third" class to a <th> element will apply the width style. This will also affect table rows in the same <table>.

Update your Repository

Once you have completed the above steps, create a new git commit and push your changes to your Github repository.

Exercise 2 complete.