

# Lab: CSS 2

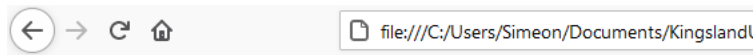
## 1. Create a Restaurant Web Page

Create a simple website for the restaurant “Lord of the Fries”.

- Create **index.html** and **styles.css** files.
- In index.html file:
  - In head **link** the **style.css** file as an external style sheet.

```
<head>
|   <link rel="stylesheet" href="style.css">
```

- Write the name of the restaurant with **h1** headings.
- Create one **paragraph**.
- Write “Menu” title with **h2** headings.



### Lord of the Fries

Enjoy the food!

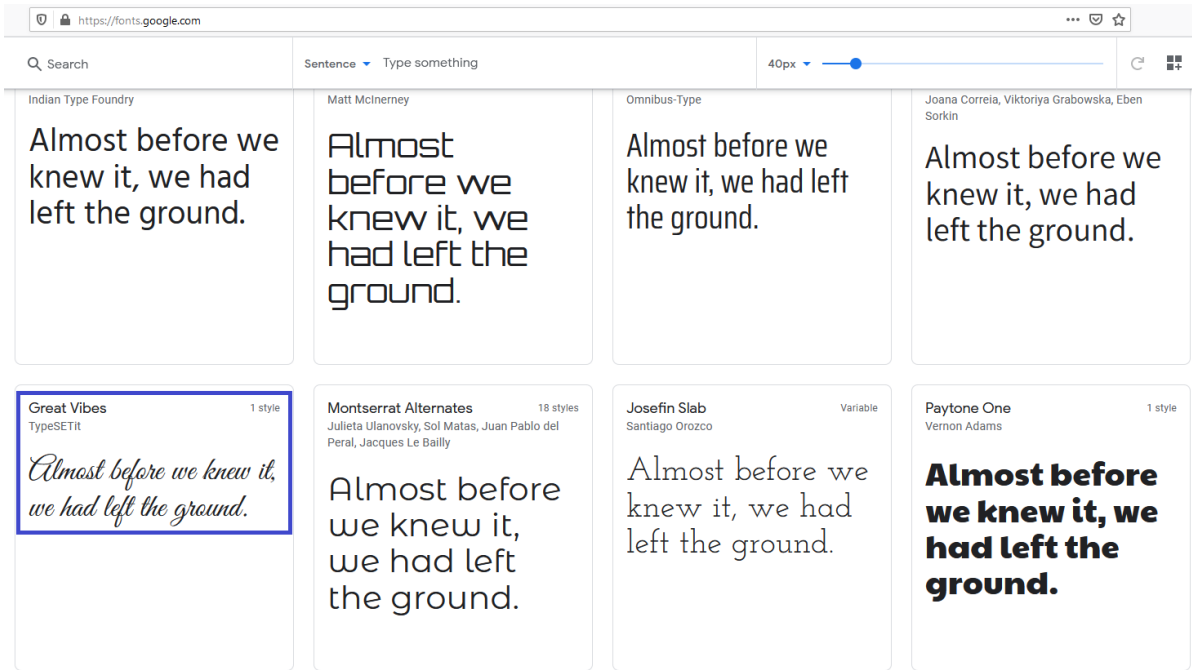
### Menu

- Open the **CSS** file and add some style to the text.
    - In the **body** set the **background-color** to RGB 252, 239, 185
    - Set Menu to be **italic**.
- The result must be something like this:

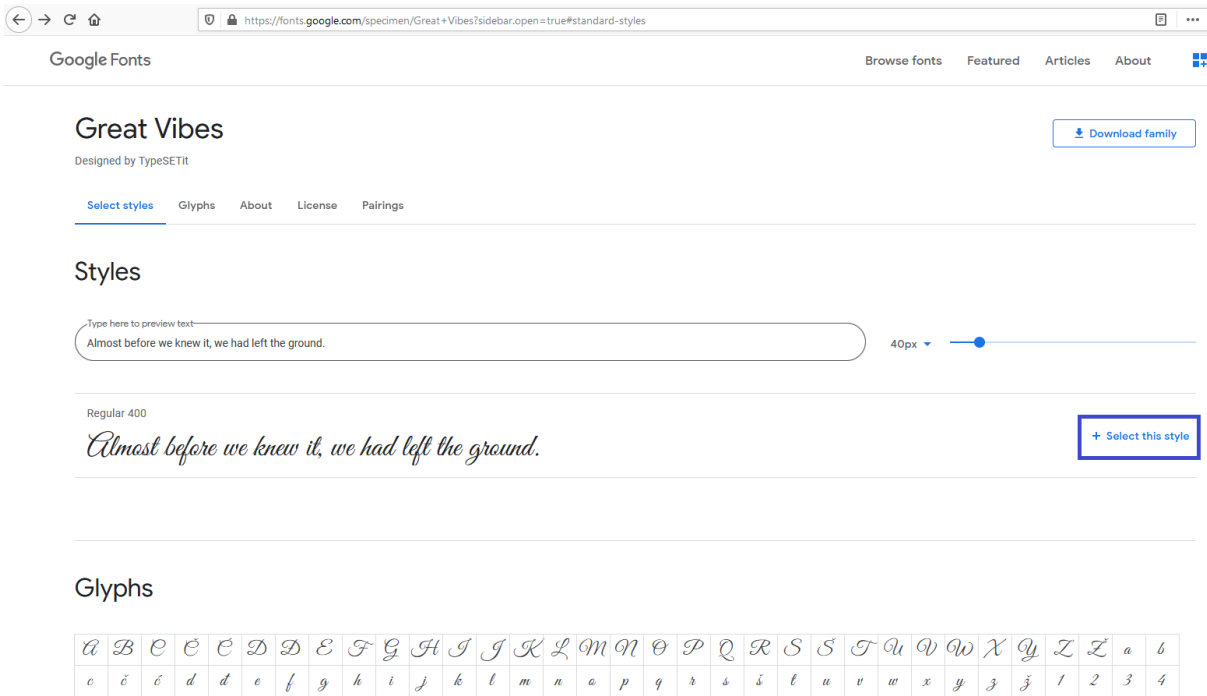


## 2. Use Special Font

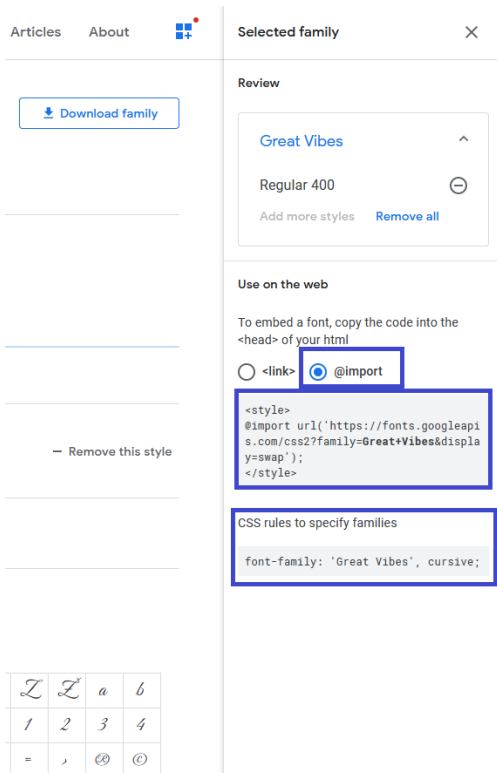
Now let's use a more fancy font to the restaurant name. Open **Google Fonts** (<https://fonts.google.com/>) and choose **Great Vibes** font.



When opening the font clicks on **select this style**.



Then click on **@import** and google will generate the code for import and show you the CSS rules you have to use.



- Copy the @import code into your CSS file.
- And set this font for the **h1** heading.

```
# style.css > ...
1  @import url('https://fonts.googleapis.com/css2?family=GreatVibes&display=swap');
2
3  h1{
4    |    font-family: 'Great Vibes', cursive;
5  }
```

The result will be a very nice looking restaurant name:



- Now let's add some shadow to the text with **text-shadow**.
- Specify the **shadow** to **2px right** and to **2px down**.
- Then add red **color** to the shadow.



### 3. Create a Menu List

Create a menu list using a box container.

- Put the h2 menu in a **div** container.
- Give the **div** container **class="menu"**. With this class name, we will set the CSS style for this element.
- Create an **ordered list** and some items.

```
<div class="menu">
  <h2>Menu</h2>
  <ol>
    <li>Fries</li>
    <li>Fried Chicken</li>
    <li>Meatballs</li>
  </ol>
</div>
```

- In CSS use "div.menu" to set the styles for the div with class="menu".
- Use font "Parisienne".
- Set **margin** to 10 px;
- Set **border** to 5px solid;
- Make the edges of the menu rounded with border-radius
  - Use relative units 0.5rem;
- Use **padding** 15 pixels;
- Set **background** with color – Coral. ■ coral
- Set the **position** to be fixed.

Open the page. The result should be:



## 4. Create a Calories Table

Fries are great but we want to be honest with our customers so at the bottom of the page we have a table with calories our meals contain. Create a new web page containing a table with two columns “Dishes” and “Calories”.

- Fries - 190
- Fried chicken - 270
- Meatballs - 496

Create a new web page calories.html.

- Don't forget to link the **style.css** page.
- In the body create a **table** with an appropriate class name.
- The table must have **two** columns “Dishes” and “Calories”. Fill the table with data.
- Open the **CSS** file and format the table. Made the table to be like in the picture below. Make the table with a **hover effect**. Make the row change color when the cursor is over it.

When open the page the menu will look like this:

Dishes	Calories
Fries	190
Fried chicken	270
Meatballs	496

Dishes	Calories
Fries	190
Fried chicken	270
Meatballs	496

## 5. Use Transparent Colors with RGBA

For the menu, we used a background color **Coral**.

- Find the RGB value of that color and set it that way.
- Use **RGBA** color model. RGBA stands for red green blue alpha. It is actually a three-channel RGB color model supplemented with a fourth alpha channel indicates how opaque each pixel is. Set alpha to 0.5. It will make the menu transparent.



## 6. Create CSS Link Buttons

Now use **anchor** tags and link the **home menu** page and the **calories** webpage.

- Create **links** at the **bottom** of the pages.

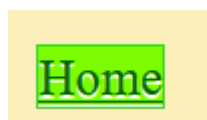
The pages should look like that:



Now, let's transform the links into buttons with CSS.

- Set the background-color of **lawnGreen**
- Set text color of **darkGreen**.
- Put a solid **limeGreen** border with a thickness of 1 pixel.
- Put a white text shadow shifted right 0 and down 1 pixel.

The buttons will look like this:



- Set the anchor tags **display property** to **block**.

- Set the appropriate width for the anchor tags (100px for Calories chart link and 42 for home link will be ok).
- Add **rounded corners** by setting **border-radius** property of the anchor tags to **5 pixels**.
- Now increase the button height and add padding.
  - Set the anchor tag padding to 10 pixels.
  - Set anchor tag box-shadow property value to: **0 1px 1px lightGreen, inset 0 1px 0 honeyDew**  
**box-shadow: 0 1px 1px lightGreen, inset 0 1px 0 honeyDew;**

This code adds 2 shadows to the button; the 1st is a lightGreen shadow outside the bottom of the button; the 2nd shadow uses the inset property to put a shadow inside the top of the button.

Open the page and test the buttons:

