

CW 02 – WORKING WITH CSS

DUE DATE 09/23/2020 @ 11:59 PM

Complete Exercises 1 - 6 – You can display your solutions all on ONE- page.

Create a Heading i.e. h1-6 to identify each exercise. You can use pick an appropriate name for the page that will display your URL.

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Exercise 1

Add a style sheet property to the given example to change the text color to dark red.

In-line Styles

In-Line styles are added to individual tags and are usually avoided. Like the FONT tag they clog up HTML documents, making them larger and increasing their download times.

An example of an in-line style is given below:

```
<P style="text-indent: 2cm; color: red;">
```

This paragraph has been formatted using the in-line style command.

```
</P>
```

```
<P>
```

This paragraph has not been formatted using the in-line style command.

```
>/P>
```

Embedded Style sheets

This method avoids duplication within a single HTML document. However, it still has its drawbacks: every Web page on your site needs this embedded style sheet inserted; consequently any updates to the style sheet have to be made to every HTML document that has the style sheet embedded in it. We have already used embedded style sheets as they are the simplest to implement, here is another example:

```
<html>
```

```
<head>
```

```
<title> University of Georgia State Example on embedded style sheets</title>
```

```
<style>
```

```
BODY {
```

```
font-family : "times new roman;
```

```
margin-left : 20%;
```

```
margin-right: 20%;
```

```
text-align : justify;
```

```
background : ivory; color : red;
} P {
text-indent : 2cm;
} h1,h2,h3{ color: red ; margin-left:2cm
}
</style>
</head>
```

Exercise 2

The above code has a deliberate mistake in it. Can you find it?

Exercise 3

From the in-line style listing below, create an internal/embedded style sheet and a linked style sheet.

```
< h1 style="color:red;margin-left:2cm" >h1
heading</h1>

< h2 style="color:red;margin-left:4cm" >h2
subheading</h2>

< p style="text-
indent:2cm;color:darkred;marginleft:6cm">Paragraph 1</p>

< p style="text-
indent:2cm;color:darkred;marginleft:6cm">Paragraph 2</p>

< h2 style="color:red;margin-left:4cm" >h2
subheading</h2>

< p style="text-
indent:2cm;color:darkred;marginleft:6cm">Paragraph 1</p>
```

Exercise 4

You are designing a Web page to display pop song lyrics (naturally the copyright has been permitted). The information needs to be displayed on the page in the style presented below. Use only the h1, h2, body and p HTML tags; note that two or more **classes** are needed for some of these tags.

- **Artist:** 14pt, Arial, Bold, Moccasin
- **Song Title:** 14pt, Arial, Normal, Khaki
- **Album:** 12pt, Arial, Normal, Khaki
- **Year:**12pt, Arial, bold, ivory
- **Background:** color=Chocolate
- **Verse:** 14pt, Trebuchet MS, Bold, gold, margin-left 2cm, margin-right 2cm

- **Chorus:** 14pt, Trebuchet MS, Bold & Italic, gold, margin-left 4cm, margin-right 4cm

Exercise 5

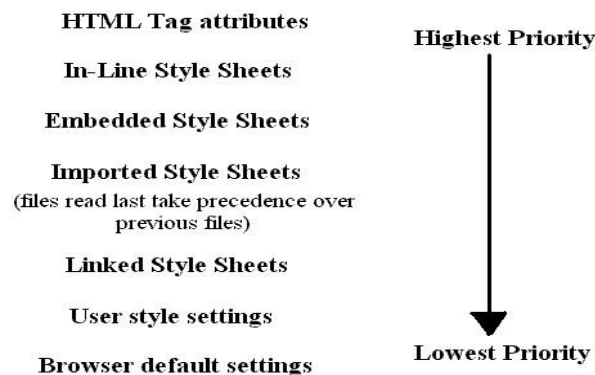
As an exercise, add the prior code use above and create and External stylesheet to style - for the title, Artist, Album etc.

Exercise 6

Cascading Style Sheets

The cascading style sheet standard supplies very powerful tools to control Web page formatting. For instance, consider a university with many departments — each with their own individual design criteria — that is producing a website. It is possible to create a hierarchy of style sheets that allows each department's website to maintain formatting consistency with all the other university sites, while allowing each department to deviate from the format where needed.

The hierarchical (cascading) structure of style sheets can be used to do this. The figure below illustrates the style hierarchy design by W3C.



A school wishes to design a website. The function of this website is to let its students know when assignments are due, the dates of exams, timetables, subjects taught, syllabuses and the teachers who teach them.

The school wishes to have quality controls over the Web design, since the teachers themselves will be responsible for updating the information on the Web.

1. The school has approached you to advise them on how this may be possible.

2. The school wants you to explain the process you wish to use, and why it is better than letting every teacher write their own style.
3. Write a list of ten or more HTML tags and classes that may be used for the website. Consider the attributes that may have to be used, such as background color, departmental style, tables (for timetable, exam, curriculum and annual), headers and so on.
4. After choosing the HTML tags, consider the CSS code required to style them.