

code to configure a div element assigned to the id wrapper that “wraps,” or contains, the code within the body section. Save and test your index.html page in a browser and you’ll notice that the page content is now centered within the browser viewport as shown in [Figure 3.33](#).

3. Launch a text editor and open the yurts.html file. Add the HTML code to configure a div element assigned to the id wrapper that “wraps,” or contains, the code within the body section. Save and test your yurts.html page in a browser and you’ll notice that the page content is now centered within the browser viewport as shown in [Figure 3.34](#).

Experiment with modifying the pacific.css file. Change the page background color, the font family, and so on. Test your pages in a browser. Isn’t it amazing how a change in a single file can affect multiple files when external style sheets are used?

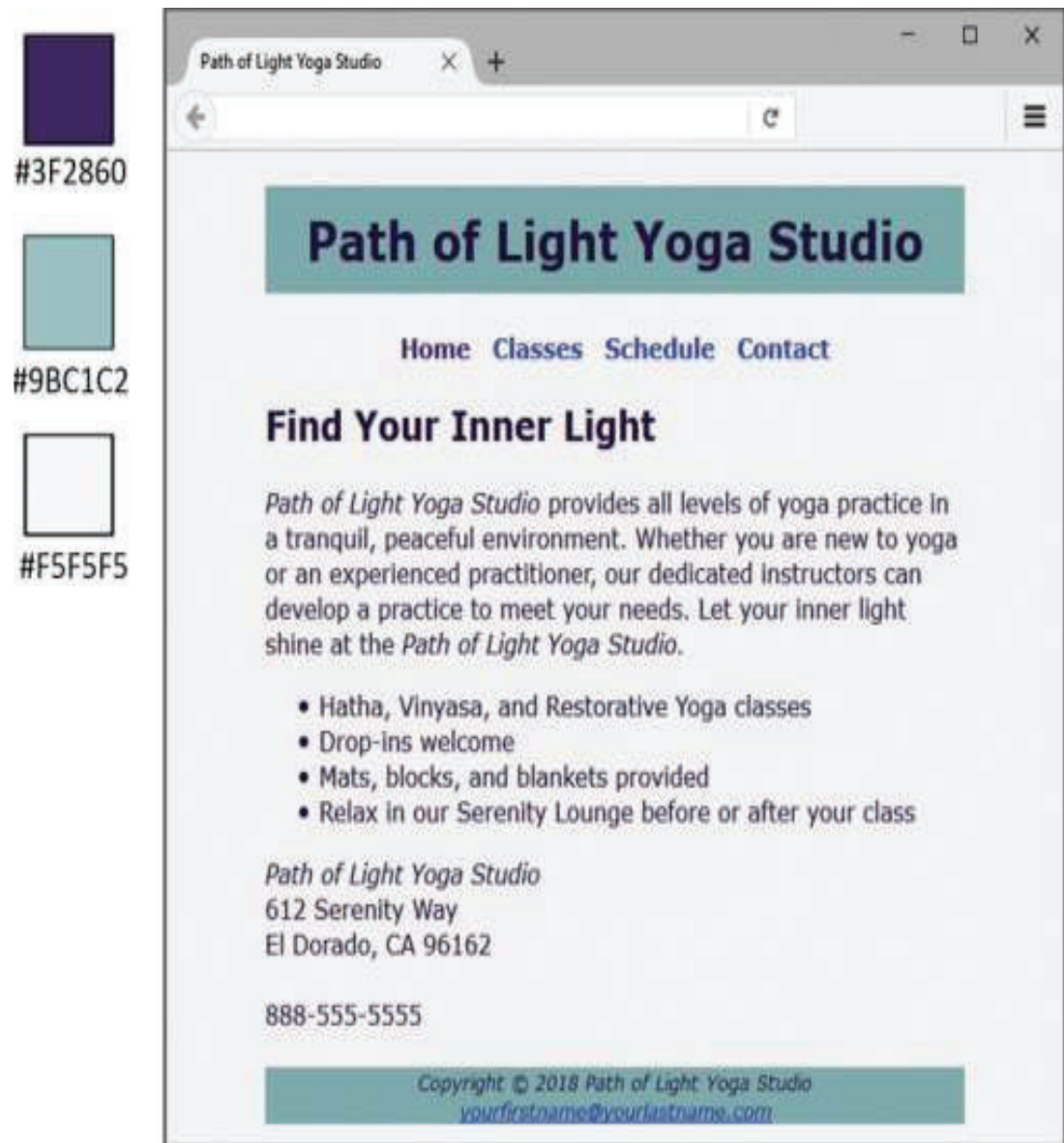
Path of Light Yoga Studio

See [Chapter 2](#) for an introduction to the Path of Light Yoga Studio Case Study. [Figure 2.43](#) shows a site map for the Path of Light Yoga Studio website. The Home page and Classes page were created in [Chapter 2](#). You will develop a new version of this website that uses an external style sheet to configure text and color. [Figure 2.44](#) depicts the wireframe page layout.

You have the following tasks:

1. Create a new folder for this Path of Light Yoga Studio case study.
2. Create an external style sheet named yoga.css that configures the color and text for the Path of Light Yoga Studio website.
3. Modify the Home page to utilize an external style sheet to configure colors and fonts. The new Home page and color swatches are shown in [Figure 3.35](#).

Figure 3.35



New Path of Light Yoga Studio index.html

[Figure 3.35 Full Alternative Text](#)

4. Modify the Classes page to be consistent with the new Home page.
5. Configure centered page layout.

Hands-On Practice Case Study

- Task 1: The Website Folder. Create a folder on your hard drive or portable storage device called yogacss. Copy all the files from your [Chapter 2](#) yoga folder into the yogacss folder.
- Task 2: The External Style Sheet. You will use a text editor to create an external style sheet named yoga.css. Code the CSS to configure the following:
 1. Global styles for the document (use the body element selector) with background color #F5F5F5; text color #3F2860; and Verdana, Arial, or any sans-serif font.
 2. Styles for the header element that configure background color #9BC1C2 with centered text.
 3. Styles for the h1 element selector that configure 200% line height.
 4. Styles for the nav element selector that configure centered and bold font.
 5. Styles for the anchor elements within the nav area to eliminate the default underline (Hint: use the nav a selector).
 6. Styles for a class named studio that configures italic text.
 7. Styles for the footer element selector with #9BC1C2 background color, small font size (.60em), and italic, centered text.

Save the file as yoga.css in the yogacss folder. Check your syntax with the CSS validator (<http://jigsaw.w3.org/css-validator>). Correct and retest if necessary.

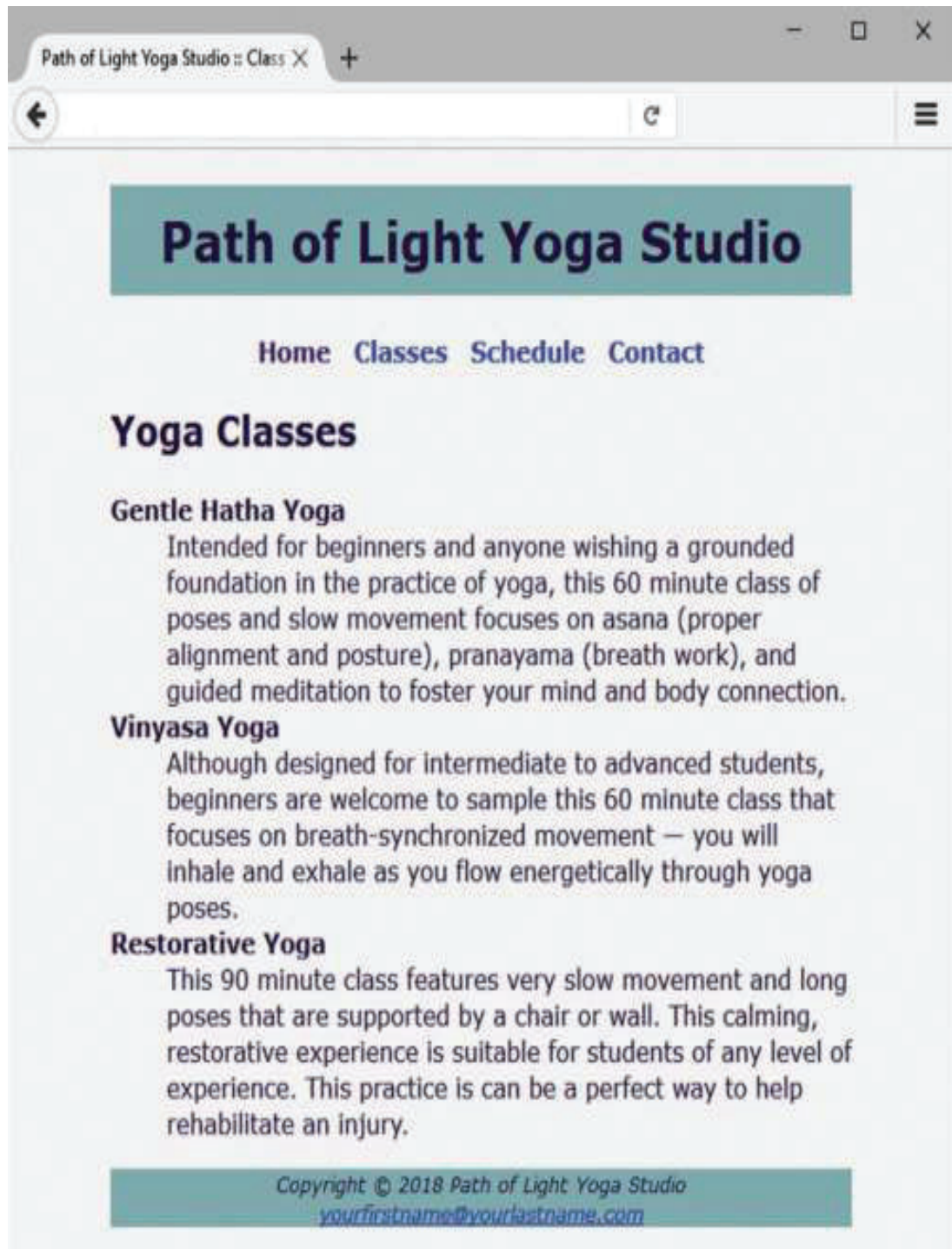
- Task 3: The Home Page. Launch a text editor, and open the index.html file. You will modify this file to apply styles from the yoga.css external style sheet.

1. Add a `<link>` element to associate the web page with the `yoga.css` external style sheet file.
2. Configure the navigation area. Remove the `` element from the navigation area, because the CSS will configure the bold font style.
3. Look in the main content area for the company name (“Path of Light Yoga Studio”) and configure a span element to contain this text each time it appears. Assign each span element to the `studio` class.
4. Configure the page footer area. Remove the `<small>` and `<i>` elements—they are no longer needed since CSS is now used to configure the text.

Save the `index.html` file, and test in a browser. Your page should look similar to the one shown in [Figure 3.35](#) except that your page content will be left-aligned instead of indented from the margins. Don’t worry—you’ll configure your page layout in Task 5 of this case study.

- Task 4: The Classes Page. Launch a text editor, and open the `classes.html` file. You will modify this file in a similar manner: Add the `<link>` element, configure the navigation area, and configure the page footer area. Save and test your new `classes.html` page. It should look similar to the one shown in [Figure 3.36](#) except for the alignment.

Figure 3.36



New classes.html page

[Figure 3.36 Full Alternative Text](#)

- Task 5: Center Page Layout with CSS. Modify yoga.css, index.html,

and `classes.html` to configure page content that is centered with 80% width. Refer to [Hands-On Practice 3.9](#) if necessary.

1. Launch a text editor, and open the `yoga.css` file. Add a style rule for an id named `wrapper` with width set to 80%, `margin-right` set to `auto`, and `margin-left` set to `auto`.
2. Launch a text editor, and open the `index.html` file. Add the HTML code to configure a `div` element assigned to the id `wrapper` that “wraps,” or contains, the code within the `body` section. Save and test your `index.html` page in a browser and you’ll notice that the page content is now centered within the browser viewport as shown in [Figure 3.35](#).
3. Launch a text editor, and open the `classes.html` file. Add the HTML code to configure a `div` element assigned to the id `wrapper` that “wraps,” or contains, the code within the `body` section. Save and test your `classes.html` page in a browser and you’ll notice that the page content is now centered within the browser viewport as shown in [Figure 3.36](#).

Experiment with modifying the `yoga.css` file. Change the page background color, the font family, and so on. Test your pages in a browser. Notice how a change in a single file can affect multiple files when external style sheets are used.