# Unit 3 Lab - Styling the Web - CSS

**Apply Your Knowledge**

**1. Predict the Result.**

Draw and write a brief description of the web page that will be created with the following HTML code:

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html lang="en">

<head>

<title>Trillium Media Design</title>

<meta charset="utf-8">

<style>

body { background-color: #000066;

color: #CCCCCC;

font-family: Arial,sans-serif; }

header { background-color: #FFFFFF;

color: #000066; }

footer { font-size: 80%;

font-style: italic; }

</style>

</head>

<body>

<header><h1>Trillium Media Design</h1></header>

<nav>Home <a href="about.html">About</a> <a href="services.html">

Services</a>

</nav>

<p>Our professional staff takes pride in its working relationship

with our clients by offering personalized services that listen

to their needs, develop their target areas, and incorporate these

items into a website that works.</p>

<br><br>

<footer>

Copyright &copy; 2016 Trillium Media Design

</footer>

</body>

</html>

**2. Fill in the Missing Code.**

Consider the following code, in which some CSS properties and values, indicated by "\_", and some HTML tags, indicated by <\_>, are missing:

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html lang="en">

<head>

<title>Trillium Media Design</title>

<meta charset="utf-8">

<style>

body { background-color: #0066CC;

color: "\_"; } header { "\_": "\_" }

<\_>  
<\_>  
<body>  
<header><h1>Trillium Media Design</h1></header>

<p>Our professional staff takes pride in its working

relationship with our clients by offering personalized services

that listen to their needs, develop their target areas, and

incorporate these items into a website that works.</p>

</body>

</html>

The web page corresponding to the code should be configured so that the background and text colours have good contrast. The header area should use Arial. Fill in the missing code.

**3. Find the Error**.

Why won’t the page corresponding to the following code display prop- erly in a browser?

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html lang="en">

<head>

<title>Trillium Media Design</title>

<meta charset="utf-8">

<style>

body { background-color: #000066;

colour: #CCCCCC;

font-family: Arial,sans-serif;

font-size: 1.2em; }

<style>

</head>

<body>

<header><h1>Trillium Media Design</h1></header>

<main><p>Our professional staff takes pride in its working

relationship with our clients by offering personalized services

that listen to their needs, develop their target areas, and

incorporate these items into a website that works.</p></main>

</body>

</html>

## Hands-On Exercises

1. Write the HTML for a paragraph that uses inline styles to configure the background colour of green and the text colour of white.
2. Write the HTML and CSS code for an embedded style sheet that configures a back- ground colour of #eaeaea and a text color of #000033.
3. Write the CSS code for an external style sheet that configures the text to be brown, 1.2em in size, and in Arial, Verdana, or a sans-serif font.
4. Write the HTML and CSS code for an embedded style sheet that configures a class called new that is bold and italic.
5. Write the HTML and CSS code for an embedded style sheet that configures links with- out underlines; a background color of white; text color of black; is in Arial, Helvetica, or a sans-serif font; and has a class called new that is bold and italic.
6. Write the CSS code for an external style sheet that configures a page background color of #FFF8DC; has a text color of #000099; is in Arial, Helvetica, or a sans-serif font; and has an id called new that is bold and italic.
7. Practice with External Style Sheets. In this exercise, you will create two external style sheet files and a web page. You will experiment with linking the web page to the exter- nal style sheets and note how the display of the page is changed.
   1. Create an external style sheet (call it format1.css) to format as follows: document background color of white, document text color of #000099, and document font family of Arial, Helvetica, or sans-serif. Hyperlinks should have a background color of gray (#CCCCCC). Configure the h1 selector to use the Times New Roman font with red text color.
   2. Create an external style sheet (call it format2.css) to format as follows: document background color of yellow and document text color of green. Hyperlinks should have a background color of white. Configure the h1 selector to use the Times New Roman font with white background color and green text color.
   3. Create a web page about your favorite movie that displays the movie name in an <h1> tag, a description of the movie in a paragraph, and an unordered (bulleted) list of the main actors and actresses in the movie. The page should also have a hyperlink to a website about the movie. Place an e-mail link to yourself on the web page. This page should be associated with the format1.css file. Save the page as moviecss1.html. Be sure to test your page in more than one browser.
   4. Modify the moviecss1.html page to link to the format2.css external style sheet instead of the format1.css file. Save the page as moviecss2.html and test it in a browser. Notice how different the page looks!

8. Practice with the Cascade. In this exercise, you will create two web pages that link to the same external style sheet. After modifying the configuration in the external style sheet, you will test your pages again and find that they automatically pick up the new style configuration. Finally, you will add an inline style to one of the pages and find that it takes effect and overrides the external style.

1. Create a web page that includes an unordered list describing at least three advan- tages of using CSS. The text “CSS Advantages” should be contained within <h1> tags. This page should include a hyperlink to the W3C website. Write the HTML code so that one of the advantages is configured to be a class called news. Place an e-mail link to yourself on the web page. The web page should be associated with the external style sheet called ex8.css. Save the page as advantage.html.
2. Create an external style sheet (call it ex8.css) to format as follows: document back- ground color of white; document text color of #000099; and document font family of Arial, Helvetica, or sans-serif. Hyperlinks should have a background color of gray (#CCCCCC). <h1> elements should use the Times New Roman font with black text color. The news class should use red italic text.
3. Launch a browser, and test your work. Display the advantage.html page. It should use the formatting configured in ex8.css. Modify the web page or the CSS file until your page displays as requested.
4. Change the configuration of the external style sheet (ex8.css) to use a document background color of black, document text color of white, and <h1> text color of gray (#CCCCCC). Save the file. Launch a browser, and test the advantage.html page. Notice how it picks up the new styles from the external style sheet.
5. Modify the advantage.html file to use an inline style. The inline style should be applied to the <h1> tag and configure it to have red text. Save the advantage.html page, and test in a browser. Notice how the <h1> text color specified in the style sheet is overridden by the inline style.

9. Practice Validating CSS. Choose a CSS external style sheet file to validate; perhaps  
you have created one for your own website. Otherwise, use an external style sheet file that you worked with in this chapter. Use the W3C CSS validator at http://jigsaw.w3.org/ css-validator. If your CSS does not immediately pass the validation test, modify it and test again. Repeat this process until the W3C validates your CSS code. Write a one- or two-paragraph summary about the validation process that answers the following questions: Was the CSS validator easy to use? Did anything surprise you? Did you encounter a number of errors or just a few? How easy was it to determine how to correct the CSS file? Would you recommend the validator to other students? Why or why not?