

Exercises CSS1

1. Given this HTML code

```
<main>
  <h1>Encabezado Principal</h1>
  <p>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Praesent blandit nibh at felis.</p>
  <h2>Subtítulo</h2>
  <p>Phasellus eu velit sed lorem sodales egestas. Ut feugiat. <a href="#">Donec porttitor</a>, magna eu varius luctus.</p>
</main>
<div id="lista">
  <h2>Lista de elementos destacados</h2>
  <ul class="destacado">
    <li>Elemento 1</li>
    <li>Elemento 2</li>
    <li>Elemento 3</li>
  </ul>
</div>
<button>Registrarse</button>
```

Write CSS to transform into

Encabezado Principal

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Praesent blandit nibh at felis.

Subtítulo

Phasellus eu velit sed lorem sodales egestas. Ut feugiat. **Donec porttitor**, magna eu varius luctus.

Lista de elementos destacados

- Elemento 1
- Elemento 2
- Elemento 3

Registrarse

The button turns red when we hover.

Blue: #336699

2. Convert this code

```
<h1>Propiedades de los Textos</h1>
<p>Las propiedades de texto en CSS permiten controlar el aspecto y el diseño del texto en una página web. A continuación, se describen algunas de estas propiedades:</p>

<h2>Text-Indent</h2>
<p>La propiedad <em>text-indent</em> se utiliza para establecer el desplazamiento de la primera línea de un párrafo. Puede definirse en longitud (por ejemplo, "20px") o porcentaje (por ejemplo, "10%").</p>
```

`<p class="text-indent">Este es un ejemplo de texto con desplazamiento de la primera línea utilizando la propiedad text-indent. La primera línea está desplazada 30px.</p>`

`<h2>Text-Align</h2>`

`<p>La propiedad text-align se utiliza para alinear el texto en una caja. Los valores comunes son "left", "right", "center" y "justify".</p>`

`<p class="text-align">Este es un ejemplo de texto alineado a la derecha utilizando la propiedad text-align.</p>`

`<h2>Text-Decoration</h2>`

`<p>La propiedad text-decoration se utiliza para aplicar efectos de subrayado y tachado al texto. Los valores incluyen "none", "underline", "overline" y "line-through".</p>`

`<p class="text-decoration">Este es un ejemplo de texto con subrayado utilizando la propiedad text-decoration.</p>`

`<h2>Letter-Spacing</h2>`

`<p>La propiedad letter-spacing controla el espacio entre caracteres. Puede definirse como "normal" o en una longitud específica.</p>`

`<p class="letter-spacing">Este es un ejemplo de texto con espacio entre caracteres utilizando la propiedad letter-spacing. Los caracteres están separados por 3px.</p>`

`<h2>Word-Spacing</h2>`

`<p>La propiedad word-spacing controla el espacio entre palabras. Puede definirse como "normal" o en una longitud específica.</p>`

`<p class="word-spacing">Este es un ejemplo de texto con espacio entre palabras utilizando la propiedad word-spacing. Las palabras están separadas por 10px.</p>`

`<h2>Text-Transform</h2>`

`<p>La propiedad text-transform transforma el texto a mayúsculas o minúsculas. Los valores comunes son "capitalize", "uppercase", "lowercase" y "none".</p>`

`<p class="text-transform">Este es un ejemplo de texto en mayúsculas utilizando la propiedad text-transform.</p>`

`<h2>Line-Height</h2>`

`<p>La propiedad line-height establece el tamaño del espacio entre líneas. Puede definirse en longitud o porcentaje.</p>`

`<p class="line-height">Este es un ejemplo de texto con un espacio entre líneas mayor utilizando la propiedad line-height. El espacio entre líneas es de 70px.</p>`

`<h2>Vertical-Align</h2>`

`<p>La propiedad vertical-align se utiliza para alinear verticalmente elementos en línea. Puede alinearse en la parte superior, en el centro o en la parte inferior, o utilizar otros valores como "baseline", "sub" o "super".</p>`

`<p>Este es un ejemplo de texto con alineación vertical con una tabla usando vertical-align.</p>`

```
<table>
  <tr>
    <td class="a">vertical-align: top</td>
    <td class="b">vertical-align: middle</td>
    <td class="c">vertical-align: bottom</td>
  </tr>
</table>
```

Following these rules:

- All paragraphs (<p>) that are siblings of (<p>) must have a green text color (color: green). Use adjacent selectors.
- Paragraphs with the text-indent class must have a first line offset of 30px.
- Paragraphs with the text-align class must align the text to the right.
- Paragraphs with the text-decoration class should have an underline effect.
- Paragraphs with the letter-spacing class must have 3px character spacing.
- Paragraphs with the word-spacing class must have a 10px spacing between words.
- Paragraphs with the text-transform class must transform the text to uppercase.
- Paragraphs with the line-height class must have 70px line spacing.
- Table cells (<td>) must have a height of 100px and a 1px solid gray border (height: 100px; border: 1px solid gray).
- Cells of class a, b, and c must be aligned vertically according to their class (vertical-align: top, vertical-align: middle, vertical-align: bottom respectively).

3. Create a “Call to Action” container using HTML and CSS. Follow the following instructions:

- Create a container with the cta-container class. This container will serve as the “Call to Action”.
- Assign a background image to the container. Make sure the background image completely covers the container.
- Vertically align the background image and place it in the center of the container.
- Prevent the background image from repeating.
- Align the content of the “Call to Action” in the center of the container.
- Add 60px padding around the content to give it space.
- Inside the container, create a title (h2) with the cta-text class that says “Take advantage of our special offer!” Set the font size to 28px and use bold for the text.
- Below the title, add a paragraph (p) with the cta-text class that says “Up to 40% off select products.”
- Add a button with the cta-button class that says “Discover Offers.” Style the button with a #626bb2 background color, white text, 15px vertical and 30px horizontal padding, no visible borders, rounded edges, a 20px font size, and uppercase text.

4. Create a listing using HTML and CSS to include the 🍌 emoji in each list item. You should achieve this using the ::before pseudo-selector. Follow these steps:

- Create an HTML document with a basic structure, including a title and an unordered list () inside a container.
- Inside the list, create at least five list items ().
- Use CSS to style the list as follows:
- Set a custom style for the list, such as text color, font type, or spacing, depending on your preferences.
- Use the ::before pseudo-selector for each list element () and add the 🍌 emoji (😻) before the element content. Make sure the emoji displays correctly and is separated from the element's text.
- Add a space or some style of separation between the emoji and the element's text to make it look aesthetically pleasing.

5. Design and create a horizontal navigation menu using HTML and CSS. The menu must contain four links and apply specific styles.

Appearance:



Menu

Instructions:

- Within the HTML file, create a structure for the navigation menu using `<nav>`, ``, ``, and `<a>` elements. The menu should contain four links with the following names: "Home", "Services", "About" and "Contact".
- Within the CSS file, define the global style for all elements on the page using the universal selector. Assign the font to the Arial family and make it bold.
- Set the styles for the `<nav>` tag. Make sure it has a margin and padding of 0 and its style list is none.
- Define styles for links within the navigation menu. Set the width to 100px, remove the text decoration, center align the text, set the text color to white and the background color to black. Add a 10px top and bottom padding and a 5px left and right padding. Add a solid 1px right border with color #336699. Make sure links are block elements.
- Define styles for list items within the navigation menu. Use float: left; so that the elements are placed horizontally.
- Add color changing styles when hovering on links. When the user hovers over a link, it changes the background color to #336699.
- Use the `:last-child` pseudo-class to select the last element in the list and, through its link (`<a>`), removes the right border to prevent it from appearing in the last link.

6. Create a navigational breadcrumb using HTML and CSS. The breadcrumb must contain links that allow navigation to previous and next pages, and specific styles must be applied.

Appearance:

« Anterior

Siguiente »

Breadcrumb instructions:

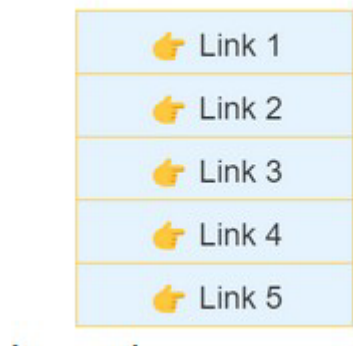
- Within the HTML file, create a structure for the breadcrumb using a `<div>` element with the breadcrumb class. The breadcrumb must contain two links with classes left and right. The first link should show "Previous" and the second link should show "Next".
- Inside the CSS file, set the Arial font and set a 0.5em padding around the breadcrumb.
- Set the styles for the links within the breadcrumb. Set the color #0095eb, remove the text decoration, and make it bold.
- Define color changing styles when hovering over links. When the user hovers over a link, change the text color to #006196 and underline the text.
- Define the styles for the link with the right class. Use float: right; to align this link to the right of the breadcrumb.

- Define the styles for the link with the left class. Use float: left; to align this link to the left of the breadcrumb.

7. Given this code

```
<ul class="menu">
  <li><a href="#" title="Link 1">Link 1</a></li>
  <li><a href="#" title="Link 2">Link 2</a></li>
  <li><a href="#" title="Link 3">Link 3</a></li>
  <li><a href="#" title="Link 4">Link 4</a></li>
  <li><a href="#" title="Link 5">Link 5</a></li>
</ul>
```

Create a vertical menu



Apply CSS styles so that the menu list looks like this:

- Set all elements within the page to use the Arial font.
- Give the list (ul) with the “menu” class a width of 140px, remove the list bullets, set the margins and padding to 0, and add a solid 1px border with the color #FFC83D.
- Each list item (li) should have a solid 1px bottom border with color #FFC83D. The last item in the list must not have a bottom border.
- Links (<a>) within list items must take up the entire available width, center their text, display no underlining, and have a text color of #333. Additionally, they must have a 5px padding and a background color of #E5F3FE.
- When the cursor is over a link, the link background should change to #c8e2f7.
- Add a “ ” emoji before the text of each link using pseudo-elements.

8. Create an image gallery using html and css



Within the HTML file, create the basic structure of a web page. Add a <h1> element with the text “Image gallery” and a <div> element with the id “gallery”. Inside the <div>, add nine elements. You can use example images provided in the following list with their respective src and alt attributes:

```









```

- In the CSS file, define the global style for all elements using the * selector. Set the margin to 0.
- Set the styles for the <h1> element. Center the text, set a background color of #EDEEEE, text color orange, a bottom border of 3px solid #4caf50, and a padding of 30px.
- Define the styles for the <div> with the id "gallery". Set a maximum width of 500px and center the element horizontally with margin: 0 auto;.
- Set styles for elements within the gallery. Use float: left; To align the images to the left, add a 1.2em padding to separate the images and apply the color change styles on hover. When the user hovers over an image, it changes the background color to #e8f1f4.

9. Given this code

```
<h1>Tabla de Ejemplo</h1>
<table class="styled-table">
  <caption><b>Tabla 1.</b> Lista de Productos</caption>
  <thead>
    <tr>
      <th>Nº</th>
      <th>Producto</th>
      <th>Precio</th>
      <th>Stock</th>
    </tr>
  </thead>
  <tbody>
    <tr>
      <th>1</th>
      <td>Producto A</td>
      <td>25</td>
      <td>50</td>
    </tr>
    <tr>
      <th>2</th>
      <td>Producto B</td>
```

```

        <td>15</td>
        <td>30</td>
    </tr>
    <tr>
        <th>3</th>
        <td>Producto C</td>
        <td>40</td>
        <td>20</td>
    </tr>
    <tr>
        <th>4</th>
        <td>Producto D</td>
        <td>32</td>
        <td>10</td>
    </tr>
</tbody>
</table>

```

style it to

Tabla de Ejemplo

| Nº | Producto | Precio | Stock |
|----|------------|--------|-------|
| 1 | Producto A | 25€ | 50 |
| 2 | Producto B | 15€ | 30 |
| 3 | Producto C | 40€ | 20 |
| 4 | Producto D | 32€ | 10 |

Tabla 1. Lista de Productos

General styles:

- Use the “Arial” font for the entire document.
- Center text horizontally on all elements.

Table styles:

- Set a width of 80% for the table, so that it takes up 80% of the available width in the window.
- Center the table horizontally with a top margin of 20 pixels.
- Place the title at the bottom of the table.

Table Title Styles:

- Use a font size of 20 pixels.
- Add a 10 pixel space around the title.

Header (th) and data (td) cell styles:

- Add a 10 pixel space around all cells.
- Set a blue background (#009688) for header cells with white text (fff).
- Add a 1 pixel solid border with light gray color (ddd) to all cells.

Styles for odd table body rows:

- Apply a light gray background (#f2f2f2) to the odd rows of the table body.

Style when hovering over a table body row:

- Change the background of the row to a light shade of green (#c7e2e0) when you hover over it.

Style for the third column (Price) of the table body rows:

- Add the euro symbol (€) after the values in the third column (Price) of the table body rows.

10. Create an HTML document that includes a content box with long text. Your task is to use the overflow property in CSS to control how the contents of the box are displayed. Follow these steps:

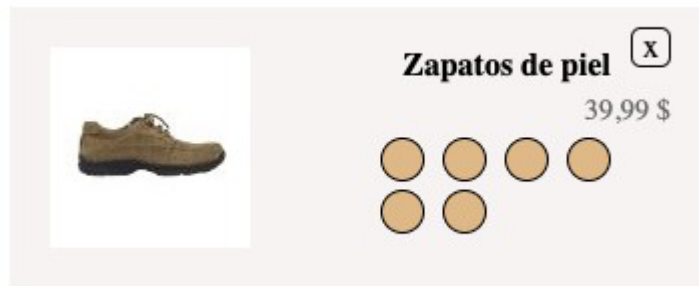
Create an HTML file with the following structure:

```
<div class="content-box">
  <p>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Vestibulum in
  tincidunt libero. Nullam sit amet risus sed elit bibendum tincidunt. Cras
  consequat ligula id metus hendrerit, id accumsan odio fermentum. Integer non
  feugiat orci. Donec eu tristique lectus. Fusce in viverra arcu. Proin
  condimentum, odio nec auctor tempor, justo elit vestibulum nunc, vel laoreet
  nunc est vel dolor. Aenean tempus, erat at vulputate consequat, velit lectus
  sollicitudin dui, ac dignissim est eros at erat. Sed congue posuere diam, vel
  vehicula metus viverra in. Vestibulum laoreet ex quis euismod. Aenean eu ex eget
  turpis congue interdum eu in erat.</p>
</div>
```

Add styles to the content-box as follows:

- Set a fixed width and height for the box (width and height).
Use the corresponding property to include a scroll bar on the vertical axis.

11. Given this HTML to create a product miniature



```
<main>
  <article>
    
    <div class="datos-productos">
      <div class="borrar">x</div>
      <div class="nombre">Zapatos de piel</div>
      <div class="precio">39,99 $</div>
      <div class="colores">
        <li></li>
        <li></li>
        <li></li>
        <li></li>
        <li></li>
        <li></li>
      </div>
    </div>
  </article>
</main>
```

(look for an image or not)

- The <article> tag floats to the left, has a width of 350px, a height of 140px, the background is #F7F3F3, and has a margin of 10px.
- The tag has a padding of 20px, a width of 100px, and floats to the left.
- The .product-data class floats to the right, has a padding of 20 pixels and a width of 190 pixels. When using padding, don't forget about the box-sizing: border-box; (take it off and put it on to see how it exceeds the content and when it doesn't fit it gets out of place)
- The .delete class floats to the right, has 0 px top and bottom padding and 5 px right and left padding, has a 1 px solid black border, has a border-radius of 5 px, a top margin of -10px and a left margin of 10 px.
- The class .name floats to the right and is in bold.
- The .price class floats to the right has a text color of #666, a font size of 14px and a top and bottom margin of 5px, remember that the previous elements are floats and that if we do not set clear:both; they will be stuck to the previous ones instead of in the place we want (the element is moved down to clear floating elements).
- The .colors class must also have clear:both for the same reason as the price class.
- The li tag must have a width of 20px and a height of 20px, display:inline-block (so that it takes into account the width and height values that are assigned. Try modifying it with display:inline and you will see that with that property it does not takes into account the

defined width and height values), it has a border-radius of 5px, a left margin of 5px, a brown background and a solid 1px black border.