

INT102 Lab 9: Formatting Text (CSS) (1/2020)

1. Download [menu7.html](#).
2. Open the [menu7.html](#) in the browser. It should look like the picture below:



3. Open Brackets editor > Open the menu7.html.

Formatting a menu

4. Set the main text to appear in [Verdana](#) or some other [sans-serif](#) font. Instead of writing a rule for every element in the document, write one rule for the [body](#) element that will inherit by all elements it contain. Add this rule to the embedded style sheet in `<style> ... </style>` in the [head](#) of the document, like this:

```
<style>
  body {
    font-family: Verdana, sans-serif;
  }
</style>
```

5. Set a fancy [font](#) for the “Black Goose Bistro, Summer Menu” heading. Choose a free display font called “[Marko One](#)” from Google Web fonts (www.google.com/webfonts). Google provide the code for linking the font file on their server to HTML files. Copy the code and place in the head of document as follows:

```
<head>
  <meta charset="utf-8">
  <title>Black Goose Bistro Summer Menu</title>
  <link href='http://fonts.googleapis.com/css?family=Marko+One' rel='stylesheet'>
  <style>
```

6. Write a rule that applies it to the [h1](#) element. Notice Georgia or another [serif](#) font as a list “back-up” fonts:

```
body {
  font-family: Verdana, sans-serif;
}
h1 {
  font-family: "Marko One", Georgia, serif;
}
```

5. Save the document and reload the page in the browser. It should look like as below:

Black Goose Bistro • Summer Menu
Baker's Corner, Seekonk, Massachusetts
Hours: Monday through Thursday: 11 to 9, Friday and Saturday: 11 to midnight
Appetizers
This season, we explore the spicy flavors of the southwest in our appetizer collection.
Black bean purses
Spicy black bean and a blend of mexican cheeses wrapped in sheets of phyllo and baked until golden. \$3.95
Southwestern napoleons with lump crab — **new item!**
Layers of light lump crab meat, bean and corn salsa, and our handmade flour tortillas. \$7.95
Main courses

Setting font Size

7. There are many approaches to sizing text on web pages. One way is to set the **font-size** of the body element to **100%**.

```
body {  
    font-family: Verdana, sans-serif;  
    font-size: 100% ;  
}
```

8. The browser default of 16 pixels is a fine size for the main page text. To set the appearance of the heading level to be 24 pixels or one and a half times larger than the body text ($24/16=1.5$). Thus, add a new rule that set the size of the **h1** to **1.5em** or **150%** as follows:

```
h1 {  
    font-family: "Marko One", Georgia, serif;  
    font-size: 1.5em ;  
}
```

9. Make the **h2** the same size as the body

```
h2 {  
    font-size: 1em ;  
}
```

Making text bold and italic

10. Set all of the menu item names to be **bold** text by applying a style to the **dt** (**definition term**) element to make them all bold. Add this rule to the end of the style sheet, save the file and see it in the browser:

```
dt {  
    font-weight: bold ;  
}
```

11. Now that all the menu item names are **bold**. Some of text marked as strong isn't standing out very well. Thus, we should make them **italic** for further emphasis. To do this, simply apply the **font-style** property to the **strong** element:

```
strong {  
    font-style: italic ;  
}
```

12. Save and reload. It should look like the picture shown below:



Using the shorthand font property

13. To save space, we can replace all the `font` properties we've specified for the `h1` element with **one declaration** with the shorthand `font` property:

```
h1 {  
  font: bold 1.5em "Marko One", Georgia, serif;  
}
```

Using selectors

This time, we'll add a few more style rules using `descendant`, `ID`, and `class` selectors combined with the `font` and `color` properties.

14. Add some attention-getting color to the “**new item!**” elements next to certain menu item names. They are marked up as `strong`, so we can apply the `color` property to the `strong` element. Add this rule to the embedded style sheet, save the file and reload it in the browser:

```
strong {  
  font-style: italic ;  
  color: tomato ;  
}
```

That worked, but now the `strong` element “**Very spicy**” in the description is “**tomato**” red too, and that's not what to be. The solution is to use `contextual selector` that targets only the `strong` elements that appear in `dt` elements. Remove the color declaration from the `strong` element rule, and create a new rule that targets only the `strong` elements within `definition list terms`:

```
strong {  
  font-style: italic ;  
  color: tomato; /* remove this line */  
}  
  
dt strong {  
  color: tomato ;  
}
```

15. Look at the document source, and you will see that the content has been divided into three unique `div`s: `info`, `appetizers`, and `entrees`. We can use these to our advantage when it comes to

styling. For now, let's do something simple and apply a **teal** color to the text in the **div** with ID "info". Because **color** inherits, we need to apply the property only to the **div** and it will be passed down to the **h1** and **p**:

```
#info {  
    color: teal ;  
}
```

16. Now let's get a little fancier and make the paragraph inside the "info" section **italic** in a way that doesn't affect the other paragraphs on the page. Again, a **contextual selector** is the answer. This rule selects only **paragraphs** contained within the "info" section of the document:

```
#info p {  
    font-style: italic ;  
}
```

17. To give special treatment to all of the **prices** on the menu. Fortunately, they have all been marked up with **span** elements:

```
<span class="price">$3.95</span>
```

So now all we have to do is write a rule using a **class** selector to change the **font** to **Georgia** or some **serif** font, make the prices **italic**, and **gray** them back:

```
.price {  
    font-family: Georgia, serif;  
    font-style: italic;  
    color: gray;  
}
```

18. Similarly, in the "info" **div**, to change the appearance of the **spans** that have been marked up as belonging to the "label" **class** to make the labels stand out:

```
.label {  
    font-weight: bold;  
    font-variant: small-caps;  
    font-style: normal;  
}
```

19. Finally, there is a warning at the bottom of the page that you can make it **small** and **red**. It has been given the class "warning", so use that **class** as a selector to target just that paragraph for styling.

```
p.warning {  
    font-size: small;  
    color: red;  
}
```

20. Save the file and try it out in the browser.

Black Goose Bistro • Summer Menu

Baker's Corner, Seekonk, Massachusetts

HOURS: MONDAY THROUGH THURSDAY: 11 to 9, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY: 11 to midnight

Appetizers

This season, we explore the spicy flavors of the southwest in our appetizer collection.

Black bean purses

Spicy black bean and a blend of mexican cheeses wrapped in sheets of phyllo and baked until golden. \$3.95

Southwestern napoleons with lump crab — *new item!*

Layers of light lump crab meat, bean and corn salsa, and our handmade flour tortillas. \$7.95

Main courses

Big, bold flavors are the name of the game this summer. Allow us to assist you with finding the perfect wine.

Jerk rotisserie chicken with fried plantains — *new item!*

Tender chicken slow-roasted on the rotisserie, flavored with spicy and fragrant jerk sauce and served with fried plantains and fresh mango. **Very spicy.** \$12.95

Shrimp sate kebabs with peanut sauce

Skewers of shrimp marinated in lemongrass, garlic, and fish sauce then grilled to perfection. Served with spicy peanut sauce and jasmine rice. \$12.95

Grilled skirt steak with mushroom fricasee

Flavorful skirt steak marinated in Asian flavors grilled as you like it*. Served over a blend of sauteed wild mushrooms with a side of blue cheese mashed potatoes. \$16.95

* We are required to warn you that undercooked food is a health risk.

21. When you finish, rename the “[menu7.html](#)” to xxxxxxxxxxxx.html (xxxxxxxxxxx is your student id) and upload to LEB2.