



CSIT884 Web Development

Week 3 Exercise – CSS

Please submit the **zip file containing 3 HTML files, 1 CSS file and the resource files** to the entry named "Week 3 Exercise - CSS" on Moodle before **19:00 Sunday, Week 3**.

Last week, we developed a web page to display a fictional "World Gurning Competition".

In this week's exercise, you will follow the steps to add CSS styling to this web page. We will practice all 3 different ways to add styling to the web page:

- **inline** (using a style attribute in HTML elements),
- **document** (using style element in the HTML head section), and
- **external** (using external CSS files).

When you complete this exercise, the webpage will look like the following:

John Smith, SN: 1234567

World Gurning Competition 😊

Ranking	Team	Member
1st	Kingdom of Didd 	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Thing 1 (<i>team leader</i>)• North-Going Zax• Cindy-Lou Who• McMonkey McBean• Vlad Vlad-i-Koff
2nd	Kingdom of Binn 	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Thing 2 (<i>team leader</i>)• South-Going Zax• The Grinch

Part 1. Inline CSS

Make a copy of the web page `competition.html` that you developed last week into a new file called `competition1.html`. We will use **inline CSS** for it. Follow the steps below to modify the file `competition1.html`.

Step 1. Using font-size property

The **font-size** CSS property sets the size of the font.

Last week we used the HTML `font` tag to set the font size and color for the text `World Gurning Competition` and the smiley face. Now we will use CSS instead.

Remove all the `font` tags from the text `World Gurning Competition` and the smiley face, and put all of them into a single paragraph tag (`p`). In this paragraph tag, use inline CSS to set `font-size` to `50px`.

In the first table row tag (`tr`), use inline CSS to set `font-size` to `40px`.

In all the table data tags (`td`) on the ranking column, use inline CSS to set `font-size` to `60px`.

Step 2. Using color property

The **color** CSS property sets the foreground color value of an element's text.

Put the word `World` into a span tag; and in this span tag, use inline CSS to set `color` to `orange`. Put the word `Gurning` into another span tag, and use inline CSS to set `color` to `pink`. Put the word `Competition` into a 3rd span tag and use inline CSS to set `color` to `blue`.

In the first table row tag (`tr`), use inline CSS to set `color` to `navy`.

In all the table data tags (`td`) on the ranking column, use inline CSS to set `color` to `maroon`.

In all the unordered list tags (`ul`), use inline CSS to set `color` to `green`.

In all the list item tags (`li`) that contain the team leader, use inline CSS to set `color` to `purple`.

Step 3. Using background-color property

The **background-color** CSS property sets the background color of an element.

In the paragraph tag (p) that contains the text *World Gurning Competition*, use inline CSS to set **background-color** to *#ff000010*.

In the first table row tag (tr), use inline CSS to set **background-color** to *#00000010*.

In the table row tags (tr) that correspond to the odd ranking numbers, use inline CSS to set **background-color** to *#cc007711*.

In the table row tags (tr) that correspond to the even ranking numbers, use inline CSS to set **background-color** to *#55ff7720*.

Step 4. Using padding property

The **padding** CSS property sets the padding area on all four sides of an element. This property is a shorthand for the following properties: **padding-bottom**, **padding-left**, **padding-right**, **padding-top**.

In the paragraph tag (p) that contains the text *World Gurning Competition*, use inline CSS to set **padding** to *30px*.

In all the table header tag (th), use inline CSS to set **padding** to *20px*.

In all the table data tag (td), use inline CSS to set **padding** to *20px*.

In all the list item tags (li), use inline CSS to set **padding** to *10px*.

Step 5. Using text-align and vertical-align properties

The **text-align** CSS property sets the horizontal alignment of a block element or table-cell box.

The **vertical-align** CSS property sets the vertical alignment of an inline, inline-block or table-cell box.

In the paragraph tag (p) that contains the text *World Gurning Competition*, use inline CSS to set **text-align** to *center*.

Last week we used the attributes **align** and **valign** for the table header tag (th) and table data tag (td). This week we will use CSS, so we now remove all the attributes **align** and **valign** from the th and td tags.

In all the table header tags (th) and table data tags (td) of the 1st column, use inline CSS to set **text-align** to *right* and **vertical-align** to *top*.

In all the table header tags (th) and table data tags (td) of the 2nd column, use inline CSS to set `text-align` to `center` and `vertical-align` to `top`.

In all the table header tags (th) and table data tags (td) of the 3rd column, use inline CSS to set `text-align` to `left` and `vertical-align` to `top`.

Step 6. Using border-style, border-color and border-width properties

The **border-style** CSS property sets the line style for all four sides of an element's border. This property is a shorthand for the following properties: **border-bottom-style**, **border-left-style**, **border-right-style**, **border-top-style**. The values are: none, hidden, dotted, dashed, solid, double, groove, ridge, inset, outset.

The **border-color** CSS property sets the color of an element's border. This property is a shorthand for the following properties: **border-bottom-color**, **border-left-color**, **border-right-color**, **border-top-color**.

The **border-width** CSS property sets the width of an element's border. This property is a shorthand for the following properties: **border-bottom-width**, **border-left-width**, **border-right-width**, **border-top-width**.

In the paragraph tag (p) that contains the text `World Gurning Competition`, use inline CSS to set `border-style` to `dotted`, `border-color` to `red`, `border-width` to `5px`.

In all the table header tags (th), use inline CSS to set `border-style` to `dashed`, `border-color` to `black`, `border-width` to `5px`.

In all the table data tags (td), use inline CSS to set `border-style` to `solid`, `border-color` to `gray`, `border-width` to `1px`.

Step 7. Using border-collapse and border-spacing properties

The **border-collapse** CSS property sets whether cells inside a table have shared or separate borders. The values are: collapse, separate.

The **border-spacing** CSS property sets the distance between the borders of adjacent table cells. This property applies only when **border-collapse** is separate.

In the table tag (table), remove the attribute `border`.

In the table tag, use inline CSS to set `border-style` to `dotted`, `border-collapse` to `separate`, `border-spacing` to `10px`. Observe what it looks like for the table border and table cell borders.

Now, in the above table tag, use inline CSS to set `border-style` to `none`, `border-collapse` to `collapse`. Observe what it looks like for the table border and table cell borders this time. Notice the difference?

Part 2. Document CSS

Make a copy of the web page `competition.html` that you developed last week into a new file called `competition2.html`. We will use **document CSS** for it. In the `head` element, add a `style` tag. Follow the steps below to modify the file `competition2.html`.

Step 1. Using font-size property

The **font-size** CSS property sets the size of the font.

Remove all the font tags from the text `World Gurning Competition` and the smiley face, and put them into a single paragraph tag (`p`). Give this paragraph tag the `id` called `competitionPara`. Use CSS id selector to select the `id competitionPara` and set `font-size` to `50px`.

In the first table row tag (`tr`), give it an `id` called `headerRow`. Use the document CSS to select the `id headerRow` and set `font-size` to `40px`.

In all the table data tags (`td`) on the ranking column, set the class to `rankingNumber`. Use the document CSS to select the class `rankingNumber` and set `font-size` to `60px`.

Step 2. Using color property

The **color** CSS property sets the foreground color value of an element's text.

Put the word `World` into a span tag and give it an `id` called `word1`. Use CSS id selector to select the `id word1` and set `color` to `orange`.

Put the word `Gurning` into another span tag and give it an `id` called `word2`. Use CSS id selector to select the `id word2` and set `color` to `pink`.

Put the word `Competition` into a 3rd span tag and give it an `id` called `word3`. Use CSS id selector to select the `id word3` and set `color` to `blue`.

Use the document CSS to select the `id headerRow` and set `color` to `navy`.

Use the document CSS to select the class `rankingNumber` and set `color` to `maroon`.

In all the unordered list tags (`ul`), set the class to `memberList`. Use the document CSS to select the class `memberList` and set `color` to `green`.

In all the list item tags (`li`) that contain the team leader, set the class to `leader`. Use the document CSS to select the class `leader` and set `color` to `purple`.

Step 3. Using background-color property

The **background-color** CSS property sets the background color of an element.

Use the document CSS to select the id `competitionPara` and set **background-color** to `#ff000010`.

Use the document CSS to select the id `headerRow` and set **background-color** to `#00000010`.

In the table row tags (tr) that correspond to the odd ranking numbers, set the class to `oddRow`. In the table row tags (tr) that correspond to the even ranking numbers, set the class to `evenRow`.

Use the document CSS to select the class `oddRow` and set **background-color** to `#cc007711`.

Use the document CSS to select the class `evenRow` and set **background-color** to `#55ff7720`.

Step 4. Using padding property

The **padding** CSS property sets the padding area on all four sides of an element. This property is a shorthand for the following CSS properties: **padding-bottom**, **padding-left**, **padding-right**, **padding-top**.

Use the document CSS to select the id `competitionPara` and set **padding** to `30px`.

In the table tag, give it an id called `teamTable`. Use the document CSS to select all the table header tags (th) which are descendants of the id `teamTable` and set **padding** to `20px`.

Use the document CSS to select all the table data tags (td) which are descendants of the id `teamTable` and set **padding** to `20px`.

Use the document CSS to select all the list item tags (li) which are children of the class `memberList` and set **padding** to `10px`.

Step 5. Using text-align and vertical-align properties

The **text-align** CSS property sets the horizontal alignment of a block element or table-cell box.

The **vertical-align** CSS property sets the vertical alignment of an inline, inline-block or table-cell box.

Use the document CSS to select the id `competitionPara` and set `text-align` to `center`.

Last week we used the attributes `align` and `valign` for the table header tag (th) and table data tag (td). This week we will use CSS, so we now remove all the attributes `align` and `valign` from the table header tags (th) and the table data tags (td).

In all the table header tags (th) and table data tags (td) of the 1st column, set the class to `rankColumn`. Use document CSS to select the class `rankColumn` and set `text-align` to `right` and `vertical-align` to `top`.

In all the table header tags (th) and table data tags (td) of the 2nd column, set the class to `teamColumn`. Use document CSS to select the class `teamColumn` and set `text-align` to `center` and `vertical-align` to `top`.

In all the table header tags (th) and table data tags (td) of the 3rd column, set the class to `memberColumn`. Use document CSS to select the class `memberColumn` and set `text-align` to `left` and `vertical-align` to `top`.

Step 6. Using border-style, border-color and border-width properties

The **border-style** CSS property sets the line style for all four sides of an element's border. This property is a shorthand for the following properties: **border-bottom-style**, **border-left-style**, **border-right-style**, **border-top-style**. The values are: none, hidden, dotted, dashed, solid, double, groove, ridge, inset, outset.

The **border-color** CSS property sets the color of an element's border. This property is a shorthand for the following properties: **border-bottom-color**, **border-left-color**, **border-right-color**, **border-top-color**.

The **border-width** CSS property sets the width of an element's border. This property is a shorthand for the following properties: **border-bottom-width**, **border-left-width**, **border-right-width**, **border-top-width**.

Use the document CSS to select the id `competitionPara` and set `border-style` to `dotted`, `border-color` to `red`, `border-width` to `5px`.

Use the document CSS to select all the table header tags (th) which are descendants of the id `teamTable` and set `border-style` to `dashed`, `border-color` to `black`, `border-width` to `5px`.

Use the document CSS to select all the table data tags (td) which are descendants of the id `teamTable` and set `border-style` to `solid`, `border-color` to `gray`, `border-width` to `1px`.

Step 7. Using border-collapse and border-spacing properties

The **border-collapse** CSS property sets whether cells inside a table have shared or separate borders. The values are: collapse, separate.

The **border-spacing** CSS property sets the distance between the borders of adjacent table cells. This property applies only when **border-collapse** is separate.

In the table tag (table), remove the attribute **border**.

Use document CSS to select the id **teamTable** and set **border-style** to **dotted**, **border-collapse** to **separate**, **border-spacing** to **10px**. Observe what it looks like for the table border and table cell borders.

Now, in the above document CSS id selector **teamTable**, set **border-style** to **none**, **border-collapse** to **collapse**. Observe what it looks like for the table border and table cell borders this time. Notice the difference?

Part 3. External CSS

Make a copy of the web page **competition2.html** that you developed in Part 2 above into a new file called **competition3.html**. We will use **external CSS** for it.

Create a CSS file called **competition.css**, make sure that the file extension is correct.

Use a text editor and open the file **competition3.html**. Copy all the CSS code inside the **style** tag of **competition3.html** into the CSS file **competition.css**. Save the CSS file **competition.css**.

Remove all the CSS code and the style tag in the file **competition3.html**. After that, in the **head** element, add a link tag:

```
<link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="competition.css" />
```

Save the file **competition3.html** and use a web browser to open it. You will see that all the CSS styles will be displayed.