

# Laboratory 04 – CSS

## Task 01

Create an HTML document named “task01.html” and the afferent stylesheet, named “task01.css”.

In the HTML document import the stylesheet created and then create the following elements inside a <header> element:

- A <div> with class “topMenu”
- A link with ID “cLogo”, which will be our company logo and contains the text “My Company Logo”
- Inside a <nav> element we want to create a navigation menu. Therefore, create an unordered list inside a <nav> tag. The unordered list will have the following list items:
  - An empty link named “Home”
  - An empty link named “Products”
  - An empty link named “Staff”
  - An empty link named “Offices”
  - An empty link named “Contact”

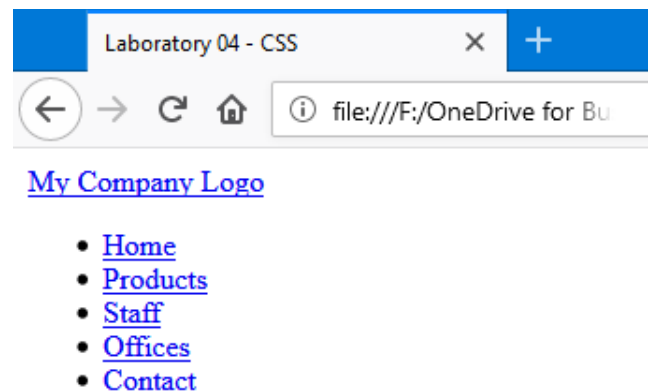


Figure 1. Task 01 webpage rendering

## Task 02

In order to style our header and navigation bar, perform the following operations inside your stylesheet:

- Import the “Nunito” font from Google Fonts (<https://fonts.google.com/>) using the @import CSS command
- In the root of your CSS document create two variables:
  - --header-color: #3399ff – the default background color for the whole <header>
  - --nav-hover: #0066ff – the default background color for a menu item when it’s being hovered over

- Style the `<body>` element:
  - Font family used: “Nunito”, “Arial”, sans-serif
  - Background color: #cce6ff
- Style the `<header>`
  - Background color set to the color defined by the variable `--header-color`
- Style the element with the ID “cLogo”:
  - Font color: white
  - Font weight: bolder
  - Font size: 1.5em
  - All uppercase
  - Remove the underline
  - Displayed as “inline-block” (read [https://www.w3schools.com/css/css\\_inline-block.asp](https://www.w3schools.com/css/css_inline-block.asp) to understand what “inline-block” means)
  - Padding of 20 pixels on all sides
  - Text shadow: darkblue, 2 pixels wide, 2 pixels under the text
- On hover the element with ID “cLogo” changes its shadow to:
  - Red, with the same sizes as above
- Move the `<nav>` element inside the `<header>` to the right
- Format the links inside the `<nav>` as follows:
  - Font color: white
  - Remove the underline
- Format the unordered list inside the `<nav>` element:
  - Font size: 1.3em
  - Remove the bullet points
  - Padding: 0 pixels top and bottom, 10 pixels left and right
- Format the `<li>` elements inside the unordered list inside the `<nav>` as follows:
  - Display: inline
  - Padding 10 pixels on all sides
  - When hovering over them:
    - The background color changes to the color defined by the variable `--nav-hover`
    - The cursor changes to a pointer
    - The border is rounded with a radius of 10 pixels

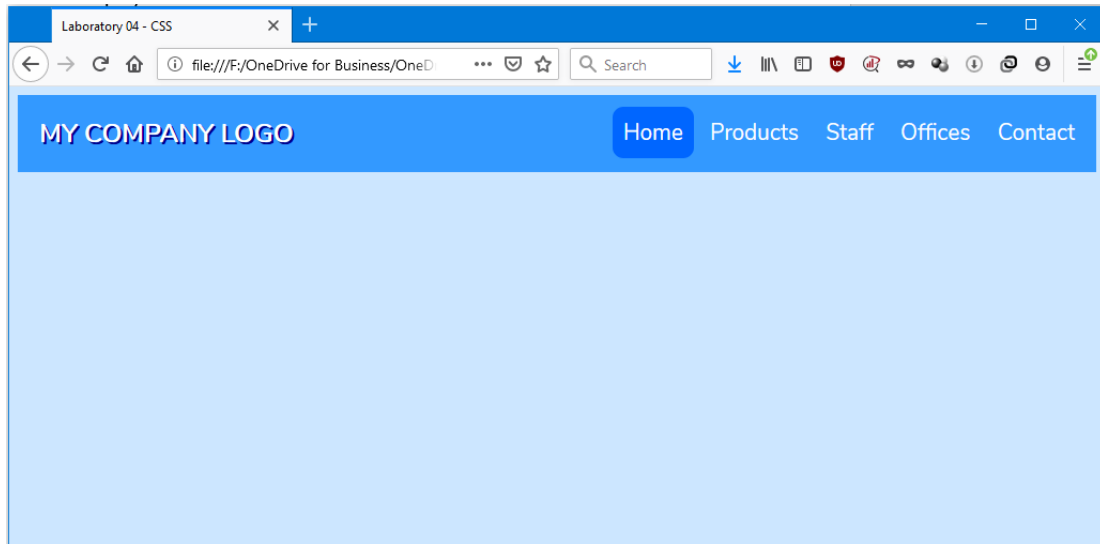


Figure 2. Rendering of the webpage after being formatted as in Task 02  
(now, take a minute to enjoy the beauty we created from the ugly thing we started with 😊)

Identify a failing point of the webpage in Task 02 as designed right now.  
**Hint:** resize the window!

## Task 03

Define a media query which changes the header color and the navigation menu hover color as below, whenever the window width drops below 1000 pixels:

- Header color: #ff9933
- Navigation menu hover color: #ff6600

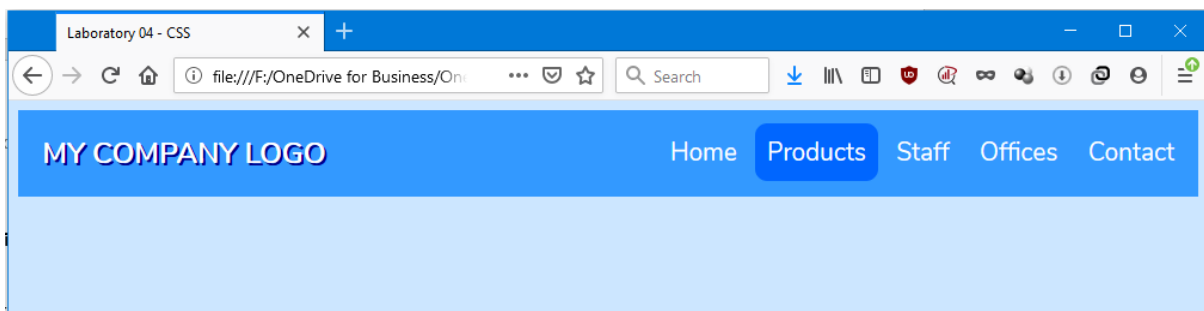


Figure 3. Page colors when the window width is larger than 1000 pixels

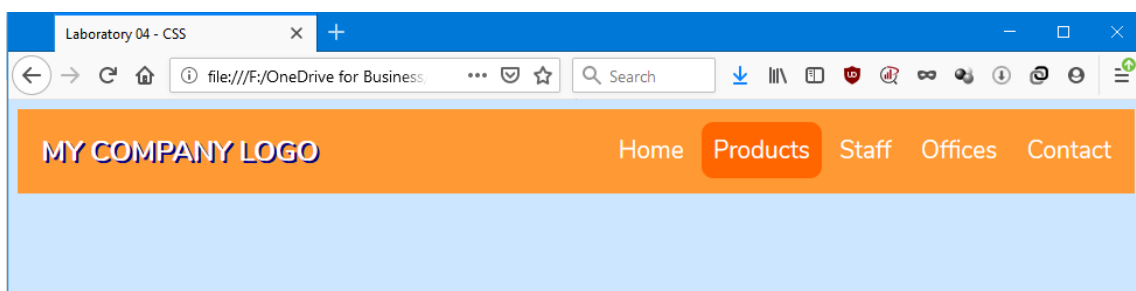


Figure 4. Page colors when the window width drops below 1000 pixels

**Hint:** use a simple media query and the color variables that you defined – that’s why we defined them in the first place.

For screens narrower than 800 pixels hide the “My company logo” completely from the header. Make sure however that it reappears when the screen is wider than 800 pixels!

## Task 04

Take the HTML and CSS files provided for Task 04 from Teams. Update the CSS file to display the layout in 3 columns as shown below:

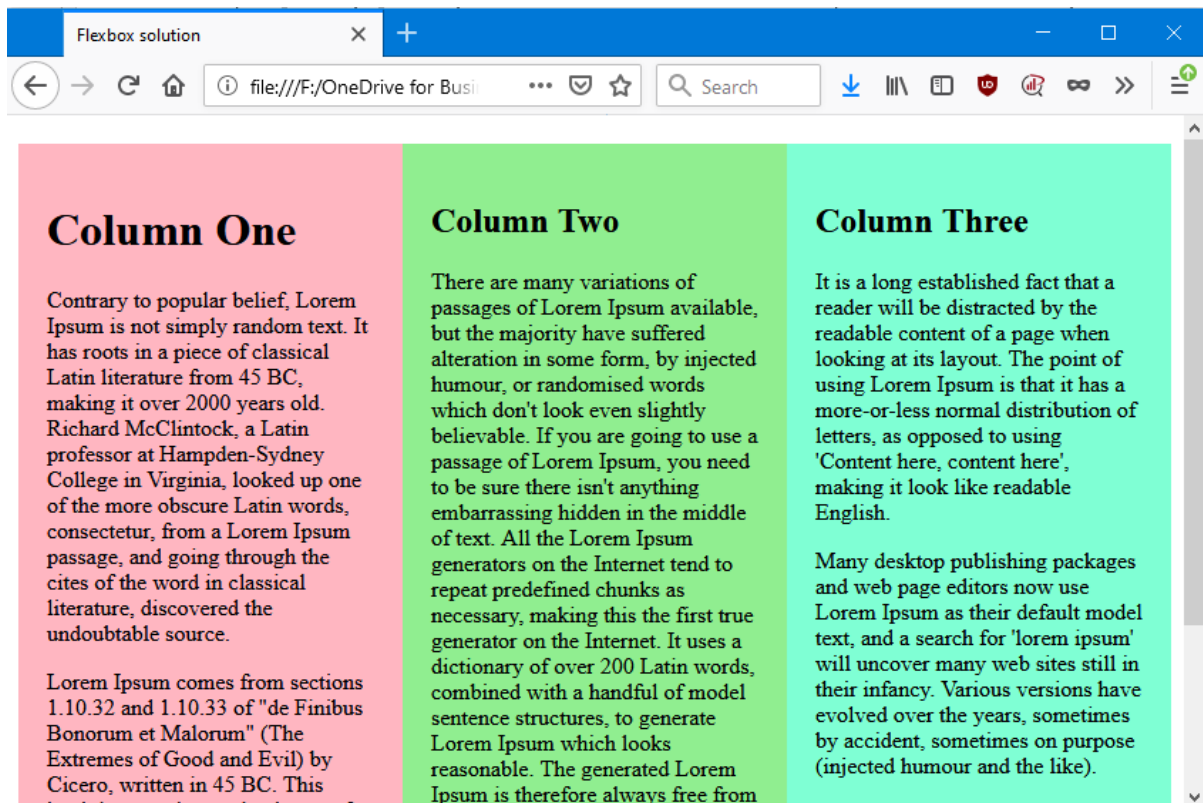


Figure 5. Page rendering for Task 04

## Task 05

Update the layout to make it responsive:

- If the window width is greater than 1 500 pixels, the layout is in three columns, as in Task 04
- If the window width is between 900 and 1 500 pixels, “Column One” takes up the width of the whole page, while “Column Two” and “Column Three” share equal widths, below
- If the window width is less than 900 pixels, all columns take up the whole width of the screen and are displayed one below the other

Check the renderings on the next page to see how it should look like!

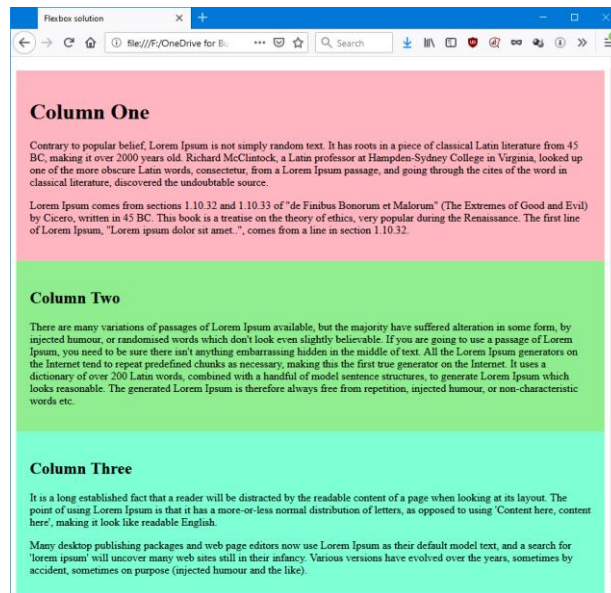


Figure 6. Webpage rendering for screen sizes below 900 pixels

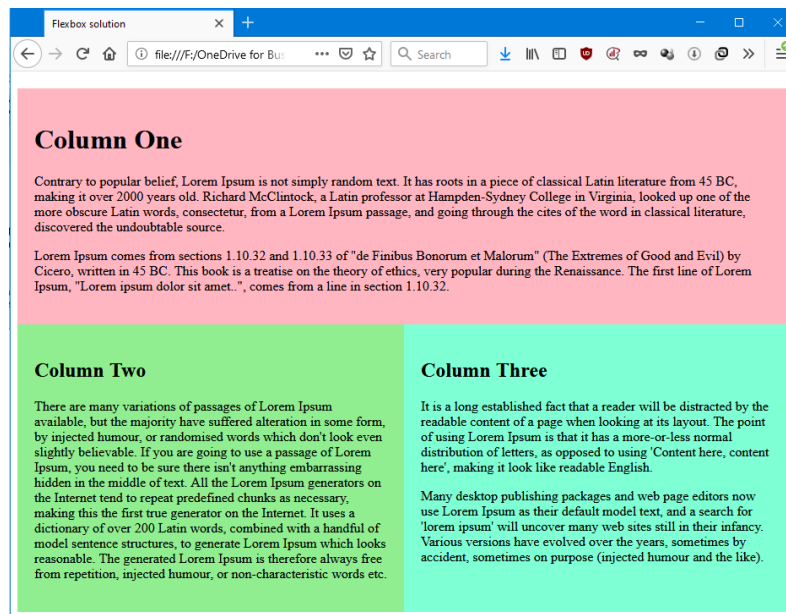


Figure 7. Webpage rendering for screen width between 900 pixels and 1500 pixels

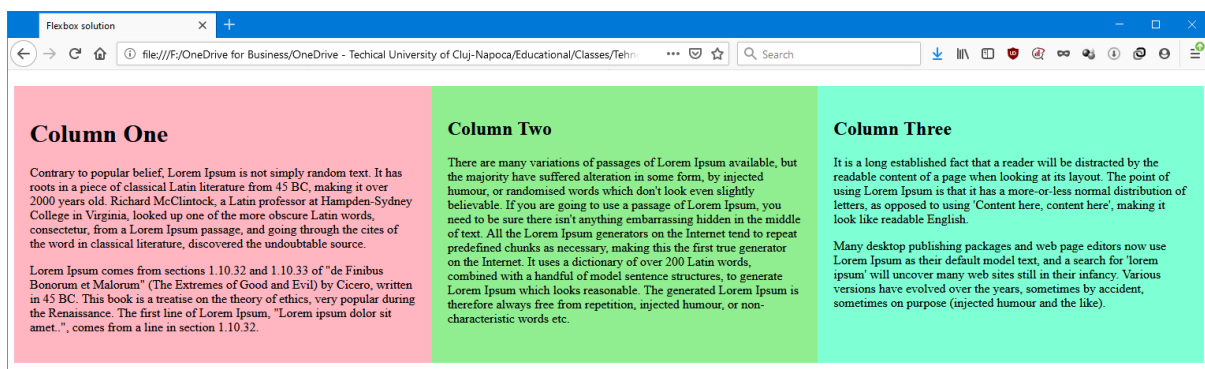


Figure 8. Webpage rendering for screen sizes greater than 1500 pixels

Finally, upload the HTML and CSS files that resulted from today's work to the assignment in Teams! Don't forget to hit the "Hand in" button after you are done!

## Homework

Implement the web page design presented in the figures below. Note that the text in the paragraphs is justified and that the cursor changes to a pointer when the menu items are hovered over them (e.g.: In the figures below "Contact" is being hovered over). Try to match the design as close as possible. Colors used: blues – lightblue (navigation), powderblue (main section), #00bfff (hovered menu item); grays - #333333 (h1), #444444 (h2), #555555 (p).

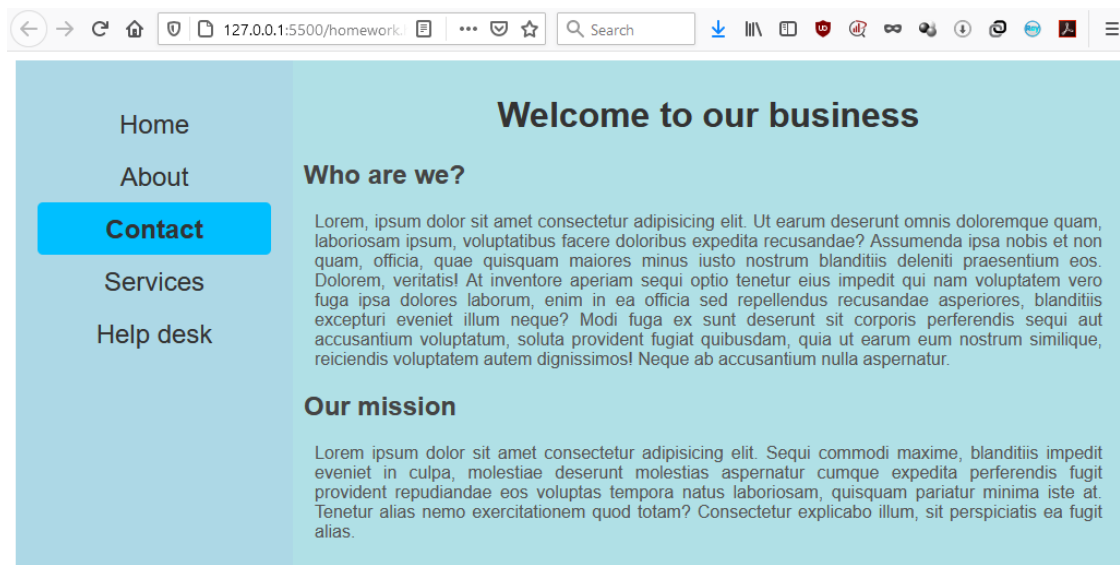


Figure 9. Webpage rendering for viewports wider than 1000 pixels

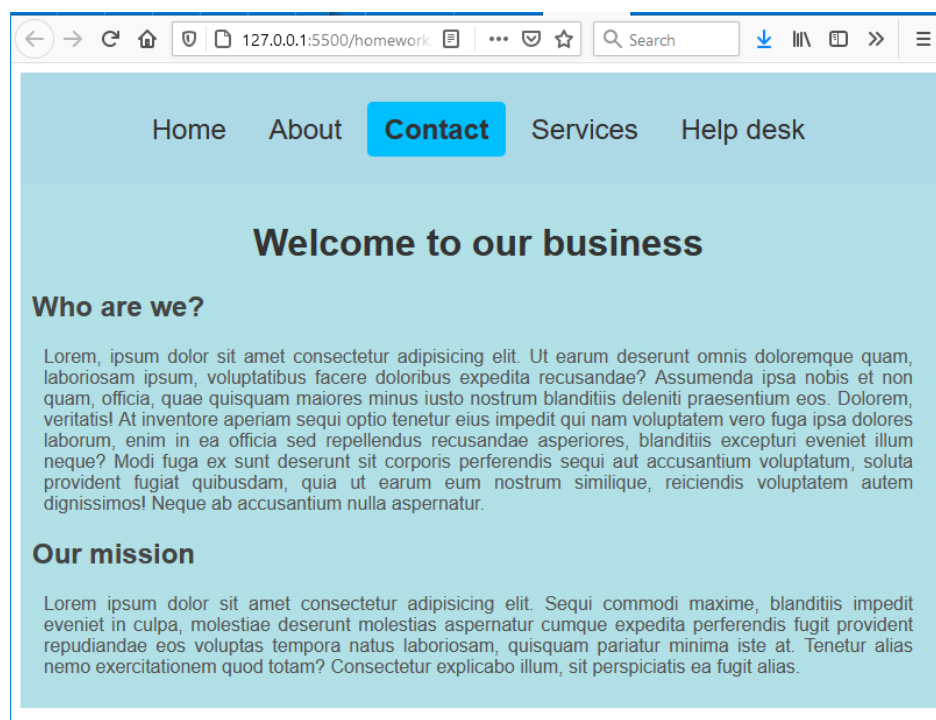


Figure 10. Webpage rendering for viewports narrower than 1000 pixels