

# CSC 170 Lab 04 – CSS for Formatting

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## Step 1: Make a copy of Lab 3

- After you've completed Lab 3 and got a perfect grade (100%) on it, make a copy of all the files in it to a new folder named **lab04**
- ❑ In your new **lab04** folder, create another new folder named **css**

## Step 2: Link a CSS file

In your new Lab 4 HTML document, in the head, link to a CSS file.

- ❑ Add the Link tag in the <head> of your HTML document:  
`<link rel="stylesheet" href="css/styles.css">`

Typically, the <link> tag goes under the <meta> and <title> tags, but technically, it'll work anywhere in the HEAD.

- ❑ Back in the file system of your computer, in your **css** folder, in the same way you originally created your original HTML file (a *plain text* file), create a new plain text file and name it: **styles.css**
  - Just like before, if you get a system message warning you about changing the file extension, that's okay!
  - Make sure your new **styles.css** file is in the new **css** folder you created which is one level down from your new **start.html** file.

## Step 3: Write some CSS – test the connection

Setup your work development environment:

- Folder(s) open
- Open in your text editor: your HTML file **start.html** and now also your CSS file **styles.css**
- the HTML file is also open in a web browser

Write some simple CSS to test the link between your HTML document and your CSS file:

1. In your CSS file add some simple code like this:  
`body { color: red; }`
2. Save your CSS file.
3. Toggle over to your web browser (which should have your HTML file loaded in it), and refresh the browser.
4. If the text in your web page turned red, then you're good to go! If not, you need to figure out what went wrong before proceeding.

When you're done with this step, you can delete the `body { color: red; }` code from your CSS file and re-save it as an empty file before proceeding.

## Part 4: Add styles to your HTML document using CSS

For the rest of this section, you will write CSS code into your CSS document.

Remember the syntax for CSS:

- The selector (like "body") followed by open and closed curly braces ("{" and "}")
- Inside the curly braces are the declarations
- Each declaration property ends with a colon (": ")
- Each declaration value ends with a semi-colon ("; ")

Example syntax:

```
body {  
    background-color: #DFF0D8;  
    color: #333333;  
    font-family: Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif;  
}
```

*Start writing CSS!*

Remember: you have reference materials to lookup how to write each selector.<sup>1</sup>

- ❑ As you write your CSS code, use lots of *white space*! Make sure you indent and space your CSS selectors and declarations appropriately to make it easy to read the code.

Remember: all this goes in your CSS file using the CSS language (not in your HTML file).

- ❑ Give the entire web page a set of default styles: (Hint: for these styles, use the `body { }` selector in your CSS file to set defaults for a webpage; another hint: see the "example syntax" above.)
  - Background color of `#DFF0D8`  
(that last character is a zero, not an "o")
  - Text color of `#333333`
  - Font family of: `Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif`

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<sup>1</sup> Google: "CSS \_\_\_\_" ...where the blank is whatever property you need to learn, e.g. "CSS background color"

- ❑ All first level headings should be styled like this:
  - Text color of #AD235E
  - Add a line underneath each first level heading using this:  
`border-bottom: 1px solid #AD235E;`
- ❑ All second level headings should be styled like this:
  - A font style of `italic`
  - A font weight of `normal` (i.e., not bold)
  - No margin below like this: `margin-bottom: 0px;`
- ❑ By default, all paragraphs have some “margin” above and below them. Override the margin above on all paragraphs:
  - Use this: `margin-top: 0;`
- ❑ “Float” all the images in your document
  - Use this on all the image tags: `float: right;`
  - And add this to give a little elbow room to your images: `margin-left: 20px;`
- ❑ Change the way your lists are indented. By default, they’re always about 40px from the left (depending on which browser you’re using – some of them are different).
  - Change the indent (“padding” actually) on both ordered lists and unordered lists like this:  
`ol, ul { padding-left: 15px; }`
- ❑ Change the way your hyperlinks are displayed. By default, they’re blue and underlined.
  - Use this on all anchor tags: `color: #7D9C9F;`
  - And remove the underline like this: `text-decoration: none;`
- ❑ And finally, there’s a way to get the “hover” of your anchor tags to change too, so when you hover your mouse over a link, it can do something.
  - Add this selector to your CSS: `a:hover { color: #AD235E; }`

## Upload your work

When you are done with your webpage, close everything and use an FTP tool (like *WinSCP*) to access your account on         .**rochestercs.org** (remember your FTP login information?) and upload your files like this:

1. Open an FTP tool (like *WinSCP*) and login to your account using the login credentials you used in Lab 1.

2. Position your **lab04** folder on your computer and your FTP tool side by side.
  3. Drag your **lab04** folder into the file area in your FTP tool. The result will put all your files and folders on the server in a folder named **lab04**.
- ☐ In a web browser (any), go to this address to check your handiwork:  
***accountname.rochestercs.org /lab04/start.html***  
(where “*accountname*” is your account name)

Remember: All files and folder names must always be all lowercase and no spaces.

## Report your work

Remember: Use the W3C HTML validator (**[validator.w3.org](http://validator.w3.org)**) AND the W3C CSS validator (**<http://jigsaw.w3.org/css-validator>**) to check your work before you report it!

- In our Blackboard section, in Lab 04, post a link to your webpage to receive credit for this Lab.