**CSS Reflection**

In the development of creating the Cascading Style Sheet (CSS), I found the process to be a little more challenging than the Hypertext Markup Language (HTML). After viewing the demo videos provided by the teacher, I was able to grasp the knowledge better than I expected. From the videos, I used the reset CSS code from meyerweb.com (Meyerweb), Google Fonts and htmlcolorcodes.com.

During the process, I started with adding the wrappers to my CSS and HTML files to get the header, navigation and footer background colours to stretch across the page. The main tag also has a wrapper, although, because it is white, it is not visible. I purposely made the navigation separate from the header in the HTML file, so the links could line up underneath the header. With the separation, I gave the navigation bar a lighter shade compared to the header to give the navigation bar its own identity. I used the hex value of #CF9E63 in htmlcolorcodes.com (Dixon & moe) to get the different shades of that colour which make up the whole site. Using the text-align, I centred both the header and navigation text for aesthetics. For the navigation text, I added a hover selector, which allows the text to turn dark brown when the mouse hovers over it. Also, a visited selector was included to make sure that when the user clicks on the link, it will not change the style of the link.

In the main tag, I used padding to move the text off the sides of the page and directed it more into the centre of the page. If I left the text without padding, then the user would have difficulty in reading the text. For the font choice, I chose the Muli font with light, regular, bold and black font styles (Google). Muli is a sans-serif font which will give the website more of a timeless feel which is one of the reasons why I chose it. I’m glad to have found out about Google Fonts through the demo videos because now I can import fonts through Google rather than an external font file. The size of the paragraph tag is the lowest pixel value in the entire website which I set to 16 pixels. I included the hover and visited selectors to the links so the user can see they can click on that link. The links have an inverted hover style where the text is dark brown and will turn light brown when the mouse hovers over it.

At one time during the process, I had difficulty sizing multiple images in CSS. If I was to focus on one image’s size and positioning in the website, it would not work for the other images. To solve this issue, I researched on Google and found that I could use the # to identify an id in the HTML. So, I added to each of the images its own id and adjusted the CSS accordingly. I tried to include percentages to the images’ height or width, so they would scale down with the page size.

Overall, I am proud of the outcome of the website’s style. I made sure to validate the HTML code as I couldn’t for the CSS. After experimenting, I feel more confident in using CSS for future websites.

**References:**

Dixon & moe. (c2019). Color Picker. Retrieved 11 March, 2019, from <https://htmlcolorcodes.com/color-picker/>

Google. (c2019). Google Fonts. Retrieved 11 March, 2019, from <https://fonts.google.com/specimen/Muli?selection.family=Muli:300,400,400i,700,700i,900,900i>

Meyerweb. (c2019). CSS Tools: Reset CSS. Retrieved 11 March, 2019, from <https://meyerweb.com/eric/tools/css/reset/>