Chapter 3 (handwritten)

Experiment with modifying the fishcreek.css file. Change the page background color, the font family, and so on. Test your pages in a browser. Isn't it amazing how a change in a single file can affect multiple files when external style sheets are used?

Pacific Trails Resort

See Chapter 2 for an introduction to the Pacific Trails Resort Case Study. Figure 2.39 shows a site map for the Pacific Trails Resort website. The Home page and Yurts page were created in Chapter 2. You will develop a new version of this website that uses an external style sheet to configure text and color. Figure 2.40 depicts the wireframe page layout.

You have the following tasks:

1. Create a new folder for this Pacific Trails case study.

2. Create an external style sheet named pacific.css that configures the color and text for the Pacific Trails website.

3. Modify the Home page to utilize an external style sheet to configure colors and fonts. The new Home page and color swatches are shown, in Figure 3.33.

4. Modify the Yurts page to be consistent with the new Home page.

5. Configure centered page layout.

Hands-On Practice Case Study

Task 1: The Website Folder. Create a folder on your hard drive or portable storage device called pacificcss. Copy all the files from your Chapter 2 pacific folder into the pacificcss folder.
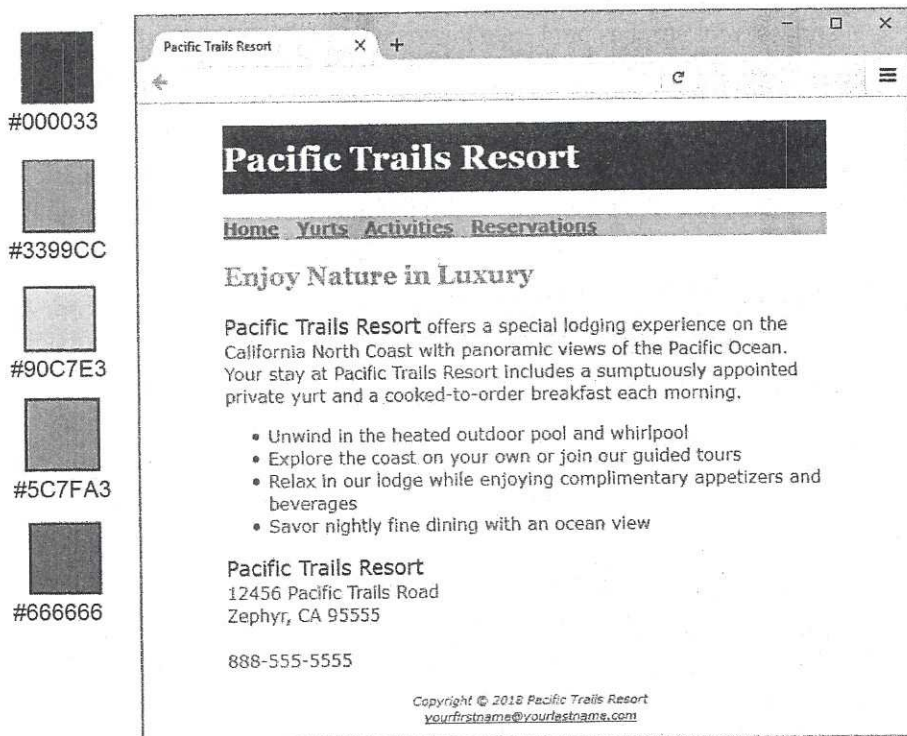

Figure 3.33 New Pacific Trails index.html

Task 2: The External Style Sheet. You will use a text editor to create an external style sheet named pacific.css. Code the CSS to configure the following:

1. Global styles for the document (use the body element selector) with background color #FFFFFF, text color #666666, and Verdana, Arial, or any sans-serif font.

2. Styles for the header element selector that configure background color #000033, text color #FFFFFF, and Georgia or any serif font.

3. Styles for the h1 element selector that configure 200% line height.

4. Styles for the nav element selector that display text in bold and has a sky-blue background color (#90C7E3).

5. Styles for the h2 element selector that configure medium-blue text color (#3399CC) and Georgia or any serif font.

6. Styles for the dt element selector that configure dark-blue text color (#000033) and bold font.

7. Styles for a class named `resort` that configure dark-blue text color (#000033) and 1.2em font size.

8. Styles for the footer element selector with a small font size (.70em) and italic, centered text.

Save the file as pacific.css in the pacificcss folder. Check your syntax with the CSS validator (http://jigsaw.w3.org/css-validator). Correct and retest if necessary.

Task 3: The Home Page. Launch a text editor, and open the index.html file. You will modify this file to apply styles from the pacific.css external style sheet as follows:

1. Add a `<link>` element to associate the web page with the pacific.css external style sheet file.

2. Configure the navigation area. Remove the `<b>` element from the navigation area, because the CSS will configure the bold font weight.

3. Find the company name ("Pacific Trails Resort") in the first paragraph below the h2. Configure a span that contains this text. Assign the span element to the `resort` class.

4. Look for the company name ("Pacific Trails Resort") directly above the street address. Configure a span that contains this text. Assign the span element to the `resort` class.

5. Configure the page footer area. Remove the `<small>` and `<i>` elements—they are no longer needed since CSS is now used to configure the text.

Save the index.html file, and test in a browser. Your page should look similar to the one shown in Figure 3.33 except that your page content will be left-aligned instead of indented from the margins. Don't worry—you'll configure your page layout in Task 5 of this case study.

Task 4: The Yurts Page. Launch a text editor, and open the yurts.html file. You will modify this file in a similar manner: Add the `<link>` element, configure the navigation area, and configure the page footer area. Delete the strong tags contained within each dt element. Save and test your new yurts.html page. It should look similar to the one shown in Figure 3.34 except for the alignment.

Task 5: Center Page Layout with CSS. Modify pacific.css, index.html, and yurts.html to configure page content that is centered with 80% width. Refer to Hands-On Practice 3.9 if necessary.

1. Launch a text editor, and open the pacific.css file. Add a style rule for an id named `wrapper` with `width` set to 80%, `margin-right` set to auto, and `margin-left` set to auto.

2. Launch a text editor, and open the index.html file. Add the HTML code to configure a div element assigned to the id `wrapper` that "wraps," or contains, the code within the body section. Save and test your index.html page in a browser and you'll notice that the page content is now centered within the browser viewport as shown in Figure 3.33.

3. Launch a text editor and open the yurts.html file. Add the HTML code to configure a div element assigned to the id `wrapper` that "wraps," or contains, the code within the body section. Save and test your yurts.html page in a browser and you'll notice that the page content is now centered within the browser viewport as shown in Figure 3.34.

Experiment with modifying the pacific.css file. Change the page background color, the font family, and so on. Test your pages in a browser. Isn't it amazing how a change in a single file can affect multiple files when external style sheets are used?
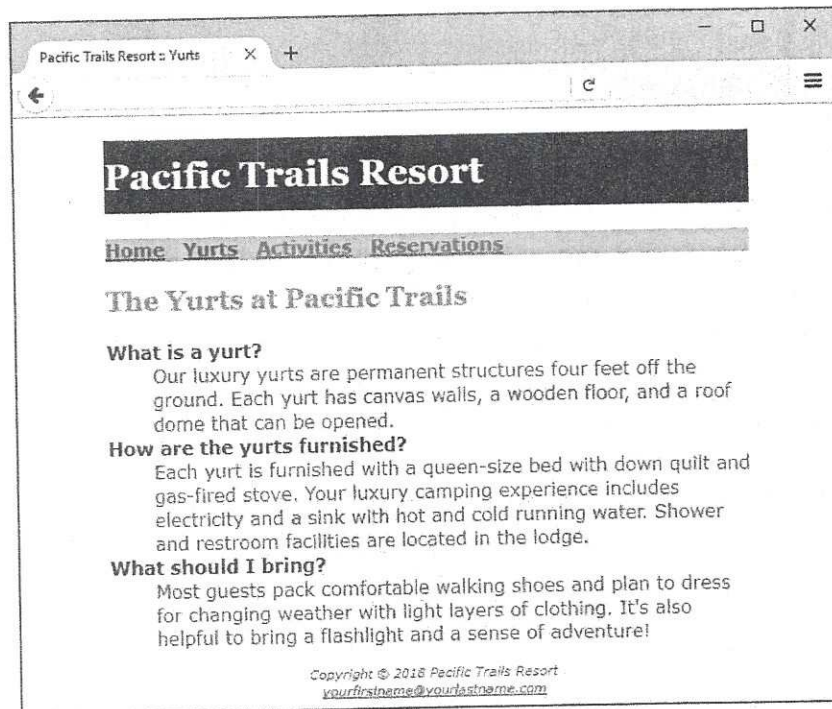

Figure 3.34 New yurts.html page

Path of Light Yoga Studio

See Chapter 2 for an introduction to the Path of Light Yoga Studio Case Study. Figure 2.43 shows a site map for the Path of Light Yoga Studio website. The Home page and Classes page were created in Chapter 2. You will develop a new version of this website that uses an external style sheet to configure text and color. Figure 2.44 depicts the wireframe page layout.

You have the following tasks:

1. Create a new folder for this Path of Light Yoga Studio case study.

2. Create an external style sheet named yoga.css that configures the color and text for the Path of Light Yoga Studio website.

3. Modify the Home page to utilize an external style sheet to configure colors and fonts. The new Home page and color swatches are shown in Figure 3.35.

4. Modify the Classes page to be consistent with the new Home page.
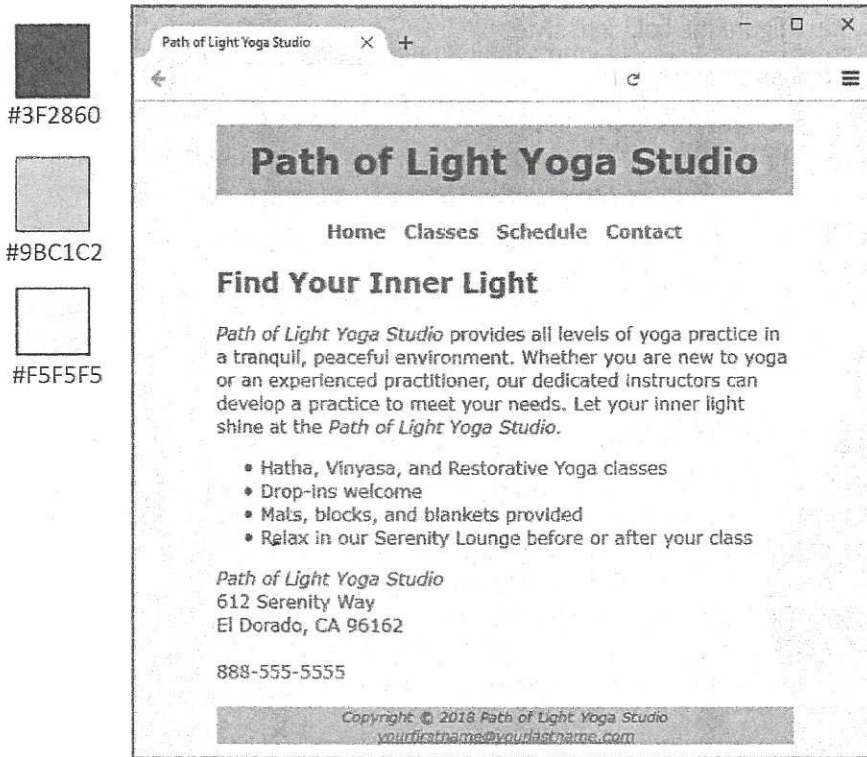
5. Configure centered page layout.

#3F2860

#9BC1C2

#F5F5F5

Figure 3.35 New Path of Light Yoga Studio index.html

Hands-On Practice Case Study

Task 1: The Website Folder. Create a folder on your hard drive or portable storage device called yogacss. Copy all the files from your Chapter 2 yoga folder into the yogacss folder.

Task 2: The External Style Sheet. You will use a text editor to create an external style sheet named yoga.css. Code the CSS to configure the following:

1. Global styles for the document (use the body element selector) with background color #F5F5F5; text color #3F2860; and Verdana, Arial, or any sans-serif font.

2. Styles for the header element that configure background color #9BC1C2 with centered text.

3. Styles for the h1 element selector that configure 200% line height.

4. Styles for the nav element selector that configure centered and bold font.

5. Styles for the anchor elements within the nav area to eliminate the default underline (Hint: use the `nav a` selector).

6. Styles for a class named `studio` that configures italic text.

7. Styles for the footer element selector with #9BC1C2 background color, small font size (.60em), and italic, centered text.

Save the file as yoga.css in the yogacss folder. Check your syntax with the CSS validator (http://jigsaw.w3.org/css-validator). Correct and retest if necessary.

Task 3: The Home Page. Launch a text editor, and open the index.html file. You will modify this file to apply styles from the yoga.css external style sheet.

1. Add a `<link>` element to associate the web page with the yoga.css external style sheet file.

2. Configure the navigation area. Remove the `<b>` element from the navigation area, because the CSS will configure the bold font style.

3. Look in the main content area for the company name ("Path of Light Yoga Studio") and configure a span element to contain this text each time it appears. Assign each span element to the `studio` class.

4. Configure the page footer area. Remove the `<small>` and `<i>` elements—they are no longer needed since CSS is now used to configure the text.

Save the index.html file, and test in a browser. Your page should look similar to the one shown in Figure 3.35 except that your page content will be left-aligned instead of indented from the margins. Don't worry—you'll configure your page layout in Task 5 of this case study.

Task 4: The Classes Page. Launch a text editor, and open the classes.html file. You will modify this file in a similar manner: Add the `<link>` element, configure the navigation area, and configure the page footer area. Save and test your new classes.html page. It should look similar to the one shown in Figure 3.36 except for the alignment.
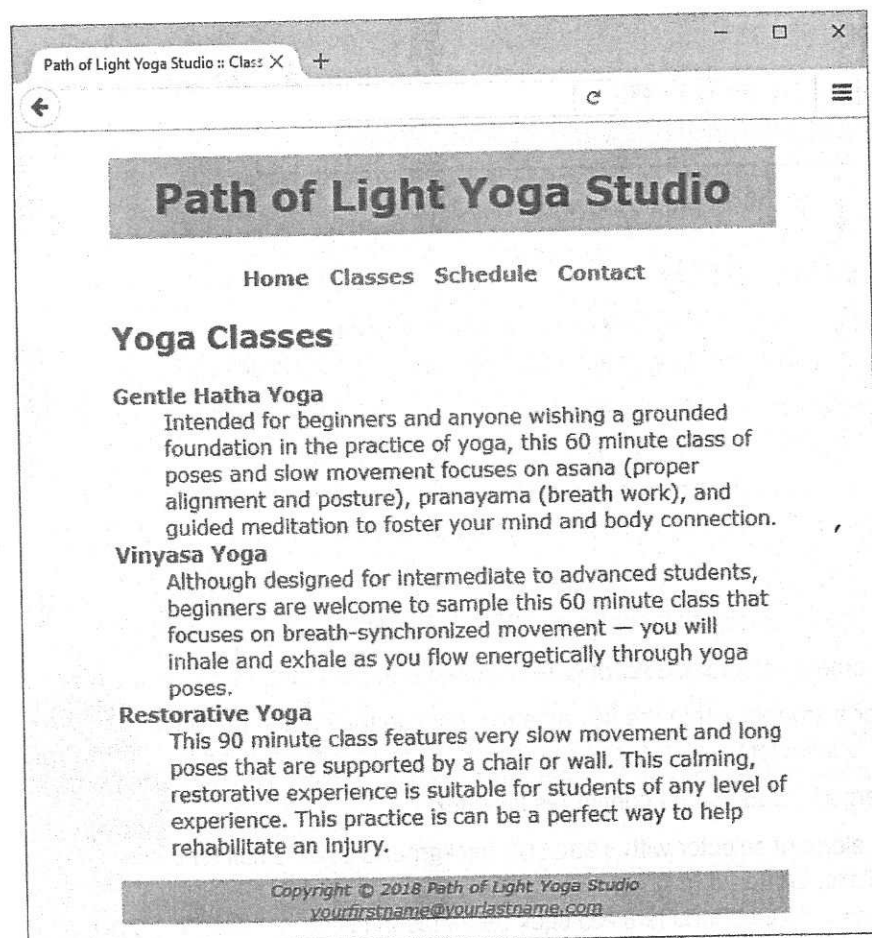

Figure 3.36 New classes.html page

Task 5: Center Page Layout with CSS. Modify yoga.css, index.html, and classes.html to configure page content that is centered with 80% width. Refer to Hands-On Practice 3.9 if necessary.

1. Launch a text editor, and open the yoga.css file. Add a style rule for an id named `wrapper` with `width` set to 80%, `margin-right` set to auto, and `margin-left` set to auto.

2. Launch a text editor, and open the index.html file. Add the HTML code to configure a div element assigned to the id `wrapper` that "wraps," or contains, the code within the body section. Save and test your index.html page in a browser and you'll notice that the page content is now centered within the browser viewport as shown in Figure 3.35.

3. Launch a text editor, and open the classes.html file. Add the HTML code to configure a div element assigned to the id `wrapper` that "wraps," or contains, the code within the body section. Save and test your classes.html page in a browser and you'll notice that the page content is now centered within the browser viewport as shown in Figure 3.36

Experiment with modifying the yoga.css file. Change the page background color, the font family, and so on. Test your pages in a browser. Notice how a change in a single file can affect multiple files when external style sheets are used.