

WEBScripting

INTRODUCTION TO CSS – ROCKABILLY SITE

What you will do

This exercise will show you how to create a site for **the Rockabilly Dance School**. The homepage will look like the following. You will use Adobe Brackets, Dreamweaver or Notepad++ in order to create the HTML and CSS pages.



Setting up a local site on your computer

1. Create a folder structure where you wish to store your work similar to the following:

Rockabilly Website
resources
www
images
2. Save the **rockindex.txt** file, available from the online course, and save a copy of this file into the Resources Folder
3. Also save a copy of the image called **rockabilly.gif** into the **images** folder created in step 1.

Creating the index page and save to the Rockabilly Folder

4. You may like to copy your template.html file and then rename it to index.html or start with a blank page
5. Add the following text to your index.html file

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
<meta charset=utf-8 />
<title>Rockabilly Dance School</title>
<link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="rockstyles.css">
</head>
<body>
<div id="wrapper">
</div>
</body>
</html>
```

The above changes have created a link to the CSS style sheet that you will shortly create and also created an area called "wrapper" that will surround all the content that you will enter on the page. A style will be created in your CSS style sheet to format the id called "#wrapper".

6. Open up the **rockindex.txt** file and copy all the text from this page and paste it in between the **<div id="main">** and **</div>** tags in your **index.html** document.
7. Close the **rockindex.txt** file as it is no longer required
8. **Save your index.html file**
9. **Preview the page in your browser** - still pretty boring!
10. Switch back to your Editor. The index.html file is now complete, all that needs to be done is to create the CSS style sheet.

Creating the CSS style sheet

11. **Create a new page** in your text editor and **save it as rockstyles.css** into the Rockabilly Website folder
12. Add the following text to the rockstyles.css file using your editor

```
body {  
    font-family: "gill sans", verdana, arial, sans-serif;  
}
```

This style will ensure that all the text in your page included within the <body> tags will be displayed using the "gill sans" font. If this particular font is not available for the person viewing your site, "verdana" will be used and soon.

13. Save the rockstyles.css page
14. Switch back to your **index.html** page and view it in your browser. You should notice a difference in the appearance of the text. If not, check the filename link to the .css file and that it is saved in the correct location
15. Switch back to your CSS document and add the following (in bold) to your body style:

```
body {  
font-family: "gill sans", verdana, helvetica, arial, sans-serif;  
background-color: #000000;  
color: #eeeeee;  
background-image: url(images/rockabilly.gif);  
background-repeat: no-repeat;  
}
```

These additional style properties will change the background colour to black, the colour of the text to an off-white and display the rockabilly.gif background image. images/rockabilly.gif is the correct path from the CSS document to find the rockabilly.gif image. The last style property ensures that the image will be displayed once only. Save your changes, switch to the index.html page and view it using Design view. It looks a little strange at this point, but you haven't finished yet!

16. Switch back to your CSS document and create the following new style, add it immediately after the body style above.

```
p {  
    font-size: 12px;  
    line-height: 18px;  
    margin-left: 20px;  
}
```

This style will redefine the <p> tags (paragraph tags). The style will change the font size to 12 pixels, adjust the line height to 18 pixels (the default height is 16 pixels – the increased height makes text on the screen easier to read), and the left margin is increased to 20 pixels.

17. Save the changes, switch to the index page and view it in **Design** view. You should notice the changes made.
18. Switch back to the CSS document and add the following two styles to appear immediately below the **p** style.

```
h2 {  
    font-size:18px;  
    color:#6699cc;  
}  
  
b {  
    color:#ffcc00;  
}
```

These two styles will redefine the <h2> heading style and the (bold) style. Whenever the <h2> tag is used, it will appear as a font size of 18 pixels and the text color of #6699cc which is a light blue. When the tag is used in the XHTML all text will appear in the color #ffcc00 which is a yellow.

19. Save the changes, switch to the index page and view it in **your browser**. You should notice the changes made.
20. Switch back to the CSS document and add the following three styles to appear immediately below the **b** style

```
a:link {  
    text-decoration:underline;  
    color:#ff9900;  
    background-color:#000000;  
}  
  
a:visited {  
    text-decoration:none;  
    color:#ffff99;  
    background-color:#000000;  
}  
  
a:hover {  
    color:#000000;  
    background-color:#ffff99;  
}
```

The above three styles redefine the links you have created in your document. These styles are called CSS pseudo-class styles and are used to add special effects to some tags.

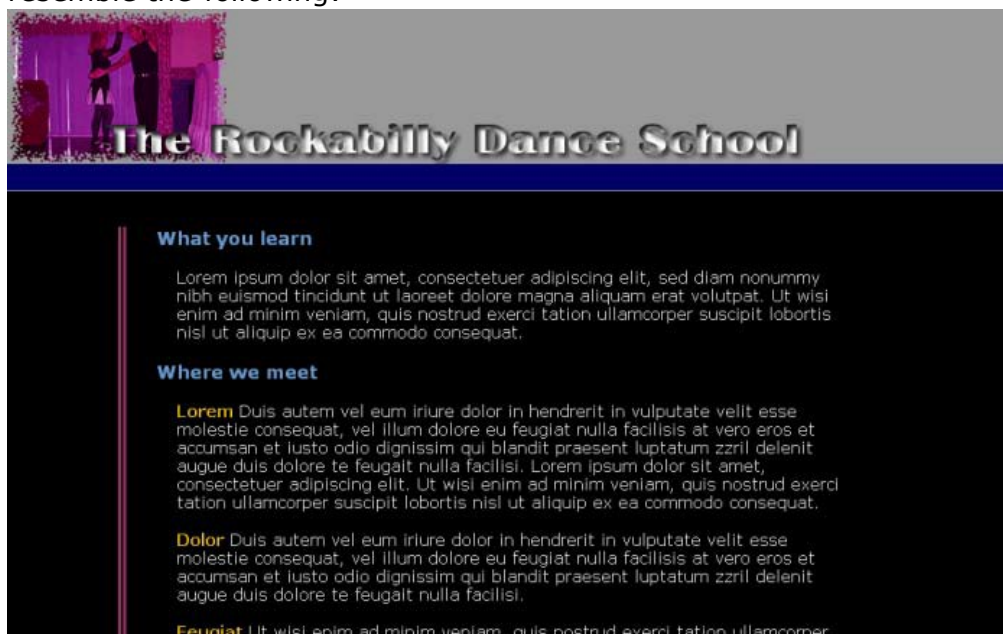
a:link refers to the way in which a standard link appears. The style above removes the underlining and changes the color of the text and the background colour. . **a:visited** refers to how you want the link to appear once it has been clicked on. **a:hover** refers to how you want the link to appear when the mouse hovers over it

21. Save the changes, switch to the index page and view it in **your browser**. You should notice changes made to the three links in your document.
22. Switch back to the CSS document. The last style you need to create is one that will format the id called "wrapper". This style will adjust the top, left and right margins, add a double coloured border on the left and some extra padding (spacing between the border and the beginning of the headings and text).
23. Add the following style to appear directly beneath the **a:hover** style.

```
#wrapper
{
    margin-top:200px;
    margin-left:100px;
    margin-right:150px;
    border-left-width:8px;
    border-left-style:double;
    border-color:#993366;
    padding-left:30px;
}
```

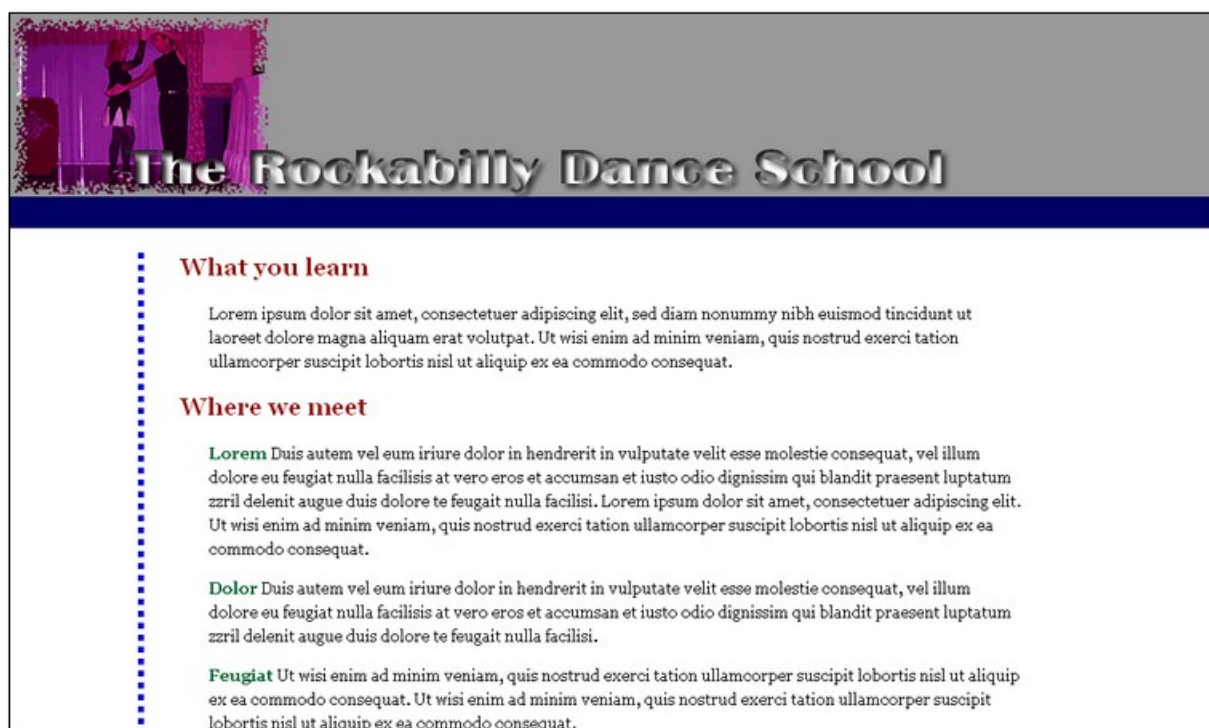
The style #wrapper means that the style can only be used with a <div> tag and the # means that the style can only be used once on the page. As you work more with CSS you will gain a better understanding of what this means.

24. Save your changes and view your document in your browser. It should now resemble the following:



YOUR TASK

1. Switch back to your editor and view your CSS document.
2. Make various changes to the CSS document, similar to the following:
 - Change the body background colour and text colour
 - Change the font size and line height of the <p> tags
 - Change the colour of the tags
 - Change the colours and background colours of all the a: tags
 - Change the border-colour and style of the <div> called "wrapper"
3. An example of some changes you could make are below:



Just imagine if you had 100 pages in your site. By making the few small changes to your CSS document to obtain the above appearance, it would affect all pages in your site (as long as those pages contained a link to the CSS document in the <head> area). Compare this to manually making the changes on all of those 100 pages!

4. Upload a copy of your updated site to your teacher using Moodle or Email