DESN 368 Week 5 Assignments

Reading   CSS Ch 3 (Review) what is a *class*, an *ID*, a *child*, a *descendent*, an *adjacent sibling*?
CSS Ch 4 (Limited) What is *inheritance*? Which properties are *not* inherited?
CSS Ch 7 *Margins Padding* and *Borders* (See questions below.)
CSS Ch 9 Styling Navigation Links. (See questions below.)

Assignments to complete and turn in with links from your home page…
1 Tutorial: *CSS Book pp 103- 109 The Cascade in Acton*

2 Exercise: *Create a simple XHTML example page that serves two purposes:*
1. The code uses these CSS selectors: • a class selector • an ID selector • a child selector
• a descendent selector • an adjacent sibling selector.

2. The page demonstrates the use of color schemes for a fictitious sports news client. Create one page demonstrating one color scheme (Text, backgrounds, and borders are enough. No graphics needed.)
Then clone the page into **two more copies** and modify the CSS to show it in three different color schemes: one with **Analogous** colors, one with **Monochromatic** colors, and one with **Triadic** colors. Pick colors that would be **appropriate for an sports news web site**, and add a **paragraph** on each page **explaining** why your choice of colors would be appropriate for this type of site. You must use plausible logic. Assume you are pitching a client on these three possible color schemes. Readability and legibility are important.

3 Project: *Recreate the design of a Spokesman Review home page with XHTML and CSS.*
Make it look as closely as possible to the mockup image. Include all elements.
Include appropriate comments in both the XHTML and CSS.
Note that the logo-masthead and images are supplied to you. Copy is also supplied.
Have all the links go to the same dummy page. (It needs no content except a "Back" link.)

Hints: Plan first. How many classes will you need? Use div tags & float to create side columns.
* div tags and a large margin-left are the natural way to make the right or middle column.
Minimize your body code by using group and other types of selectors in your stylesheet.

Extra Credit: Recreate the three-column version of the SR page SR-mockup3col.png
If you do this extra credit version, turn in both versions of the page.

Remember to use doctype and comment tags, and to check your page to work on more than one computer.

Next Quiz Topics:
CSS Ch4: What is inheritance? Which properties are not inherited?
CSS Ch7: What is padding, border, and margin? Which properties in CSS change them?
When you specify a size as %, what is it a % of?   How big is an em?
What is the great advantage to you of using % or em values?
What does a browser do when two touching elements each have a margin?
How can you make one element, like paragraph text, overlap another element?
What are examples of block-level tags? What are examples of inline tags?
How are inline tags different from block-level tags? Do all CSS properties work for both?
How can you make one behave like the other?
Why should you always add padding when you add a border?
What does overflow: scroll; do? What does float: right (or left) and clear: right (or left) do?
CSS Ch9:
What do you LoVe/HAte about pseudo-class <a> selectors? Which selectors are they?
What does this do? a.navbox:link {color:red;} do?
How do you get rid of the underline in typical links?
How can you use css to add an icon, such as an arrow, to all of you links?

Class: What are good examples of warm, cool, monochromatic, analogous, and triadic color schemes?
How do hexadecimal color codes work?
What is hexadecimal for white gray black red green blue yellow cyan magenta, plus tints and shades?
How can you turn off all the browser's defaults so that they won't interfere with your css plans?
How can you identify the dominant colors in an image?

Week 5 Notes (These notes are for review. To understand them, you need to read the chapters!)

CSS Ch4: What is inheritance? Which properties are not inherited?
> Properties of a container generally affect children and grandchildren, etc.
> Not border, background, positioning, and indentations

CSS Ch7: What is padding, border, and margin? Which properties in CSS change them?
> (There are many versions of padding: border: margin: -- please review them!)

When you specify a size as %, what is it a % of?   How big is an em?
> Of the width of the containing element.   Equal to the font size.

What is the great advantage to you of using % or em values?
> They change to accommodate changes in parent elements without you having to do it.
> Especially good for properties such as margins around text.

What does a browser do when two touching elements each have a margin?
> Uses the larger of the two margins. Forgets the other.
> If you don't like this, use padding-top: and padding-bottom: instead.

How can you make one element, like paragraph text, overlap another element?
> Give it a negative margin in that direction.

What are examples of block-level tags?
> p div h

What are examples of inline tags?
> strong a

How are inline tags different from block-level tags? Do all CSS properties work for both?
> No break after an inline tag. String together until they hit the right side of the container.
> You can't increase the height of an inline element with top or bottom padding or margins.

How can you make one behave like the other?
> display: block: or display: inline;

Why should you always add padding when you add a border?
> Because it looks bad to have text up against a border.

What does overflow: scroll; do?
> Causes scrollbars to appear in a container with more content than will fit.

What does float: right (or left) and clear: right (or left) do?

CSS Ch9: What do you LoVe/HAte about pseudo-class mousing selectors?
> That is the order in which the styles must be declared.

What does this do? a.navbox:link {color:red;} do?
> Any *link* in a class="navbox" will be red.

How do you get rid of the underline in typical links? a {text-decoration: none;}

How can you use css to add an icon, such as an arrow, to all of you links?
> Use a background image. Use no-repeat. Use background-position: right center (etc. yes both)

Class: How can you identify the dominant colors in an image? PS > Image > posterize.
> Or PS > Save for Web > GIF
> What is hexadecimal for white gray black red green blue yellow cyan magenta, plus tints and shades?
>> ffffff white - 000000 black - 999999 med gray - ff0000 red - 00ff00 green - 0000ff blue

Descendent: ul strong {} means any <strong> inside an <ul> will be red, even if it is within a <p> tag.

Child: div.nav > strong {} means any <strong> inside nav class <div> will be red, but not if inside a <p>

Adjacent Sibling: h2+p {} means format the <p> only if it is directly after an <h2>