Microsoft® Virtual Labs Express

Designing Pages with CSS Using Microsoft Expression Web

Microsoft®

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Designing Pages with CSS Using Expression Web

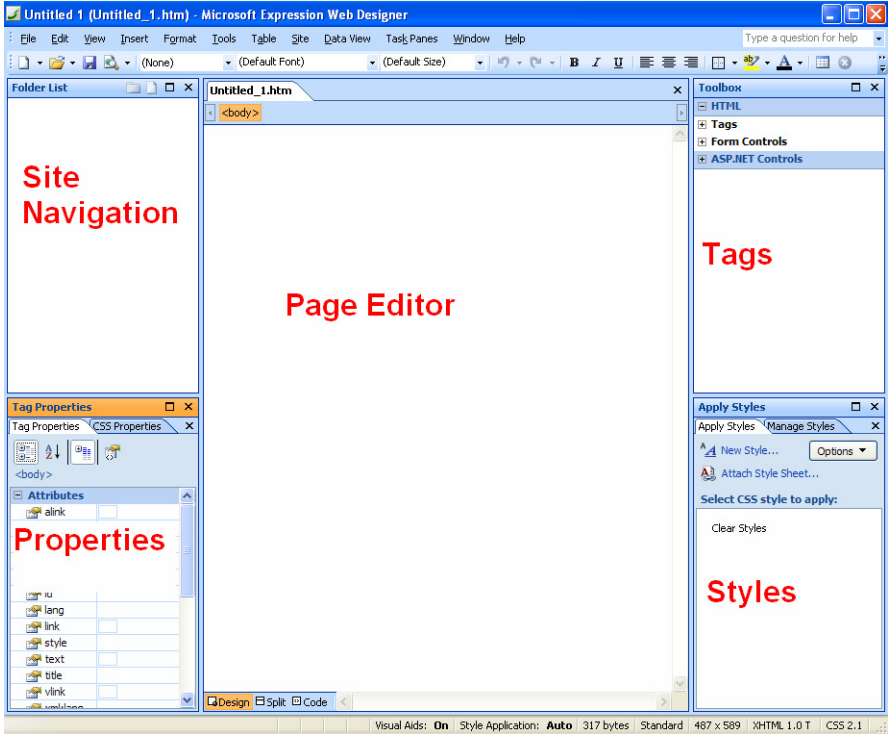| **Objectives**	After completing this lab, you will be better able to:
	▪ Use the style sheets Expression Web creates for you as you design your web page.
	▪ Create and manage style sheets for your page.
	▪ Create and use external style sheets to ensure a consistent look across your entire web site.
Estimated Time to Complete This Lab	20 Minutes
Computer used in this Lab	**ExpressionWeb**

Exercise 1
Auto Generated Style Sheets

Scenario

As you design your web page and edit the styling of paragraphs, Expression Web automatically creates styles for you and applies them to your paragraphs. In this exercise, you will let Expression Web create styles for your text, and use one of those styles by applying it to a new paragraph.

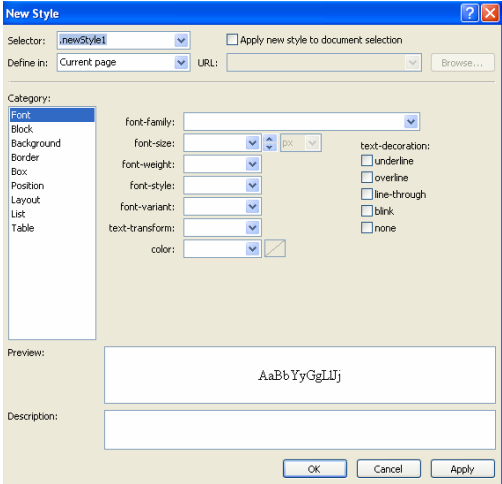| Tasks	Detailed Steps
1. Create a new web page and add three paragraphs of styled text.	**a.** Click **Start**, **All Programs**, **Microsoft Expression**, and then **Microsoft Expression Web Designer**. .
	Note: Wait for Expression Web to load.
	b. Click in the new page and type the phrase **First style.**
	c. Select the paragraph of text you just typed by clicking the small tab which appears above it with the letter **p**.
	d. With the paragraph selected, choose the font **Times New Roman** from the popup menu with the text (**Default Font**), which appears in the tool bar just below the **Table** menu.
	*Note: When you change the font, you will see a new style, .style1, appear in the **Apply Styles** task pane.*
	e. Now click to the right of the paragraph to deselect it, hit the **Enter** key, and type **Second style** in the new paragraph.
	f. Select the second paragraph using the tab above it, then choose the size **x-large** using the popup menu with the text (**Default Size**), which appears in the toolbar just below the **Task Panes** menu.

Tasks	Detailed Steps
	*Note: When you change the size, you will see a second style, **.style2**, appear in the **Apply Styles** task pane. As you create your web page, Expression Web implements your style changes by creating new styles in the web page. You can later edit these styles to quickly change the look of your page without having to edit all of the text.*
	g. Now click to the right of the paragraph to deselect it, hit the **Enter** key, and type **Third style…or not?** in the new paragraph.
	h. Select the third paragraph and click the bold icon which appears in the toolbar.
	*Note: Notice that this time Expression Web does **not** create a new style to implement the style change. Not all changes are implemented using styles. If they were, you could end up with too many styles to effectively manage. Expression Web tries to determine which style changes warrant a new style, and which do not.*
2. Apply a style created by Expression Web to a new paragraph of text.	**a.** Create a fourth paragraph and type the phrase **Fourth paragraph, first style.**
	b. Select the new paragraph using the tab above it.
	*Note: Notice that the fourth paragraph uses **.style2**, as indicated both in the tab above the paragraph and in the **Apply Styles** task pane.*
	c. Click on **.style1** in the **Apply Styles** task pane. The fourth paragraph should take on the same style as the first one, though it will continue to be bold since Expression Web did not make font weight part of the style.
	Note: With Expression Web you can create your web page without being forced to first create your styles. As you build the page Expression Web builds the styles for you based on your choices. As you add text which should appear in the style of previously entered text, simply select the style from the Apply Styles task pane.
3. Edit a paragraph of text so that it matches an existing style and let Expression Web automatically apply the correct style.	**a.** If not already selected from step 2, select the fourth paragraph by clicking on the tab which appears above it when the cursor is anywhere inside the paragraph text.
	*Note: Notice that the fourth paragraph uses **.style1** because of your editing in step 2.*
	b. Select **x-large** from the size popup menu in the toolbar to make this paragraph appear just like .style2.
	*Note: Notice that Expression Web did not create a third style or simply apply local style tags to the text. Instead it changed the fourth paragraph back to .style2. When you edit text so that it appears like an existing style, Expression Web finds the match and applies that style to the text. This way, as you edit your page your style choices are automatically categorized into styles for the whole page, making it easier to change the look of the page later.**Note:** Notice that the fourth paragraph uses **.style1** because of your editing in step 2.*
	c. Select **Close** from the **File** menu to close this document. Do not save changes.

Exercise 2
Managing Style Sheets

Scenario

Expression Web lets you quickly and easily create new styles, as well as edit existing ones to make changes across your entire web page. In this exercise you will create your own style and apply it to a paragraph of text. Then you will edit a style Expression Web created for you to change the text which uses that style.

Tasks	Detailed Steps
1. Create a new style and apply it to some text.	**a.** In **Microsoft Expression Web**, click on the white new document icon just under the **File** menu.
	b. Click on **New Style…** just under the **Apply Styles** tab. A new dialog will open which lets you create a new style.
	c. In the **Selector** field, give your style a new class name by typing **.mystyle**. (Be careful to include a period at the beginning.)
	Note: You can use the Selector field to specify a class name, as in this example, or to specify a valid CSS selector to have the style apply to all elements of a certain type. If you click the popup button in the field, you will see a list of commonly used selectors.
	d. Select the **Times New Roman** font from the **font-family** popup menu. Then select **bold** from the **font-weight** popup menu.
	e. Click **OK** to close the editor. You will see your new style in the **Apply Styles** task pane.
	f. Click in the new page and type **Paragraph with style1.** Hit **Enter** to make a new paragraph, and type **Paragraph with mystyle.**
	g. Select the second paragraph, and click on **mystyle** in the **Apply Styles** task pane. The paragraph will take on the look you defined in the style.
2. Edit a style created by Expression Web to change the look of paragraphs with that style.	**a.** Select the first paragraph you entered above.
	b. Select **x-large** from the size popup menu in the toolbar. Expression Web will create a new style to represent this paragraph.
	c. Click anywhere in the document to deselect the paragraph.
	d. Now right-click on **.style1** in the **Apply Styles** task pane and select **Modify**

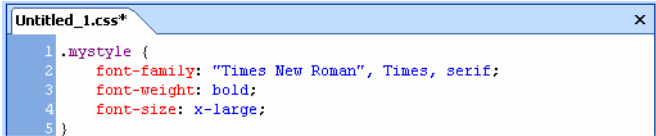| Tasks	Detailed Steps
	Style… from the menu. You will see the same dialog from step 1 above.
	e. Select **italic** from the **font-style:** popup menu and click **OK**. Notice that the paragraph now appears in italics.
	Note: Be careful not to change the selector when editing a style unless you want to change the text that the style applies to.
	f. Now click anywhere in the first paragraph. Then click on the **CSS Properties** tab in the lower left task pane of the window. This task pane allows you to quickly edit a style without having to go through the dialog. It shows the properties for the style of the text under the cursor.
	g. Select **small** from the **font-size** cell of the task pane. Now the paragraph using this style appears in small text instead of large.
	h. Select **Close** from the **File** menu to close this document. Do not save changes.
	Note: In these exercises you've used styles with paragraphs of text, but you're not limited to just paragraphs. You can apply a style to any selected text, and change the look of that text across the entire web page quickly and easily by editing the style. In the next exercise you will learn how to use styles across an entire web site.

Exercise 3
Creating & Attaching External Style Sheets

Scenario

The power of Cascading Style Sheets is that they allow you to change the look of an entire page or even an entire web site without having to manually edit all of the text. In the previous exercises you saw how Expression Web automatically creates page level styles for you. Now you will learn how to create an external style sheet and attach it to a page. By attaching one or more external style sheets to your site's pages, you can control the look of your entire site from a single location, and change that look without touching your HTML files.

Tasks	Detailed Steps
1. Create a new external style sheet.	**a.** In **Microsoft Expression Web**, click on the **File** menu, and then select **CSS** from the **New** submenu to create a new external style sheet.
	b. Click on **New Style…** just under the **Apply Styles** tab. A new dialog will open which lets you create a new style.
	Note: You can use the same techniques to create and edit styles as you would in a web page. Or, if you're comfortable editing CSS code directly, you can simply type it into the page.
	c. In the **Selector** field, give your style a new class name by typing **.mystyle**.
	d. Select the **Times New Roman** font from the **font-family** popup menu. Then select **bold** from the **font-weight** popup menu.
	e. Click **OK** to close the editor. You will see the CSS code for your new style appear in the page.
	f. Click anywhere in the code of the new style. If it's not already selected, click on the **CSS Properties** tab in the lower left task pane.
	g. Select **x-large** from the **font-size** cell in the CSS Properties task pane. Expression Web will add the code for your selection to the style.
	h. Select **Close** from the **File** menu to close this document. Do not save changes.
2. Attach an external style sheet to a web page and use the styles in the page.	**a.** Click the white new document icon in the toolbar to create a new web page.
	b. Click in the page and type **My Web Page Title**. Hit the **Enter** key to create a new paragraph, and type **My web page text.**
	c. Click on **Attach Style Sheet…** in the **Apply Styles** task pane.
	d. In the dialog which appears, click **Browse**.
	e. In the file dialog which appears, navigate to **C:\ExpressionWeb\Express** and select the file **mySiteStyles.css**. Click the **Open** button.
	f. You will be returned to the **Attach Style Sheet** dialog with the file you selected filled in the URL field. Click the **OK** button.
	Note: You can manually type an Internet URL pointing to the style sheet you want to

Tasks	Detailed Steps
	*use in the **URL:** field.*
	g. The **Apply Styles** task pane will contain two new styles, **.pageTitle** and **.pageBody**. These styles are defined in the external style sheet, which can be shared and used by multiple web pages.
	h. Select the first paragraph and click on **.pageTitle** in the **Apply Styles** task pane.
	i. Select the second paragraph and click on **.pageBody** in the **Apply Styles** task pane.
3. Edit the external style sheet to change the look of your web site.	**a.** Select **Open** from the **File** menu.
	b. Navigate to **C:\ExpressionWeb\Express** and select the file **mySiteStyles.css**. Click the **Open** button.
	c. A new tab will open showing you the code of the style sheet. Click in the word **.pageTitle** to place the cursor there.
	d. In the **CSS Properties** task pane, select **bold** from the **font-weight** cell.
	e. Select **Save** from the **File** menu to save the updated style sheet.
	f. Now click the tab for your web page at the top of the page editor to switch back to the page you were working on. (The tab should contain the text **Untitled**.) Notice that your first paragraph is now bold, reflecting the change in the style sheet.
	g. Close Expression Web without saving any changes.

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