Week 3 Practical Exercises

Note:

- Exercise 1 will be assessed as part of the Practical Set 1 submission, and therefore will be part of Checkpoint 1 in week 4 practical class.
- Include HTML comments for your student ID, Name, and Practical Class Time at the top of each source file created.
- All files must be uploaded to your TWA web site before submission of Practical Set 1.

Objectives:

- Become proficient in writing and applying simple CSS to HTML documents
- Complete exercise 1 below and upload the solution to your TWA web site in the folder indicated below. Test and **validate** the pages.

Suggested Resources:

- HTML tutorial `https://www.w3schools.com/html/default.asp`
- HTML5 tutorial `https://www.w3schools.com/html/html5_intro.asp`
- HTML tag list `https://www.w3schools.com/tags/default.asp`
- CSS tutorial `https://www.w3schools.com/css/default.asp`
- CSS reference `https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/default.asp`
- HTML validator `https://validator.w3.org`
- CSS validator `https://jigsaw.w3.org/css-validator/`

Exercise 1:

- Upload the completed **html** files from Week 2 Exercise 4, and 5 to your TWA web site in the `practicals/week3` folder.
- For this exercise, you will create a **CSS file** that will be linked to `index.html, reportingScheme.html` that you have uploaded to the `week3` folder.
- Some of the css that you implement may require you to make some changes to your html code. Make these changes to the html files in the `week3` folder but not the week2 folder.
- Screenshots of the finalised web pages have been provided starting on page 3 of this document.

i. Create a CSS file named `master.css` using your chosen text editor. `Master.css` is to be saved in the `practicals/css` folder of your TWA website.

ii. **Link** `master.css` to `index.html, reportingScheme.html` in the `week3` folder by adding the appropriate html tag(s) to **each** of the html documents.

iii. Both html pages will display with three main rows: a *top* row that holds the primary and the secondary headings of the page; a *main* row that holds the main textual, graphic, and video content of the page; and lastly, a row that is displayed at the *bottom* that holds copyright information.

iv. The following descriptions provide the css rules that apply to the *top*, *main*, and bottom sections, as well as rules that need to apply to the entire document.

v. Add appropriate CSS rules to `master.css` to achieve the following:

vi. Entire Document:

a. background colour is to be white.
b. typeface is to be set to a fallback list of fonts in the following order: Open Sans, Verdana, and sans-serif. **Hint:** Open Sans is not a standard web font. You will need to use the Google Font repository.
c. all margins, padding, and borders are to be 0 pixels.
d. font size is to be set to 100% of the browser default.
e. font colour is to be set to black.

NOTE: Unless stated otherwise, the background and text colours for elements in the following rule descriptions, should inherit from the parent element.

vii. *Top* row:

a. The top row of the page spans the entire width of the browser window, should have a background colour of #0A1633. The row should have padding at top of 50 pixels, to the left and right of 150 pixels, and 15 pixels at the bottom.

Headings:

b. Headings h1 and h2 should use a fallback list of fonts in the following order: Merriweather, Georgia, and serif. **Hint**: Merriweather is not a standard web font. You will need to use the Google Font repository. Text colour should be white.

c. h1 headings font size of 270% of the browser default font size, bottom padding of 30 pixels.
d. h2 headings font size of 200% of the browser default font size

viii. *Bottom* row:

a. The bottom row of the page spans the entire width of the browser window, should have a background colour of #0A1633, text colour of white. Text is to be 80% of browser default size, use the fallback list of fonts Merriweather, Georgia, and serif. **Hint**: Merriweather is not a standard web font. You will need to use the Google Font repository.
b. The row should have padding at top and bottom of 15 pixels.

ix. *Main* row:

a. for the main content area between the header and footer, set left and right padding to 100 pixels, and bottom margin to 50 pixels.
b. For the main content area between the header and footer but excluding the 'Suggested Reading' section, left and right padding is 50 pixels. Also set the width of this section to be 50% of its parent element.
c. Set bottom padding of 20 pixels for this section before the suggested reading section.
d. The 'Suggested Reading' section should have top and bottom margin of 20 pixels.

Headings:

e. Headings h3 to h6 should inherit their typeface from the parent element. Their text colour should be #224baa.
f. h3 headings are to be 160% of the browser default font size, and in italics.
g. h4 headings are to be 140% of the browser default font size.

Paragraphs:

h. Paragraphs should have line spacing that is one-and-a-half times the normal line spacing. Paragraphs should have a top margin and bottom margin of 20 pixels.
i. However, if the paragraph is the first paragraph within a section, then the top margin is 5 pixels.

Lists:

j. Unordered and ordered lists must be displayed using double line spacing.
k. List items in ordered lists should have a left margin of 40 pixels.
l. Unordered lists that are used in the 'Suggested Reading' and 'Contents' sections are to use triple line spacing and are not to display the bullets next to the list item.
m. The unordered lists in the 'Suggested Reading' section are to be font size small.
n. The unordered list in the 'Legislation and scheme components' should have a left margin of 40 pixels.
o. The description list in 'Important annual dates' should have a left margin of 20 pixels.
p. For the dates in the description list in 'Important annual dates' set the text colour to #1d4195, display in italics, and use top padding of 10 pixels. Furthermore, set the background colour for all odd rows to #f0f0f0.
q. For the descriptions in description list in 'Important annual dates' set the left padding to 100 pixels, and the bottom padding to 10 pixels. Furthermore, set the background colour for all odd rows to #f0f0f0.

Links:

r. All hypertext links are to be displayed in italics in black text.
s. hypertext links to external web sites are to be displayed with dashed underlining that is of colour #224baa. When these links are hovered over their text colour is to change to #224baa and they are no longer displayed in italics.
t. Links that appear in the 'Suggested Reading' and 'Contents' sections are to have text colour of #1d4195, top and bottom padding of 10 pixels, right padding of 5 pixels, and left padding of 0 pixels. When these links are in the hover state they are to have a background colour of #f0f0f0.

Images and Video:

u. The caption for the power plant image is to be displayed in italics, small, and its text colour is to be #224baa.
v. The caption for the YouTube video is to be displayed in italics, small, and its text colour is to be #990000.

Other:

w. The expandable details sections should have a top margin of 20 pixels.
x. The summary of the expandable details section should be in text colour #224baa.
y. The 'suggested reading' section should have a 1-pixel wide dotted top and bottom border in colour #0A1633.

Screenshots start on the next page…..

Sydney Morning Herald Opinion Piece

Can carbon offsets land a blow on climate change?

February 18, 2023

There's a droll analogy kicking around (what's left of) the climate Twittersphere about *carbon pollution offsets* that goes a little like this: What if I were to punch you in the face, but given Kyle over there is also planning to punch you in the face later on, I'll pay him not to? Would one offset the injury of the other? And how would you feel if you later discovered that Kyle never planned to punch you in the face in the first place?

The tweet is resonating because its points are well-made, and because criticism is piling up on the government's carbon offset plans, which are at the heart of its so-called safeguards mechanism, which is at the heart of its mechanism for cutting domestic greenhouse gas emissions.

Complicated? Well, to understand the criticism, and the analogy, you need to understand the policy.

The Safeguard Mechanism

Under the *safeguards mechanism*, the 215 biggest-emitting facilities in the country will have a collective cap of 143 million tonnes placed on how much greenhouse gas they can freely dump into the atmosphere. On July 1 this year, the government will cut that cap by 7 million tonnes, to allow them to collectively emit 136 million for free. Each year until 2030 the cap falls by another 7 million tonnes.

Warning: This video contains strong language that may offend. Viewer discretion advised.

To provide carrot and stick, the companies owning those facilities that don't meet their targets will be compelled to buy either safeguard mechanism credits from those that do, or "Australian carbon credit units" (ACCUs). Each ACCU represents a tonne of greenhouse gas emissions that has been stored or avoided in an accredited project.

Initially, the price of a safeguard mechanism credit will be capped at $75, but that will increase annually by CPI plus 2 per cent, so they could be trading for $100 each by 2030. This means, according to energy economist Tim Buckley, whose sums I have shamelessly stolen for this, that by 2030 the companies that own the polluting facilities can either invest in new clean technologies or processes, or cop a collective $4.9 billion annual hit. And that will double again to $9 billion by 2035.

Buckley reckons this painful ratchet will be enough incentive to drive many to clean up their act. Because many polluting companies will choose to electrify their industrial processes, the policy works hand in glove with the government's goal to increase the share of renewables in the electricity grid to 82 per cent by 2030.

The problem, say critics like ANU environmental law professor Andrew Macintosh, is that some of those ACCUs might be dirty in the first place.

The main methods for creating ACCUs are in establishing projects that harvest gas emanating from landfill waste, avoid deforestation and regenerate cleared land. But what if landholders are being paid to regenerate desert land that would never sustain carbon-rich forests, or to not clear land that would never have been cleared in the first place? Or in our analogy above, what if Kyle never planned to take a swing?

According to Macintosh, that happened at scale under the old guidelines. He and his colleagues have, for example, mapped regeneration projects and shown that they lie almost entirely in what could most generously be described as marginal land. Or in more blunt terms, in the desert.

"The problem is that no one goes out and checks the projects. The credits are issued based on a model and the model is being grossly misapplied," he says.

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"On average these [regeneration] projects might be able to increase the mass of trees by 5 per cent, but they are being credited for a 100 per cent increase. It is nothing short of fraud."

Independent review of the integrity of Australian Carbon Credit Units

In a paper published this week by Macintosh and his colleagues, they estimate 70 per cent of credits already issued are "high risk". They remain unconvinced by a recent *independent review* led by Professor Ian Chubb that found the system to be "essentially sound", but recommended improving its integrity.

Other critics note that even if the projects were sound, avoiding emissions is not as certain a benefit to the planet as not emitting them in the first place. Even a forest that does regenerate, storing millions of tonnes of carbon for tens of years, can burn down on a hot afternoon, dumping all that carbon back into the atmosphere.

The ABC's *Four Corners program* on Monday focused on forests in Papua New Guinea ostensibly protected by another offset program that were being logged by local landholders with little understanding of contracts they were said to have been party to.

The Greens' criticism of the policy is more fundamental even than this. Leader Adam Bandt is offering to back the legislation needed to bed down the scheme if the government agrees to ban investment in all new coal and gas projects.

Niederaussem power plant, western Germany. Credit: Ina Fassbender/AFP via Getty Images

In doing so, Bandt is seeking to underscore the point that while the plan might reduce onshore emissions by 200-odd million tonnes, it does nothing about the billions of tonnes caused by Australian fossil fuels exports.

Nonetheless, Climate Change and Energy Minister Chris Bowen is betting the Greens and other progressive voices in the Senate will not want to be seen to be opposing a policy that would significantly reduce onshore emissions.

So far, despite reservations about offsets, many climate observers have given Bowen the benefit of the doubt. But if the mechanism does not work to drive down emissions as soon as next year, Bandt's calls to curb a vast, vital and increasingly unpopular industry will begin to resonate louder, further complicating the government's climate plans.

Which brings to mind that old line of Mike Tyson's: Everybody's got a plan until they get a punch in the mouth.

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Suggested Reading

National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting scheme

Emissions Reduction Fund

Carbon Emissions Hit a New Record High

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Emissions Reduction Fund

Carbon Emissions Hit a New Record High

Mouse hover over link in Suggested Reading section

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Mouse hover over link in main body of page

National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting

About the National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting scheme

23 August 2022

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Legislation and scheme components

Important annual dates

The National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting (NGER) scheme, established by the National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting Act 2007 (NGER Act), is a single national framework for reporting and disseminating company information about greenhouse gas emissions, energy production, energy consumption and other information specified under NGER legislation.

The objectives of the NGER scheme are to:

1. inform government policy
2. inform the Australian public
3. help meet Australia's international reporting obligations
4. assist Commonwealth, state and territory government programmes and activities, and
5. avoid duplication of similar reporting requirements in the states and territories.

▶ Legislation and scheme components

▶ Important annual dates

Start of reporting scheme page

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End of reporting scheme page

▶ Legislation and scheme components

▶ Important annual dates

Suggested Reading

SMH Carbon Credit Opinion Piece

Emissions Reduction Fund

Carbon Emissions Hit a New Record High

The Clean Energy Regulator is a Government body responsible for accelerating carbon abatement for Australia.

5. avoid duplication of similar reporting requirements in the states and territories.

▼ Legislation and scheme components

The Clean Energy Regulator administers the NGER Act, its legislative instruments, and related policies and processes. This includes:

- registering and deregistering corporations for reporting
- receiving reports via the Emissions and Energy Reporting System (EERS)
- monitoring and enforcing compliance
- applying the audit framework
- administering the National Greenhouse and Energy Register
- administering the safeguard mechanism, and
- publishing data.

Expanded view of Legislation and scheme components

▶ Important annual dates

▶ Legislation and scheme components

▼ Important annual dates

1 July	Start of the reporting year. National facility nominations for transport facilities are due under the safeguard mechanism.
31 July	Applications for calculated baselines are due, if production levels are expected to peak in the current financial year, rather than in future years. Requests for 'opt-in' reported baselines are due.
31 August	National Greenhouse and Energy Register registration applications (corporations only need to register once, for the first year they trigger a threshold) and nominations of operational control are due.
1 September	Clean Energy Regulator to set reported baselines by this date.
31 October	National Greenhouse and Energy Register reports are due.
28 February	Extract of the National Greenhouse and Energy Register and data for the previous (financial year) reporting period is published. Publication of aggregated scope 1 emissions from grid connected electricity generators.
30 June	End of the reporting year. Section 22X agreements due.

Expanded view of Important annual dates

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