



MISSION READY

DARE TO **DEVELOP**

Page Structure and FB Pay

Reuben Simpson

Mark asked you to do a little bit of work...

“Can you **mock up a web page** based on the design from the marketing team?

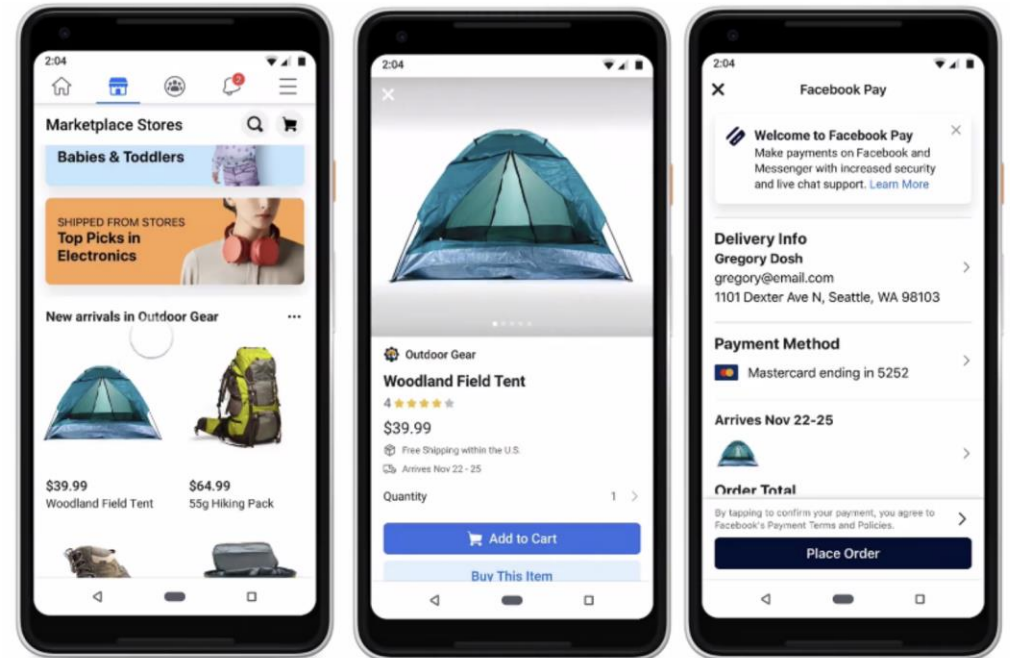
Don't spend too much time on it.
Send it to me **by the end of tomorrow.**”



Facebook Pay

Easy Payments via Facebook

Let's Chat

[Home](#)[Email Me](#)[About Facebook Pay](#)[Sign in](#)

Let's build the webpage

- Let's start with the basics
- Save the file as “fbpay.html”

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>

    <head>
    </head>

    <body>
    </body>

</html>
```



Link to CSS

- Our entire page will use “Tahoma” font family. We can style the body element, which will inherit its font-family to all sub-elements
- Nest this in <head> of fbpay.html to link to CSS

```
<link rel="stylesheet" href="fbpay.css" />
```

Create a new CSS file called “fbpay.css”, and add the following code

```
body {  
  font-family: "Tahoma";  
}
```

- Now we are ready to start



What are Layouts?

- Layouts define the overall appearance of a web page.
- There are 4 different ways by which a developer can start creating a layout. These are:
 - CSS float property
 - HTML tables
 - **CSS flexbox**
 - **CSS Grid**



This is Web Page Main title

Main Menu

HTML

PHP

PERL...

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PRODUCTS ↓

MOODS ↓



ZERO SUGAR BLOOD ORANGE SPARKLING SODA

MOOD

PASSION
DESTINATION



Exotic Delight

DISCOVER PRODUCT



stripe

Products

Developers

Company

Pricing

Support

Sign in +

NEW Build beautiful, smart checkout flows with Stripe Elements >

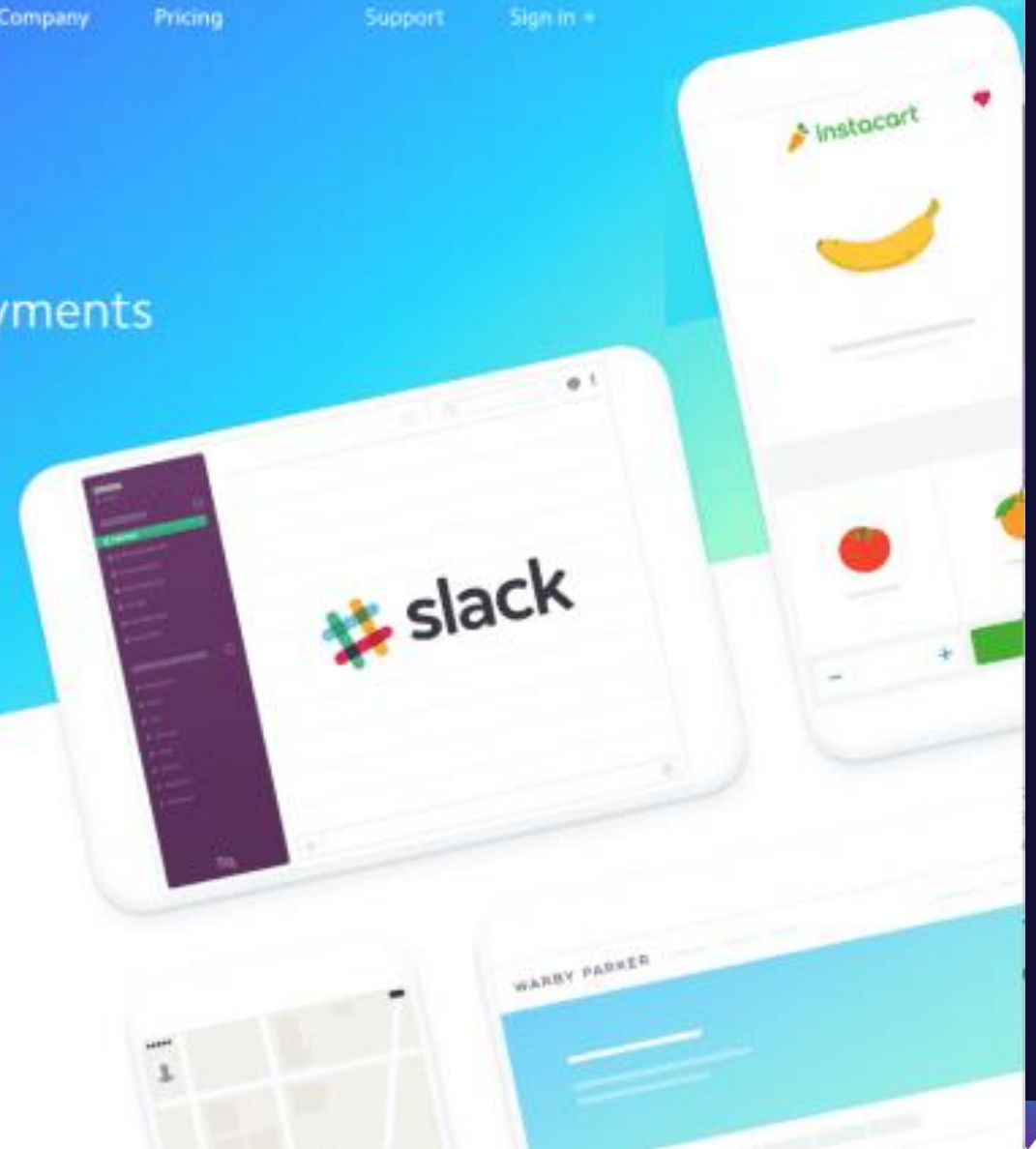
The new standard in online payments

Stripe is the best software platform for running an internet business. We handle billions of dollars every year for forward-thinking businesses around the world.

CREATE ACCOUNT

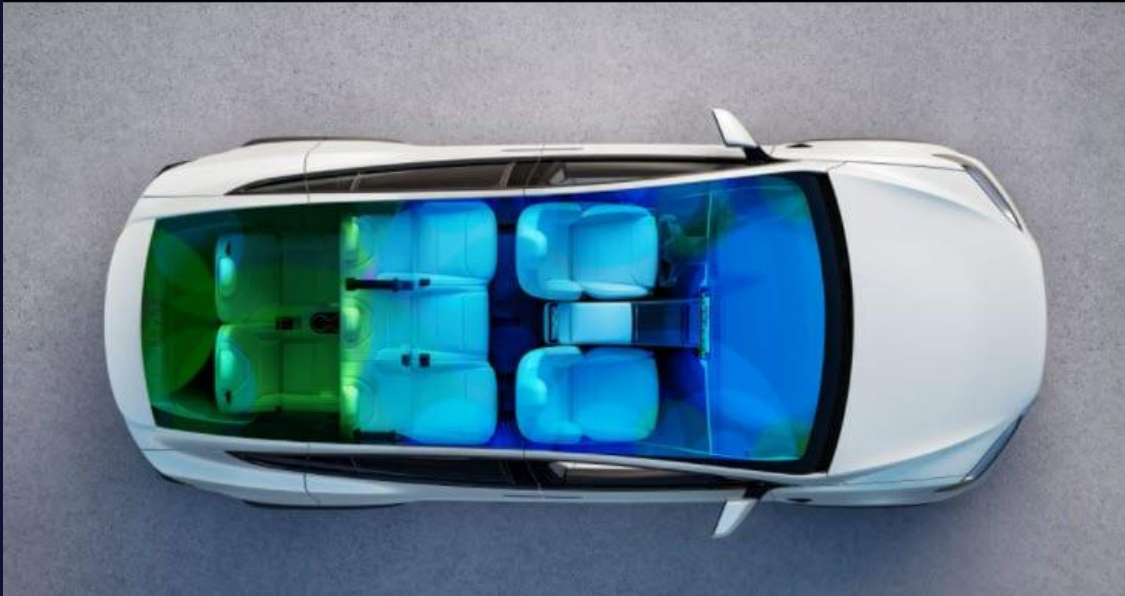
CONTACT SALES

THE COMPLETE TOOLKIT FOR
INTERNET BUSINESS



Stay Connected

Multi-device Bluetooth, wireless and USB-C charging for every passenger, with enough power to fast-charge your tablets and laptop.



Your Best Audio System

A 22-speaker, 960-watt audio system with active noise canceling offers the best listening experience at home or on the road.



Header

[Home](#)[Email Me](#)[About Facebook Pay](#)[Sign in](#)

Facebook Pay

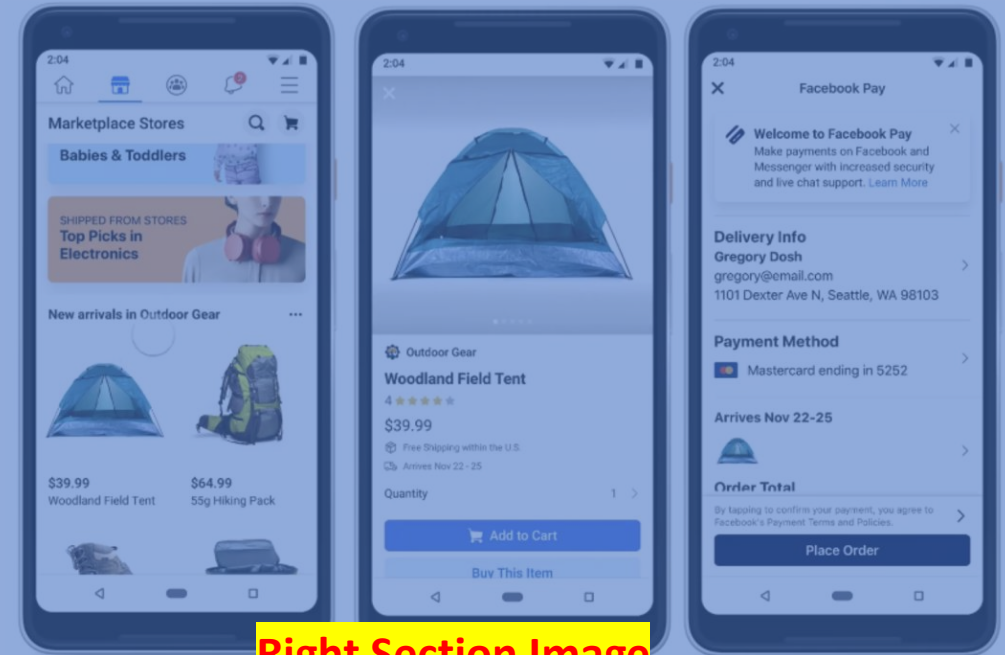
Easy Payments via Facebook

Let's Chat



Left Section Content

Main Content



Right Section Image

Then we put the page structure in <body>

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>

<head>
  <link rel="stylesheet" href="style.css">
</head>

<body>
  <header>
  </header>

  <main>
    <section id="left"></section>
    <section id="right"></section>
  </main>
</body>

</html>
```



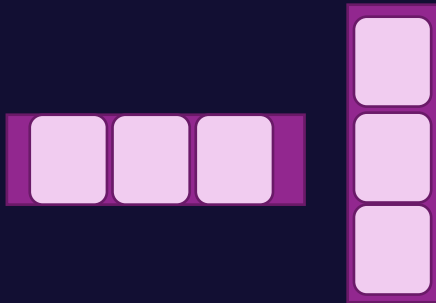
- <div> is a generic division element which can be thought of as a generic block / chunk
- <header>, <main>, and <section> are HTML5 semantic elements used to group content.
- You can use “class” or “id” selectors to label your elements, but we will use id seeing as we are selecting unique elements



2 Popular Layout Methods

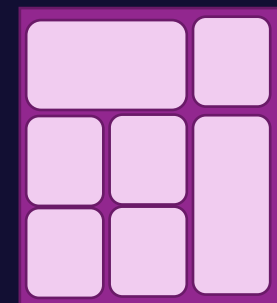
CSS Flexbox Layout Module

- Within the Flexbox, lay one element after another in a flow
- Suits responsive web design – if the browser size changes, Flexbox layout will change accordingly
- More about CSS flexbox <https://css-tricks.com/snippets/css/a-guide-to-flexbox/>

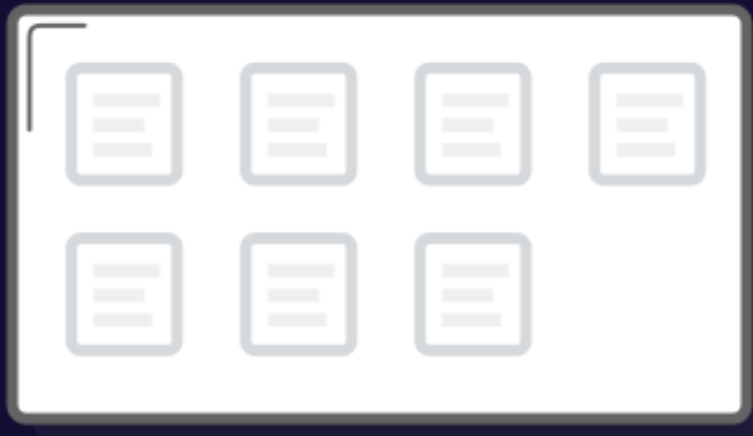


CSS Grid Layout Module

- With a Grid, lay element out using rows and columns
- Suits creating more complex UI designs. Works well with flexbox.
- More about CSS grid https://www.w3schools.com/css/css_grid.asp

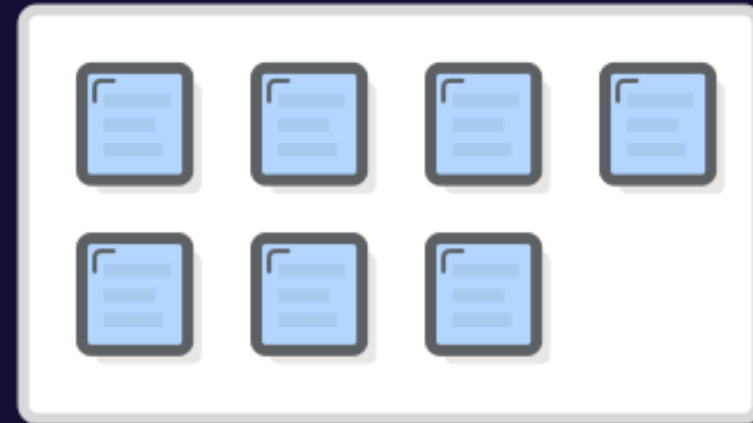


Flex Containers & Flex items



“FLEX CONTAINER”

(A box)

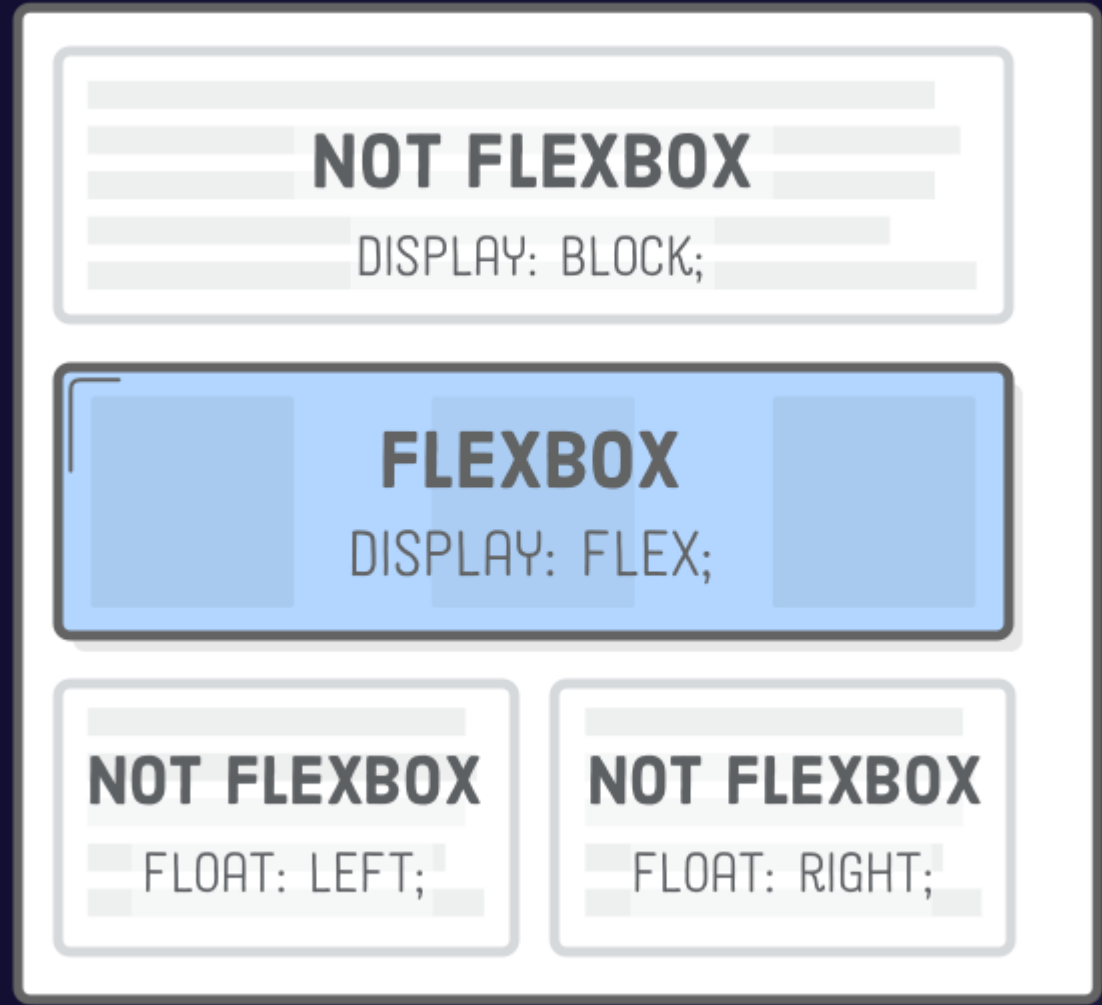


“FLEX ITEMS”

(Things inside the box)



`display: flex;`



Flexbox activity...





ALIGNMENT



DIRECTION

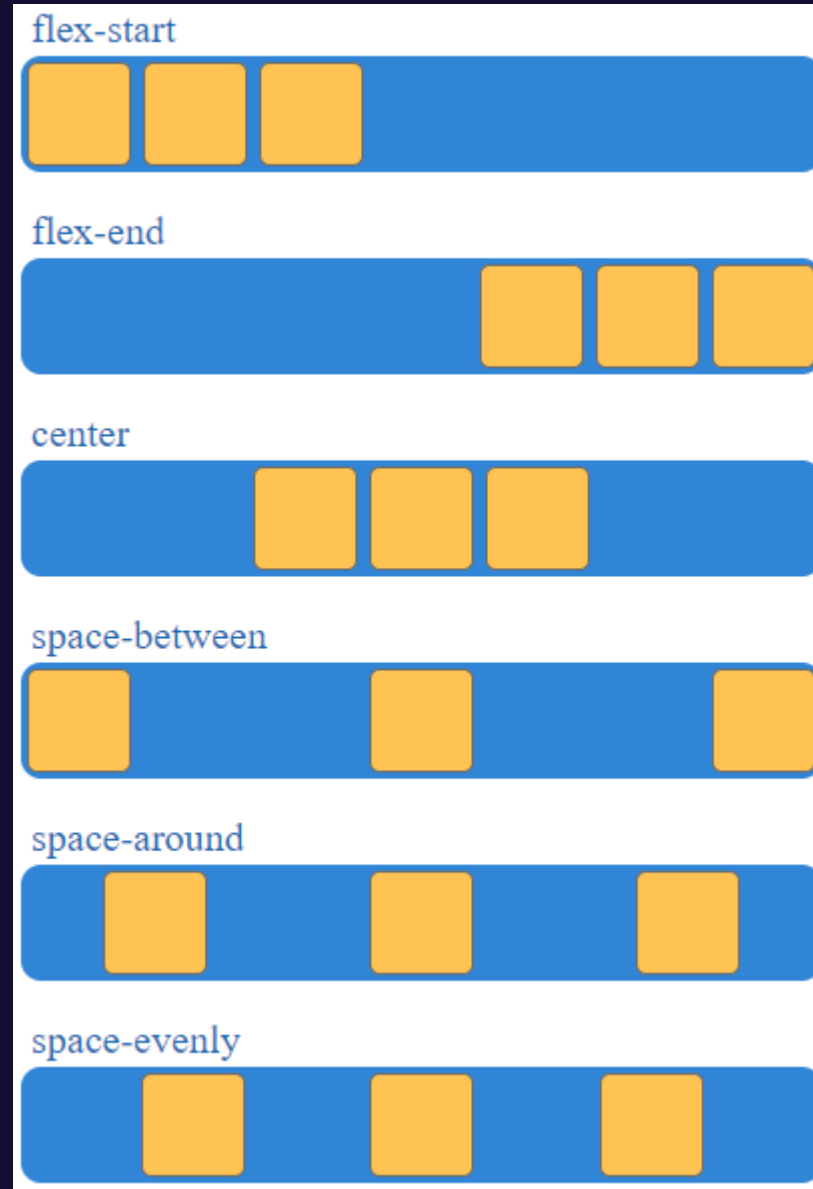


ORDER

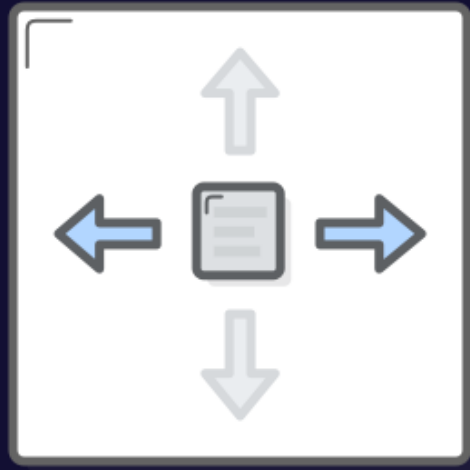


SIZE

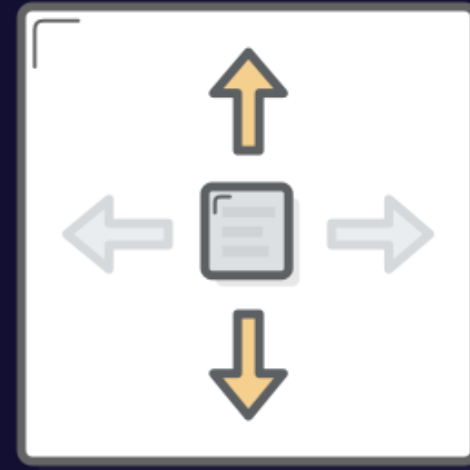
Aligning a flex item



Main-Axis and Cross-Axis Alignment



JUSTIFY-CONTENT



ALIGN-ITEMS



FLEX-START



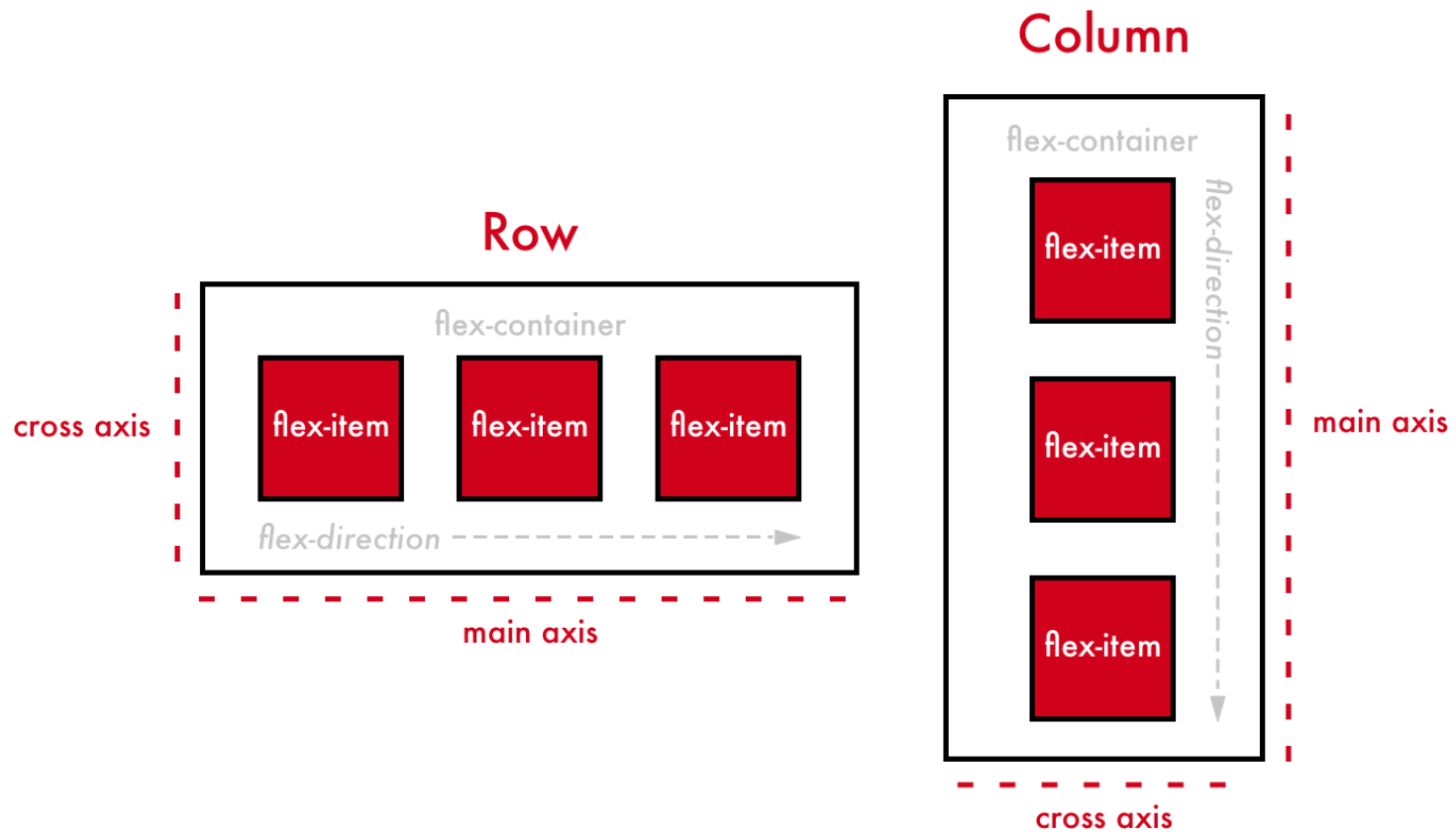
CENTER



FLEX-END



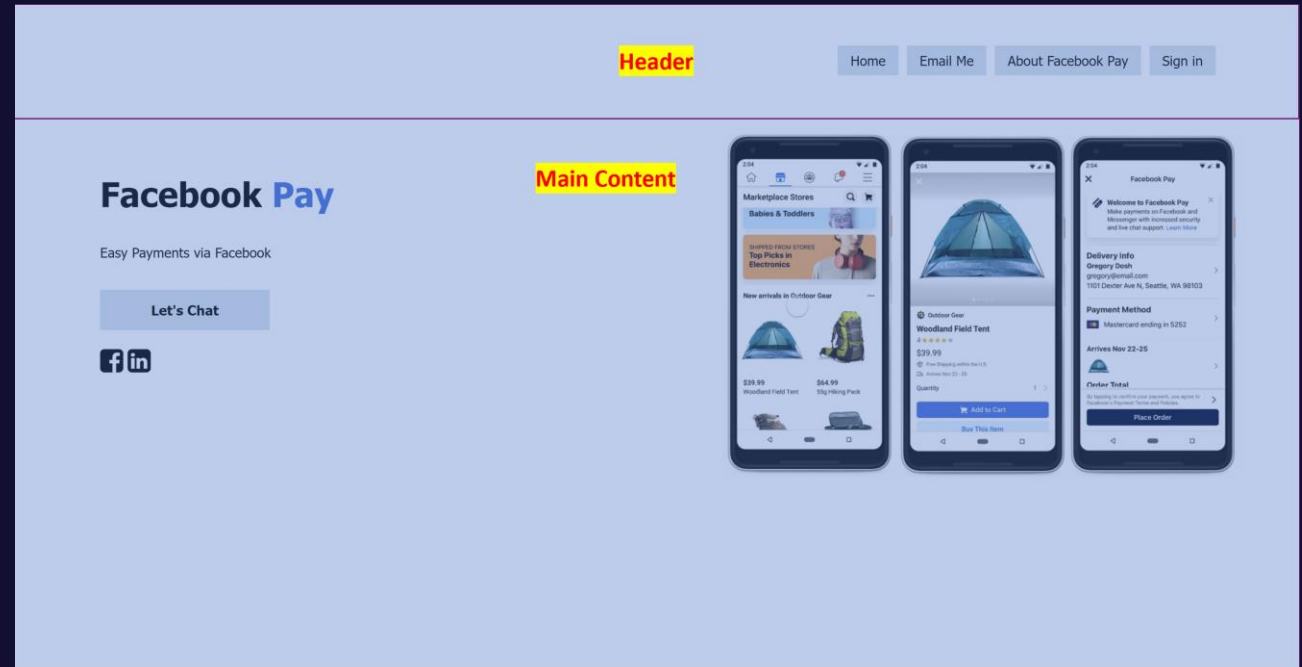
STRETCH



Layout The Page using Flexbox

- Add the following code to fbpay.css

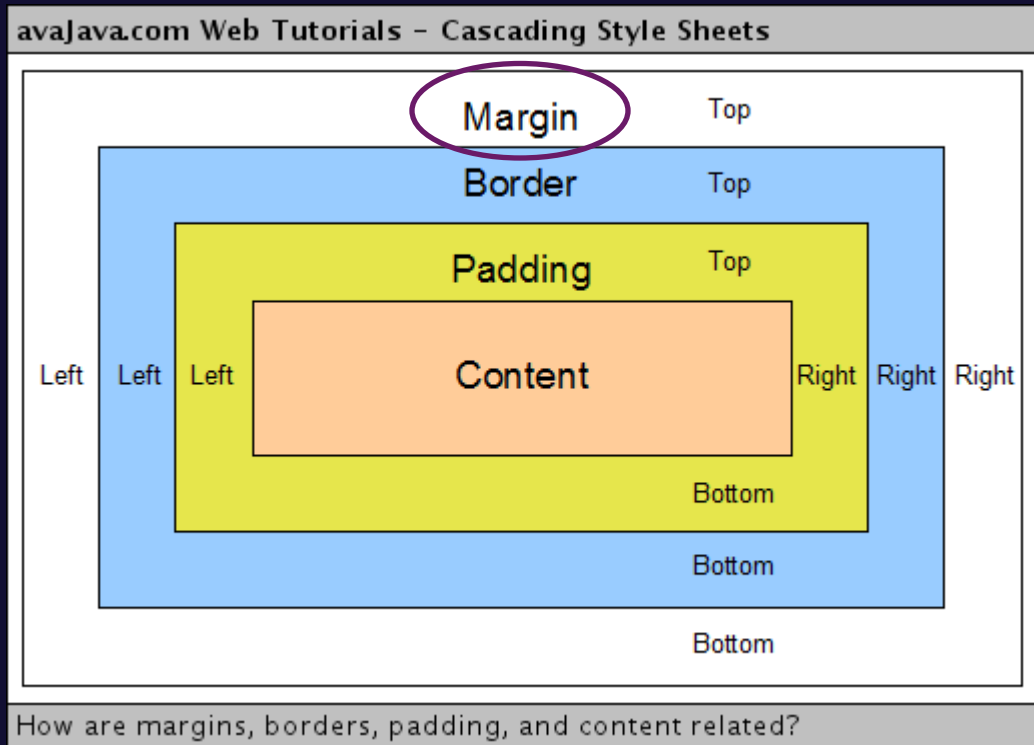
```
main {  
  display: flex;  
  background-color: lightblue;  
  align-items: center;  
  margin: 150px 100px;  
}
```



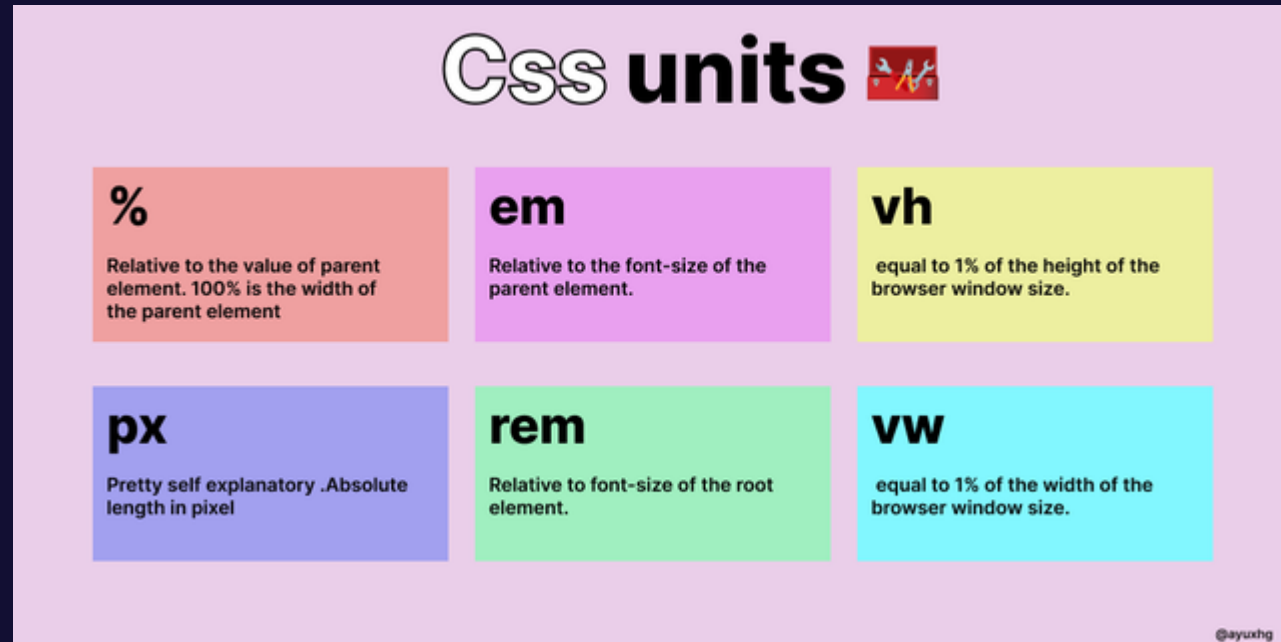
Padding, Border, and Margin, oh my

- Add a #left CSS rule and add a margin declaration to it

```
#left {  
  background-color: lightgreen;  
  margin: 30px 100px;  
}
```



CSS Units



Add Menu Links

- `` and `` can be used to create nav bars
- Add `<nav>`, ``, and `` within `<header>` of `fbpay.html`



```
<header>
  <nav>
    <ul>
      <li class="btn nav-link">Home</li>
      <li class="btn nav-link">Email Me</li>
      <li class="btn nav-link">About Facebook Pay</li>
      <li class="btn nav-link">Sign in</li>
    </ul>
  </nav>
</header>
```



Add the following CSS rules to your CSS file

```
nav > ul {  
  display: flex;  
  justify-content: flex-end;  
  margin: 50px 100px;  
}
```

```
.btn {  
  background-color: #d8e4ef;  
  text-align: center;  
  font-size: 16px;  
}
```

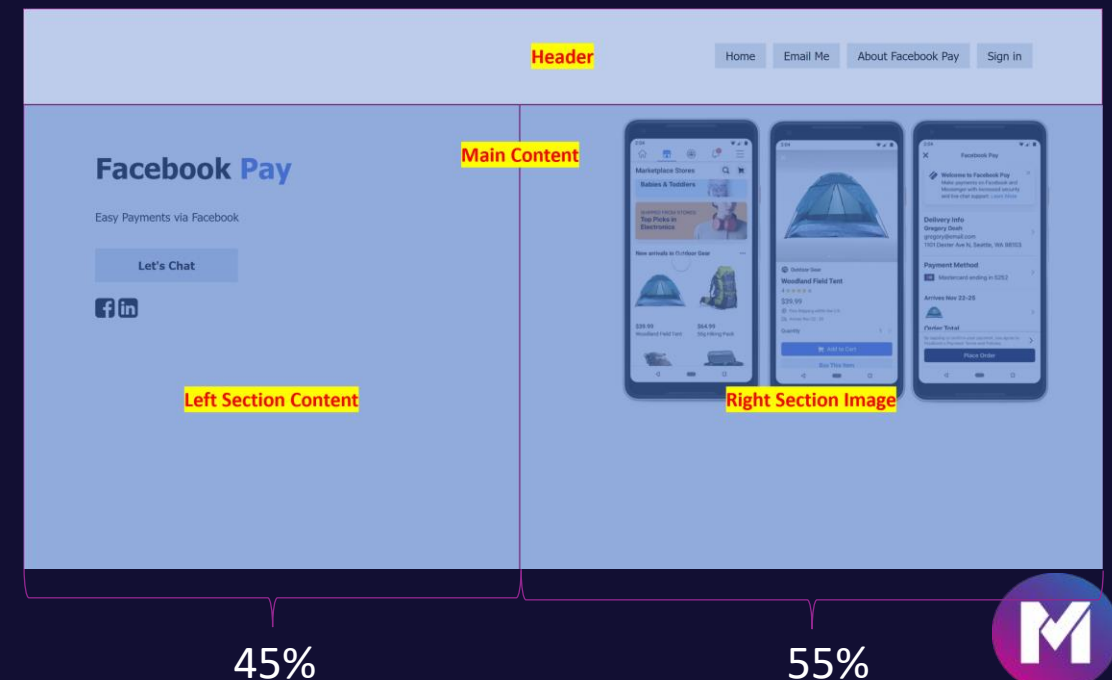
```
.nav-link {  
  list-style: none;  
  margin: 2px 5px;  
  padding: 8px 15px;  
}
```



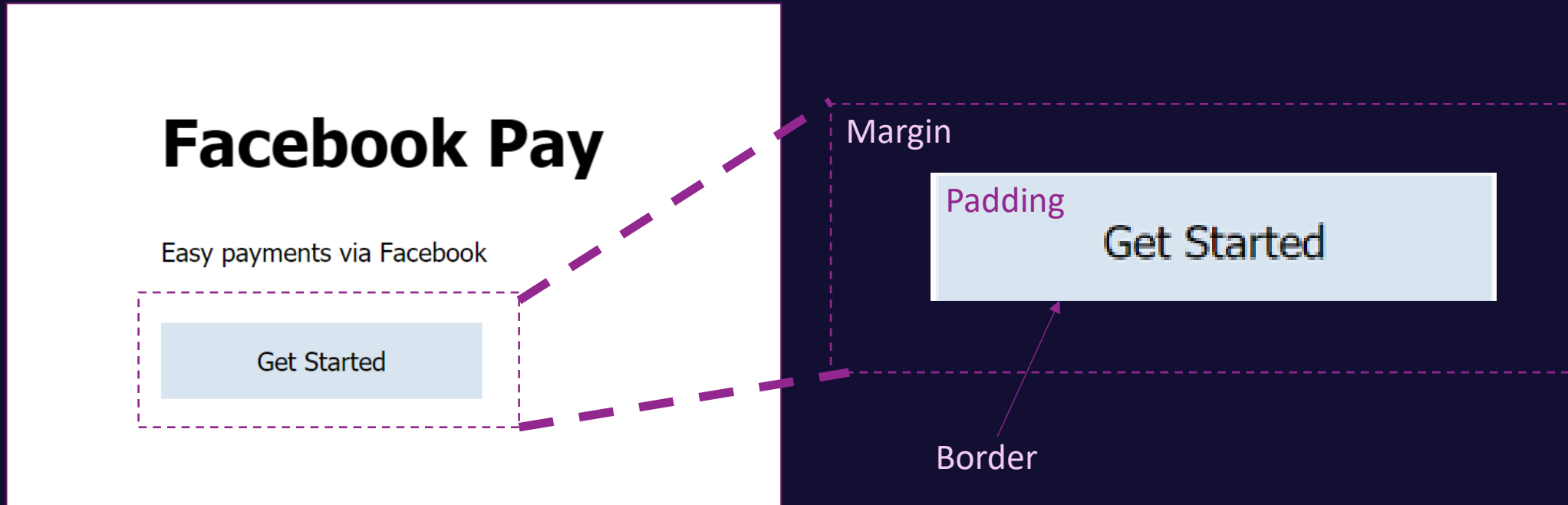
Element Height and Width

- Element height and width are commonly specified in one of the following units:
 - Number of pixels (px)
 - Percentage (%) of the container
 - Number of times of font-size (em)
- More about units at https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_units.asp
- Add the following code to fbpay.css:

```
#left {  
  background-color: lightgreen;  
  margin: 30px 100px;  
  width: 45%;  
}  
  
#right {  
  background-color: pink;  
  width: 55%;  
  text-align: right;  
}
```



Margin, Border and Padding



Hover Effect for Buttons (or any elements)

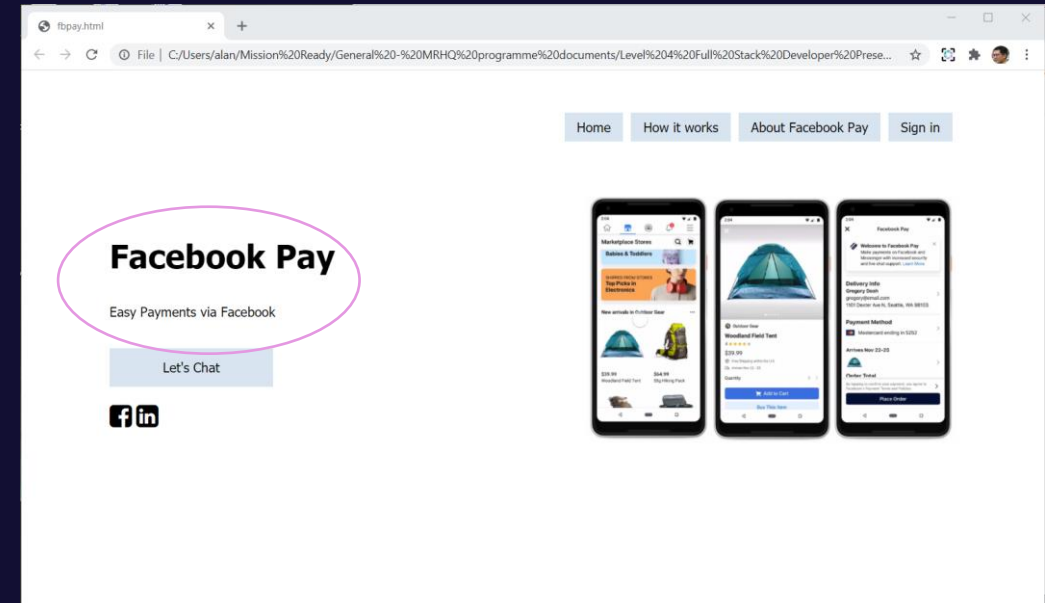
- We use a pseudo-class to style a particular state of an element.
Common scenarios include:
 - Change colour of a button when a user mouses over it
 - Change colour of links after visited
 - Change style when an element gets focused or clicked
- More about pseudo-classes https://www.w3schools.com/css/css_pseudo_classes.asp
- On the Facebook Pay page, we will style the button so that when user mouses over, it changes colour.
- Add the following pseudo-class and declarations to fbpay.css

```
.nav-link:hover {  
  background-color: #396ee1;  
  color: white;  
  cursor: pointer;  
}
```



Your Turn

- Try to add the 2 items circled on the design, in particular:
 - Facebook Pay has a font size of 40 pixels
 - The smaller text is a “paragraph”
 - "Easy Payments via Facebook"
- Think about:
 - Within which element in the HTML do I add the items?
 - What tags do I use to markup these contents?
 - What needs to be added to the CSS?

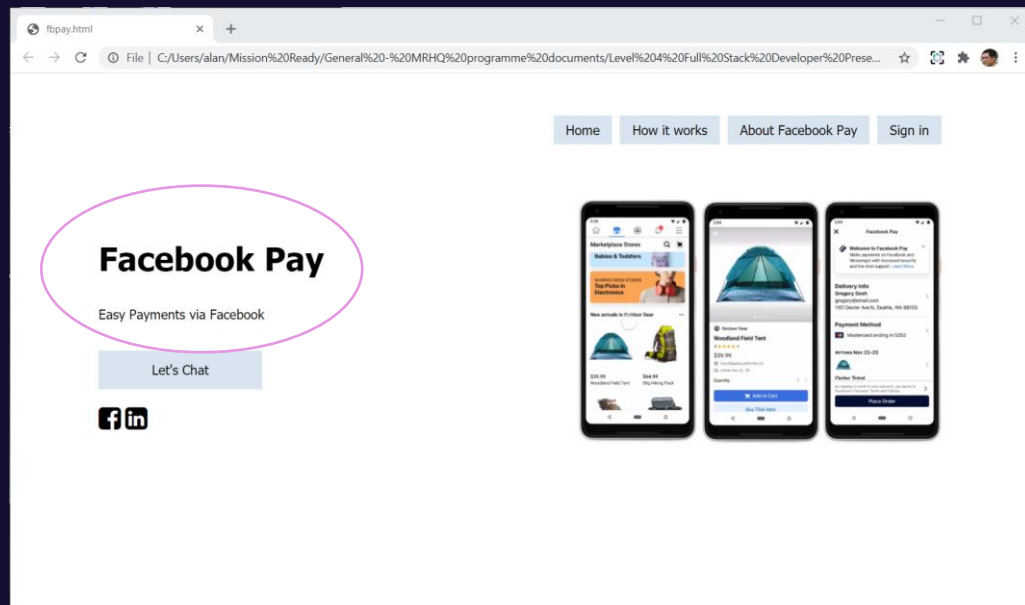


Answer

```
<section id="left">
  <h1>Facebook Pay</h1>
  <p>Easy Payments via Facebook</p>
</section>
```

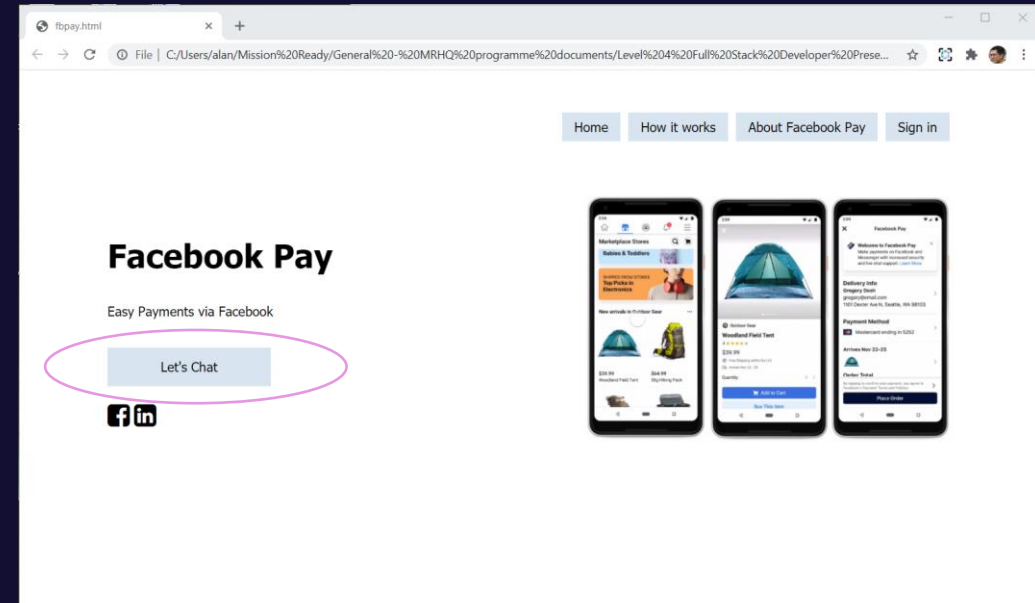
```
h1 {
  font-size: 40px;
}

p {
  margin: 35px 0px;
}
```



Your Turn

- Try to add the button circled on the design, it behaves similarly to the menu buttons
- Think about:
 - Under which element in the html do I add the button?
 - Can I reuse code from the nav button?
 - What do I need to change?



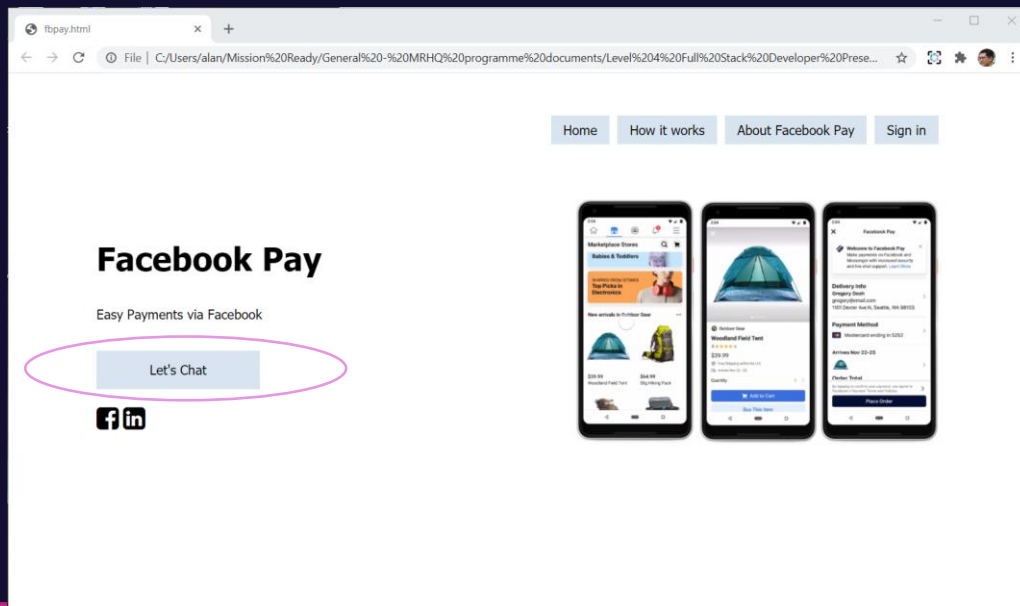
Answer

```
<section id="left">
  <h1>Facebook Pay</h1>
  <p>Easy Payments via Facebook</p>
  <button class="btn chat-btn">Let's Chat</button>
</section>
```

```
.chat-btn {
  display: block;
  margin: 20px 0px;
  padding: 14px 25px;
  width: 200px;
  font-family: inherit;
  font-weight: 700;
  border: none;
}
```

Needed for a few slides time

```
.chat-btn:hover {
  background-color: #396ee1;
  color: white;
}
```

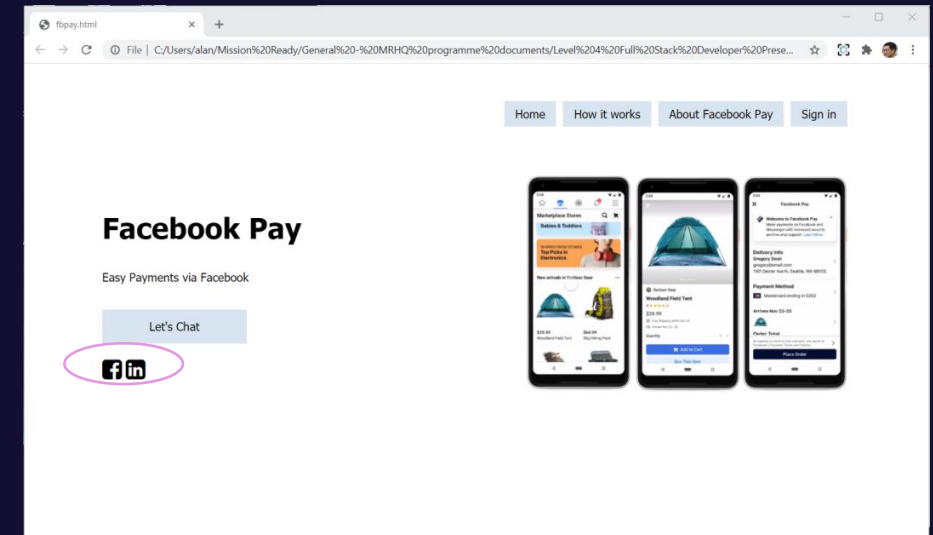


How are you doing?



Using External Libraries

- Use an external library of fonts/text-based icons
- Some popular ones are:
 - Font Awesome
 - does not need installation
 - Google Font <https://fonts.google.com/>
- Add stylesheet link in <head>



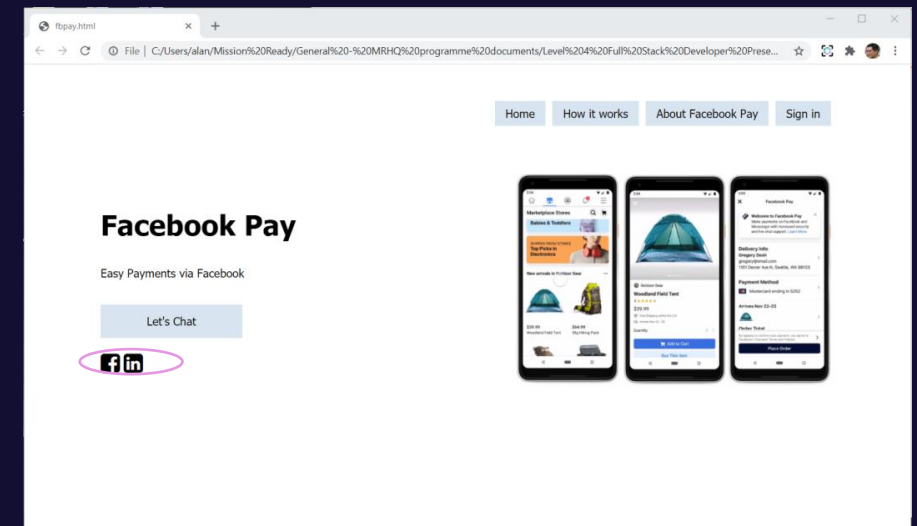
```
<head>  
  <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css"  
        href="https://cdnjs.cloudflare.com/ajax/libs/font-awesome/6.4.2/css/all.min.css">  
  <link rel="stylesheet" href="fbpay.css">  
</head>
```



Icons (Font Awesome)

- List of icons available and their `<i>` tags:
 - <https://fontawesome.com/icons>
- A few variations and examples:
 - size `fa-5x`
 - Fixed width `fa-fw`
 - Animation `fa-spin`
 - Rotate and flip `fa-rotate-90`, `fa-flip-horizontal`
- Add this code to `fbpay.html` to add 2 icons:

```
<i class="fa-brands fa-square-facebook fa-2x"></i>  
<i class="fa-brands fa-linkedin fa-2x"></i>
```



Add an image

1. Add image from HTML (let's do this):

HTML:

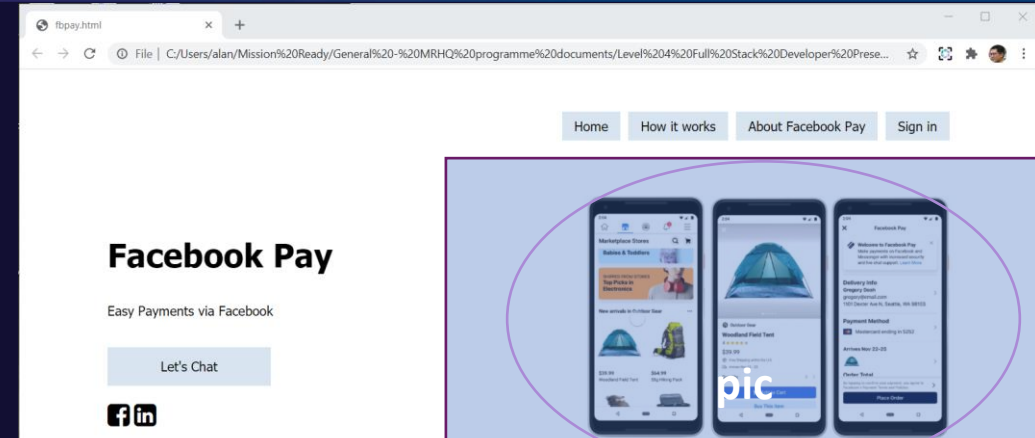
```
<section id="right">
  
</section>
```

CSS:

```
#image {
  width: 80%;
}
```

But it can also be added with CSS alone like this:

```
#right {
  /* Existing code */
  background-image: url("https://flipweb.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/11/Facebook-Pay.png");
  height: 300px;
  background-size: contain;
  background-repeat: no-repeat;
  background-position: right;
}
```



Add Hyperlinks

- Hyperlinks allow users to click on something on your web page and then go to another web page
- Identify the element that you want to turn into a hyperlink, then wrap it with an `<a>` tag. The following code make a text into a hyperlink

```
<p>Easy Payments via <a href="https://facebook.com"> Facebook</a></p>
```

The following code makes a button into a hyperlink:

```
<li class="btn nav-link">  
  <a href="fbpay.html">Home</a>  
</li>
```

```
a {  
  color: black;  
  text-decoration: none;  
}
```



Hyperlink variations

- Some tweaks to an `<a>` tag are:

- Open a new window/tab **target** `Home`

- Telephone **tel:** `+64 27 123 4567`

- Send an email **mailto:** `Email me`

- Jump to sections on same page **#** `Jump to the part of the page with the "anchor-name" id `

- Different appearance when visited - using CSS

- https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_a.asp

```
a:active{
  color: red;
}
```



Relative vs Absolute Paths, default page

- Absolute path = URL contains the full path of the file.
 - E.g. ``
 - E.g. ``
- Relative path = URL that is relative to the current page.
 - E.g. ``
 - E.g. ``
- You will need to use absolute path when linking to a different domain
- Best practice is to use relative path when linking within the same domain, because when you change the domain name, your relative path will still work.

By default, the browser will look for `index.html` or `index.htm` as the home page. i.e. when you link to www.missionreadyhq.com, it equals to linking to www.missionreadyhq.com/index.htm



Your turn

- 1) Find in your code where you added the social media icons.
- 2) What do you add in order to make them link to their respective websites?

```
<i class="fa-brands fa-square-facebook fa-2x"></i>  
<i class="fa-brands fa-linkedin fa-2x"></i>
```

Answer:

```
<a href="https://www.facebook.com/">  
  <i class="fa-brands fa-square-facebook fa-2x"></i>  
</a>  
<a href="https://www.linkedin.com">  
  <i class="fa-brands fa-linkedin fa-2x"></i>  
</a>
```



Span tag

- The `` HTML element is a generic inline container for phrasing content, which does not inherently represent anything.
- Usually used for adding styles to a particular piece of text

HTML:

```
<h1>Facebook <span>Pay</span></h1>
```

CSS:

```
span {  
  color: #396ee1;  
}
```



Good job!



Summary

1. Basic html `<html><body><h1><p>`
2. Page Structure `<header><section>`
3. Page Structure `<div profile><div pic>`
4. Style the Page `#home, #content, #image`
5. Add a menu `<div> .header .li class="button"`
6. Hover effect `<div> button:hover`
7. Icons `fontawesome`
8. Add a picture `#image`
9. links `<a> .a`





MISSION READY

www.missionreadyhq.com

DARE TO DEVELOP

Thank you

Reuben Simpson