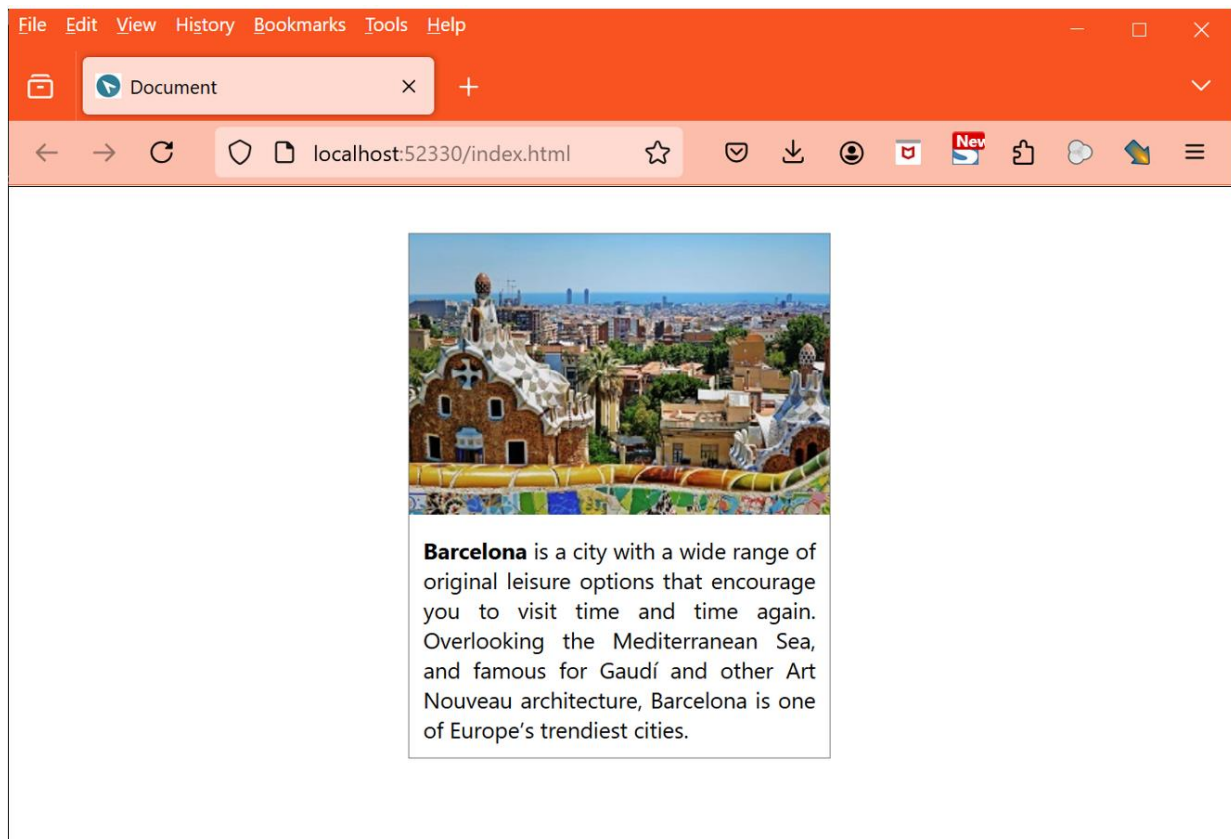


Interactive Web Design

Lab 2 Exercise: Image Gallery Card

Objective: Create an image and text box, just like the below:



In this document, we will refer to this photo and textbox combination as a 'gallery card'.

Part 1: Sourcing & Storing the Images

Create 6 thumbnail images, all with the same aspect ratio.

To do this, download six images of interest from the internet and using Microsoft paint, save them all with the same width and height.

See file entitled *Preparing Images for the Web*

Save the images in a lab 2 folder, inside an *images* folder

Create a test webpage to see that you can display on the webpage at least one of the thumbnails saved in the *images* folder.

See file entitled *Exploring Web Design Lab 3 - Internal, Relative Folders & Resource Links* to see how to use the tag with an image saved in specific folder (in the case, the images folder)

We will use these images in lab 3, but for this lab, just select one image.

Part 2: HTML & CSS

The HTML:

Using the <article> tag, create a container around a thumbnail image. Inside the container, add a text box directly underneath the thumbnail image with text describing the thumbnail image, similar to the below HTML.

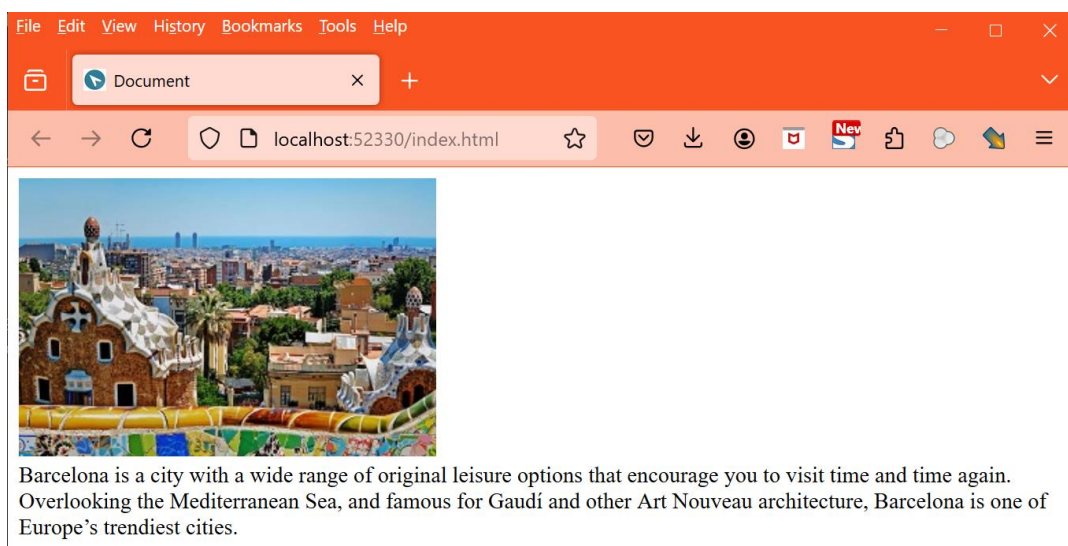
```
<article>

    <div>
        //add your thumbnail image tag here
    </div>

    <div>
        //add a description of what the photo refers to
        Barcelona is a city with a wide range of original leisure
options        that encourage you to visit time and time again.
Overlooking the Mediterranean Sea, and famous for Gaudí and other Art
Nouveau architecture, Barcelona is one of Europe's trendiest cities.
    </div>

</article>
```

Save your HTML and CSS file again, and re-run the webpage in the browser, it should look something like the below:



Why Use an `<article>` Tag?

1. It makes the HTML semantic – i.e., it informs us about the inner HTML.

The `<article>` tag specifies independent, self-contained content.

An article should make sense on its own and it should be possible to distribute it independently from the rest of the site.

Potential sources for the `<article>` element:

- Forum post
- Blog post
- News story

Source: https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_article.asp

2. It is a container for both the image and the text box. Containers can be targeted with CSS and to change the styling of all the elements inside the container at the same time (i.e., no need to target specific tags or apply IDs or classes to tags).

The CSS:

Add an external CSS file to your project. In our example, we'll call it *style.css*.

In your HTML file, add a class to the thumbnail container (i.e., the `<article>` tag) called *gallery_card_container*

```
<article> //add the class gallery_card_container to this article tag
```

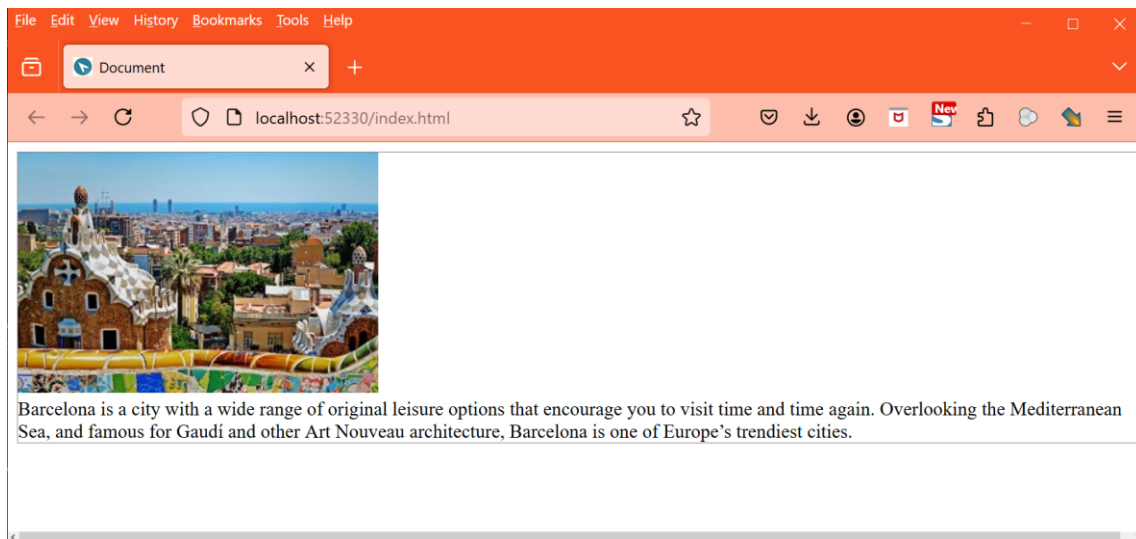
Now we can style the gallery card using CSS by targeting the *gallery_card_container* class in our CSS file.

Reminder on CSS classes: https://www.w3schools.com/csSref/selector_class.php

Using CSS apply a border to the `<article>` tag by targeting the *gallery_card_container* class. The code for border is:

```
border: 1px solid grey;
```

Your webpage should now look something like this:



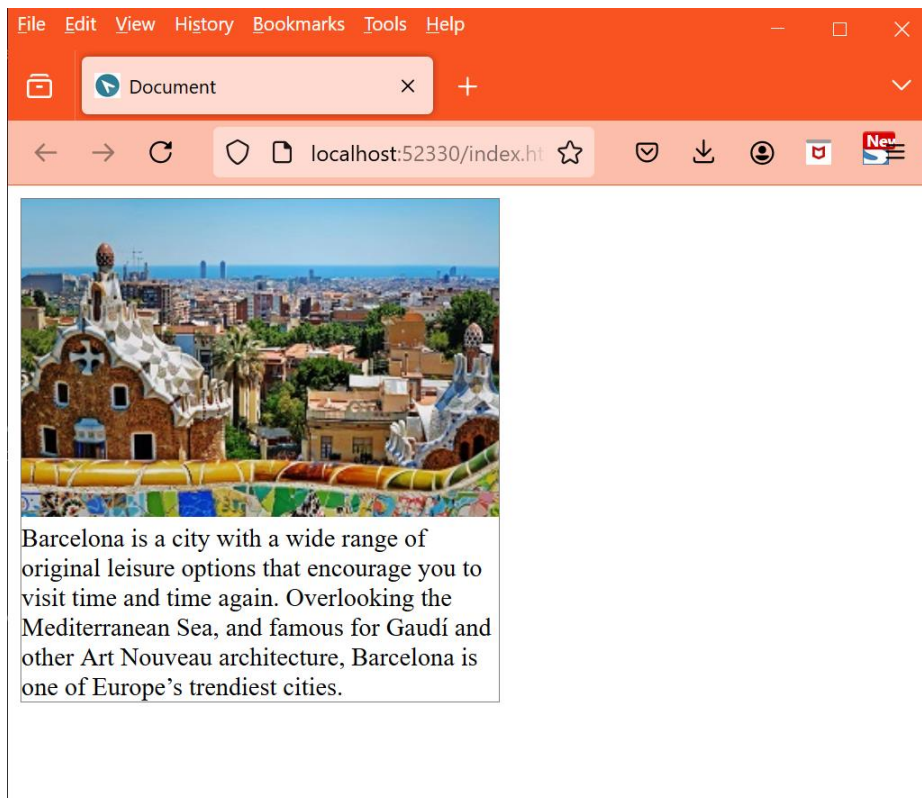
As you can see, our gallery card is too wide.

Let's make the width of the *gallery_card_container* the same width as your thumbnail image. In this example, the width of the image is 300px so we need to **set a width of 300px to the *gallery_card_container* class in our CSS file.**

CSS code:

```
width:300px;
```

Your webpage should look something like the below:



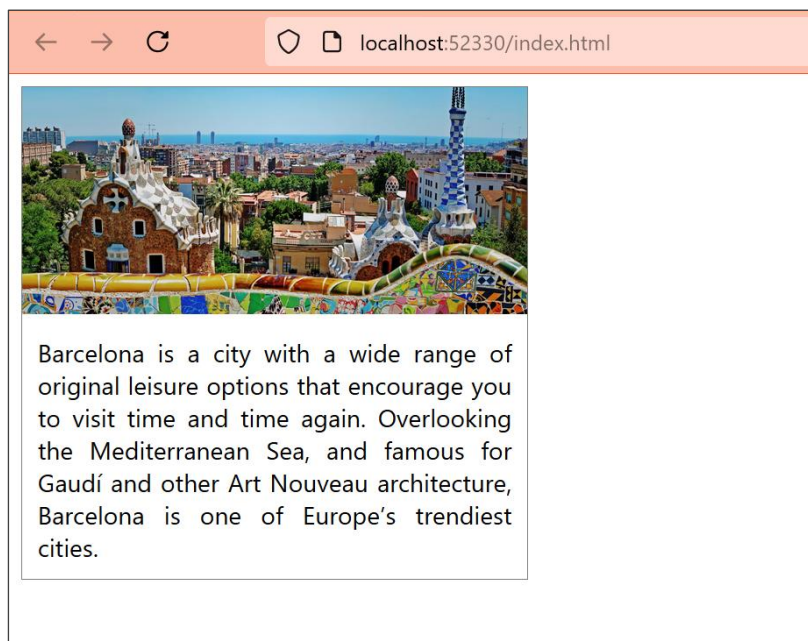
You'll notice that the text is very tight to the border. Some questions to ask yourself –

- What HTML element do we need to change to add some space?
- What CSS attribute can we apply to the HTML element to add some space?
See more at [w3schools.com](https://www.w3schools.com)
- We might use the same padding rule on other tags. Can we apply a class to the HTML element and write CSS for that class?

In the text box, using external CSS:

- 1) Add 10px padding around the text.
- 2) Change the text font to a sans-serif font.
See: [CSS Fonts \(w3schools.com\)](https://www.w3schools.com/css/css_fonts.php)
- 3) Justify the text
See: [CSS text-align property \(w3schools.com\)](https://www.w3schools.com/css/css_text_align.php)

Your gallery card should now look like the following image.



Finally, let's centre the gallery card. To center an element, we use the below code.

```
/*center everything inside the card container*/  
margin-left: auto;  
margin-right:auto;
```

This code will eventually allocate the same margin to both sides of an element.

- 4) What class do you think you should apply that code to?

In our next lab 3, we will look at turning our gallery cards into a responsive CSS grid.

Please see the following checklist / marks awarded for each task.

Checklist / Marking Rubic

Thumbnails	Marks
6 images all of the same dimension	2
An images displaying on your web page from an <i>images</i> folder	1
Gallery card container element:	
Use of a class to change its CSS	1
Border	1
Centered on the page	1
Text box element	
Use of a class to change its CSS	1
Sans-serif font	1
Padding	1
Text aligned to justified	1
Total Marks:	