

# WEBEKSAMEN VÅR 2025.

## Antakelser og tolkinger:

Jeg har tolket det slik at man skulle linke til en pdf av tilgjengelighetserklæring. Men ser også at det er andre beskjeder på uu sine hjemmesider. Dette er litt forvirrende. Men jeg går ut ifra det jeg fikk til svar når jeg spurte i forelesning, som var å linke til en pdf.

Ettersom jeg har jobbet med faget og tatt eksamen (dessverre) 3 ganger, opplever jeg at jeg er lite strukturert når det kommer til css og som er noe som skaper litt mye trøbbel når jeg skal bytte fra mobile til desktop. Det var mange ganger hvor ting krøllet seg, og jeg måtte ordne opp på grunn av dårlig sturktur i css. Jeg opplever at det fort kan bli rotete fordi jeg er litt ustrukturert og jeg kan slite med å finne frem.

Tuklet også en del med å bestemme meg for grid eller flexbox på order.html, men til slutt gikk jeg for flex da dette var enklere for meg.

I order form fikk jeg ikke til å stille input elementer vedsiden av hverandre (etternavn, fornavn ect) og bestemte meg til slutt for å gi opp her.

Andre ting som ikke har blitt gjort har vært på grunn av tidsmangel og prioriteringer om å få de største og viktigste tingene gjort.

Jeg syntes det er utfordrene å få ting til å stilles riktig på nettstedet, altså hvordan de kan stå i riktig høyde til hverandre når de flexer vedsiden av hverandre for eksempel. Andre ting som scroll osv føler jeg at jeg har fått teken på utenom at jeg ikke får fjernet scrollbar.

På min pc opplever jeg at nettstedet sin struktur «kollapser» litt når jeg åpner i chrome, men ikke i firefox for eksempel.

## Github repository:

[https://github.com/Danielladominey/webeksamen\\_2025.git](https://github.com/Danielladominey/webeksamen_2025.git)

## Kilder:

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=g15mF\\_XAOB8](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=g15mF_XAOB8)

Brukt til å få hjelp til å implimentere font.

Bilder brukt fra github repository for webeksamen 2025.

<https://github.com/ackarlse/Konte-web.git>

Brukt webtricks.

## ChatGPT prompt & svar som er brukt som hjelp i besvarelsen:

### SPØRSMÅL 1

how do i import montserrat into my project when i've made folder of it

**ChatGPT sa:**

ChatGPT

To import the **Montserrat** font into your project from a local folder, follow these steps:

#### 1. Place the Font Files in a Folder

Make sure you have the **Montserrat** font files (.woff, .woff2, or .ttf) inside a folder in your project, e.g.,:

bash

Kopier kode

```
/fonts/Montserrat-Regular.woff2
```

```
/fonts/Montserrat-Bold.woff2
```

#### 2. Use @font-face in Your CSS

In your **CSS file (style.css)**, add the following:

css

Kopier kode

```
@font-face {  
  font-family: 'Montserrat';  
  src: url('fonts/Montserrat-Regular.woff2') format('woff2'),  
       url('fonts/Montserrat-Regular.woff') format('woff');
```

```
font-weight: normal;

font-style: normal;

}
```

```
@font-face {

  font-family: 'Montserrat';

  src: url('fonts/Montserrat-Bold.woff2') format('woff2'),
        url('fonts/Montserrat-Bold.woff') format('woff');

  font-weight: bold;

  font-style: normal;

}
```

```
/* Apply font to the body or specific elements */
```

```
body {

  font-family: 'Montserrat', sans-serif;

}
```

### 3. Ensure File Paths Are Correct

- If your **CSS file is inside a subfolder** (e.g., /css/style.css), adjust the font path:

css

Kopier kode

```
src: url('../fonts/Montserrat-Regular.woff2') format('woff2');
```

### 4. Apply the Font

Now, you can use the font in your styles:

css

Kopier kode

```
h1 {

  font-family: 'Montserrat', sans-serif;

  font-weight: bold;
```

```
}
```

This will load the **Montserrat** font **locally** without needing Google Fonts. 🚀

4o

**Du sa:**

when its ttf

**ChatGPT sa:**

ChatGPT

If you're using **Montserrat** in .ttf (TrueType Font) format, follow these steps:

---

## 1. Place the Font Files in Your Project

Ensure your .ttf files are inside a fonts/ folder, e.g.:

bash

Kopier kode

```
/fonts/Montserrat-Regular.ttf
```

```
/fonts/Montserrat-Bold.ttf
```

---

## 2. Use @font-face in Your CSS

In your **CSS file (style.css)**, add:

css

Kopier kode

```
@font-face {
```

```
    font-family: 'Montserrat';
```

```
    src: url('fonts/Montserrat-Regular.ttf') format('truetype');
```

```
    font-weight: normal;
```

```
    font-style: normal;
```

```
}
```

```
@font-face {
```

```
font-family: 'Montserrat';  
  
src: url('fonts/Montserrat-Bold.ttf') format('truetype');  
  
font-weight: bold;  
  
font-style: normal;  
  
}
```

```
/* Apply font globally */  
  
body {  
  
    font-family: 'Montserrat', sans-serif;  
  
}
```

---

### 3. Adjust Paths if Necessary

If your **CSS file is inside a css/ folder**, adjust the font path like this:

css

Kopier kode

```
src: url('../fonts/Montserrat-Regular.ttf') format('truetype');
```

---

### 4. Apply the Font in Your Styles

css

Kopier kode

```
h1 {  
  
    font-family: 'Montserrat', sans-serif;  
  
    font-weight: bold;  
  
}
```

---

### 5. Consider Using .woff or .woff2 Instead

While .ttf works, **.woff2** or **.woff** is recommended for better performance and browser support. You can convert .ttf to .woff2 using tools like:

- <https://transfonter.org/>
- <https://www.fontsquirrel.com/tools/webfont-generator>

---

This setup will allow your website to **use Montserrat locally** without relying on Google Fonts. 🚀

## SPØRSMÅL 2

hvordan får jeg en a href til å linke opp til en annen side fra nettstedet mitt. det skal vise en pdf fra mappen min

### ChatGPT sa:

ChatGPT

For å lage en lenke i HTML som åpner en PDF-fil fra nettstedet ditt, kan du bruke en `<a>`-tagg med href-attributtet som peker til plasseringen av PDF-filen i prosjektmappen din. Sørg for at filstien er korrekt i forhold til hvor HTML-filen din er plassert.

### Eksempel:

Hvis PDF-filen din heter dokument.pdf og ligger i en mappe kalt pdf som er plassert i samme katalog som HTML-filen din, vil lenken se slik ut:

html

CopyEdit

```
<a href="pdf/dokument.pdf" target="_blank">Åpne PDF-dokumentet</a>
```

### Forklaring:

- href="pdf/dokument.pdf": Dette angir stien til PDF-filen relativt til plasseringen av HTML-filen.
- target="\_blank": Dette åpner PDF-filen i en ny fane eller et nytt vindu når brukeren klikker på lenken.

### Merk:

- Sørg for at fil- og mappenavn er riktig stavet og at de samsvarer med det som er angitt i href-attributtet.

- Hvis PDF-filen ligger i samme mappe som HTML-filen, kan du bruke href="dokument.pdf".
- For å åpne PDF-filen på en spesifikk side, kan du legge til #page=2 på slutten av URL-en, for eksempel: href="pdf/dokument.pdf#page=2".

[helpx.adobe.com](https://helpx.adobe.com)

For en visuell demonstrasjon av hvordan du kan lenke til en intern PDF-fil i HTML, kan du se denne videoen:

## SPØRSMÅL 3

how do i make sure one section takes up 100% of a line when i use flex wrap

**ChatGPT sa:**

ChatGPT

When using flex-wrap in CSS, you can ensure that a section takes up 100% of a line by setting its flex-basis to 100%. Here's how you can do it:

**Example:**

css

KopierRediger

```
.container {  
  display: flex;  
  flex-wrap: wrap;  
}  
  
.item {  
  flex: 1; /* Default flexible sizing */  
  padding: 10px;  
  background: lightblue;  
}
```

```
.full-width {  
  flex-basis: 100%;  
}
```

## SPØRSMÅL 4

how to i get air between underline and text

**ChatGPT sa:**

ChatGPT

To add space between the underline and the text, you can use the text-decoration property with text-decoration-offset in CSS. This allows you to control the distance between the text and the underline.

**CSS Example:**

CSS

KopierRediger

```
a {  
  text-decoration: underline;  
  text-decoration-offset: 4px; /* Adjust this value for more or less space */  
}
```

## SPØRSMÅL 5

```
<section id="index-one"> <ul id="scrollul"> <li id="understrek-scrollul-index"> <a  
href=""><i class="fa-solid fa-suitcase"></i>Fly + Hotell</a> </li> <li> <a href=""><i  
class="fa-solid fa-plane"></i>Fly</a> </li> <li> <a href=""><i class="fa-solid fa-  
city"></i>Storby</a> </li> <li> <a href=""><i class="fa-solid fa-person-  
skiing"></i>Ski</a> </li> <li> <a href=""><i class="fa-solid fa-map-location-  
dot"></i>Kombinasjonstur</a> </li> </ul> i want to make this scroll with just css and  
scroll-snap
```

**ChatGPT sa:**

ChatGPT



To create a scrollable list that uses scroll-snap in CSS, you can follow a few key steps. The scroll-snap property allows you to create smooth scrolling with snapping behavior, so when you scroll through the list, each item will "snap" into place as you scroll. This is commonly used for horizontal scrolling, but it can also be used vertically.

Here's how to make the list horizontally scrollable with scroll-snap:

### **CSS Code**

css

KopierRediger

```
#scrollul {  
    display: flex;  
    overflow-x: auto;  
    scroll-snap-type: x mandatory;  
    list-style-type: none;  
    padding: 0;  
    margin: 0;  
    width: 100%;  
}  
  
#scrollul li {  
    flex: 0 0 auto; /* Ensure the items don't shrink or grow */  
    scroll-snap-align: start; /* Snap each item to the start of the scroll container */  
    margin-right: 20px; /* Optional: space between list items */  
}  
  
#scrollul a {  
    display: flex;  
    align-items: center;  
    padding: 10px 15px;  
    text-decoration: none;
```

```

color: #000; /* Adjust text color */

font-size: 16px; /* Adjust font size */

border: 1px solid #ccc; /* Optional: add a border around each item */

border-radius: 5px; /* Optional: rounded corners */

background-color: #f0f0f0; /* Optional: background color */

transition: background-color 0.3s;

}

```

```

#scrollul a:hover {

    background-color: #ddd; /* Optional: hover effect */

}

```

### Explanation:

#### 1. #scrollul (Container):

- **display: flex;** The list items are laid out in a row (horizontally).
- **overflow-x: auto;** Allows horizontal scrolling.
- **scroll-snap-type: x mandatory;** Ensures that scrolling will snap along the x-axis.
- **list-style-type: none;** Removes the default list bullets.

#### 2. #scrollul li (List Items):

- **flex: 0 0 auto;** Makes sure the list items do not shrink or grow.
- **scroll-snap-align: start;** Ensures each item will snap to the start of the container as you scroll.

#### 3. Styling for Links (a):

- You can style the links with padding, colors, borders, etc., and add a hover effect for a better user experience.

### HTML Structure

You already have the correct structure in your HTML. Just ensure that the `id="scrollul"` is on the `<ul>` and the individual list items (`<li>`) contain the `<a>` links.

html

KopierRediger

```
<section id="index-one">
```

```
  <ul id="scrollul">
```

```
    <li id="understrek-scrollul-index">
```

```
      <a href=""><i class="fa-solid fa-suitcase"></i>Fly + Hotell</a>
```

```
    </li>
```

```
    <li>
```

```
      <a href=""><i class="fa-solid fa-plane"></i>Fly</a>
```

```
    </li>
```

```
    <li>
```

```
      <a href=""><i class="fa-solid fa-city"></i>Storby</a>
```

```
    </li>
```

```
    <li>
```

```
      <a href=""><i class="fa-solid fa-person-skiing"></i>Ski</a>
```

```
    </li>
```

```
    <li>
```

```
      <a href=""><i class="fa-solid fa-map-location-dot"></i>Kombinasjonstur</a>
```

```
    </li>
```

```
  </ul>
```

```
</section>
```

#### Notes:

- **scroll-snap-type: x mandatory;** defines that scrolling will snap horizontally (along the x-axis).
- **scroll-snap-align: start;** ensures each list item snaps to the left side of the viewport (or the scroll container).
- You can add a **scroll-snap-type: y mandatory;** if you want to do the same for vertical scrolling, but for your use case, horizontal scrolling is likely preferred.

Now, when you scroll horizontally through the list, each item will snap into place as you scroll.

## SPØRSMÅL 6

Error: Element option without attribute label must not be empty. From line 85, column 40; to line 85, column 48 value="0"></option> ↔ Error: The first child option element of a select element with a required attribute, and without a multiple attribute, and without a size attribute whose value is greater than 1, must have either an empty value attribute, or must have no text content. Consider either adding a placeholder option label, or adding a size attribute with a value equal to the number of option elements. From line 85, column 22; to line 85, column 39 <option value="0"></opti

### ChatGPT sa:

ChatGPT

The errors you're encountering are related to the option elements inside a select dropdown. Let's break down and resolve both errors:

#### Error 1: "Element option without attribute label must not be empty"

This error occurs when you have an <option> element with an empty value or no label. According to the HTML specification, a select dropdown option should not be empty or contain an option with an empty value unless it's meant to be a placeholder or default selection.

**How to fix:** If you want to have a placeholder option, it should either have an empty value or no label content. Here's an example:

html

KopierRediger

```
<select>

  <option value="" disabled selected>Select an option</option>

  <option value="1">Option 1</option>

  <option value="2">Option 2</option>

  <option value="3">Option 3</option>

</select>
```

Explanation:

- The first <option> element has an empty value="" and disabled, which makes it a placeholder that is not selectable.
- The selected attribute is optional, but it can be used to make the placeholder appear by default.

**Error 2: "The first child option element of a select element with a required attribute must have either an empty value attribute, or must have no text content."**

This error happens when you have a select element with the required attribute, but the first option is not properly structured. Specifically, if it's the first option and it doesn't have an empty value or text content, it will throw an error. The <option> tag for a placeholder must not contain any valid value, or it should have no text content (if it's used for placeholder purposes).

**How to fix:** If you are using the required attribute in your select element, the first option should either:

- Be a placeholder with an empty value and no text, or
- Contain no text (to prevent being considered a selectable option).

Here's an updated example that should solve the problem:

html

KopierRediger

```
<select required>
  <option value="" disabled selected>Select an option</option>
  <option value="1">Option 1</option>
  <option value="2">Option 2</option>
  <option value="3">Option 3</option>
</select>
```

**Summary of Changes:**

- If your select element has the required attribute, make sure the first option is either empty or contains placeholder text and has an empty value (e.g., value="").
- You can also use disabled on the placeholder to prevent it from being selected after the user has interacted with the dropdown.
- Make sure there's always valid text content for the other options if they have non-empty value attributes.

Try applying these changes to your HTML, and the errors should be resolved! Let me know if you need further clarification.

