

## Week 7 – Web Design – Sydney Campus



1. Summary of Lecture 6
2. An explicit example covering lecture 6 and tutorial 7
3. Tutorial Week 7
4. Attendance & Tutorial Questions - Recognising student participation and engagement specifically identifying those who are most actively involved!

**Lecturer/Tutor: Dr. Farshid Keivanian**

# 1. Summary of Lecture 6

- Lecture 6 covers more CSS basics with a focus on enhancing web design through advanced styling techniques. The lecture covers various aspects of CSS:
- **Web Fonts:** The lecture discusses the importance of consistent font display across different user devices. Strategies include using font stacks, generic font families, and downloadable fonts with the **@font-face** rule to ensure fonts are uniform across platforms.
- **Font Properties:** It covers how to declare font families, customize fonts from sources like Google Fonts, and adjust font size and line height for better readability and aesthetic appeal.
- **Text Styling:** Techniques to implement bold and italics using CSS properties like **font-weight** and **font-style**, often with the **span** element to target specific text sections.

# 1. Summary of Lecture 6

- **Pseudo-Elements:** The use of CSS pseudo-elements such as **:first-letter** and **:first-line** to style specific parts of text, such as creating a drop cap effect.
- **Color Specification:** Explains different methods to specify text and background colors using names, hexadecimal, RGB, and HSL values.
- **Shadows:** Introduces **text-shadow** and **box-shadow** properties to add depth to text and elements, enhancing visual hierarchy.
- **Media Queries:** Discusses the use of media queries to tailor content to different devices, ensuring a responsive and tailored user experience.

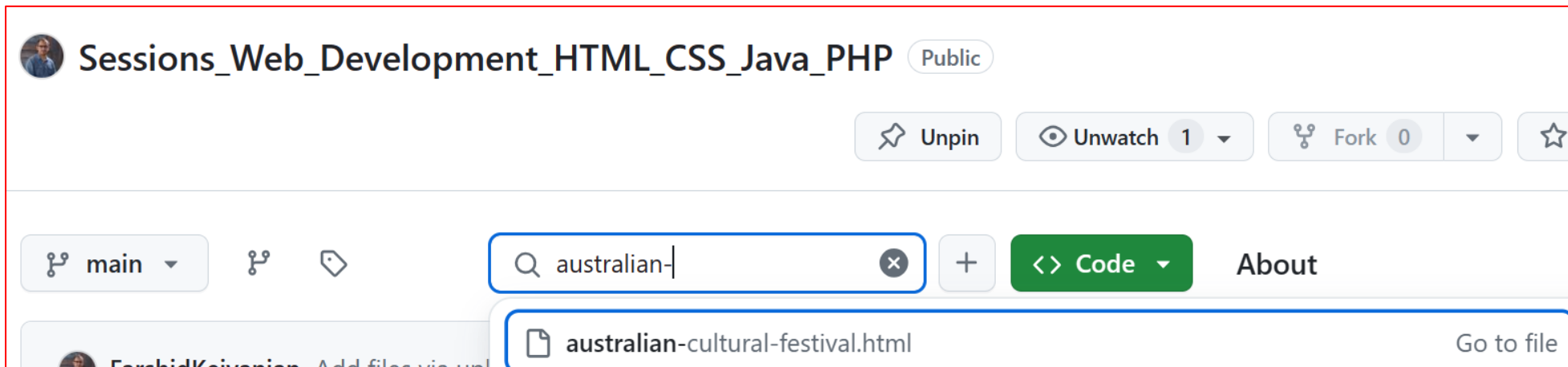
## 2. Practical Example: Web Design for an Australian Cultural Festival

- These CSS basics are crucial for web designers to create visually appealing and functionally robust web pages.

### Practical Example: Web Design for an Australian Cultural Festival

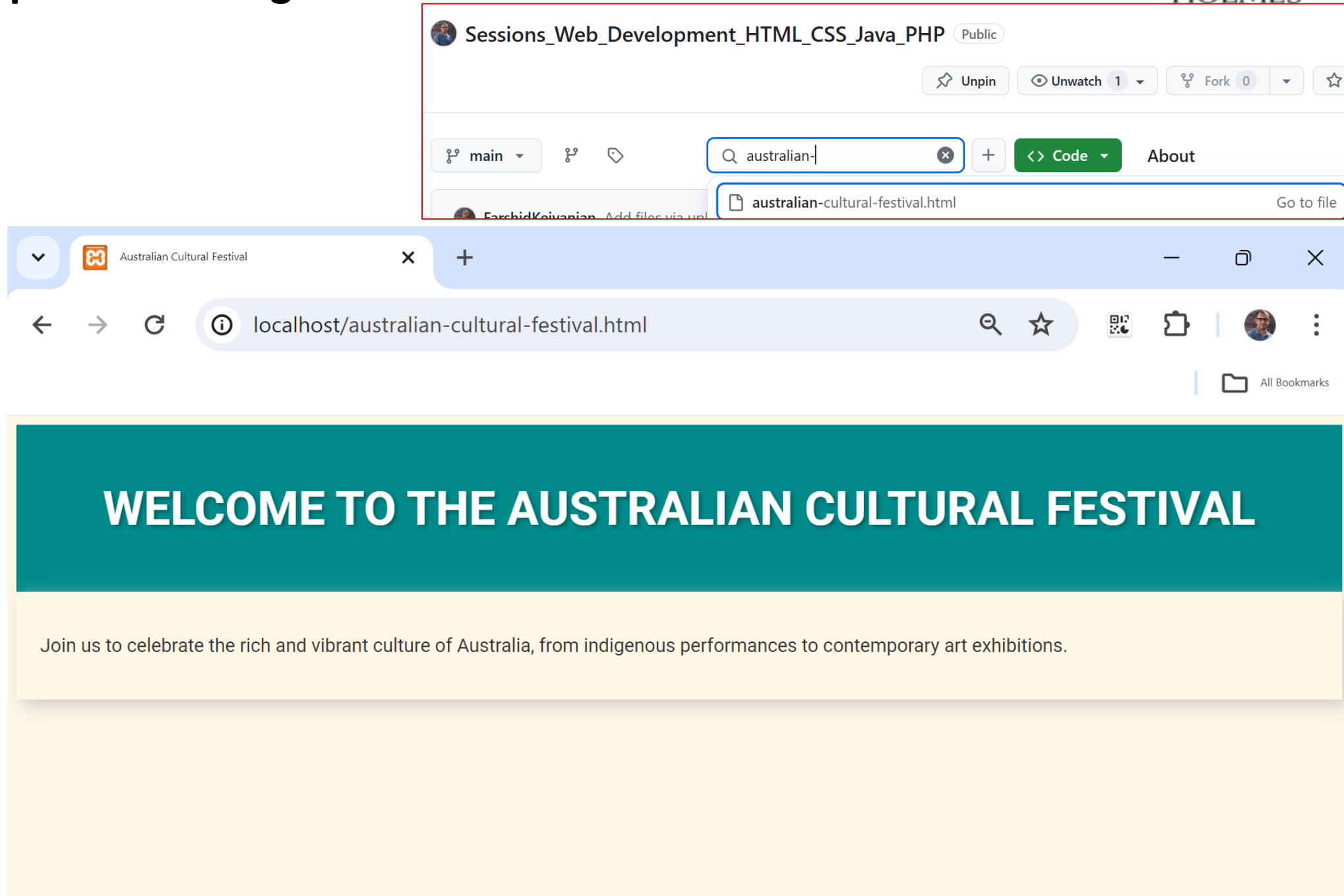
- Let's apply these concepts to design a webpage for an Australian cultural festival.  
The page will feature custom fonts, color schemes reflective of the Australian landscape, and responsive design elements tailored for various devices.

### HTML and CSS Code:



## 2. Practical Example: Web Design for an Australian Cultural Festival

This example uses a custom Google Font, a color palette inspired by Australia's natural beauty, shadows to enhance text readability against bright colors, and a media query to ensure the content looks great on both desktops and mobile devices.



## 2. Practical Example: Web Design for an Australian Cultural Festival

```
HP Arithmetic Calculator.php x Arithmetic Operations Handler in PHP.php x PHP Basics_Styling and Arrays in Web Development.php x new 3 x new 4 x new 5 x test.php x australian-cultural-festival.html x
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
  <title>Australian Cultural Festival</title>
  <link href="https://fonts.googleapis.com/css?family=Roboto:400,700" rel="stylesheet">
  <style>
    body {
      font-family: 'Roboto', sans-serif;
      background-color: #FFF7E6;
      color: #333;
    }
    header {
      background-color: #008B8B;
      color: #FFF;
      text-shadow: 2px 2px 4px #0005;
      padding: 20px;
      text-align: center;
    }
    h1 {
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      text-transform: uppercase;
    }
    .content {
      padding: 20px;
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    }
    @media (max-width: 768px) {
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<body>
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  </div>
</body>
</html>
```

**<meta name="viewport"**

**content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">:**

- This viewport meta tag ensures the page is scaled correctly on all devices, especially on mobiles. It sets the width of the viewport to match the device's width and initializes the zoom level to 1.0.

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**<link**

**href="https://fonts.googleapis.com/css?family=Roboto:400,700" rel="stylesheet">:**

- This link imports the Roboto font from Google Fonts, including the normal (400) and bold (700) font weights.

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```

### <style>:

- This tag contains the CSS used to style the HTML content.
- **body:**
  - Sets the font family to 'Roboto', with a fallback to any available sans-serif font if Roboto isn't loaded. The background color is set to a light cream (#FFF7E6), and the text color to dark grey (#333).



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```

- header:
  - Styles the **<header>** element with a teal background color (**#008B8B**), white text color (**#FFF**), and a text shadow that creates a soft dark shadow around the text, improving readability on the colored background. Padding is added for spacing, and the text is centered.

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- **h1:**
  - The main heading is styled with a font size of 2.5 rem (rem units are relative to the root html element size), and the text is transformed to uppercase for emphasis.

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```

- **.content:**
  - This class styles any element it is applied to (here, a **<div>**), adding padding for spacing and a box shadow for a 3D effect, making the element appear elevated from the rest of the content.

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```

- **@media (max-width: 768px):**
- This is a media query that applies styles based on the condition described. If the viewport width is 768 pixels or less (common for tablets and mobile devices), the styles inside the query are applied.
  - Inside this media query, the font size of **<h1>** is reduced to 2 rem, making it more appropriate for smaller screens.

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<body>
  <header>
    <h1>Welcome to the Australian Cultural Festival</h1>
  </header>
  <div class="content">
    <p>Join us to celebrate the rich and vibrant culture of Australia, from indigenou
  </div>
</body>
</html>

```

- **HTML Body Content**
- **<body>:**
- This tag encompasses all the visible content of the HTML document.
- **<header>:**
  - Contains the main heading of the page wrapped in an <h1> tag, greeting visitors and indicating the theme of the content.
- **<div class="content">:**
  - A division or section in HTML that contains a paragraph describing the event, styled with the class .content for specific styling as defined in the CSS.

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```

- This markup and styling collectively create a responsive, aesthetically pleasing webpage for promoting the Australian Cultural Festival, utilizing advanced CSS properties and HTML structure techniques taught in the lecture.

### 3. Step-by-step Instruction for Completing the Project 2 – Tutorial Week 7

#### Task 2: Update HTML Document

- **Title Update:** We'll add a title.
- **Footer Update:** Update the footer to include your name and today's date.

#### Task 3: Update CSS Document

- **Comment Update:** Modify the CSS file comment to include your name and today's date.

### 3. Step-by-step Instruction for Completing the Project 2 – Tutorial Week 7

#### Task 4 to 7: Add Semantic Elements and Content

- **Section, Article, and Aside:** Add a section element with two article elements inside, and update the aside element positioning within the HTML structure.

#### Task 8: CSS Styling

- **Add CSS Rules:** Add style rules for section, article, and aside elements.

#### Task 11 & 12: Validate HTML and CSS

- Validate HTML and CSS using the W3C validator



### 3. Step-by-step Instruction for Completing the Project 2 – Tutorial Week 7

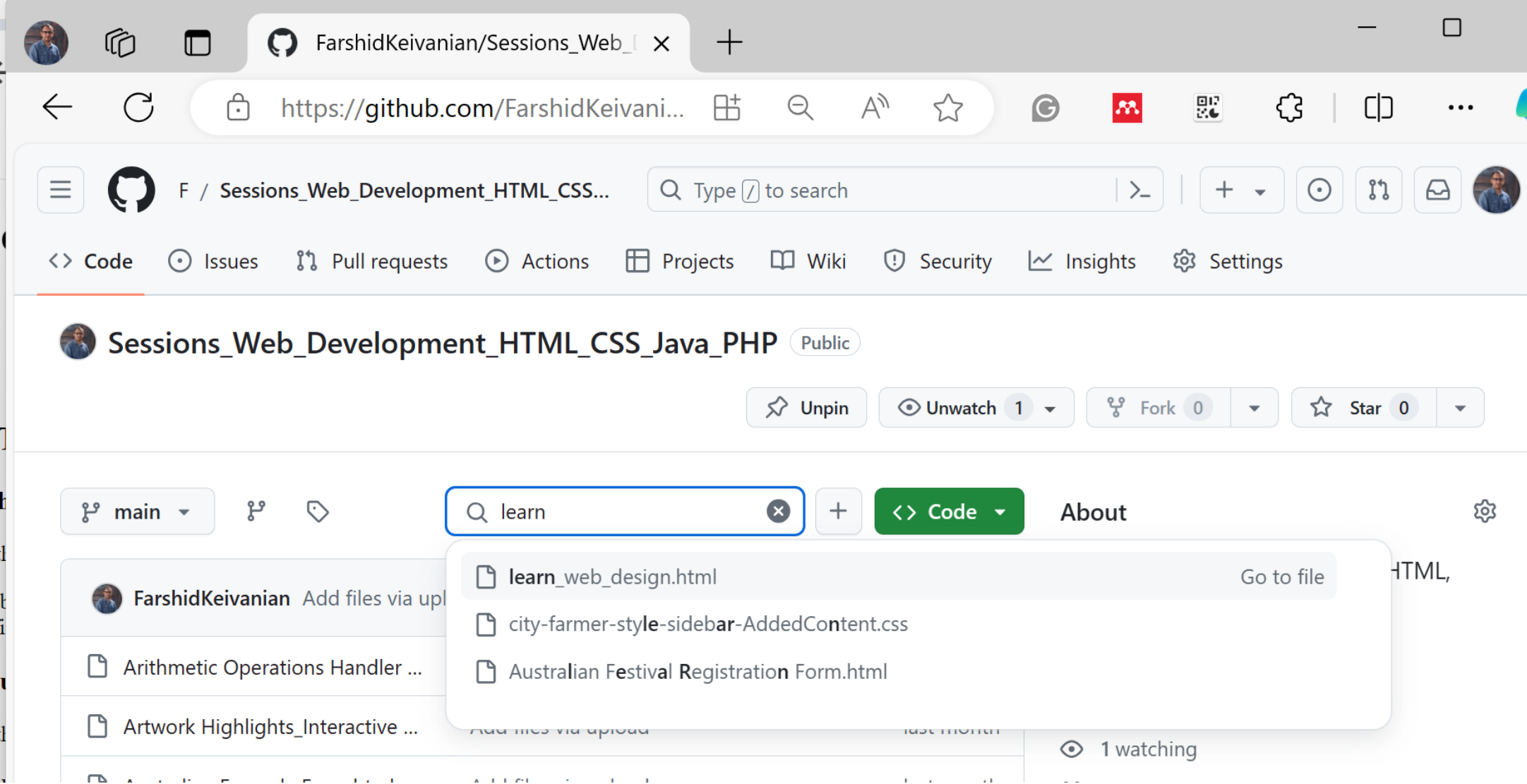
#### Task 14: Discuss CSS Float Property

- **Explanation of float property** and alternative methods such as Flexbox or Grid.

**We'll start by making the necessary changes to the HTML and CSS files and then provide the updated code. Here is the revised HTML code:**

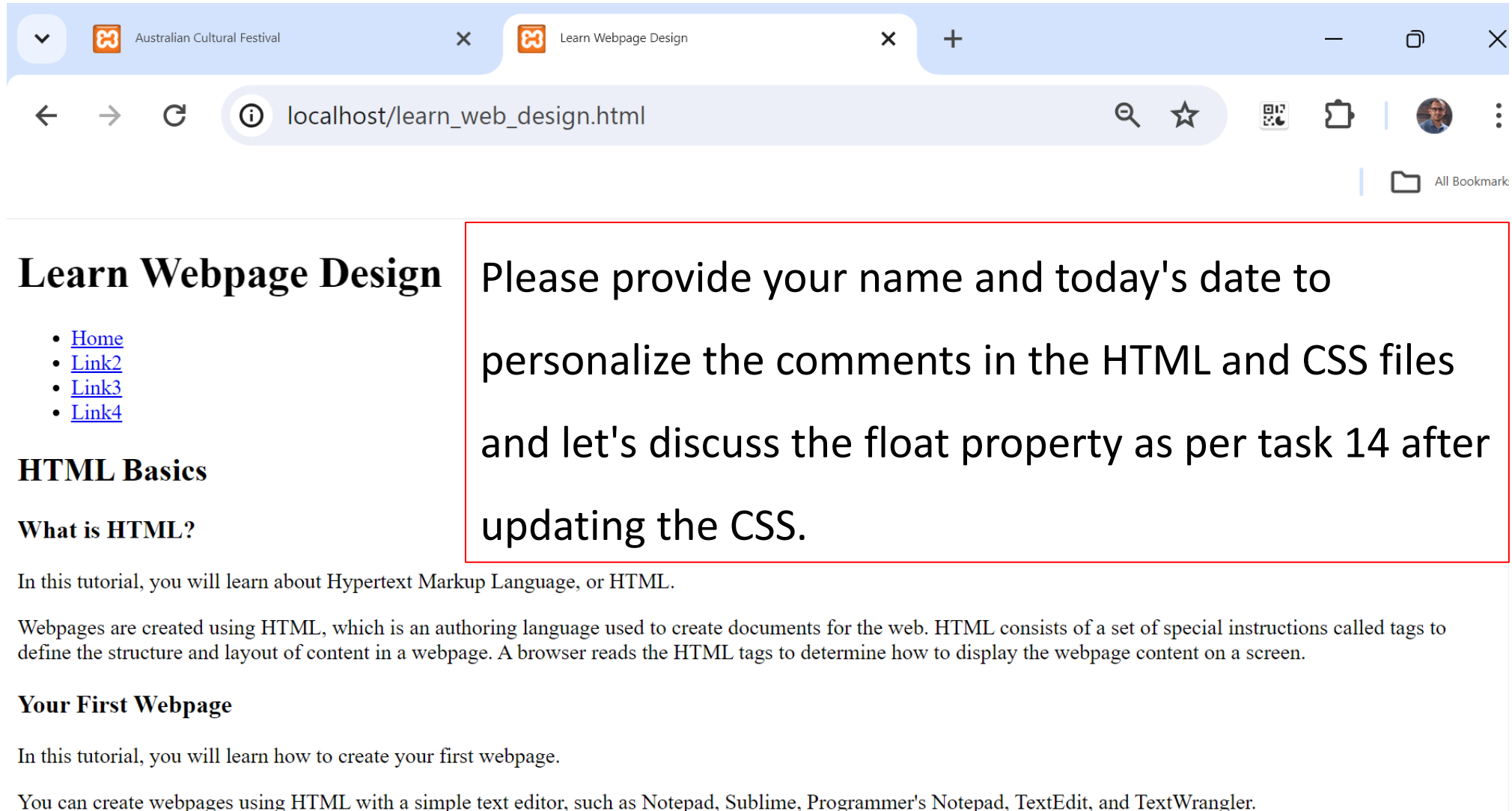
# 3. Step-by-step Instruction for Completing the Project 2 – Tutorial Week 7

## Learn Webpage Design



# 3. Step-by-step Instruction for Completing the Project 2 – Tutorial Week 7

## Learn Webpage Design



The screenshot shows a web browser with two tabs: 'Australian Cultural Festival' and 'Learn Webpage Design'. The address bar displays 'localhost/learn\_web\_design.html'. The webpage content is as follows:

### Learn Webpage Design

- [Home](#)
- [Link2](#)
- [Link3](#)
- [Link4](#)

### HTML Basics

#### What is HTML?

In this tutorial, you will learn about Hypertext Markup Language, or HTML.

Webpages are created using HTML, which is an authoring language used to create documents for the web. HTML consists of a set of special instructions called tags to define the structure and layout of content in a webpage. A browser reads the HTML tags to determine how to display the webpage content on a screen.

#### Your First Webpage

In this tutorial, you will learn how to create your first webpage.

You can create webpages using HTML with a simple text editor, such as Notepad, Sublime, Programmer's Notepad, TextEdit, and TextWrangler.

Please provide your name and today's date to personalize the comments in the HTML and CSS files and let's discuss the float property as per task 14 after updating the CSS.



A top-down view of several wrapped Christmas gifts on a dark wooden surface. The gifts are wrapped in various patterns: red with white hearts, red with white snowflakes, brown with red and white geometric patterns, and brown with red and white floral patterns. Most are tied with red ribbons, while one is tied with a green and white checkered ribbon and another with a white string. In the bottom left, a pair of hands is shown tying a red ribbon on a gift wrapped in red and white snowflake paper. The text "Happy A Learning Day!" and "Farshid Keivanian" is overlaid in white in the center.

Happy A Learning Day!  
Farshid Keivanian