LAB 7 (WEEK 40)

Fonts

Positioning

Layouts

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Exercise 1

The goal of this exercise is to work with different CSS properties related to web fonts.

You are not allowed to modify the structure of the html templated provided with the sources of this lab.

Exercise 1.1

Clone the file "htmltemplate.html" and rename it to "ex1.html". Then, follow the instructions below.

- Add a 5% top and bottom padding and a 10% right and left padding to the whole page (use a shorthand syntax).
- All headings should have a space of 0.2em between letters.
- h1 should:
  - be uppercase.
  - be #222222.
  - has a text shadow (h-shadow 5px, v-shadow 5px, blur-radius 5px and color #363636).
- h2 should be:
  - capitalized.
  - italic.
- Plant boxes should:
  - has top and bottom padding of 10px and a right and left padding of 10%.
  - has a top and bottom margin of 25px and no margin on left and right sides.
  - has a box shadow (h-shadow 3px, v-shadow 4px, blur-radius 20px and color #363636).
  - has a white background color (#FFFFFF).
- Set the amount of space used for lines to 1.5em. Apply this rule only to paragraph inside plant boxes. Use, also, and indentation of 1em.
- The first span element inside a paragraph of the plant box should be displayed in bold and italic. Use the proper selector to achieve that.
  - The space between letters must be 0.2em and the space between words 0.8em.
- All images inside the plant box should occupy 40% of width.

Figure 1 - ex1.1

Exercise 1.2

Clone the file "ex1.html" and rename it to "ex2.html". Then, follow the instructions below.

- Use Georgia as a default font. Use the generic serif name as a fallback font.
- Use the font "assets/deathstar.otf" for the headings. (OPTIONAL: If you think you need to take care of browser compatibility you can use a webfont generator and use several formats for the same font. You can follow the instructions below) .
    - https://www.fontsquirrel.com/tools/webfont-generator
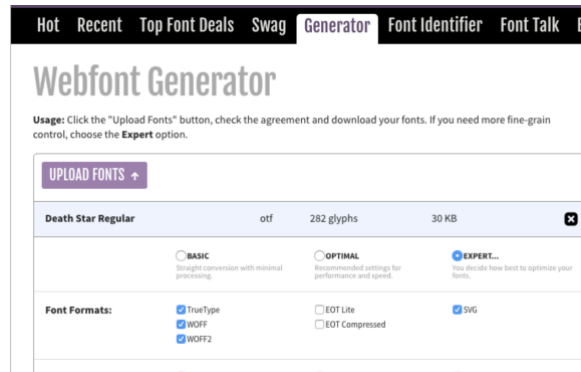
- o   Upload the font deathstart.otf.
- o   Check the font formats like below.
- o   Convert the font and download the files. Take a look at "stylesheet.css".
- o   Copy all the fonts (.svg, .ttf, .woff and .woff2) inside "assets" folder.
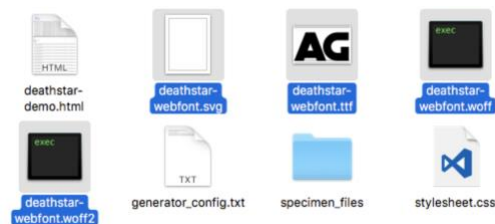
- o   Use @font-face to import the font and apply the proper rules to use the "deathstar-webfont" with h1 and h2.
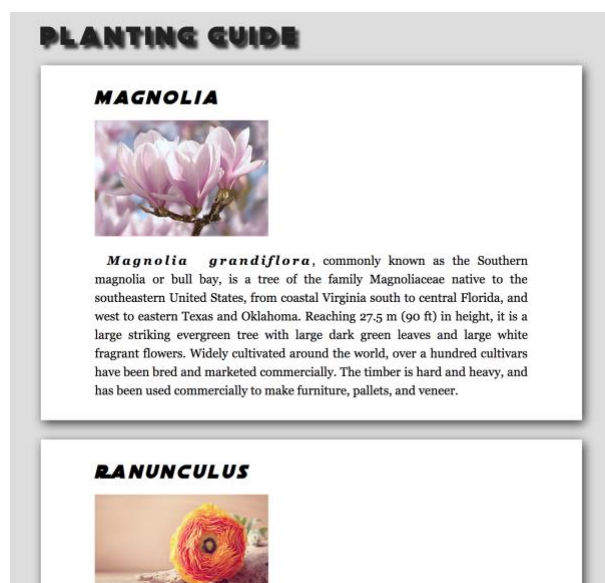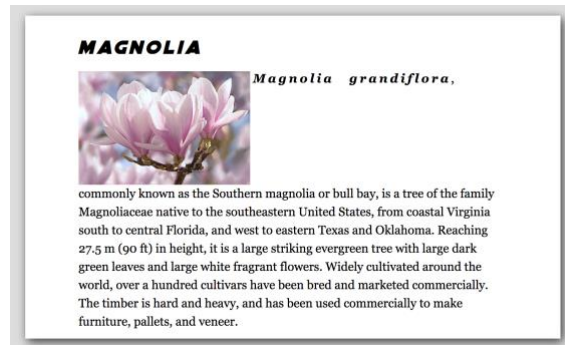

Figure 2 - ex1.2

Exercise 1.3

Clone the file "ex2.html" and rename it to "ex3.html". Then, follow the instructions below.

- Box1 must look like the image below (use display and vertical align properties).

- Box2 must look like the image below (float)

- Optional: Box3 must look like the image below (fusing [flex](). Nice guide [here]()).
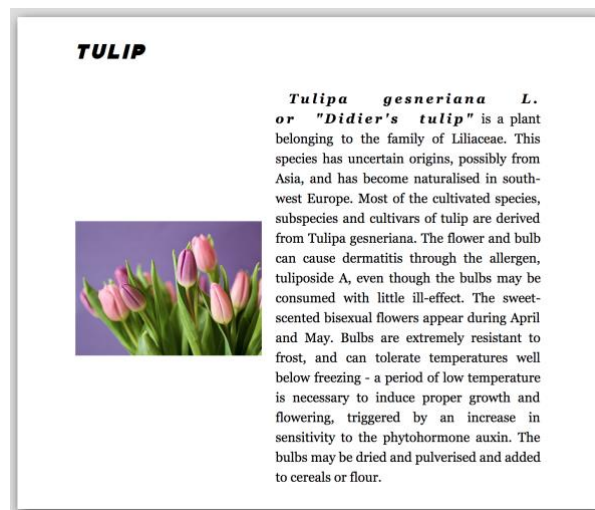
Resources

All the files that you need for this lab are available on blackboard.

- https://www.w3schools.com/css/css_padding.asp
- https://www.w3schools.com/css/css_margin.asp
- https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_text_text-transform.asp
- https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_colors.asp
- https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_text-shadow.asp
- https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_box-shadow.asp
- https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_text_text-indent.asp
- https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_firstchild.asp
- https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_dim_width.asp
- https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_text_letter-spacing.asp
- https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_text_word-spacing.asp
- https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_dim_line-height.asp
- https://www.fontsquirrel.com/tools/webfont-generator
- https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_font-face_rule.asp
- https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_class_display.asp
- https://css-tricks.com/snippets/css/a-guide-to-flexbox/
- https://css-tricks.com/centering-css-complete-guide/

Exercise 2

The goal of this exercise is to create a layout using float and position properties.

You are not allowed to modify the structure of the html templated provided with the sources of this lab.

Exercise 1.1

The "layout-template.html" file contains the html code you need to turn into a layout. Next figure displays the expected result.

You must use viewport units in your layout. Also notice the scroll in the section part.

Resources

According to W3c - https://www.w3schools.com/Css/css_rwd_viewport.asp

> "
>
> The viewport is the user's visible area of a web page.
>
> The viewport varies with the device, and will be smaller on a mobile phone than on a computer screen.
>
> Before tablets and mobile phones, web pages were designed only for computer screens, and it was common for web pages to have a static design and a fixed size.
>
> Then, when we started surfing the internet using tablets and mobile phones, fixed size web pages were too large to fit the viewport. To fix this, browsers on those devices scaled down the entire web page to fit the screen.
>
> "

Other resources

- https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_units.asp
- https://www.w3schools.com/css/css_float.asp
- https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_class_position.asp
- https://www.w3schools.com/Css/css3_box-sizing.asp

See viewport images below.

← 100% = 100vw →

100% = 100vh