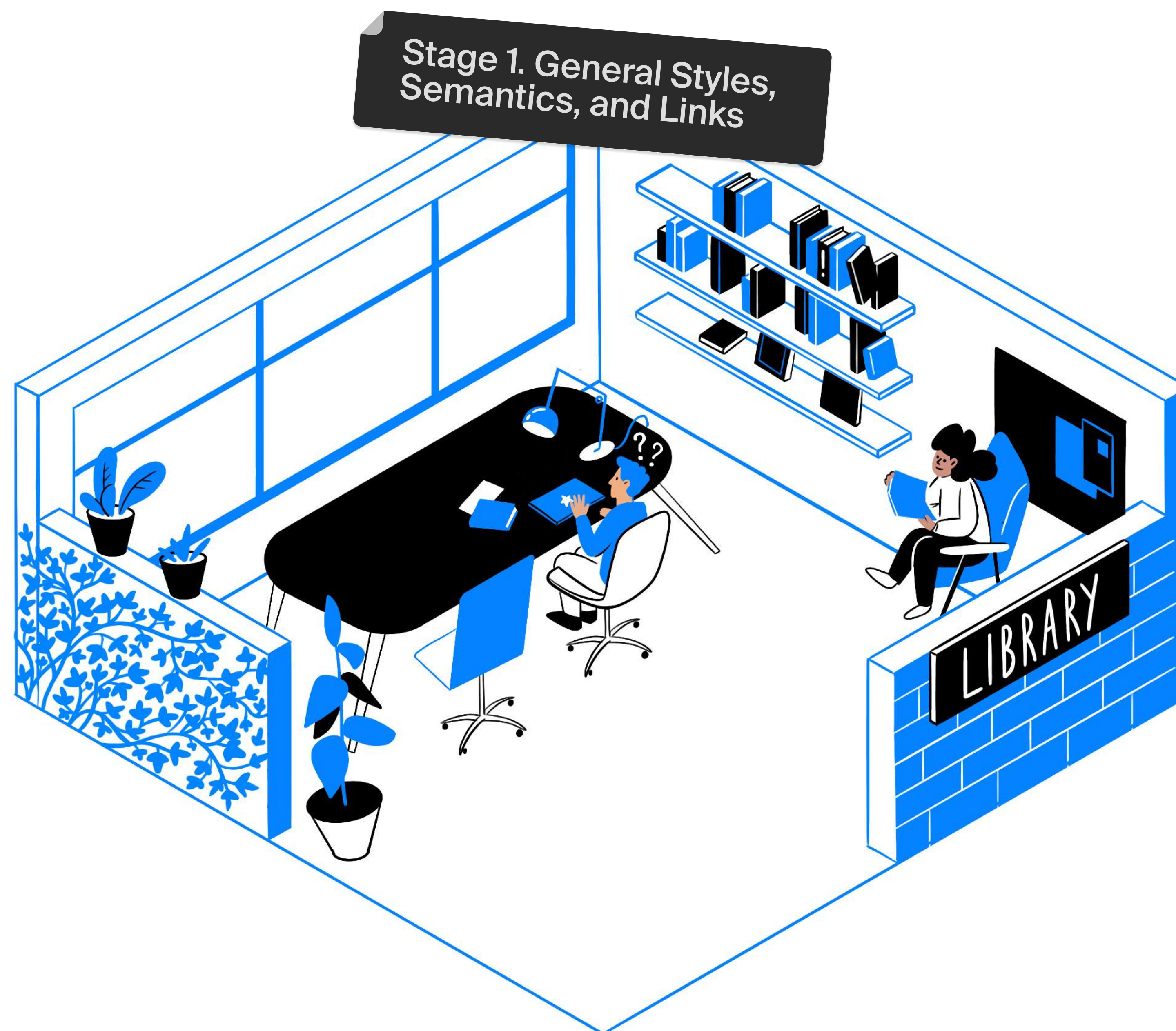


First Project: Advanced HTML and CSS

Sprint 1



Introduction

Here's the brief for the first stage of your first project at Practicum. If it appears larger than the previous tasks, that's because it is! But you've already practiced the individual concepts used in the project via the tasks. So, now it's time to put them all together.

To help, we've divided the project into several parts (see the table of contents).

Some students prefer to take a 5-minute break every 25 minutes, whereas others like a 10-minute break every hour. Everyone will work by a different schedule, but it's been proven that breaks help boost productivity and creativity. Find a rhythm that works and try to stick with it.

It's also perfectly normal to forget things while you're still learning. If you don't think you remember something, try crafting a specific search engine query. For instance: "how to specify a CSS font family".

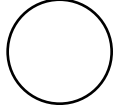


You can always ask your tutor or fellow students for help on Slack.

Table of contents

Stage 1 Overview	02
1. General styles and semantics	05
1.1. Adding a page wrapper	
1.2. Font settings	
1.3. Semantics	
2. Header	05
2.1. Styling the menu using flexbox	
2.2. Styling the header text elements	

Stage 1 Overview

In this project stage, you'll work on setting up some general page styles and implementing the design of the header. By the end of this project stage, your webpage should look like this:

-  `#ffffff` (main background, contrast font color)
-  `#000000` (main font color)
-  `#2f80ed` (links, accents)



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200 Success Avenue, The Town of Practicum

1. General styles and semantics

! Pro tip:

Before you start working on the code, launch a live server for `index.html` so you can see your changes as you make them. Remember to save your files to have the changes rendered.

1.1. Adding a page wrapper

Let's start by wrapping the entire page content in a new `<div>` element with the `page` class.

Next, go to the styles file (`style.css`) and find the `page` class at the top of the file, since it's the top-most parent class of the webpage. Specify styles like so:

- The block should have a minimum width of `1100px` and a maximum width of `1600px`.
- The block should be centered. You can do so using the `margin` property, as described on MDN.

! Pro tip:

After implementing a wrapper like this, you can easily control your content width. This is useful on large screens because your content won't be stretched too wide and become unreadable. It's also helpful for small screens as it will prevent certain issues, such as content from overlapping.

1.2. Font settings

Write the font settings for the `page` block:

- **Font family:** Specify "`Helvetica Neue`" as the main font with a fallback of `Arial`, and use the generic `sans-serif` family in case a user doesn't have either of the other fonts.

Note: Helvetica Neue is not available on Windows by default, so the font may fall back to `Arial` or another `sans-serif` font — this is normal.

- **Font size:** Set this to `16px`.
- **Line height:** Set this to `20px`.

! Pro tip:

While it makes sense to specify the font family for the entire page (since we're only using one), we will use different font sizes and line heights for different text elements. However, it's still more efficient to specify some general settings for the parent class and then override the parent style. For this to work, make sure these classes are placed after the parent class in the CSS file.

The other option is to specify all styles for all text element classes separately but it's not what we recommend.

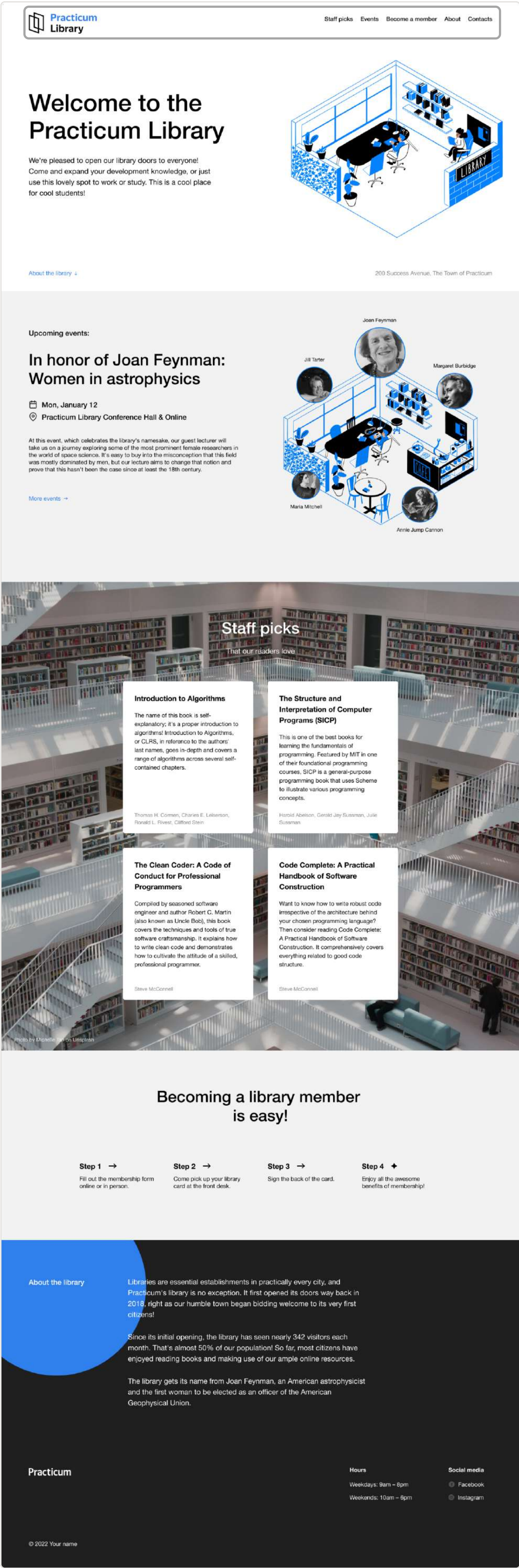
1.3. Semantics

Open `index.html`, and note that we’ve already included HTML tags corresponding to the main blocks of the webpage. However, we haven’t used the correct semantic tags. Carefully review the sections shown to the right. Then, replace the `<div>` elements in the HTML code accordingly with the appropriate semantic tags. Remember to update both the opening and closing tags.

Site header:
`header` block

Main page content:
`content` block

Site footer:
`footer` block



Navigaton bar:
`nav` block

Section:
`events` block

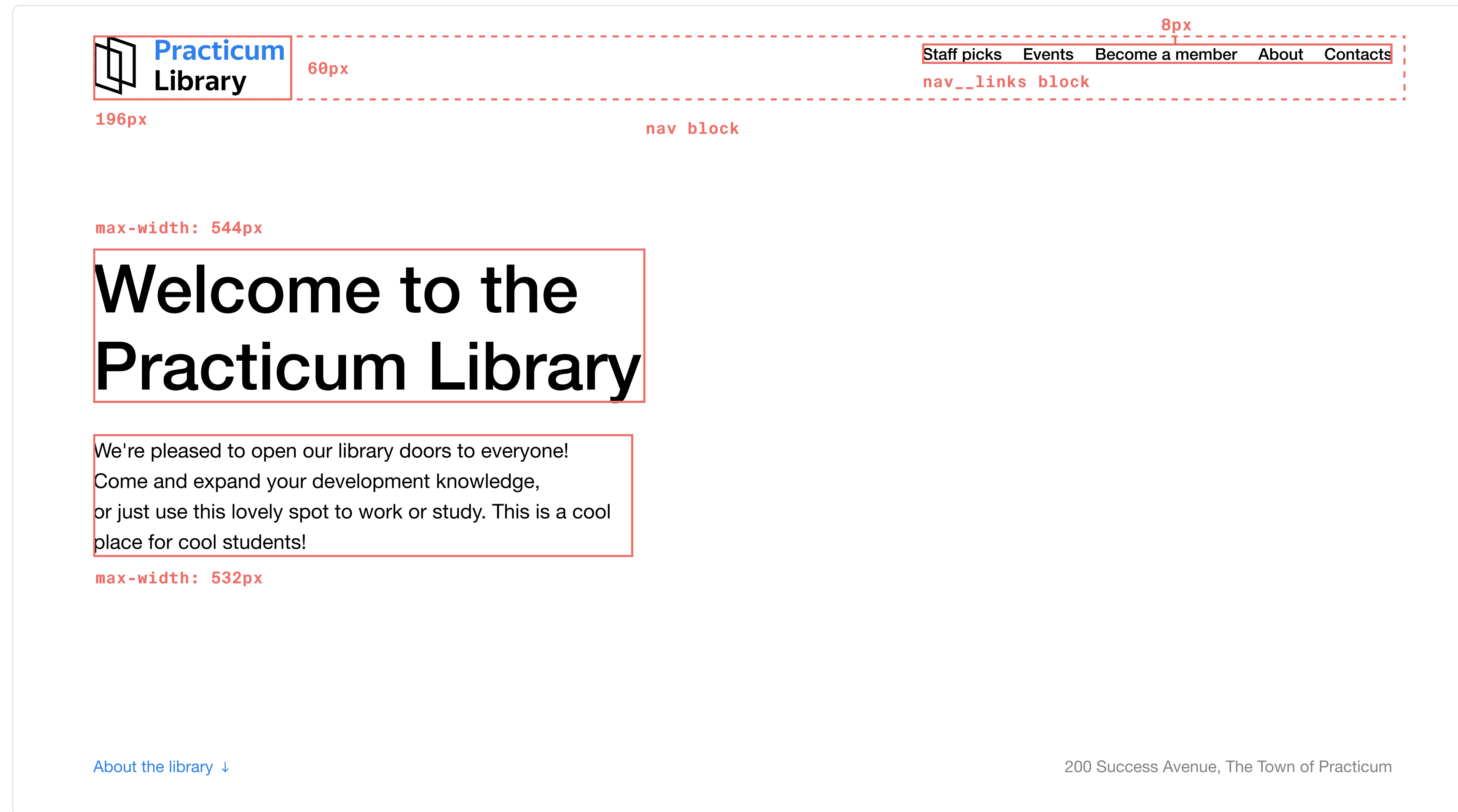
Section:
`staff` block

Section:
`membership` block

Section:
`about` block

2. Header

We've given you some starting HTML and CSS for the header. Your job is to fill in the rest, by following these instructions.



! Pro tip:

List elements are one of many HTML elements that have nonzero default margin or padding on one or more of its sides, and often they need to be overridden with values that are more appropriate to our design specifications. Remember that you can always see the margins and padding that are active on an element by selecting the element with Chrome's developer tools.

2.1. Styling the menu using flexbox

The menu is currently a list with each item on a new line. To ensure that it conforms to the design, modify the `nav` and `nav__links` blocks.

For the `nav` block:

- It should be a flexbox container.
- Distribute the flexbox items using the `justify-content` property.
- Apply dimensions to the logo as shown in the image above.

Then, modify the `nav__links` block as follows:

- It should be a flexbox container too.
- Specify the `column-gap` equal to `20px`.
- Remove the bullet points from the list items, using the appropriate CSS property.
- Remove the default padding from the `` container by setting it to `0`.

2.2. Styling the header text elements

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150px

nav block

1

Welcome to the Practicum Library

32px

2

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About the library ↓

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1

```
font-size: 66px;
line-height: 76px;
font-weight: 500;
```

2

```
font-size: 20px;
line-height: 30px;
```

Last, but not least, we need to style the title and description elements. Find each of these elements in the CSS and give them the dimensions, margins and font styles as shown in the image.

Keep in mind that `<h1>` and `<p>` tags come with default top and bottom margins, which you typically need to remove. So, if one of these elements need to have a top or bottom `margin` of `0`, you need to set it explicitly.

Now the header should nearly be complete, and you can submit your project! The final piece of the puzzle is the header image, which we'll add in the following project stage.

! Pro tip:

Using the `max-width` property for your elements prevents them from exceeding the size of their parent window (or the browser), but allows them to get smaller when the screen size decreases.

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