

LINTING

Linting is another word for “checking” or “validating” your code:

Validator.w3.org
Dirtymarkup.com
csslint.net
freefromatter.com

or simple google “html/css checker” or “html/css linter” or
“html/css validator”

Simply paste in your code and the validator will tell you whats wrong!

FINISHING UP WITH PHOTOS AND ANIMATION

Additional Photoshop Info and Tutorials:

www.nyu.edu/life/information-technology/help-and-service-status/training-and-workshops/lynda-com.html

<https://helpx.adobe.com/photoshop/tutorials.html>

Advanced Animation Tutorial:

www.smashingmagazine.com/2015/06/creating-advanced-animations-in-photoshop

Grab some GIF's from you know who:

www.cameronsworld.net/

ASSIGNMENT 4: IMAGES AND ANIMATION

Image

Create a picture that has been made using layers. The image should feature a subject placed in an unlikely, unique, or impossible location. There should be at least five layers—including the subject—and one of these should be a text layer. Try to make the image as realistic as possible, given its imaginary nature. You might place yourself in the Arctic, climbing a national monument, walking on the moon, or standing beside a celebrity. You might place a cat inside a washing machine! Or a pencil inside a stomach?!?

ASSIGNMENT 4: IMAGES AND ANIMATION

Pay attention to the edges of objects, shadows, and lighting as well as to the proportions of your objects. Use a variety of tools to enhance your image—there are many available in Photoshop and you are encouraged to explore them. Have fun with this assignment and feel free to be imaginative! You might need to use masks for your image so make sure to go [here](#) to learn how to make them.

ASSIGNMENT 4: IMAGES AND ANIMATION

Animation

Now that you have a new image composite, create a gif animation with the layers of your project.

Include a variety of animation techniques such as animating by position and/or opacity, filters, transformations, and your own manipulated layers.

Your animation should consist of multiple keyframes with tweening/animation between them.

ASSIGNMENT 4: IMAGES AND ANIMATION

Saving Your Project

Save your original project file, layers intact, in Photoshop (PSD) format. Then, when your work is complete, export two versions of your project:

1. A still-image version of your project as a JPG or PNG file
2. An animated version of your project as a GIF file

You should keep (do not delete) your PSD file after you've exported the images.

Pay attention to the file size of your exported images so they are web ready. The still image (JPG or PNG) should be less than 1 Mb and the animation (GIF) should be less than 5 Mb.

Adjust the compression settings as necessary.

ASSIGNMENT 4: IMAGES AND ANIMATION

Publishing

Create a basic HTML page for your project and use the `img` element to display both versions—still and animated—on the same page. The `img` elements should include `src`, `width`, `height`, and `alt` attributes that correspond to the images.

Publish the web page, along with your images, to the i6 server. **Update the code of your assignments directory to link to this new page.**

ASSIGNMENT 4: IMAGES AND ANIMATION

Submitting Your Assignment

Submit the following via NYU Classes. More information on submitting files with NYU Classes is available [here](#).

- The URL to your new web page that displays the images on i6.
- A compressed archive containing your Photoshop project file, JPG or PNG, GIF, and HTML document
- The upload may take time; wait for confirmation before closing the browser window
- Please note that you are required to submit files along with the URL in order to receive credit for your work.

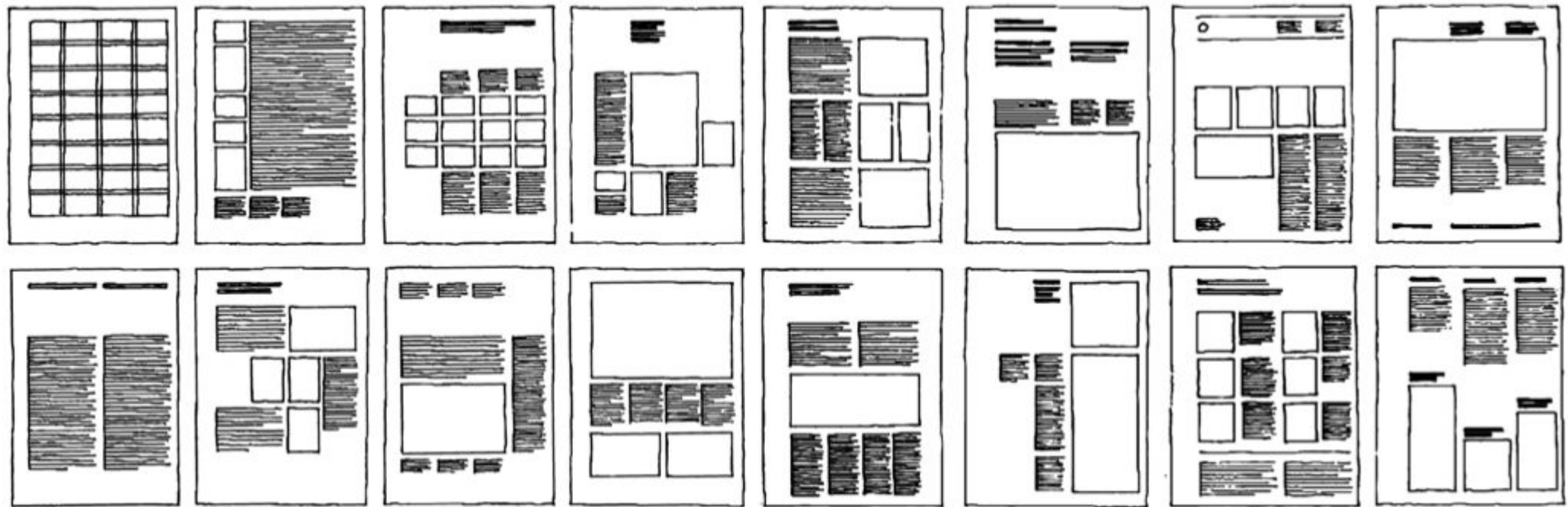
ASSIGNMENT 4: IMAGES AND ANIMATION

Grading

This assignment is worth 12 points.

- Photoshop project with at least 5 different layers: 4 image layers and 1 text layer with the student's name and title or caption (5 points—1 per layer)
- An image of the student, skillfully decontextualized and placed in a new location (2 points)
- Animation sequence with multiple keyframes and tweening (3 points)
- A basic web page that displays both the JPG or PNG and GIF files on i6. The web page's img elements should include src, width, height, and alt attributes that correspond to the images. (2 points)

WEB LAYOUT



CSS

Display Mode

Elements in HTML are primarily “inline” or “block” elements.

- An inline element allows content to flow around its left and right sides.
- A block element fills the entire line and nothing is displayed on its left or right side.

The CSS `display` property allows you to specify the type of box used for an HTML element.

HTML

Division

The HTML `<div>` tag can be used to give your page structure.

Like the `` tag, it has no specific meaning except to outline a section of content.

The `div` tag is only used in the `body` section of an HTML document.

Initially, this structure will not be visible to the user.

Used in conjunction with CSS, we will have more control over the form and layout of web pages.

Page Layout

There are several ways to design the layout of a web page with CSS.

- CSS float property
- CSS positioning
- CSS flexible box
- CSS grids

Page Layout

CSS Float Property

The CSS `float` property allows you to position block elements inline

This means that any element, block or inline, can be positioned alongside another element

The CSS `float` property is one of the main techniques of web page layout

Page Layout

CSS Positioning

The CSS `position` property specifies the type of positioning used for an element on a page.

`static`: Elements are rendered in order, as they appear in the document flow (this is the default)

`absolute`: Element is positioned relative to its first positioned (not static) parent element

`fixed`: Element is positioned relative to the browser window

`relative`: Element is positioned relative to its normal position

Page Layout

CSS Flexible Box

Flexible box, or flexbox, is a new layout mode in CSS3 that is becoming increasingly common on web pages. Flexbox consists of flexible containers and flexible items within.

A flex container expands items to fill available free space or shrinks them to prevent overflow.

In practice, flexbox can accommodate different screen sizes and different display devices more easily than the CSS `float` property.

Page Layout

CSS Grid

Web pages are often laid out using grid systems.

CSS grids are intended to make this process more intuitive by defining a grid and then specifying where content should be placed within it.

CSS grid layout is an experimental feature that is not widely supported across browsers yet.