



junior web design



Lesson #6

Creating a Blog. Part Two. Creating Other Pages

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Create multiple pages	3
Create classes for blog entries.	3
Selectors in CSS	6
The concept of a selector.....	6
Using selectors	7

Create multiple pages

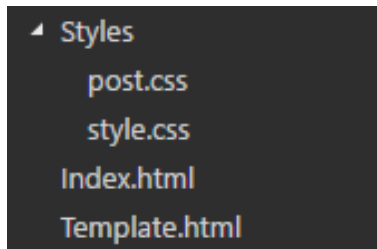
It's impossible to create an interesting blog with only one page. Developers have to create groups of styles, for example, to design a set of entries and other elements of HTML pages.

In the last lesson, we created a site template, however, today we need to change the created template.

We perform the following actions:

- The template file must be named **Template.html**;
- The main page file should be named **Index.html**;
- In the style folder, you need to create another css file named **post.html**.

As a result, the folder with the site should look like this:



Create classes for blog entries

Separate HTML pages with connection of the **post.css** file will be used for design of records.

Now you need to create the first entry using the **Template.html** file, with the new name **Post01.html**.

We add information for the first page. For example, add the following code to the **Post.html** file.

```
<div id="box1">
  <h1 class="post_title">Computer</h1>
  <p class="post_text">
    <img class="post_image" src="">
    A computer is a device that can be instructed to carry out arbitrary sequences of
    arithmetic or logical operations automatically. The ability of computers to follow
    generalized sets of operations, called programs, enables them to perform an extremely
    wide range of tasks. Such computers are used as control systems for a very wide variety of
    industrial and consumer devices. This includes simple special purpose devices like
    microwave ovens and remote controls, factory devices such as industrial robots and
    computer assisted design, but also in general purpose devices like personal computers and
    mobile devices such as smartphones. The Internet is run on computers and it connects
    millions of other computers.
  </p>
</div>
```

The text is not completely edited, so it looks like this:

Computer

A computer is a device that can be instructed to carry out arbitrary sequences of arithmetic or logical operations automatically. The ability of computers to follow generalized sets of operations, called programs, enables them to perform an extremely wide range of tasks. Such computers are used as control systems for a very wide variety of industrial and consumer devices. This includes simple special purpose devices like microwave ovens and remote controls, factory devices such as industrial robots and computer assisted design, but also in general purpose devices like personal computers and mobile devices such as smartphones. The Internet is run on computers and it connects millions of other computers.

In the **post.css** file, add the following code:

```
2  .post_title {
3      font-family: cursive;
4      margin-bottom: 10px;
5  }
6
```

```

7  ▾ .post_text {
8      text-align: justify;
9  }
10
11 ▾ .post_image {
12
13     margin-top: 10px;
14     margin-right: 10px;
15     width: 150px;
16     height: 200px;
17     float: left;
18
19     border: 5px;
20     border-radius: 2px;
21 }

```

Be sure to connect the stylesheet for **Post01.html** file.

```

11  <link href="Styles/post.css" rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" />

```

As a result, the page will look like this:

Computer



A computer is a device that can be instructed to carry out arbitrary sequences of arithmetic or logical operations automatically. The ability of computers to follow generalized sets of operations, called programs, enables them to perform an extremely wide range of tasks. Such computers are used as control systems for a very wide

variety of industrial and consumer devices. This includes simple special purpose devices like microwave ovens and remote controls, factory devices such as industrial robots and computer assisted design, but also in general purpose devices like personal computers and mobile devices such as smartphones. The Internet is run on computers and it connects millions of other computers.

Similarly, you can create other entries that you can find on other thematic sites and change to the format of your blog.

Selectors in CSS

The concept of a selector

When creating a web page, you often have to put some tags inside others. To ensure that the styles of such tags are used correctly, selectors that work only in a certain context will help.

For example, set the style for the `` tag only when it is inside the `<p>` container.

Thus, you can simultaneously set the style for a single tag, as well as for a tag that is inside another.

For example, a context selector consists of simple selectors separated by a space. So, for the selector of the tag, the syntax is as follows.

`Tag1 Tag2 {...}`

In this case, the style will be applied to `Tag2` when it is placed inside the `Tag1`, as shown below.

```
<Tag1>  
  <Tag2> ... </Tag2>  
</Tag1>
```

Using selectors



***Adjacent elements** refers to elements of a web page when they directly follow each other in the document code.*

```
1 E + F {Description of style rules}
```

To control the style of adjacent elements, use the plus sign (+), which is set between the two selectors E and F.

Spaces around the plus are optional. The style for such a record is applied to the element F, but only if it is adjacent to the element E and follows immediately after it.

Let's consider some examples.

```
1 <p>Lorem ipsum <b>dolor</b> sit amet.</p>
```

The `` tag is a child of the `<p>` tag, because it is inside this container. `<p>` acts as the parent of ``.

```
1 <p>Lorem ipsum <b>dolor</b> <var>sit</var> amet.</p>
```

The `<var>` and `` tags do not overlap and represent adjacent elements. The fact that they are located inside the `<p>` container does not affect their display.

```
1 <p>Lorem <b>ipsum </b> dolor sit amet, <i>consectetuer</i> adipiscing  
<tt>elit</tt>.</p>
```

The `` and `<i>` tags, as well as `<i>` and `<tt>` (*teletype text*) are adjacent in this example. At the same time, `` and `<tt>` are not related to adjacent elements due to the fact that the `<i>` container is located between them.

Example:

```
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html>
3   <head>
4     <meta charset="utf-8">
5     <title>Nearby selectors</title>
6     <style>
7       b + i {
8         color: red; /*Red text*/
9       }
10    </style>
11  </head>
12  <body>
13    <p>Lorem <b>ipsum </b> dolor sit amet, <i>consectetuer</i> adipiscing elit.</p>
14    <p>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, <i>consectetuer</i> adipiscing elit.</p>
15  </body>
16 </html>
```




Lesson #6

Creating a Blog. Part Two. Creating Other Pages

© Vladislav Sorokopud

© STEP IT Academy

www.itstep.org

All rights to protected pictures, audio, and video belong to their authors or legal owners. Fragments of works are used exclusively in illustration purposes to the extent justified by the purpose as part of an educational process and for educational purposes in accordance with Article 1273 Sec. 4 of the Civil Code of the Russian Federation and Articles 21 and 23 of the Law of Ukraine "On Copyright and Related Rights". The extent and method of cited works are in conformity with the standards, do not conflict with a normal exploitation of the work, and do not prejudice the legitimate interests of the authors and rightholders. Cited fragments of works can be replaced with alternative, non-protected analogs, and as such correspond the criteria of fair use.

All rights reserved. Any reproduction, in whole or in part, is prohibited. Agreement of the use of works and their fragments is carried out with the authors and other right owners. Materials from this document can be used only with resource link.

Liability for unauthorized copying and commercial use of materials is defined according to the current legislation of Ukraine.