**Grading Rubric –**

**NP HTML5, CSS3, and JavaScript 6e**

**Tutorial 5, Case Problem 4**

**Class: CSD Year Two**

**Professor: Thorin Schmidt**

**Notes: pages not published on github. Grade of 0 until this is fixed.**

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| --- | --- | --- |
| **Description** | **Pts** | **Your Score** |
| 1.Using your editor, open the jb\_home\_txt.html and jb\_styles\_txt.css files from the html05 c case4 folder. Enter your name and the date in the comment section of each file and save them as **jb\_home.html** and **jb\_styles.css** respectively. | **2** | **0** |
| 2.Using the content of the jb\_info.txt file, create the content and structure of the **jb\_home.html** page. You are free to supplement the material in these text files with additional textual content of your own if appropriate. The case4 folder includes public domain graphics that you may use with your website, but you should feel free to add your own non-copyrighted material appropriate to the case problem. Use the # symbol for the value of the href attribute in your hypertext links because you will be linking to pages that don't actually exist. | **6** | **0** |
| 3.Be sure to include the viewport meta element so that your page is properly scaled on mobile devices. | **2** | **0** |
| 4.Link your file to the **jb\_styles.css** style sheet. If you need to create other style sheets for your project, such as a reset style sheet, link to those files as well. Indicate the type of device in your link element. | **6** | **0** |
| 5.Go to the **jb\_styles.css** file in your editor and create the layout and design styles to be used in your page. The design is up to you, but must include the following features:  •Media queries that match devices of a specific width with a cutoff for mobile devices at 480 pixels in screen width.  •Layout styles that vary based on the width of the device.  •A navigation list that is initially hidden from the mobile user but that can be displayed in response to a hover or touch event over a navicon.  •Telephone and email links that are reformatted to make them easier to use on mobile devices.  •Tony does not want to display information on surfer slang in the mobile version of this page; exclude those elements in your media query for mobile devices.  •Flex layouts oriented in either the row or column direction. Be sure to include the WebKit browser extension in all of your flex styles.  •Flex items that grow and shrink from a defined initial size based on the width of the device screen.  •Flex items that change their order from the default document order in the HTML file.  •A flex layout that aligns the flex item content using the justify-content, align-items, align-content, or align-self properties. | **36** | **0** |
| 6.Include comments in your style sheet to make it easy for other users to interpret. | **3** | **0** |
| 7.Test your layout and design on a variety of devices, browsers, and screen resolutions to ensure that your sample page is readable under different conditions. If possible verify the behavior of the page on a mobile device or a mobile emulator. | **1** | **0** |
| **TOTAL** | **56** | **0** |

**YOUR SCORE**: \_\_\_0\_\_\_