












Isso é CS50

Introdução do CS50 à Ciência da Computação

OpenCourseWare

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Página inicial

Crie uma página inicial simples usando HTML, CSS e JavaScript.

Fundo

A internet permitiu coisas incríveis: podemos usar um mecanismo de busca para pesquisar qualquer coisa imaginável, nos comunicar com amigos e familiares em todo o mundo, jogar, fazer cursos e muito mais. Mas acontece que quase todas as páginas que podemos visitar são construídas em três linguagens principais, cada uma com um propósito ligeiramente diferente:

1. HTML, ou *HyperText Markup Language*, que é usado para descrever o conteúdo dos sites;
2. CSS, *Cascading Style Sheets*, que é usado para descrever a estética de websites; e
3. JavaScript, que é usado para tornar os sites interativos e dinâmicos.

Crie uma página inicial simples que apresente você, seu hobby favorito ou atividades extracurriculares ou qualquer outra coisa de seu interesse.

Começando

Faça login em code.cs50.io (<https://code.cs50.io/>), clique na janela do seu terminal e execute `cd` -o sozinho. Você deve descobrir que o prompt da janela do terminal é semelhante ao abaixo:

```
$
```

Próxima execução

```
wget https://cdn.cs50.net/2022/fall/psets/8/homepage.zip
```

para baixar um ZIP chamado `homepage.zip` em seu codespace.

Então execute

```
unzip homepage.zip
```

para criar uma pasta chamada `homepage`. Você não precisa mais do arquivo ZIP, então você pode executar

```
rm homepage.zip
```

e responda com “y” seguido de Enter no prompt para remover o arquivo ZIP que você baixou.

Agora digite

```
cd homepage
```

seguido de Enter para entrar (ou seja, abrir) nesse diretório. Seu prompt agora deve se parecer com o abaixo.

```
homepage/ $
```

Execute `ls` por si só e você deverá ver alguns arquivos:

```
index.html  styles.css
```

Se você tiver algum problema, siga estas mesmas etapas novamente e veja se consegue determinar onde errou! Você pode iniciar imediatamente um servidor para visualizar seu site executando

```
http-server
```

in the terminal window. Then, command-click (if on Mac) or control-click (if on PC) on the first link that appears:

```
http-server running on LINK
```

Where LINK is the address of your server.

Specification

Implement in your `homepage` directory a website that must:

- Contain at least four different `.html` pages, at least one of which is `index.html` (the main page of your website), and it should be possible to get from any page on your website to any other page by following one or more hyperlinks.

- Use at least ten (10) distinct HTML tags besides `<html>`, `<head>`, `<body>`, and `<title>`. Using some tag (e.g., `<p>`) multiple times still counts as just one (1) of those ten!
- Integrate one or more features from Bootstrap into your site. Bootstrap is a popular library (that comes with lots of CSS classes and more) via which you can beautify your site. See [Bootstrap's documentation \(https://getbootstrap.com/docs/5.2/\)](https://getbootstrap.com/docs/5.2/) to get started. In particular, you might find some of [Bootstrap's components \(https://getbootstrap.com/docs/5.2/components/\)](https://getbootstrap.com/docs/5.2/components/) of interest. To add Bootstrap to your site, it suffices to include

```
<link rel="stylesheet" href="https://cdn.jsdelivr.net/npm/bootstrap@4.5.3/dist/css/bootstrap.min.css">
<script src="https://code.jquery.com/jquery-3.5.1.slim.min.js" integrity="sha384-DfXdz2htf"
<script src="https://cdn.jsdelivr.net/npm/bootstrap@4.5.3/dist/js/bootstrap.bundle.min.js">
```

in your pages' `<head>`, below which you can also include

```
<link href="styles.css" rel="stylesheet">
```

to link your own CSS.

- Have at least one stylesheet file of your own creation, `styles.css`, which uses at least five (5) different CSS selectors (e.g. tag (`example`), class (`.example`), or ID (`#example`)), and within which you use a total of at least five (5) different CSS properties, such as `font-size`, or `margin`; and
- Integrate one or more features of JavaScript into your site to make your site more interactive. For example, you can use JavaScript to add alerts, to have an effect at a recurring interval, or to add interactivity to buttons, dropdowns, or forms. Feel free to be creative!
- Ensure that your site looks nice on browsers both on mobile devices as well as laptops and desktops.

Testing

If you want to see how your site looks while you work on it, you can run `http-server`. Command- or control-click on the first link presented by `http-server`, which should open your webpage in a new tab. You should then be able to refresh the tab containing your webpage to see your latest changes.

Recall also that by opening Developer Tools in Google Chrome, you can *simulate* visiting your page on a mobile device by clicking the phone-shaped icon to the left of **Elements** in the developer tools window, or, once the Developer Tools tab has already been opened, by typing `Ctrl + Shift + M` on a PC or `Cmd + Shift + M` on a Mac, rather than needing to visit your site on a mobile device separately!

Assessment

No `check50` for this assignment! Instead, your site's correctness will be assessed based on whether you meet the requirements of the specification as outlined above, and whether your HTML is well-formed and valid. To ensure that your pages are, you can use this [Markup Validation Service \(https://validator.w3.org/#validate_by_input\)](https://validator.w3.org/#validate_by_input), copying and pasting your HTML directly into the provided text box. Take care to eliminate any warnings or errors suggested by the validator before submitting!

Consider also:

- whether the aesthetics of your site are such that it is intuitive and straightforward for a user to navigate;
- whether your CSS has been factored out into a separate CSS file(s); and

- whether you have avoided repetition and redundancy by “cascading” style properties from parent tags.

Afraid `style50` não oferece suporte a arquivos HTML e, portanto, cabe a você recuar e alinhar suas tags HTML de forma limpa. Saiba também que você pode criar um comentário HTML com:

```
<!-- Comment goes here -->
```

mas comentar seu código HTML não é tão imperativo quanto comentar código em, digamos, C ou Python. Você também pode comentar seu CSS, em arquivos CSS, com:

```
/* Comment goes here */
```

dicas

Para obter guias bastante abrangentes sobre os idiomas introduzidos neste problema, confira estes tutoriais:

- [HTML \(https://www.w3schools.com/html/\)](https://www.w3schools.com/html/)
- [CSS \(https://www.w3schools.com/css/\)](https://www.w3schools.com/css/)
- [JavaScript \(https://www.w3schools.com/js/\)](https://www.w3schools.com/js/)

Como enviar

Em seu terminal, execute o abaixo para enviar seu trabalho.

```
submit50 cs50/problems/2023/x/homepage
```