

WEB TECHNOLOGY

ASSIGNMENTS WEEK 5

BEFORE YOU START

with the assignments please download the template folder from Blackboard. Here you will find the files, screenshots and images needed for the assignment.

The exact margins, paddings, color values and font sizes are irrelevant. The exercises are about being able to set the values itself not having the exact same color or number of pixels.

The assignments are less elaborate than last week's assignment. This means that you will have to search more information for yourself. This way you will be able to remember the theory better. If you are wondering what the exact values should be you can always ask your lab teacher.

You are not allowed to change the HTML file by adding your own classes or id's to elements. Additional information about each assignment is in the description.

ASSIGNMENT 1 – DISPLAY PROPERTY

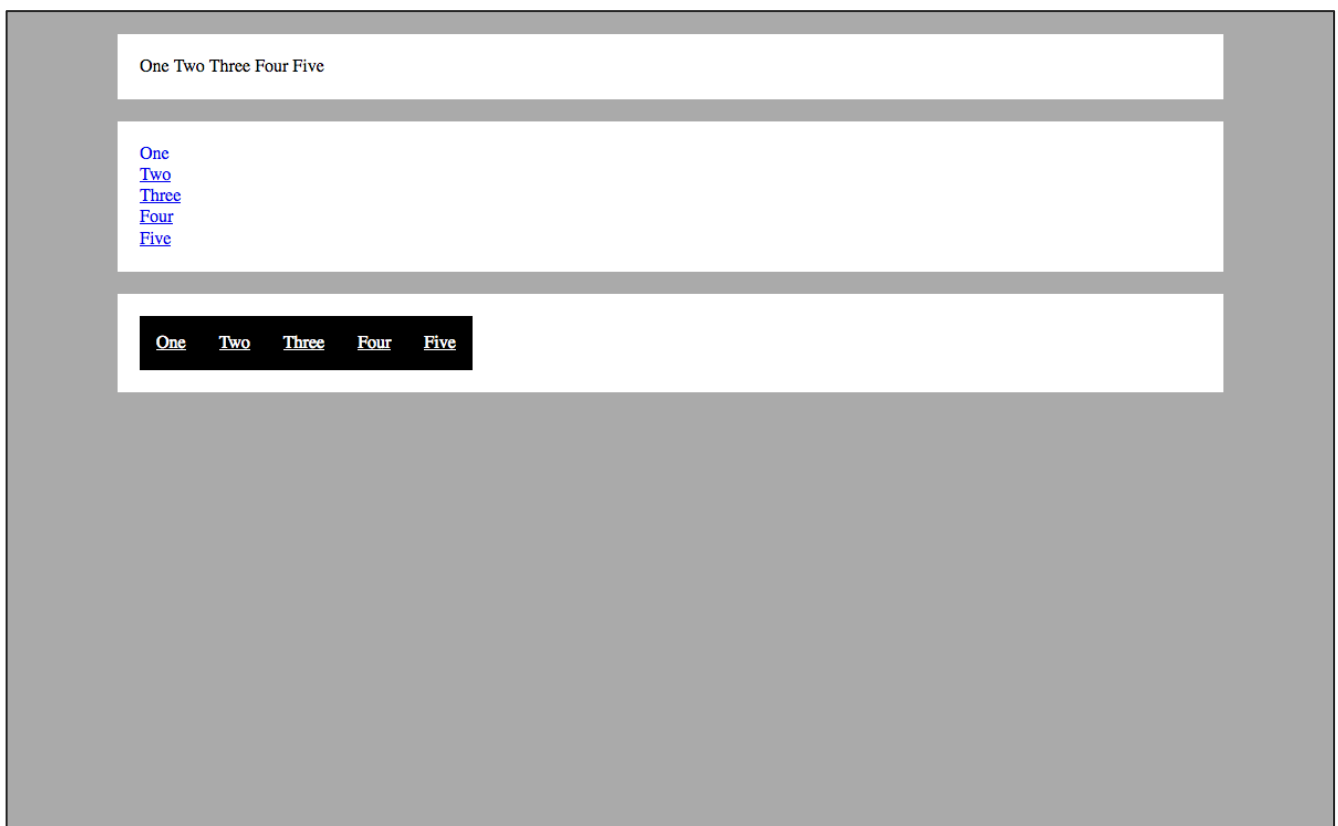
Using CSS create the lay-out in the image below. For this assignment you do not have to add HTML.

TIPS

- 1 Change the display property of the list items in the first division so they are aligned next to each other.
- 2 Change the display property of the anchor tags in the second division so they are aligned under each other.
- 3 Change the display property of the anchor tags in the third division so they look like the picture below.

To do this:

- a. Use a padding 20px for the anchor tags.
- b. Find out how to take out the white space between the anchor tags (check out the lecture).

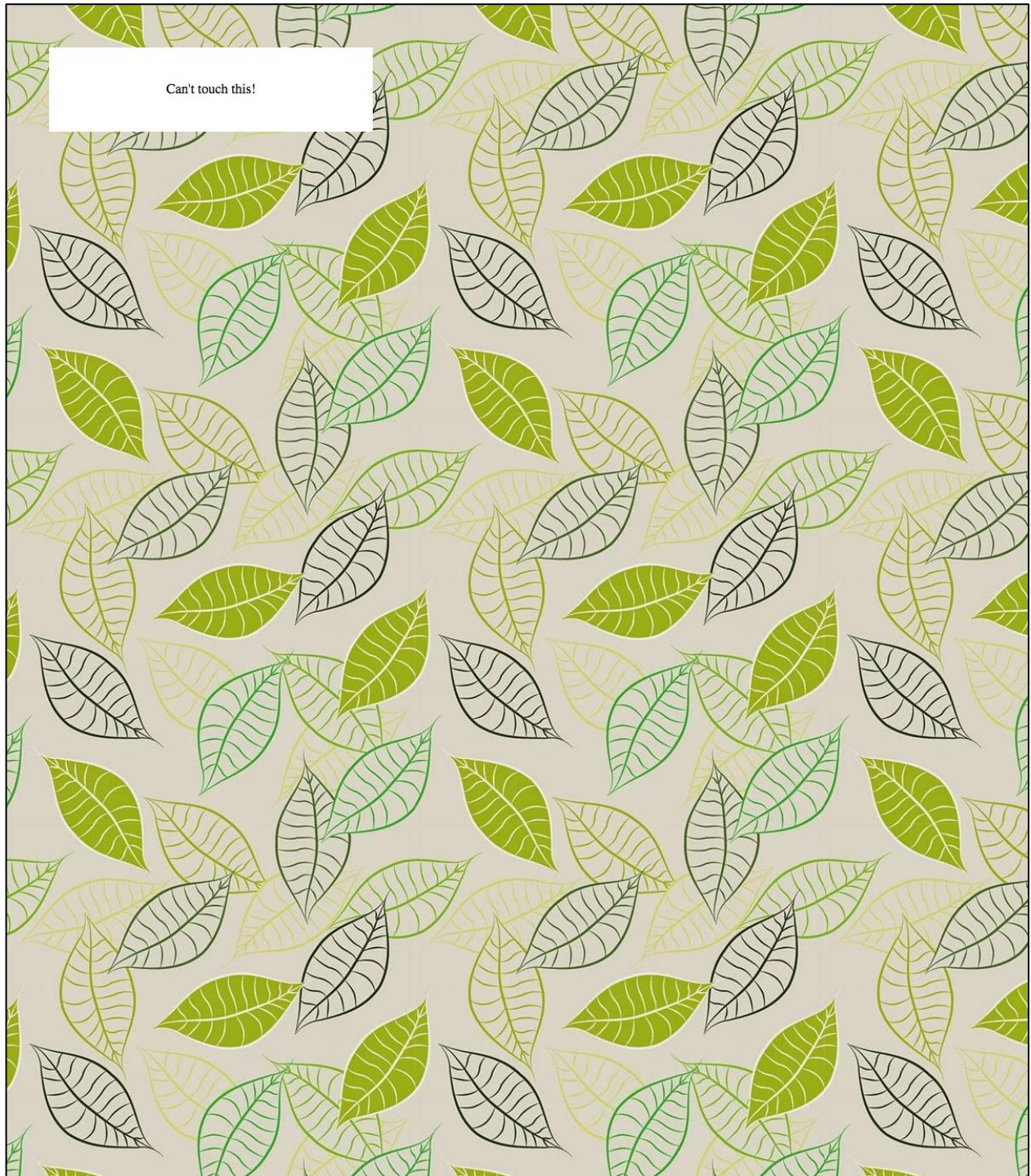


ASSIGNMENT 2 – POSITIONS 1

Using CSS create the lay-out in the image below. For this assignment you do not have to add or change the HTML.

TIPS

- 1 Give the white box a fixed width and height.
- 2 When scrolling down the white box should be fixed in place with respect to the viewport. You can use position fixed to do this.

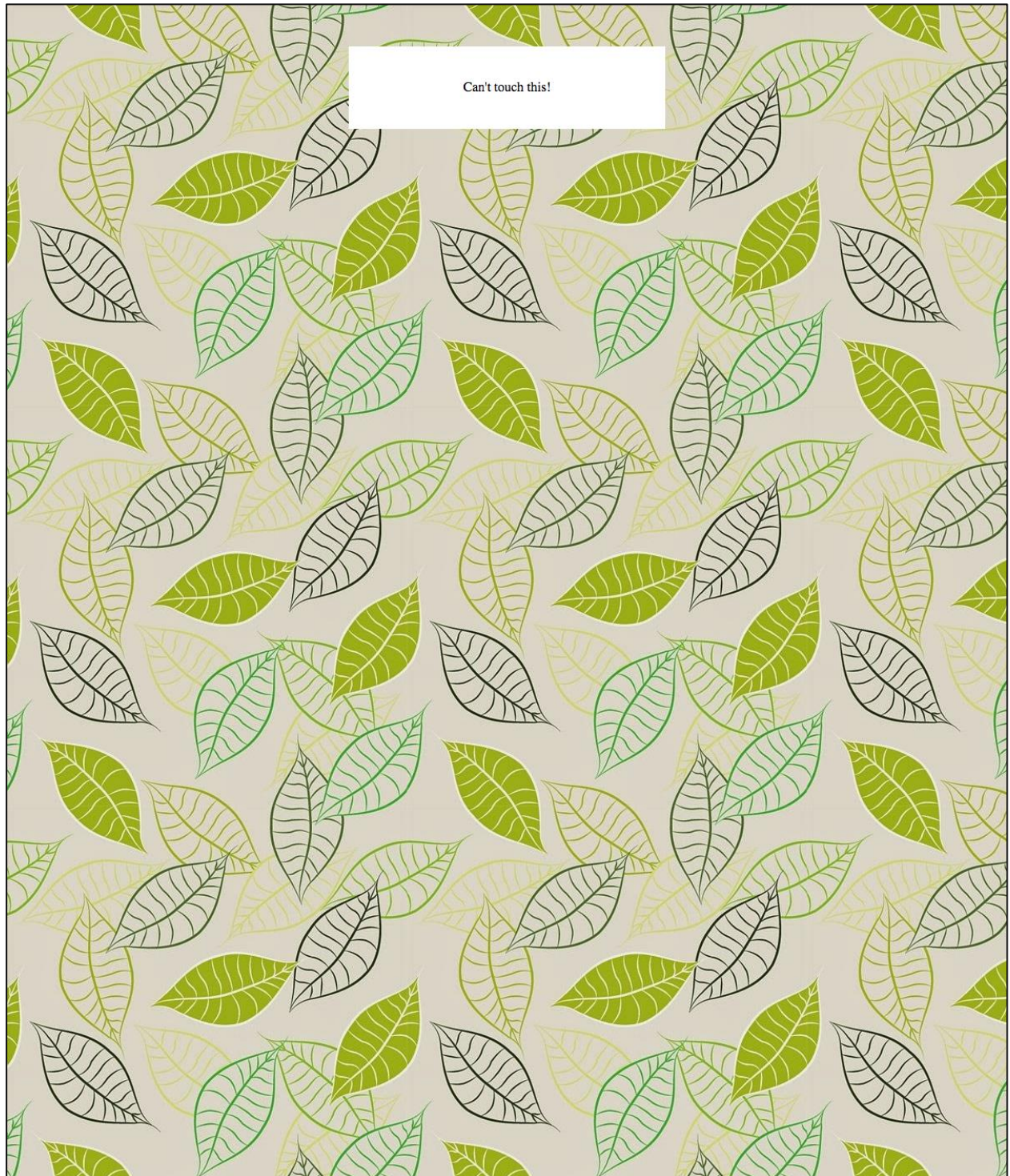


ASSIGNMENT 3 – POSITIONS 2

Using CSS create the lay-out in the image below. For this assignment you do not have to add or change the HTML.

TIPS

- 1 Center the white box using CSS. Give it a fixed width and height.
- 2 When scrolling down the white box should be fixed in place with respect to the viewport. You can use position fixed to do this.



ASSIGNMENT 4 – POSITIONS 3

With CSS create the lay-out depicted below. For this assignment you do not have to add or change the HTML.

TIPS

- 1 Add the picture as a background-image.
- 2 Center the division and use the position absolute property to precisely position the heading overlapping the grey background. The heading needs to stick-out 22 pixels to the bottom and the right.



Black holes are where God divided by zero

ASSIGNMENT 5 – POSITIONS 4

With CSS create the lay-out depicted below. For this assignment you do not have to add or change the HTML.

TIPS

- 1 Most of the styling for the form is in the CSS file. The focus of the assignment is on the width, display and position properties and their respective values. Use these properties to create the same layout as depicted below. The width of the form is 300px;
- 2 Position the 'close' button using position absolute.



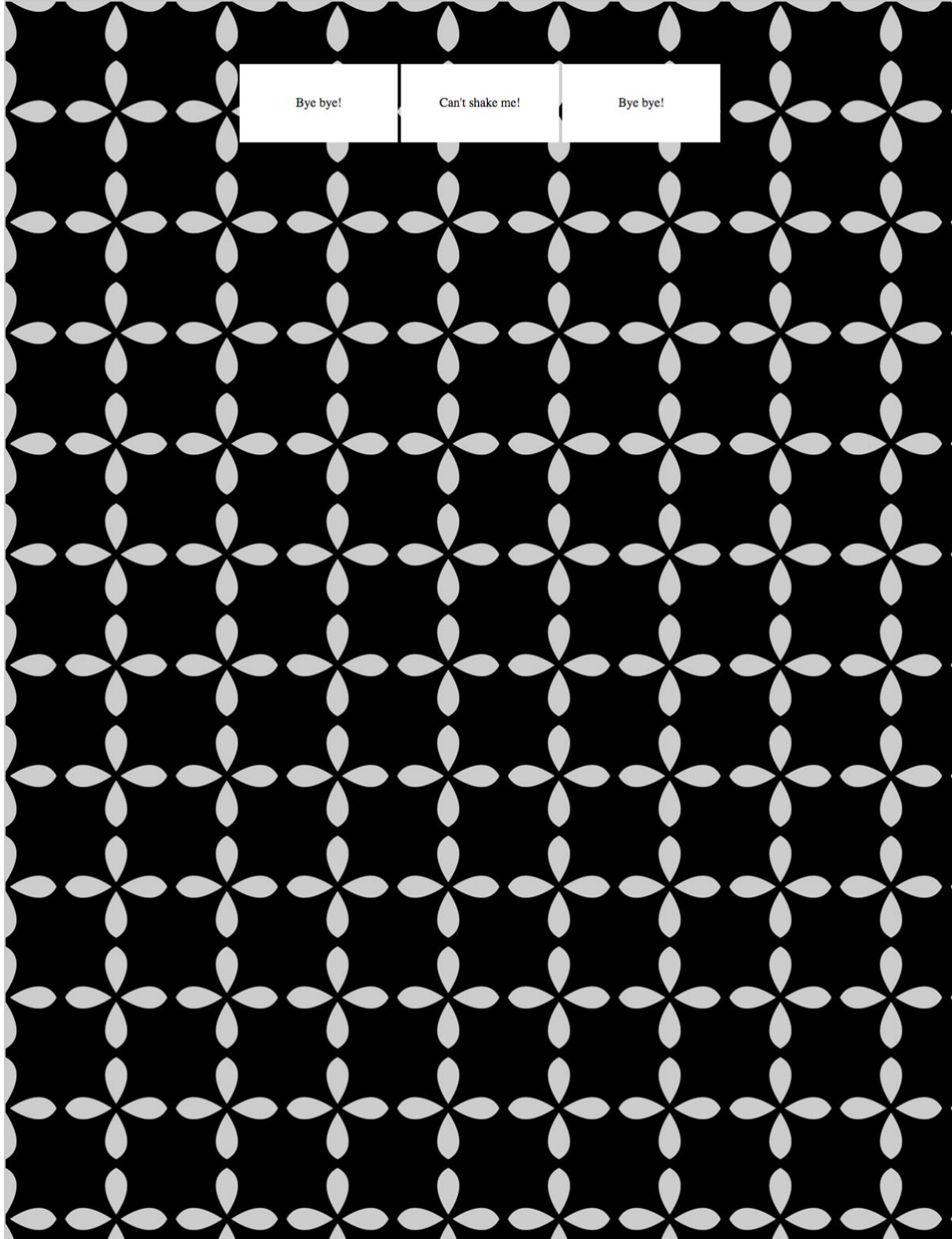
The image shows a dark gray background with a centered white form. The form has a black border and contains three input fields labeled "Your name", "Your email", and "Your message". Below these is a yellow "Send Message" button. A red circular close button with a white "x" is in the top right corner of the form.

ASSIGNMENT 6 – POSITIONS 5

With CSS create the lay-out depicted below. For this assignment you do not have to add or change the HTML.

TIPS

- 1 Center the anchor-tags and remember they are inline elements.
- 2 Use position sticky to glue the middle anchor tag to the top of the screen when scrolling down.



ASSIGNMENT 7 – POSITIONS 6

With CSS create the lay-out depicted below. For this assignment you do not have to add or change the HTML.

TIPS

- 1 Center all the paragraphs by centering the section. The width of the section is 900 pixels and it has a top margin of 50 pixels.
- 2 Use position relative to reposition the 2nd paragraph. Move it 10 pixel up and 60 pixels to the left.

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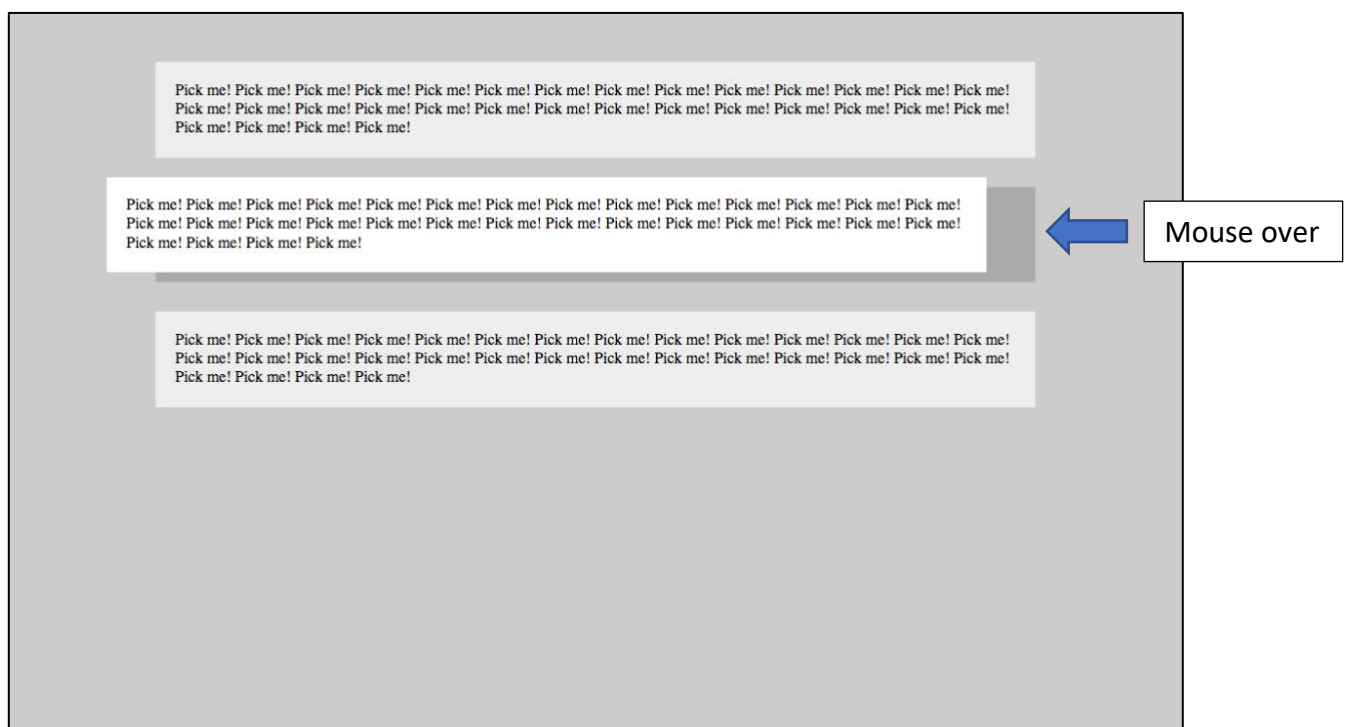
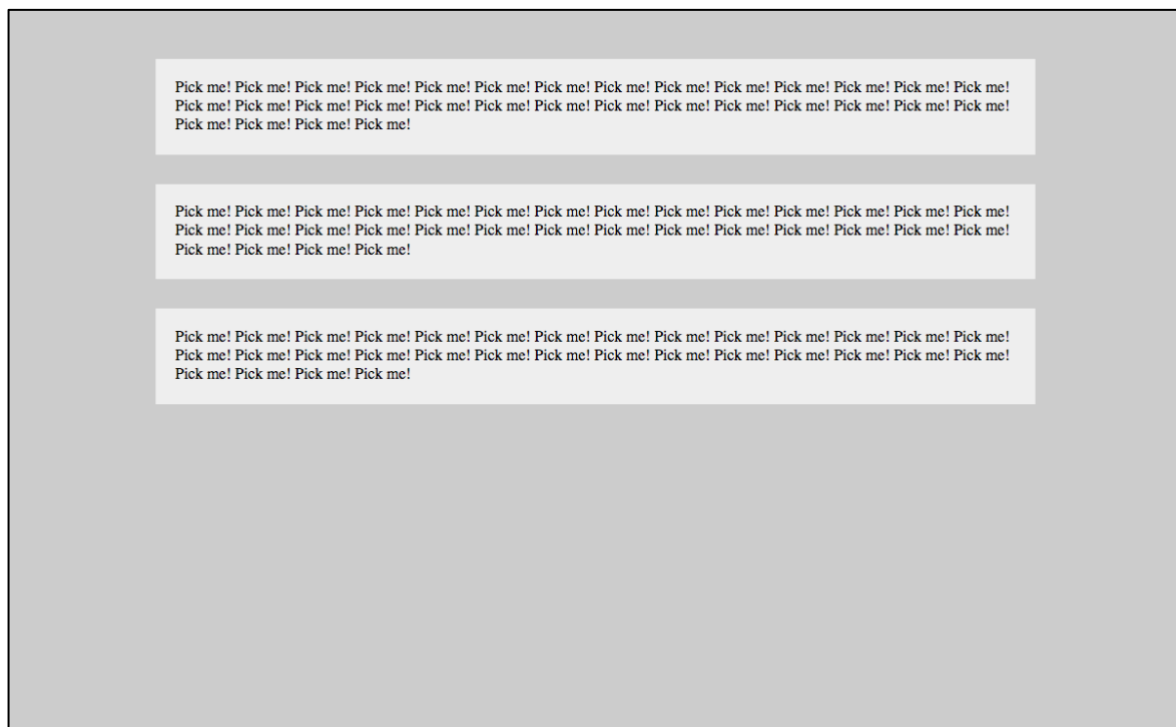
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ASSIGNMENT 8 – POSITIONS 7

With CSS create the lay-out depicted below. For this assignment you do not have to add or change the HTML.

TIPS

- 1 Center all sections by centering the .container section. The width of the section is 900 pixels and it has a top margin of 50 pixels.
- 2 Use a pseudo-selector and position relative to move the paragraphs as soon as you move your mouse over them. Hereby you have to avoid 'position' flickering.
- 3 Use a pseudo-selector to highlight the paragraph and give it a shadow as soon as you move your mouse over them.



ASSIGNMENT 9 – LAY-OUT 1

With HTML and CSS create the lay-out depicted below. Most of the CSS for this assignment is done. You will have to assign the correct HTML elements to the corresponding content using the CSS as a guideline.

TIPS

1. Add the correct HTML elements to the index.html file.
 - Use the html validator (<https://validator.w3.org/>) to check if your HTML syntax is correct.
 - Use a # symbol for the "href" attributes of the anchor-tags.
2. Use the display property to create to menu and book list at the bottom.
3. Use a float for the large image on the right.

Document outline			×
12	Edge	#1	
14	└ logo	#1.1	
17	└ mainNavigation	#1.1.1	
31	└ 2015 : What do you think about machines that think?	#1.1.2	
34	└ Edge Annual Question Series What do you think about machines that think?	#1.1.2.1	
55	└ Previous editions	#1.1.2.2	

Edge

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2015 : WHAT DO YOU THINK ABOUT MACHINES THAT THINK?

EDGE ANNUAL QUESTION SERIES

In recent years, the 1980s-era philosophical discussions about artificial intelligence (AI)—whether computers can “really” think, refer, be conscious, and so on—have led to new conversations about how we should deal with the forms that many argue actually are implemented. These “AIs”, if they achieve “Superintelligence” (Nick Bostrom), could pose “existential risks” that lead to “Our Final Hour” (Martin Rees). And Stephen Hawking recently made international headlines when he noted “The development of full artificial intelligence could spell the end of the human race.”

THE EDGE QUESTION—2015

WHAT DO YOU THINK ABOUT MACHINES THAT THINK?

But wait! Should we also ask what machines that think, or, “AIs”, might be thinking about? Do they want, do they expect civil rights? Do they have feelings? What kind of government (for us) would an AI choose? What kind of society would they want to structure for themselves? Or is “their” society “our” society? Will we, and the AIs, include each other within our respective circles of empathy?

Numerous Edgies have been at the forefront of the science behind the various flavors of AI, either in their research or writings. AI was front and center in conversations between charter members Pamela McCorduck (Machines Who Think) and Isaac Asimov (Machines That Think) at our initial meetings in 1980. And the conversation has continued unabated, as is evident in the recent Edge feature “The Myth of AI”, a conversation with Jaron Lanier, that evoked rich and provocative commentaries.

Is AI becoming increasingly real? Are we now in a new era of the “AIs”? To consider this issue, it's time to grow up. Enough already with the science fiction and the movies, Star Maker, Blade Runner, 2001, Her, The Matrix, “The Borg”. Also, 80 years after Turing's invention of his Universal Machine, it's time to honor Turing, and other AI pioneers, by giving them a well-deserved rest. We know the history. (See George Dyson's 2004 Edge feature “Turing's Cathedral.”) So, once again, this time with rigor, the Edge Question—2015:

WHAT DO YOU THINK ABOUT MACHINES THAT THINK?

John Brockman
Publisher & Editor, Edge

PREVIOUS EDITIONS

This Idea Must Die

What Should We Be Worried About?

This Explains Everything

This Will Make You Smarter

IS THE INTERNET CHANGING THE WAY YOU THINK?

Edited by
JOHN BROCKMAN

Editor of *This Explains Everything*

Today's Leading Thinkers on the Age of Machine Intelligence

“An epicenter of bleeding-edge insight.”
—*The Atlantic*, on *Edge.org*

What to Think About Machines That Think

EDGE.ORG Presents Original Ideas from:
Steven Pinker, Tim O'Reilly, Freeman Dyson, Daniel C. Dennett, Kevin Kelly, Richard Thaler, Helen Fisher, Martin Rees, Esther Dyson, Frank Wilczek, Richard E. Nisbett, Nick Bostrom, and more

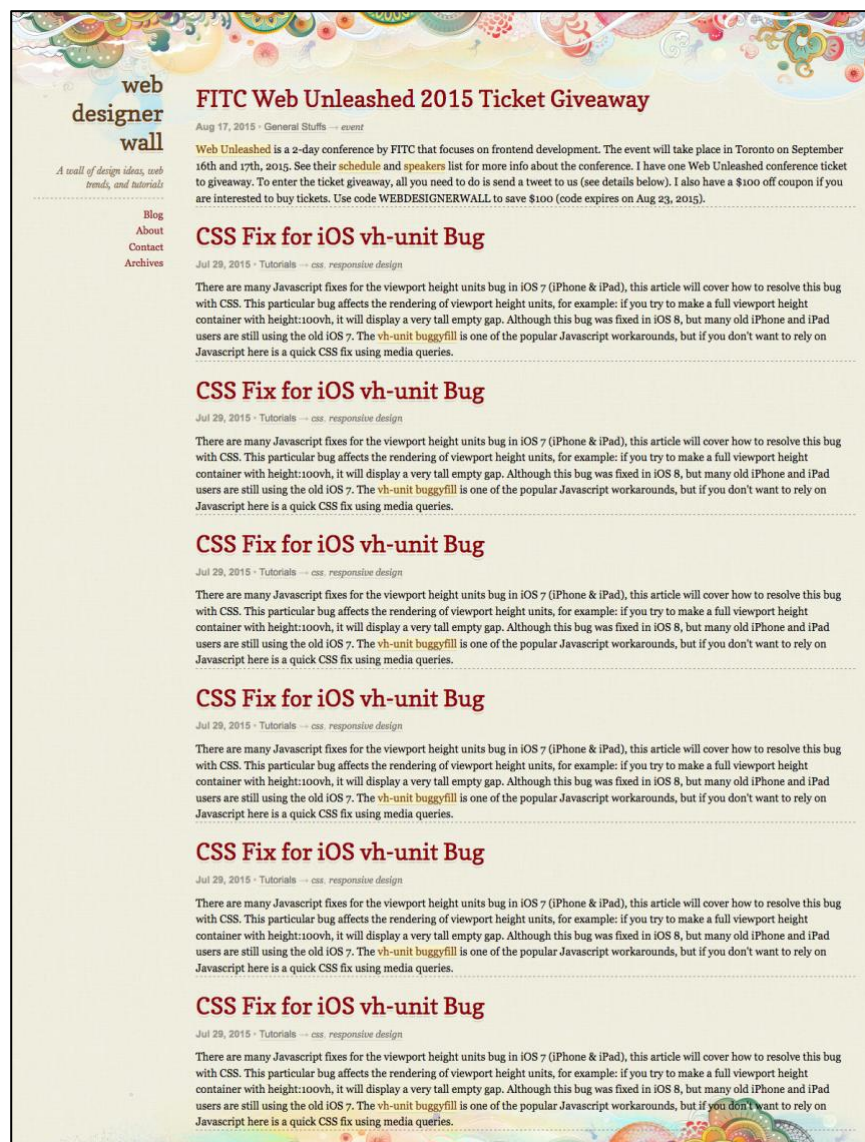
ASSIGNMENT 10 – LAY-OUT 2

With HTML and CSS create the lay-out depicted below. Most of the CSS for this assignment is done. You will have to assign the correct HTML elements to the corresponding content using the CSS as a guideline.

TIPS

1. Add the correct HTML elements to the index.html file.
 - Use the html validator (<https://validator.w3.org/>) to check if your HTML syntax is correct.
 - Use a # symbol for the “href” attributes of the anchor-tags.
2. Use position fixed to glue the menu to the left of the viewport.
3. You can use multiple background-images on the body element to set the top and bottom background images.

Document outline		
12	Menu	#1
14	└ Web Designer Wall	#1.1
18	└ A wall of design ideas, web trends, and tutorials	#1.1.1
20	└ Navigation	#1.1.2
32	└ FITC Web Unleashed 2015 Ticket Giveaway	#1.2
40	└ CSS Fix for iOS vh-unit Bug	#1.3
48	└ CSS Fix for iOS vh-unit Bug	#1.4



ASSIGNMENT 11 – LAY-OUT 3

With HTML and CSS create the lay-out depicted below. Most of the CSS for this assignment is done. You will have to assign the correct HTML elements to the corresponding content using the CSS as a guideline. **IMPORTANT NOTE!** This assignment is very challenging. Don't spend too much time on it. If you spend more than an hour on it. Upload all the finished assignments to blackboard and check the finished files for the solutions.

TIPS

- 1 Add the correct HTML elements to the index.html file.
 - a. Use the html validator (<https://validator.w3.org/>) to check if your HTML syntax is correct.
 - b. Use a # symbol for the "href" attributes of the anchor-tags.
- 2 Use a negative margin to create the text overlay of the image.

Document outline			×
12	TopMenu		#1
14	└ BBCLogo		#1.1
18	└ BBC navigation		#1.1.1
28	└ ThemeMenu		#1.2
31	└ Future		#1.2.1
47	└ In Depth Aircraft The pilot who stole a secret soviet fighter		#1.3

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Sexual Revolutions

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Best of Future

In Depth | Aircraft

04

The pilot who stole a secret soviet fighter

When pilot Viktor Belenko defected 40 years ago, he did so in a mysterious Soviet plane – the MiG-25. BBC Future investigates the far-reaching effects of one of the Cold War's most intriguing events.

By Stephen Dowling

5 September 2016

On 6 September 1976, an aircraft appears out of the clouds near the Japanese city of Hakodate, on the northern island of Hokkaido. It's a twin-engined jet, but not the kind of short-haul airliner Hakodate is used to seeing. This huge, grey hulk sports the red stars of the Soviet Union. No-one in the West has ever seen one before.

The jet lands on Hakodate's concrete-and-asphalt runway. The runway, it turns out, is not long enough. The jet ploughs through hundreds of feet of earth before it finally comes to rest at the far end of the airport.

The pilot climbs out of the plane's cockpit and fires two warning shots from his pistol – motorists on the road next to the airport have been taking pictures of this strange sight. It is some minutes before airport officials, driving from the terminal, reach him. It is then that the 29-year-old pilot, Flight Lieutenant Viktor Ivanovich Belenko of the Soviet Air Defence Forces, announces that he wishes to defect.

It is no normal defection. Belenko has not wandered into an embassy, or jumped ship while visiting a foreign port. The plane that he has flown 400-odd miles, and which now sits stranded at the end of a provincial Japanese runway, is the Mikoyan-Gurevich MiG-25. It is the most secretive aircraft the Soviet Union has ever built.