

Download from ELMS: Folder > Midterm.

In a new folder under your GitHub **projects** folder named **midterm-code**, create your HTML and CSS files using file management best practices.

You will submit your GitHub repository link in ELMS.

In the ELMS folder you will find:

I. SUPPLEMENTAL ARTICLE TEXT

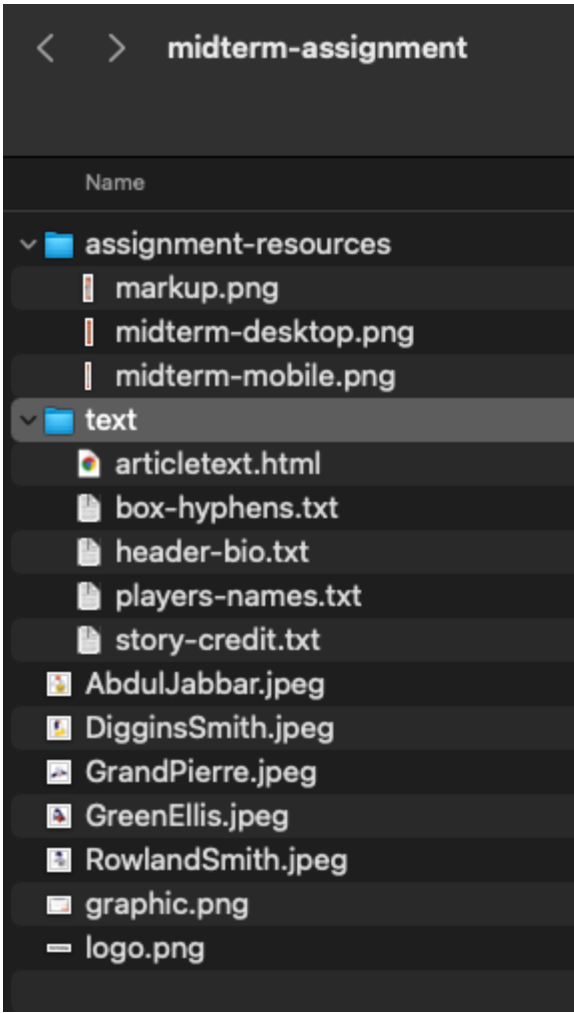
For the .txt files -- header and bio, “behind the hyphens” box, the players/descriptions, and the story credit -- you will need to add HTML when moving to your index.html file. The link tags are already included (don’t worry about adding a URL). You will need to add an attribute for these to open in a new window.

II. ARTICLE TEXT

The article text -- the HTML file -- already includes paragraph tags.

III. IMAGES

The graphic, logo, and player photos.



Google fonts:	Navbar:	Colors:
<a href="#">Anton</a> <a href="#">Nunito sans</a>	Use the first batch of code under navbar brand in Bootstrap, replacing the <a> tag with the image named logo.png. <a href="#">(link)</a>	Orange #fc5f1a Navy #010833 Yellow #ffa500

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12					
		[container]														normal	m(576)	m(768)
NAVBAR																logo.png		
				HEADER bio										H1 = 60px, 120px, 60px B = 500, line height 1, + same as story text	37px, 85px, 37px			
				story										18px	15px, line height 1.75			
		graphic												Graphic = see markup				
				story														
					behind the hyphens list box								H2 List = Story text size		See markup			
		title box												70px, 2.5px letter spacing				
			description						img						L = 500, 1.5px letter, same as story text size, yellow + 30px + 200, 16px, navy	Line 3 = 15px, 1.75 line height		
		title box																
			description						img									
		title box																
			description						img									
		title box																
			description						img									
		title box																
			description						img									
				story														
				credits										HR = 2px white 25% Text w/ title = 14px Title = 600 + text specs				

5%

all body text:  
offset 2, 8 col

# THE RISE OF HYPHENATED LAST NAMES IN PRO SPORTS

3%

By Jan Diehm

Illustrations by Arthur Mount

5%

I'm a big sports fan. My wife likes to joke that we're one of the last millennial households in the country to have a cable subscription. The reason? Sports. Last winter I was watching an NFL game featuring one of the league's most memorably named players: Ha Ha Clinton-Dix. But it wasn't his first name that caught my attention—it was his last.

The list of players whose names arch over the numbers on the back of their jerseys goes on and on: Clinton-Dix, Shai Gilgeous-Alexander, Sean Reid-Foley, Julu Smith-Schuster, Kaleena Mosqueda-Lewis. So I wanted to investigate: Are double-barrelled last names getting more common in professional sports? And what about overall?

Turns out, hyphenated names are hard to study. Although athletes proudly wear their last names on their jerseys, most names are personal. The US Census collects last names, but to preserve the anonymity of individuals, only names appearing 100 or more times are released. So, you get names like Smith and Johnson, but never names like Smith-Johnson.

Looking at just professional sports though, there's a clear trend, especially for the four leagues (MLB, NBA, NFL, and NHL) that have been around since at least the 1950s.

NAVBAR

bootstrap brand  
navbar

HED

line 1, 3 → anton, 60px  
line 2 → 120pxMEDIA (576) →  
line 1, 3 → 37px  
line 2 → 85px

BIO

text →  
500 weight, ital, line height 1[all] links on full page →  
weight 600, black, yellow color underline

BODY TEXT

nunito, 18px

MEDIA (576) →  
15px, line height 1.75

full width

## PLAYERS WITH HYPHENATED LAST NAMES

by decade of entrance into each league

	1950s	1960s	1970s	1980s	1990s	2000s	2010s
MLB	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0.05%	0.15%
NBA	0%	0.23%	0.16%	0%	0.46%	0.77%	2.17%
NFL	0%	0%	0.13%	0.08%	0.22%	0.42%	1.13%
NHL	0%	0%	0%	0%	0.09%	0.15%	0.51%
MLS					0.22%	0.24%	1.38%
WNBA					5.53%	4.55%	5.26%
NWSL							0.55%

GRAPHIC

responsive + secondary  
class: block display,  
margin syntax as noted  
below for [top, right,  
bottom, left]

[margin: 0 auto 0 auto]

Above, the players are grouped by the decade in which they entered each league. The NBA had its first hyphenated name in the 1960s, and the NFL followed in the 1970s with Herb

Above, the players are grouped by the decade in which they entered each league. The NBA had its first hyphenated name in the 1960s, and the NFL followed in the 1970s with Herb Mul-Key, who changed his name because he was teased about it. "It used to be Mulkey, without the hyphen, but I had it changed lately because everybody used to make fun of it. They called me Mercury or Murky or Mushy or Musky, even one of my high school English teachers did that."

The NHL didn't have a player with a hyphenated last name until the 1990s with Jean-Luc Grand-Pierre. The MLB was hyphen-less until Ryan Rowland-Smith's debut in the 2000s.

When the WNBA debuted in the 1990s, it rocked this male-only sports trend, largely because in the US it falls on women to change their last names after marriage. Laurie Scheuble, a Penn State professor who researches marital naming, said hyphens in the WNBA make sense: "These are women who have already established careers and they want to maintain their identity." We can see this with stars like Skylar Diggins-Smith, who first rose to national prominence as Skylar Diggins during the 2010 NCAA women's basketball tournament, and later changed her name after marriage.

## BODY TEXT

offset 3, 6 col

## BEHIND THE HYPHENS

★ Of course, there's more to a hyphen than meets the eye. Players can (among other things):

- inherit double-barrelled names from their parents' already hyphenated names like **Ryan Rowland-Smith**
- combine both of their parents' last names like **BenJarvus Green-Ellis** (39% percent of the players with hyphenated names fall into this category)
- get married and combine names with their spouse like **Skylar Diggins-Smith**
- change their name for religious reasons like **Kareem Abdul-Jabbar**
- and have culturally traditional hyphenated names like **Jean-Luc Grand-Pierre**

full width

MQ (768) →  
left and right 2%  
padding  
[only the text  
elements in \* and  
the like elements  
in blocks below]

## WHITE BOX

header →  
anton  
[use the second  
heading tag]

text →  
same as story  
body  
padding →  
top/bottom - 5%  
margin →  
top/bottom: 2%

## ★ ROWLAND-SMITH

## TITLE BOX

## DESCRIPTION

line 1 →  
weight 500,  
1.5px letter  
spacing,  
18px

line 2 →  
30px, 0  
margin and  
padding

line 3 →  
weight 200,  
16px, navy  
color

text →  
same as  
body text

★ MLB

### ★ RYAN ROWLAND-SMITH

★ inherited already hyphenated name from parents

★ The MLB didn't have a player with a hyphenated last name until 2007, when Rowland-Smith took the mound for the Seattle Mariners, and the league's only had three others since. Rowland-Smith, whose Twitter handle is @hyphen18, inherited his last name from his father, Rob Rowland-Smith, an Australian trainer known as "The Sandhill Warrior." Rowland-Smith's now a baseball analyst with his former team. He was again a part of MLB hyphen history when he called a Rangers' game in May 2018 with both Isiah Kiner-Falefa and Austin Bibens-Dirkx in the lineup—the first time in MLB history that two starters sported hyphens.

MQ (576) line 3 →  
15px, 1.75 line height



left → offset 1, col 6  
right → remainder of space

header →  
70px, 2.5px letter  
spacing

padding →  
top/bottom - 2%  
margin →  
top/bottom - 2%

## GREEN-ELLIS

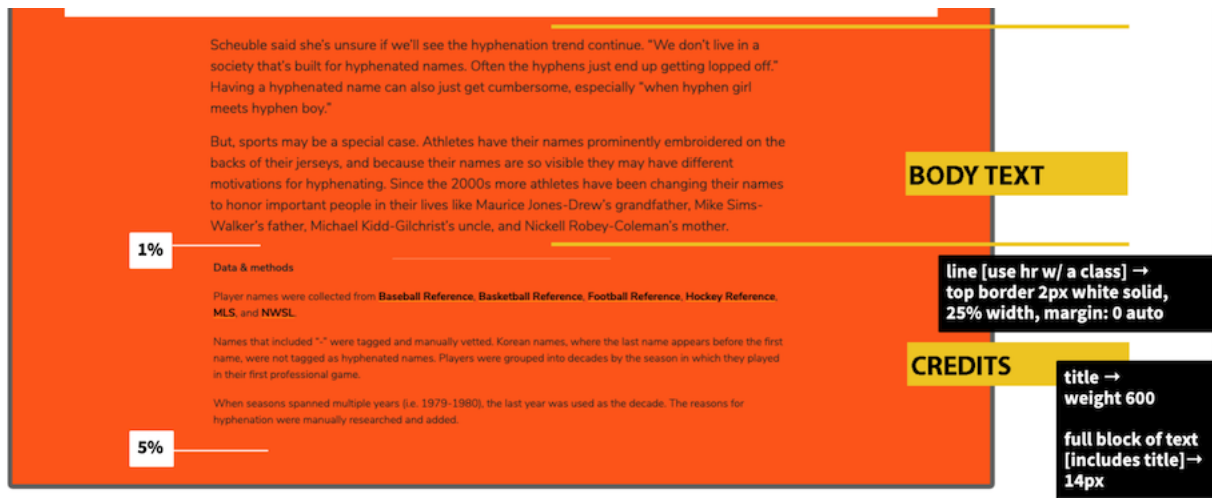
★ NFL

### ★ BENJARVUS GREEN-ELLIS

Combined parents' names

Green-Ellis combined his mother's last name, Green, with his father's





## Among the many other things that will be considered in grade in your page:

- Are your files/folders set up and named properly?
- Did you properly link your external CSS file to the HTML file?
- Did you specify a page title in your HTML code?
- Did you include all relevant boilerplate HTML and Bootstrap files appropriately?
- Did you implement color and fonts following the requirements?
- How well are the images presented? Are they sized appropriately and contain correct tags?
- Is your code responsive, and present well on mobile? Did you use media queries correctly?
- Do your links open in a new browser window or tab?
- Is your HTML and CSS as efficient as it can be? Did you combine property/values where appropriate?
- Is your code error-free and formatted correctly?

## Consulting available resources

To complete this part of the test, you will be able to use any preparatory materials you like – your notes, ELMS resources, previous class assignments, Internet-based reference material, or other material. Bear in mind, this is not a group project. Don't copy code from classmates or ask them for help. This test should only include work done by you.

## Using provided elements

All elements needed to complete this test are provided to you in the ELMS zip file. Use the Bootstrap boilerplate in ELMS. This will include images, graphics, logo, and semi-pre-formatted text.

## Key content and required elements:

### 1. Webpage and stylesheet

Create a blank HTML page and a blank CSS file; store both inside a folder in your GitHub repo called “**midterm-code**.” Make sure to add text for the Title field. Use proper folder and file/file name structure.

### 2. Story text

Insert the text of the story into your HTML file. Most of it is already pre-formatted, and where it is not, it is largely marked up with notes. You will need to code out the lists and links, as well as images. For the links, they do not have to be functional (can link to #), but **must be coded properly to open in a new browser**.

### 3. Fonts

In your stylesheet, use the appropriate text weights and sizes, as well as some line and letter spacing, are notated on the markup sheet. Think smartly about this, and be as efficient with your code as possible.

### 4. Images

Include the images from the ELMS assignment folder. Make sure you use proper tagging for responsive style and alternative tags for SEO/errored displays.