

Lab Exercise 7-4

Basic HTML5 with CSS

1. Click on the Lab Checkpoints tab at the top. Click on **Unit 3 Lab 7-4** to see what you will be creating.
2. Create a new folder called **Lab 7-4** within your **Unit 3** folder.
3. Click on **Lab Resources** on the top toolbar.
 - Click on the Unit 3 tab.
 - Click on the images under Lab 7-4 to open them up and save them to your Lab 7-4 folder. Do not change any of the file names or file types when saving.

Creating the External Style Sheet

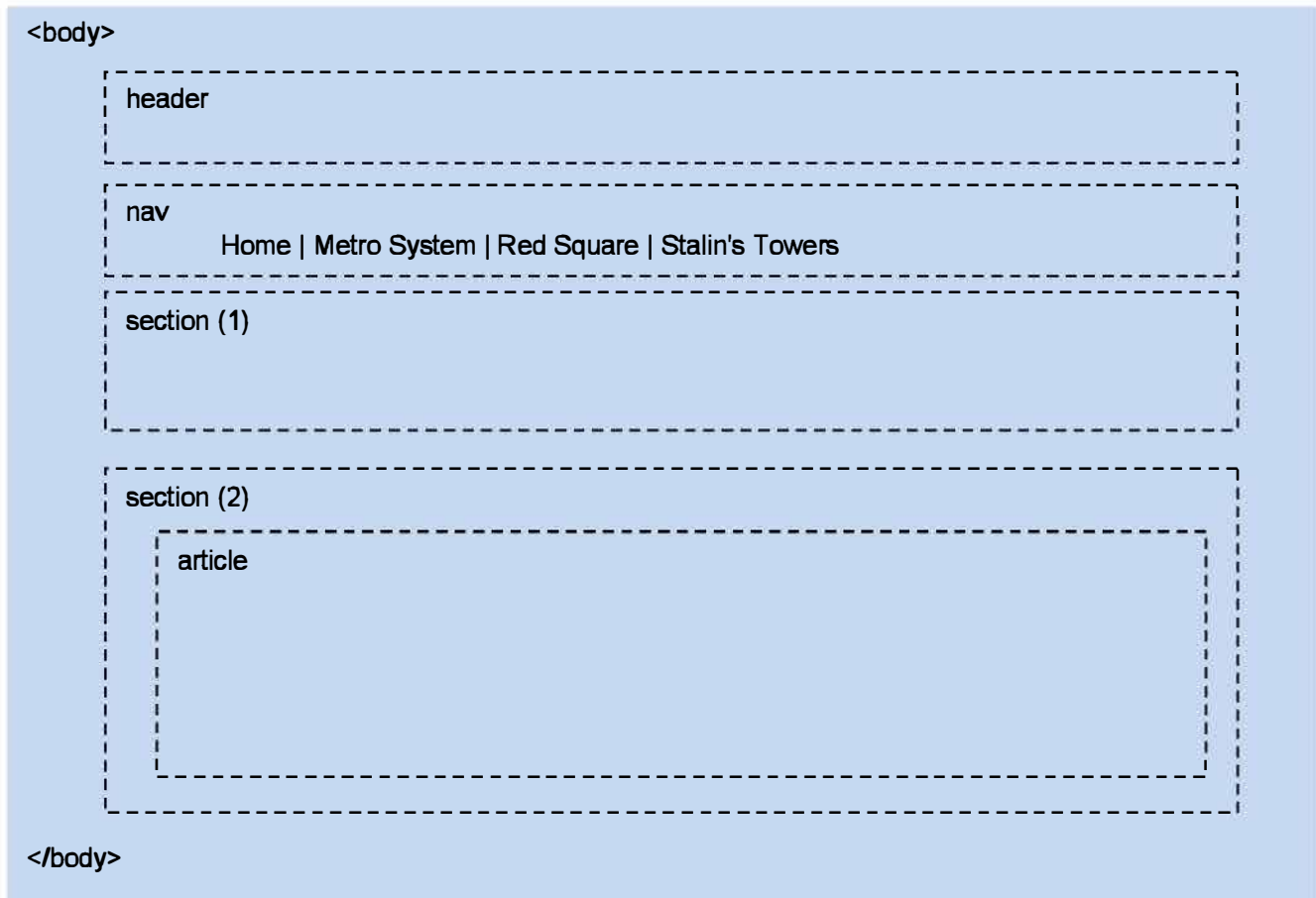
4. Open a new document in your text editor, but do not add ANY html tags to it.
5. An External Style Sheet is just a file with a list of style definitions on it.

a	The color of the text should be #fffff ; the text decoration should be set to none ; the line height should be set to 50px ; and the padding should be set to 3px .
a:hover	The background color should be #fffff and the color of the text should be #94002d .
article	The width should be set to 800px ; the color should be #fffff ; the margin should be set to auto ; the size of the font should be 14pt ; the text should be aligned to the left ; the padding should be set to 10px ; the background color should be #bf3030 ; and the border radius should be 10px .
body	The background color should be #f16d95 ; the font family should be Arial ; and the margin should be set to 0px .
header	The background color should be #e6cdd0 ; the text should be aligned to the center ; and the height should be set to 150px .
img	Set the border radius to 5px and the margin to 3px .
nav	The background color should be #a60000 and the text should be aligned to the center.
section	The text should be aligned to the center .

6. Save the file as **lab7-4style.css** to your **lab 7-4** folder.

Creating the Page Template

7. Open your text editor and setup the basic HTML tags.
8. Add your name as the title of the document.
9. Within the body of the document, create the following container elements to form your page structure.



10. Move to the head region of the document. Directly below the title add the following code to attach the external style sheet **lab7-4style.css**.
11. Within the header element, insert the image **banner7_4.jpg**.
12. Move to the nav element and create the following links from the text you entered.
 - The text "Home" should be linked to **lab7-4.html**
 - The text "Metro System" should be linked to **metro.html**
 - The text "Red Square" should be linked to **redSquare.html**
 - The text "Stalin's Towers" should be linked to **towers.html**
13. Save the completed file 4 times with the following file names:
 - lab7-4.html
 - metro.html
 - redSquare.html
 - towers.html

Creating the Content Pages

14. Open the file **lab7-4.htm** in your text editor.
15. Within the first section element, insert the following three images
 - moscow1.jpg
 - moscow2.jpg
 - moscow3.jpg

16. In the article element, add the following paragraphs.

Moscow has served as the capital city of Russia since the 15th century, although archaeological evidence indicates that the site has been occupied since Neolithic times, the village of Moscow was first mentioned in the Russian chronicles in 1147.

Moscow was burned by the Tatars in 1381 and again in 1572. It was taken by the Poles during the "Time of Troubles". In 1611 the Muscovites, under the leadership of Kuzma Minin and Prince Dmitri Pozharski, attacked the Polish garrison and forced the remaining Polish troops to surrender in 1612. Built largely of wood until the 19th century, Moscow suffered from numerous fires, the most notable of which occurred in the wake of Napoleon's occupation in 1812.

Moscow was rebuilt in the 1830 and In 1918 under the control of the Soviet Union, the Soviet government transferred the capital back to Moscow and fostered spectacular economic growth in the city.

During World War II the German military launched an two pronged offensive against Moscow. Although the spearheads of the German columns were stopped only 20 to 25 miles from the city's center yet Moscow suffered virtually no war damage.

Due to inadequate public funds, Moscow's infrastructure suffered after the 1991 demise of the Soviet Union. Also, an increase in automobile ownership brought traffic congestion and worsened air pollution. The city, however, began to attract foreign investment and became increasingly westernized. In the 1990s its energetic mayor, Yuri Luzhkov, launched many ambitious reconstruction projects and by the end of the decade Moscow was experiencing a real-estate boom.

1. Resave the file and preview it in your browser. The page should resemble the example in the Lab Checkpoints.

2. Open the file **metor.html** in your text editor.
3. Within the first section element, insert the following three images
 - subway1.jpg
 - subway2.jpg
 - subway3.jpg
4. In the article element, add the following paragraphs.

The Moscow Metro

The Moscow metro was constructed in the early 1930's and is famous for its palatial marble stations with mosaics, chandeliers and precious materials. It is without a doubt the most beautiful in the world. Moscow's metro stations are a heritage of the socialist regime, originally intended to be "palaces for the people". The construction of the Moscow Metro was begun in the early 1930s and is world famous for its palatial marble stations with mosaics, chandeliers and precious materials. The first line opened in May 1935 and two more lines were added later.

There is an old story as to how the ring line for the Moscow Metro was conceived. A group of architects came to Joseph Stalin with the Metro blueprints to let him know about the progress and what was being done at that moment. While looking at the drawings, Stalin poured himself some coffee and some coffee dripped onto the side of his cup. When he was asked whether he liked the project so far or not, he put his cup right on the center of the Metro blueprints and left in silence. The bottom of the cup left a brown circle on the drawings. The architects looked at them and realized that it was exactly what they needed. They took it as a sign of Stalin's genius and rushed to the construction site to give orders for building the ring line. This legend, of course, may be attributed to Stalin's cult of personality. However, if you look at the map of the Moscow Metro, the ring line is always printed in brown on the maps.

The Metro has endured and survived more tests than just the constant grind of people everyday. During World War II, the Metro was used as a shelter. It being underground, withstood the war and protected those encased within its walls. Some of the stations are five stories deep, hence showing their security as a bomb shelter. They were also designated as shelters during the Cold War in case Nuclear War broke out between the United States and the Soviet Union.

One mystery often mentioned is the so called "Metro-2". It is thought that particular Moscow metro contains a secret tunnel network. It connects the Kremlin, Ministry of Defense, bunkers, command posts and other strategic objects. These tunnels run for tens of kilometers (and far out of Moscow!). They would allow quick evacuation of Russian leadership should nuclear war break out. They lie much deeper than usual metro system. It seems hard to believe, but here is another fact. "Metro-2" is not the only secret object in Moscow. There is a whole underground city built by the military during the Cold War.

5. The text "The Moscow Metro" at the top of the article should be formatted as a **level 1 heading**.
6. Resave the file and preview it in your browser. The page should resemble the example in the Lab Checkpoints.

7. Open the file **redSquare.html** in your text editor.
8. Within the first section element, insert the following three images
 - basils.jpg
 - museum.jpg
 - gum.jpg
9. In the article element, add the following paragraphs.

Red Square

Moscow's Red Square is a must see for any visitor to the city. Nowhere epitomizes Moscow, Russia's vast and ancient capital, quite like Red Square. Red Square lies in the heart of Moscow and on its four sides stand the Kremlin, the exclusive GUM Department Store, State Historical Museum and St. Basil's Cathedral - centers of government, commerce, history and religion can all be found on each side.

Red Square lies along the Kremlin's north-east wall. It is definitely the most famous vision of the Soviet Union. The Kremlin has been the residence of the President of the Russian Federation and his Administration since 1992. For many years, the Kremlin was closed to only a select few, but in 1955 the museums located within the Kremlin walls became accessible to the public. The Kremlin has been and remains a unique monument of Russian culture and a symbol of Russian statehood.

The State Historical Museum stands at the western end of Red Square. The building is elaborately covered in ornate turrets, pinnacles and decorative saw-tooth cornices. It museum was built between 1875 and 1881 by the architect V. Sherwood. Within the museum are ancient artifacts dating from prehistoric time up until the Russian Revolution.

The GUM Department Store takes up the entire east side of Red Square and offers visitors unique high end shopping. GUM is more of a mall housing many shops and elegant stores. In 1928 under the Soviet Union, the building was nationalized under Stalin and turned into government offices. In 1932 the GUM building was used to display the body of Stalin's wife. Under the Soviet Union, the building was also used to assemble the various banners, photographs and Soviet display the various propaganda materials used during parades on Red square.

St. Basil's Cathedral is one of the most famous and beautiful buildings in the world. It was commissioned by Ivan the Terrible and built in 1561. It is thought that the Tsar had the architect blinded to prevent him from creating anything similar to or to rival the cathedral's beauty.

10. The text "Red Square" at the top of the article should be formatted as a **level 1 heading**.
11. Resave the file and preview it in your browser. The page should resemble the example in the Lab Checkpoints.

12. Open the file **towers.html** in your text editor.
13. Within the first section element, insert the following three images
 - tower1.jpg
 - tower2.jpg
 - tower3.jpg
14. In the article element, add the following paragraphs.

Stalin's Towers

Stalin's Towers are the architectural legacy of one of the most ambitious building programs ever conceived. The towers are often referred to as the Seven Sisters, which is the English name given to the buildings, but not used by Muscovites. The towers were built under the direction of Josef Stalin. They were constructed for the glorification of the Soviet State after WWII, and were intended to rival the USA's skyscrapers that had gone up in the 30s. Each building was designed according to Stalin's specifications in a style that concentrated the eye towards a central tower. Stalin also insisted that all of the Seven Sisters be given a spire, in order to distinguish them from their American counterparts.

- Moscow State University
- Ministry of Foreign Affairs (also known as "Bely Dom", or the White House, on the Old Arbat)
- Ministry of Transport
- Hotel Ukraina
- Hotel Leningradskaya
- Kudrinskaya Square (apartment block)
- Kotelnicheskaya Embankment (apartment block)

15. The text "Stalin's Towers" at the top of the article should be formatted as a **level 1 heading**.
16. Resave the file and preview it in your browser. The page should resemble the example in the Lab Checkpoints.
17. Click on each of the links to make sure they all work properly.