

FIXED LAYOUT DESIGN with MULTIMEDIA ELEMENTS ACTIVITY

---

1. Create a new working folder: **namelastname\_multimedia**
2. Add the **banner**, **thumbnails** and **media** folders to that working folder. Also, add both the *html* and *css* files to the working folder.
3. Open *fixedlayout.html* and *fixedstyle.css* in SublimeText.
4. Move to the *html* document.

- a. Add your complete name inside the comment area, after the phrase *Prepared by*

```
<link href="fixedstyle.css" rel="stylesheet">
<!--Prepared by Yourcompletenamere-->
</head>
```

- b. In the level 4 heading you will add your complete name after to the word *Author*

```
<h4>Author: Yourcompletenamere goes here</h4>
<p class="copy">
```

5. Save the *html* document and try to see the page in your favorite browser. You should see your name as the Author of the page. The comment will not be visible, of course.
6. Move to the *style sheet*.
  - a. Add your favorite banner photo (located in the banner folder of your working folder) as a background image for the header section of the page. You will need to add these

```
height:300px;
border: thin solid;
background-color: #FFCAA9;
background-image: url(banner/???) ;
}
```

Replace ??? with the correct name of your chosen image

declarations to the existing header rule of the style sheet (**only type text in blue**):

- b. Save the *style sheet* and refresh the browser. You will see the tiling effect in the header section (your image will repeat because it is the default behavior).

- c. Return to the *style sheet* and add this declaration to that header rule (**only type text in blue**):

```
header {  
    height: 300px;  
    border: thin solid;  
    background-color: #FFCAA9;  
    background-image: url(banner/???) ;  
    background-repeat: no-repeat;  
}
```

- d. Save the *style sheet* and refresh the browser. The banner image is displayed once but it does not cover the entire header background area.
- e. Return to the *style sheet* and add this declaration in the existing header rule to modify its size using CSS (width and height): (**only type text in blue**):

```
header {  
    height: 300px;  
    border: thin solid;  
    background-color: #FFCAA9;  
    background-image: url(banner/???) ;  
    background-repeat: no-repeat;  
    background-size: 1240px 300px;  
}
```

- f. Save the *style sheet* and refresh the browser. The banner image now covers the entire header area but the heading 1 text needs some styling, it may not be very legible.
7. Return to the end of the *style sheet* to create a class for the h1 element.


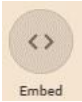
```
h1.textoverimage {  
    color: #ffffff0;  
    text-align: center;  
    margin-top: 5%;  
}
```

8. Save the *style sheet* but do not refresh the browser. You will need to apply the *textoverimage* class to the h1 element first and then you will see the result.

9. Move to the *html* document and add the class *textoverimage* to the `<h1>` element (**only type text in blue**):

```
<h1 class="textoverimage">Using CSS for Multimedia</h1>
```

10. **Save the *html* document and refresh the browser.** The h1 element is more visible now. Adjust margin-top and color if needed.
11. You will add a **YouTube** video inside the `article` division (line below the h2 heading):
- First, go to YouTube and search this topic: **HTML, CSS, JavaScript Explained**
  - You can choose either *Daniel Théon* or *Devslopes* video from the results.
  - Once you click on the chosen video, pause it for a moment.

- Open the Share section  and click on Embed icon .
- Copy the complete `iframe` code given to you ( `<iframe.....> </iframe>` ) f.

Return to the *html* document.

- Paste the Embed Video code between the `h4` element and the first paragraph (**text in blue shows you where**):

```
<h4>Author: Yourcompletename goes here</h4>
```

```
<iframe ...></iframe>
```

```
<p class="copy">
```

```
Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur...
```

Past YouTube code here

*Important: go to the `iframe` code you just pasted and CHANGE THE ORIGINAL DIMENSIONS OF THE VIDEO: `width="400" height="250"`. If you don't change this, the video will take too much space.*

12. Save the *html* file and refresh the browser. The video sits in line with the text. You will make it float with the next step.
13. Move to the end of the *style sheet*. Add a style to the `iframe` element.

```
iframe {      IMPORTANT: Don't use iframe as a selector if you plan to post different YouTube videos on your Web site. In this case, this float: left;
```

works because there is only one.

```
margin: 20px; }
```

14. Save the *style sheet* and refresh the browser. The video should be floating to the left.

15. Return to the *html* document. Add a **video clip** to the **article** section. The video clip is available in the media folder of your working folder.

16. Add the following `<video>` element to the document at the end of the second paragraph *but before the ending* `</p>` tag (**only type the text in blue**) :

```
Maecenas nec odio et ante tincidunt tempus.
```

```
<video width="320" height="240" controls>
```

```
  <source src="media/html5.mp4" type="video/mp4"/>
```

```
</video>
```

```
</p>
```

17. Save the *html* document and refresh the browser. The video clip sits in line with the text. You will make it float to the right with the next step.

18. Move to the end of the *style sheet*. Add a style to the video element:

```
video {
```

```
  float: right; different video clips on your Web site. In this case, this works margin: 20px;
```

```
  because there is only one.
```

```
}
```

IMPORTANT: Don't use video as a selector if you plan to post different video clips on your Web site. In this case, this works

19. Save the *style sheet* and refresh the browser. The video clip should be floating to the right.

20. Return to the *style sheet*. Modify the existing `.copy` rule that applies to every paragraph in the document by adding this code to make text more legible (**only type the text in blue**):

```
.copy {
    margin-left: 20px;
    margin-right: 10px;
    text-align: justify;
    line-height: 1.5em;
}
```

21. Save the *style sheet* and refresh the browser.

22. You will add an **audio element** to the bottom of the `article` element. The audio file is inside the media folder.

23. Move to the *html* document and add this code after the last paragraph of the article division  
(only type the text in blue):

```
vulputate eget, arcu. </p>
    <audio controls>
        <source src="media/html5css3.mp3" type="audio/mp3">
    </audio>
</article>
<aside><h2 class="title">Aside</h2></aside>
```

24. Save the *html* document and refresh the browser. Test the audio file.

25. Move to the end of the *style sheet*. You will now add left margin to the `audio` element :

```
audio {
    margin-left: 200px;
}
```

IMPORTANT: Don't use `audio` as a selector if you plan to post different audio clips on your Web site. In this case, this works

because there is only one.

26. Save the *style sheet* and refresh the browser.

27. Move to the *html* document.

28. Add a link to one of the paragraphs inside the Learn More panel.

Replace the text with the **text shown in blue only**:

```

<nav>
<h2>Learn More</h2>
<p><a href="https://www.w3schools.com/" target="_blank">W3Schools</a></p>
<p><a href="url">article link</a></p>
...

```

29. For now, just add that link. Save the *html* document and refresh the browser. Test the link. It should open in a new browser window.

30. You will add thumbnails and a link to view the larger image in the **Aside** element. First, make sure you copy the thumbnails folder is saved to your working folder.

31. Return to the *html* document. Add the first image right under the **Aside** title, using `<img>`

element (**only type the text in blue**):

```

<aside>
<h2 class="title">Aside</h2>

```

```


</aside>

```

Notice the **class** attribute added to the image element. You will create the class rule next.

Notice the use of the **title** attribute, it is not the same as alt. It will appear as a tooltip showing extra information about the element.

32. Save the *html* file and refresh the browser. **The image does not fit the page.** You will have to create a class style rule to make it a thumbnail.

33. Return to the end of the *style sheet*. Add the following rule for the photo, the */\*comments\*/* are optional (**only type the text in blue**):

```

img.thumbnail {
    border: 1px solid #ddd; /* Gray border */      border-
    radius: 8px; /* Rounded border */
    padding: 5px; /* Some space between image and border */
    width: 200px; /* Smaller size for thumbnail*/
    margin: 10px; /* shorthand for top/bottom and left/right margins*/
}

```


34. Save the *style sheet* and refresh the browser. The image now fits inside the Aside panel.
35. Return to the *html* document. Add the `<a>` link element around the image element to see a larger image when clicked. The **target** attribute will let you open the larger image in a new window. You will also add a blank line after the image with `<br>` (**only type the text in blue**):

```
<aside><h2 class="title">Aside</h2>
<a href="thumbnails/html5tags.jpg" target="_blank">

</a>
<br>
</aside>
```

36. Save the document and refresh the browser. Test the link.
37. Return to the end of the *style sheet*. Add the pseudo-element **:hover** (lighter color

boxshadow effect) for the thumbnails by adding these rules to the style sheet:



```
img[class="thumbnail"]:hover {
    box-shadow: 0 0 4px 2px #ffcda3;
}
```

You don't want to add hover to all the images in the document, Chapter 14 part 2 only the images with class "thumbnail", so you must use a **matching attribute selector**.

38. Save the *style sheet* and refresh the browser. Test the hover effect.
39. Return to the *html* document. Add another thumbnail in the Sidebar division, just under the first one. Type the following code to add the second image and a link around the element (**only type the text in blue**):

```
<br>
<a href="thumbnails/html5history.jpg" target="_blank">

</a>
```



</aside>

40. Save the *html* document and **refresh** the document. Test the link.
41. You will make the header section remain “*sticky*” while scrolling down the page.
42. Return to the *style sheet*. Modify the existing header rule adding these declarations (**only type the text in blue**):

```
header {  
    height: 200px;  
    border: thin solid;  
    background-color: #FFCAA9;  
    background-image: url(banner/???) ;  
    background-repeat: no-repeat;  
    background-size: 1240px 200px;  
    position: sticky;  
    top: 0px;  
}
```

43. Save the *style sheet* and **refresh** the browser. The header is fixed (sticky) to the top while you scroll down the page.
44. Try to make the page/text bigger and then scroll down. **You may notice the video player overlapping the header area.**



Video player controls overlap the banner



45. Return to the *style sheet*. To fix this problem, you may use the **z-index** to change the order of the elements. *An element with greater stack order is always in front of an element with a lower stack order.*

Add this declaration to the existing header rule:

```
header {  
    height: 200px;  
    border: thin solid;  
    background-color: #FFCAA9;  
    background-image: url(banner/???) ;  
    background-repeat: no-repeat;  
    background-size: 1240px 200px;  
    position: sticky;  
    top: 0px;  
    z-index: 1;  
}
```

**z-index** only works on positioned elements (position: absolute, position: relative, position: fixed, or position: sticky)

46. Save again and refresh the browser. The audio player now stays behind the header area while scrolling down. **Your Web page is completed.**

### EXTRA CREDIT 10 points (OPTIONAL)

1. Change the footer text in the html document. Replace the word Footer with the word Copyright, followed by the special character, the year and your name as shown here:  
**Copyright &copy; 2022 Web master: Yourcompletenamehere**
2. Replace Article Title in the html document with a meaningful title for this page.
3. Change the font for the **h1** heading using **Google Font** web site. You may need to change font-size and add other special effects to the text if you want to.
4. Add **four more links** to the Learn More column. Make sure the links are related to the class topics. Change the font size of the link if needed (avoid too much line wrapping) to make it fit one line, if possible. Replace “*article link*” with meaningful text.
5. Change the background colors and/or borders from the wrapper division, aside, article and/or nav sections.