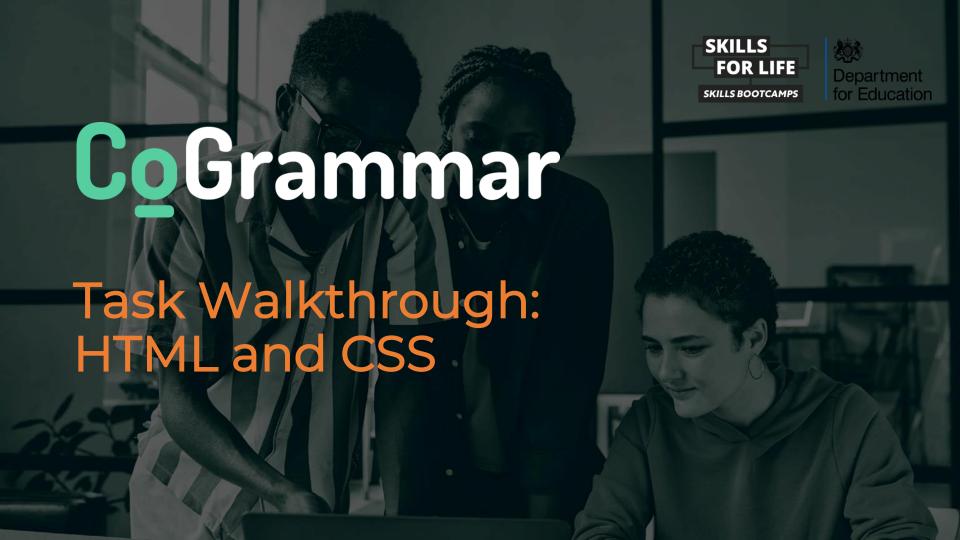
# Welcome to this CoGrammar Task Walkthrough: Task 19 and 20

The session will start shortly...

Questions? Drop them in the chat.







#### Software Engineering Session Housekeeping

- The use of disrespectful language is prohibited in the questions, this is a supportive, learning environment for all - please engage accordingly.
   (Fundamental British Values: Mutual Respect and Tolerance)
- No question is daft or silly ask them!
- There are **Q&A sessions** throughout this session, should you wish to ask any follow-up questions.
- If you have any questions outside of this lecture, or that are not answered during this lecture, please do submit these for upcoming Academic Sessions. You can submit these questions here: <u>Questions</u>

#### Software Engineering Session Housekeeping cont.

- For all non-academic questions, please submit a query: www.hyperiondev.com/support
- Report a safeguarding incident: www.hyperiondev.com/safeguardreporting
- We would love your **feedback** on lectures: <u>Feedback on Lectures</u>

#### **Enhancing Accessibility: Activate Browser Captions**

#### Why Enable Browser Captions?

- Captions provide real-time text for spoken content, ensuring inclusivity.
- Ideal for individuals in noisy or quiet environments or for those with hearing impairments.

#### **How to Activate Captions:**

- YouTube or Video Players:
  - Look for the CC (Closed Captions) icon and click to enable.
- 2. Browser Settings:
  - Google Chrome: Go to Settings > Accessibility > Live Captions and toggle ON.
  - Edge: Enable captions in Settings > Accessibility.

#### Safeguarding & Welfare

We are committed to all our students and staff feeling safe and happy; we want to make sure there is always someone you can turn to if you are worried about anything.

If you are feeling upset or unsafe, are worried about a friend, student or family member, or you feel like something isn't right, speak to our safeguarding team:



Ian Wyles Designated Safeguarding Lead



Simone Botes



Nurhaan Snyman



Rafig Manan

Scan to report a safeguarding concern



or email the Designated Safeguarding Lead: Ian Wyles safeguarding@hyperiondev.com



Ronald Munodawafa





## Learning Outcomes

- Understand the basic structure and purpose of HTML.
- Create simple HTML documents using appropriate tags.
- Use common CSS properties to style elements on your web pages.
- Transfer learnings to complete the HTML and CSS tasks.



Task Walkthrough: HTML



## What is HTML?

- HTML stands for HyperText Markup Language.
- It is a language that we use to create files that tell the browser how to lay out or structure text, images, tables, "content" etc. on a web page.



## HTML Document Layout

- A DOCTYPE which indicates which version of HTML to load.
- A head which contains metadata about the page.
- A body which contains the actual content.
- Both the head and body are nested inside the html element.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
⊟<html>
     <head>
     </head>
     <body>
     </body>
L</html>
```



## HTML Tags vs Attributes

- Tags are the fundamental building blocks of HTML and are used to define the structure and content of a webpage.
- Attributes provide additional information about the objects created by HTML elements and modify their behaviour or appearance such as size, colour, alignment, links, and more.



## Separation of Concerns (SoC)

- HTML plays a crucial role in separating content from presentation in web development.
- This concept, known as "separation of concerns," is essential for creating maintainable, scalable, and accessible web content.
- Content Layer: HTML serves as the foundation or "content layer" of webpages, housing the actual content of the website, including text, images, videos, links, and other media.





#### Follow these steps:

- Create an HTML file called index.html.
- Set out the basic document template.
- Make the title "My Childhood".
- Make two headings (h1), with the content being "Hobbies" and "Toys".
- Each of these headings should have two subheadings of type h2 (with a total of four). List two hobbies you had as a child and two of your favourite toys.
- Within these subheadings, create two paragraphs per h2 heading. In each of these paragraphs, mention a memory that you have about that particular hobby or toy. You don't need to make this too long – a sentence is fine (unless you're feeling very creative!).
- Be sure to use italics and bold text on your page you can choose where.
- Before submitting your code, check it with the HTML validator <u>here</u>.





#### Follow these steps:

- Create an HTML file called tables.html in this folder.
- Set out the basic document template, giving it a title and headings as you see fit.
- Create a table with three columns, with column names in bold. These names should be: "Topic", "Name of the website", and "URL".
- Populate this table with the details of three resources that you have found on the web that provide useful advice for coding in HTML. Feel free to use resources referred to in earlier tasks.
- Before submitting your code, check it with the HTML validator <u>here</u>.





#### Follow these steps:

- Open the index.html file that you created.
- If you have not yet done so, make sure that your web page contains appropriate headings and paragraphs.
- Add at least three relevant pictures (either from your PC or online) to your web page.
- Add a "back to top" link at the bottom of your web page that will return the user to the top of the web page when clicked.
- Before submitting your code, check it with the HTML validator <u>here</u>.



Task Walkthrough: CSS



### What is CSS?

- Cascading Style Sheets (CSS) is a language which is used to change the presentation and look of a particular document which has been written in a markup language, such as HTML.
- HTML elements are described using attributes and properties.
   You can style a web page by changing the properties of the elements that make up that webpage.
- For example: font-family (Arial, Times New Roman, etc.), font-style (normal, italics, etc.) and font-size.



## : Using Inline Styling

 An example of using the style attribute to change the font of an element is shown below:

```
   Look at this stylish paragraph!
```

Look at this stylish paragraph!



## Using Internal CSS

- You can define a CSS rule in the head part of your HTML template -> This is called internal CSS.
- The CSS rule below will format all paragraphs to the colour red with font-family Arial. If the browser can't find Arial, then it will look for Helvetica. Paragraph backgrounds will be blue.



## : Using External CSS

- If your website consists of many HTML files, you likely want to be able to apply the same style rules to all the web pages. To accomplish this, use external CSS instead of internal CSS.
- To link an external CSS file to a specific HTML file, include the below in the <head> section of the HTML file.

<link rel="stylesheet" href="style.css">



## **Using Bootstrap**

- Bootstrap is an open-source CSS framework.
- It contains predefined templates we can use for styling our web pages.
- We link Bootstrap with our html pages similarly to how we link our own style sheets.

<link rel="stylesheet" href="https://cdn.jsdelivr.net/npm/bootstrap@5.3.3/dist/css/bootstrap.min.css">

 Now that we have access to the style rules we can apply them to our pages like we do with external styling.





Your task is to enhance the appearance of your webpage by using CSS to style and position the elements on your index.html web page that you created in the HTML Overview task.

Follow the guidelines below to ensure that your page meets the expected standards. You must style at least 50% of the following elements to meet the task requirements:

- Apply a different font family (e.g., Arial, Verdana, or Times New Roman) to the text on your page.
- Modify the color of your main headings (<h1>) and subheadings (<h2>). Adjust the font size of the headings to create a visual hierarchy.
- Change the text color of the paragraphs (). Ensure the color contrasts well with the background for readability.
- Set a background color for the entire webpage or for specific sections, such as the body or the headings.
- Adjust the alignment of your text (e.g., center, left, or right alignment) to improve the overall layout.



- Style specific words or sentences within your paragraphs using bold (<b>) or italics (<em>) to emphasise important content.
- Add or adjust the margin and padding around elements like headings and paragraphs to create space and prevent clutter.
- Change the color of your links (<a>) and add an underline or remove it to make them stand out or blend in with the text.

#### **Evaluation Criteria:**

Your webpage will be evaluated based on the following criteria:

- Visual Appeal: How well have you used color, font, and spacing to create an attractive page?
- Readability: Is the text easy to read? Have you chosen appropriate colors and text alignment?
- **CSS Application**: Have you correctly applied the required CSS styles to at least 50% of the suggested elements?

Feel free to use style libraries like **Bootstrap** or **Bootstrap Studio**, if you like. This will involve doing a bit of research. A great place to start is **this video tutorial**.



## Questions and Answers





Thank you for attending





