

CSC435: Web Programming

Lecture 7: CSS/HTML review, Exercises

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Activity Outline

- Review of HTML
- Review of CSS Box model, positioning
- Exercise 1: Journal layout. Require turn in on blackboard.
- Reading about page layout:
[http://www.webstepbook.com/samples/ch04-
layout.pdf](http://www.webstepbook.com/samples/ch04-layout.pdf)

HTML = Contents

Headings

Paragraphs

Lists

Links

Logs

Informative foreground images

Tables

Not Content

Columns and position

Alignment

Colors/Fonts

List bullets

Decorations

Background images

...and more

Content = tags

Headings = <h1>.....<h6>

Paragraphs = <p>

Lists =

Links = <a>

Logos =

...and more

Writing HTML5 markup simply means deciding:

- What is the semantic relationship between contents?
 - <nav>, <section>, <figure>
 - E.g. <section> defines a section of a document such as chapters, headers. It is a semantic element.
- What is a hierarchical relationship between contents?
 - Choose heading contact tags and nest them.
 - What kind of content? Choose flow and phrase tags> <h>, <p>, <blockquote>, , and so on

Experience Design and the Computer

ad AMERICAN UNIVERSITY DESIGN

"Design is not the narrow application of formal skills, it is a way of thinking"

~ Chris Pullman

DETAILS DEADLINES ATTENDANCE BEHAVIOR

objectives

84% of smartphone users use their smart phone to browse the web.

grading

- Applied Projects: 40%
- Online / Turn-In-Class Assignments: 20%
- Web Topics Presentation: 10%
- Participation (Both online and in class): 10%
- Attendance: as described on the right, attendance can also greatly affect the final grade.

All Applied Projects are weighted **heavily** by the intermediate steps of the process. Always come to class with projects looking better than they looked last time. A project is never finished and can always be improved.

required books & materials

- Reliable, redundant methods of getting class files to and from class.
- A supply of CD-Rs, a flash drive or other type of portable storage device).
- Basic personal domain name and web hosting services.
- Access to necessary programs and internet outside of class.
- A rotatable FTP client.
- Krug, Steve. *Don't Make Me Think: A Common Sense Approach to Web Usability*, 2000. [Buy](#)
- Wyke-Smith, Charles. *Stylin' with CSS: A Designer's Guide* (2nd Edition), 2007. [Buy](#)
- Zeldman, Jeffrey. *Designing with Web Standards* (2nd Edition), 2005. [Buy](#)

If you haven't bought this yet, hold off until you hear otherwise from me.

Course Description

Concentration on the skills necessary to become a web designer. This includes techniques from the initial research and planning of the website, design, implementation, and troubleshooting.

Preparation for Class

Students are to be prepared at **the start** of each class with assigned work and samples. This includes the presentation of sketches and comps for projects, in required form, for class critiques or assignment delivery. Students who are not prepared and do not participate in class critiques or individual discussions with faculty when scheduled to do so should not expect private critiques with faculty at a later date or at the end of class.

Students are responsible for knowledge and practice of tools, materials, and methods previously covered in class. Students who miss lectures and class discussion due to absences must obtain notes and assignments for subsequent classes prior to the next class or before.

Deadlines

This course is structured so that all work can be completed during a normal academic session. The instructor will not issue an incomplete grade without a serious, documented excuse. Completion of all required projects is mandatory to pass the course. Late submission of assignments will result in a deduction of value for any intermediate deadline missed (comps, research, etc.). Students not completing a project by the final deadline must turn it in by the beginning of the next class at which time it will automatically receive one letter grade lower. The grade will continue to drop at a rate of one full letter grade per class meeting. Students are also expected to back up all work frequently and save work in multiple places; **deleted, corrupted or missing files are not acceptable reasons for late or absent work.** Be sure to plan for redundancy.

Too Much Clutter

One of the top 10 Reasons why a person leaves a website.

Attendance

Attendance is required during the scheduled class periods. Punctual arrival, effective use of the full class period, and participation in assigned work is required. For this course, **only one absence for the session is acceptable**. Any unexcused absence will result in a grade deduction of 10%. Unjustified or undocumented absences will lower the final grade for the course at a rate of two degrees per absence (i.e. from A to B+ and so on).

The allotted absence is to accommodate routine illness, weddings, car trouble, etc. Doctor appointments, advisor conferences, trips to supply stores and labs, employment, etc. should not be scheduled to conflict with class. Students should obtain verification of problems from a physician, and should do so at least three weeks in advance until the end of the semester. Such cases may require a grade deferral or withdrawal if the student cannot complete the work in a comprehensive and timely manner.

Excessive tardiness, early departures, excessive break time, and lack of participation in assigned class activities will count as equivalent to an absence (2 infractions = 1 absence). Tardiness that exceeds 1/2 hour will be counted as an absence. Not being prepared for class with materials counts as an absence.

Classroom Behavior

No cell phones are allowed in class. You may turn off the phone or set it to vibrate but there will be no answering the phone while we are in class. There shall be no stepping into the hell to answer your phone.

Food and especially drinks are not allowed anywhere near the computers or in the computer lab at any time. Any drinks should be in containers with lids or left at the head of the classroom or on the floor.

Computer usage is to be restricted to course-related material. Misuse of computers, including but not limited to gaming, is prohibited and will affect on your grade. Do not sit on email chat during class, especially not when we are working as a group and very especially when I am walking around to help people. If you feel there is an extenuating circumstance that contradicts the classroom behavior guidelines, please discuss with me.

Instructor: ross.coyer + email: rofcoyer@gmail.com + office hours by appointment (seriously, just ask)

Slide credit: Yana Sakellion

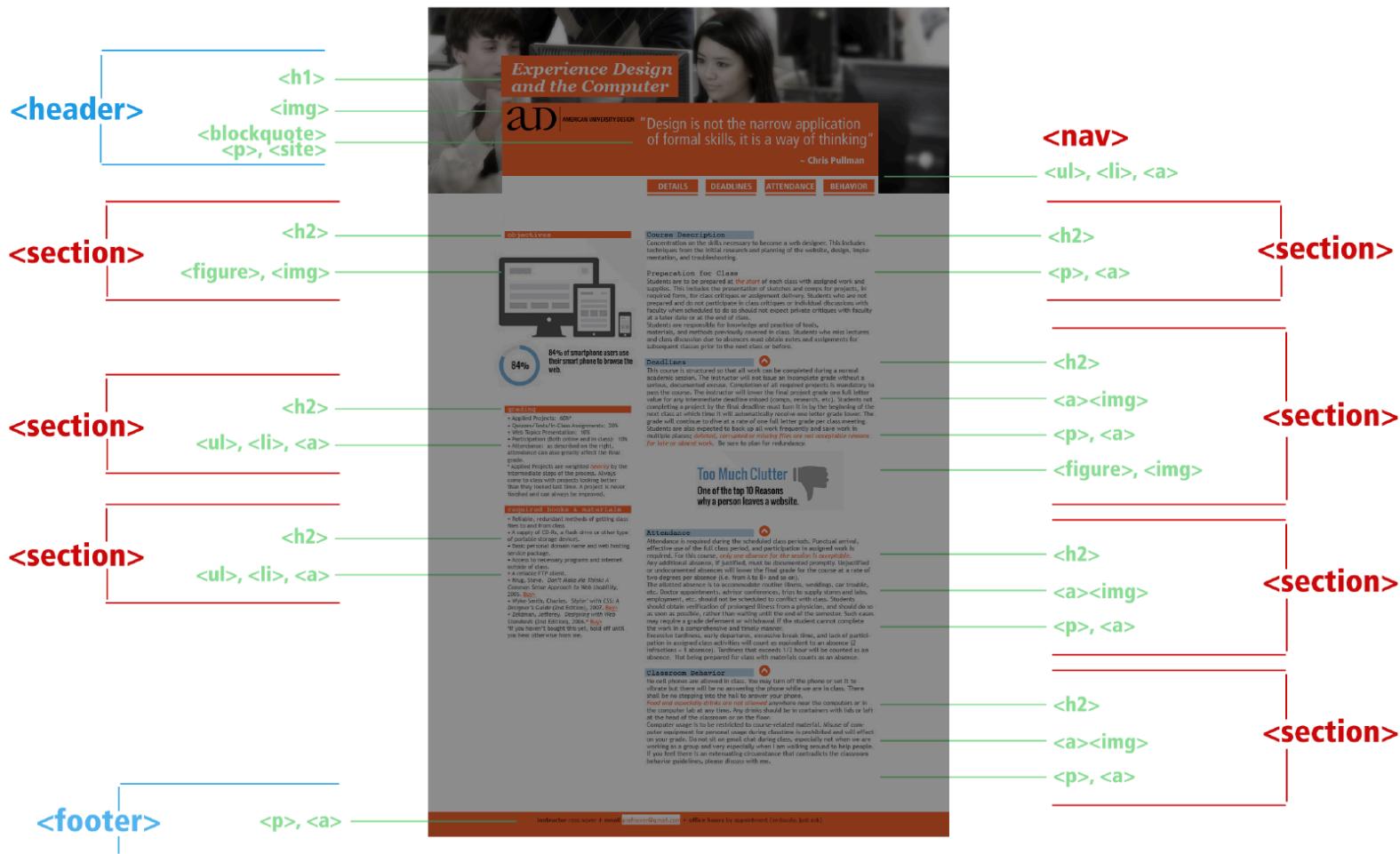
Document

The diagram illustrates the structure of a web document with various sections and components:

- Header:** Contains the **main heading**, **logo**, and **quote with author**.
- Section:** Contains the **section heading** and **figure**.
- Section:** Contains the **section heading** and **list with links**.
- Section:** Contains the **section heading** and **list with links**.
- Section:** Contains the **section heading** and **list with links**.
- Section:** Contains the **list of links**.
- Section:** Contains the **section heading**, **paragraph and links**.
- Section:** Contains the **section heading**, **back to top link**, **paragraph and links**, and **figure**.
- Section:** Contains the **section heading**, **back to top link**, **paragraph and links**.
- Section:** Contains the **section heading**, **back to top link**, **paragraph and links**.
- Section:** Contains the **section heading**, **back to top link**, **paragraph and links**.
- Footer:** Contains the **paragraph and links**.

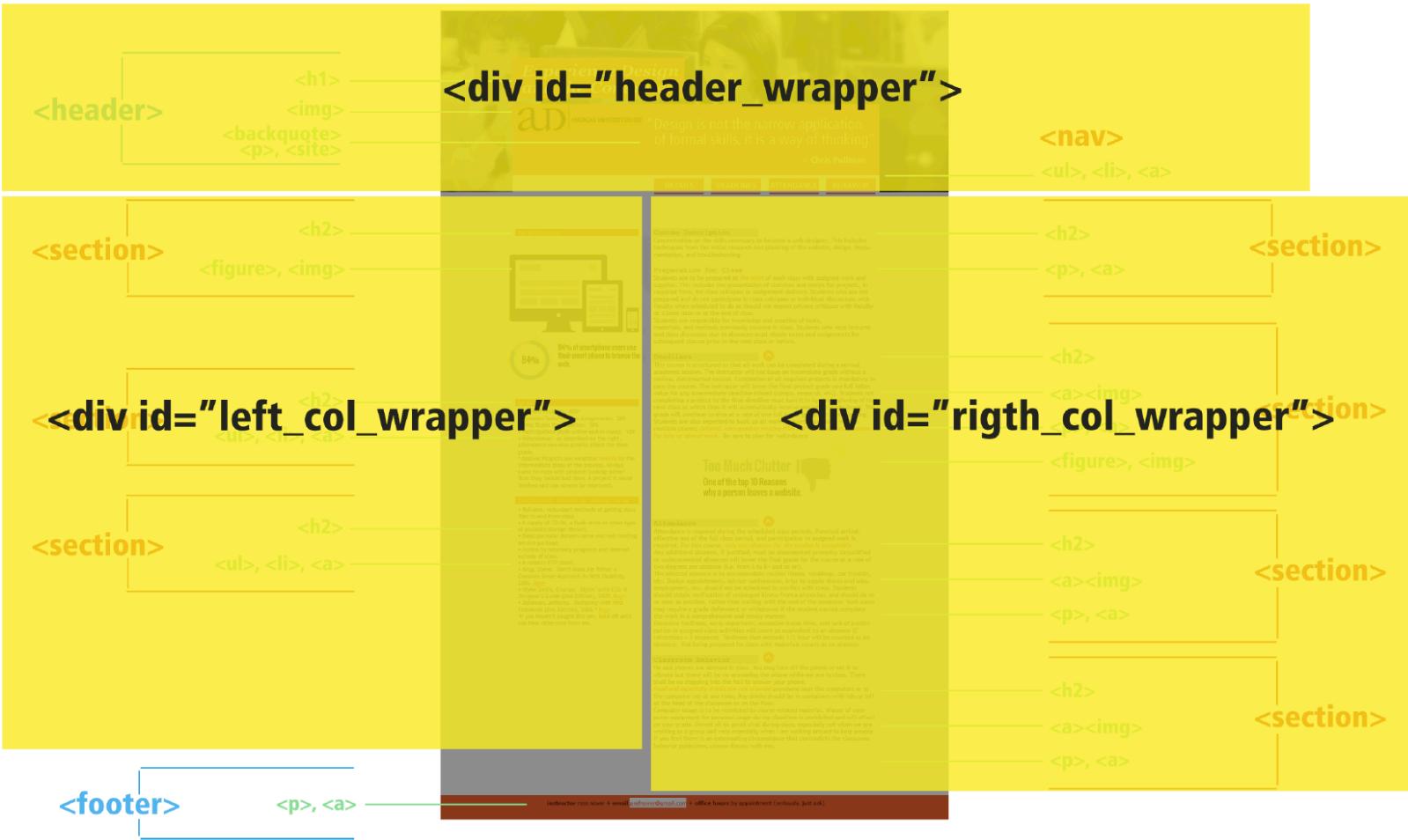
Slide credit: Yana Sakellion

<body>



Slide credit: Yana Sakellion

<body>



Slide credit: Yana Sakellion



**The
Coffee
Shop**



free css templates

Archives

[February 2007 \(22\)](#)

[January 2007 \(31\)](#)

[December 2006 \(31\)](#)

[November 2006 \(30\)](#)

[October 2006 \(31\)](#)

Categories

[Donec Dictum Metus](#)

[Etiam Rhoncus Volutpat](#)

[Integer Gravida Nibh](#)

[Maecenas Luctus Lectus](#)

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[Donec Dictum Metus](#)

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[Integer Gravida Nibh](#)

[Maecenas Luctus Lectus](#)

[Mauris Vulpitate Dolor Nibh](#)

[Nulla Luctus Eleifend](#)

[Posuere Augue Sit Nisl](#)

Welcome to The Coffee Shop!

Posted on Jan 22, 2016 by Admin

Filed under Uncategorized | Edit | 28 Comments

A Few Examples of Common Tags

This is an example of a paragraph followed by a blockquote. In posuere eleifend odio. Quisque semper augue mattis wisi. Maecenas ligula. Pellentesque viverra vulputate enim. Aliquam erat volutpat lorem ipsum dolor.

“

Pellentesque tristique ante ut risus. Quisque dictum. Integer nisl risus, sagittis convallis, rutrum id, elementum congue, nibh. Suspendisse dictum porta lectus. Donec placerat odio

HEADING LEVEL THREE

An unordered list example:

- List item number one
- List item number two
- List item number three

An ordered list example:

1. List item number one
2. List item number two
3. List item number three

Posted on February 22, 2007 by Admin

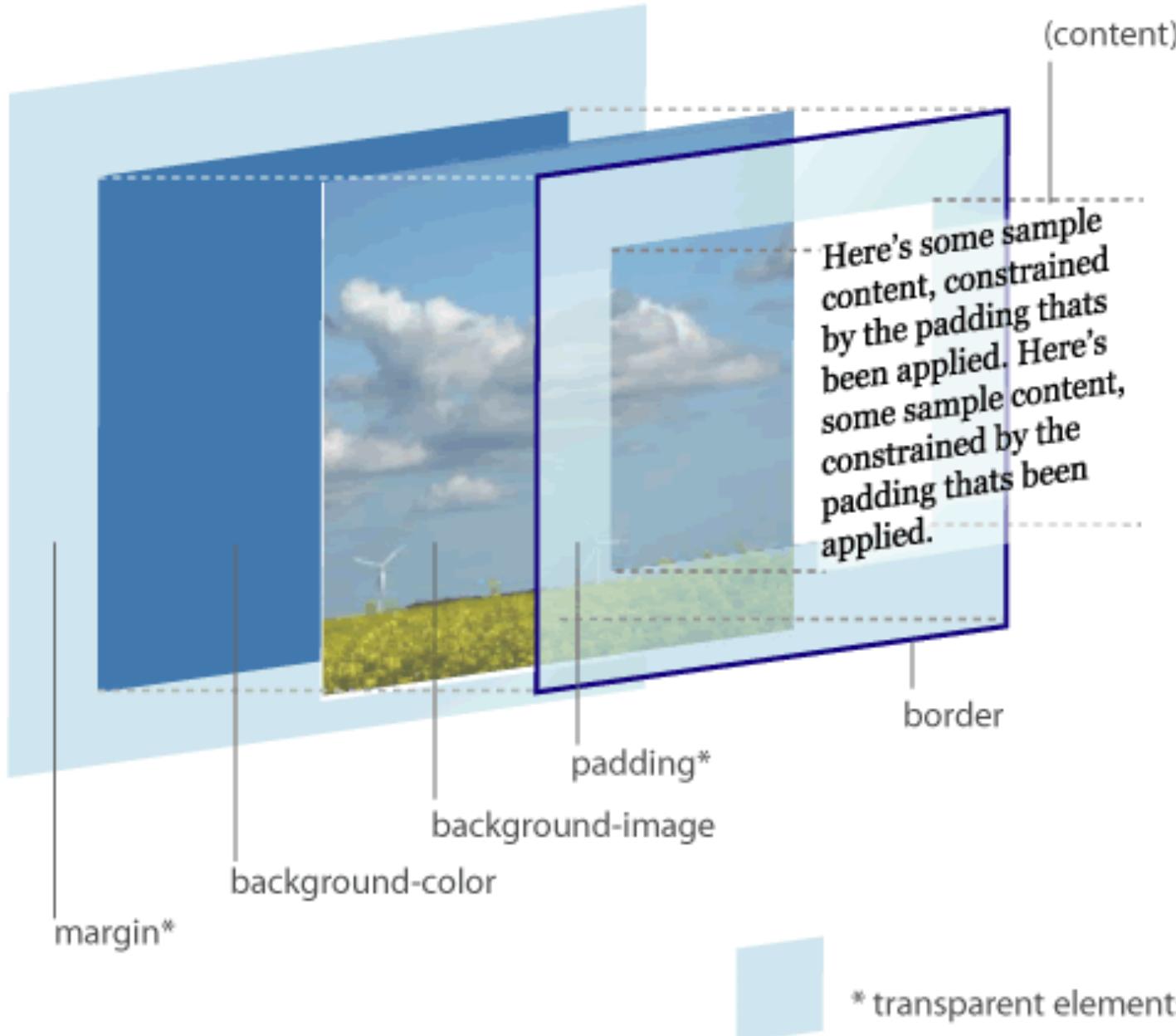
Filed under Uncategorized | Edit | 28 Comments

Write down semantic relationship of the page.

Then write down the corresponding elements tags.

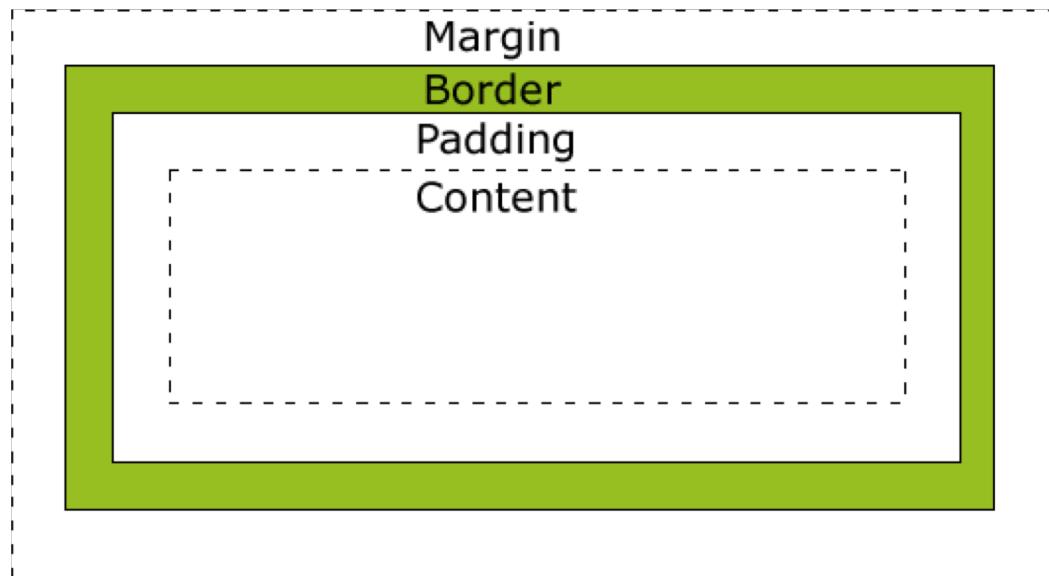
Finally, have a plan to how to divide the page into divs

THE CSS BOX MODEL HIERARCHY



Use Margins to space block element

TOTAL WIDTH IN PX = CONTENT WIDTH + PADDING + BORDER + MARGINS



CSS positioning

Static (default)

Fixed

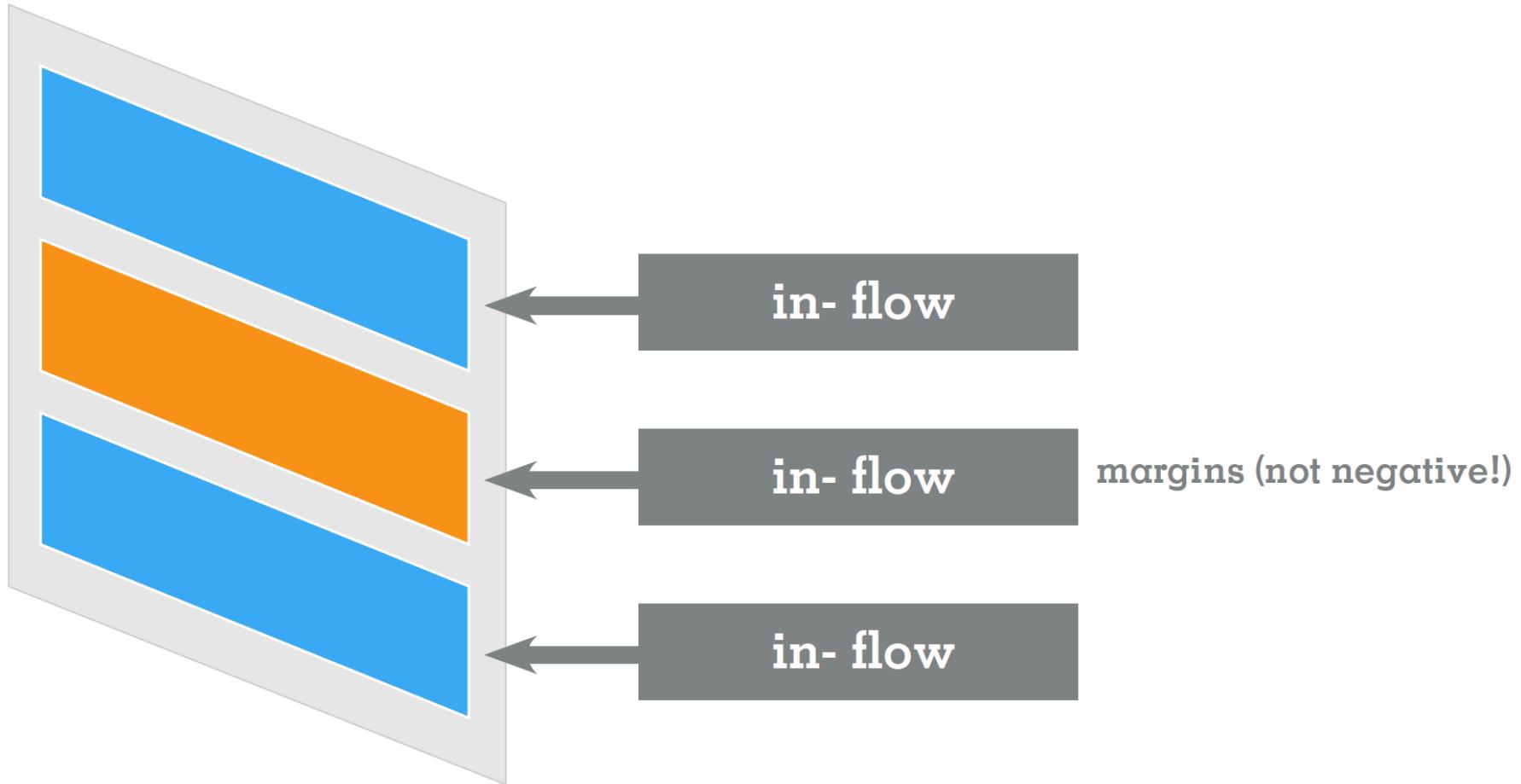
Absolute

Relative

CSS positioning

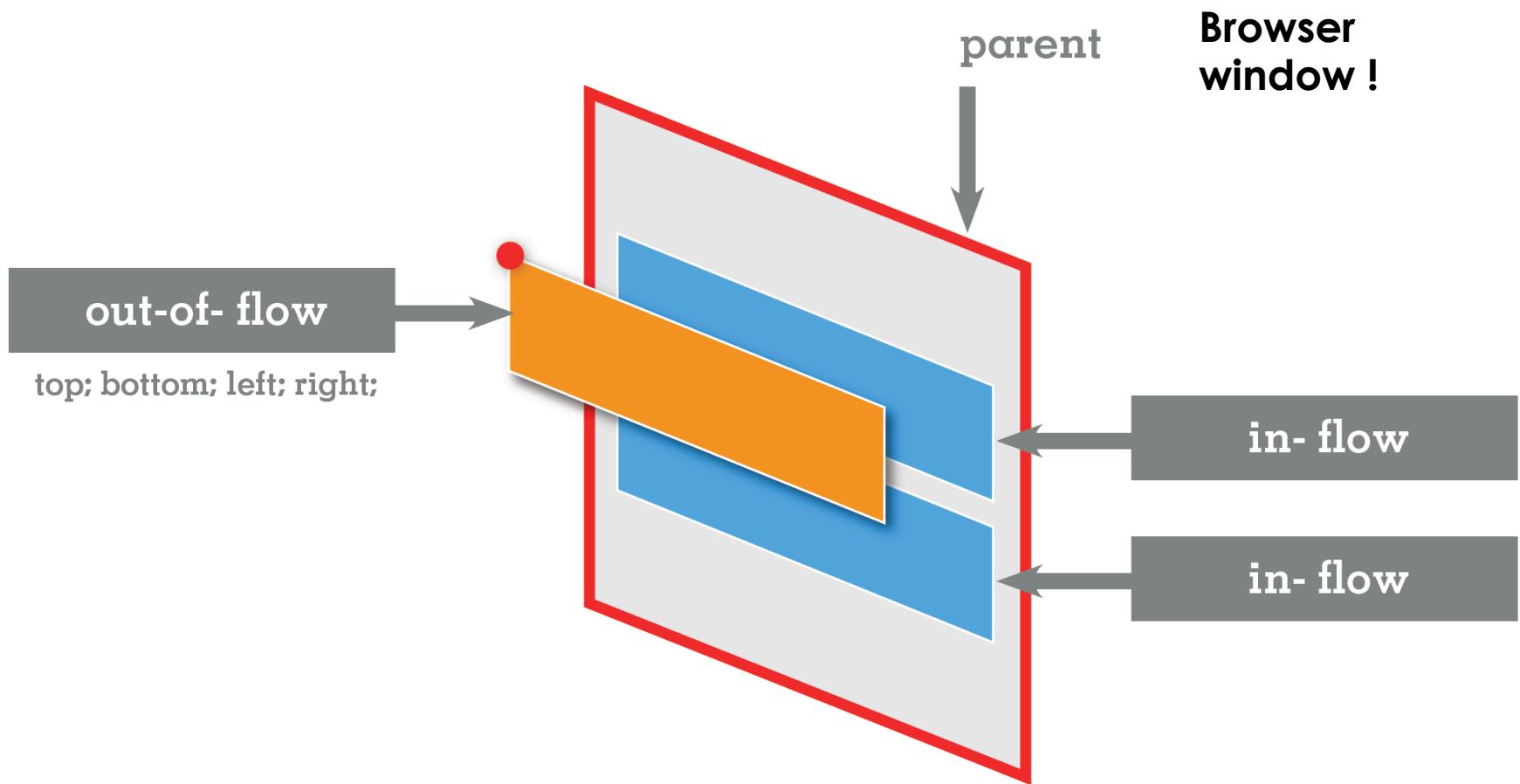
Property	Meaning	Values
position	location of element on page	static : default position relative : offset from its normal static position absolute : at a particular offset within its containing element fixed : at a fixed location within the browser window
top, bottom, left, right	offsets of element's edges	a size in px , pt , em , or %

1. Static (default)



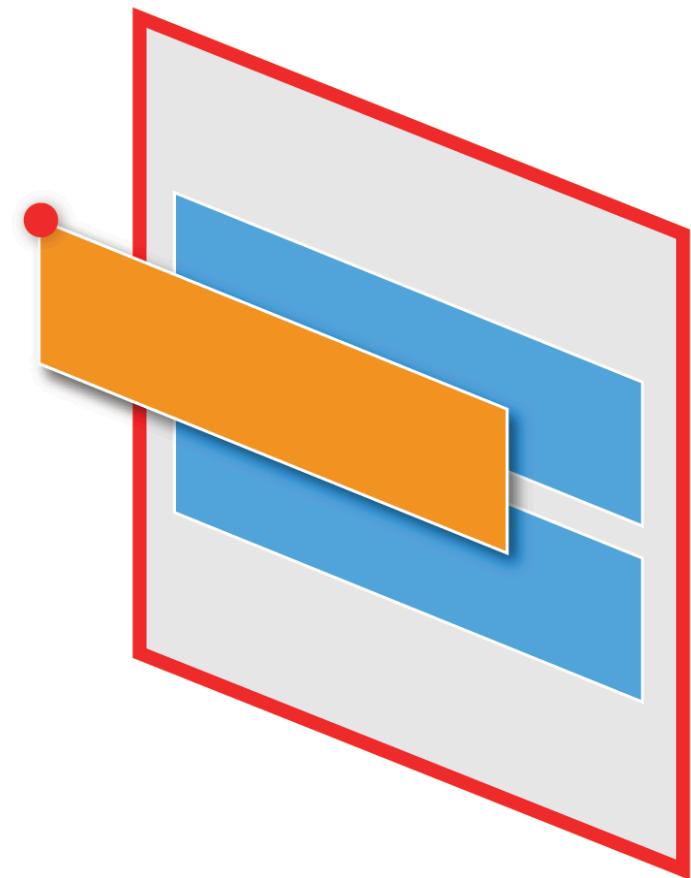
Slide credit: Yana Sakellion

2. Fixed position



Slide credit: Yana Sakellion

2. Fixed position do not scroll

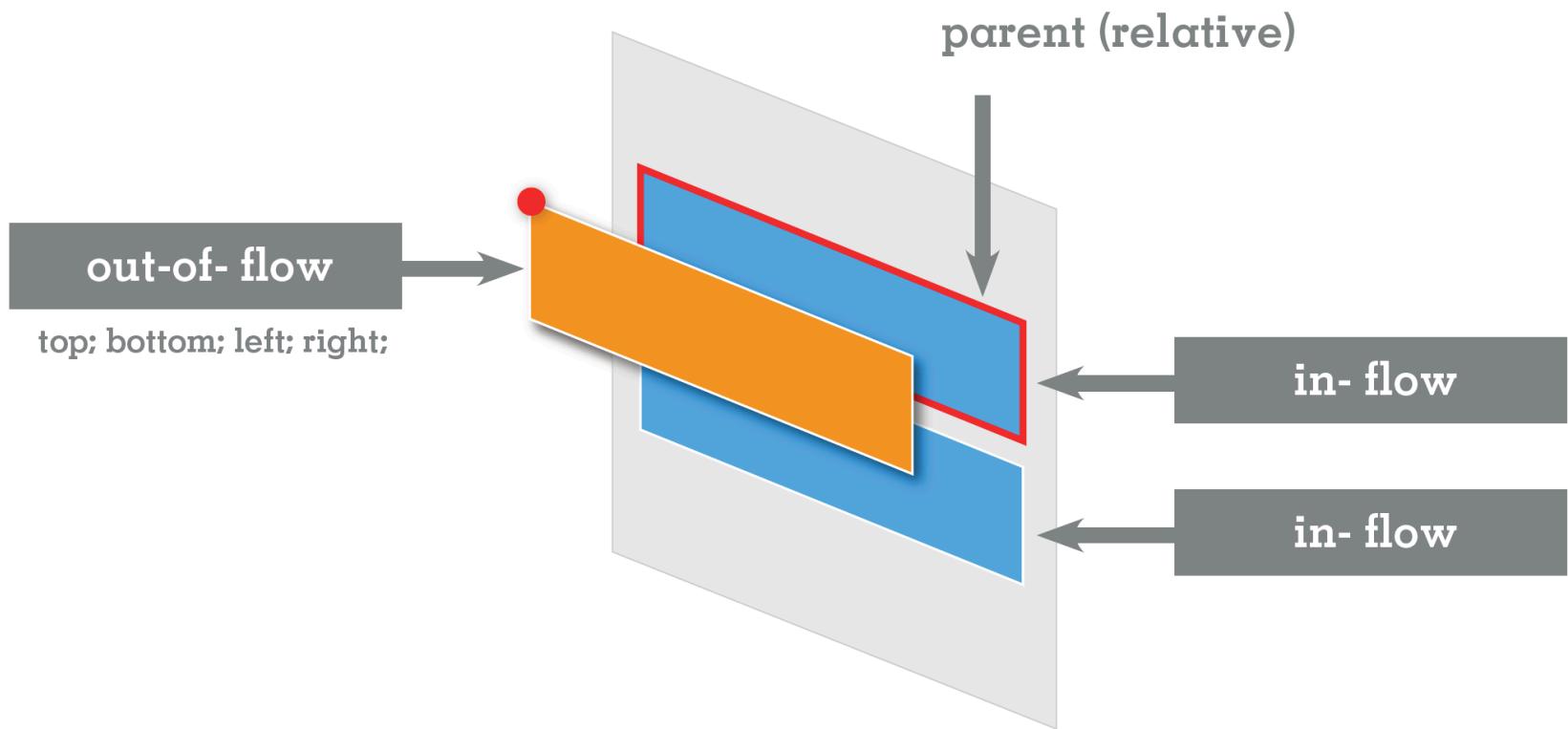


- use for sticky navigation
- browser is an anchor point
- add coordinates to position

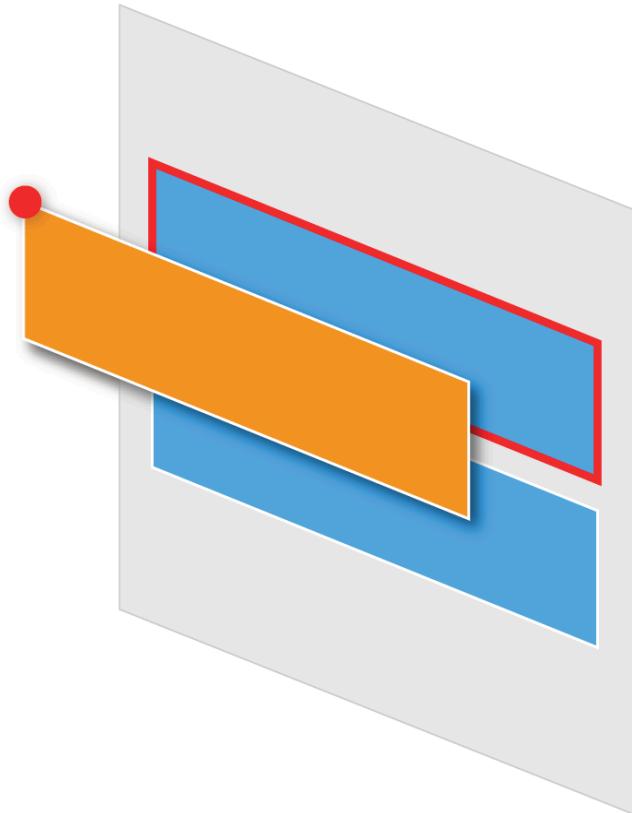
top, bottom, left, right - negative values allowed

Sticky navigation Example: <https://niice.co/>

3. Absolute Position



3. Absolute Position

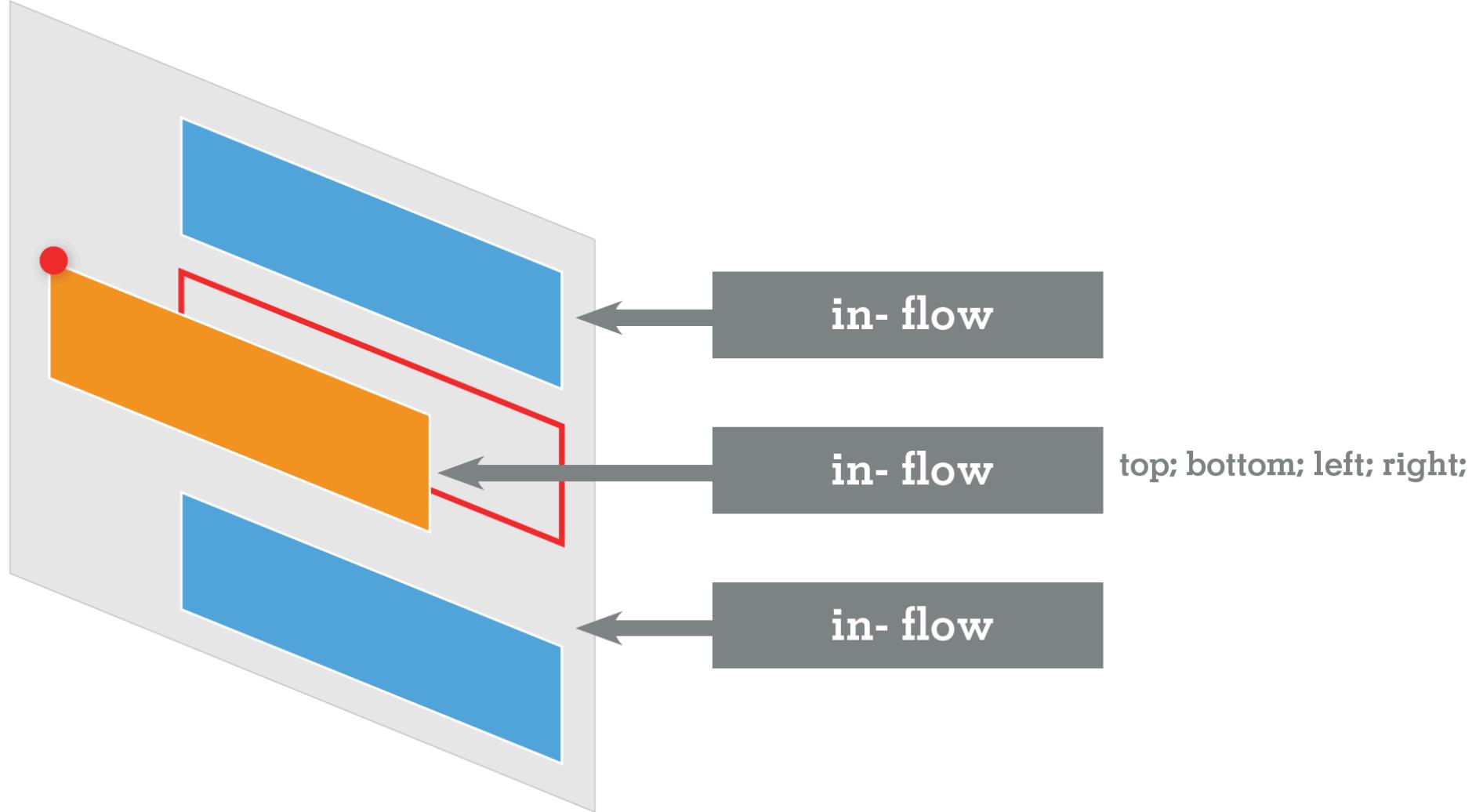


- use to overlap elements
- parent is an anchor point
- set parent's position to **relative**
- add coordinates to position

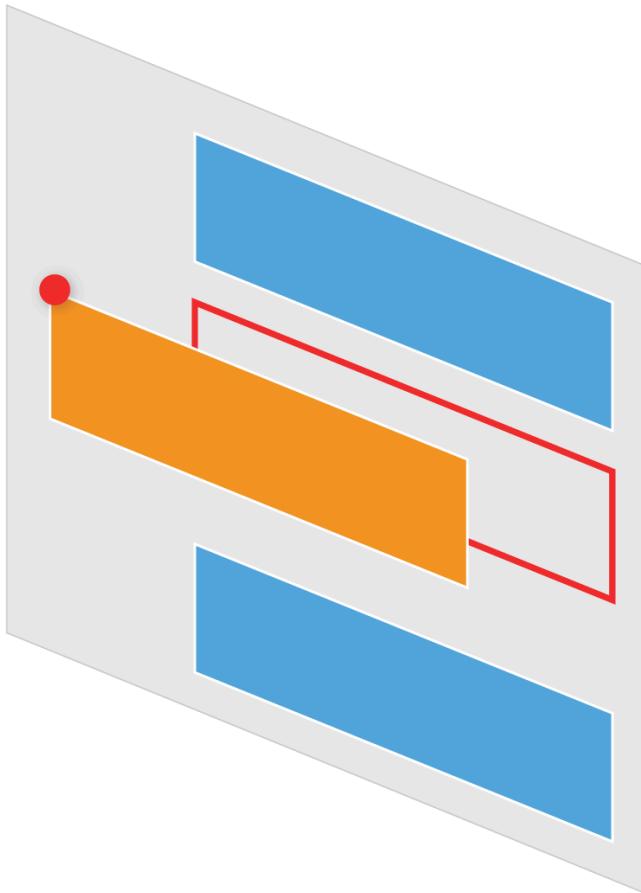
top, bottom, left, right - negative values allowed

If absolute positioned element has no positioned ancestors, it uses document body.

4. Relative Position



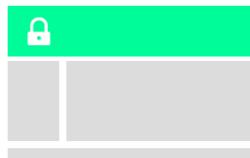
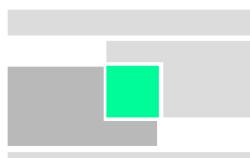
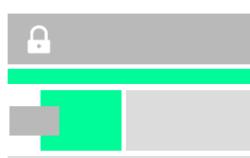
4. Relative Position



- use with **absolute** child
- use after **fixed** element
- itself is an anchor point
- add coordinates to position

top, bottom, left, right - negative values allowed

CSS position summary

	WHEN TO USE	SAMPLE	FLOAT	OFFSET WITH	NEGATIVE VALUES
* Static	use most of the time use for columns and rows			<code>margin: value;</code>	
Fixed	elements that do not scroll			<code>left / right: value; top / bottom: value;</code>	
Absolute	elements that overlap			<code>left / right: value; top / bottom: value;</code>	
Relative	on first element following fixed element to declare a parent of an absolute element			<code>left / right: value; top / bottom: value;</code>	

Relative Positioning

```
<p>
  This example has <span id="lifted">some text</span>
  with a relative position.
</p>

#lifted {
  position: relative;
  left: 0.5em;
  top: 1em;
  border: 2px solid black;
}
```

This example has some text with a relative position.

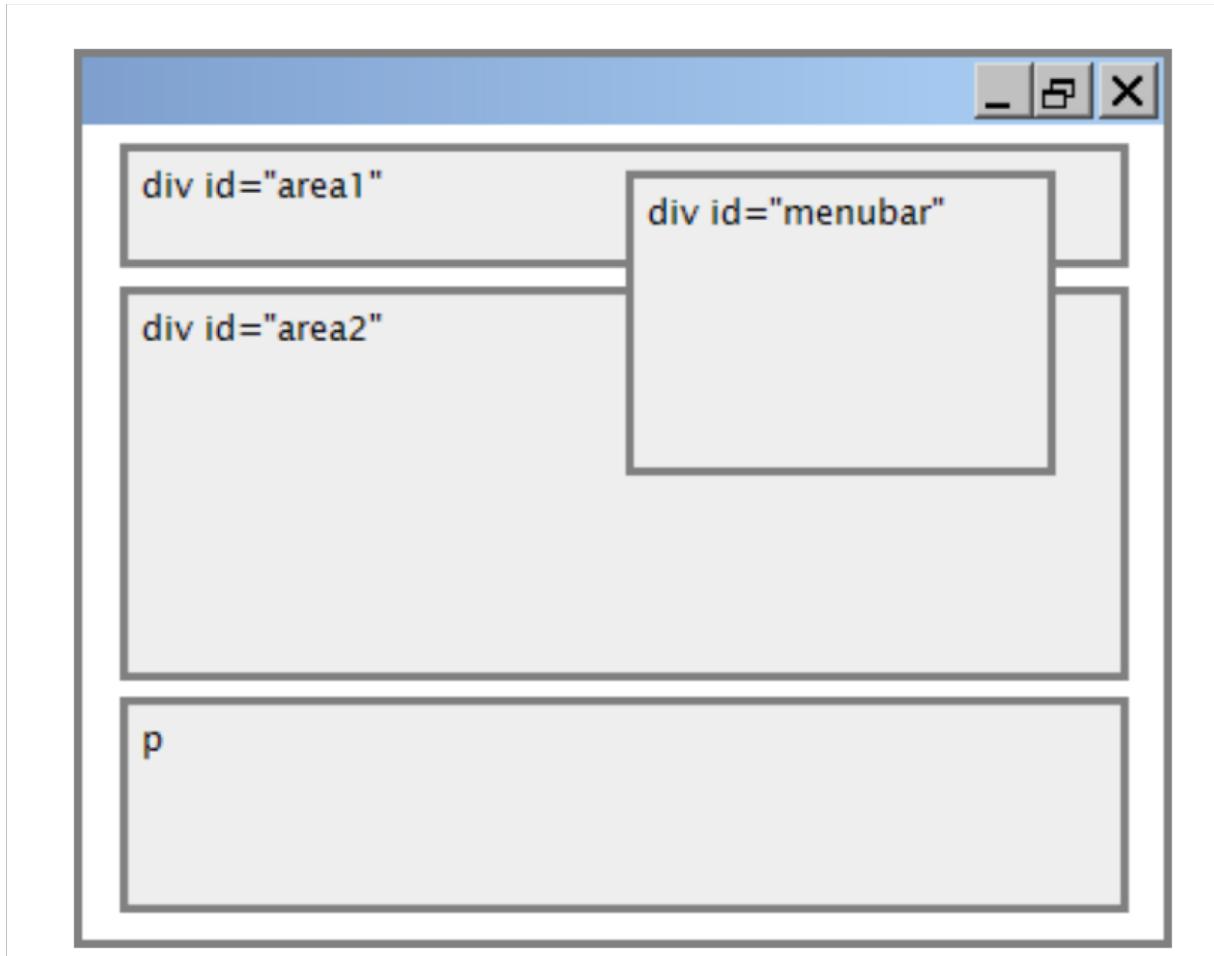
Relative positioning: shift an element's position slightly relative to its normal static position.

Absolute Positioning

```
<div id="area1">...</div>
<div id="area2">
  ...
  <div id="menubar">...</div>
</div>
<p>...</p>
```

```
#menubar {
  position: absolute;
  top: 20px;
  right: 40px;
  width: 100px;
}
```

Absolute Positioning



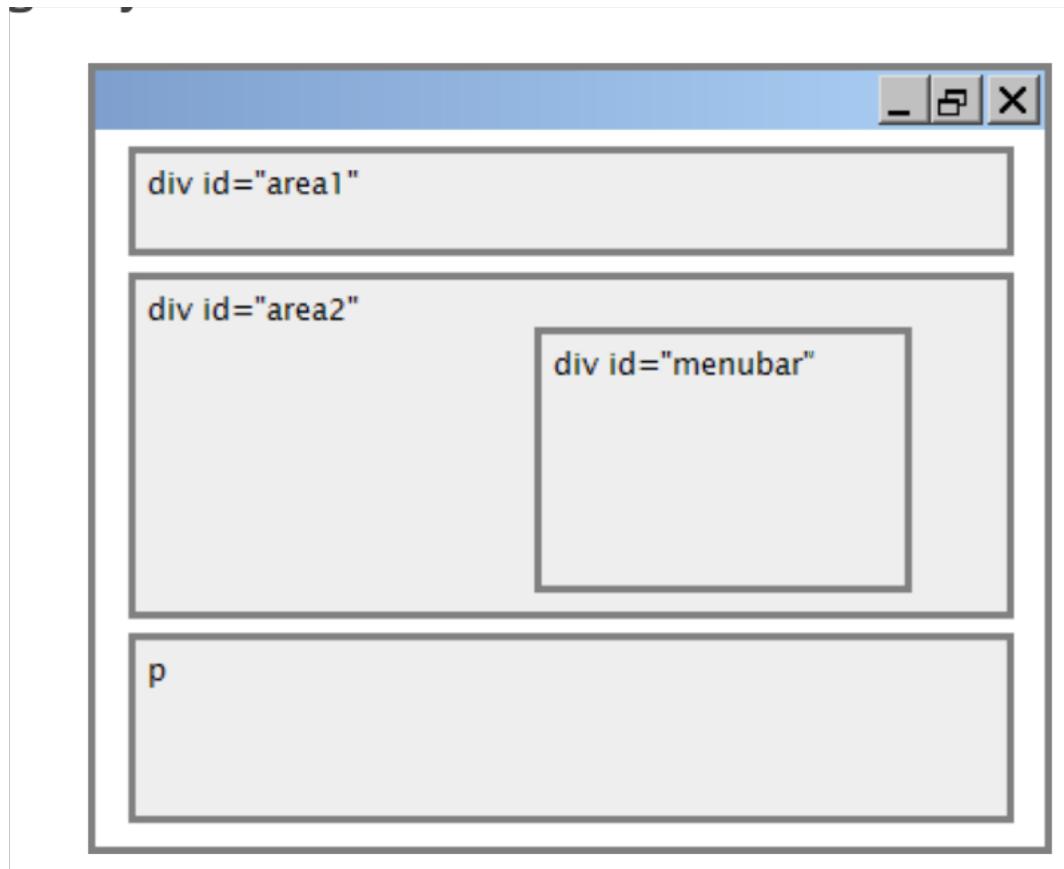
Generally the coordinates of an absolutely positioned element are relative to the entire page.

Absolute Positioning

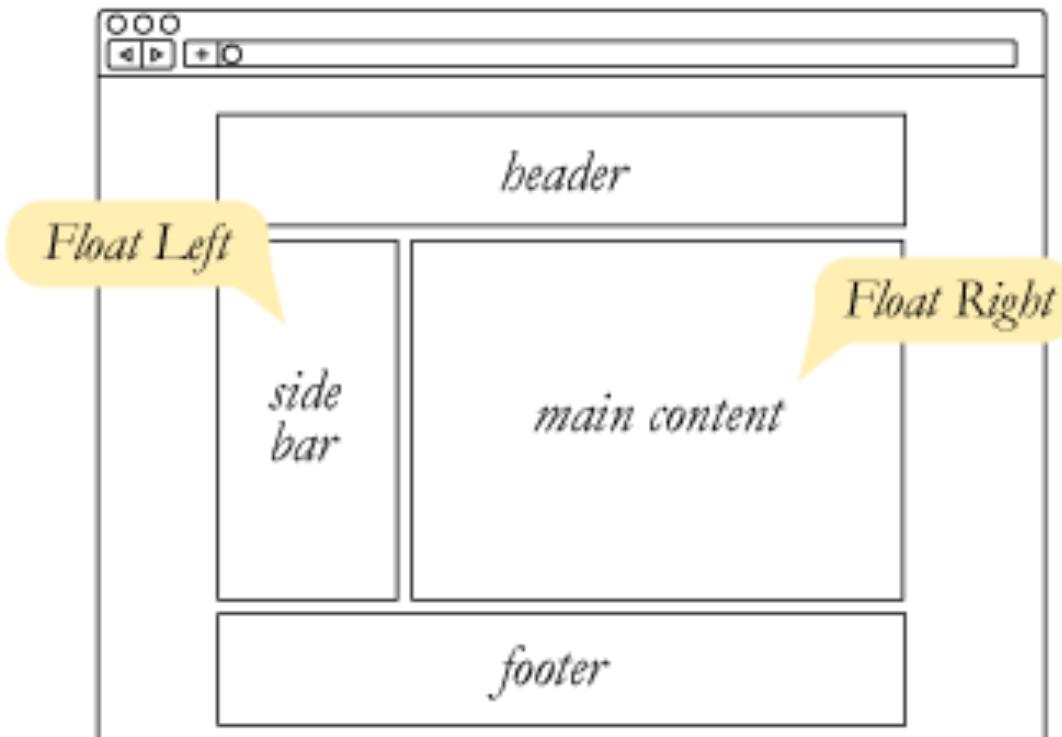
```
<div id="area1">...</div>
<div id="area2">
  <div id="menubar">...</div>
</div>
<p>...</p>
```

```
#area2 { /* menubar will be relative to this div's position */
  position: relative;
}
#menubar {
  position: absolute;
  top: 20px;
  right: 40px;
  width: 100px;
}
```

Absolute Positioning



Float can be used for multicolumn layout



<https://css-tricks.com/almanac/properties/f/float/>

Multi-column layouts

- <div>
- <p>the first paragraph</p>
- <p>the second paragraph</p>
- <p>the third paragraph</p>
- Some other text that is important
- </div>

```
p { float: right; width: 20%; margin: 0.5em;  
    border: 2px solid black; }  
div { border: 3px dotted green; overflow: hidden; }
```

CSS

Some other text that is important

the third
paragraph

the second
paragraph

the first
paragraph

Float properties

takes elements out of the document flow and positions them next to each other (and other content) in specified direction.

float: left;

float: left;

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipisicing elit, sed do eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et dolore magna aliqua. Ut enim ad minim veniam, quis nostrud exercitation ullamco laboris nisi ut aliquip ex ea commodo consequat.

Duis aute irure dolor in reprehenderit in voluptate velit esse cillum dolore eu fugiat nulla pariatur. Excepteur sint occaecat cupidatat non proident, sunt in culpa qui officia deserunt mollit anim id est laborum.

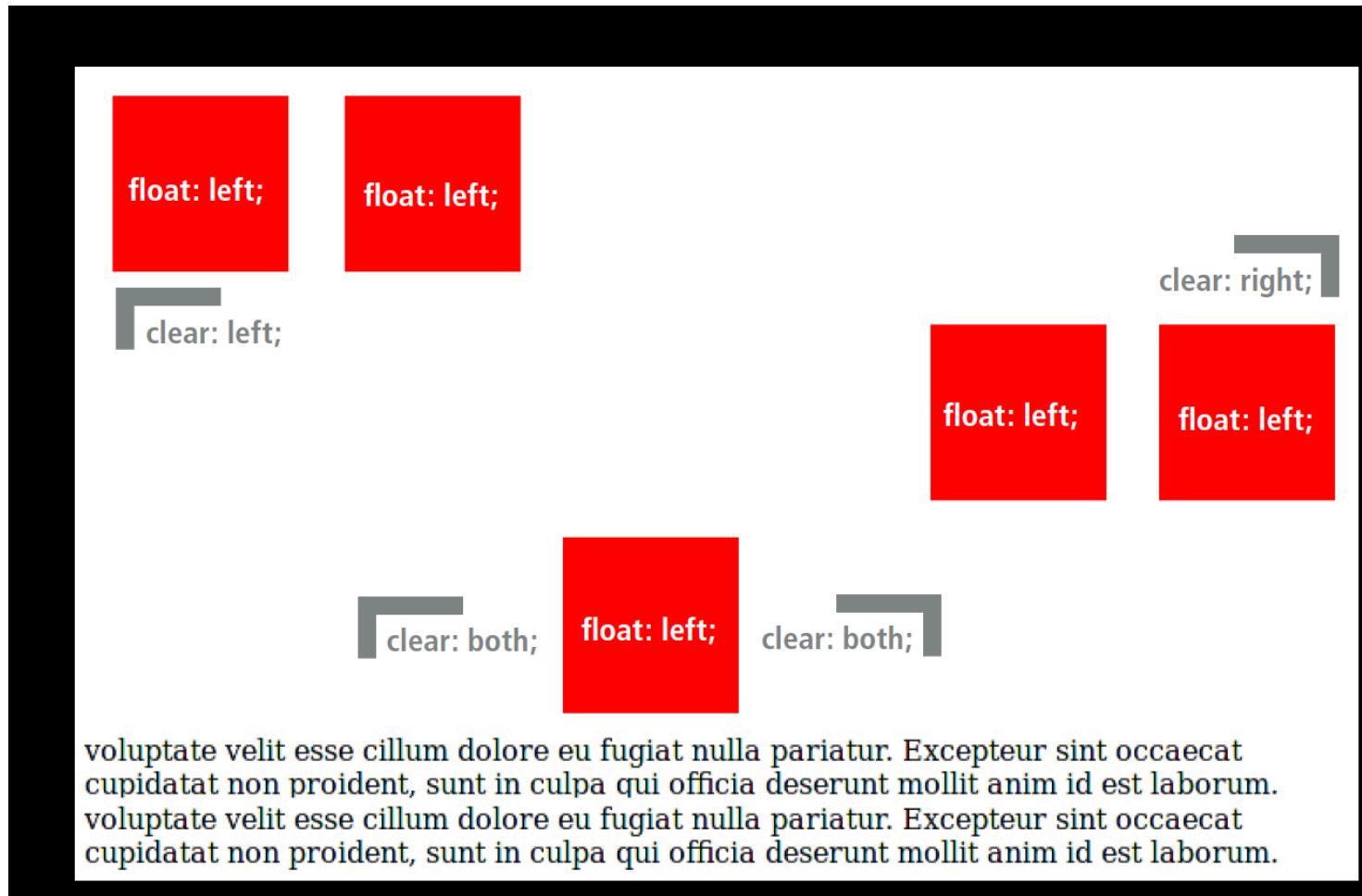
float: right;

FLOAT EXAMPLE, WITH NO CLEARING

<https://css-tricks.com/almanac/properties/f/float/>

Clear properties

Is used to create breaks before and/or after elements in a specified direction

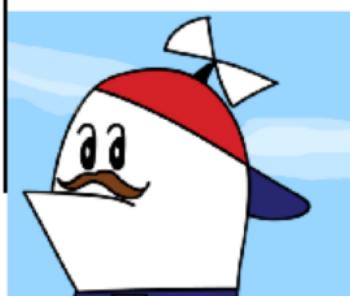


How to make float element fit

4.3 Floating Elements 105

```
<div id="main">
  <p>
    
    Starhome Sprinter is a Flash animated Internet cartoon. It mixes
    surreal humour with references to 1980s and 1990s pop culture,
    notably video games, classic television and popular music.
  </p>
  <p>Starhome's theme song says, "Everyperson! Everyperson!"</p>
</div>
```

```
img.hoveringicon {
  float: left;
  margin-right: 1em;
}
#main {
  border: 2px solid black;
}
```



Starhome Sprinter is a Flash animated Internet cartoon. It mixes surreal humour with references to 1980s and 1990s pop culture, notably video games, classic television and popular music.

Starhome's theme song says, "Everyperson! Everyperson!"

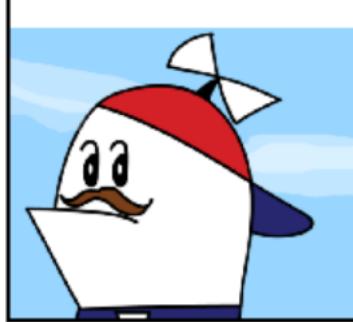
How to make float element fit

Property	Values	Values
Overflow	action to take if element's content is larger than the element itself	visible (default), hidden, scroll, auto

How to make float element fit

```
<div id="main">
  <p>
    
    Starhome Sprinter is ...
  </p>
  <p>Starhome's theme song says, "Everyperson! Everyperson!"</p>
</div>
```

```
img.hoveringicon {
  float: left;
  margin-right: 1em;
}
#main {
  border: 2px solid black;
  overflow: hidden;
}
```



Starhome Sprinter is a Flash animated Internet cartoon. It mixes surreal humour with references to 1980s and 1990s pop culture, notably video games, classic television and popular music.

Starhome's theme song says, "Everyperson! Everyperson!"

Display property

- Inline
- block
- None
- Flex

Display property

```
h2 { display: inline; background-color: yellow; }
```

CSS

This is a heading

output

This is another heading

property

description

display

sets the type of CSS box model an element is displayed with

- values: `none`, `inline`, `block`, `flex`
- use sparingly, because it can radically alter the page layout

Displaying block elements as inline

```
<ul id="topmenu">
  <li>Item 1</li>
  <li>Item 2</li>
  <li>Item 3</li>
</ul>
```

HTML

```
#topmenu li {
  display: inline;
  border: 2px solid gray;
  margin-right: 1em;
}
```

CSS

Item 1

Item 2

Item 3

output

- lists and other block elements can be displayed inline
 - flow left-to-right on same line
 - width is determined by content (block elements are 100% of page width)

Positioning: static

- Default position for all element. You don't have to specify this unless you want to override a position previously set.

```
#div-1 {  
position:static;}
```

id = div-before

id = div-1

id = div-1a

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetuer adipiscing elit. Integer pretium dui sit amet felis. Integer sit amet diam. Phasellus ultrices viverra velit.

id = div-1b

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetuer adipiscing elit. Integer pretium dui sit amet felis. Integer sit amet diam. Phasellus ultrices viverra velit. Nam mattis, arcu ut bibendum commodo, magna nisi tincidunt tortor, quis accumsan augue ipsum id lorem.

id = div-1c

Positioning: relative

- Relative position means relative to the element where it would normally occur. You can specify top, bottom, left or right.

```
#div-1 {  
  position: relative;  
  top: 20px;  
  right: -40px; }
```

id = div-before

id = div-1

id = div-1a

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetuer adipiscing elit. Integer pretium dui sit amet felis. Integer sit amet diam. Phasellus ultrices viverra velit.

id = div-1b

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetuer adipiscing elit. Integer pretium dui sit amet felis. Integer sit amet diam. Phasellus ultrices viverra velit. Nam mattis, arcu ut bibendum commodo, magna nisi tincidunt tortor, quis accumsan augue ipsum id lorem.

id = div-1c

id = div-after

Positioning: absolute

- the element is removed from the document and placed exactly where you tell it to go
- the element is removed from

where you tell it to go

```
#div-1a {  
    position: absolute;  
    top: 5;  
    left: 5px;  
    width: 200px;  
}
```

`id = div-1a`

`Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet,
consectetuer adipiscing elit.
Integer pretium dui sit amet
felis. Integer sit amet diam.
Phasellus ultrices viverra velit.`

`, consectetuer adipiscing elit.
Integer pretium dui sit amet felis. Integer sit amet diam.
Phasellus ultrices viverra velit. Nam mattis, arcu ut
bibendum commodo, magna nisi tincidunt tortor, quis
accumsan augue ipsum id lorem.`

`id = div-1c`

`id = div-after`

Positioning: relative + position: absolute

If we set relative positioning on div-1,
Any elements within div-1 will be positioned
relative to div-1. Here we move div-1a to top
of div-1:

```
#div-1{  
position:relative;}  
  
#div_1a{  
position:absolute;  
top:0  
right:0  
width:200px;  
}
```

id = div-before

id = div-1

id = div-1b

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet,
consectetuer adipiscing elit.
Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, Integer pretium dui sit amet
Integer pretium dui sit amet f felis. Integer sit amet diam.
Phasellus ultrices viverra veli Phasellus ultrices viverra velit.
bibendum commodo, magna i
accumsan augue ipsum id lorem.

id = div-1a

id = div-1c

id = div-after

Positioning: two columns layout

How do we make the page has two columns using position relative and absolute?

Please modify div-1, div-1a and div-1b to make the page appear:

id = div-before

The diagram illustrates a two-column layout. At the top is a purple horizontal bar labeled "id = div-before". Below it are two rectangular boxes. The left box is green and labeled "id = div-1b". The right box is red and labeled "id = div-1a". Both boxes contain placeholder text.

id = div-1b

id = div-1a

id = div-before

Phasellus ultrices viverra velit. Nam mattis, arcu ut bibendum
commodo, magna nisi tincidunt tortor, quis accumsan augue ipsum id lorem.

Phasellus ultrices viverra velit. Integer pretium dui sit amet felis. Integer sit amet diam. Integer pretium dui sit amet felis. Integer sit amet diam.

Positioning: two columns layout

How do we make the page has two columns using position relative and absolute?

Please modify div-1, div-1a and div-1b

The page contains:

`id = div-before`

`id = div-1b`

`id = div-1a`

Phasellus ultrices viverra velit. Nam mattis, arcu ut bibendum
commodo, magna nisi tincidunt tortor, quis accumsan augue ipsum id lorem.

`id = div-1a`

Phasellus ultrices viverra velit. Nam mattis, arcu ut bibendum
commodo, magna nisi tincidunt tortor, quis accumsan augue ipsum id lorem.

```
#div-1{  
position:relative;}  
#div_1a{  
position:absolute;  
top:0  
right:0  
width:200px;  
}  
#div_1b{  
position:absolute;  
top:0  
left:0  
width:200px;  
}
```

Positioning: two columns layout

Two columns that have absolute height

id = div-before

id = div-1b

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetuer adipiscing elit. Integer pretium dui sit amet felis. Integer sit amet diam. Phasellus ultrices viverra velit. Nam mattis, arcu ut bibendum commodo, magna nisi tincidunt tortor, quis accumsan augue ipsum id lorem.

id = div-1a

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetuer adipiscing elit. Integer pretium dui sit amet felis. Integer sit amet diam. Phasellus ultrices viverra velit.

id = div-after

```
#div-1{  
    position: relative;  
    height: 250px}  
#div_1a{  
    position: absolute;  
    top: 0  
    right: 0  
    width: 200px;  
}  
#div_1b{  
    position: absolute;  
    top: 0  
    left: 0  
    width: 200px;  
}
```

This can also be easily achieved by float but notice text will wrap around

id = div-before

id = div-1

id = div-1a

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetuer adipiscing elit. Integer pretium dui sit amet felis. Integer sit amet diam. Phasellus ultrices viverra velit.

bibendum commodo, magna nisi tincidunt tortor, quis accumsan augue ipsum id lorem.

id = div-1c

id = div-1b

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetuer adipiscing elit. Integer pretium dui sit amet felis. Integer sit amet diam. Phasellus ultrices viverra velit. Nam mattis, arcu ut

```
#div-1{  
position:relative;}  
#div_1a{  
float:left  
}  
#div_1b{  
}
```

id = div-after

How to achieve this? Use clear

id = div-before

id = div-1

id = div-1a

 Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetuer adipiscing elit. Integer pretium dui sit amet felis. Integer sit amet diam. Phasellus ultrices viverra velit.

id = div-1b

 Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetuer adipiscing elit. Integer pretium dui sit amet felis. Integer sit amet diam. Phasellus ultrices viverra velit. Nam mattis, arcu ut bibendum commodo, magna nisi tincidunt tortor, quis accumsan augue ipsum id lorem.

id = div-1c

id = div-after

How to achieve this? Use clear

id = div-before

id = div-1

id = div-1a

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetuer adipiscing elit. Integer pretium dui sit amet felis. Integer sit amet diam. Phasellus ultrices viverra velit.

id = div-1b

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetuer adipiscing elit. Integer pretium dui sit amet felis. Integer sit amet diam. Phasellus ultrices viverra velit. Nam mattis, arcu ut bibendum commodo, magna nisi tincidunt tortor, quis accumsan augue ipsum id lorem.

id = div-1c

id = div-after

```
#div-1{  
    position:relative;  
}  
#div_1a{  
    float:left;  
    width:190px  
}  
#div_1b{  
    float:left  
    width:190px  
}  
#div_1c{  
    clear:both;  
}
```

Flexbox

- Useful for aligning block level content into various layouts.
- Flexbox can help manage how the elements should be sized next to each other.
- Like the position property, you have to think about your content in terms of elements themselves, and the contents they are in.

Basic properties for the flex container

`display: flex;`

makes an element a “flex container”, items inside automatically becomes “flex items”.

`justify-content: flex-end; (flex-start, space-around...)`

indicates how to space the items inside the container along the main axis.

`align-items: flex-end; (flex-start, center, baseline).`

indicates how to space the items inside the container cross axis.

`flex-direction: row; (column).`

indicates whether the container flows horizontally or vertically.

Read more on Flexbox

Complete guide to flexbox

<https://css-tricks.com/snippets/css/a-guide-to-flexbox/>

How to layout a page

First try box model, text-align, vertical-align

Next try flex boxes. Powerful way to build many different layouts in a page.

Special Use Cases:

Use position: absolute|fixed|relative only when you want complete control over where things go

Use float **only** when you want to remove an element from the flow and wrap text around it.

Hyper links

- Link states
- a: link- a normal unvisited link
- a: visited- a link the user has visited
- a: hover_ a link when the user mouses over it.
- A: active- alink the moment it is clicked
- Example a: link{...}
- A#my_id:hover{...}

Take-home exercise: Journal

First download JournalExercises.zip from blackboard.

Open the journal.html with your text editor.

Please finish the following steps and upload your solution to blackboard under **CSC435Lab 1**.

The exercise is due before next class on Tuesday.

Exercise 1: details

- Organize journal.html by adding ids, classes, spans, and divs. Then, add borders around these sections by editing your **journal_layout.css**
- The **borders** are all 5px thick and solid
- The **colors** are the intuitive HTML color names. E.g. red is color: red
- Hint: To reduce the needed id and class as attribute, consider using CSS context selectors.
- There is no need to change any content of HTML except adding containers.

Exercise 1: output

After you are done, your page should look like this:

Victoria's Journal

So fresh and so clean

04/09/08: Spatulas



```
#container {  
    border: 5px green solid;  
}
```

Yesterday I went to the store and got some much-needed spatulas! (What better way to say I love myself than to buy myself a spatula?)

04/08/08: Cookie Monster Cupcakes



My favorite cartoon character is Cookie Monster, and my favorite dessert is cupcakes, so Cookie Monster cupcakes are the best of both worlds.

Did you know? Cookie Monster once said, "Sometimes me think what is love, and then me think love is what last cookie is for. Me give up the last cookie for you." I wonder if the same applies for cupcakes? (If so, I don't think I can ever love ANYONE!)

Exercise 2: Paddings, margins, Backgrounds

- Add padding, margins, backgrounds to the page. Change only your layout.css.
- The box with the **green** border should have a background color of white.
- The box with the **blue** borders should have a background color of **#E8FBFB**
 - It should have a padding of 5px (on all sides) and margin of 10px only on the top of the box.
- The **overall page content** should be centered on the page, should have left and right margin of 10%.
- Add a background image of your own choice.

Exercise 2: Paddings, margins, Backgrounds

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Exercise 3: Float, Align, Clear

- Now, we will practice float, clear, and alignment. You may have to edit journal.html code as well as layout.css
- The heading text in the **red box** should appear on the **right** side of the section page.
- The text of each journal entry should be widened so that each line fills the entire width of the section. (justified).
- The journal entry images should hover on the right side next to the surrounding text. The images should stay within the boundary of the blue box.
- You can refer to this chapter for how to make float element fit:
- <http://www.webstepbook.com/samples/ch04-layout.pdf>

Exercise 3: output

Victoria's Journal

So fresh and so clean

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Exercise 4: final touches

- Change the box with **green** border to have a solid, white, 10px-thick border.
- Change the boxes with the **blue** border to have a solid, 4px-thick border, in color #C239E9, with a 15px rounded border radius.
- Change the box with the **purple** border to have only a bottom border: blue, dashed, and 2px thick.
- Change the box with the **red** border to have a background color of #A8F0F0, and get rid of its border.
- Change the font size of the “So fresh and so clean” area to 14pt, and get rid of its border.

Exercise 4: output

Victoria's Journal
So fresh and so clean

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Exercise 5 Extra : two columns, friend lists

Add a second column to the layout. Copy and paste the following code into journal.html:

```
<h1>Friends</h1>
<ul>
  <li><a href="http://www.cs.washington.edu/154/">154
Buddies</a></li>
  <li><a href="http://www.willsmith.net/">Big Will</a></li>
  <li><a href="http://youtube.com/watch?v=mZHoHaAYHq8"
title="Conan the Librarian">Conan the Librarian</a></li>
</ul>
```

Use the appropriate layout-related tags/attributes and CSS to make this list into a second, left-aligned column as shown below. The colors, borders, etc. of the list are not important; the focus is on the layout.

The layout with a second column must still be a “liquid” layout -- that is, all parts of it should adjust in size accordingly when the browser size changes.

Hint: When multiple elements float in the same direction, they arrange themselves into columns. Also see this chapter:

<http://www.webstepbook.com/samples/ch04-layout.pdf>

Exercise 5 : two columns, friend lists

Victoria's Journal

So fresh and so clean

Friends

- 190m Buddies
- Big Will
- Conan the Librarian

04/09/08: Spatulas

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Exercise 6 (extra) : Style more

- Write your page so that if you hover over any element (i.e.. Any header, paragraph, image, etc) the element is highlighted in yellow.
- This must be a one-selector, one-property addition to your stylesheet – no commas allowed! How can one rule apply to all elements? Google away.
- Use CSS3 for rounded borders.
- Use Google fonts links to use fancier font.
- Use Flexbox to display various block elements (navigation bar).
- Upload your webpage to a sever.

Next class

- JavaScript Start
- DOC model

Take-home reading and exercise

Reading on page layout:

<http://www.webstepbook.com/samples/ch04-layout.pdf>

DOC model:

[https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/API/Document Object Model/Introduction](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/API/Document_Object_Model/Introduction)

JavaScript tutorial:

- <https://www.codecademy.com/learn/javascript>