H03_DomCom_layout

CSS for "layout" design, using the DOM from JavaScript!

Learning outcome: Communication between JavaScript and HTML through the DOM (Document Object Model). More styling, fonts; Within-document navigation through links; JavScript: getElementById(); different spellings for attributes in CSS vs JavaScript.

Preparatory Remarks:

- Make a new directory in your class projects directory for this homework assignment.
- Download the starting template code from the session resources.
- You'll see some code you haven't seen before (get used to that!), but should be able to figure out what you need to from its structure and by searching in order to do the homework. We'll be using this basic layout template in several other assignments, too, because of its general usefulness.

Assignment: This week you will start with a simple web page with an elegant layout and exercise the skills you have developed during the first two weeks of class. The code is in the session resources.

Open the project in your Sublime editor, and you're off!

1. Instead of the grey background for the body of the page, use an image from the internet.
2. Instead of the background color for the "aside" element, use an image from the internet, and make sure the size of the whole background-image image fits into the "aside" space at least once (search!).
3. Set the borders on all the elements of the page to be more rounded.
4. On the footer only, put a orange-yellow-green color gradient from left to right. (You can use a selector more than once in a CSS file if it is convenient)
5. Center the content words "nav" nav, and "aside" aside in their respective elements in CSS.
6. Create a bunch of paragraphs in the article section of the html page. Give paragraphs in the article element a class, and in CSS, set their font size to 10.
7. Plunder the DOM Communication example from the this week's video lessons to do the following:
   a. In your JavaScript code, use the DOM object method getElementById() to get the article element and give your whole article a font family.
   b. In your JavaScript code, center the word Header in it's element after retrieving it using getElementById in JavaScript. (Remember the different spelling conventions in CSS and JavaScript for the same style element!)
8. Put h2 headers before the first paragraph and the last paragraph in your article. Give them each a unique id (e.g. Top and Bottom). Now in the "nav" section of the html document, create an unordered list with two elements, each one linking to a specific part of the page (the Top paragraph and the Bottom paragraph). [Hint: this is similar to other hyperlinks, but with links to other elements within the same page]