



CP 160 - Web Programming and Design

Lab 5: Graphics & Text Styling

Hands-On Practice 1: Configure a logo and a photograph

In this Hands-On Practice, you will place a logo and a photograph on a web page. Create a new folder called **kayakch5**. Copy the **kayakdc.gif** and **hero.jpg** files into your kayakch5 folder. A starter version of the **KayakDoorCounty.net** Home page is ready for you - copy the **starter.html** file into your kayakch5 folder. Launch a text editor and open the file.

1. Delete the text between the h1 opening and closing tags. Code an image tag for kayakdc.gif in this area. Remember to include the **src**, **alt**, **height**, and **width** attributes. Sample code follows:

```

```

2. Code an image tag to display the **hero.jpg** image below the **h2** element. The image is **500** pixels wide and **350** pixels high. Configure appropriate alt text for the image.
3. Save your page as **index.html** in the kayakch5 folder. Launch a browser and test your page. It should look similar to the one shown in **Figure 1**.

Note: If the images did not display on your web page, verify that you have saved the files inside the **kayakch5** folder and that you have spelled the file names correctly in the **** tags.



Figure 1 A web page with images.

Hands-On Practice 2: Background image

Let's practice using a background image. You will update the index.html file from **Hands-On Practice**

In this Hands-On Practice, you will configure the main element selector with a background image that does not repeat. copy the **heroback.jpg** image into your **kayakch5** folder. Launch a text editor and open index.html.

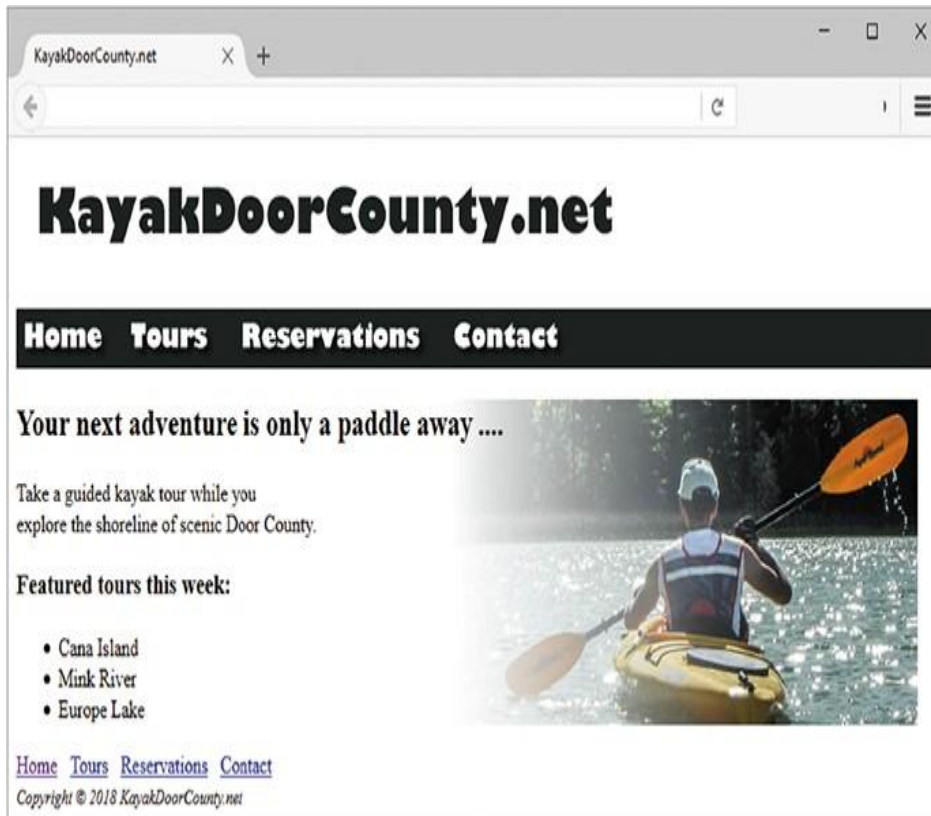


Figure 2 The background image in the `<main>` area is configured with `background-repeat: no-repeat`.

1. Locate the style tags in the head section. Code a new style rule for the main element selector to configure the `background-image` and `background-repeat` properties. Set the background image to be heroback.jpg. Set the background not to repeat. The main element selector style rules follow:

```
main { background-image:
url(heroback.jpg);      background-repeat: no-repeat; }
```

2. Remove the img tag that displays the hero.jpg image from the body of the web page.

3. Save your page as index.html. Launch a Firefox or Chrome browser and test your page. You may notice that the text within the main element is displayed over the background image. In this case, the page would look more appealing if the paragraph did not extend across the background image. Open index.html in a text editor and code a line break tag before the word “explore”.

Save and test your page again. It should look similar to the page shown in **Figure 2**.

Hands-On Practice 3: Configure the font-family property

In this Hands-On Practice, you will configure the `font-family` property. You will use your files from **Hands-On Practice 2** as a starting point. Launch a browser to display the index.html web page—notice that the text displays in the default browser font (typically Times New Roman). When you are finished with this Hands-On Practice, your page will look similar to the one shown in **Figure 3**.

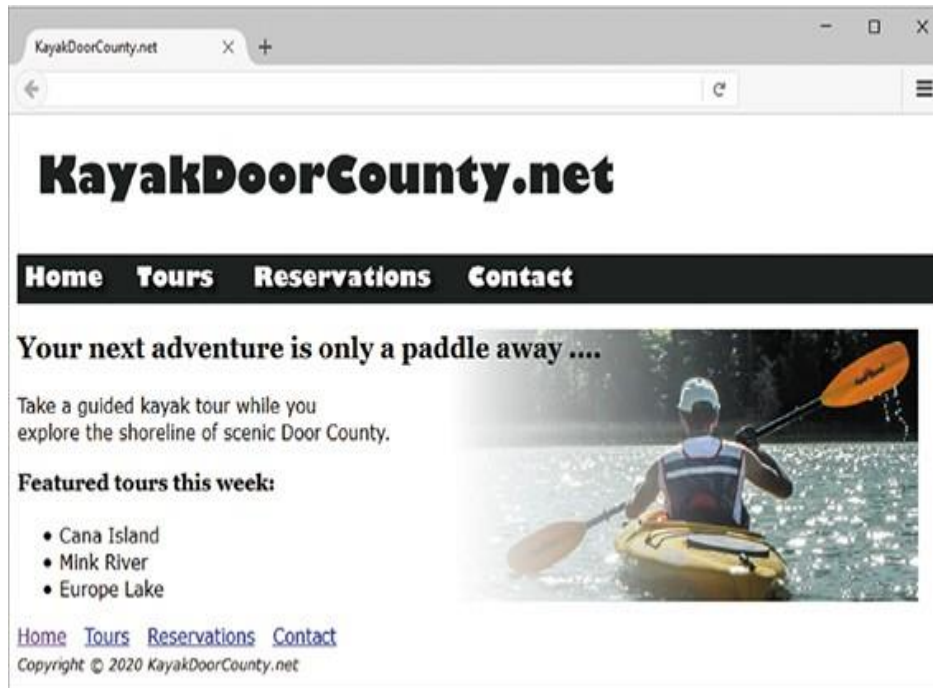


Figure 3 The new home page.

Launch a text editor and open the index.html file.

Configure the embedded CSS as follows:

1. Configure the body element selector to set global styles to use a sans-serif font typeface, such as Verdana or Arial. An example is

```
body { font-family: Verdana, Arial, sans-serif; }
```

2. Configure h2 and h3 element selectors to use a serif font typeface, such as Georgia or Times New Roman. You can configure more than one selector in a style rule by placing a comma before each new selector. Notice that “Times New Roman” is enclosed within quotation marks because the font name is more than a single word. Code the following style rule:

```
h2, h3 { font-family: Georgia, "Times New Roman", serif; }
```

Save your page as index.html in the kayakch5 folder. Launch a browser and test your page. It should look similar to the one shown in **Figure 3**.

Hands-On Practice 4: Configure images and text

You will apply your new skills with configuring images and text in this Hands-On Practice while you create the web page shown in **Figure 4**.

Create a folder named **ch5practice**.

Copy the **starter.html** file into your ch5practice folder. Copy the following files into your ch5practice folder: **hero.jpg**, **background.jpg**, and **headerbackblue.jpg**. Launch a text editor, open the starter.html file, and save the file as **index.html**. Edit the code as follows:

1. Locate the style tags in the head section and code embedded CSS to style the following:
 - a. Configure the body element selector to display background.jpg as the page background and set Verdana, Arial, or the default sans-serif font as the global font typeface.

```
body { background-image:      url(background.jpg);  
font-family: Verdana,      Arial, sans-serif; }
```

- b. Configure the header element selector with a #000033 background color and to display the headerbackblue.jpg image in the background. Configure this image to display on the right and to not repeat. Also configure #FFFF99 text color, 400% line height, and a 1em text indent.

```
header { background-color: #000033;  
background-image: url(headerbackblue.jpg);  
background-position: right;  
background-repeat: norepeat;  
color: #FFFF99;      line-height: 400%;  
text-indent: 1em; }
```

- c. Configure the h1, h2, and h3 element selectors with Georgia, Times New Roman, or the default serif font.

```
h1, h2, h3 { font-family: Georgia,  
"Times New Roman", serif; }
```

- d. Configure the nav element selector with bold font that is 1.5em in size.

```
nav { font-weight: bold;  
font-size: 1.5em; }
```

- e. Configure navigation anchor elements to not display an underline. Use a descendant selector.

```
nav a { text-decoration: none; }
```

- f. Configure paragraph elements to be indented 2em units.

```
p { text-indent: 2em; }
```

g. Configure the footer element selector to be centered with italic font that is .80em in size.

```
footer { text-align: center;          font-style: italic;  
font-size: .80em; }
```

2. Remove the small and i tags from the page footer area.
3. Code an image element after the h2 element to display the hero.jpg image. Set appropriate values for the alt, width, and height attributes.

```

```

Save your file. Test your page in a browser. It should look similar to **Figure 4**.

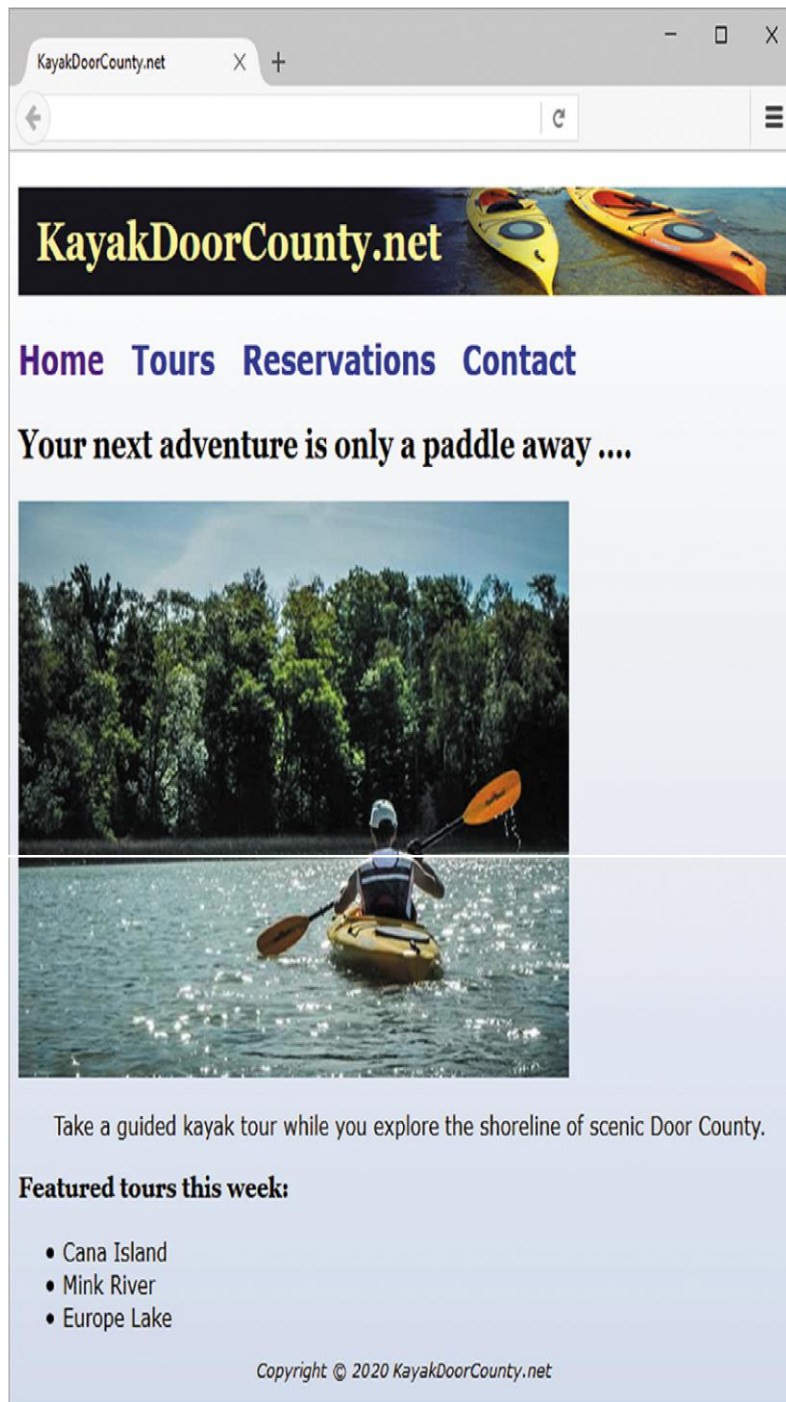


Figure 4 The new Home page.

Hands-On Practice 5: Image with a caption

In this Hands-On Practice, you will configure an area on a web page that contains an image with a caption by using the HTML5 **figure** and **figcaption** elements. Create a folder named **figure**. Copy the `myisland.jpg` file in a folder named **figure**.

1. Launch a text editor. Open the template file located at `chapter1/template.html` in the student files. Modify the title element. Add an image tag to the body section to display the `myisland.jpg` image as follows:

```

```

Save the file as `index.html` in the **figure** folder. Launch a browser to test your page. It should look similar to the page shown in **Figure 5.5**.

2. Configure a figure caption for the image. Launch a text editor and open the web page file. Add embedded CSS to the head section that configures the `figcaption` element selector to display bold, italic text with the Papyrus font typeface (or the default fantasy family font). Configure the size of the font to be 1.5em; The code follows:

```
<style>  
figcaption { font-weight: bold;  
             font-style: italic;  
             font-family: Papyrus, fantasy;  
             font-size: 1.5em;  
}  
</style>
```

3. Edit the body section. Below the image, add a `figcaption` element that contains the following text: "Tropical Island Getaway." Configure a figure element that contains both the image and the `figcaption`. The code follows:

```
<figure>  
  
<figcaption> Tropical Island Getaway  
</figcaption>  
</figure>
```

4. Save the file as `index.html` in the **figure** folder. Launch a browser to test your page. It should look similar to the page shown in **Figure 6**.

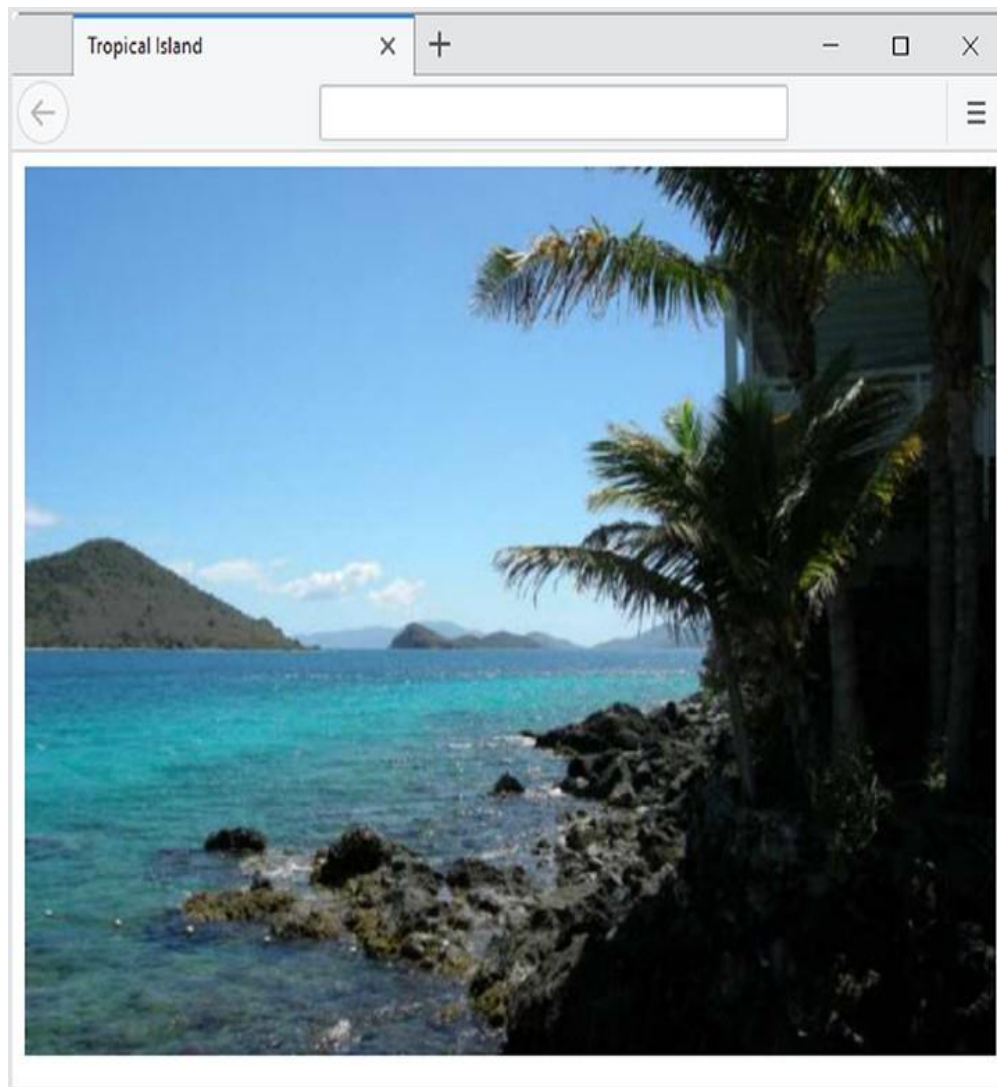


Figure 5 The image is displayed on the web page.

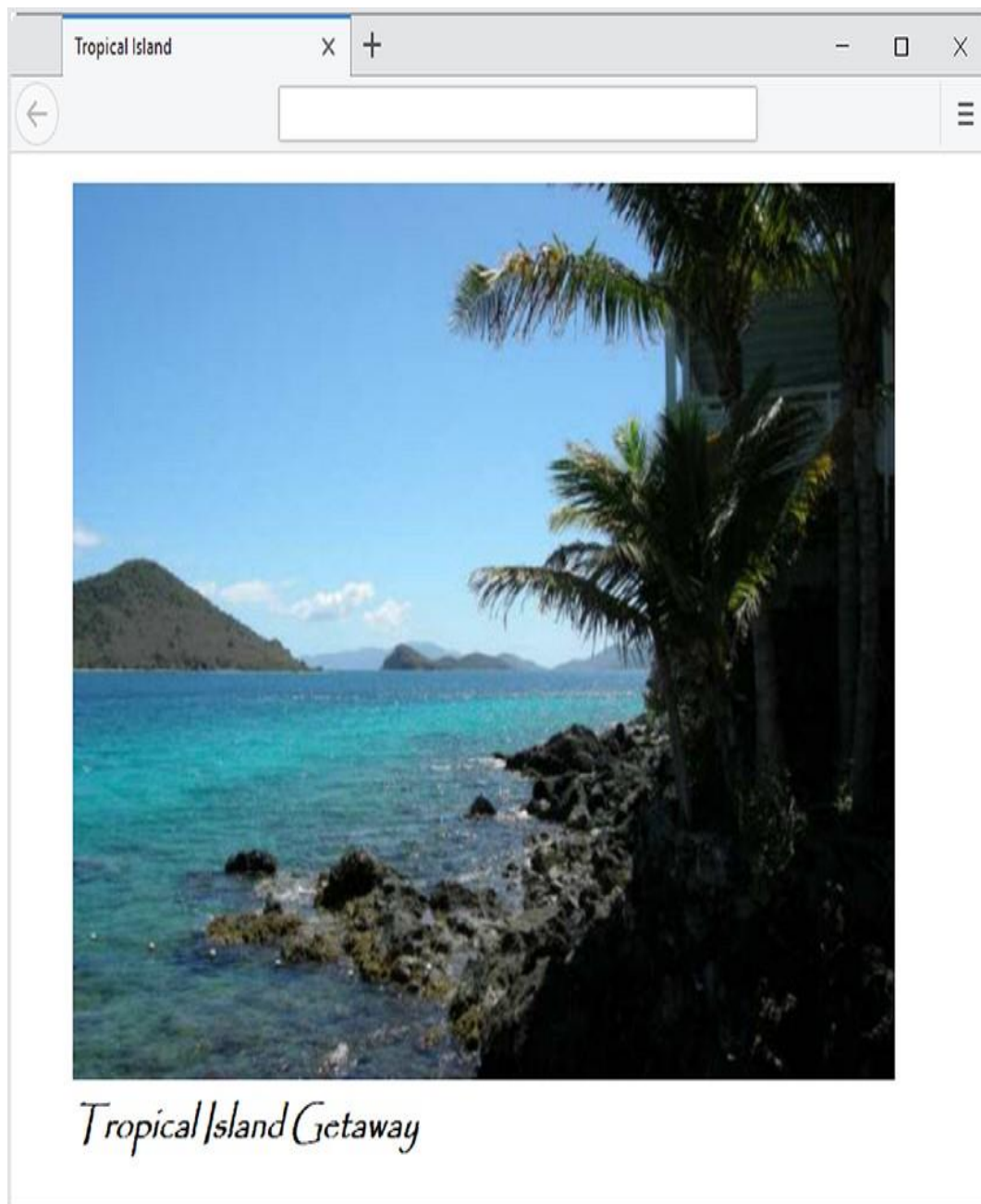


Figure 6 The HTML figure and figcaption elements were used in this web page.

Lab Completion / Submission:

Complete all the lab practices. Take the screenshots of your completed webpages; create a one-paragraph conclusion of what you have learned during the lab today. Put them into a single file and submit it to **Blackboard -> CP160 -> Assessments -> Lab 5**; due date: today

After-lab Assignment:

Optional (highly recommended): Visit <http://www.w3schools.com> to learn more on HTML and CSS

*Continue to work on your Project Plan / Proposal