

CIS 241 - WEB DEVELOPMENT I
Week 4
FALL 2023

Lesson Plan

Welcome to CIS 241 - WEB DEVELOPMENT I! This is an online class. You need to login into Edmonds College Canvas. Follow the steps starting with “Step 1. Login into Edmonds College Canvas” below, and finish all the steps in the table below for the assignments of this week.

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My name is Anna Truss, the instructor for this class. Email is the best way to communicate with me. Below is my contact information.

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Computer Information Systems
Web Application Developer / Database
Email: anna.truss@edmonds.edu
Edmonds College

Step 1. Lab 3-1: Using an external style sheet with HTML

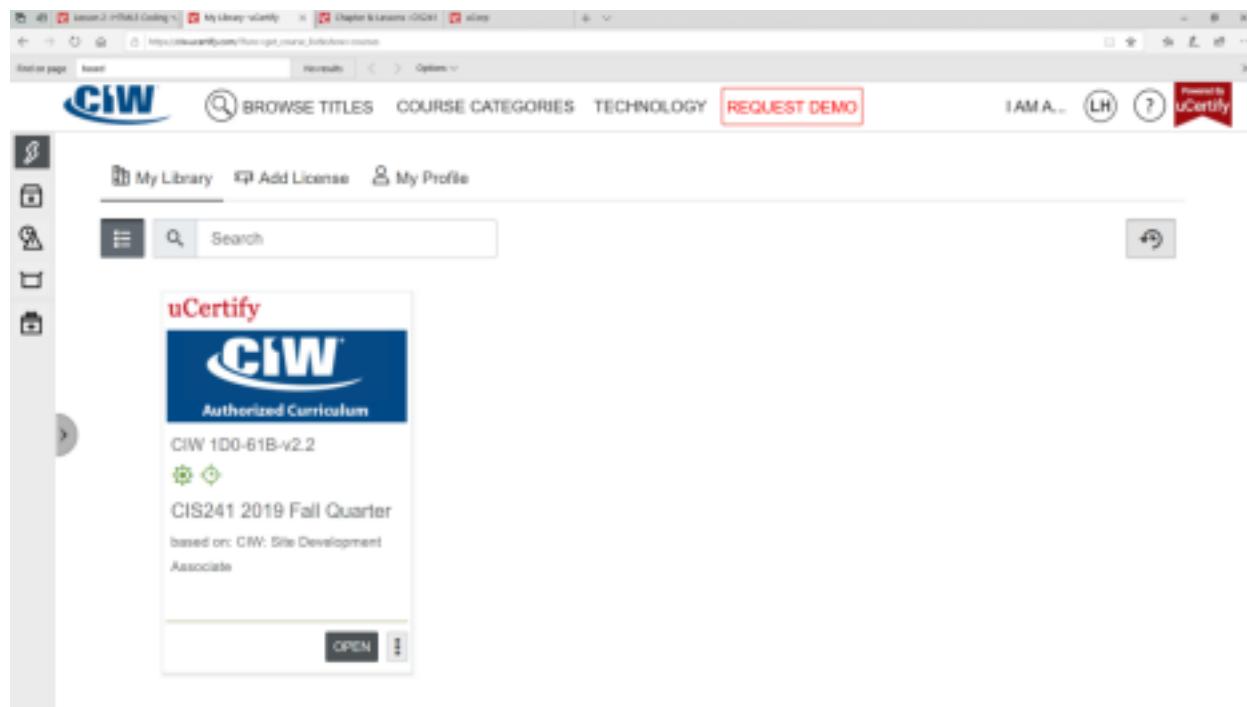
Connect to **CIW Site Development Associate** (<http://ciw.uCertify.com>). Login to your account.

The screenshot shows the CIW Site Development Associate homepage. At the top, there's a navigation bar with links for 'BROWSE TITLES', 'COURSE CATEGORIES', 'TECHNOLOGY', 'REQUEST DEMO', 'I AM A...', and 'LOGIN or SIGNUP'. The main content area features a large image of a silver trophy with the word 'CODIE' on it. To the left of the trophy, there's a banner for the 'SIIA CODIE AWARDS WINNER' with the text '25 CODIES IN 6 YEARS' and a list of years from 2014 to 2019. Below this, there's a section titled 'ABOUT SIIA CODIE AWARDS' with a brief description. The main headline on the page is '400+ Titles in IT Project Management, Business'.

Click to open your library.

The screenshot shows the user's library page. At the top, there's a teal circular profile picture with the letters 'LH' and the text 'Welcome Louis Ho'. Below this are three circular icons with labels: 'Home Page' (blue circle with white icon), 'My Library' (blue circle with white icon), and 'Previous Page' (green circle with white icon).

Click to open CIW: Site Development Associate in your library.



Open Chapters & Lessons.

Pre Assessment
Identify areas for improvement with this 30 question assessment before you begin the course.

Chapters & Lessons
Study lessons, watch videos and work through flashcards and quizzes.

Practice Tests
Prepare for your exam with this 120 question simulated test environment.

Post Assessment
Gauge your understanding & readiness.

Day 1

Start	0%	Target
14-Sep-19		31-Dec-19

Based on your activity to date, your readiness score is %. If you continue at this pace, you will need to achieve a readiness score of 100%. Your current estimated completion date is .

Open Study Planner

Certificate of Completion
When you achieve a readiness score of 90% or better, you are eligible to receive your certificate of course completion from uCertify.

Test History & Performance Analytics
These reports will allow you to gauge your progress, identify the areas you have mastered and help you focus on areas which need improvement.

Open Lesson 3 Cascading Style Sheets (CSS3) and Graphical Elements > Cascading Style Sheets (CSS3).

The screenshot shows the CIW Learning Management System interface. At the top, there's a navigation bar with tabs for 'Google', 'My Library', 'Chapter 3: CSS3 and Graphical Elements', and a search bar. Below the navigation is the CIW logo and a 'Study Guide' button. The main content area displays a vertical navigation menu for Chapter 3, which includes:

- 3 Cascading Style Sheets (CSS3) and Graphical Elements
 - Cascading Style Sheets (CSS3)
 - Separating Content in HTML
 - Images in Webpages
 - HTML Entities
 - Specifying Colors
 - Page Colors and Backgrounds
 - Specifying Font Information
 - Web Design Issues
 - Optional Lab
 - Lesson Summary
- 4 Hyperlinks
 - Introduction to Hyperlinks

On the right side of the menu, there are 'Cards' and 'Quizzes' buttons. At the bottom right of the page, there are 'Cards' and 'Quizzes' buttons again, along with a back arrow icon.

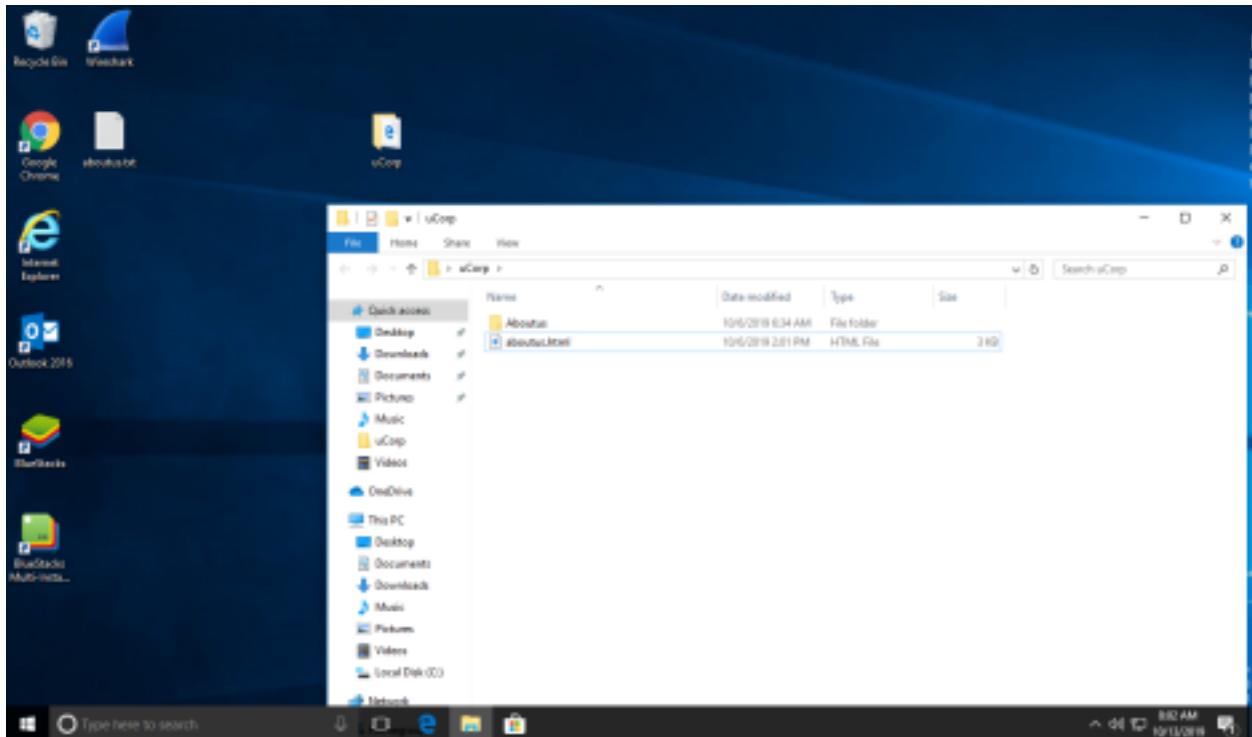
We will complete Lab 3-1: Using an external style sheet with HTML.

The screenshot shows the 'Lab 3-1: Using an external style sheet with HTML' page. At the top, it says 'OBJECTIVE 2.8.2: Applying CSS styles'. Below that, it states: 'In the following lab, you will use an external style sheet. Suppose your project manager reviews some of your pages and requests that you eliminate the background color from all pages. You could perform this task quickly and simply by editing the style sheet.' A 'Files for Lab 3-1: Using an external style sheet with HTML5' section contains a download link for a zip file. The main content area has a blue header 'Lab 3-1: Using an external style sheet with HTML5'. It includes an 'Instructor Note' about inline CSS overriding external CSS. It then provides steps for Windows users to copy files to their desktop and for Mac users to move files to their Downloads folder. A code editor window shows the beginning of an HTML file: '<!DOCTYPE html>' and '<html>'. At the bottom, there are navigation buttons for 'Cards', 'Quiz', 'Previous', 'Next', 'Go Back', and a search bar.

Configure your operating system to read file name extensions (Refer to Appendix A:
Configure your operating system to read file name extensions of this document,)

In this lab, you will attach an external style sheet to an HTML document, then edit the style sheet's background color declaration.

1. Windows Explorer: Navigate to the **uCorp** folder on your **Desktop** and create a subfolder named **aboutus** (created in **Week 3 Assignment, Lab 2-1: Creating a simple HTML5 page**). If you have not created a **uCorp** directory, please do so now. The new folder (**uCorp\aboutus**) will contain the style sheet as well as all images and other files for the aboutus.html page



Note: If the uCorp file group is not located on your Desktop check your Downloads folder. If the uCorp file group is located in your Downloads folder, move it to your Desktop

In CIW online curriculum, click **Download**. Click **Open** to download and open **SDA_v2.2_Lab_3-1.zip**.

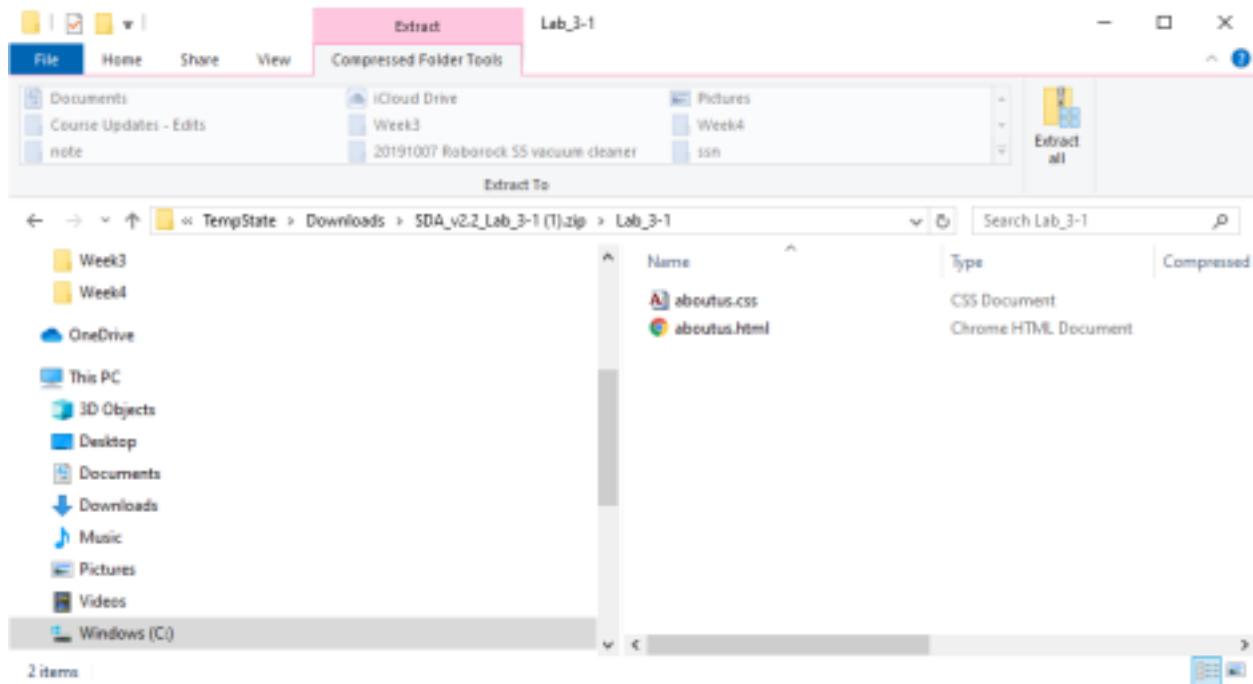
The screenshot shows a web browser window with a lesson titled "Lesson 3: Creating Style Sheets". A download link for "SDA_v2.2_Lab_3-1.zip" is visible. Below the download link is a section titled "Files for Lab 3-1: Using an external style sheet with HTML5". The file "aboutus.css" is listed with a download button. The main content area contains instructions for using an external style sheet, including steps for Windows Explorer and a note about file placement.

SDA_v2.2_Lab_3-1.zip

Extract: SDA_v2.2_Lab_3-1.zip

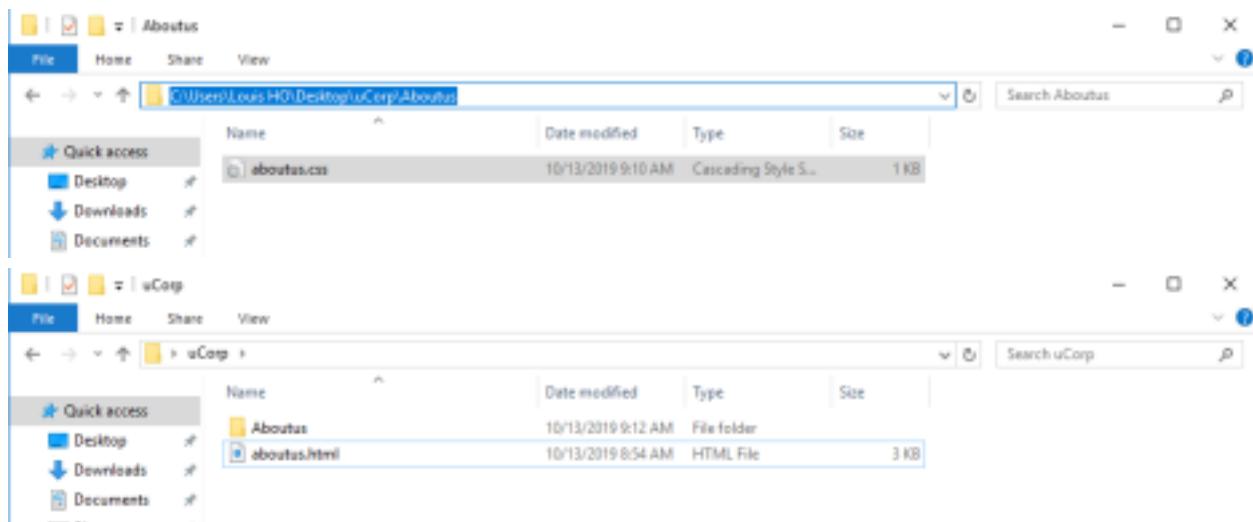
Name	Type	Compressed size	Size	Ratio	Date modified
SDA_v2.2_Lab_3-1.zip	Compressed (zipped) File...	2 KB	2 KB	0%	1/1/2020 5:28 PM

2. Windows Explorer: Navigate to **\Lab_3-1** in the downloaded **SDA_v2.2_Lab_3-1.zip** file. Navigate to the **\Lab_3-1** directory.



Copy the file **aboutus.css** to the **uCorp\aboutus** folder on your system.

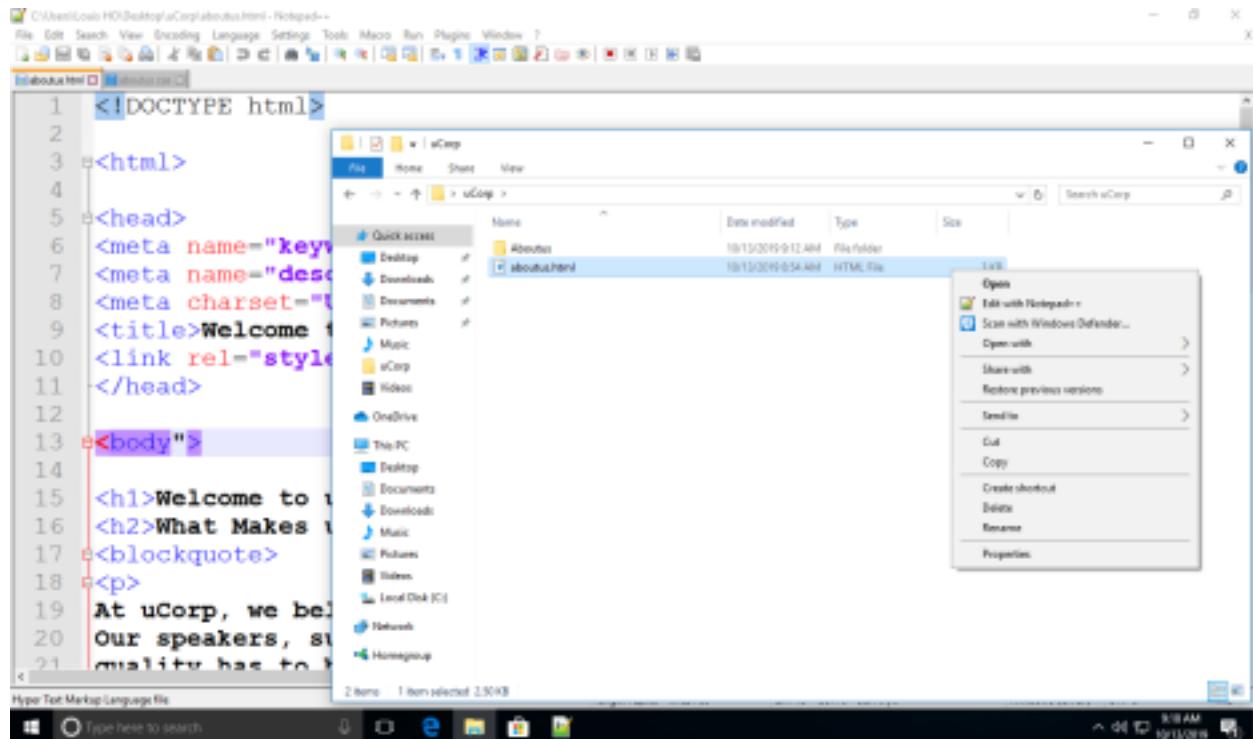
Copy the lab file **aboutus.html** to the **uCorp** folder.



Note: All files associated with the **aboutus.html** Webpage will need to be placed in a specific subfolder. By default this is the **uCorp/aboutus** directory. If you place files somewhere else the

Webpage will not operate properly unless you update the aboutus.html document to point to the new location.

3. Editor: Open the uCorp\aboutus.html file,



and enter the code shown in bold to the **<head>** element. Also delete the inline CSS style attribute and value shown in **strikethrough** from the **<body>** element.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>
<meta name="keywords" content="CIW, HTML5, uCorp"/>
<meta name="description" content="Simple XHTML page for uCorp site"/>
<meta charset="UTF-8"/>
<title>Welcome to uCorp</title>
<link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="aboutus/aboutus.CSS"/>
</head>

<body style="background-color:white">
```

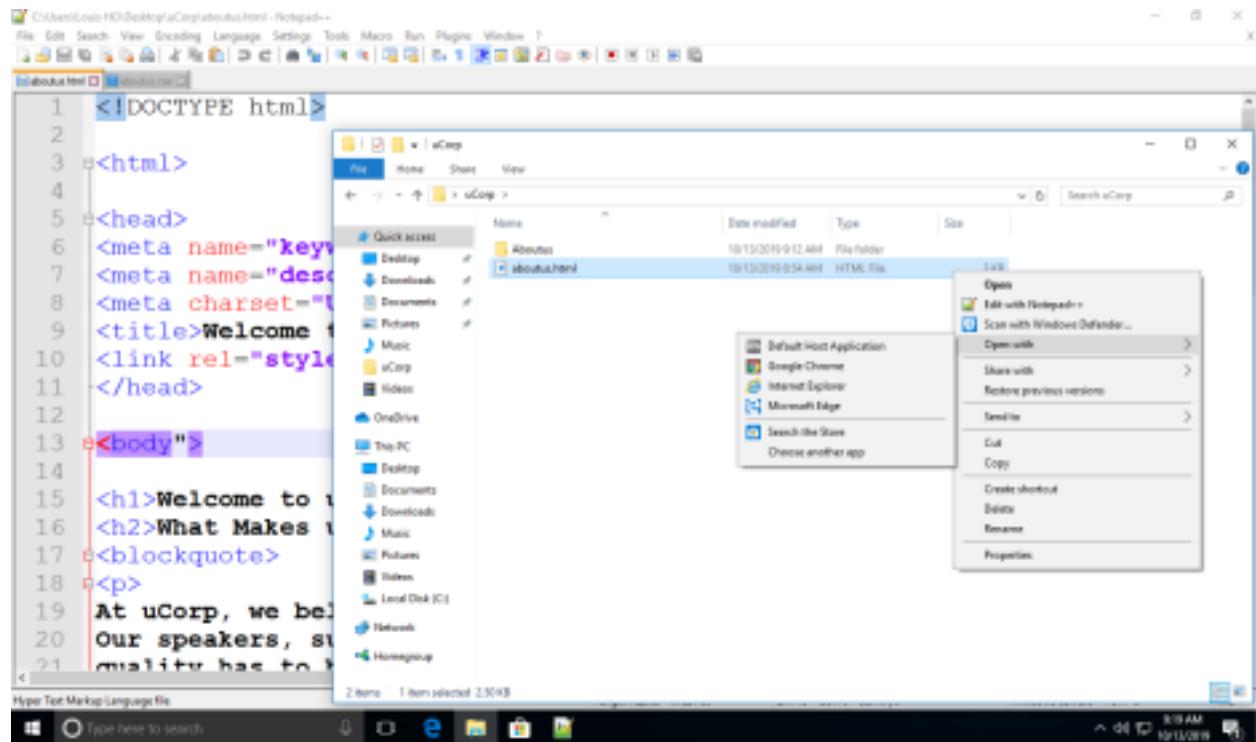
>. The status bar at the bottom shows file details like length, lines, and encoding."/>

```
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2
3 <html>
4
5 <head>
6 <meta name="keywords" content="CIW, HTML5, uCorp"/>
7 <meta name="description" content="Simple XHTML page for uCorp site"/>
8 <meta charset="UTF-8"/>
9 <title>Welcome to uCorp</title>
10 <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="aboutus/aboutus.CSS"/>
11 </head>
12
13 <body>
14
15 <h1>Welcome to uCorp</h1>
16 <h2>What Makes us Tick!</h2>
17 <blockquote>
18 <p>
19 At uCorp, we believe <em>world-class audio-experiences</em> should be within everyone's reach.
20 Our speakers, subwoofers and SoundPath audio accessories refute the notion that exceptional sound
21 quality has to be ridiculously expensive. <br/>The uCorp design approach involves a fusion of leading edge
22 engineering, exhaustive lab and real-world testing, as well as, a deep
23 personal passion for audio excellence, all brought to life by our acoustic
24 engineers. <br/>With every new product, we strive to redefine audio
25 performance for the price.
26 </p>
27 <!--
28 <p>Our products include:</p>
```

Note: Make sure you delete the inline CSS style attribute (**style="background-color:white"**) within the **<body>** tag. Do not delete the actual **<body>** tag or the closing wicket. The attribute must be deleted because inline CSS overrides external CSS. Also, please note that only the beginning of the HTML document is shown in this lab step to save space.

4. Editor: Save your changes.

5. Open **aboutus.html** in your Web browser.



You will not notice any changes because the style entries in the CSS file are currently commented out using the syntax `/* */`.

Welcome to uCorp

What Makes us Tick!

At uCorp, we believe *world-class audio-experiences* should be within everyone's reach. Our speakers, subwoofers and SoundPath audio accessories refute the notion that exceptional sound quality has to be ridiculously expensive. The uCorp design approach involves a fusion of leading edge technology, precision engineering, exhaustive lab and real-world testing, as well as, a deep personal passion for audio excellence, all brought to life by our acoustic engineers. With every new product, we strive to redefine audio performance for the price.

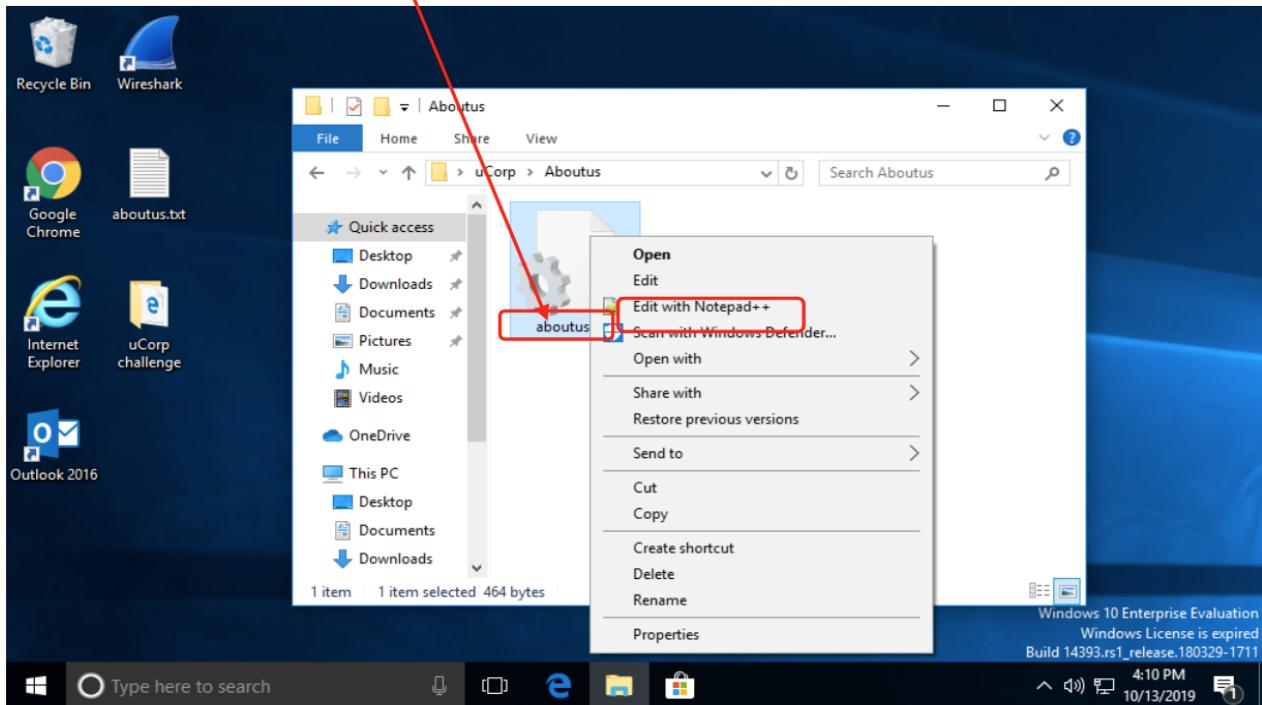
But that's only part of the uCorp Experience. We also stand behind our products with the uCorp Customer Bill of Rights, a benefits package that includes a 45-Day Risk-Free In-Home Trial, Fast and Free Shipping and Returns, our industry-leading 5-Year Unconditional Warranty, and more. We're so confident you'll love our audio gear that we made it completely painless to audition for yourself in the best place possible, your home.

Our Products

From the coherent soundstage, pinpoint imaging, superb detail and sonic transparency of our reference-grade loudspeakers, to the subterranean extension, chest-thumping slam, and unerring accuracy of our acclaimed subwoofers - our award-winning uCorp product line-up guarantees you a thrilling audio experience.

And since you're supported by **uCorp Sound Experts** support for the life of your product, you can rest easy knowing the best technical and customer service team on the planet is standing by to help you though.

6. Open the file **aboutus.css** in **Notepad** (or **Notepad++**).



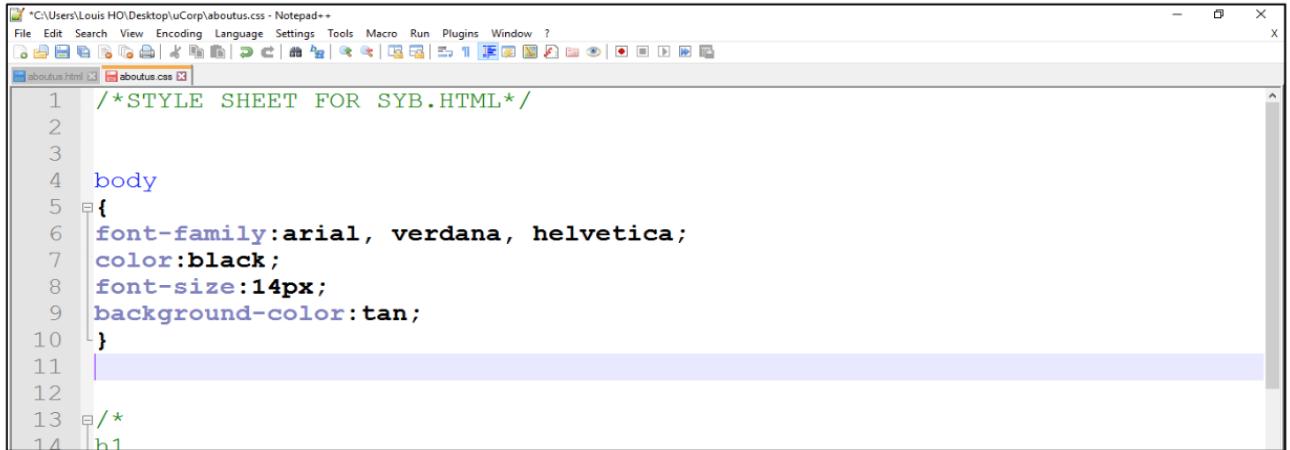
Remove the comments from the line that begins with body. Make sure to remove both the beginning /* and ending */ characters of the comment. When you are finished, save your changes. Keep aboutus.css open.

A screenshot of Notepad++ showing the contents of 'aboutus.css'. The code is as follows:

```
1  /*STYLE SHEET FOR SYB.HTML*/
2
3  /*/
4  body
5  {
6    font-family:arial, verdana, helvetica;
7    color:black;
8    font-size:14px;
9    background-color:tan;
10   */
11  */
12
13  /*
14  h1
15  {
16    font-family:arial, sans-serif;
17    color:black;
18    font-size:32px;
19  }
20  */
21
```

The first two lines of the code, which are comments, are circled in red. The Notepad++ interface includes a toolbar, status bar, and a bottom taskbar.

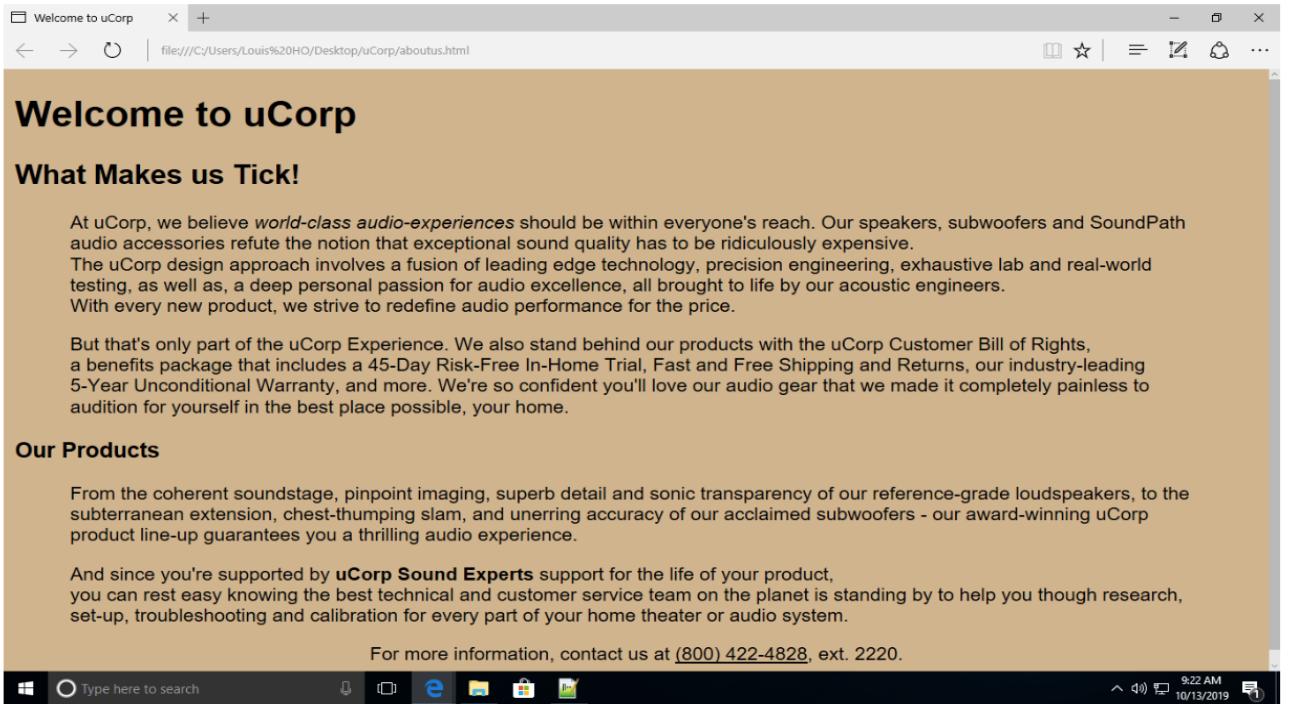
7. Before you close aboutus.css, review the entry. Note especially the **background-color:tan** entry.



```
*C:\Users\Louis HO\Desktop\uCorp\aboutus.css - Notepad++*
File Edit Search View Encoding Language Settings Tools Macro Run Plugins Window ?
aboutus.html aboutus.css
1  /*STYLE SHEET FOR SYB.HTML*/
2
3
4  body
5  {
6    font-family:arial, verdana, helvetica;
7    color:black;
8    font-size:14px;
9    background-color:tan;
10   }
11
12
13  /*
14  h1
```

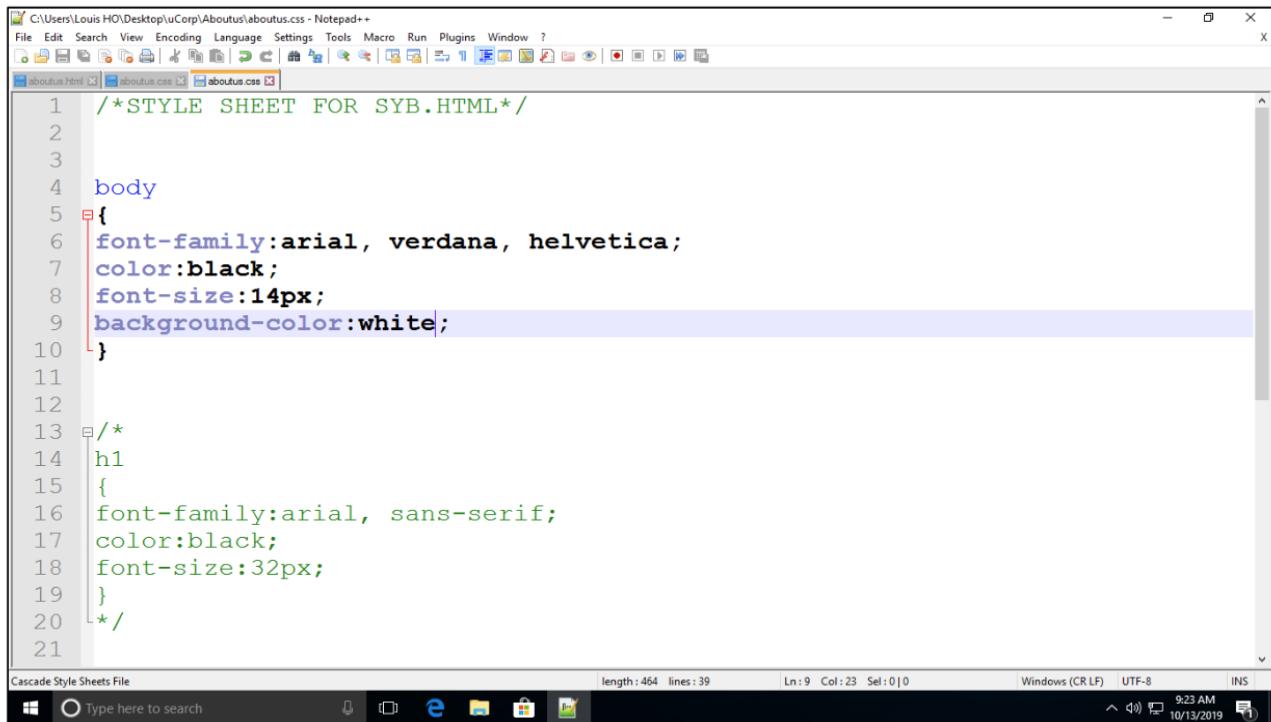
8. After you have removed the comment from the body entry and reviewed all entries, close aboutus.css, making sure that you have saved your changes.

9. Refresh your browser's display. Notice that the page's background color has changed to tan. Also, notice that the font type (i.e., the font face) has changed. Instead of the standard serif font most Web browsers use, you now see the sans-serif Arial font.



Screenshot 1: Click PrtScreen to take a screen shot of the result and paste it in a Microsoft Word document. Submit the Microsoft Word document at the end of the labs through Canvas together with the screenshots of other exercises. Include the screenshot number in your Microsoft Word document.

10. Open aboutus.css again and change the body entry so that it reads background-color: white, then save and close the file.

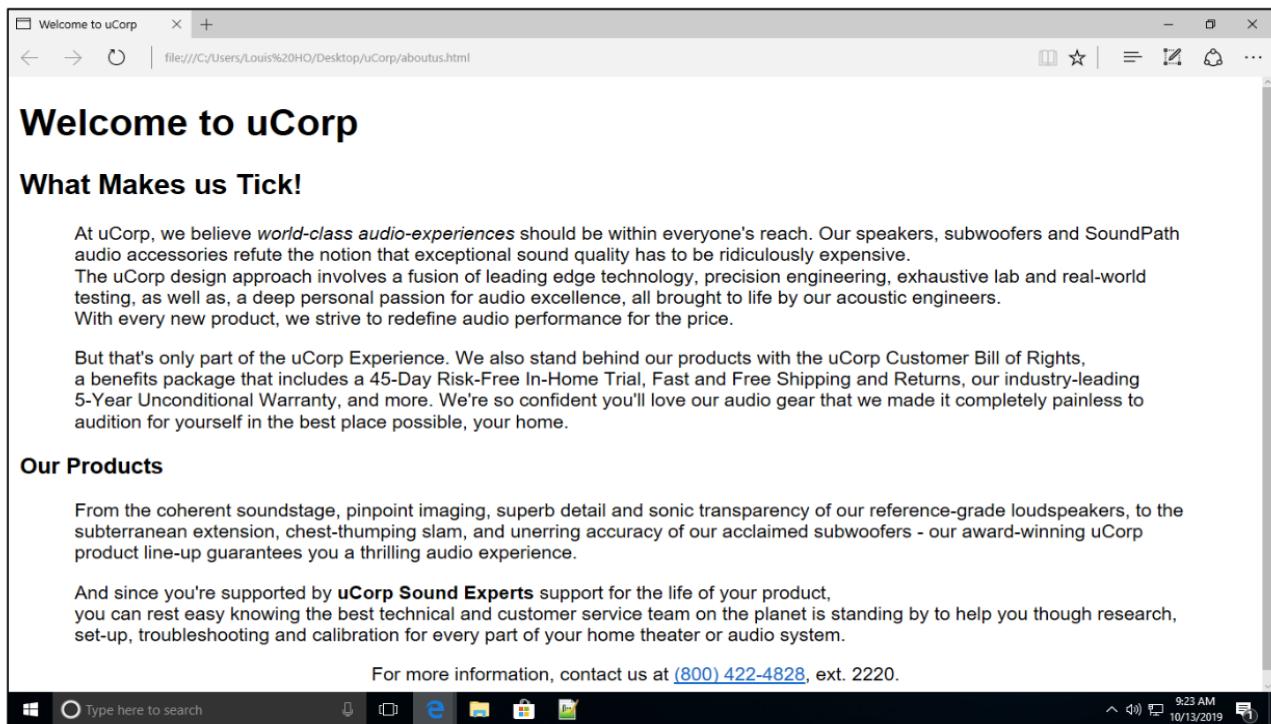


The screenshot shows a Notepad+ window with the file 'aboutus.css' open. The code is a CSS style sheet for a page named 'SYB.HTML'. It includes a body section with a white background color and an h1 section with a sans-serif font, black color, and a larger font size. The code is syntax-highlighted in green, blue, and red.

```
/*STYLE SHEET FOR SYB.HTML*/
body
{
    font-family:arial, verdana, helvetica;
    color:black;
    font-size:14px;
    background-color:white;
}

/*
h1
{
    font-family:arial, sans-serif;
    color:black;
    font-size:32px;
}
*/
```

11. Refresh your browser's display. What color is the background?



The screenshot shows a Microsoft Edge browser window displaying the 'Welcome to uCorp' page. The page features a large 'Welcome to uCorp' heading and a sub-section titled 'What Makes us Tick!'. It contains text about the company's beliefs in world-class audio experiences and its design approach. Below this, there is a section about the 'uCorp Experience' and a 'Customer Bill of Rights'. The page also includes a 'Our Products' section with a paragraph about the product line-up and support from 'uCorp Sound Experts'. At the bottom, there is a contact information link and a copyright notice for 2019.

Welcome to uCorp

What Makes us Tick!

At uCorp, we believe *world-class audio-experiences* should be within everyone's reach. Our speakers, subwoofers and SoundPath audio accessories refute the notion that exceptional sound quality has to be ridiculously expensive. The uCorp design approach involves a fusion of leading edge technology, precision engineering, exhaustive lab and real-world testing, as well as, a deep personal passion for audio excellence, all brought to life by our acoustic engineers. With every new product, we strive to redefine audio performance for the price.

But that's only part of the uCorp Experience. We also stand behind our products with the uCorp Customer Bill of Rights, a benefits package that includes a 45-Day Risk-Free In-Home Trial, Fast and Free Shipping and Returns, our industry-leading 5-Year Unconditional Warranty, and more. We're so confident you'll love our audio gear that we made it completely painless to audition for yourself in the best place possible, your home.

Our Products

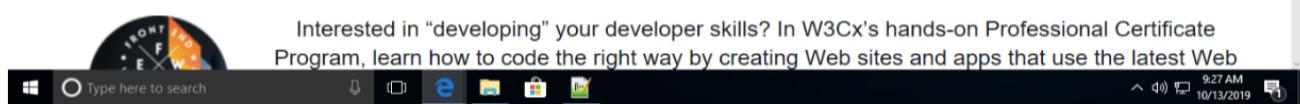
From the coherent soundstage, pinpoint imaging, superb detail and sonic transparency of our reference-grade loudspeakers, to the subterranean extension, chest-thumping slam, and unerring accuracy of our acclaimed subwoofers - our award-winning uCorp product line-up guarantees you a thrilling audio experience.

And since you're supported by **uCorp Sound Experts** support for the life of your product, you can rest easy knowing the best technical and customer service team on the planet is standing by to help you through research, set-up, troubleshooting and calibration for every part of your home theater or audio system.

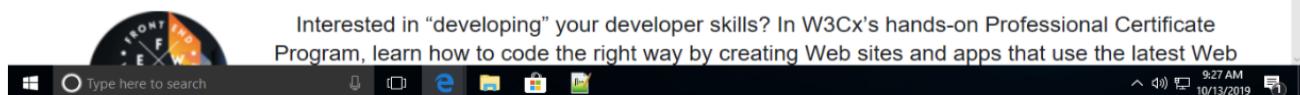
For more information, contact us at [\(800\) 422-4828](tel:(800)422-4828), ext. 2220.

12. Visit the W3C CSS Validation Service at <http://jigsaw.w3.org/css-validator> and validate your CSS file.

The screenshot shows the W3C CSS Validation Service interface. At the top, there are language links for various languages. Below that is the W3C logo and the service name. There are three tabs: 'By URI', 'By file upload' (which is selected), and 'By direct input'. Under the 'By file upload' tab, there is a section titled 'Validate by file upload' with the sub-instruction 'Choose the document you would like validated:'. An input field contains the path 'C:\Users\Louis HO\Desktop\uCorp\Aboutus.css', and a 'Browse...' button is highlighted with a red circle. Below this is a 'More Options' link. At the bottom right is a 'Check' button.



This screenshot is identical to the one above it, showing the W3C CSS Validation Service interface with the 'By file upload' tab selected. A red circle highlights the 'aboutus.css' file in the file browser and the 'Open' button in the file dialog.



The screenshot shows a Microsoft Edge browser window with the address bar displaying "jigsaw.w3.org/css-validator/validator". The main content area is titled "The W3C CSS Validation Service" and shows the results for "aboutus.css (CSS level 3 + SVG)". A green banner at the top of the results page says "Congratulations! No Error Found." Below this, the text "This document validates as [CSS level 3 + SVG !](#)" is displayed. The browser's taskbar at the bottom shows various pinned icons and the date/time "9:26 AM 10/13/2019".

Screenshot 2: Click PrtScreen to take a screen shot of the result and paste it in a Microsoft Word document. Submit the Microsoft Word document at the end of the labs through Canvas together with the screenshots of other exercises. Include the screenshot number in your Microsoft Word document.

13. Close any Notepad windows.

In this lab, you used an external style sheet.

Step 1. Lab 3-2: Assigning inline CSS attribute values to the <hr> tag in HTML

Open Lesson 3 Cascading Style Sheets (CSS3) and Graphical Elements > Separating Content in HTML.

The screenshot shows a web browser window for the CIS241 2019 Fall Quarter course. The main content area displays a list of topics under 'Lesson 3'. The topic 'Separating Content in HTML' is highlighted with a red oval. The interface includes navigation buttons for 'Cards' and 'Quizzes' at the top right and bottom right.

We will complete Lab 3-2: Assigning inline CSS3 attribute values to the <hr> tag in HTML.

The screenshot shows a web browser window for the CIS241 2019 Fall Quarter course. The main content area displays the 'Lab 3-2: Assigning inline CSS3 attribute values to the <hr> tag in HTML' page. The page includes a 'Files for Lab 3-2' section with a download link, a 'Lab 3-2' title with a red oval around it, and a detailed description of the lab steps. The interface includes navigation buttons for 'Cards' and 'Quiz' at the bottom right.

1. Editor: Open the version of aboutus.html you edited in the previous lab.
2. Editor: Enter the following code, just above the "For more information. . ." line near the bottom of the page:

```
<hr/>
```

3. Editor: Save your changes.
4. Browser: Load **aboutus.html**. You will see a horizontal line appear in the document.
5. Edit the <hr> tag you have inserted so that the line spans 80 percent of the Webpage's width and is 5 pixels in height. The line is centered by default. Enter:

```
<hr style="width:80%; height:5px;" />
```

When you are finished, a horizontal line will appear, as shown in Figure 3-2.

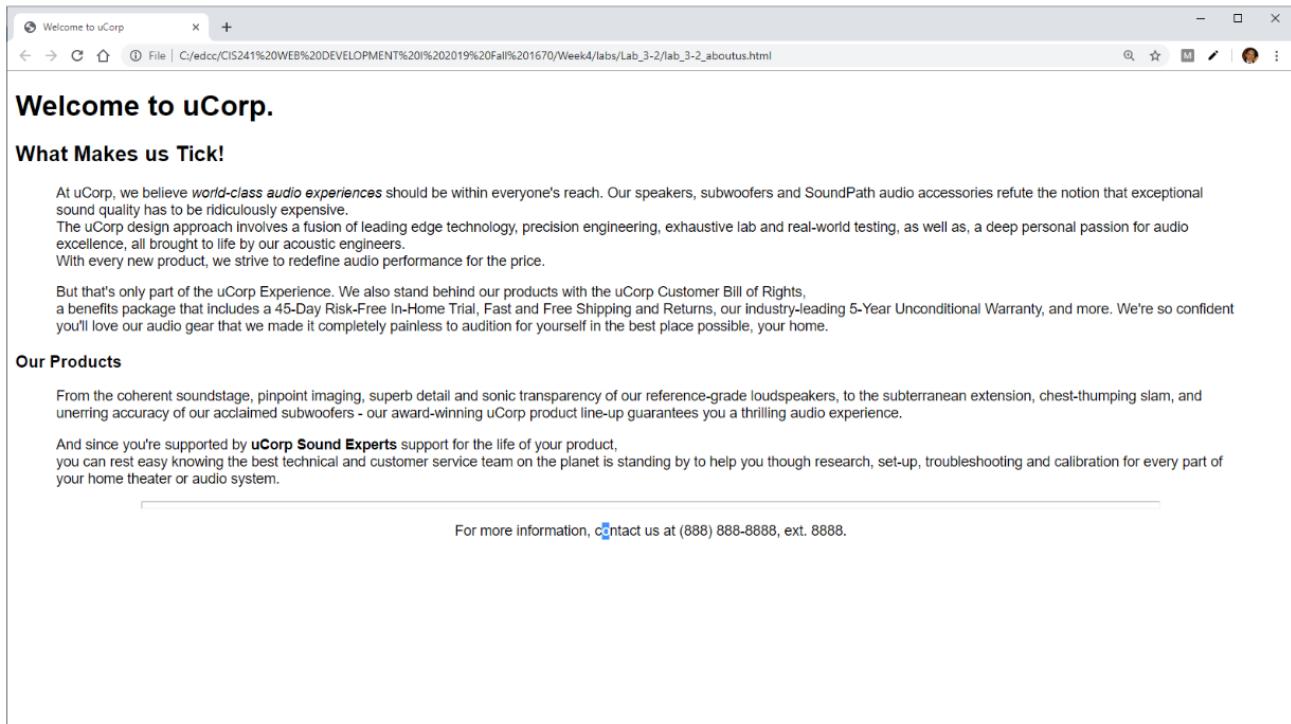
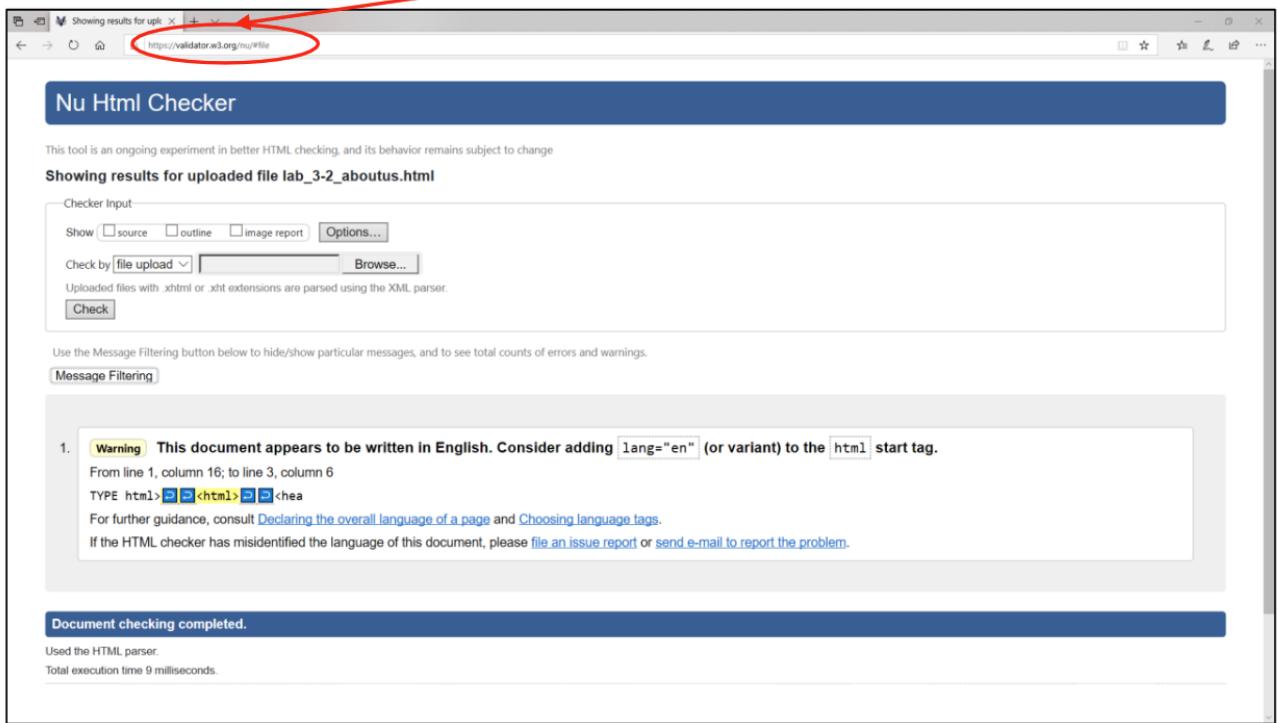


Figure 3-2: Customizing <hr> element with inline CSS style attributes

6. Visit the W3C Markup Validation Service at <http://validator.w3.org> and validate your code.



In this lab, you inserted and customized a horizontal line in your HTML page.

Step 1. Lab 3-3: Incorporating images in an HTML page

Open Lesson 3 Cascading Style Sheets (CSS3) and Graphical Elements > Images in Webpages.

The screenshot shows the CIS241 2019 Fall Quarter [Based on CIW: Site Development Associate] dashboard. A red arrow points from the text above to the 'Lesson Summary' section. Within this section, a red oval highlights the 'Images in Webpages' link under 'Lesson 3: Cascading Style Sheets (CSS3) and Graphical Elements'. Other links in the list include 'Cascading Style Sheets (CSS3)', 'Separating Content in HTML', 'HTML Entities', 'Specifying Colors', 'Page Colors and Backgrounds', 'Specifying Font Information', 'Web Design Issues', 'Optional Lab', and 'Lesson Summary'. Below this, another red oval highlights the 'Hyperlinks' section, which includes 'Introduction to Hyperlinks'. At the bottom right of the dashboard, there are 'Cards' and 'Quizzes' buttons.

We will complete Lab 3-3: Incorporating images in an HTML page.

The screenshot shows the 'Lab 3-3: Incorporating images in an HTML5 page' page. A red circle highlights the title 'Lab 3-3: Incorporating images in an HTML5 page'. Below the title, it says 'In this lab, you will learn how to place and align an image relative to text in a Webpage.' An 'Instructor Note' box states: 'Have the students spend as much time as possible inserting and aligning images.' Step 1: 'Navigate to the Lesson03\Lab_3-3\ directory, and copy the following files to the uCorp\aboutus\ directory.' A box lists three files: 'uCorpCollage2.gif', 'uCorpCollage2.jpg', and 'uCorpCollage2.png'. A note at the bottom of the step says: 'Note: If the Lab 3-3 file group is not located on your Desktop check your Downloads folder. If the Lab 3-3 file group is located in your Downloads folder, follow the instructions in Step 1.' Steps 2 through 4 are listed below. At the bottom, an 'Instructor Note' box provides file size information: 'The file sizes should be approximately as follows:' with items: 'uCorpCollage2.gif: 38 Kb', 'uCorpCollage2.jpg: 14 Kb', and 'uCorpCollage2.png: 66 Kb'. Navigation buttons at the bottom include 'Cards', 'Quiz', 'Go Back', and 'Up'.

In this lab, you will learn how to place and align an image relative to text in a Webpage.

Instructor Note: Have the students spend as much time as possible inserting and aligning images.

In CIW online curriculum, click **Download**. Open to download and open **SDA_v2.2_Lab_3-3.zip**.

The screenshot shows a web browser window with multiple tabs open. A red arrow points from the text above to the 'Download' button in a modal dialog box. The dialog box contains the text: 'Files for Lab 3-3: Incorporating images in an HTML5 page' and 'Create a folder named "CIW" and a sub-directory for this course to keep all the downloaded files. Unzip the downloaded zip files to use them.' Below the dialog is the main content area of the webpage, which includes an 'Instructor Note' and a numbered list of steps for the lab.

1. Navigate to the **Lesson03\Lab_3-3** directory,

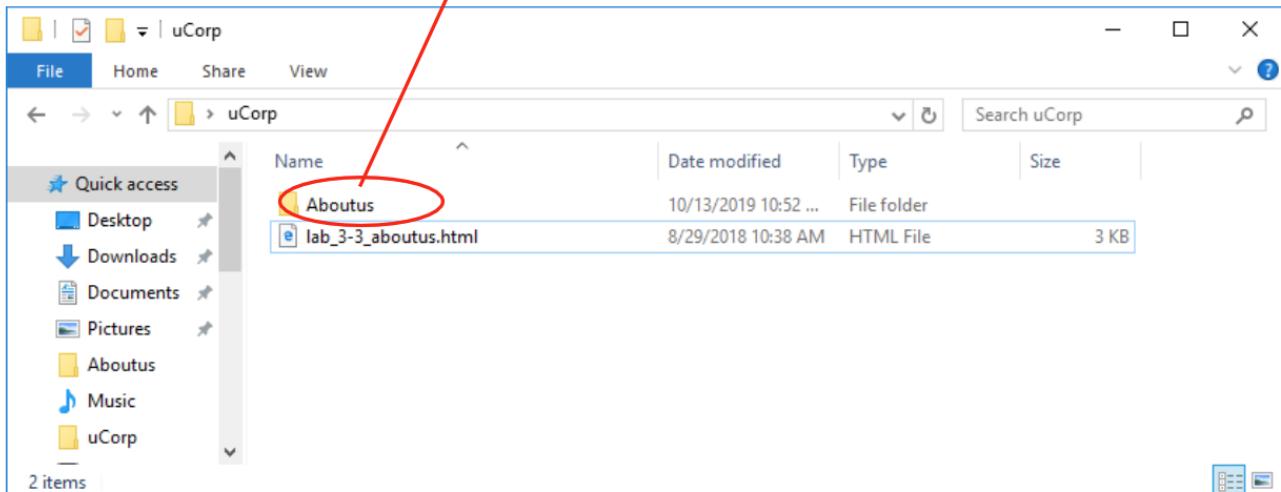
The screenshot shows a file explorer window with a navigation bar at the top. A red arrow points from the previous step to the 'Extract all' button in the toolbar. The main pane displays a list of files extracted from the 'SDA_v2.2_Lab_3-3.zip' file, including 'aboutus.css', 'aboutus.html', 'uCorpCollage2.gif', 'uCorpCollage2.jpg', and 'uCorpCollage2.png'. The file sizes and types are listed next to each file name.

Name	Type	Compressed size	Password ...	Size
aboutus.css	CSS Document	1 KB	No	
aboutus.html	Chrome HTML Document	2 KB	No	
uCorpCollage2.gif	GIF File	38 KB	No	
uCorpCollage2.jpg	JPG File	14 KB	No	
uCorpCollage2.png	PNG File	65 KB	No	

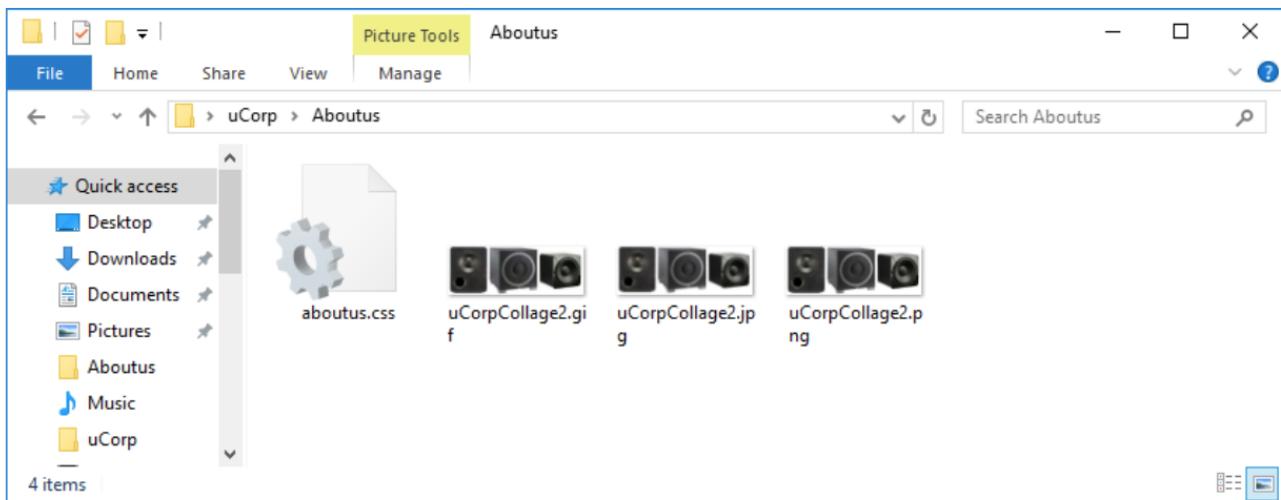
and copy the following files to the **uCorp\aboutus** directory:

uCorpCollage2.gif
uCorpCollage2.jpg
uCorpCollage2.png

*Note: If the **Lab 3-3** file group is not located on your Desktop check your **Downloads** folder. If the **Lab 3-3** file group is located in your **Downloads** folder, follow the instructions in Step 1.*



2. Open the **uCorp\aboutus** directory, and view each image by double-clicking on it. See if you notice any difference among the three image formats.



3. Right-click each image and select **Properties**. What is the file size of each image type (GIF, JPEG and PNG)?

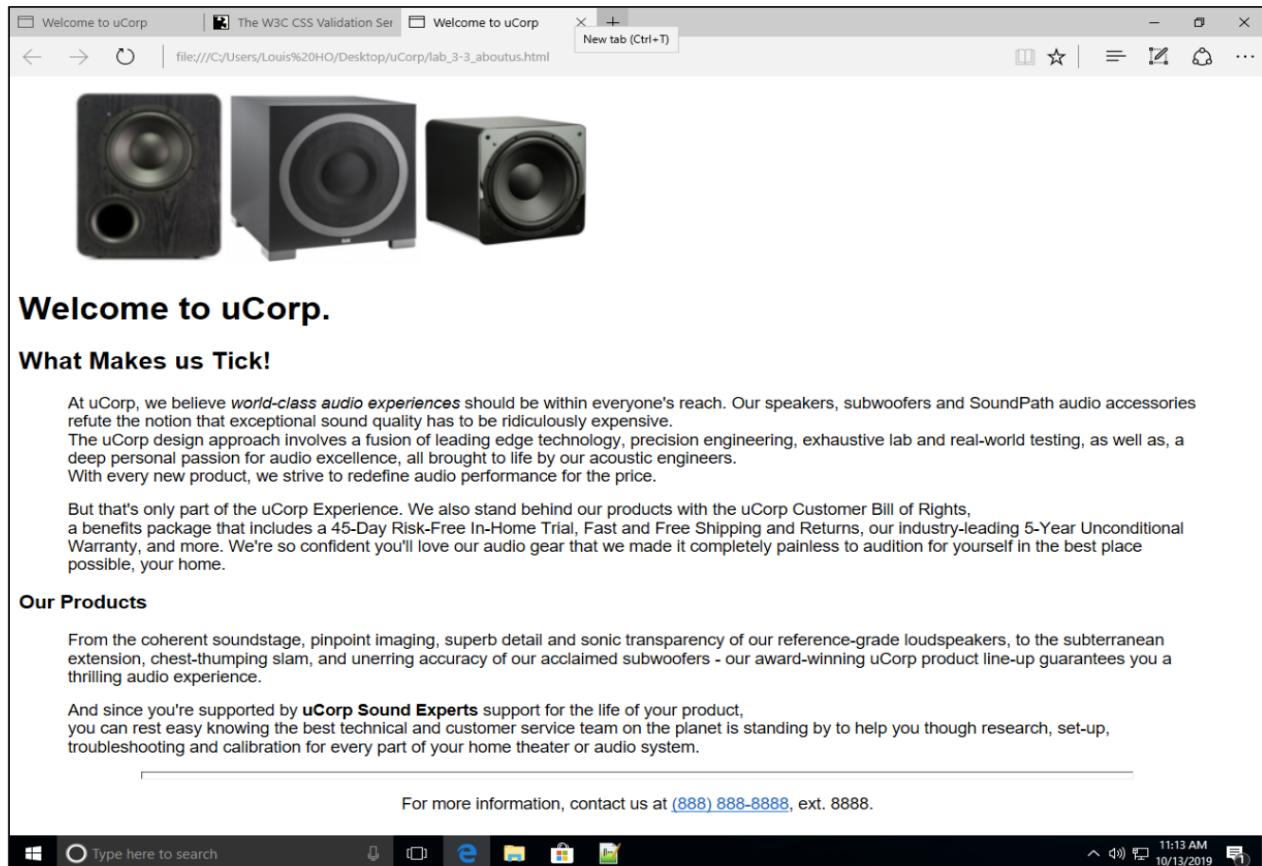
4. As a class, discuss the following points about these image formats:
- The larger the image file size, the longer it takes users to download.
- Instructor Note:** The file sizes should be approximately as follows:
- uCorpCollage2.gif: 38 Kb
 - uCorpCollage2.jpg: 14 Kb
 - uCorpCollage2.png: 66 Kb
- Older browsers may not be able to render PNG images.
 - GIF and PNG images can be interlaced, animated or made transparent. Standard JPEG images do not support these features.
 - JPEG images offer the highest image quality.
 - PNG and standard JPEG images can be compressed; however, the higher the compression, the lower the image quality.
5. Now you will insert an image into your Webpage. Open **aboutus.html** in a text editor.
6. Insert the **uCorpCollage2.png** image by entering the code indicated in bold:

```
<blockquote>

</blockquote>
<h1>Welcome to uCorp.</h1>
```

Note: The code you typed inserted a file from the uCorp\ subfolder. You will learn more about how to specify files in other directories later in this lesson.

7. Load your edited page into a browser. You should see the image shown in Figure 3-3.



Screenshot 3: Click PrtScreen to take a screen shot of the result and paste it in a Microsoft Word document. Submit the Microsoft Word document at the end of the labs through Canvas together with the screenshots of other exercises. Include the screenshot number in your Microsoft Word document.

Figure 3-3: File aboutus.html after adding image

8. Validate your code.
9. Delete the code ***alt="Subwoofers from uCorp blow away the competition"***. Now revalidate your code. What were the results, and why? How does validated HTML help users with disabilities?

The code will not validate as HTML5 because that standard requires you to specify the alt attribute and provide a value (in quotation marks). The alt attribute allows text-based browsers and voice-recognition technologies to render image content.

10. Reinsert the code ***alt="Subwoofers from uCorp blow away the competition"*** where it was.

11. Comment out the <blockquote> tags that encompass the element and its values using the <!-- ... --> comment tags. This will stop the .PNG image file from loading. **Save** your file.

12. Next, you will center the image using CSS. This task requires you to create a class in the CSS file and reference it within the HTML document. The class is simply a set of instructions. Once the class is set up, it will be easy to center your images.

Note: The image element attributes used to align images are no longer supported in HTML5. CSS3 classes must be created in order to comply with HTML5.

13. **Editor:** Open the **aboutus.css** file. To create a class, add the following CSS rule to the bottom of the CSS file:

```
img.center
{
    display: block;
    margin-left: auto;
    margin-right: auto;
}
```

You created instructions for a "center" class for the "img" element (img.center) that will be referenced within the HTML document. The image will display as a block element so that it does not merge with any text. The "auto" margin to the left and right creates an equal area on both sides of the image. This technique centers the image, regardless of the size of the browser window.

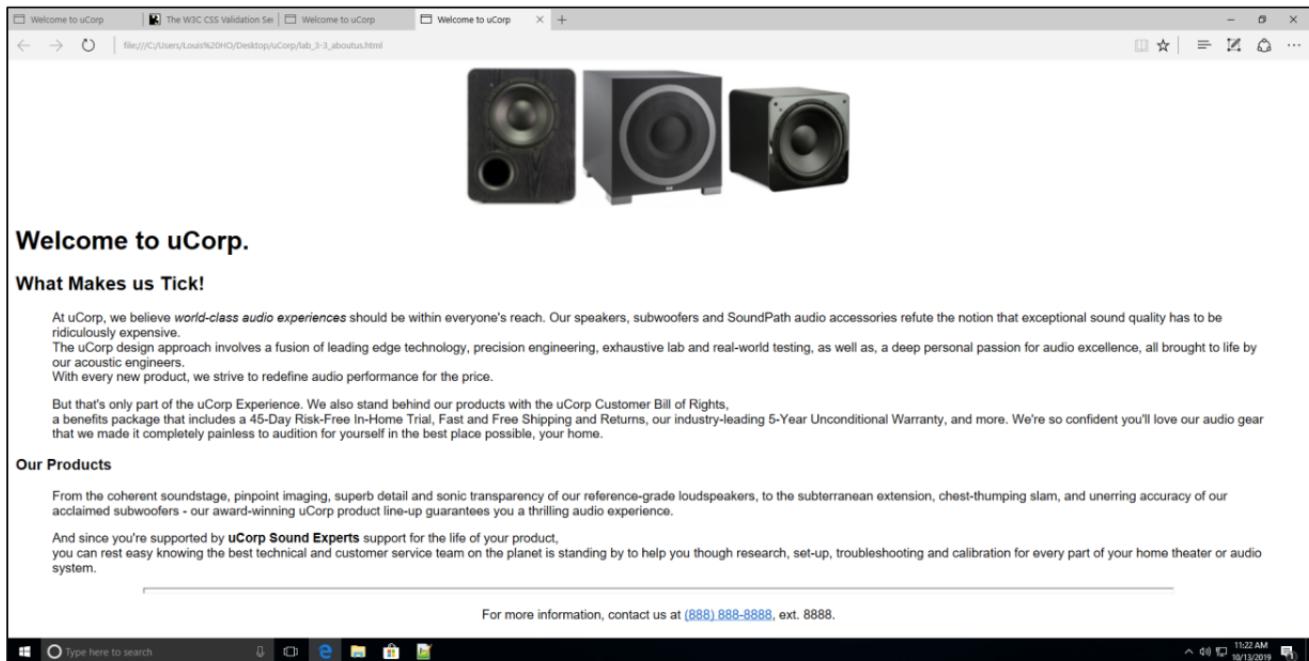
14. Save the **aboutus.css** file.

15. **Editor:** Open the **aboutus.html** file. Create a new line that inserts and centers the JPEG image using the *center* class you created for the element:

```

```

16. Save the **aboutus.html** file and open it in a browser. It should resemble Figure 3-4. Resize the browser window. Notice that the image repositions itself to the center of the page regardless of the browser window's size.



Screenshot 4: Click PrtScreen to take a screen shot of the result and paste it in a Microsoft Word document. Submit the Microsoft Word document at the end of the labs through Canvas together with the screenshots of other exercises. Include the screenshot number in your Microsoft Word document.

Figure 3-4: Centering an image by creating the CSS center class

17. When you are finished, comment out the tag you just created for the .JPG image:

```
<!--  
  
-->
```

18. Remove the comment notations from the <blockquote> tags around the tag for the .PNG image. Your code should now render the .PNG image.

In this lab, you added image files to a Webpage. You used the required *alt* attribute, and you experimented with image placement using the <blockquote> element and the CSS3 *center* class.

Step 1. Lab 3-4: Aligning images relative to text with HTML

Open Lesson 3 Cascading Style Sheets (CSS3) and Graphical Elements > Images in Webpages.

CIW CIS241 2019 Fall Quarter [Based on CIW: Site Development Associate]

LESSON SUMMARY

3 Cascading Style Sheets (CSS3) and Graphical Elements

- Cascading Style Sheets (CSS3)
- Separating Content in HTML
- Images in Webpages**
- HTML Entities
- Specifying Colors
- Page Colors and Backgrounds
- Specifying Font Information
- Web Design Issues
- Optional Lab
- Lesson Summary

4 Hyperlinks

- Introduction to Hyperlinks

Cards Quizzes

Cards Quizzes

We will complete **Lab 3-4: Aligning images relative to text with HTML**.

Setup Section : CIS241 2020 Fall | Lesson 3 : Cascading Style Sheet | Dashboard | Google Calendar - October 2020 | Inbox (33,154) | louise.ho@gmail.com | CIS 241 F20 1520 - WEB DEVLC | +

that several images will be incorporated into a Webpage you are developing. You will need to experiment with aligning alignment of page components in relation to each other are an important part of Web design that can greatly improve and effectiveness.

Lab 3-4: Aligning images relative to text with HTML5

In this lab, you will practice CSS techniques to align your images relative to nearby text.

- Editor: Open `aboutus.css` and add the following rule. This rule will float an image to the right of the text:

```
img.floatright {  
    float: right;  
    margin: 5px;  
}
```
- Save the file.
- Editor: Open `aboutus.html`.
- Find the `` tag and edit it as follows so that it aligns to the right of the text:

```
<blockquote>  
      
</blockquote>
```
- View your page in a browser. It should resemble Figure 3-5.

Welcome to uCorp

What Makes us Tick!

At uCorp, we believe world-class audio experiences should be within everyone's reach. Our speakers, subwoofers and SoundPath audio accessories refute the

Cards Quiz << Previous 30 of 127 Next >> Go Back

In this lab, you will practice CSS techniques to align your images relative to nearby text.

1. **Editor:** Open **aboutus.css** and add the following rule. This rule will float an image to the right of the text:

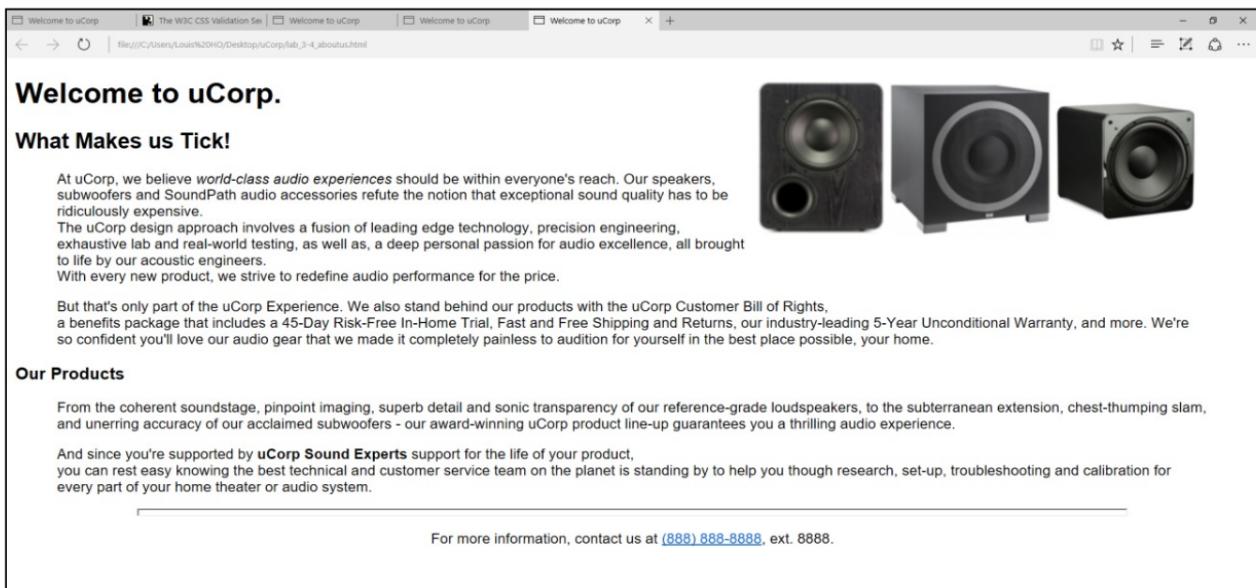
```
img.floatright
{
    float:right;
    margin:5px;
}
```

2. Save the file.
3. **Editor:** Open **aboutus.html**.
4. Find the tag and edit it as follows so that it aligns to the right of the text:

```
<blockquote>

</blockquote>
```

5. View your page in a browser. It should resemble Figure 3-5.



Screenshot 5: Click PrtScreen to take a screen shot of the result and paste it in a Microsoft Word document. Submit the Microsoft Word document at the end of the labs through Canvas together with the screenshots of other exercises. Include the screenshot number in your Microsoft Word document.

Figure 3-5: Floating image to right of text

6. Change your code so that the image aligns to the left and the text wraps to its right. Then change it so the text wraps to the top of the image, then again so text wraps to the middle of the image. Be sure to view the page each time in your browser, and note the differences.

7. Now, modify the *margin* value to "40" in the CSS file:

```
img.floatright
{
    float:right;
    margin:40px;
}
```

8. Save the CSS file and refresh your browser. Notice that the margin around the image increases. Experiment with a larger value, such as "60", "100" or "200".

Note: These values may seem large, and will probably make the image seem out of place. Simply experiment with these values. Remember that a pixel is a very small unit of measurement. The number of pixels per inch is determined by the monitor's screen resolution.

9. When you are finished experimenting, change the *margin* value back to "5".

10. **Editor:** Finish this lab by positioning the image to the right of the text (as you did at the beginning of the lab).

11. Validate your HTML and CSS files using the W3C validation services.

In this lab, you learned to position images in relation to text with HTML and CSS.

Step 1. Lab 3-5: Adding a copyright statement with an HTML entity

Open Lesson 3 Cascading Style Sheets (CSS3) and Graphical Elements > HTML Entities.

The screenshot shows the CIS241 2019 Fall Quarter [Based on CIW: Site Development Associate] lesson summary. The sidebar lists topics under Lesson 3: Cascading Style Sheets (CSS3) and Graphical Elements, with 'HTML Entities' circled in red. The main content area shows the 'HTML Entities' section with sub-topics like '©' and '®'.

Lesson Summary

- 3 Cascading Style Sheets (CSS3) and Graphical Elements
 - Cascading Style Sheets (CSS3)
 - Separating Content in HTML
 - Images in Webpages
 - HTML Entities
 - Specifying Colors
 - Page Colors and Backgrounds
 - Specifying Font Information
 - Web Design Issues
 - Optional Lab
 - Lesson Summary
- 4 Hyperlinks
 - Introduction to Hyperlinks

Powered by uCertify

We will complete Lab 3-5: Adding a copyright statement with an HTML entity.

The screenshot shows the 'Lab 3-5: Adding a copyright statement with an HTML5 entity' page. The title is highlighted with a red circle. The page contains instructions and a code editor with the following content:

In this lab, you will add a copyright statement to your page using the HTML5 entity code to create the copyright symbol.

1. Editor: Open `aboutus.html`.
2. Insert the following statement at the bottom of the page, just above the `</body>` tag:

```
<p style="text-align: center;">Copyright &copy; All rights reserved by uCorp</p>
```

3. Save your changes, then view your page in a browser. You will see the copyright symbol at the bottom of the page, as shown in Figure 3-6.

The browser preview shows a page titled 'Welcome to uCorp' with three speakers. The page content includes a paragraph about uCorp's audio quality and a 'Our Products' section.

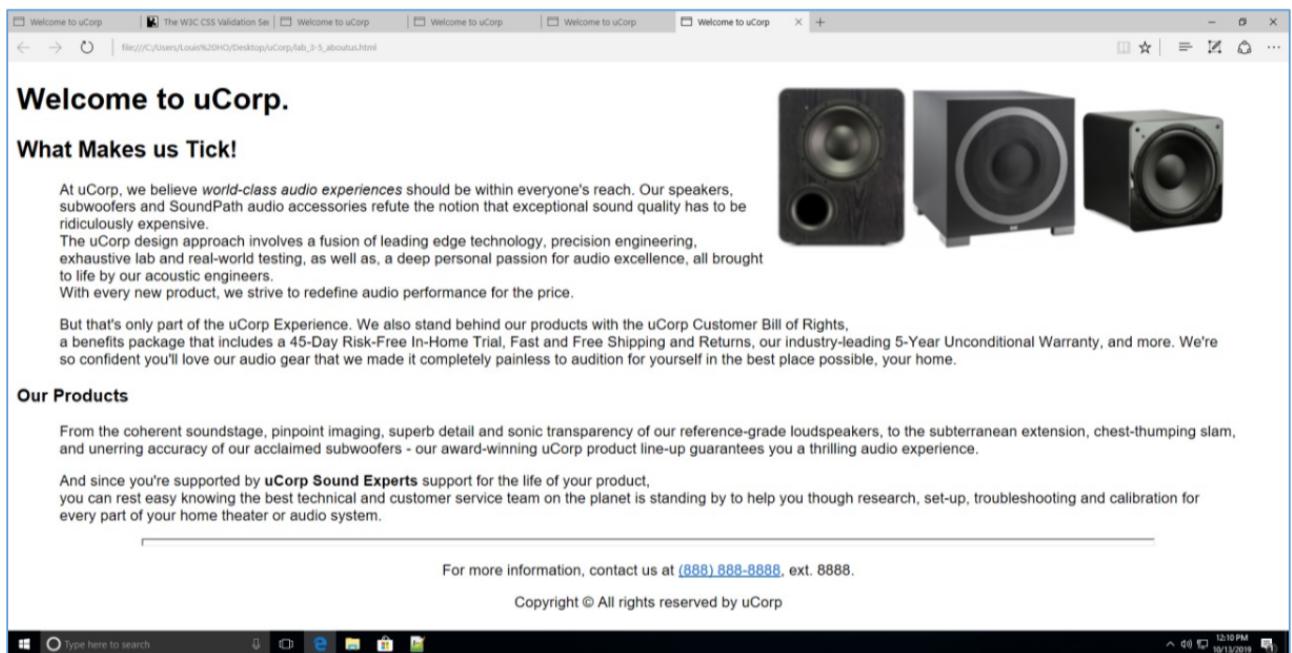
In this lab, you will add a copyright statement to your page using the HTML entity code to create the copyright symbol.

1. **Editor:** Open **aboutus.html**.

2. Insert the following statement at the bottom of the page, just above the </body> tag:

```
<p style="text-align:center">Copyright &copy; All rights reserved by uCorp</p>
```

3. Save your changes, then view your page in a browser. You will see the copyright symbol at the bottom of the page, as shown in Figure 3-6.



Screenshot 6: Click PrtScreen to take a screen shot of the result and paste it in a Microsoft Word document. Submit the Microsoft Word document at the end of the labs through Canvas together with the screenshots of other exercises. Include the screenshot number in your Microsoft Word document.

Figure 3-6: Adding copyright symbol to Webpage

4. Validate your code, and test it in multiple browsers.

In this lab, you added a copyright statement using HTML special character code.

Step 1. Lab 3-6: Changing page colors and backgrounds with HTML

Open Lesson 3 Cascading Style Sheets (CSS3) and Graphical Elements > Page Colors and Backgrounds.

The screenshot shows the CIW uCertify interface. At the top, there's a navigation bar with tabs for 'My Library - uCertify' and 'Chapter & Lessons - CIS241 201'. Below the navigation is the 'Lesson Summary' for 'CIS241 2019 Fall Quarter [Based on CIW: Site Development Associate]'. The summary tree has node 3 expanded, showing the following structure:

- 3 Cascading Style Sheets (CSS3) and Graphical Elements
 - Cascading Style Sheets (CSS3)
 - Separating Content in HTML
 - Images in Webpages
 - HTML Entities
 - Specifying Colors
 - Page Colors and Backgrounds** (this node is circled in red)
 - Specifying Font Information
 - Web Design Issues
 - Optional Lab
 - Lesson Summary
- 4 Hyperlinks
 - Introduction to Hyperlinks

On the right side of the summary tree, there are 'Cards' and 'Quizzes' buttons. The main content area below the summary tree contains a heading 'Page Colors and Backgrounds' followed by several steps and code snippets. A red arrow points from the circled 'Page Colors and Backgrounds' node in the summary tree to the 'Page Colors and Backgrounds' section in the main content area.

We will complete **Lab 3-6: Changing page colors and backgrounds with HTML**.

The screenshot shows the 'Lesson 3 : Cascading Style Sheet' page. At the top, there's a note: 'Create a folder named "CIW" and a sub-directory for this course to keep all the downloaded files. Unzip the downloaded zip files to use them.' Below this, the 'Lab 3-6: Changing page colors and backgrounds with HTML5' section is highlighted with a red circle and a red arrow pointing to it. The section contains the following text:

In this lab, you will use hexdecimal code to specify Webpage colors. You will also use an image for a page background.

1. Editor: Open `aboutus.css` from `uCorp/aboutus/` directory.
2. Editor: Change the following value to the `background-color` property of the body selector:
`background-color: #CCCCCC;`
3. View the page in a browser. You will see that the background is gray.
4. Edit the CSS body selector to add the text color property as shown:
`color: #0099FF;`
5. Load your page into the browser again. Notice that the text color has changed.

Note: Remember that it is always considered best practice to use style sheets instead of inline CSS style attributes whenever possible

6. Return the `background-color` and `color` properties in the body selector back to their original values:
`body {
font-family: arial, verdana, helvetica;
color: black;
font-size: 14px;
background-color: white;
}`
7. Save the `aboutus.css` file.
8. Go to the `Lesson03\Lab_3-6` directory, and copy the file `background.jpg` to the `aboutus` subfolder you have been using.

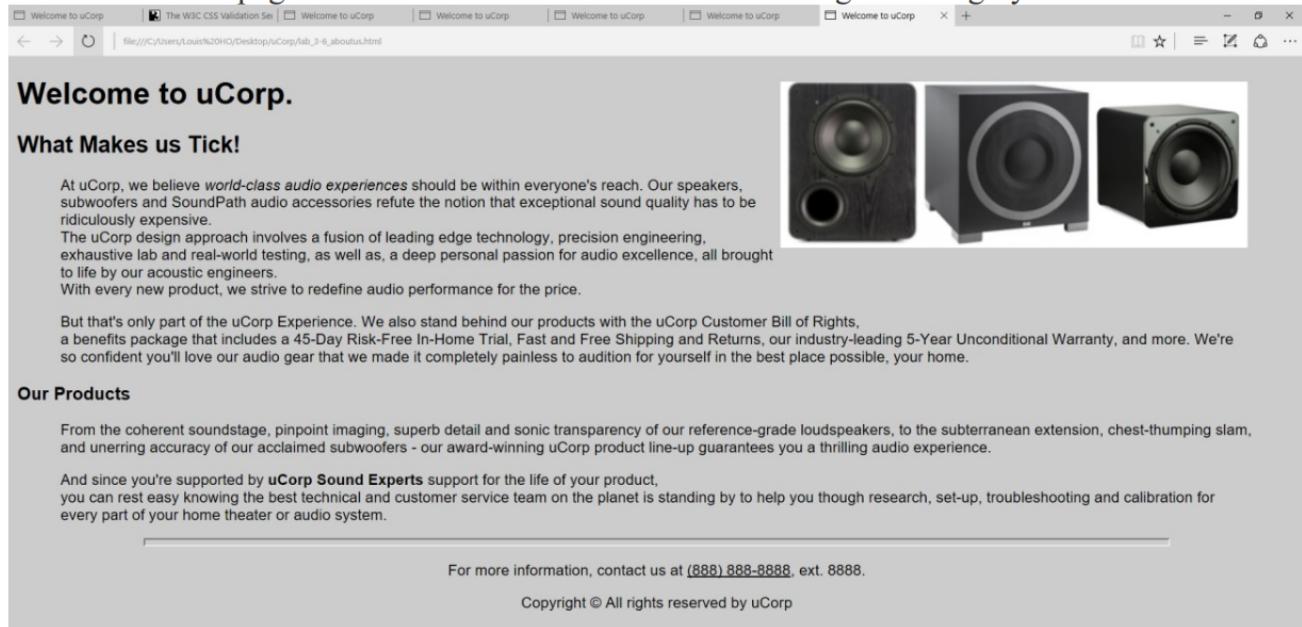
Instructor Note: A copy of the edited style sheet is available in the

In this lab, you will use hexadecimal code to specify Webpage colors. You will also use an image for a page background.

1. **Editor:** Open **aboutus.css**.
2. **Editor:** Change the following value to the *background-color* property of the body selector:

```
background-color:#CCCCCC;
```

3. View the page in a browser. You will see that the background is gray.



Welcome to uCorp.

What Makes us Tick!

At uCorp, we believe *world-class audio experiences* should be within everyone's reach. Our speakers, subwoofers and SoundPath audio accessories refute the notion that exceptional sound quality has to be ridiculously expensive.

The uCorp design approach involves a fusion of leading edge technology, precision engineering, exhaustive lab and real-world testing, as well as, a deep personal passion for audio excellence, all brought to life by our acoustic engineers.

With every new product, we strive to redefine audio performance for the price.

But that's only part of the uCorp Experience. We also stand behind our products with the uCorp Customer Bill of Rights, a benefits package that includes a 45-Day Risk-Free In-Home Trial, Fast and Free Shipping and Returns, our industry-leading 5-Year Unconditional Warranty, and more. We're so confident you'll love our audio gear that we made it completely painless to audition for yourself in the best place possible, your home.

Our Products

From the coherent soundstage, pinpoint imaging, superb detail and sonic transparency of our reference-grade loudspeakers, to the subterranean extension, chest-thumping slam, and unerring accuracy of our acclaimed subwoofers - our award-winning uCorp product line-up guarantees you a thrilling audio experience.

And since you're supported by **uCorp Sound Experts** support for the life of your product, you can rest easy knowing the best technical and customer service team on the planet is standing by to help you through research, set-up, troubleshooting and calibration for every part of your home theater or audio system.

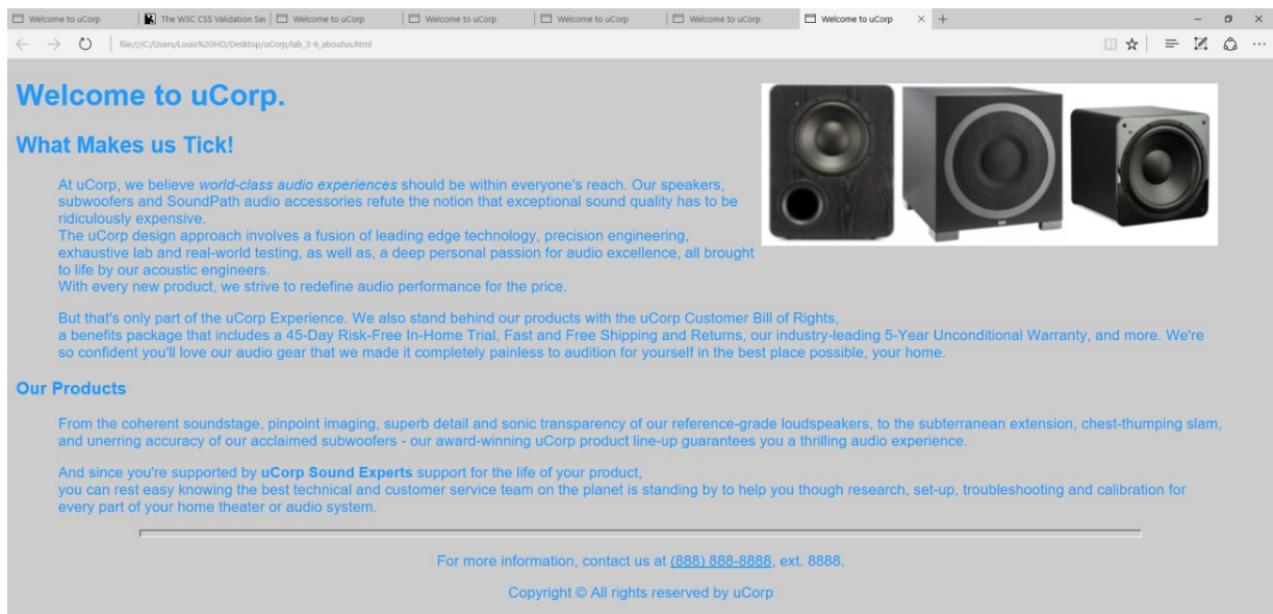
For more information, contact us at [\(888\) 888-8888](tel:(888)888-8888), ext. 8888.
Copyright © All rights reserved by uCorp

Screenshot 7: Click PrtScreen to take a screen shot of the result and paste it in a Microsoft Word document. Submit the Microsoft Word document at the end of the labs through Canvas together with the screenshots of other exercises. Include the screenshot number in your Microsoft Word document.

4. Edit the CSS body selector to add the text *color* property as shown:

```
color:#0099FF;
```

- Load your page into the browser again. Notice that the text color has changed.



Screenshot 8: Click PrtScreen to take a screen shot of the result and paste it in a Microsoft Word document. Submit the Microsoft Word document at the end of the labs through Canvas together with the screenshots of other exercises. Include the screenshot number in your Microsoft Word document.

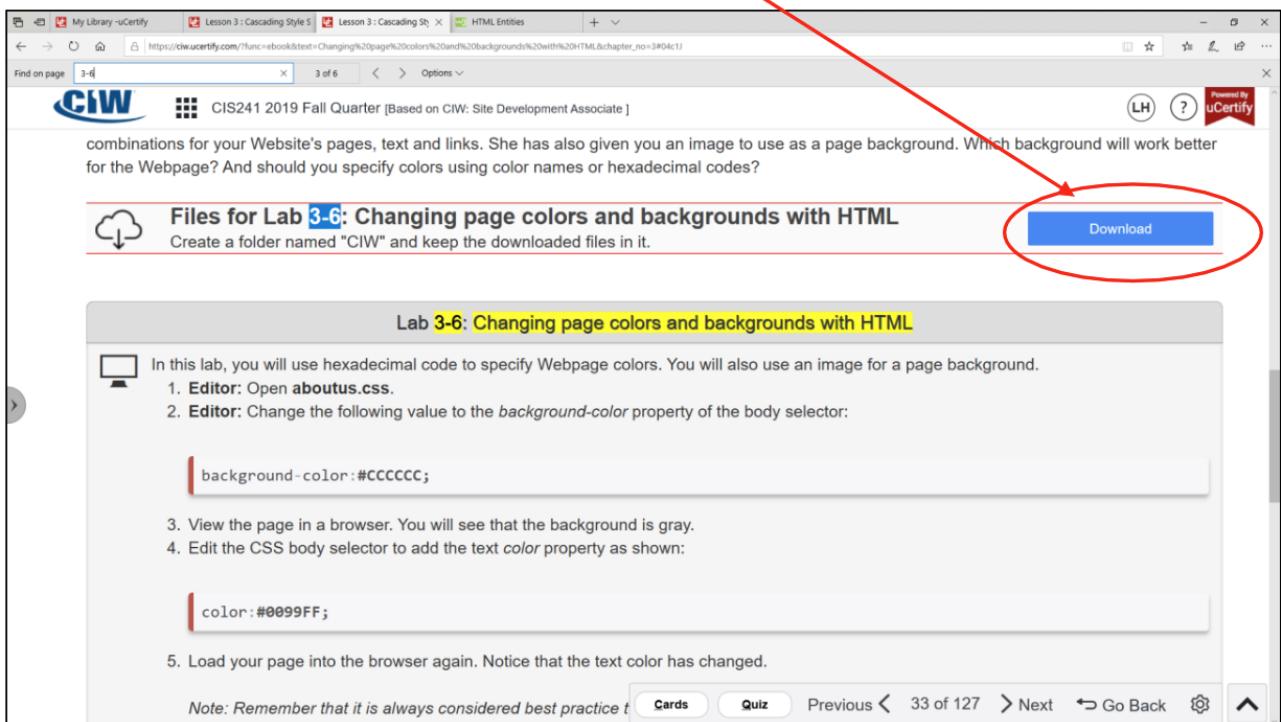
Note: Remember that it is always considered best practice to use style sheets instead of inline CSS style attributes whenever possible

- Return the background-color and color properties in the body selector back to their original values:

```
body
{
    font-family:arial, verdana, helvetica;
    color:black;
    font-size:14px;
    background-color:white;
}
```

- Save the **aboutus.css** file.

8. Go to the \Lab_3-6\ directory (in SDA_v2.2_Lab_3-6.zip),



A screenshot of a web browser window. The address bar shows a URL related to CIW uCertify. The main content area displays a page titled "Files for Lab 3-6: Changing page colors and backgrounds with HTML". A red oval highlights the "Download" button. Below the title, there is some text and a small icon. The page content includes instructions for the lab, code snippets in code blocks, and a note at the bottom.

In this lab, you will use hexadecimal code to specify Webpage colors. You will also use an image for a page background.

1. Editor: Open `aboutus.css`.
2. Editor: Change the following value to the `background-color` property of the body selector:

```
background-color :#CCCCCC;
```

3. View the page in a browser. You will see that the background is gray.
4. Edit the CSS body selector to add the text `color` property as shown:

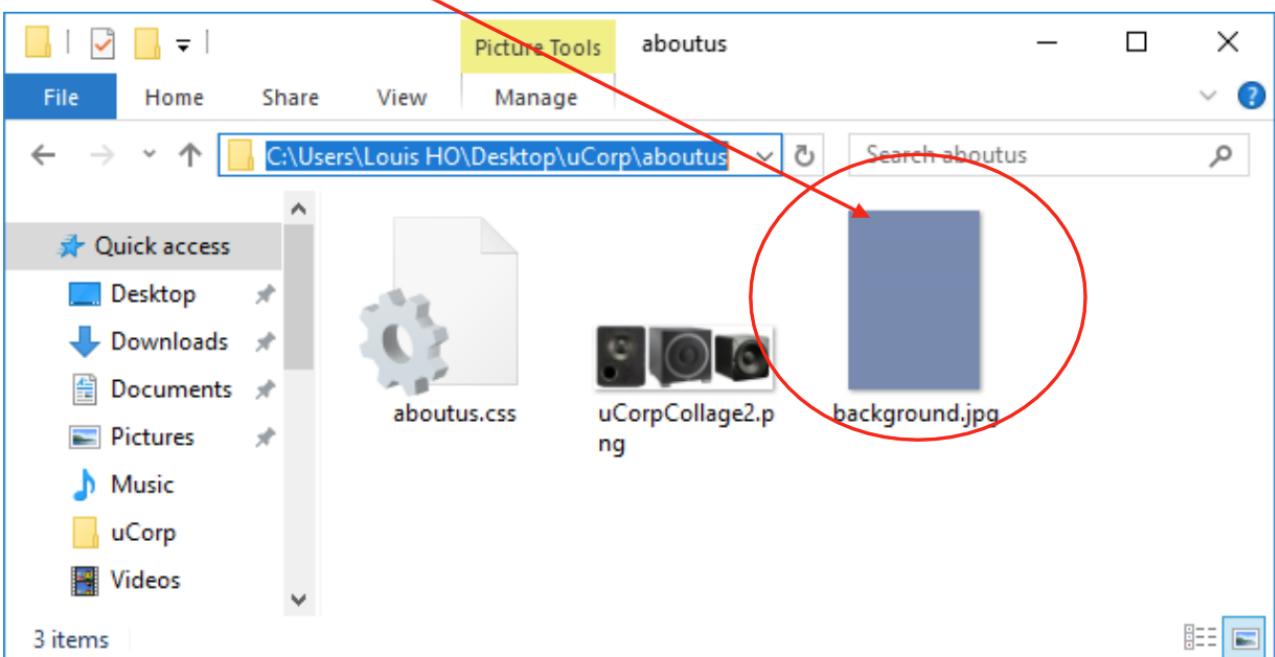
```
color:#0009FF;
```

5. Load your page into the browser again. Notice that the text color has changed.

Note: Remember that it is always considered best practice t

Cards Quiz Previous < 33 of 127 Next > Go Back ⌂

and copy the file **background.jpg** to the **aboutus** subfolder you have been using.

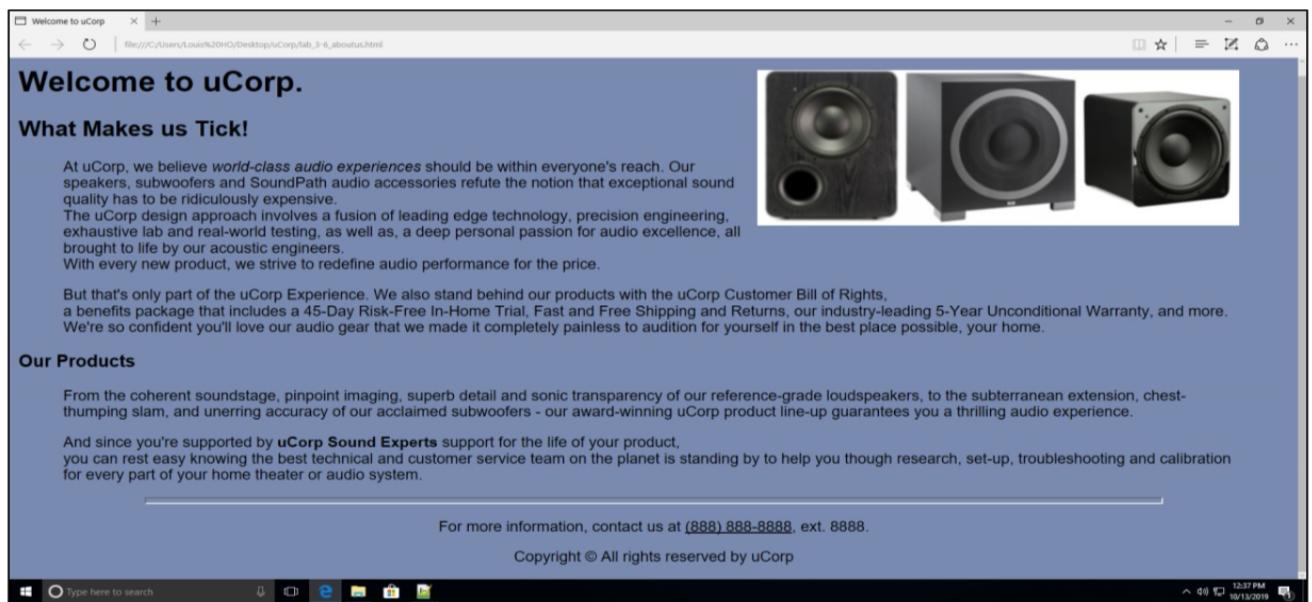


9. Now add this image as a background image by adding the *background-image* property to the CSS body selector as follows:

```
body
{
    font-family:arial, verdana, helvetica;
    color:black;
    font-size:14px;
    background-color:white;
    background-image:url('background.jpg');
}
```

10. Refresh your browser. Your page will now have a purple background, due to the JPEG image you just inserted. The image is tiled by default.

Note: The background image overrides the background color. Also, the URL reference for the background.jpg image does not require a directory path to the aboutus folder because the .css file and the background.jpg image are located in the same folder.



Screenshot 9: Click PrtScreen to take a screen shot of the result and paste it in a Microsoft Word document. Submit the Microsoft Word document at the end of the labs through Canvas together with the screenshots of other exercises. Include the screenshot number in your Microsoft Word document.

11. Remove the purple background image (background.jpg) declaration from the style sheet so that your document's background is white again.

12. When your page renders as expected, save and validate the HTML and CSS3 files using the W3C validation services.

In this lab, you used hexadecimal color values and inserted a background image using HTML.

Step 1. Lab 3-7: Formatting text with CSS

Open Lesson 3 Cascading Style Sheets (CSS3) and Graphical Elements > Specifying Font Information.

The screenshot shows the CIS241 2019 Fall Quarter course structure. The main navigation bar includes the CIW logo, course name, and 'Powered By uCertify'. Below the navigation, a 'Lesson Summary' tree is displayed. The '3 Cascading Style Sheets (CSS3) and Graphical Elements' node is expanded, showing its sub-nodes: 'Cascading Style Sheets (CSS3)', 'Separating Content in HTML', 'Images in Webpages', 'HTML Entities', 'Specifying Colors', 'Page Colors and Backgrounds' (which has a red arrow pointing to it), 'Specifying Font Information' (which is circled in red), 'Web Design Issues', 'Optional Lab', and 'Lesson Summary'. The '4 Hyperlinks' node is also visible. In the bottom right corner of the main content area, there are 'Cards' and 'Quizzes' buttons.

We will complete **Lab 3-7: Formatting text with CSS**.

The screenshot shows the 'Lab 3-7: Formatting text with CSS' page. The page title is 'Lab 3-7: Formatting text with CSS'. The introduction states: 'In this lab, you will learn how to change the font style of text using CSS.' Step 1: 'Editor: Open aboutus.css from uCorp/aboutus/ directory.' Step 2: 'Delete the comments from the h1 heading selector, as shown:'

```
/*  
h1 {  
    font-family: arial, sans-serif;  
    color: black;  
    font-size: 32px;  
}  
*/
```

 Step 3: 'Browser: Open the aboutus.html file. Did the h1 style change? It may be difficult to notice.' Step 4: 'Editor: Open the aboutus.css file and add "courier new" with quotation marks as the first font-family value:'

```
h1 {  
    font-family: "courier new", arial, sans-serif;  
    color: black;  
    font-size: 32px;  
}
```

 Step 5: 'Browser: View the aboutus.html file. The h1 font-family change is noticeable with the courier new font.' Step 6: 'Editor: Delete the comments from the h2 heading selector. Change the font-size value to 20 pixels. Add "courier new" with quotation marks as the first font-family value, as shown:'

```
/*  
h2 {  
    font-family: "courier new", arial, sans-serif;  
    color: black;  
    font-size: 20px;  
}  
*/
```

 At the bottom of the page are 'Cards' and 'Quiz' buttons, and navigation links for 'Previous 34 of 127 Next > Go Back'.

In this lab, you will learn how to change the font style of text using CSS.

1. **Editor:** Open **aboutus.css**.
2. Delete the comments from the **h1** heading selector, as shown:

```
/*
h1{
font-family:arial, sans-serif;
color:black;
font-size:32px;
}
*/
```

3. **Browser:** Open the **aboutus.html** file. Did the h1 style change? It may be difficult to notice.
4. **Editor:** Open the **aboutus.css** file and add "courier new" with quotation marks as the first font-family value:

```
h1
{
font-family:"courier new", arial, sans-serif;
color:black;
font-size:32px;
}
```

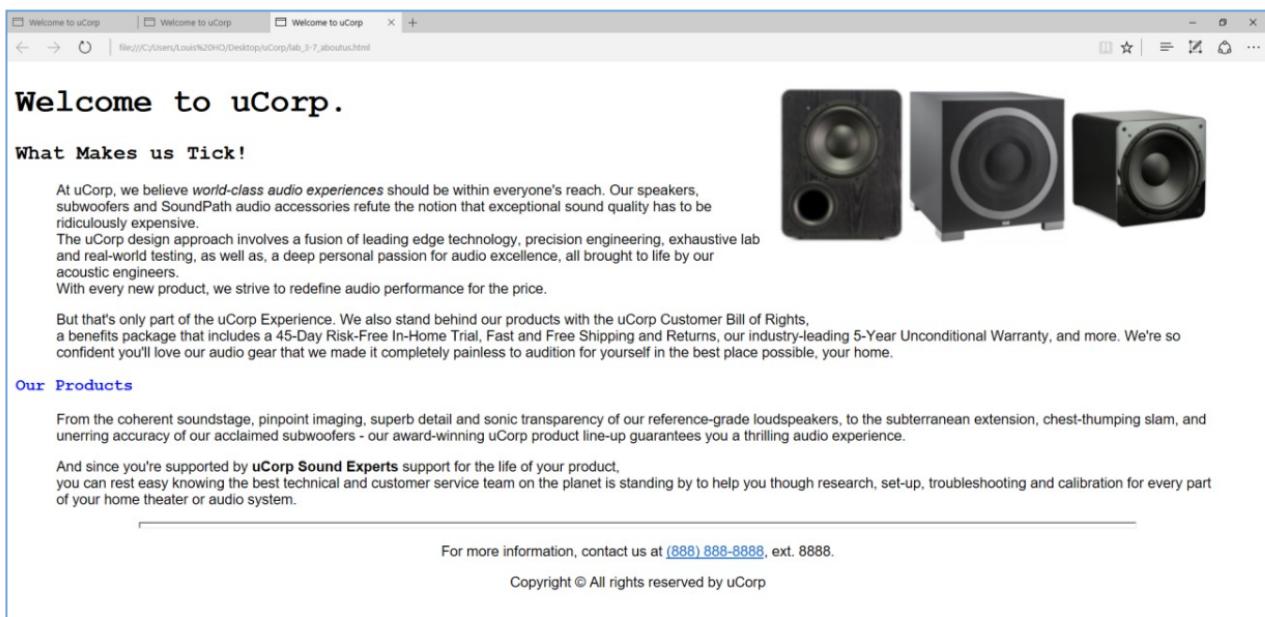
5. **Browser:** View the **aboutus.html** file. The h1 font-family change is noticeable with the courier new font.
6. **Editor:** Delete the comments from the h2 heading selector. Change the font-size value to **20** pixels. Add "courier new" with quotation marks as the first font-family value, as shown:

```
/*
h2
{
font-family:"courier new", arial, sans-serif;
color:black;
font-size:20px;
}
*/
```

7. **Editor:** Delete the comments from the h3 heading selector. Change the color value to **blue**. Add "courier new" with quotation marks as the first font-family value, as shown:

```
/*
h3
{
    font-family:"courier new", arial, sans-serif;
    color: blue;
    font-size:16px;
}
*/
```

8. When you are finished, your page should resemble Figure 3-8.



Screenshot 10: Click PrtScreen to take a screen shot of the result and paste it in a Microsoft Word document. Submit the Microsoft Word document at the end of the labs through Canvas together with the screenshots of other exercises. Include the screenshot number in your Microsoft Word document.

Figure 3-8: Modifying heading styles with CSS

9. When your page renders as expected, validate your code at <http://validator.w3.org>. In this lab, you used CSS3 to format Webpage text.

Step 1. Lab 3-9: Using HTML5 and CSS to structure a page

Open **Lesson 3 Cascading Style Sheets (CSS3) and Graphical Elements > Specifying Font Information.**

The screenshot shows the uCertify learning management system interface. At the top, it displays the URL www.uCertify.com/, the course name "CIS241 2019 Fall Quarter [Based on CIW: Site Development Associate]", and the lesson summary. The main content area is titled "Cascading Style Sheets (CSS3) and Graphical Elements". A vertical navigation menu on the left lists several topics, with "Specifying Font Information" circled in red. Below this, another section titled "Hyperlinks" is shown. On the right side of the screen, there are "Cards" and "Quizzes" buttons. A red arrow originates from the "Specifying Font Information" link in the lesson summary and points to the same link in the "Lab 3-9" section of the "Lesson 3: Cascading Style Sheet" page.

We will complete **Lab 3-9: Using HTML5 and CSS3 to structure a page.**

The screenshot shows the "Lesson 3: Cascading Style Sheet" page. At the top, it says "The page and a style sheet have been developed already. You have been assigned to review the page and add comments if it is properly structured. You have also been asked to verify that the document refers to the correct style sheet." Below this, there is a "Files for Lab 3-9: Using HTML5 and CSS3 to structure a page" section with a download button. The main content area is titled "Lab 3-9: Using HTML5 and CSS3 to structure a page". It contains instructions for creating a folder structure and notes about existing files. A red arrow points from the "Lab 3-9" title in the header to the "Aboutus.html" code editor. The code editor shows the following HTML and CSS:

```
<header>
<!-- HEADER -->

```

Below the code editor, there are numbered steps for the lab, starting with "1. Editor: Close `aboutus.html`". The steps include instructions for Windows Explorer, notes about file movement, and specific actions for the code editor. At the bottom of the page, there are navigation links for "Cards", "Quiz", "Previous", "Next", "Go Back", and a search bar.

In this lab, you will review the structure of a Webpage. Specifically, you will see the way that HTML5 and CSS3 can be used to create document sections.

1. **Editor:** Close **aboutus.html**.
2. **Windows Explorer:** Create a subdirectory off of **uCorp\aboutus** named **Old**.
3. **Windows Explorer:** Move the contents of the **uCorp\aboutus** folder to the **uCorp\aboutus\Old** folder.

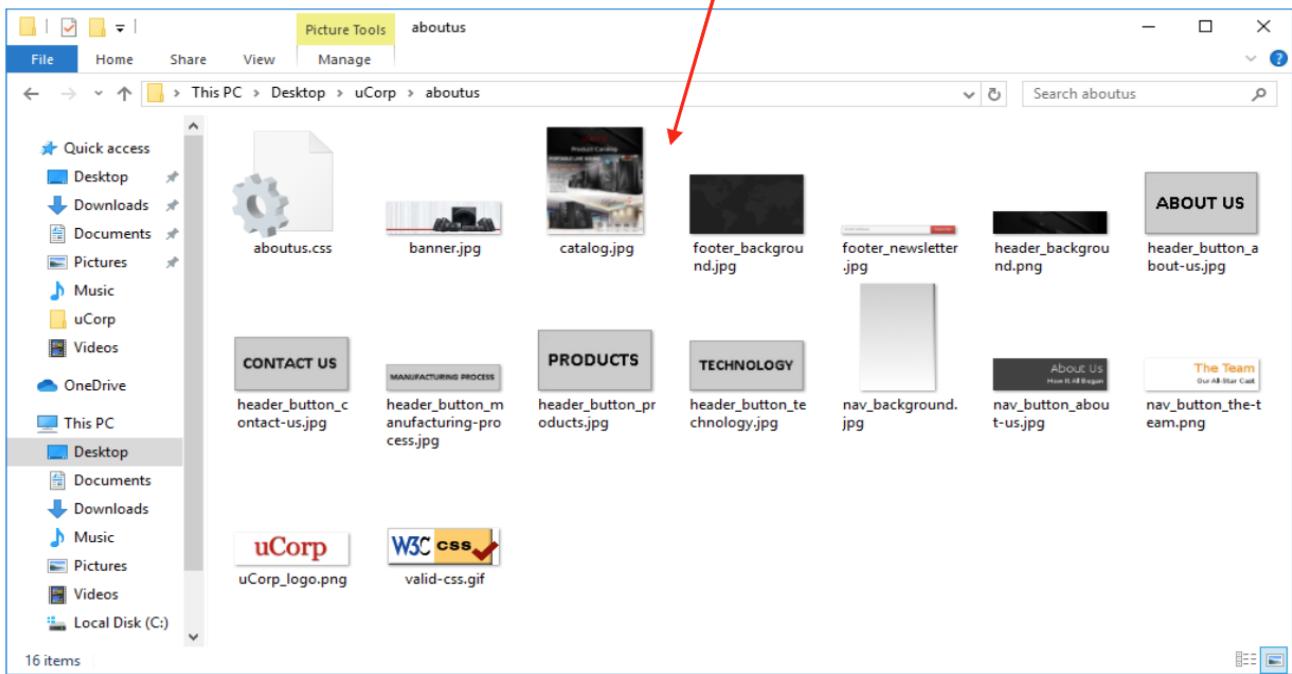
*Note: These actions will not delete or move your existing **aboutus.html** page, because it is not in the **uCorp\aboutus** folder.*

4. Move the existing **aboutus.html** file into the **uCorp\aboutus\Old** folder.
5. **Windows Explorer:** Go to the **Lesson03\Lab_3-9** directory, and copy the contents of the **aboutus** folder into the **uCorp\aboutus** folder.

(In CIW online curriculum, click **Download** to download **SDA_v2.2_Lab_3-6.zip**.)

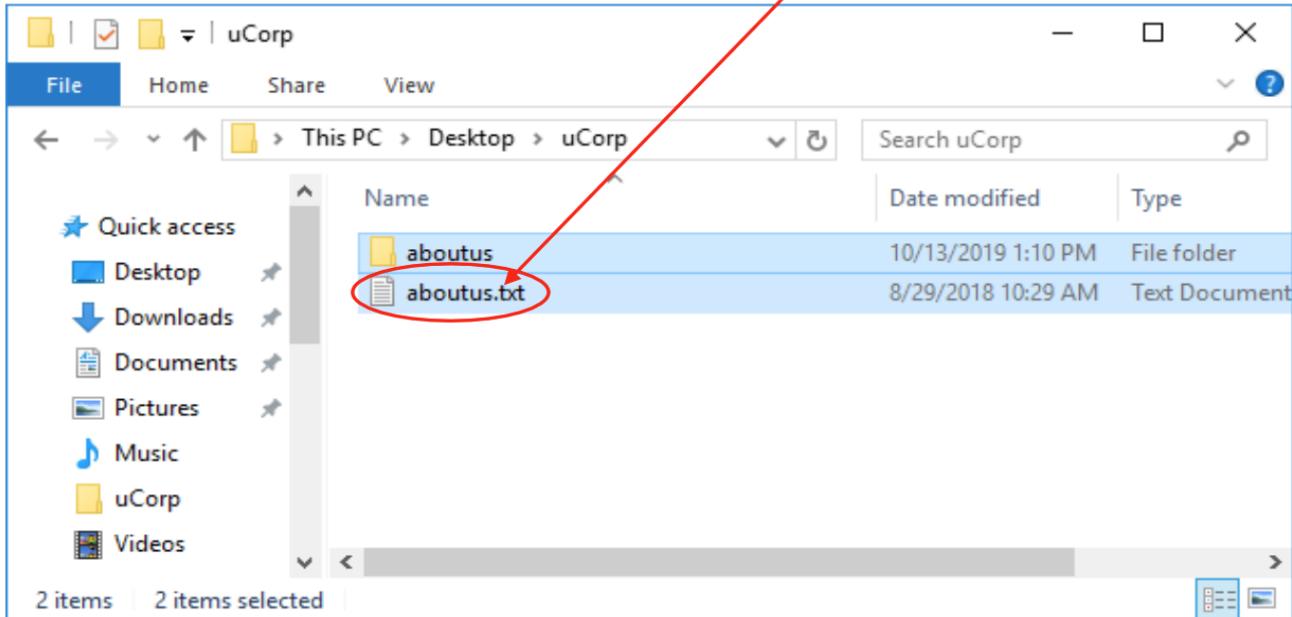
The screenshot shows a web browser window with multiple tabs open. The active tab displays a page titled "Files for Lab 3-9: Using HTML5 and CSS3 to structure a page". A red arrow points from the text "(In CIW online curriculum, click Download to download SDA_v2.2_Lab_3-6.zip.)" to the "Download" button, which is highlighted with a red oval. The page content includes instructions for the lab, a note about existing files, and a list of steps. Below the main content is a code editor showing some HTML code, and at the bottom, there are navigation links like "Cards", "Quiz", and "Go Back".

and copy the contents of the **aboutus** folder into the **uCorp\aboutus** folder.



*Note: Copy the contents of the **aboutus** folder, but not the folder itself.*

6. Go to the **Lesson03\Lab_3-9** folder, and copy the **aboutus.txt** file from this folder to your **uCorp** directory.



7. Open **aboutus.txt**. Verify that the style sheet links to the **aboutus\aboutus.css** file.

8. In **aboutus.txt**, scroll down to the following code:

<header>

9. Add the following comment immediately above the code block:

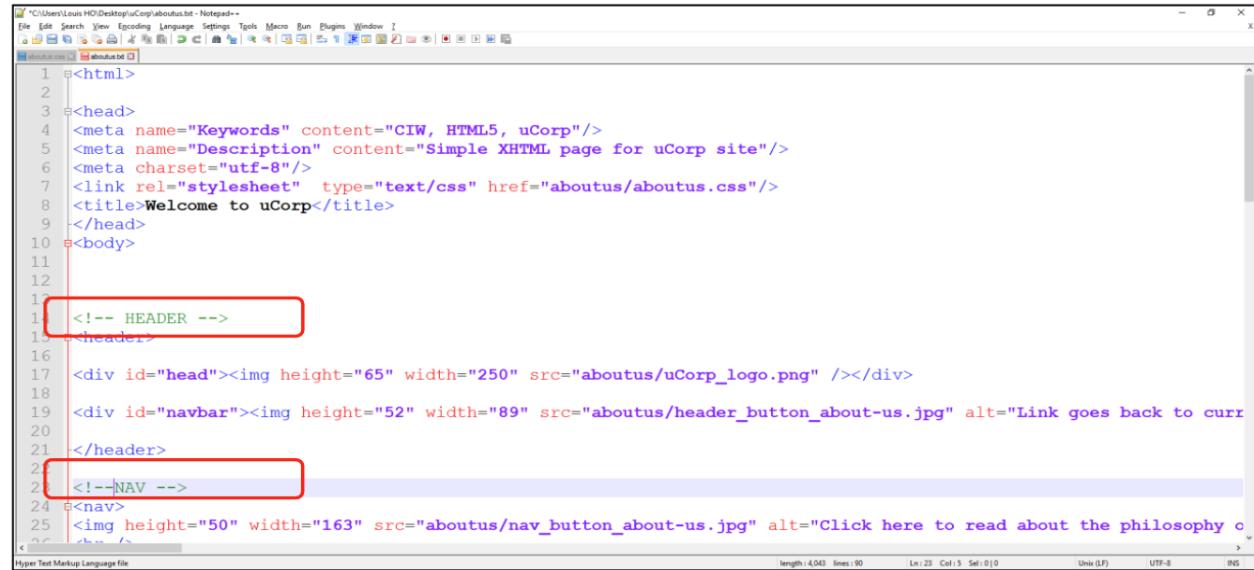
<!-- HEADER -->

10. You have identified the top section of the page. Now, find the following text:

<nav>

11. Immediately above this text, enter the following comment:

<!-- NAV -->



12. You have just marked the navigation section of this page. Next, find the following text:

<article>

13. Immediately above the text you just found, enter the following comment:

<!-- ARTICLE -->

14. Find the following text:

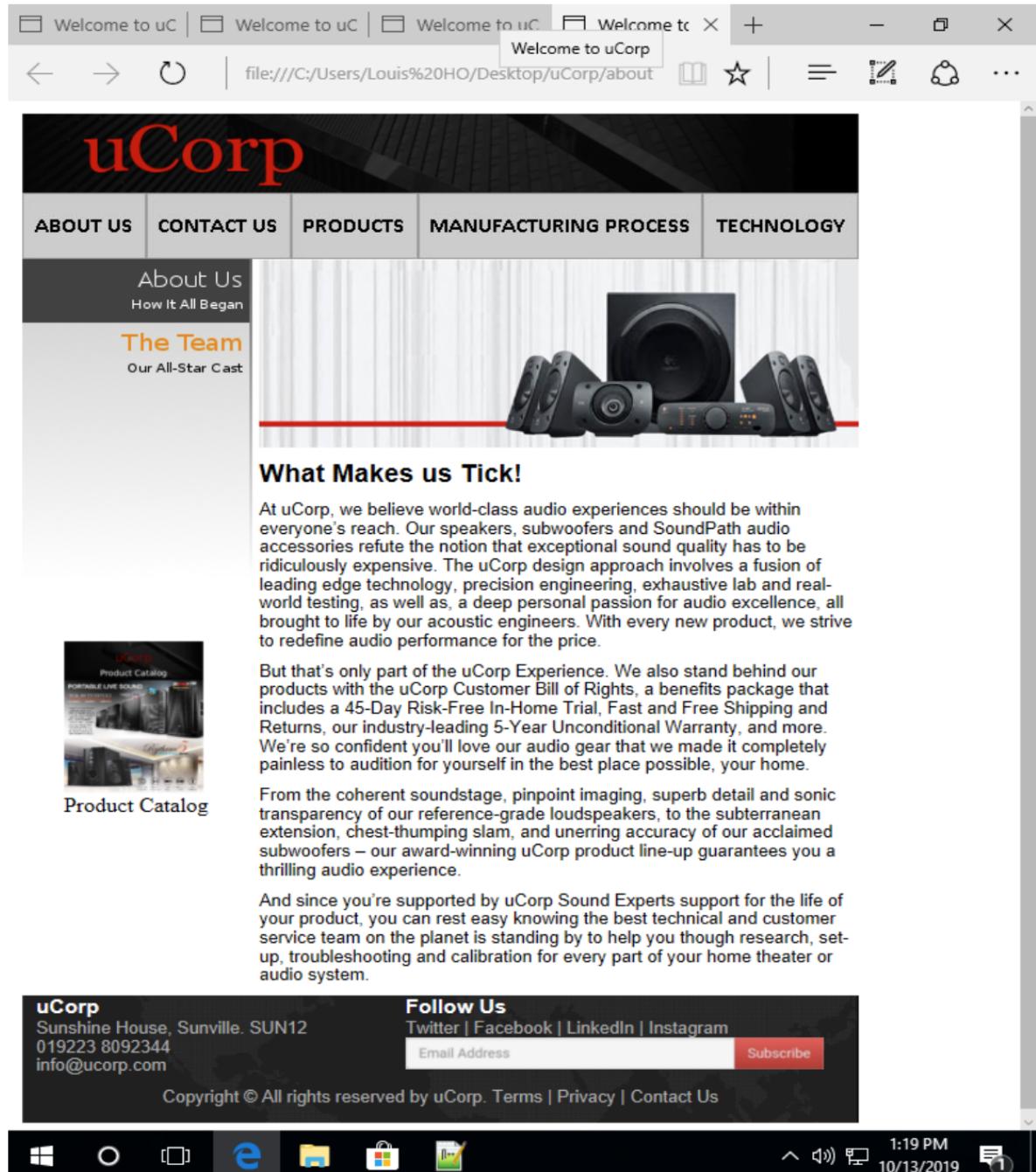
<footer>

15. Immediately above the text you just found, enter the following comment:

<!-- FOOTER -->

16. You have now commented each of the sections of your page. Review each section carefully. Notice that HTML5 structural elements are used to create each section.

17. Save aboutus.txt as **aboutus.html** in the uCorp\ directory, and view it in a browser. Your page should resemble Figure 3-10.



Screenshot 11: Click PrtScreen to take a screen shot of the result and paste it in a Microsoft Word document. Submit the Microsoft Word document at the end of the labs through Canvas together with the screenshots of other exercises. Include the screenshot number in your Microsoft Word document.

Figure 3-10: aboutus.html Webpage using HTML5 structural elements and CSS3

18. **Editor:** Open **aboutus.html** in your editor. Find the section marked with the comment <!-- HEADER-->. Notice the <header> tag immediately beneath the comment. Each HTML5 structural element has a counterpart in the aboutus\aboutus.css file because each tag, in conjunction with your linked style sheet, helps define the structure of this HTML page.

19. **Editor:** Open the **aboutus\aboutus.css** file. Compare the structural tags with the corresponding entries in the style sheet. For example, notice that the *nav* entry in aboutus.css inserts an image named nav_background.jpg into the file. No reference to this image exists in aboutus.html. Therefore, you can use style sheets to add images.

20. Review the other sections of your page, and compare them to the style sheet.

21. Cut one of the HTML5 structural tags, then load the page in a browser to see the impact. Return to the editor, and Undo your changes to restore the document.

Note: You can restore the document by using the Undo feature in WordPad or Notepad. If necessary, you can also copy the complete file from the Finished folder for this lab.

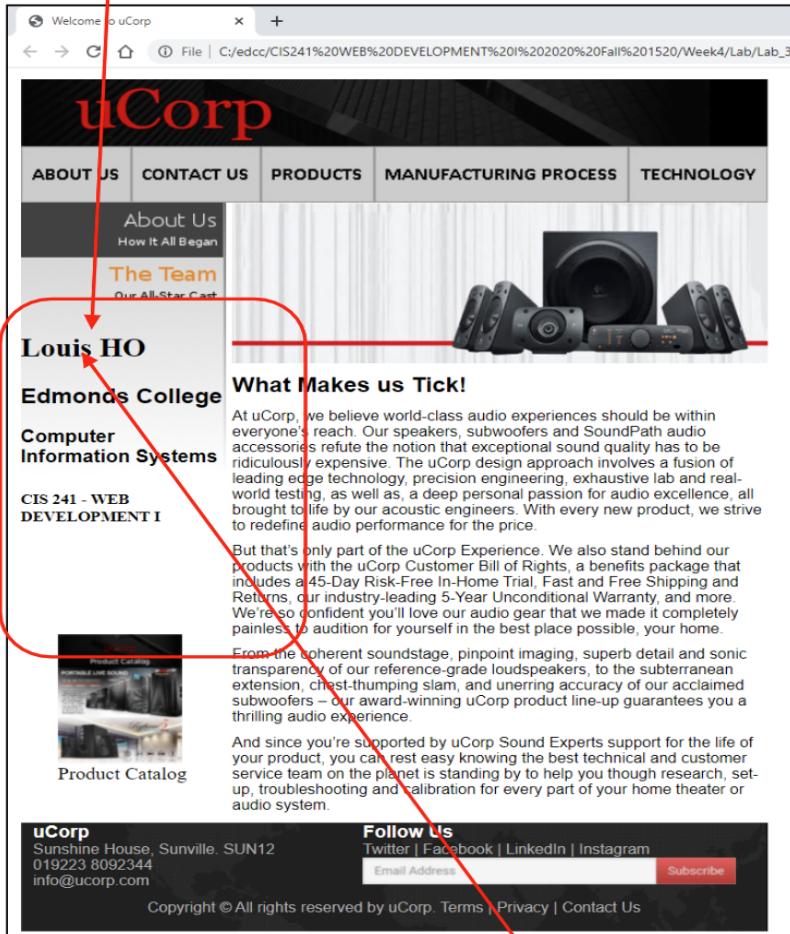
22. From **aboutus.html**, comment the reference to the style sheet, then reload the page in the browser. Notice that the document's structure is no longer intact because the style sheet, in conjunction with the HTML5 structural tags, now defines the structure of this HTML page. Remove the comment notation.

23. Validate your code. Correct all problems so that the code validates as CSS3 and HTML5.

In this lab, you added structure to your page using images and CSS3.

Step 1. Lab 3-9: Challenge

See *your* name and information here.



Screenshot 12: Click PrtScreen to take a screen shot of the result and paste it in a Microsoft Word document. Submit the Microsoft Word document at the end of the labs through Canvas together with the screenshots of other exercises. Include the screenshot number in your Microsoft Word document. (**Be sure to include your name in your screenshot!!!**)

Hint: See

https://www.w3schools.com/html/html_styles.asp

https://www.w3schools.com/html/html_css.asp

https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_hn.asp

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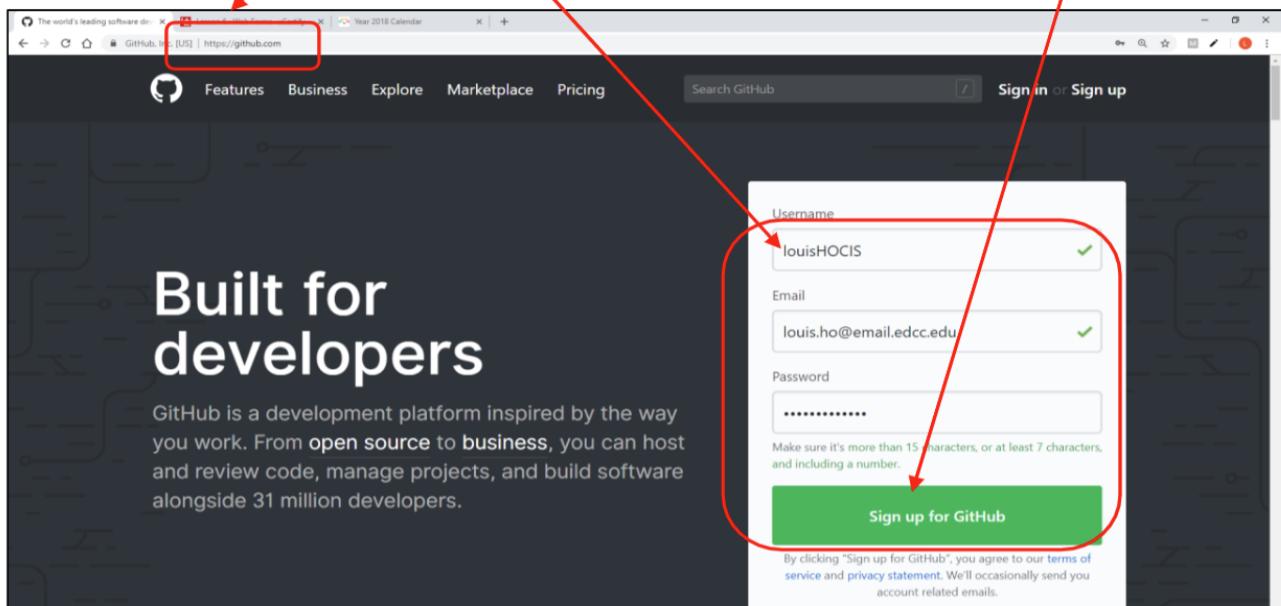
Step 2. GitHub

Publish your website to GitHub.com

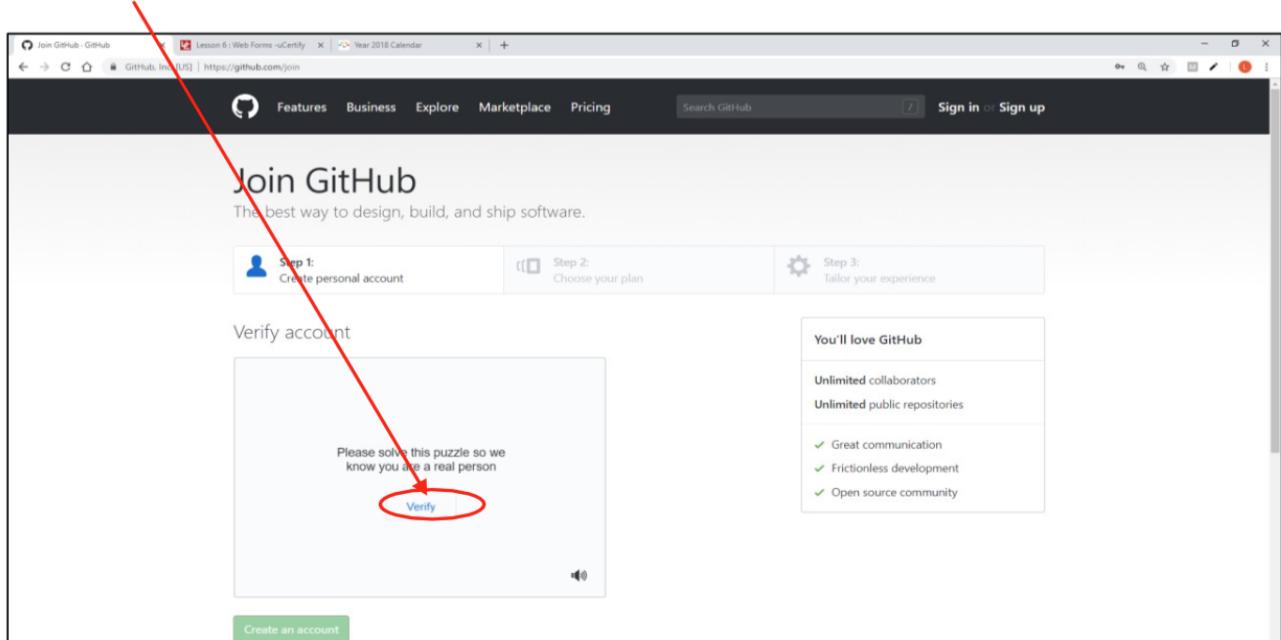
Create your GitHub.com account:

(Refer to <https://help.github.com/en/articles/creating-a-github-pages-site>)

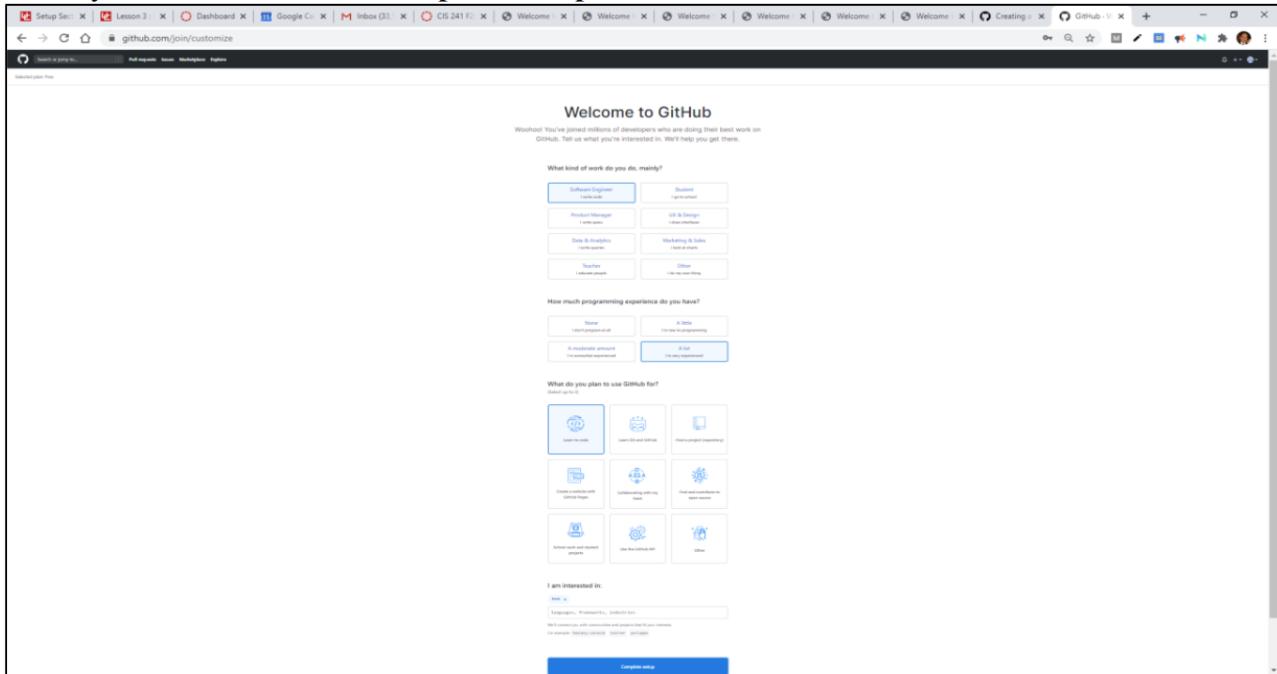
Connect to <https://github.com/>. Create your account information and **Sign up for GitHub**.



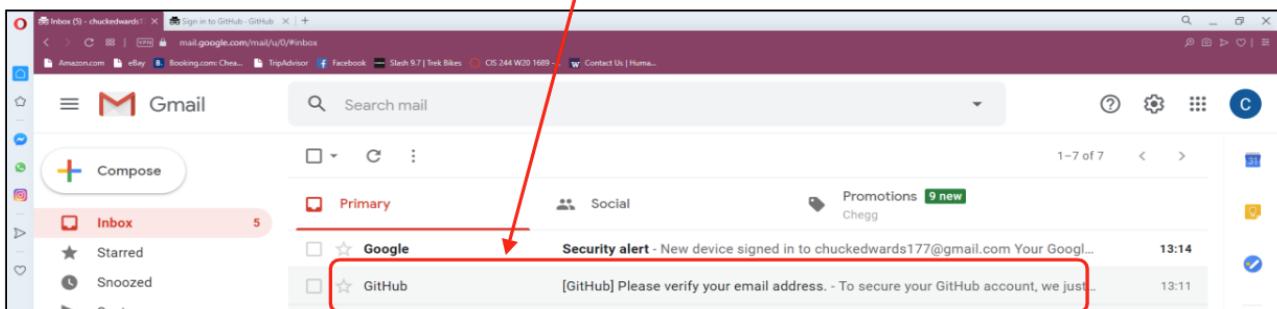
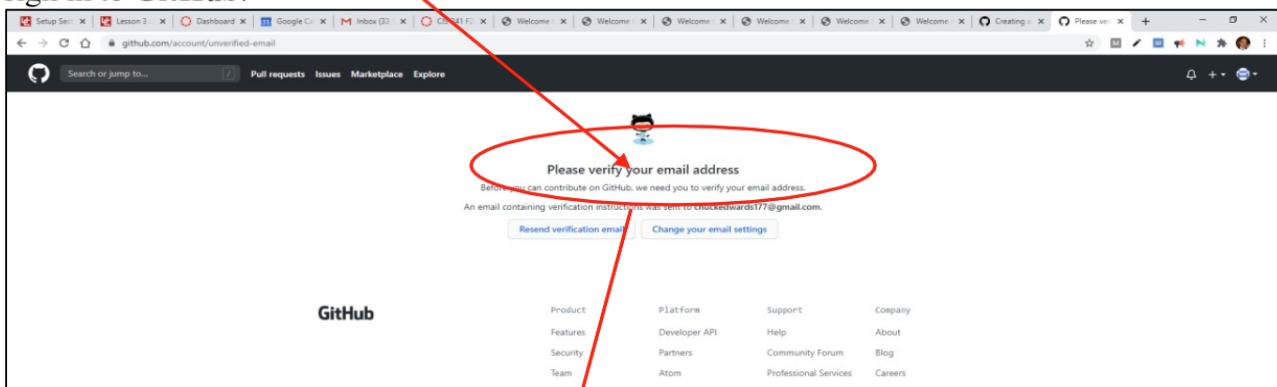
Click **Verify** and follow procedures to create an account.



Select your interests. Click **Complete Setup**.



You will be sent an email to verify your email address. Click the **Verify email address** button in the email to verify your GitHub email address. After you have verified your email address, sign in to GitHub.



Click Your Account Icon > Settings. Click Billing.

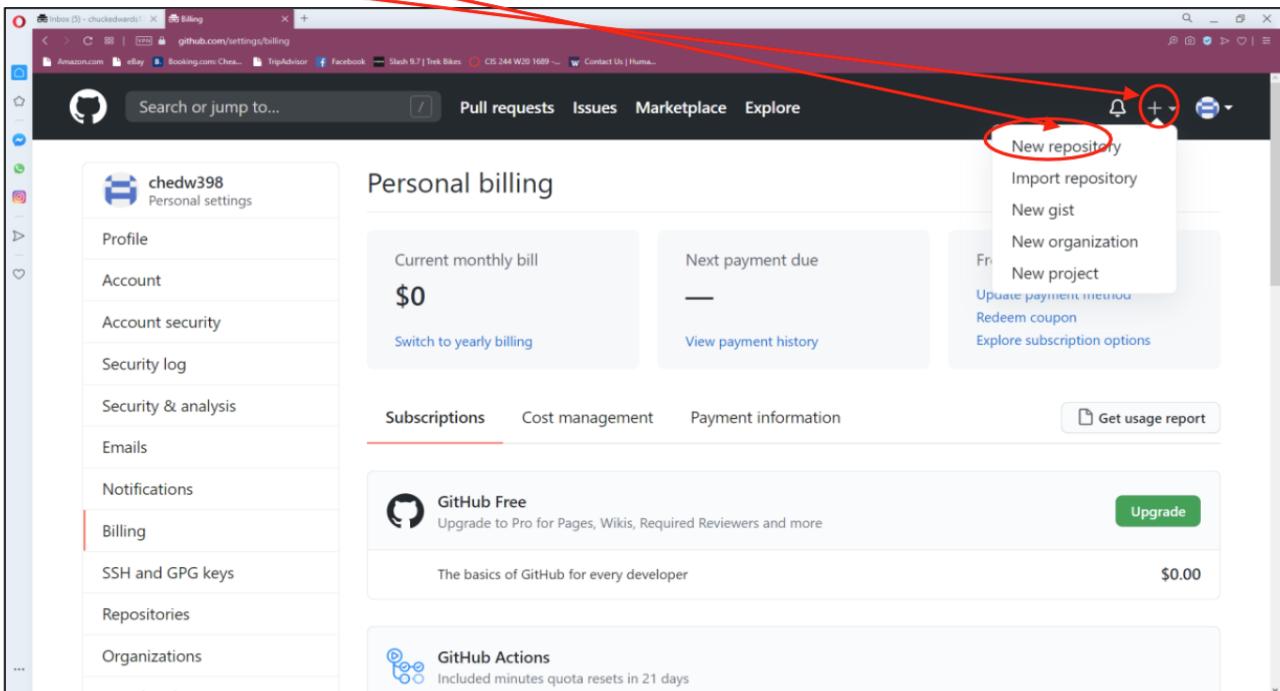
A screenshot of the GitHub 'Your Profile' settings page. The left sidebar shows 'Personal settings' with 'Billing' highlighted. The main area is titled 'Public profile' and contains fields for Name, Public email, Bio, URL, and Twitter username. On the right, there's a sidebar with account links and a 'Settings' button highlighted with a red box. A red arrow points from the 'Billing' link in the sidebar to the 'Billing' section in the main content area.

Make sure your **Current monthly bill** is \$0, and your **Subscriptions** is **GitHub Free**.

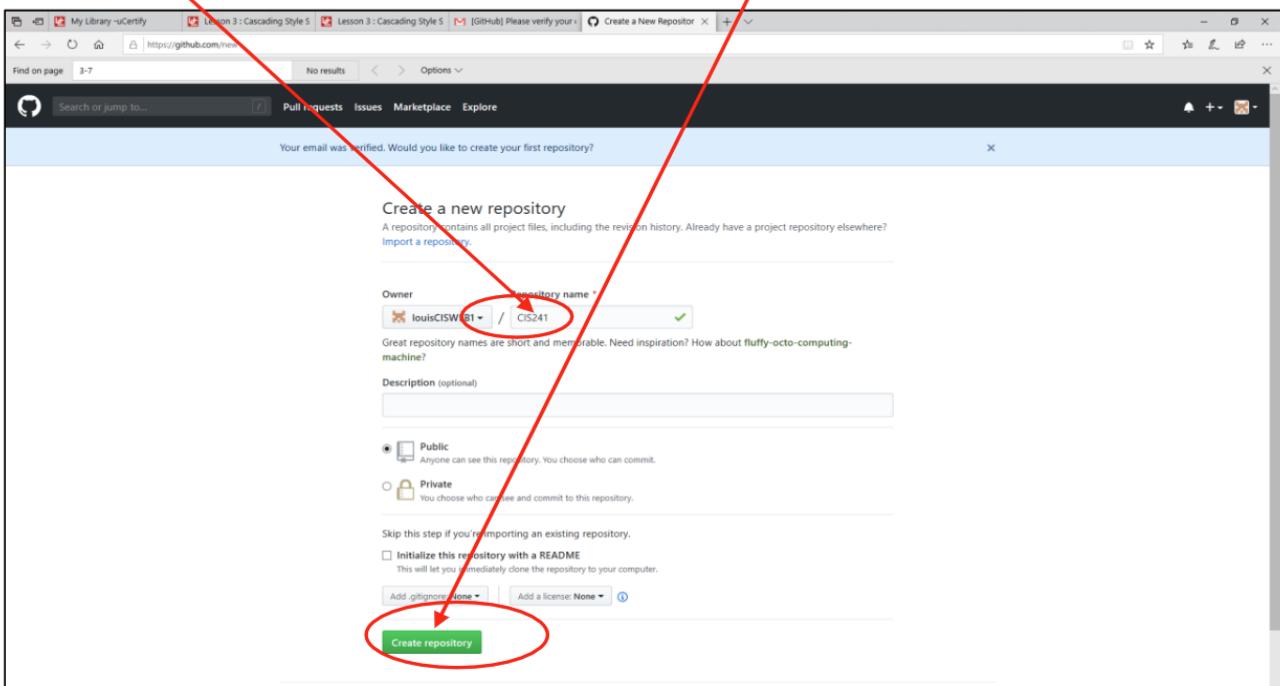
A screenshot of the GitHub 'Billing' settings page. The left sidebar shows 'Personal settings' with 'Billing' highlighted. The main area is titled 'Personal billing' and shows a 'Current monthly bill' of '\$0'. Below it, there's a 'Subscriptions' section showing 'GitHub Free' with a green 'Upgrade' button. Red arrows point from the '\$0' label and the 'GitHub Free' label to their respective sections in the main content area.

Do not Upgrade and pay for any GitHub work in this class.

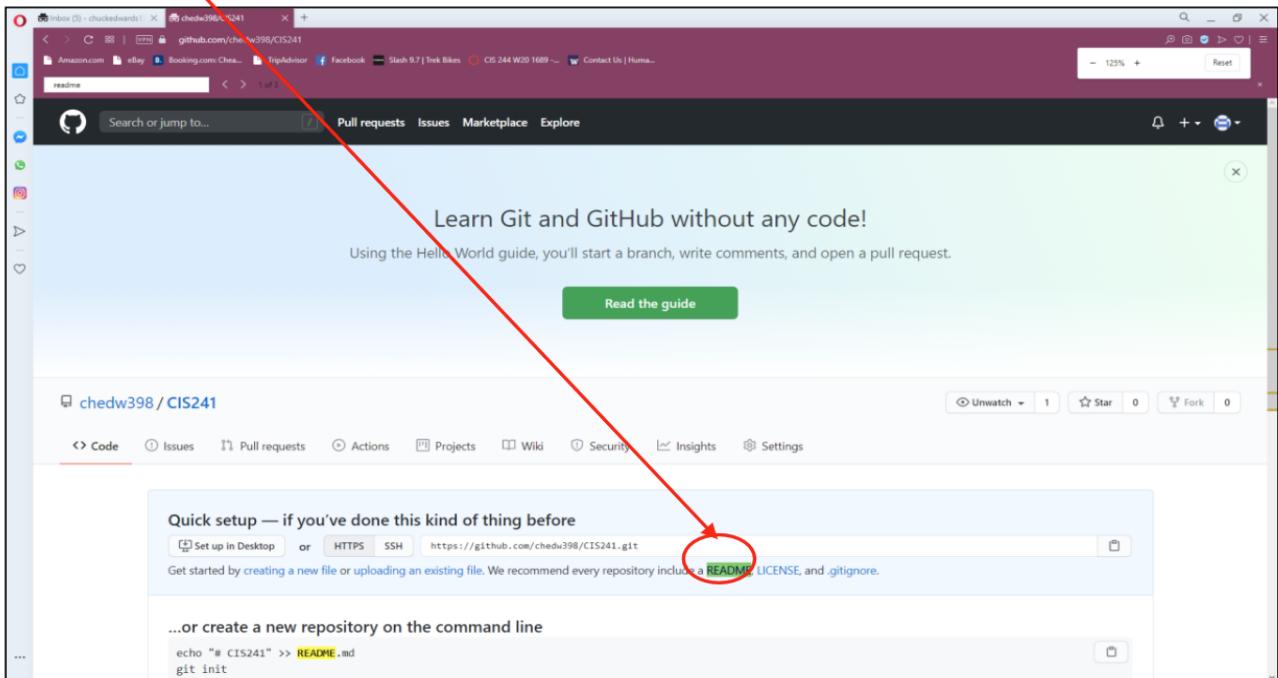
Click + > New Repository.



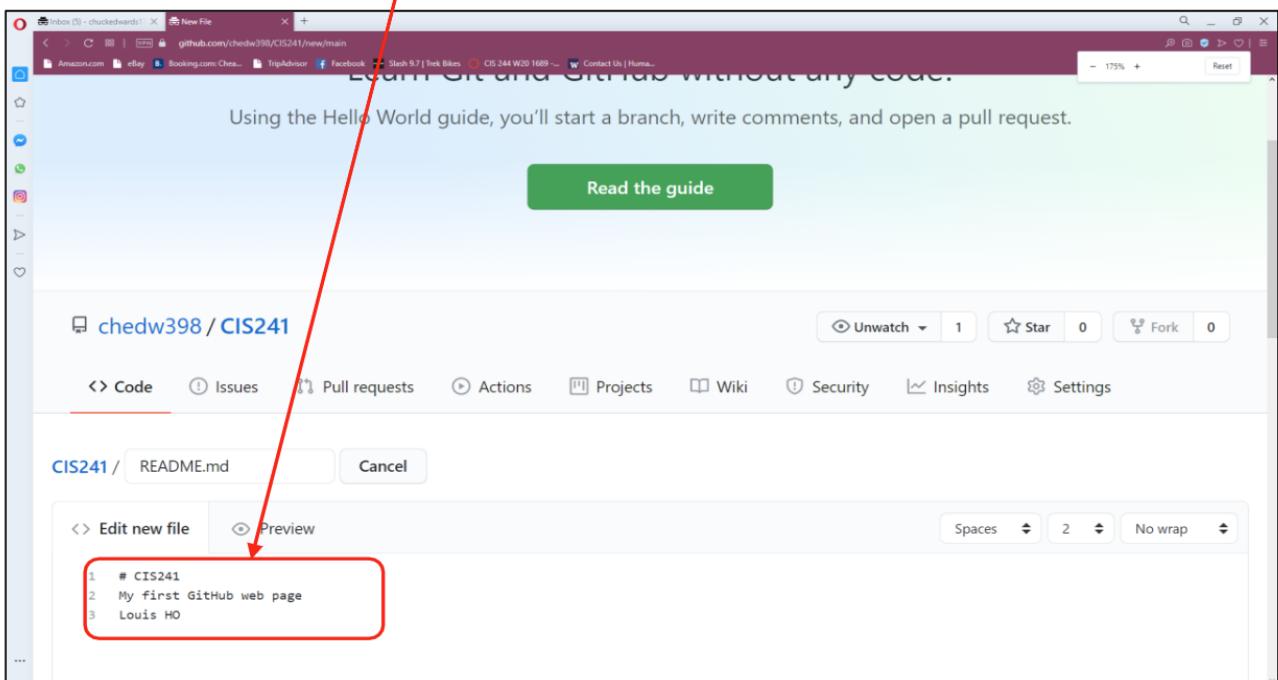
Enter CIS241 as Repository name. Click Create Repository



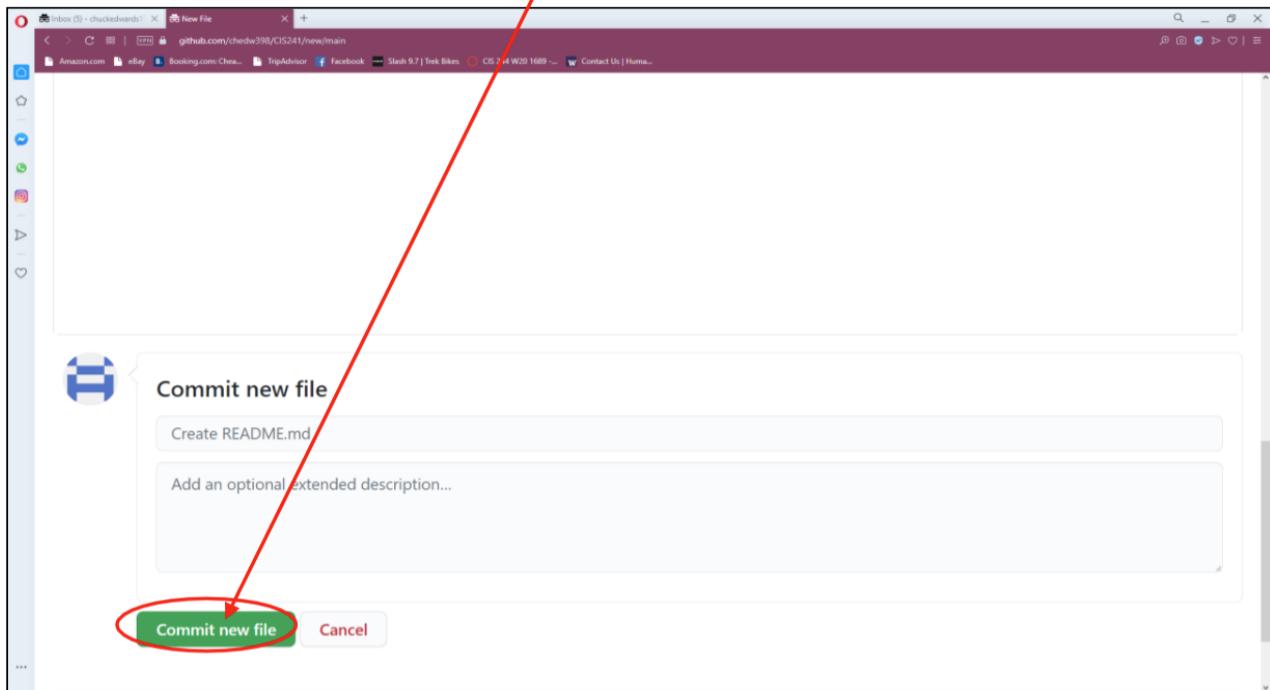
Click **README** to create a **README** web page.



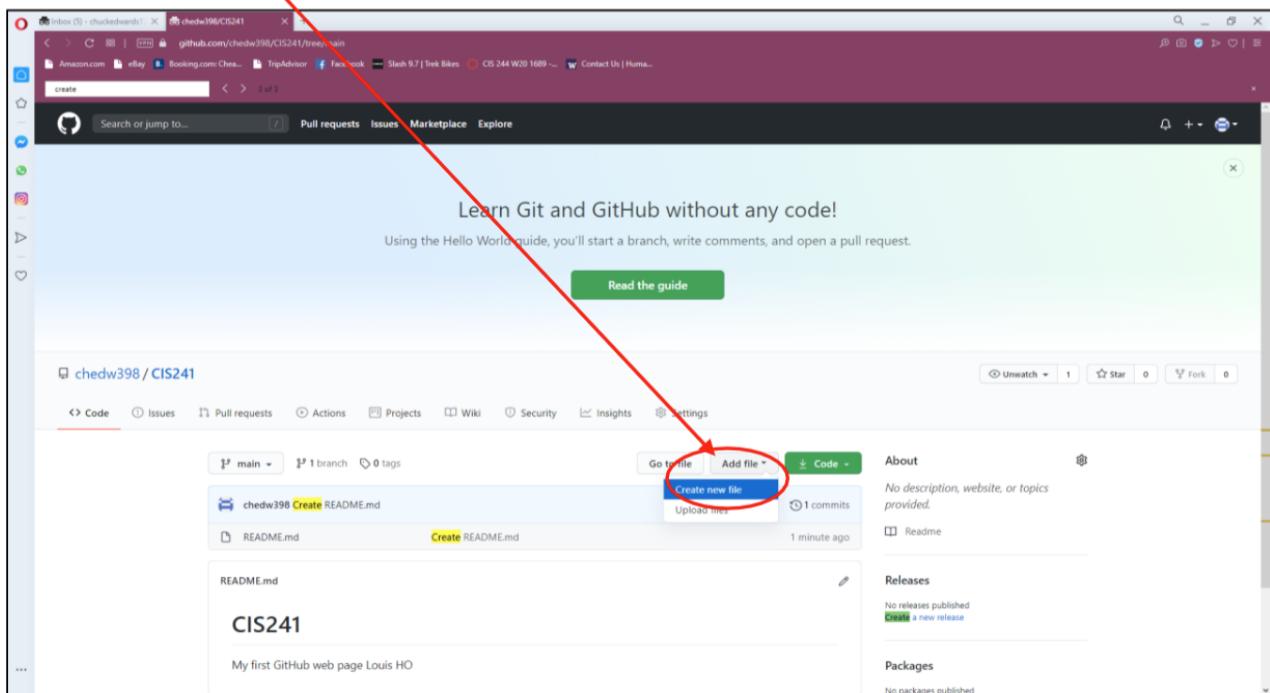
Create your content in your **README** webpage.



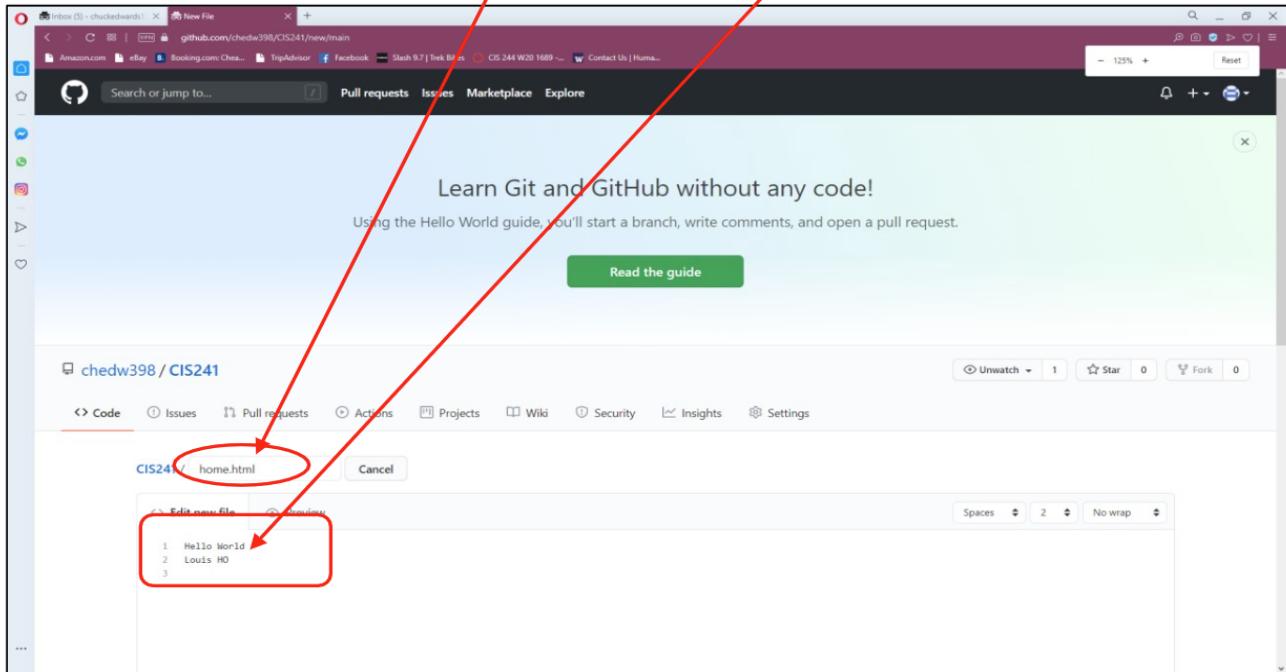
Scroll down to the bottom and click **Commit new file** to create the page.



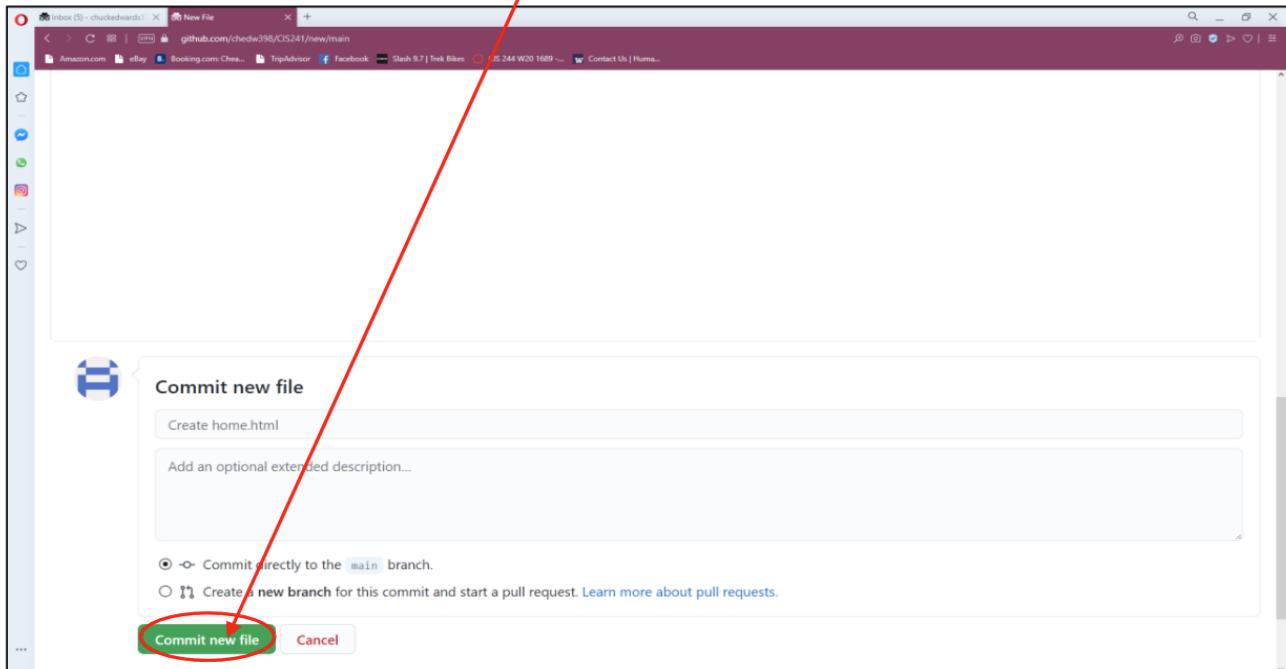
Click **Add file > Create new file** to create your first webpage (**home.html**) published in **GitHub**.



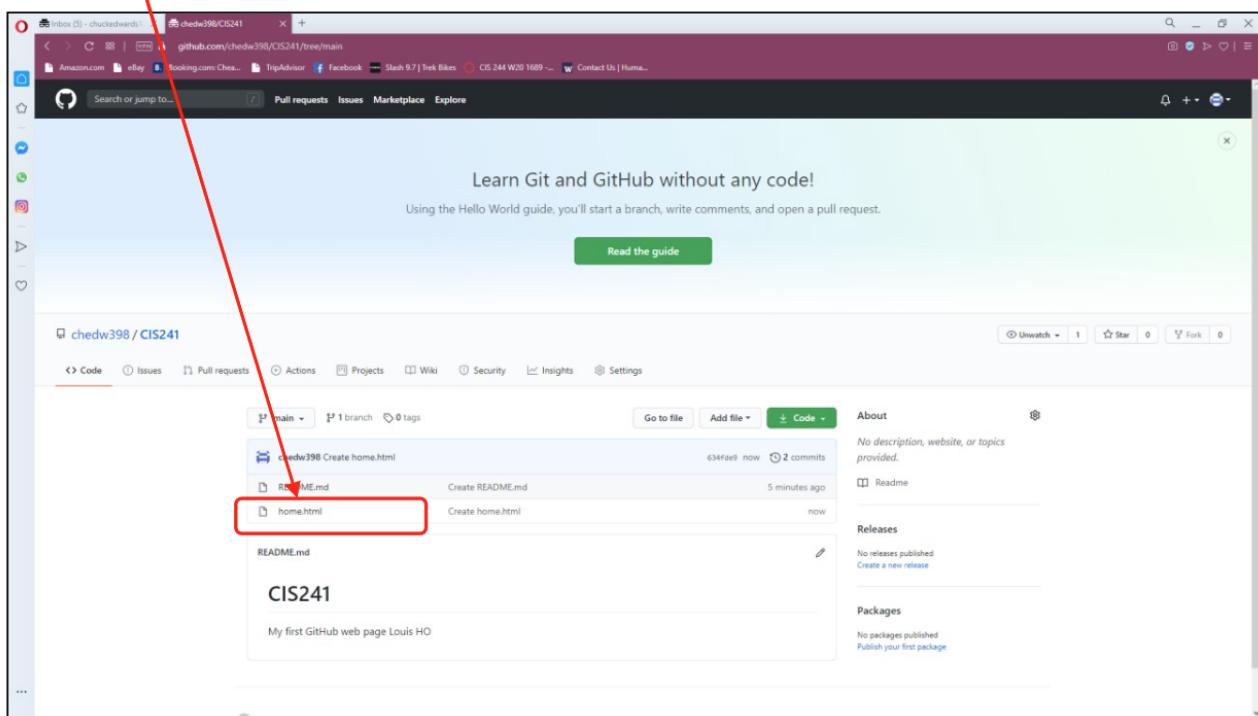
Enter the name of your webpage (**home.html**). Create the content of your webpage (**home.html**).



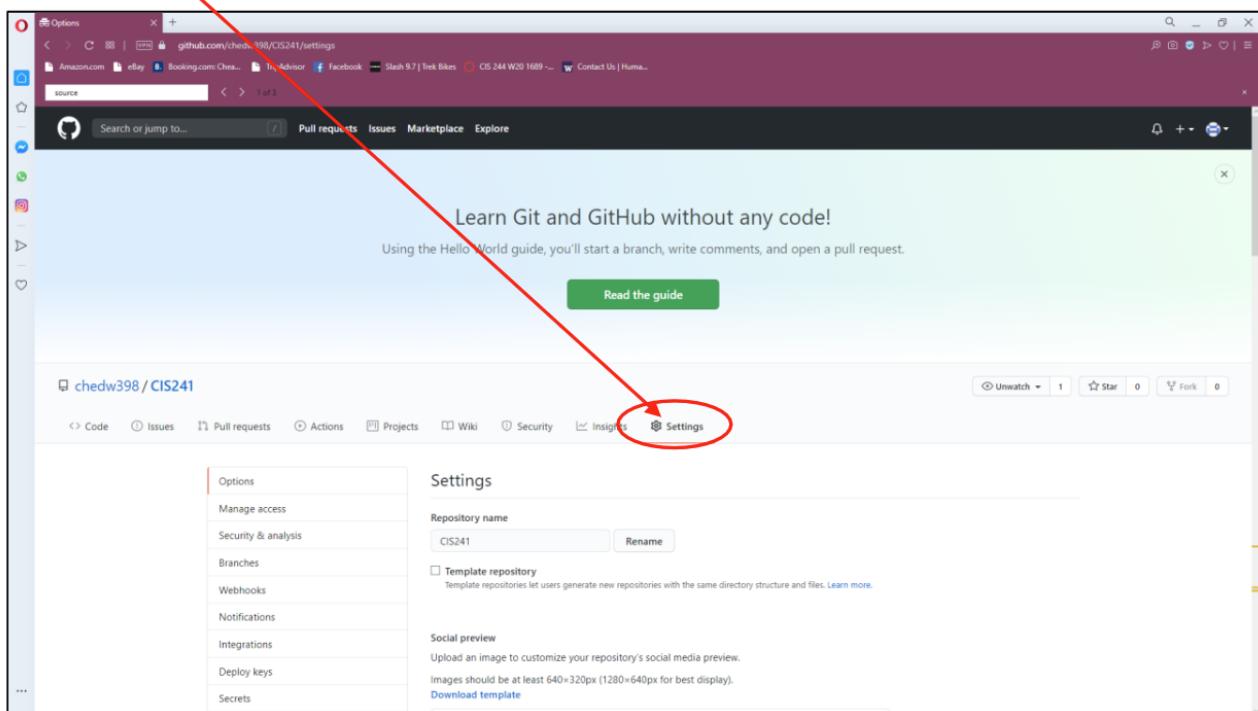
Scroll down to the bottom and click **Commit new file** to create the page.



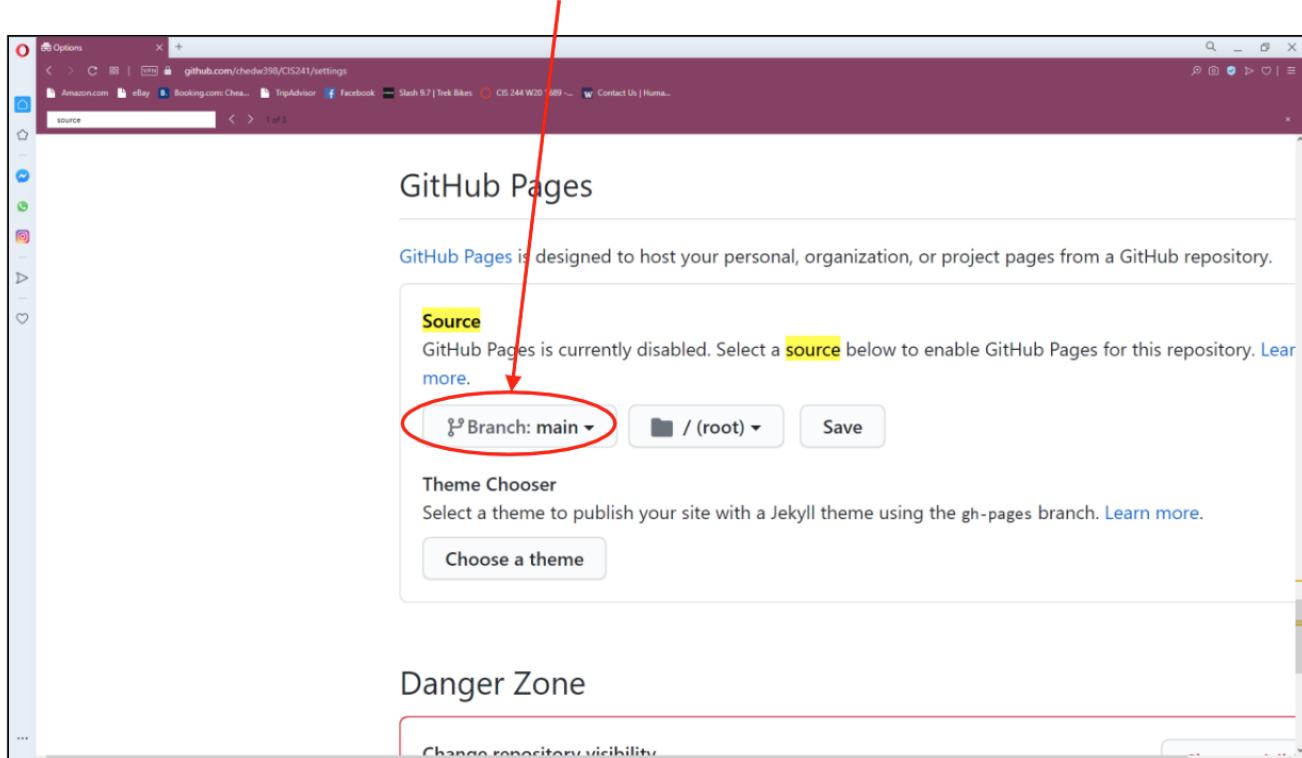
Your **home.html** is created.



Click **Settings**.

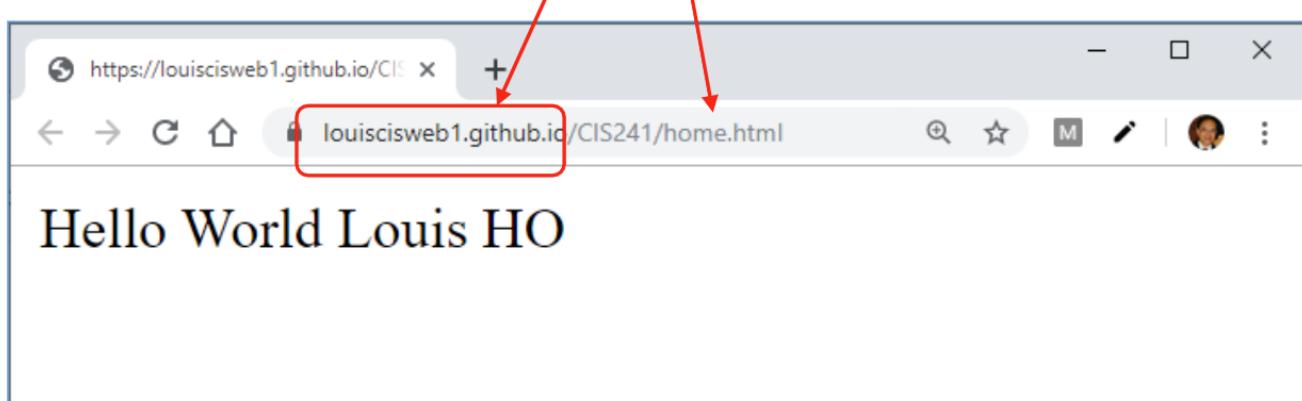


Scroll down the Settings page. Select **Branch: main** as **Source**.



Connect to your webpage: <https://yourGitHubUsername.github.io/CIS241/home.html>.

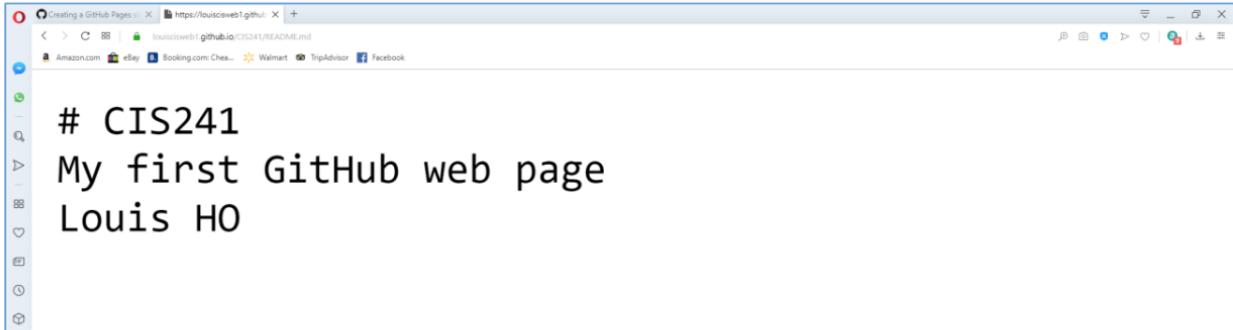
Note: The website name is not case sensitive (will be converted to lower case by the GitHub server.) The subfolder name and file name (CIS241/home.html) are case sensitive.



Screenshot 13: Click PrtScreen to take a screen shot of the result and paste it in a Microsoft Word document. Submit the Microsoft Word document at the end of the labs through Canvas together with the screenshots of other exercises. Include the screenshot number in your Microsoft Word document. (**Be sure to include your name in your screenshot!!!.**)

Connect to your **GitHub README.md** page

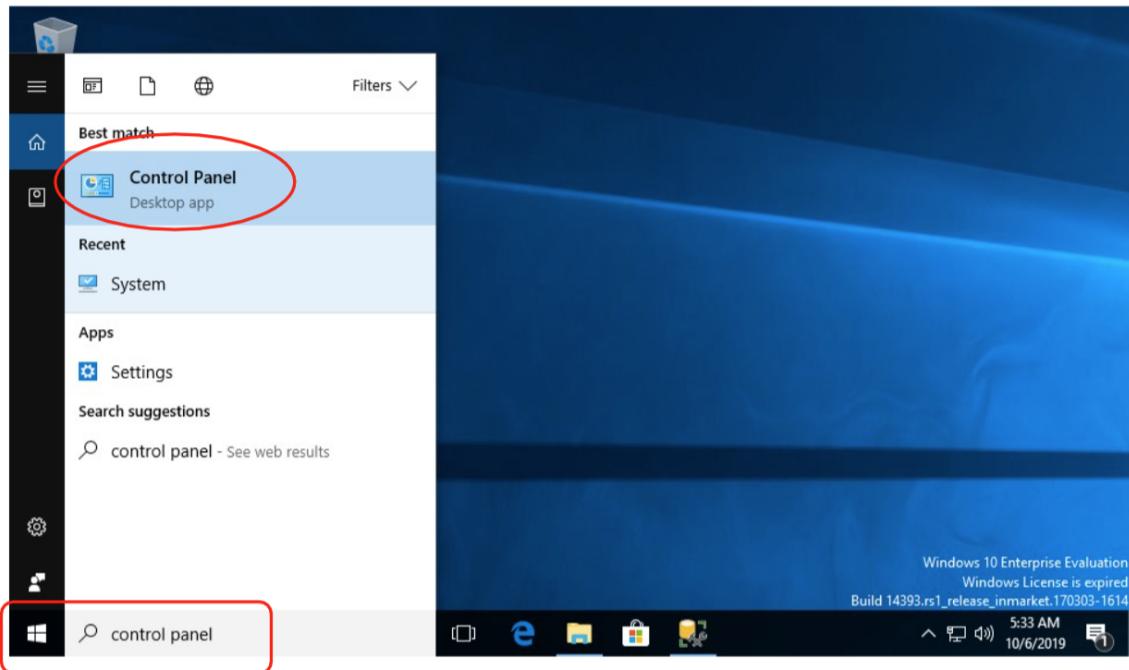
<https://louisCISWEB1.github.io/CIS241/README.md>



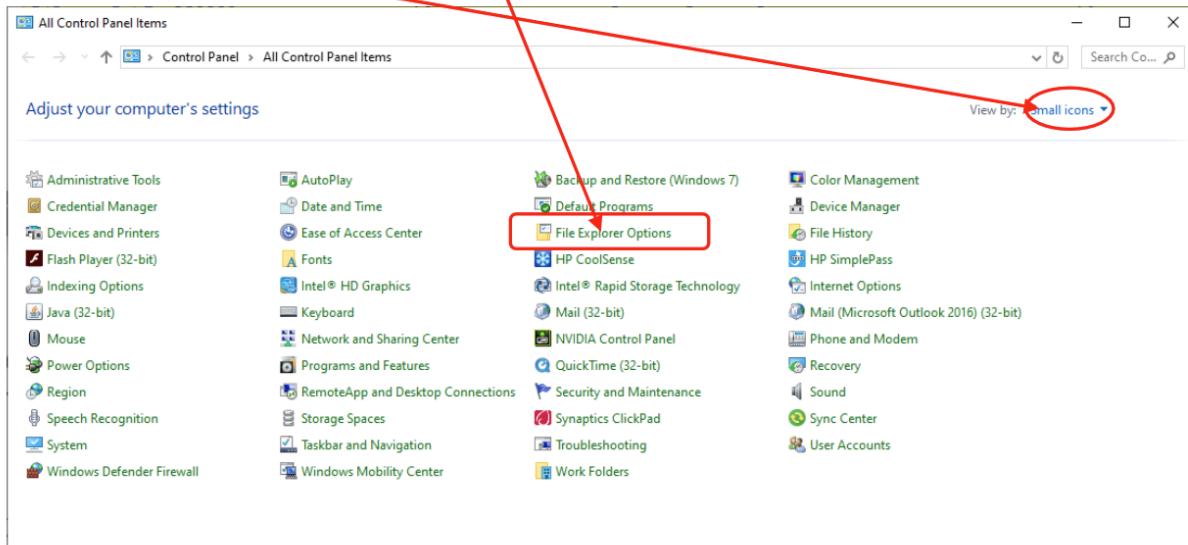
Screenshot 14: Click PrtScreen to take a screen shot of the result and paste it in a Microsoft Word document. Submit the Microsoft Word document at the end of the labs through Canvas together with the screenshots of other exercises. Include the screenshot number in your Microsoft Word document. (**Be sure to include your name in your screenshot!!!.**)

Appendix A: Configure your operating system to read file name extensions

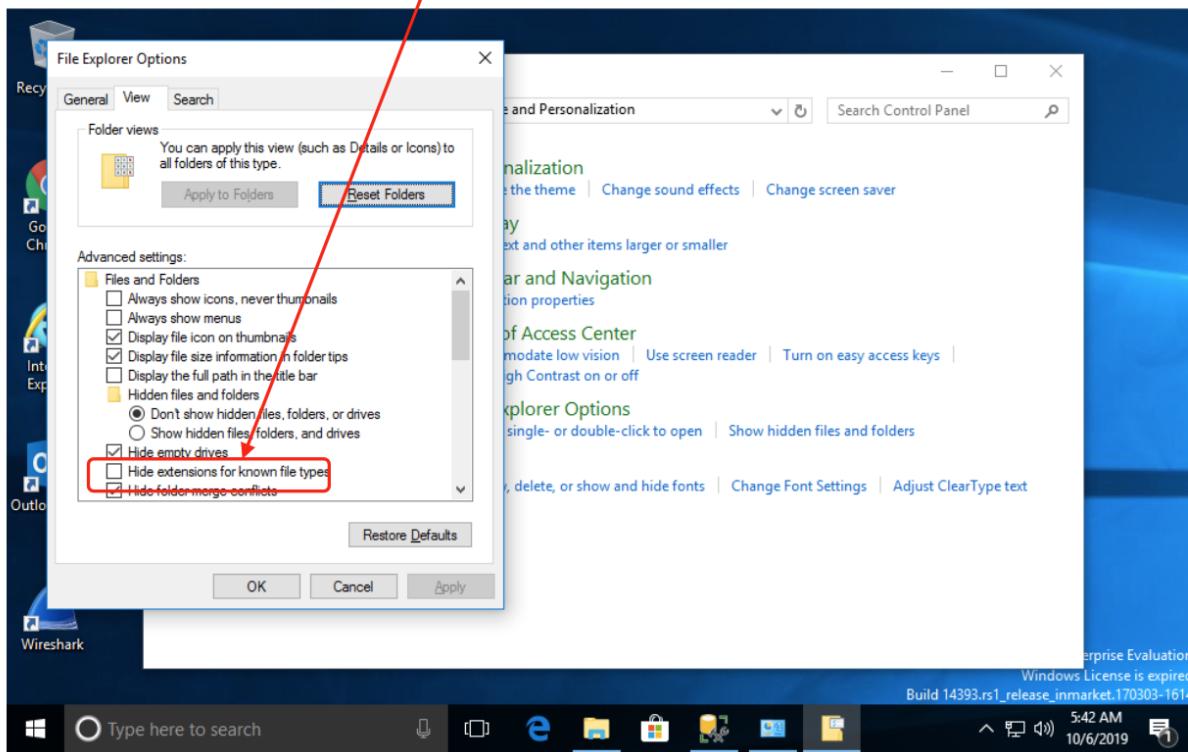
Configure your operating system so that you can read the full extensions of all file names. This will allow you to find your HTML files more easily. In Windows 10, select **Start | Control Panel | Appearance and Personalization | File Explorer Options**, then select the **View** tab. Deselect the **Hide Extensions For Known File Types** check box.



Select Small icons. Click File Explorer Options.



Deselect the Hide Extensions For Known File Types check box.



Select the **Show Hidden Files, Folders, And Drives** radio button. Click **Apply** and then click **OK** to close the **Folder Options** dialog box. Close the **Control Panel**.

