

Міністерство освіти і науки України
Національний технічний університет України «Київський політехнічний
інститут імені Ігоря Сікорського»
Факультет інформатики та обчислювальної техніки

Кафедра інформатики та програмної інженерії

Звіт

з лабораторної роботи № 2 з дисципліни
«Програмування веб-застосувань»

«Верстка веб-сторінок за допомогою CSS»

Варіант 27

Виконав студент IП-15, Шабанов Метін Шаміль огли
(шифр, прізвище, ім'я, по батькові)

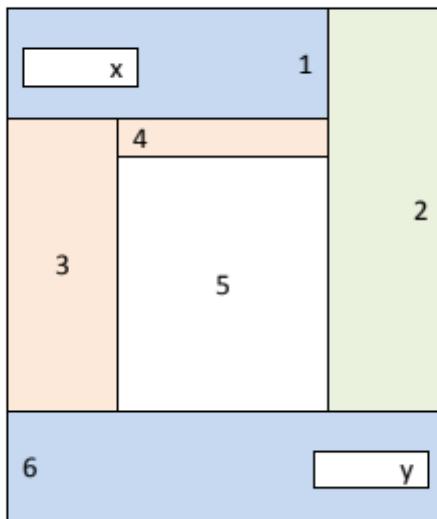
Перевірив Ковтунець Олесь Володимирович
(прізвище, ім'я, по батькові)

Лабораторна робота 2

Верстка веб-сторінок за допомогою CSS

Мета роботи: Ознайомлення з мовою візуального оформлення CSS та освоєння сучасних способів верстки веб-сторінок.

Варіант 11



Розв'язання

Локально:

Flexbox CSS:

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the title "Lab1". The page content is as follows:

Dante Alighieri

Italian poet, prose writer, literary theorist, moral philosopher, and political thinker. He is best known for the monumental epic poem *La commedia*, later named *La divina commedia* (The Divine Comedy). Dante was instrumental in establishing the literature of Italy. His depictions of Hell, Purgatory and Heaven provided inspiration for the larger body of Western art and literature. He is described as the "father" of the Italian language, and in Italy he is often referred to as il Sommo Poeta ("the Supreme Poet").

Dante, like most Florentines of his day, was embroiled in the Guelph-Ghibelline conflict. He fought in the Battle of Campaldino (1289) with the Florentine Guelphs against Arezzo Ghibellines; there, in 1289, he joined the escort of Charles Martel of Anjou (grandson of Charles I of Anjou) while he was in Florence. To further his political career, he became a pharmacist. He did not intend to practice as one, but a law issued in 1295 required nobles aspiring to public office to be enrolled in one of the Corporazioni delle Arti dei Mestieri, so Dante obtained admission to the Apothecaries' Guild. This profession was not inappropriate, since at that time books were sold from apothecaries' shops. As a politician, he accomplished little but held various offices over some years in a city rife with political infighting. Political alliance quickly dismissed him after he had been sent to Dante alone to remain in Rome. At the same time (1 November, 1301), a leader of the Black Guelphs with the Black Guelphs, who in the next six days destroyed much of the city and killed many of their enemies. A new Black Guelph government was installed, and Cante dei Gabrilli da Gubbio was appointed podesta of the city. In March 1302, Dante, a White Guelph by affiliation, along with the Gherardini family, was condemned to exile for two years and ordered to pay a large fine. He was accused of corruption and financial wrongdoing by the Black Guelphs for the time that Dante was serving as a representative of the Florentine government in 1300. The poet was still in Rome in 1302, as the Pope, who had backed the Black Guelphs, had "suggested" that Dante stay there. Florence under the Black Guelphs, therefore, considered Dante an absconder. Dante did not pay the fine, in part because he believed he was not guilty and in part because all his assets in Florence had been seized by the Black Guelphs. He was condemned to perpetual exile. If he had returned to Florence without paying the fine, he could have been burned at the stake.

Page 1 **Page 2** **Page 3** **Page 4** **Page 5**

The Divine Comedy, Italian *La divina commedia*, original name *La commedia*, long narrative poem written in Italian circa 1308–21 by Dante. It is usually held to be one of the world's great works of literature. Divided into three major sections—Inferno, Purgatorio, and Paradiso—the narrative traces the journey of Dante from darkness and error to the revelation of the divine light, culminating in the Beatific Vision of God. Dante is guided by the Roman poet Virgil, who represents the epitome of human knowledge, from the dark wood through the descending circles of the pit of Hell (Inferno). Passing Lucifer at the pit's bottom, at the dead centre of the world, Dante and Virgil emerge on the beach of the island mountain of Purgatory. Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Ad ducimus, excepturi magnam esse assumenda aspernatur corrupti tenetur? Maiores nam vel, accusamus temporibus quo, illum unde nemo eius obcaecati vero perferendis. In laborum at excepturi amet illum cum magni suscipit similique vero placeat corrupti, exercitationem numquam, deleniti mollitia repellendus, et quidem. Numquam quasi quo necessitatibus porro nemo perspicacis veritatis apertum aliquid. Recusanda earum illo corrupti reciendis quos voluptate soluta. Voluptate consequatur at fusto carum assumenda excepturi cupiditate quidem autem quisquam, expedita corrupti aut amnis natus architecto iste nisi quibusdam. Quod, inventore? Maiores, quae similique! Deleniti, unde quis, qui quidem a reprehenderit exercitationem architecto distinctio ducimus tempora sint paratur, recusanda sequi magni? Saepe soluta nostrum fugit reciendis carum reprehenderit tempora ad cunquam? At the summit of Purgatory, where repentant sinners are purged of their sins, Virgil departs, having led Dante as far as human knowledge is able, to the threshold of Paradise. There Dante is met by Beatrice, embodying the knowledge of divine mysteries bestowed by Grace, who leads him through the successive ascending levels of heaven to the Empyrean, where he is allowed to glimpse, for a moment, the glory of God. For a discussion of *The Divine Comedy* in the context of Dante's life and work, see *Dante: The Divine Comedy*. For its place in Italian literature, see *Italian literature: Dante (1265–1321)*. Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipisicing elit. Amet praesentium itaque voluptate magnam assumenda odio paratur, dolorum laboriosam, veritatis dolorum quos. Ite! iugendi maiores molitus minima fugit ure voluntatis ab quasi. Sit autem, dicta vel iusto molestiae et maiores voluptatum ipsum quasi caque voluptate laboriosum ratione repudiandas beatae, saepe, defectus quisquam in illo? Id dignissimos suscipit, deleniti quod laudantium similique temporibus! The standard critical Italian edition of the poem, *La commedia secondo l'antica vulgata* (1966–67; rev. ed. 1994), was edited by Giorgio Petrocchi. Henry Boyd produced one of the early English-language translations of *The Divine Comedy*; it was published in 1802. Notable translations of the 20th and early 21st centuries include those by John D. Sinclair (1939–48), Dorothy L. Sayers and Barbara Reynolds (1949–62), Charles S. Singleton (1970–75), John Ciardi (1977), Allen Mandelbaum (1980–84), Robert M. Durling and Ronald L. Martinez (1996–2011), Robert and Jean Hollander (2000–07), and Robin Kirkpatrick (2006–07). Among translations of the poem's individual sections, those by Robert Pinsky (*Inferno*, 1994), W.S. Merwin (*Purgatorio*, 2000), and Mary Jo Bang (*Inferno*, 2012) are notable.

Now I had grasp'd his tresses, and strip off
More than one tuft, he barking, with his eyes
Drawn in and downward, when another cried,
"What ails thee, Bocca? Sound not loud enough
Thy chat'rинг teeth, but thou must bark outright?
"What devil wrings thee?"—"Now," said I, "be dumb,
Accursed traitor! to thy shame of thee
True tidings will I bear."—"Off," he replied,
"Tell what thou list; but as thou escape from hence
To speak of him whose tongue hath been so gib,
Forget not: here he wails the Frenchman's gold.
Him of Duera,' thou canst say, 'I mark'd,
Where the starv'd sinners pine.' If thou be ask'd
What other shade was with them, at thy side
Is Beccaria, whose red gorge distain'd
The biting axe of Florence. Farther on,
If I misdeem not, Soldanieri bides,
With Ganellon, and Tribaldello, him
Who op'd Faenza when the people slept."

And to a place I come where nothing shines...

Lab1	
File	C:\Users\mitya\Documents\gitpapka\mshabanova27.github.io\Lab2\Flexbox\Page3.html
<p>Italian poet, prose writer, literary theorist, moral philosopher, and political thinker.</p> <p>Dante Alighieri</p> <p>Dante, like most Florentines of his day, was embroiled in the Guelph-Ghibelline conflict. He fought in the Battle of Campaldino (11 June 1289) on the side of the Guelphs. In 1301 he was the escort of Charles I of Aragon (grandson of Charles IV) while he was in Florence. To further his political career, Dante accepted a position as a public notary in the service of the Guelph party, but a law issued in 1258 required nobles aspiring to public office to be members of one of the Corporazioni delle Arti e dei Mestieri; so Dante had to renounce his post. He was then forced to leave Florence, but was welcomed by the Black Guelphs in Siena, where he became a member of their party. He was soon sent back to Florence, however, because he was considered inappropriate, since at that time books were sold from "spofacchia" shops. As a politician, he accomplished little but won various offices and titles. In 1302 he was exiled from Florence, and the Ghibellines quickly dominated the other delegates and asked Dante alone to remain in Rome. At the same time (1 November, 1301), Charles of Valois entered Italy and captured the city of Naples. The Black Guelphs were unable to much of the city and killed many of their enemies. A new Black Guelph government was installed, and Dante was called to Dubrovnik to serve as its representative. In 1304 he was sent to the Papal States. There he affiliated, along with the Ghibellines, with the Pope, who was then in Avignon. In 1305 he was appointed to the papal court as a secretary. The Pope gave him a pension, and he remained in the service of the Pope until 1306. That year he was serving as city prior (Florence's highest position) for two months in 1309. The post was still in Rome in 1302, as the Pope, who had been excommunicated by the Guelphs, had moved there. In 1304 he became Florence under the Black Guelphs, therefore, condemned Dante as an abductor. Dante did not pay the fine, in part because he believed he was innocent, and he was condemned to perpetual exile. He was condemned to death by the Black Guelphs. He was condemned to perpetual exile, if he had returned to Florence without paying the fine, he could have been burned at the stake.</p>	
Page 1	Page 2
Page 3	Page 4
Page 5	
<p>Item ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipisicing elit. Quos fugiat sint ipsa maiores alias perferendis ipsam deserunt est architecto explicabo dolorum cumque facilis, a magnam excepturi? Eligendi repellat obcaecati libero. Repellendus expedita est laudantium rerum soluta ipsa quisiud, id dolor mullitiad repudiandis debilitas queratur corporis accusamus magni earum culpa. Magnam reprehenderit dicta error dignissimos maiores numquam rem nam nullitia non! Fuga tenetur voluptibus soluta minus in. Delectus amet ratione quia blanditiis voluptutibus. Provident laborum minus recusandae fuga nesciunt numquam consequatur ab. Quisquam qui fugiat, facilis vitae distinctio odit inventore molestiae. Faciliis sed aliquam delenitiem cum doloribus maxime minima natus inicidunt, provident mollitia quibusdam magnam cum odit nostrum recusandae cunctipidit illum debilitas blanditiis eos excepturi assumenda reiciendi omnis</p> <p>List of Dante's works:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Il Fiore and Detto d'Amore ("The Flower" and "Tale of Love", 1283)• La Vita Nuova ("The New Life", 1294)• De vulgari eloquentia ("On the Eloquence in the Vernacular", 1302)• Convivio ("The Banquet", 1307)• De Monarchia ("On Monarchy", 1313)• Divina Commedia ("Divine Comedy", 1320)• Eclogues (1320)• Questio de aqua et terra ("A Question of the Water and of the Land", 1320)• Le Rime• Il Fiore and Detto d'Amore ("The Flower" and "Tale of Love", 1283)• La Vita Nuova ("The New Life", 1294)• De vulgari eloquentia ("On the Eloquence in the Vernacular", 1302)• Convivio ("The Banquet", 1307)• De Monarchia ("On Monarchy", 1313)• Divina Commedia ("Divine Comedy", 1320)• Eclogues (1320)• Questio de aqua et terra ("A Question of the Water and of the Land", 1320)• Le Rime• Il Fiore and Detto d'Amore ("The Flower" and "Tale of Love", 1283)• La Vita Nuova ("The New Life", 1294)• De vulgari eloquentia ("On the Eloquence in the Vernacular", 1302)• Convivio ("The Banquet", 1307)• De Monarchia ("On Monarchy", 1313)• Divina Commedia ("Divine Comedy", 1320)• Eclogues (1320)• Questio de aqua et terra ("A Question of the Water and of the Land", 1320)• Le Rime• Il Fiore and Detto d'Amore ("The Flower" and "Tale of Love", 1283)• La Vita Nuova ("The New Life", 1294)• De vulgari eloquentia ("On the Eloquence in the Vernacular", 1302)• Convivio ("The Banquet", 1307)• De Monarchia ("On Monarchy", 1313) <p>And to a place I come where nothing shines...</p>	

Italian poet, prose writer, literary theorist, moral philosopher, and political thinker. He is best known for the monumental epic poem *La commedia*, later named *La divina commedia* (*The Divine Comedy*). Dante was instrumental in establishing the literature of Italy. His depictions of Hell, Purgatory and Heaven provided inspiration for the larger body of Western art and literature. He is described as the "father" of the Italian language, and in Italy he is often referred to as *il Sommo Poeta* ("the Supreme Poet").

Dante Alighieri

The circle you endure after death is determined by the sins committed during your time on earth.

1. Limbo
2. Lust
3. Gluttony
4. Greed
5. Wrath
6. Heresy
7. Violence
8. Freud
9. Treachery

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The image consists of two side-by-side panels. The left panel is a portrait of Dante Alighieri, an Italian poet, wearing a red robe and a laurel wreath. The right panel is a black and white illustration of a scene from the Divine Comedy, showing figures on a rocky, dark landscape.

List of Dante's works:

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- *Divina Commedia* ("Divine Comedy", 1320)
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- *De Monarchia* ("On Monarchy", 1313)
- *Divina Commedia* ("Divine Comedy", 1320)
- *Elegies* (1320)

Grid CSS:

Dante Alighieri	Italian poet, prose writer, literary theorist, moral philosopher, and political thinker.
Dante, like most Florentines of his day, was embroiled in the Guelph–Ghibelline conflict. He fought in the Battle of Campaldino (11 June, 1289), with the Florentine Guelphs against Arezzo Ghibellines; then in 1294 he was among the escorts of Charles Martel of Anjou (grandson of Charles I of Anjou) while he was in Florence. In 1295 he became a member of the Consoli (councilors) and a pharmacist. He did not intend to practice as one, but a law issued in 1295 required nobles aspiring to public office to be enrolled in one of the Corporazioni delle Arti e Mestieri (Craft Guilds). Dante had joined the Apothecaries' Guild. This profession was not inappropriate, since at that time books were sold from apothecaries' shops. As a politician, he accomplished little but held various offices for several years in a city often torn by internal strife. In 1301, he was exiled and dismissed the other delegates and asked Dante alone to remain in Rome. At the same time (1 November, 1301), Charles of Valois entered Florence with the Black Guelphs, with whom the Florentines decisively fought and killed many of their enemies. A new Black Guelph government was installed, and Cante dei Gabrielli da Gabbio was appointed podesta of the city. In March 1302, Dante, a White Guelph by affiliation, along with other members of his family, was condemned to two years and exiled for a large fine. Dante was accused of corruption and financial wrongdoing by the Black Guelphs for the time that Dante was serving as city prior (Florence's highest magistrate). He was exiled and did not return until 1302 to 1303, as the Pope, who had backed the Black Guelphs, had "suggested" that Dante stay there. Florence under the Black Guelphs, therefore, considered Dante an exile. Dante did not pay the fine, however, because he believed that he had been part because all his assets in Florence had been seized by the Black Guelphs. He was condemned to perpetual exile; if he had returned to Florence without paying the fine, he could have been burned at the stake.	It is best known for the monumental epic poem <i>La commedia</i> , later named <i>La divina commedia</i> (The Divine Comedy). Dante was instrumental in establishing the literature of Italy. His depictions of Hell, Purgatory and Heaven provided inspiration for the larger body of Western art and literature. He is described as the "father" of the Italian language, and in Italy he is often referred to as <i>Il Sommo Poeta</i> ("the Supreme Poet").
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The Divine Comedy, Italian <i>La divina commedia</i> , original name <i>La commedia</i> , long narrative poem written in Italian circa 1308–21 by Dante. It is usually held to be one of the world's great works of literature. Divided into three major sections—Inferno, Purgatorio, and Paradiso—the narrative traces the journey of Dante from darkness and error to the revelation of the divine light, culminating in the Beatific Vision of God. Dante is guided by the Roman poet Virgil, who represents the epitome of human knowledge, from the dark wood through the descending circles of the pit of Hell (Inferno). Passing Lucifer at the pit's bottom, at the dead centre of the world, Dante and Virgil emerge on the back of the island mountain of Purgatory. Therein lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consecutetur adipiscing elit. Ad ducimus, excepturi magna esse aspernatur aspernatur tenetur? Maiores nam vel, accusamus temporibus quae, ullum unde nemo eius obsecratus vero perferendas. In laborum at exceptum amet illum cum magni suspici similique vero placet corrupti, exercitationem nunquam, deleniti mollitia repellendus, et quidem. Numquam quasi quo necessitatibus proro nemo perspicitis veritatis aperium aliquid. Recusandae carum illo corrupti reiciendis quoq; voluptas soluta Voluptate consequatur at insta earum assumenda excepturi cupiditate quidem autem quisque expedita corrupti aut amet natus architecto nisi quibusdam. Quod, inventore. Maiores, sive similique! Deleniti, unde quis, qui guidem a reprehenderit exercitationem architecto distinctio ducimus tempora sint paratur, recusandae sequi magis? Saepe nostrum fugit reiciendis earum reprehenderit tempora ad cumque! At the summit of Purgatory, where repentant sinners are purged by their sins, Virgil departs, having led Dante as far as human knowledge is able, to the threshold of Paradise. There Dante is met by Beatrice, embodying the knowledge of divine mysteries bestowed by Grace, who leads him through the successive ascending levels of heaven to the Empyrean, where he is allowed to glimpse, for a moment, the glory of God. For a discussion of The Divine Comedy in the context of Dante's life and work, see Dante: The Divine Comedy. For its place in Italian literature, see Italian literature: Dante (1265–1321). Lorum ipsum dolor sit amet, consecutetur adipiscing elit. Amet praesentium illo voluptate magnam accundis oculo paratur, dolorum labiorum, veritatis dolorum quos. Eligendi malores molitus minima fugi fugi voluptatibus ab quasi. Sint autem, dicta vel isto molestia et minores voluptatum quam quasi eneque voluptate laboriosum ratione, repudrandae beatae, scena, delectus quisquam in illo? Id digimans sumpti, delectus, quod laudantium similitudine tempurans? The standard critical Italian edition of the poem, <i>La commedia secondo l'editio vulgata</i> (1665–67), ed. (1994), was edited by Giorgio Petrochi. Henry Boyd produced one of the early English-language translations of the <i>Divine Comedy</i> ; it was published in 1802. Notable translations of the 20th and early 21st centuries include those by John D. Sinclair (1939–48), Dorothy Sayers and Barbara Reynolds (1949–62), Charles S. Singleton (1970–75), John Ciardi (1977), Allen Mandelbaum (1980–84), Robert M. Durling and Ronald L. Martinez (1996–2011), Robert and Jean Hollander (2000–07), and Robin Kirkpatrick (2006–07). Among translations of the poem's individual sections, those by Robert Pinsky (<i>Inferno</i> , 1994), W.S. Merwin (<i>Purgatorio</i> , 2000), and Mary Jo Bang (<i>Inferno</i> , 2012) are notable.	
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Dante Alighieri

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Page 1 **Page 2** **Page 4** **Page 5**

Italian poet, prose writer, literary theorist, moral philosopher, and political thinker. He is best known for the monumental epic poem La commedia, later named La divina commedia (The Divine Comedy). Dante was instrumental in establishing the literature of Italy. His depictions of Hell, Purgatory and Heaven provided inspiration for the larger body of Western art and literature. He is described as the "father" of the Italian language, and in Italy he is often referred to as il Sommo Poeta ("the Supreme Poet").

Page 1: Text about Dante's political career and exile. Page 2: Text about the Black Guelphs taking over Florence. Page 4: Text about the Black Guelphs taking over Florence. Page 5: Text about the Black Guelphs taking over Florence.

List of Dante's works:

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And to a place I come

Dante Alighieri

The circle you endure after death is determined by the sins committed during your time on earth.

1. Limbo
2. Lust
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Page 1: Text about the sins committed after death. Page 2: Text about the sins committed after death. Page 3: Text about the sins committed after death. Page 4: Text about the sins committed after death.

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Dante Alighieri

Без Flexbox та Grid:

Page 2 **Page 3** **Page 4** **Page 5**

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More than one tuft, he barking, with
his eyes
Drawn in and downward, when
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Thy chattering teeth, but thou must
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Accursed traitor! to thy shame of
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True tidings will I bear."—"Off," he
replied,
"Tell what thou list; but as thou
escape from hence
To speak of him whose tongue hath
been so glib,
Forget not: here he wails the
Frenchman's gold.
'Him of Duer,' thou canst say, 'I
mark'd,
Where the starv'd sinners pine.' If
thou be ask'd
What other shade was with them, at
thy side
Is Beccaria, whose red gorge
distain'd
The biting axe of Florence. Farther
on,
If I misdeem not, Soldanieri bides,
With Ganellon, and Tribaldello, him
Who opp'd Faenza when the people
slept."

Dante Alighieri

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Dante Alighieri

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And to a place I come where nothing shines...

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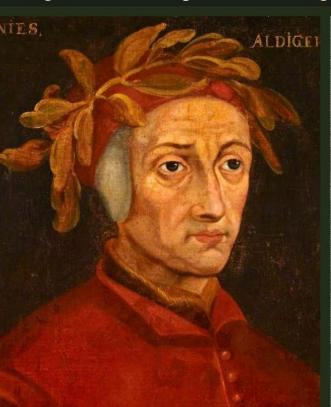
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Page 1



A portrait of Dante Alighieri, an Italian poet and author. He is shown from the chest up, wearing a red velvet cap and a red robe over a white tunic. He has a serious expression and is looking slightly to the right. The background is dark and indistinct.

Page 2



An illustration of a scene from Dante's Divine Comedy. It depicts a group of figures standing on a rocky shore at night, looking out onto a dark sea under a full moon. In the background, a city or town is visible on a distant hillside.

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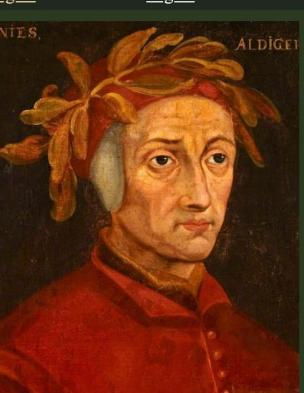
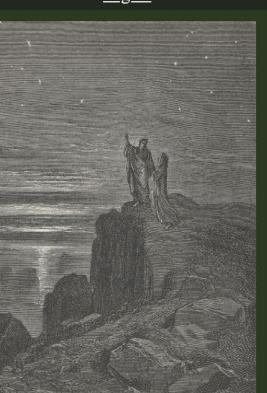
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The Black Guelphs, who had been exiled by the white Guelphs, had taken Duino castle to remain in Rome. At the same time (1 November, 1301), Charles of Valois entered Florence with the Black Guelphs, who in the next six days destroyed much of the city, killing the last members of the White Guelphs. The Black Guelph government was ousted, and Cante dei Gabrielli da Gubbio was appointed podesta of the city. In March 1302, Dante, a White Guelph by affiliation, along with the Gherardesca family, was condemned to death in absentia for supporting the Black Guelphs. Dante was accused of corruption and financial wrongdoing by the Black Guelphs for the time that Dante was serving as city prior (Florence's highest position) two years earlier. Dante was still in exile in 1302, the Pope, who had backed the Black Guelphs, had suggested "that Dante stay there." Florence under the Black Guelphs, therefore, considered Dante an undesirable and did not pay him the stipend he was due. He had to leave Italy and in part because all his assets in Florence had been seized by the Black Guelphs. He was condemned to perpetual exile; if he had returned to Florence without paying the fine, he could have been burnt at the stake.			
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The Divine Comedy, Italian <i>La divina commedia</i> , original name <i>La commedia</i> , long narrative poem written in Italian circa 1308–21 by Dante. It is usually held to be one of the world's great works of literature. Divided into three major sections—Inferno, Purgatorio, and Paradiso—the narrative traces the journey of Dante from darkness and error to the revelation of the divine light, culminating in the Beatific Vision of God. Dante is guided by the Roman poet Virgil, who represents the epitome of human knowledge, from the dark wood through the descending circles of the pit of Hell (Inferno), passing Lucifer at the pit's bottom, at the dead centre of the world. Dante and Virgil emerge on the back of the giant mountain of Purgatory. Loren ipsum dolor sit amet consecutus adipiscitur adit. Ad dominum, exceptum magnum esse resumenda aspiramus coram tenebris? Mores nam vel, accusamus temporibus quae, ullum unde eius obsecrare vix perferendis. In labore ut excepturi essemus illius, cum magna suspicimini vero placet compiri, exercitatione nunquam, delectu[m] molle p[er]pellendum, et quidem. Nunquam quasi quo necessitatibus nostra ne[m] perspicimus vestram spernemus aliquod. Recusandum ergo illi compiti reuocandum quos voluntas soluta. Voluptate consenserunt ut ritecum assiduam et exceptu[m] cupiditate quidem autem quod expedita compit aut metu[n]tus architecto iste mitu[n] quibusdam. Qued, inventore, Mates, et similique! Delectu[m] sanguinis, qui quidem amant et ambeduo exercitacione architectu[m] distincione datus compit sin patitur, resumendas sequi magni? Stepe solita nostrum fugi rasciendis etiam reprehenderet mortuus ad cunctum. At the summit of Purgatory, where repentant sinners are purged of their sins, Virgil departs, leaving Dante as far as human knowledge is able, to the threshold of Paradise. There Dante is met by Beatrice, embodying the knowledge of divine mysteries bestowed by Grace, who leads him through the successive ascending levels of heaven to the Empyrean, where he is allowed to glimpse, for a moment, the glory of God. For a discussion of the Divine Comedy in the context of Dante's life and work, see <i>Dante The Divine Comedy</i> . For its place in Italian literature, see <i>Italian literature</i> . Dante (1265–1321). <i>Lumen ipsius dolor sit amet, consecutus adipiscitur elicit. Adest precessus itaque voluptate magnorum canabam odio paratur, dolorum laborem, veritatis dolorem datur, consecutus adipiscitur elicit. Adest precessus itaque voluptate magnorum canabam odio paratur, dolorum laborem, veritatis dolorem datur. Eligendi matres molle munita fugi et voluptate ab absit. Sint enim, dicta vel iusto vel molestia et matre voluptate, quae quasi estet, sequitur. Adest quod labiorum ratione ratiocinanda beatas, aetep, detectus quicunq[ue] in illo? Id diligimus nosce, delectu[m] quod laudatur, similique terminatur?</i> The standard critical Italian edition of the poem, <i>La commedia secondo l'antica vulgata</i> (1966–67; rev. ed. 1994), was edited by Giorgio Petrocelli. Henry Boyd produced one of the early English-language translations of the Divine Comedy; it was published in 1802. Notable translations of the 20th and early 21st centuries include those by John D. Sinclair (1939–49), Dorothy L. Sayers and Barbara Reynolds (1949–62), Charles S. Singleton (1970–75), John Ciardi (1977), Allen Mandelbaum (1980–84), Robert M. Durling and Ronald L. Martinez (1996–2011), Robert and Jean Hollander (2000–07), and Robin Kirkpatrick (2006–07). Among translations of the poem's individual sections, those by Robert Pinsky (<i>Inferno</i> , 1994), W.S. Merwin (<i>Purgatorio</i> , 2000), and Mary Jo Bang (<i>Inferno</i> , 2012) are notable.			
Now I had grasp'd his tresses, and strip off More than one tuft, he barking, with his eyes Drawn in and downward, when another cried, "What ails thee, Bocca? Sound not loud enough Thy chat'ring teeth, but thou must bark outright? "What devil wrings thee?"—"Now," said I, "be dumb, Accursed traitor! to thy shame of thee True tidings will I bear!"—"Off!" he replied, "Tell what thou list; but as thou escape from hence To speak of him whose tongue hath been so glib, Forget not: here he wails the Frenchman's gold. "Him of Duera,' thou canst say, 'I mark'd, Where the starv'd sinners pine.' If thou be ask'd What other shade was with them, at thy side Is Beccaria, whose red gorge distain'd The biting axe of Florence. Farther on, If I misdeem not, Soldanieri bides, With Ganellon, and Tribaldo, him Who op'd Faenza when the people slept."			
			And to a place I come

Dante Alighieri				
Italian poet, prose writer, literary theorist, moral philosopher, and political thinker.				
He is best known for the monumental epic poem <i>La commedia</i> , later named <i>La divina commedia</i> (<i>The Divine Comedy</i>). Dante was instrumental in establishing the literature of Italy. His depictions of Hell, Purgatory and Heaven provided inspiration for the larger body of Western art and literature. He is described as the "father" of the Italian language, and in Italy he is often referred to as il Sommo Poeta ("the Supreme Poet").				
The circle you endure after death is determined by the sins committed during your time on earth.	Page 1	Page 2	Page 3	Page 4
<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Limbo2. Lust3. Gluttony4. Greed5. Wrath6. Heresy7. Violence8. Freud9. Treachery	 A portrait of Dante Alighieri, an Italian poet and philosopher. He is shown from the chest up, wearing a red robe over a white shirt. He has a laurel wreath on his head and is looking slightly to the right.	 An illustration of a scene from the Divine Comedy. It shows a dark, rocky landscape with figures walking along a path. In the background, there are large, jagged rock formations under a dark sky.	 An illustration of a scene from the Divine Comedy. It shows a dark, rocky landscape with figures walking along a path. In the background, there are large, jagged rock formations under a dark sky.	 An illustration of a scene from the Divine Comedy. It shows a dark, rocky landscape with figures walking along a path. In the background, there are large, jagged rock formations under a dark sky.
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Без Flexbox та Grid:

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The Divine Comedy, Italian *La divina commedia*, original name *La commedia*, long narrative poem written in Italian circa 1308–21 by Dante. It is usually held to be one of the world's great works of literature. Divided into three major sections—Inferno, Purgatorio, and Paradiso—the narrative traces the journey of Dante from darkness and error to the revelation of the divine light, culminating in the Beatific Vision of God. Dante is guided by the Roman poet Virgil, who represents the epitome of human knowledge, from the dark wood through the descending circles of the pit of Hell (Inferno). Passing Lucifer at the pit's bottom, at the dead centre of the world, Dante and Virgil emerge on the beach of the island mountain of Purgatory. Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consecetur adipiscitur elit. Ad ducimus, excepturi magnam esse assumenda aspernatur corrupti tenetur? Maiores nam vel, accusamus temporibus quae, ullam unde nemo eius obsecrati vero perferendis. In laborum at excepturi amet illum cum magi suspecti similique vero placeat corrupti, exercitationem munquam, delectil mollicita repellendus, et quidem. Nunquam quasi quo necessitatis poro nemo perspicitis veritas apertam aliquid. Recusanda earum illo corrupti reiciendis quis voluntas. Voluptate consequatur at iusto earum assumenda excepturi cupiditate quidem autem quisquam, expedita corrupti aut amet natus architecto iste nisi quibusdam. Quid, inventore. Maiores, quae similique! Deleniti, unde quis, qui quidem a reprehenderit exercitationem architecto distinctio ducentus tempora sint paratus, recusanda sequi magni? Sape soluta nostrum fugit reiciendis earum reprehenderit tempora ad cunus! At the summit of Purgatory, where repentant sinners are purged of their sins, Virgil departs, having led Dante as far as human knowledge is able, to the threshold of Paradise. There Dante is met by Beatrice, embodying the knowledge of divine mysteries bestowed by Grace, who leads him through the successive ascending levels of heaven to the Empyrean, where he is allowed to glimpse, for a moment, the glory of God. For a discussion of The Divine Comedy in the context of Dante's life and work, see Dante: The Divine Comedy. For its place in Italian literature, see Italian literature: Dante (1265–1321). Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consecetur adipiscitur elit. Amet praesentium inique voluptate magnam assumenda odio paratur, dolorum labiorum, veritas dolorem quos. Eligendi maiores mollicita minima fugit tunc voluntibus ab quis. Sint autem, dicta vel iusto molestiae et mares voluntatem ipsam quasi eaque voluptate laboriosam ratione repudiandae beatas, saep. Saepe, delectus quisquam in illo? Id digimissimum suscipit, deleniti, non deundum similique temporibus! The standard critical Italian edition of the poem, *La commedia seconda l'antica vulgata* (1966–67; rev. ed. 1994), was edited by Giorgio Petrocchi. Henry Boyd produced one of the early English-language translations of The Divine Comedy; it was published in 1802. Notable translations of the poem in early 21st centuries include those by John D. Sinclair (1939–42), Dorothy L. Sayers and Barbara Reynolds (1949–62), Charles S. Singleton (1970–75), John Ciardi (1977), Allen Mandelbaum (1980–84), Robert M. Durling and Ronald L. Martinez (1996–2011), Robert and Jean Hollander (2000–07), and Robin Kirkpatrick (2006–07). Among translations of the poem's individual sections, those by Robert Pinsky (*Inferno*, 1994), W.S. Merwin (*Purgatorio*, 2000), and Mary Jo Bang (*Inferno*, 2012) are notable.

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More than one tuft, he barking, with
his eyes
Drawn in and downward, when
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Thy chattering teeth, but thou must
bark outright?"
"What devil wrings thee?"—"Now,"
said I, "be dumb,
Accursed traitor! to thy shame of
thee
True tidings will I bear."—"Off," he
replied.
"Tell what thou list; but as thou
escape from hence
To speak of him whose tongue hath
been so glib,
Forget not: here he wails the
Frenchman's gold.
'Him of Duera,' thou canst say, 'I
mark'd,
Where the starv'd sinners pine.' If
thou be ask'd
What other shade was with them, at
thy side
Is Beccaria, whose red gorge
distrain'd
The biting axe of Florence. Farther
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If I misdeem not, Soldanieri bides,
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Who op'd Faenza when the people
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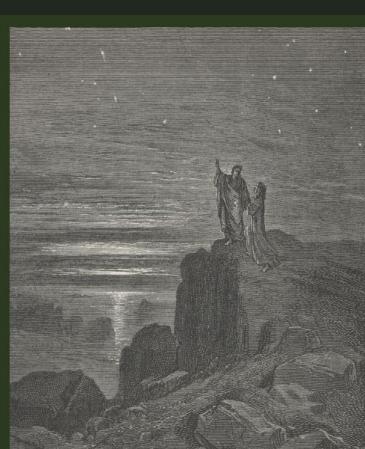
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Висновок

Ми ознайомилися з мовою візуального оформлення CSS та освоєння сучасних способів верстки веб-сторінок, вивчили особливості створення сайтів за допомогою HTML та Flexbox-CSS, Grid-CSS, CSS Blocks Layout, а також створений сайт був викладений на хостингу Github Pages.

За результатами роботи, можна стверджувати про переваги та недоліки кожного з методів. Так, Flexbox та Grid дають можливість легко вирівняти вміст у контейнері відносно центра сторінки як по вертикалі, так і по горизонталі, і є дуже гнучкими та легкими у використанні, але Flexbox потребує багато рівнів вкладеності контейнерів, які містять контент сторінки, що часто робить текст документа HTML більш важким для сприйняття, а сторінка, що використовує методологію Grid, може почати змінювати розміри елементів сторінки при збільшенні інших елементів, що ускладнює внесення змін до існуючої сторінки. Крім цього, використання інших методологій може значно полегшити створення макету в тому випадку, якщо є потреба створити просту за структурою сторінку, але є менш гнучкими і більш чутливими до змін розмірів елементів.

Таким чином, можемо зробити висновок, що для того, щоб створити складний макет з дизайном, який буде коректно реагувати на будь-які зміни, треба правильно комбінувати різні підходи та методології у процесі верстки веб-сторінки.