

Практическая работа

Курс: Разработка программного обеспечения

Дисциплина: Основы HTML и CSS

Тема занятия №2: Введение в CSS. Форматирование текста при помощи CSS

1. Создать HTML-страницу “Vehicle”

Текст можете найти в архиве Classwork в папке Материалы к занятию.

Vehicle

A vehicle (from Latin: vehiculum^[1]) is a machine that transports people or cargo. Vehicles include wagons, bicycles, motor vehicles (motorcycles, cars, trucks, buses), railed vehicles (trains, trams), watercraft (ships, boats), amphibious vehicles (screw-propelled vehicle, hovercraft), aircraft (airplanes, helicopters) and spacecraft.^[2]

Land vehicles are classified broadly by what is used to apply steering and drive forces against the ground: wheeled, tracked, railed or skied. ISO 3833-1977 is the standard, also internationally used in legislation, for road vehicles types, terms and definitions.^[3]

[1] - "vehicle, n.", OED Online, Oxford University Press, November 2010

[2] - Halsey, William D. (Editorial Director): MacMillan Contemporary Dictionary, page 1106. MacMillan Publishing, 1979. ISBN 0-02-080780-5

[3] - ISO 3833:1977 Road vehicles – Types – Terms and definitions Webstore.iso.org

2. Создать HTML-страницу “Lorem Ipsum”

Текст можете найти в архиве Classwork в папке Материалы к занятию.

Lorem Ipsum

"Neque porro quisquam est qui dolorem ipsum quia dolor sit amet, consectetur, adipisci velit..."

"There is no one who loves pain itself, who seeks after it and wants to have it, simply because it is pain..."

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Aenean a mauris pharetra, vehicula metus eget, gravida sem. Duis hendrerit sed velit quis lobortis. Mauris lacinia libero at eleifend egestas. Cras venenatis sapien ut eleifend dictum. In enim nisi, sodales non tincidunt id, porttitor eget dui. Mauris non velit purus.

Nullam rutrum, ligula id pellentesque consequat, velit justo feugiat odio, ut elementum elit augue at mi. Aliquam lobortis augue dolor, id finibus sem elementum aliquam. Maecenas ac orci id magna dapibus venenatis. Nam urna nibh, mattis vitae aliquam quis, volutpat vitae nibh. Orci varius natoque penatibus et magnis dis parturient montes, nascetur ridiculus mus. Sed porta id nibh vitae porta. Vivamus justo mi, ornare eget elitum & semper et odio.

Duis eget sagittis nibh. Duis ultricies convallis consectetur. Donec mollis dictum velit, et gravida sapien accumsan sed. Nam bibendum, turpis ut pretium interdum, ipsum neque consequat risus, vel hendrerit turpis arcu quis ante. Phasellus a ornare dolor, at tincidunt eros. Sed porta justo. Vivamus et vestibulum id, consectetur sed quam. Donec eu porta nec.

3. Создать HTML-страницу “Математические формулы”

Текст можете найти в архиве Classwork в папке Материалы к занятию. Используйте здесь теги h1-h6, span, p, sup, sub и спецсимволы.

Mathematical formulas

Linear Equations

A linear equation is any equation that can be written in the form

$$ax + b = 0$$

where a and b are real numbers and x is a variable. This form is sometimes called the standard form of a linear equation. Note that most linear equations will not start off in this form. Also, the variable may or may not be an x so don't get too locked into always seeing an x there.

Quadratic Equation

The standard form of a quadratic equation looks like this:

$$ax^2 + bx + c = 0$$

where a , b , c are known values and x is the variable or unknown (we don't know it yet). Also, a can't be 0.

The area of a circle (A)

π (Pi) times the radius (r) squared:

$$A = \pi \times r^2$$

or, when you know the diameter (D):

$$A = (\pi / 4) \times D^2$$

or, when you know the circumference (C):

$$A = C^2 / 4 \times \pi$$

Intersection

The intersection of two sets A and B , denoted by $A \cap B$, is the set of all objects that are members of both the sets A and B . In symbols,

$$A \cap B = \{ x : x \in A \text{ and } x \in B \}$$

That is, x is an element of the intersection $A \cap B$ if and only if x is both an element of A and an element of B .

Шрифты находятся в папке Материалы к занятию в архиве Fonts.

Пример подключение шрифтов через ссылку.

```

<!DOCTYPE html>
<html Lang="en">

<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
  <title>Document</title>
  <link href="https://fonts.googleapis.com/css2?family=Smooch&display=swap" rel="stylesheet">
  <link rel="stylesheet" href="css/style.css">
</head>

<body>
  <h1 class="text">Test</h1>
</body>

</html>

```

```

.text {
  font-family: "Smooch", cursive;
}

```

Пример подключения через локальные файлы шрифтов.

```

<!DOCTYPE html>
<html Lang="en">

<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
  <title>Document</title>
  <link rel="stylesheet" href="css/style.css">
</head>

<body>
  <h1 class="text">Test</h1>
</body>

</html>

```

```
@font-face {  
  font-family: "Odibee Sans";  
  src: url("../fonts/OdibeeSans-Regular.ttf") format("truetype");  
}  
  
@font-face {  
  font-family: "a_GrotoB&W";  
  src: url("../fonts/newFonts/GrotoBW.woff2") format("woff2");  
}  
  
.text{  
  font-family: 'a_GrotoB&W';  
}  
  
.text {  
  font-family: "Odibee Sans";  
}
```