









Unit 3 / Lesson 2 / Assignment 10

Build Your Footer: Walkthrough

(S) Estimated Time: 1-2 hours

As always, start by analyzing the wireframe.

Notice that the footer is text-aligned center just like the header. You also see that there are three links to social media accounts centered on one line.



Coding

Back in your HTML, add the following class attributes to your footer tags and content. A few tags that you'll use include: which stands for unordered list, which stands for list items within the unordered list, and <a> tag with an href attribute which is used for linked text. Your code should look like this:

```
<footer class="content-footer">
   Say hi to me on these social networks:
   <a href=" INSERT GITHUB URL HERE ">GitHub</a>
```

Your entire HTML page should now look like this:

```
<header class="masthead">
   Hi, I'm
   <h1 class="masthead-heading">Name!</h1>
</header>
<section class="introduction-section">
   <h1>Introduction</h1>
    INSERT YOUR 3 SENTENCE DESCRIPTION HERE 
    INSERT WHAT IS IMPORTANT TO YOU PARAGRAPH HERE 
</section>
<section class="location-section">
   <h1>Where I'm From</h1>
   _INSERT_YOUR_LOCATION_PARAGRAPH_HERE_
</section>
<section class="questions-section">
   <h1>More About Me</h1>
   <h2>What are your favorite hobbies?</h2>
   _INSERT_YOUR_ANSWER_HERE_
   <h2>What's your dream job?</h2>
   _INSERT_YOUR_ANSWER_HERE
   <h2>Another question?</h2>
   _INSERT_YOUR_ANSWER_HERE
   <h2>Another question?</h2>
    INSERT YOUR ANSWER HERE
</section>
<footer class="content-footer">
   Say hi to me on these social networks:
   <a href="_INSERT_GITHUB_URL_HERE_">GitHub</a>
       <a href="_INSERT_TWITTER_URL_HERE_">Twitter</a>
       <a href="_INSERT_GOOGLE+_URL_HERE_">Google+</a>
   Cover Image via <a href="http://unsplash.com">Unsplash</a>
</footer>
```

Make sure to take the time to really understand these changes:

- o You've given the entire footer the class "content-footer".
- The text, "Say hi to me on these social networks:", is wrapped in paragraph tags.
- The three links to GitHub, Twitter, and Google+ are within an unordered list tag () with the class, "social", and each link is a list item () with links in them (<a>).

In CSS, you're now able to center the section. Add the ".content-footer" class to the code that centers your three middle sections. Your code should look like this:

```
.content-footer,
.introduction-section,
.location-section,
.questions-section {
    max-width: 38em;
    margin-left: auto;
    margin-right: auto;
    margin-top: 2em;
}
```

You're now able to center the footer text. Add the ".content-footer" class to the same selector used for text-aligning code in your header. Your code should look like this:

```
.masthead-intro,
.masthead-heading,
.content-footer {
    text-align: center;
}
```

Next, get all of the links in your list on the same line. To do this, you need to use the "display" property and the "inline-block" value. Your CSS should look like this:

```
.social > li {
    display: inline-block;
}
```

Use a specific selector here. .social > li selects all of the tags within the .social class. The ">" selector means that only li elements that are direct children of the .social class will be displayed as inline-blocks.

Your footer needs a paragraph linking to the image source:

```
Cover Image via <a href="http://unsplash.com">Unsplash</a>
```

In your CSS, style this tiny paragraph so that the text is white. Your CSS should look like this:

```
.content-footer > p {
  color: white;
}
```

Theory: Centering things

So far, you've centered things using two different techniques: 1) text-align: center and 2) by setting the width of an element and declaring margin-left: auto; , margin-right:auto; . Why? One element was a "block level" element and the other was set to display as an "inline" element. Understanding the difference between "block" elements and "inline" elements will help you make accurate positioning decisions.

Block level elements expand to fill whatever width is available, and drop below other elements if they require more space. Inline elements exist within a section of text, so they run alongside each other like words in a sentence.

✓ Mark as completed

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