## Assignment 2 Report: HTML, CSS, and an Author Bio

Elizabeth Reid (41071602)

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Prof.: Dr. Huthaifa Abderahman

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### Introduction

In recreating this webpage, I followed a similar process to that of the previous assignment. I began by noting any attributes that would be included in the basic HTML, followed by a list of the changes that I would need to figure out how to apply via the CSS script. The **References** included in this report were indispensable in determining what was more efficient if done in HTML – such as the dashed divider – and what was best left in the CSS file – like creating the wrapped text effect.

I began writing the HTML script first, with the intent to create a format prior to inputting the content to be displayed. This format allowed me to work on some initial aesthetics while still deciding on the actual topic I wanted to present. Again, the **References** used as part of this report, especially sections of Paul O’Brien’s “Shape-Outside Centred Image,” were key to determining what changes I was able to apply to my basic HTML code in order to create the webpage I was envisioning.

### List of Elements and Tricks Used

*The following tags are in order of use in the HTML file. Only tags not previously used are fully explained.*

**<html lang=“en”>**

This tag indicates both the language of the content and the format of the script being interpreted by the web browser.

**<body style=“color:white;”>**

Used to manipulate the colour of all the text included in the code.

**<h1 class=“head”>**

The “class=\_\_” portion of this tag is used to communicate between the CSS code and the HTML code in order to specify which portion of the code to alter. “Class=\_\_” is attached to several different tags in this script.

**<!--repeated text[…]-->**

Used to make comments within the code without effect on the resulting webpage.

**<div>**

**<p>**

**<img>**

**<hr style=“border-botom:dashed;”>**

Used in conjunction with CSS to create a dashed divider line. <hr> indicates a break in the page’s content.

*The following tags are in order of use in the CSS file.*

**body {**

This tag refers to any change made across the entire body of the content laid out in the accompanying HTML file.

**.head {**

Used to specify that the changes in the display made under this tag apply to only the content included under the HTML class named “head.” This same format is used throughout the CSS file with the other classes created in the HTML file.

**/\*lines 16-68 […]\*/**

Used to make comments within the code without effect on the resulting webpage. This is used several times in the script to explain certain choices made.

**.leftblock,**

**.rightblock {**

This tag specifies that the changes to follow will be applied to both the “rightblock” and the “leftblock” classes in the accompanying HTML file.

**.leftblock:before,**

**.rightblock:before {**

Following the same format as .head {, this tag make changes before the content specified in the initial class tag.

.**rightblock .img {**

Used to specify that the content being altered is the <img> content within the “rightblock” tag in the HTML file, not every <img> tag or everything under the “rightblock” class.

### Script Blocks and Comments

*The screencapture on the left is from the HTML script. The screencapture on the right is from the accompanying portion of the CSS script.*

*Graphical user interface, text

Description automatically generated* Text, letter

Description automatically generated

This block of script includes all of the opening tags required for the browser to interpret both the HTML and CSS files. HTML line 5 links them together, and is required to apply the desired CSS modifications.

In the CSS script, the modifications made under .body { – a change to the background colour and a change in font – apply to the entire webpage. The changes made to the header include applying italics, creating a border and padding, aligning the content to the centre of the webpage, and establishing a maximum width.

Text

Description automatically generated Graphical user interface, text, application

Description automatically generated

This section of my HTML code provides the text that will become the watermark when altered in the CSS file. It is simply a repeated <p> tag with the given class “watermark.”

This portion of the CSS script manipulates the given <p> text in order to ensure that it is fixed in place on the webpage’s display and is large, transparent, and in the foreground of the rest of the content. I also used the “transform” tool in order to rotate and place the text in the middle of the page.

Text

Description automatically generatedText

Description automatically generated

This portion of my script was modified from the previously mentioned “Shape-Outside Centred Image” template from Paul O’Brien. In the HTML file, there are two nearly similar blocks of text – lines 25-36 and 38-51 inclusively – with an accompanying image. The images are identical, and the text in each <p> tag is the text that will be found on either side of the image. The CSS tags and modifications in the second screencapture are used to mould the text around one side of the image, creating the need for the two identical images found in the HTML code. The images overlay one another and appear as one in the final webpage. Though this may not be the most common way of executing this effect, it was the most effective for my skill level.

A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated Text

Description automatically generated

In this section of my script, the HTML code creates both the image centred just under the wrapped-text block as well as its caption. The image’s dimensions are defined and both the image and the caption are assigned a class in order to make the CSS modifications specific to that element.

The CSS script shown here manipulates the photo and the caption so that they are both aligned in the centre of the page. The image is displayed as a block – display:block; – in order to force it to comply with the margins created with the “margin-left” and “margin-right” tags. The caption is also given “font-style” and “font-size” attributes in order to format it beneath the image.

Graphical user interface, text, application

Description automatically generatedGraphical user interface, text

Description automatically generated

As mentioned in the **List of Elements and Tricks Used**, the section of HTML code shown here creates a dashed line divider on the webpage by creating a border along the bottom of an <hr> divider tag. The CSS changes to this element are minimal, as they only limit the width of the line and created a bit of padding to separate this element from the previous and next ones.

Text

Description automatically generatedText

Description automatically generated

This section again inputs simple heading and image tags that will later be manipulated by the accompanying CSS code. CSS lines 102-110 format the heading found on HTML line 65. It is given a border similar to <h1> in order to maintain an aesthetic consistency, with the same “max-width,” “border,” “margin,” and “padding” tags. CSS lines 113-119 format the six images just below the heading in order to align the images in a 3x3 fashion, creating a borderless grid.

### SEO Standards

Complying with SEO standards in this particular script involved many of the same steps as the last project, in that most of the SEO content was to be included in the HTML script, rather than the CSS file. According to Aleh Barysevich’s article on the SEO Standards applied through HTML, SEO standards can be met through heading tags, meta tags, title tags, and image alternative description tags, among others (Barysevich). Within my script, the heading tags comply with SEO standards by each being uniquely labelled with a header tag no higher than <h6>.

My script is also compliant with SEO in its use of a short but descriptive title tag – Author Biographies: Fredrik Backman – found on HTML line 11, and alternative image descriptions for all images included in my webpage. I also included meta tags found on lines 8 and 9, that would allow for a search engine to determine the subject of the content found on the page.

### Conclusion

Though the base of this webpage remains basic and only uses some minor modifications, it is more complex than the last assignment, which relied only on HTML to present the information. While that code presented both images and text in a plain, very lightly modified fashion, the inclusion of CSS and more complex HTML components allows the webpage to be more visually appealing and present information in a way that may be more accessible and more understandable to the majority of the page’s visitors.

When running this code through both HTML and CSS validators, no pressing issues were found and the two files properly communicate with each other, displaying the content as I intended when I was writing it.

### References

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