

Project 2: Responsive Layout

Sections of this Guide:

- **How to approach this project** includes detailed guidance to help you think about how to organize your code, project and files.
- **How to succeed at this project** lists the grading requirements for the project, with hints, links to course videos to refresh your memory and helpful resources.

How to Approach this Project

For this second project, you will be writing your own HTML to create the content, and your own “Mobile-First” CSS to add all of the layout and styling to this single page website.

❏ Download the project source files and watch the intro video from the [Responsive Layout project instructions page](#) in your Techdegree curriculum.

❏ Set up a new GitHub repo and push the project files to it.

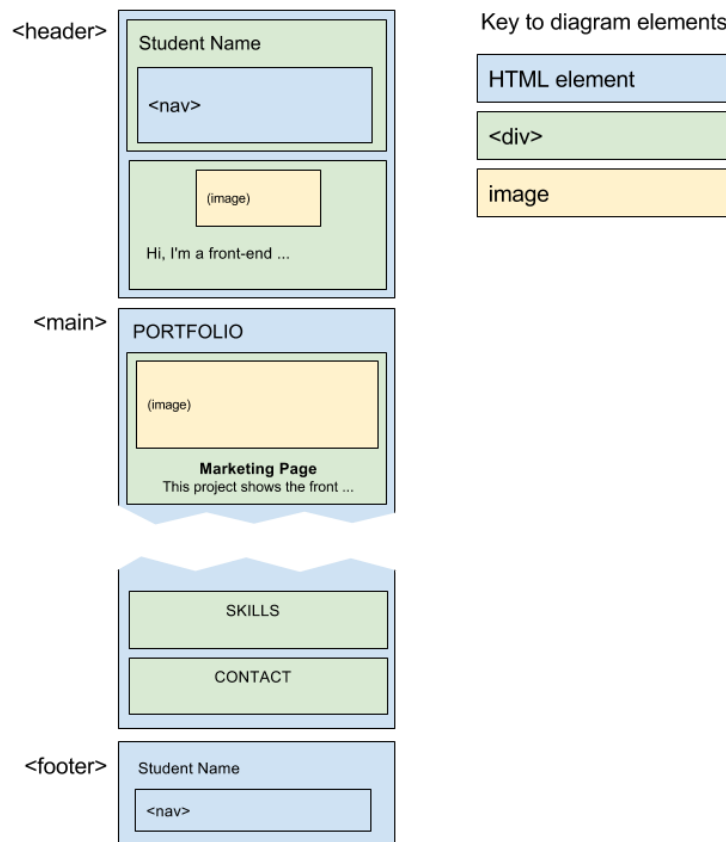
❏ Related video: [Share Your Projects with GitHub](#)

❏ Structure your HTML

There are many ways to structure the HTML for this project. A simple approach could look like the diagram on the next page, with 3 main areas -- **header**, **main**, and **footer**. You'll nest divs and other HTML elements inside those. For example, one of the portfolio units could be structured like this:

```
-- div
  -- image
  -- headline
  -- paragraph
```

You'll create one unit like this for each portfolio piece, and put all of those inside a container element like an HTML `<main>` tag.



❑ Related video: [Setting Up an HTML Document](#)

❑ Style three layouts

Style the mobile layout first, and write all the CSS for the mobile layout outside of any media queries. Then use **only min-width media queries** to style the layout for tablet and desktop screens sizes.

- ❑ Related video: [Using a Mobile First Approach](#)
- ❑ Related video: [Adding Media Queries for Large Screens](#)
- ❑ Related video: [The min-width Property](#)

Helpful tip: If you have trouble styling an element, it can be helpful to add a temporary border to that element to better determine where one element ends and another begins, as well as how things are sitting in the document flow.

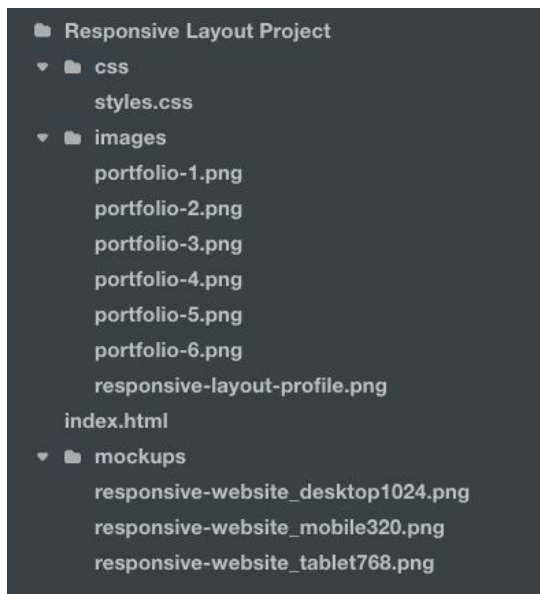
- ❑ **Hook up your links so they target sections of the page:** details below in the “How to Succeed at this Project” section.
- ❑ **Double check everything, validate your files, request an informal review in Slack, and then submit.**

How to succeed at this project

Here are the things you need to do to pass this project. Make sure you complete them **before** you turn in your project.

❏ Create required folder structure

After adding an `index.html` file, a folder named `css`, and a file named `styles.css`, your directory should look something like what you see in the following image.



❏ Related video: [Setting Up an HTML Document](#)

❏ Mobile-first design

❏ Add a meta viewport tag to the `head` of your HTML:
`<meta name=viewport content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1">`

❏ Related video: [Configuring the Viewport](#)

❏ Use only **min-width** media queries

❏ Use a `768px` breakpoint for tablet, and `1024px` breakpoint for desktop.

❏ Related video: [Using a Mobile First Approach](#)

❏ Related video: [Adding Media Queries for Large Screens](#)

❏ Related video: [The min-width Property](#)

❑ Design and layout

- ❑ Match the general spacing and arrangement of the elements in your project to the mockups for three layouts:
 - ❑ **Mobile:** refer to the **responsive-website_mobile320.png** file
 - ❑ **Tablet:** refer to the **responsive-website_tablet768** file
 - ❑ **Desktop:** refer to the **responsive-website_desktop1024.png** file
- ❑ Use a Google Font to make your text look cooler
 - ❑ Related video: [Web Fonts with @font-face](#)
 - ❑ Related video: [Getting started with Google Fonts](#)
- ❑ Get some extra practice:
 - ❑ [Practice the CSS Box Model](#)
 - ❑ [Practice CSS Floats](#)
 - ❑ [Practice Media Queries](#)
 - ❑ [Practice CSS Selectors](#)

❑ Navigation and sections

Navigation links point to sections on the page using element IDs.

- ❑ Related video: [Linking to sections of a web page](#)

Helpful tip: For hiding/showing the "Back to Top" link which appears at the bottom of the page on the mobile design, but isn't visible in the tablet and desktop sizes, you can use the CSS display property in your base styles and media queries to show/hide what you need at different screen sizes.. Learn more about the display property in this video: [Display Values](#).

- ❑ Validate your CSS & HTML: see our [validation checklist](#) if you need help