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VQG Assignment 6—Chapter 11 Layouts, Div, & Classes

From textbook: Visual Quickstart Guide (VQG): HTML & CSS
Save this file in your VQG folder, then follow the instructions below.

PART 1: Chapter 11 Layouts: Read **Chapter 11** of the **VQG** textbook to answer these questions.

NOTE: The information in this chapter is critical for understanding how to lay out a page with sections, columns, footer areas, etc., so please read it carefully!

1. Describe the difference between **fixed-width** web pages and **responsive** (or *fluid* or *liquid*) web pages, and the advantages/disadvantages of these two types of page layout.

2. Describe each of the following terms that relate to web page layouts:

1. **<article>** self contained composition
2. **<aside>** content related to content around it
3. **<main>** the main part of your code
4. **<nav>** links to other page or parts within the page
5. **<section>** identifies a section of the page
6. **<header>** identifies the header
7. **<footer>** identifies the footer
8. **<div>** (see pages 75-76) where you can place a desired style
9. **class** (see page 82) a unique identifier
10. **ARIA** (see page 78-80) a bridging technology
11. ARIA roles
12. HTML Shiv
13. Normalize styles
14. **em** values for padding and margin
15. **em** values for font size (see **pages 240-243**) the size of the letters
16. **rem** value for font size (see **page 243**) sizes everything related to the root
17. **float** make something float in a sea of text.

CSS Styles:

1. **float: right; element is on the right**
2. **float: left; element is on the left**
3. **clear: both; didn't find, I guess does it on both**

3. Describe these components of the **CSS Box Model**:

1. content the stuff within the element
2. padding the border around the padding
3. border if there is a border around the element
4. margin the space around the border

4. Describe what these CSS **display** options do:

1. **display: inline;** display in a line
2. **display: list-item;** display in a list, like li
3. **display: block;** displays in a block look
4. **display: inline-block;** is on same line as other content while otherwise behaving like a block
5. **display: none;** hides the given content
6. **visibility: hidden;** displays the element invisible without removing it
7. **visibility: visible;** reveals the element

5. Explain the difference between **display: none** and **visibility: hidden**:

Display non removes it from the document, visibility hidden does not

6. Explain the difference between **min-height** and **height**:

Min height will make sure it is at least a certain height, otherwise it will be set to what you say, or the standard.

7. How do you add comments to CSS style rules (see **page 172**)?

```
<-- -->
```

8. Explain the concept of CSS **inheritance** (see pages **174-177**):

It inherits the traits from its “ancestors” such as color, font size etc.

9. Explain these CSS concepts with regard to when multiple rules define the same property of an element (see **pages 178-179**)

1. The principle of “cascade” any style you write takes precedence over any preexisting browser style.
2. Specificity the more specific the selector the stronger the rule
3. Order breaks the rule if there is a tie
4. Importance declare that a certain style is more important

Part 2: Divs and Classes: You will use both divs and classes for page layout.

Divs: As you know, you can divide a web page into code blocks such as **<header>**, **<main>**, **<article>**, etc.

However, sometimes you need a code block that does not fit one of these categories. In this case, you can create a general block of code called a **<div>** (for division). After the **<div>** statement, enter the code you need inside the block, then end the division with **</div>**. You can define as many divs as you need; they can also be nested inside other divs, but always remember to close each **<div>** you create with a **</div>**.

Classes: You can also define your own CSS styles to use with the **<div>** statements; these are called **classes**. To define a class inside the internal style sheet, enter a **period**, then an appropriate name, then the style in braces. It is helpful to start the name with **div** if the class is for a division, but it is not required. Here are some examples of classes used to distinguish between checking account information and savings accounts on a banking web site:

```
.div-checking-account { color: #cc3333; background-color: #ffffff; padding: 30px; }
```

```
.div-savings-account { color: #66ff00; background-color: #cc99cc; padding: 30px; }
```

To attach a class to a div: To attach a class to a div section of the HTML code, insert **class=** inside the **<div>**, then enter the class name in quotes (do not use the period here; the period is only used when you define the class).

```
<div class=" div-checking-account">
```

```
...code block here...
```

```
</div>
```

```
<div class=" div-savings-account">
```

```
...code block here...
```

```
</div>
```

NOTES:

- Remember that you can create as many **<div>** divisions as you need; they can also be nested inside each other.
- Be careful to end each div with an **</div>**. Code can be a real mess if you forget the end of the division.
- Classes can be used with any other elements as well as with **<div>**

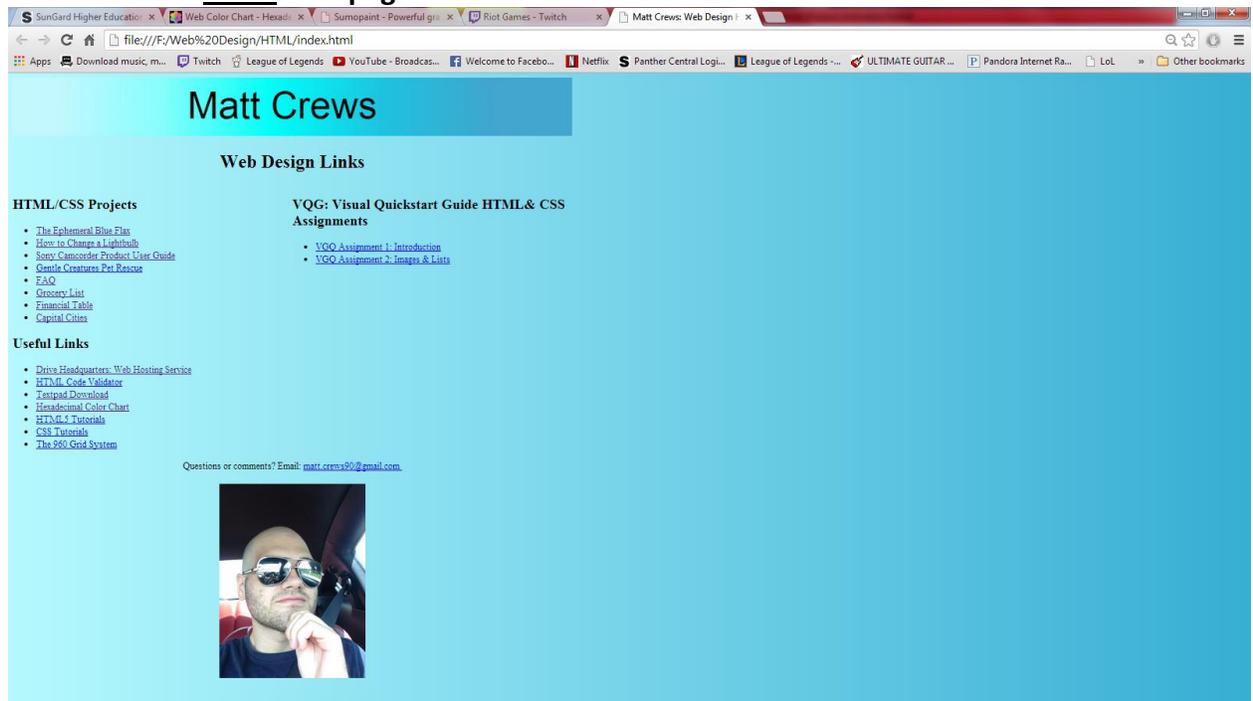
PART 3: Index Page Layout: Follow these instructions from the information found in **VQG CHAPTER 11** to edit your **index** page layout so the data is displayed in two columns. You will use **divs** and **classes** to do this.

Your page will then look something like this→
(Your banner image should have your name on it.)

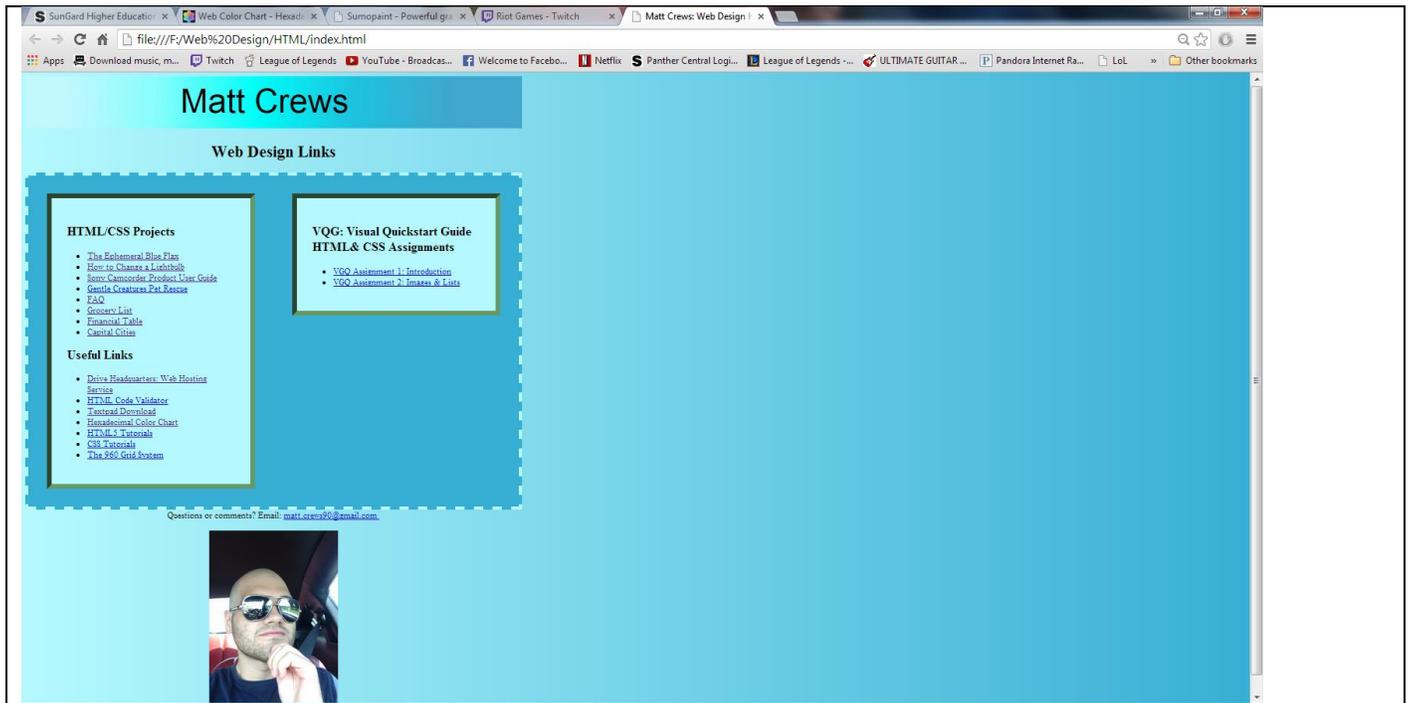


1.

Screenshot of the Index web page rendered in CHROME:



Screenshot of the Index web page (with columns) rendered in the browser:



PDF:

1. When you have completed this assignment, save this file as usual, then save as a **PDF** file in your **VQG** folder (**press F12 for SAVE AS**, then choose **PDF** from the SAVE AS TYPE dropdown list).
2. Be sure to copy the PDF into your **HTML/vqg** folder, change the name, and add a link to the PDF in your index file so this assignment can be graded.

NOTE: You will upload your PDF file, share with your instructor, and link to your index page when you have learned to do this.