



Advanced Online Media

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HTML5/CSS3 and Responsive Design Exercise

1. As you work on this, make sure you read the instructions carefully and read any comments in the html document. You will receive a folder with html and css pages in it. You may use any handouts or any Web resources to complete this exercise.
2. Create an HTML5 doctype, properly open and close html, head and body.
3. Put a title in the head.
4. Attach the stylesheet named style.css. You will find the start of one in the folder.
5. Use semantic tags to delineate sections: header, nav, section, article, aside, footer. Just use these semantic tags, not divs with ids. Remember, these new styles don't need the # in front of them because they are not ids. The comments in the html will help you. The stylesheet has the beginning of these styles set up for you.
6. Use percentages to make your widths. Make the header, nav, section and footer 97%, and make the article and aside float next to each other with 70% and 25% widths respectively. Make sure your aside floats to the right. Start with these dimensions and feel free to adjust. Change any colors you want, but it is preferable that body text be black on white background.
7. Put reasonable amount of padding-right between your nav list items to spread them out.
8. Put rounded corners (border-radius) and a box-shadow on the nav and aside. Don't worry about the prefixes, just use the CSS3 versions. If you need to google it, do so.
9. Put a gradient in the header. Gradients still require the prefixes. You will use code like this to accommodate most browsers. Leave the regular background-color in case all else fails:

```
background-image: -webkit-linear-gradient(top, #2F2727, #1a82f7);  
background-image: -moz-linear-gradient(top, #2F2727, #1a82f7);  
background-image: -ms-linear-gradient(top, #2F2727, #1a82f7);  
background-image: -o-linear-gradient(top, #2F2727, #1a82f7);
```

Change the colors to anything you want. The first color is the start color, the second is the end color of the gradient.

10. Now design versions for iPhone (max-width: 480px) and iPad (max-width: 800px) sizes. In Firefox, if you download the Web Developer extension, you can test the sizes in the Responsive Design View (Tools, Web Developer, Resize). Or just size the window yourself to test the breaks. You will see the sections for those in the CSS. Make adjustments for the placement of the aside (float: none;) so it goes to the bottom of the screen and the padding for the nav items at the smallest size. You may also have to adjust the sizing of some text at certain sizes.

11. Finally, let's do some simple animation effects. Try a CSS3 transform on your aside. You will need to use all the prefixes above for this to work, because it's not yet supported. This code will make your sidebar get bigger when you hover over it.

```
aside:hover {  
transform: scale(1.2);  
}
```

Make sure you add versions for the prefixes, at least for the browser you are using.

12. Now let's rotate the aside. No, we wouldn't really do this on a site, but it's fun.

Add: transform: rotate(360deg);
with associated prefixes to you aside:hover

And add: transition: all 0.8s ease-in-out;
with associated prefixes to the regular aside

Make sure you add versions for the prefixes, at least for the browser you are using.