

MMP 350 Notes and Exercises Week Two

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Note: Please see materials for class three. The HTML review was somewhat modified from this document, specifically the [inline_and_block_elements.html](#) review and the [margins_and_padding_review.html](#)

Goals for Week

- Sample presentation on an inspirational website or artist, with discussion about presentation grading and requirements.
- Review of cascading styles examples
- Review of Tidwell reading.
- Introduction to grid systems from the perspective of both design and coding
- Class work – liquid and fixed layouts
- Review – what will be on the quiz?
- Submit a one or two sentence description of your term project
- Book a time for your presentation on an inspirational website or author.

Presentation

Presentation Take-aways

Presentations are graded according to the following criteria:

Criterion	Guidelines
Poise	<p>Did you address the audience? Did you speak clearly? Did you use intonation to emphasize your points? Did you present yourself well, or did you slouch, wander or dissemble? Did you speak at a volume level appropriate for the venue?</p> <p>A. Presenter had good posture, spoke clearly, used correct, non-idiomatic English, and did not distract the audience with her/his body language.</p> <p>B. Presenter met most but not all of the criteria outlined for an A.</p> <p>C. Presenter met some of the criteria for an A, but for the most part did not.</p> <p>D. Presenter wandered, dissembled, slouched, was difficult to hear, or too</p>

	<p>loud.</p> <p>F. Presenter was obnoxious, incomprehensible, spoke extremely loudly or was inaudible.</p>
Structure	<p>A. Presentation topic was clearly introduced, ideas were well developed, the development of ideas occurred in a coherent manner, and the conclusion succinctly summarized the content.</p> <p>B. Presentation met most but not all of the criteria outlined for an A.</p> <p>C. Presentation did not have an introduction and conclusion, ideas though presented, were not developed in a logical fashion. Points were made in a disconnected way.</p> <p>D. Presentation was disorganized and somewhat illogical.</p> <p>F. Presentation was incoherent, topic was never introduced, ideas, if presented at all, were not developed.</p>
Content	<p>A. Content was topical and/or interesting; arguments were supported by properly documented evidence; evidence was creatively/critically evaluated; language was clear, concise and grammatical.</p> <p>B. Content met most but not all of the criteria outlined for an A.</p> <p>C. Content met some of the criteria for an A, with significant issues like undocumented sources, unsubstantiated claims, etc.</p> <p>D. Content was unoriginal or trivial, some factual claims were not substantiated, and language was ungrammatical.</p> <p>F. Content was incoherent, factual claims were never substantiated, language was ungrammatical.</p>

Interaction	<p>Did you engage the audience in your presentation?</p> <p>A. Presenter was enthusiastic about the topic and thereby engaged the audience.</p> <p>B. Presenter displayed scant enthusiasm for the topic.</p> <p>C. Presenter appeared indifferent to the topic.</p> <p>D. Presenter was unenthusiastic about the presentation.</p> <p>E. Presenter was hostile toward the audience</p>
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Tidwell Takeaways

Jennifer Tidwell identifies the follows issues to consider when assessing websites:

- Use of color and fonts
- Use of space
- Use of angles and curves
- Use of texture and rhythm
- Use of multi-media assets
- Use of visual motifs

Class discussion: Using Tidwell's insights to critique active websites.

Review: Cascading Styles

- Elements can inherit styling instructions from their parents. For example, when a default font is assigned to the body element, all child elements inherit that font setting.
- When styles are inherited, element styles (like `<body><div><article>`) take precedence over classes (like `class="body-text"`), in the event of conflicts. A particular element can inherit attributes from multiple sources in multiple ways.
- When styles are applied directly to an element (as opposed to inherited from parents, grandparents etc) conflicts are resolved from the general to the specific, specifically from class to element to id.

Block, Inline and Inline-Block

See the example *inline_and_block_elements_review.html*

See https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_class_display.asp for a discussion of the display property in general.

Display None versus Visibility Hidden

Display: none removes the element from the document flow.

Visibility: hidden makes the element invisible, but continues to take up space in the program flow.

Additional Reading, display:flex

<https://umaar.github.io/css-flexbox-demo/>

Review: Margins and Padding

Liquid and Fixed layouts

Fixed layouts are designed to fit precisely within the viewport of a device, for example a phone or tablet.

A fixed website layout has a wrapper that is a fixed width, and the components inside it have either percentage widths or fixed widths. The important thing is that the container (wrapper) element is set to not move. No matter what screen resolution the visitor has, he or she will see the same width as other visitors.”

<https://www.smashingmagazine.com/2009/06/fixed-vs-fluid-vs-elastic-layout-whats-the-right-one-for-you/>

Liquid layouts resize according to the dimensions of the viewport.

“All containers on the page have their widths defined in percents – meaning that they are completely based on the viewport rather than the initial containing block. A **liquid layout** will move in and out when you resize your browser window”

<https://maxdesign.com.au/articles/liquid/>

Exercise: Liquid Layout

Credit: Based on the content at maxdesign.

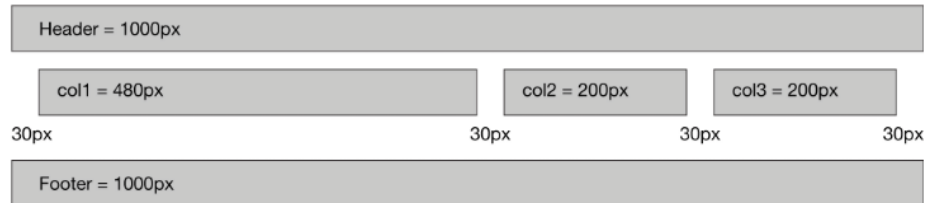
Purpose

Demonstrate basic principles of a liquid layout using a 3 column grid. This exercise should only take two or three minutes.

Steps

1. Design your grid. The grid used in this exercise is as follows:

MMP350 Class Notes and Exercises Week 2 written by Brian MacMillan



- Translate this design into a table of style information. Use absolute values as a baseline, but then express these values as a percentage of the total.

Column	Width	Width in Percent
Gutter 1	300 pixels	3%
Column 1	480 pixels	48%
Gutter 2	30 pixels	3%
Column 2	200 pixels	20%
Gutter 3	30 pixels	3%
Column 3	200 pixels	20%
Gutter 4	30 pixels	3%
Total	1000 pixels	100%

Note: when using percentages, it is important to leave a bit of extra space to handle rounding inconsistencies. This is one of the functions of gutter 1 and gutter 4.

Step 3

Create an HTML document called liquid.html

```
<html>
<head>
  <meta charset="utf-8">
  <title>Exercise: Liquid Layout</title>
  <link href="liquid.css" rel="stylesheet">
</head>
<body>
  <div class="col1 lightgrey">
    <span>Column One</span>
  </div>
  <div class="col2 cyan">
    <span>Column Two</span>
  </div>
  <div class="col3 yellow">
    <span>Column Three</span>
  </div>
</body>
</html>
```

Step 4

Create a CSS document called liquid.css

```
.col1, .col2, .col3
{
    float: left;
    margin-left: 3%;
}

.col1 { width: 48%; }
.col2 { width: 20%; }
.col3 { width: 20%; }

.lightgrey{background-color:salmon;}
.cyan{background-color:cyan;}
.yellow{background-color:yellow;}
```

Step 5

View the document. It should look like this:



Step 6

Update the html to include common elements:

```
<html>
<head>
  <meta charset="utf-8">
  <title>Positioning Example</title>
  <link href="liquid.css" rel="stylesheet">
</head>
<body>
  <div class="liquid_example">
    <header class="header">
      <span>Header</span>
    </header>
    <nav><span>Navigation</span>
    <div class="content">
      <div class="col1 salmon">
        <span>Column One</span>
      </div>
      <div class="col2 cyan">
        <span>Column Two</span>
      </div>
      <div class="col3 yellow">
        <span>Column Three</span>
      </div>
    </div>
    <footer class="footer">Footer</footer>
  </div>
</body>
</html>
```

Step 7

Update the css to style the new elements

```
header
{
    background-color: #ccc;
    padding: 1em 2em;
    margin-bottom: 1em;
}

nav
{
    background-color: #ccc;
    padding: 1em 2em;
    margin-bottom: 1em;
}

footer
{
    clear: both;
    padding: 1em 2em;
    background-color: #ccc;
}

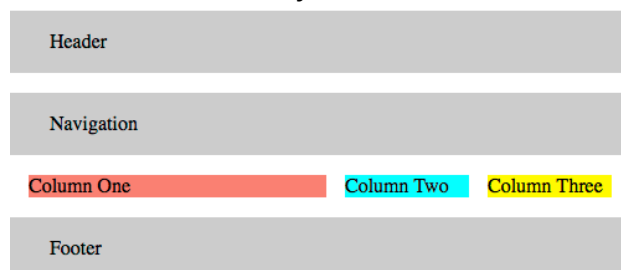
.col1,.col2,.col3
{
    float: left;
    background-color: #eee;
    margin-bottom: 1em;
    margin-left: 3%;
}

.col1 { width: 48%; }
.col2 { width: 20%; }
.col3 { width: 20%; }

.salmon{background-color:lightgrey;}
.cyan{background-color:cyan;}
.yellow{background-color:yellow;}
```

Step 8

View the results. They should look like the following:



960 Pixel Templates

Discussion based on the article at <http://960.gs>

Critiquing a Site

What are the issues when critiquing the design of a site?

1. Design: Look and Feel
 - a. Example: csszengarden.com
2. Design: Usability
 - a. Flow / navigation
 - b. Ability to find things
 - c. Functionality
3. Content

Specific Topics (based on Tidwell Reading)

- Use of color
- Use of fonts
- Use of space
- Use of angles and curves
- Texture and rhythm
- Use of multi-media assets
- Use of visual motifs

Additional Readings

4 Types of Grids and When Each Works Best

<http://vanseodesign.com/web-design/grid-types/>

How to Choose The Right Grid

<https://vanseodesign.com/web-design/grid-choices/>

The Grid System

<https://www.thegridsystem.org>

Wireframing

<https://www.wirify.com>

Layouts in CC, CS6

<https://helpx.adobe.com/indesign/using/alternate-layouts-liquid-layouts.html>

Review of the 960 grid system

(Based on 960.gs)

The most common grid system is the 960 pixel system

- 12 columns - 60px wide - 20px gutter
- 16 columns - 40px wide - 20px gutter
- 24 columns - 30px wide - 10px gutter

Exercise: Screen shots

Go to one of the links below, as appropriate for your operating system, and take a screen shot.

Mac

<http://graphicssoft.about.com/od/screencapturemac/ht/macscreenshot.htm>

Windows

<http://www.wikihow.com/Take-a-Screenshot-in-Microsoft-Windows>

Or use the Snipping Tool

Note that images included in webpages (at present) should not be more than approximately 100K in size, and ideally around 50k. Use the Image Size tool in Photoshop, or the Image and Scaling tool in GIMP to resize and scale images that you want to post to the Internet.

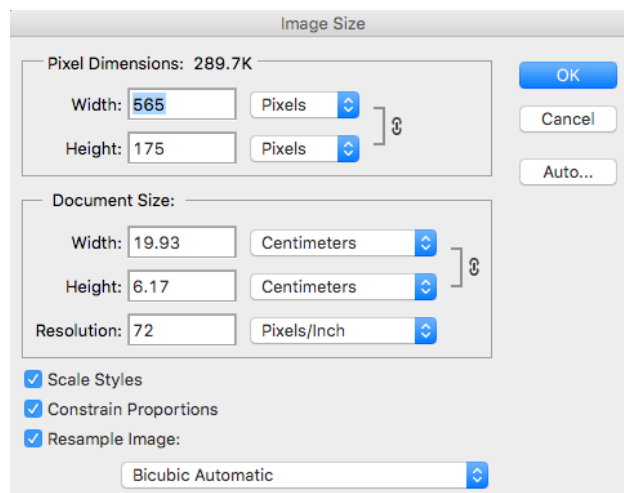


Figure 1: The Image Size dialog box in Photoshop

Exercise: Inspecting Elements

All major browsers includes tools to allow you to inspect elements on a web page, and to debug Javascript. To get started right click on

a screen element you wish to inspect and select Inspect Element. Examine the structure of a page that you find

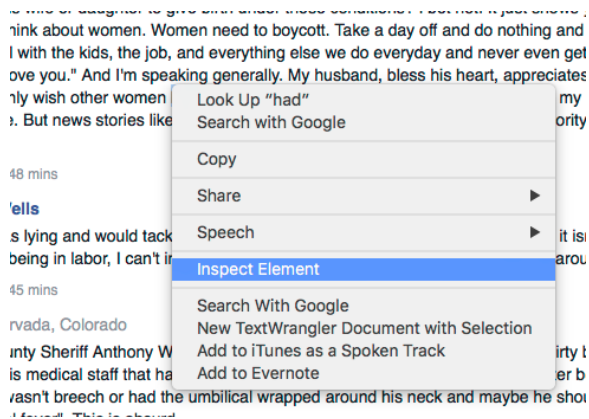


Figure 2: Right click on a screen element to activate the Inspect Element tool

The two elements that we are most concerned with this week are the Inspector, which allows you to view the hierarchy of elements on the page (also known as 'navigating the DOM') and a tool that lets you view style rules associated with the currently selected element.

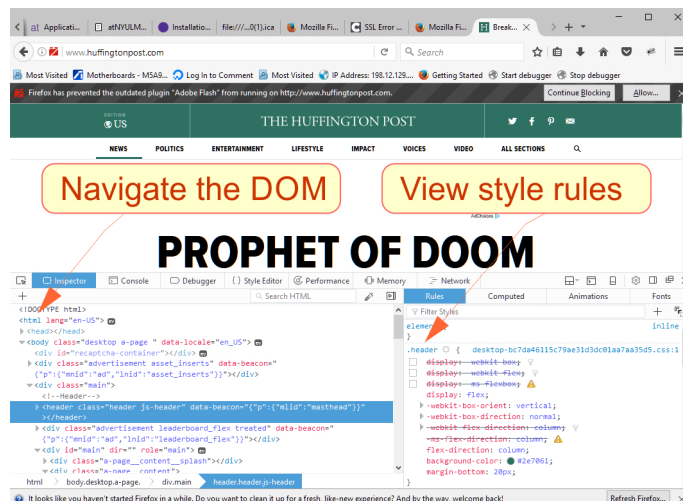


Figure 3: The DOM Inspector and the Rules menu, in Firefox

Click the Console tab to view Javascript and PHP requests (Figure 4).



Figure 4: The Console in the FireFox Inspector

Figure 5 contains a snapshot from Safari:

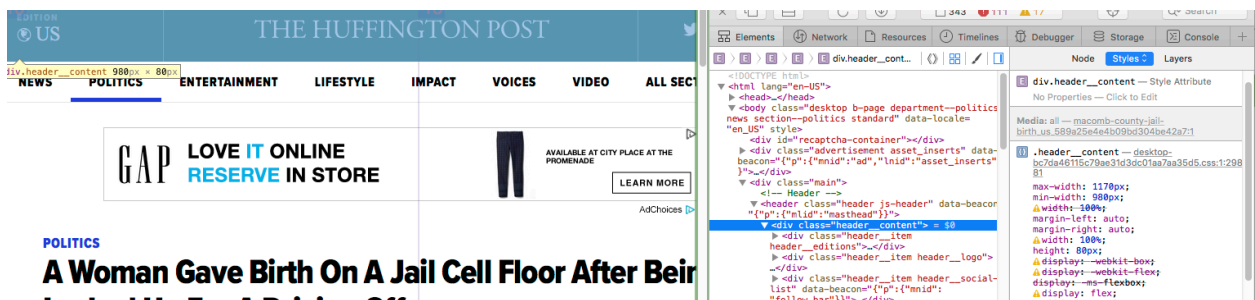
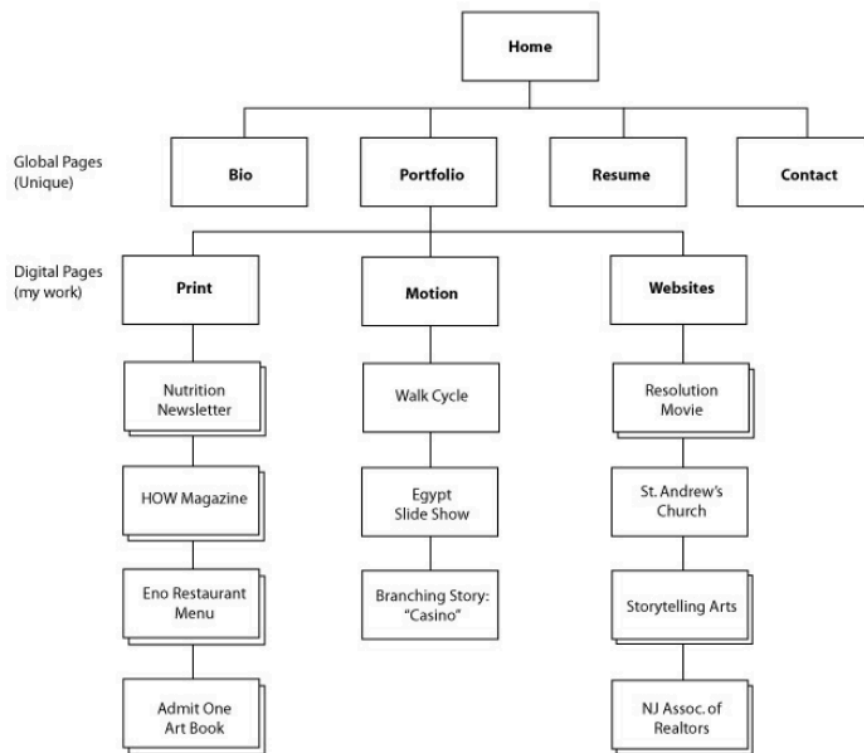


Figure 5: The inspector in Safari. The yellow popup displays width information for the selected element. The right hand panel contains a tool for displaying the DOM and for inspecting the classes associated with the selected element.

Discussion: Portfolio Structure

- Begin organizing the content of your portfolio by thinking about what work you want to show, the categories you will use, and the information you will need, like an About page, Resume, Contact and other pages.
- Begin writing descriptions of you work, including the technology you used and work that was done, and any notes about the creative process or organization that are relevant. Take screenshots of you work and upload them along with the information.
- You will also need a site map. You can make this in a graphics program like Illustrator or Google Draw, or draw something by hand and scan it. Your sitemap should look something like this, with your own content:



Summary of References

<http://www.boredpanda.com/scifi-girl-robot-traveling-artbook-simon-stalenhag/>

https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_class_display.asp

<https://umaar.github.io/css-flexbox-demo/>

<https://www.smashingmagazine.com/2009/06/fixed-vs-fluid-vs-elastic-layout-whats-the-right-one-for-you/>

<https://maxdesign.com.au/articles/liquid/>

<http://960.gs>

<https://vanseodesign.com/web-design/grid-choices/>

<https://www.thegridsystem.org>

<https://www.wirify.com>

<https://helpx.adobe.com/indesign/using/alternate-layouts-liquid-layouts.html>

<http://graphicssoft.about.com/od/screencapturemac/ht/macsscreenshot.htm>

<http://www.wikihow.com/Take-a-Screenshot-in-Microsoft-Windows>

http://mikeyanderson.com/optimal_characters_per_line

<https://www.fastcodesign.com/3028971/whats-the-difference-between-a-font-and-a-typeface>

The Elements of Typographic Style Applied to the Web:

<http://webtypography.net/toc/>

What Will Be On The Quiz?

- anything mentioned in the previous class
- emphasis will be on important points
 - design elements
 - color
 - ?
 - key html concepts
 - cascading
 - resolving rule conflict
 - ?

Homework

- Write a one or two sentence description of what you would like to do for your class project.

Email me at brianmacmillanteacher@gmail.com with your idea

- Think about what website you would like to critique to the class. The website should be related to your term project. It can be a positive example – something that inspires you – or a negative example, or a bit of both.