


# Web Development Course

## Project 4: News Site






## Land of Doo #1 News

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### Adventures



### News

Simon Petrikov, formerly known as the Ice King, is a major character conceived to be, but no longer acting as the main antagonist of Adventure Time. Originally depicted as a two-dimensional, humorously over-the-top villain trying to kidnap Princess Bubblegum on a regular basis, the character's personality was subsequently expanded, revealing him to be a kind-hearted but misunderstood old man with completely twisted senses of morality and social behavior, suffering from loneliness and memory loss. Later seasons unveil his tragic backstory, revealing he was once a good human named Simon Petrikov who lost his mind, memories and loved ones due to the magic crown giving him his ice powers.

### Opinion

Inside the dream realm, Princess Bubblegum and Gumbald continue to be hostile towards each other, but eventually Bonnie apologizes to Gumbald for not respecting his vision for the Candy Kingdom. Gumbald fake-accepts her apology and agrees to end the conflict, intending to betray her, but is tripped by Lolly and once again doused in his own happy juice solution, turning back into Punch Bowl. Lolly accepts the peace agreement in his place, and Princess Bubblegum proclaims that the two kingdoms shall live in harmony, leaving the war unfought and become the shortest war in Post-Apocalyptic Earth. However, they are soon all interrupted by the sudden arrival of GOLB.

Credit

- Site example 1: <https://news-website-ooo.glitch.me/>
- Site example 2: <https://theinknews.glitch.me/>

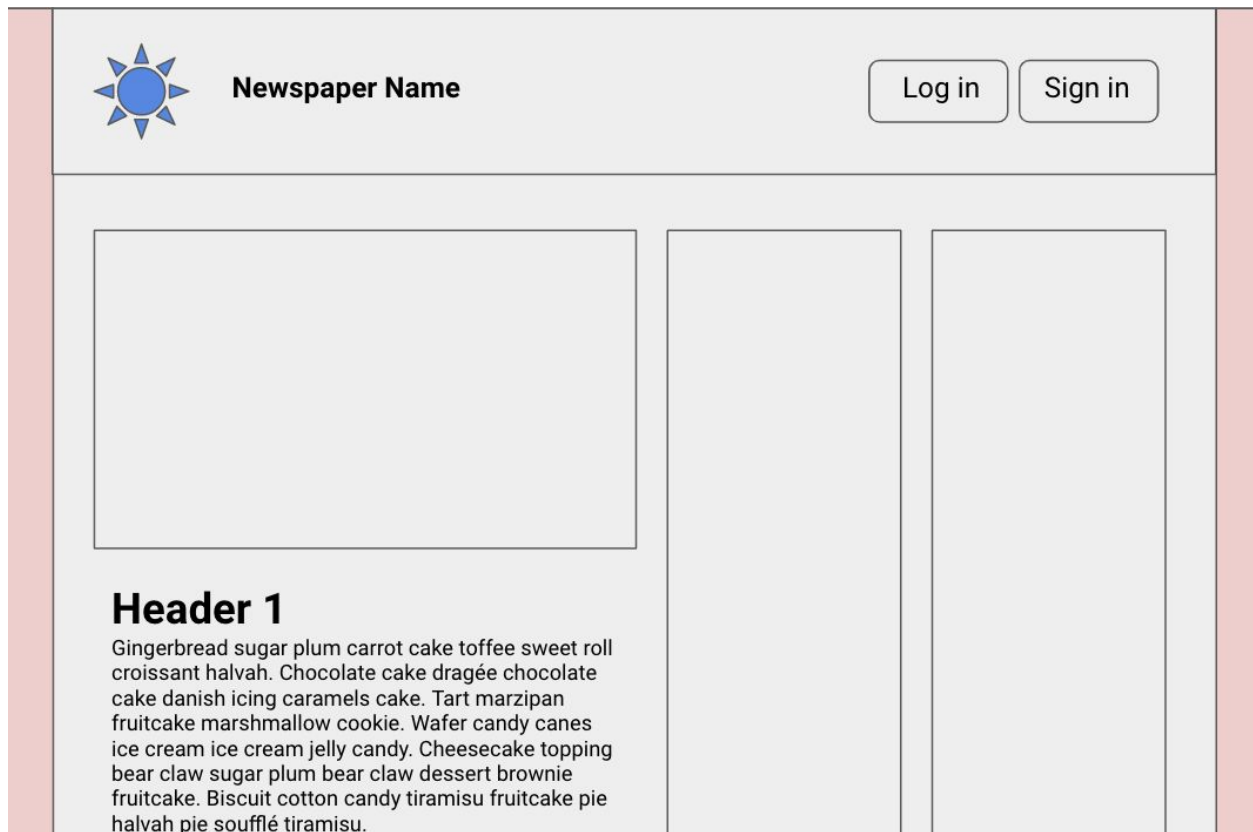
## Instructions

1. Come up with a name for your news site and start to design the layout.
2. Include some tabs at the top of your news site to configure your web page's navigation.
3. Make sure to include some images and a variety of text for some fun.

## Step 1: Design and Planning

There are a lot of ways to do different things with HTML and CSS. We're introducing one way here, but there are multiple ways to create buttons or layouts in CSS. None are wrong.

To start, **plan out** your news sites. Even advanced web developers can have trouble designing directly in HTML and CSS. You can use paper and pencil or Google Slides to plan. Draw a header and the columns. For inspiration, look up news sites you're familiar with and see how they organize information.



## Step 2: Coding HTML & CSS Columns

### Add Columns

Add **divs** to your site that will serve as columns. Add class names, like **half**, **quarter**, or **third** to your columns, depending on how wide you want them to be.

#### HTML:

```
<div class="half">
  <h1>Title of Section</h1>
</div>
```

#### CSS:

```
.half {
  background-color: orange;
  display: inline-block;
  width: 48%;
}
```

Let's break down the code above:

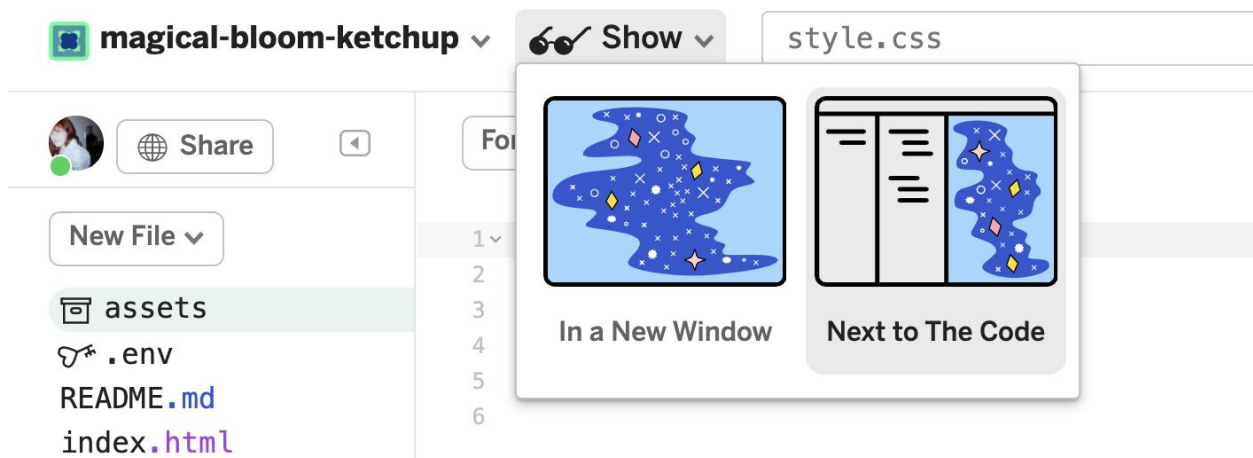
#### Display

Elements can either be **inline**, **block**, or **inline-block**. Block elements push things onto another line, inline elements line up next to each other. Inline elements are like pictures, or links, they don't push things onto new lines. Blocks are like paragraphs or divs, making a new one starts a new line. Inline-block is special, because elements can exist on the same line, but still have width set to them. Elements you use as columns should be inline-block.

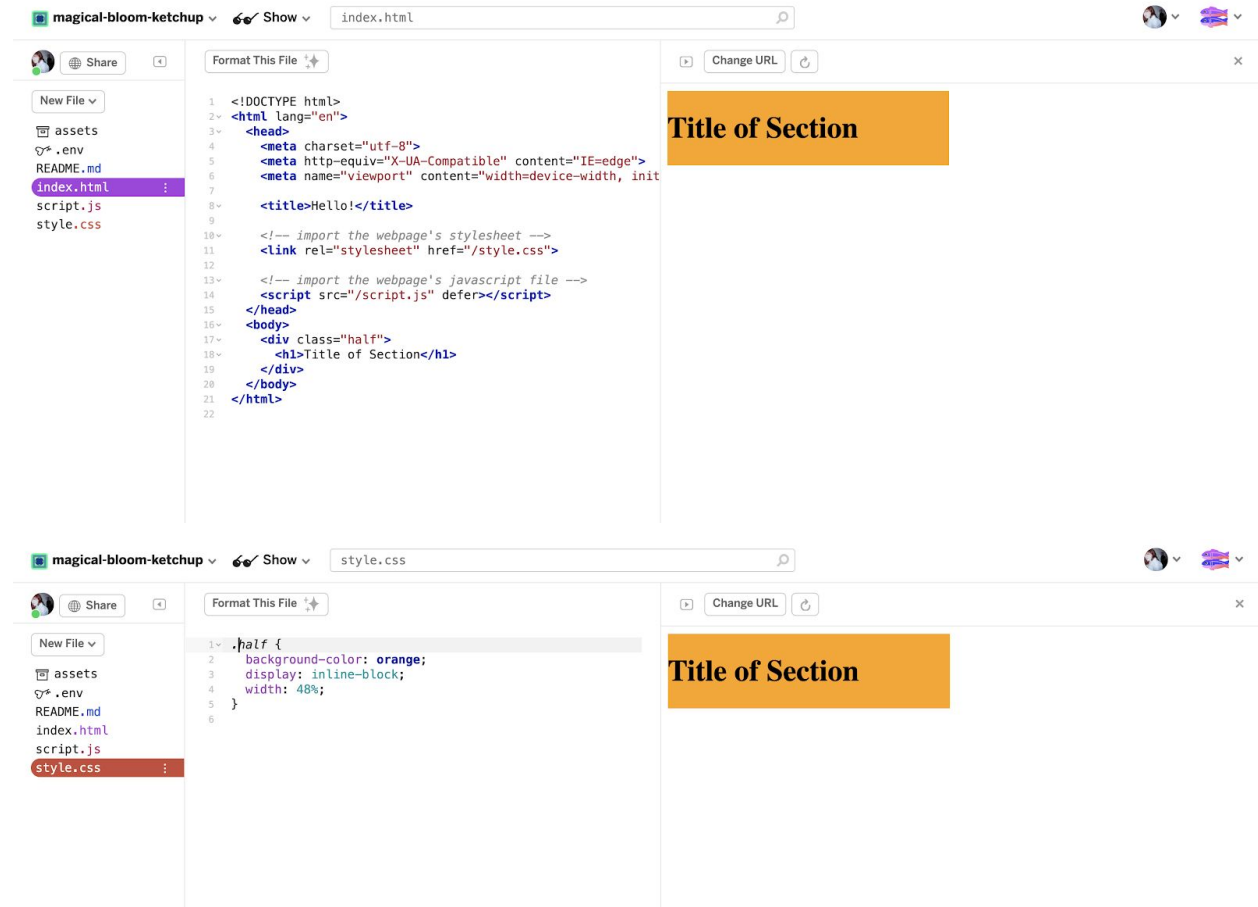
#### Width

Width sets the div to be a **percentage** of the full page-width.

Play around with widths, and get your columns set up. If they're not showing up, make sure they have either a height set to them, or content, such as images or text, added to them in HTML. **You can view your webpage next to the code to see changes live.**



The screenshot shows a web development IDE interface. At the top, there's a project name 'magical-bloom-ketchup' and a 'Show' dropdown menu. Below that, there's a 'style.css' file selected. The main area is split into two panes. The left pane shows a live preview of a webpage with two columns. The right pane shows the code editor with a blue abstract image with white and yellow shapes. The left pane shows a grey abstract image with white and yellow shapes. The right pane is labeled 'Next to The Code' and the left pane is labeled 'In a New Window'. The IDE interface includes a file explorer on the left with 'assets', '.env', 'README.md', and 'index.html'. A 'Share' button is visible. The top right shows 'style.css' and a 'Show' dropdown.



The first screenshot shows the editor with the `index.html` file open. The code includes a `<div class="half">` containing an `<h1>` element. The visual output is an orange rectangular box with the text "Title of Section".

The second screenshot shows the editor with the `style.css` file open. The code defines a `.half` class with the following properties: `background-color: orange;`, `display: inline-block;`, and `width: 48%;`. The visual output is the same orange box with "Title of Section".

## Float

The other way to position elements is to add a "float" property to them.

```
<div class="half">
  <h1>Title of Section</h1>
</div>
```

```
half {
  background-color: orange;
  float: left;
  width: 48%;
}
```

## Step 3: Customizing Fonts

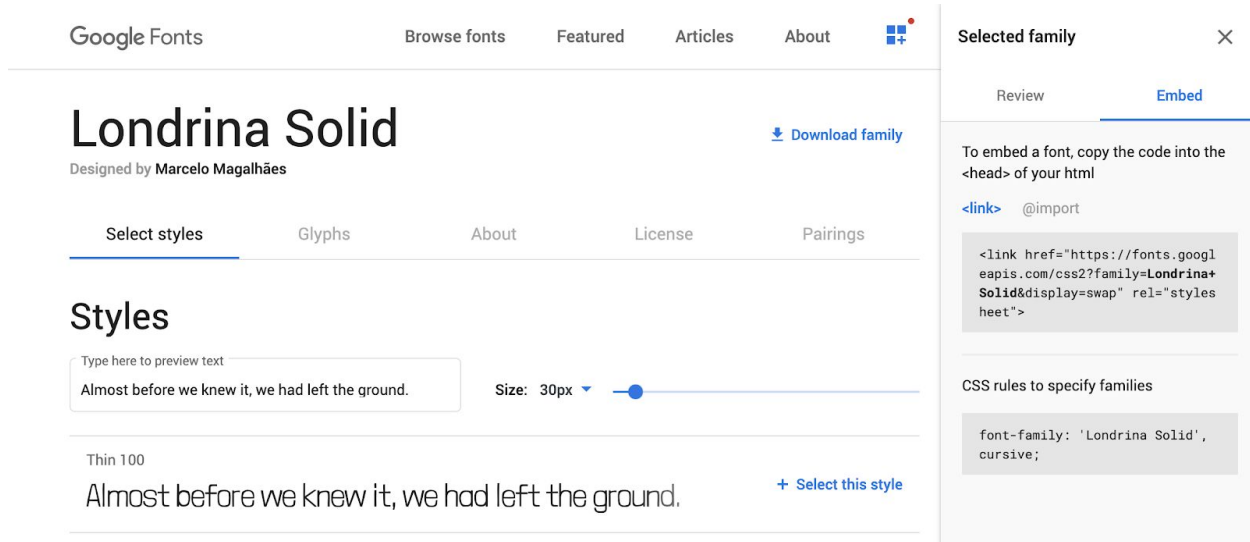
### Google Fonts

Ready to expand the fonts available on your site? One way to have an almost unlimited number of fonts to choose from is to use Google Fonts!

To start, visit [fonts.google.com](https://fonts.google.com) and search for a font you like. You can browse by categories, or search by name.

When you've found a font that you like and want to add to your website, click into it. Press "+Select this Style" on the font-weight you want to use.

Once you've clicked that, a menu will open up on the right. Switch to the "Embed" tab. These are special codes that you're going to use to **link** this font to your website.



The screenshot shows the Google Fonts interface for the 'Londrina Solid' font. The main content area displays the font name, designer (Marcelo Magalhães), and various tabs like 'Select styles', 'Glyphs', 'About', 'License', and 'Pairings'. Under 'Select styles', a preview of the font is shown with the text 'Almost before we knew it, we had left the ground.' and a size of 30px. A '+ Select this style' button is visible. On the right sidebar, the 'Embed' tab is active, showing two code blocks: one for linking the font to the HTML head and another for CSS rules to specify the font family.

There are two parts to this (see the two boxes of code). The first is the **link** to add to the **head** of your index.html file. Copy it, and post it **inside the <head> and </head> elements on your index.html page**. Your code might look like:

```
<head>
  <meta charset="utf-8">
  <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1">

  <title>Land of Ooo News</title>

  <!-- import the webpage's stylesheet -->
  <link rel="stylesheet" href="/style.css">

  <!-- import the Fire Sans font from Google Fonts -->
  <link href="https://fonts.googleapis.com/css2?family=Fira+Sans&display=swap"
rel="stylesheet">

  <script src="/script.js" defer></script>
</head>
```

That's great, the font is connected! You still have to tell the site where to use it. Use CSS for this.

Copy the second box, CSS rules to specify families, and attach it to an element in your CSS. For example,

```
h1 {  
    /*copy and paste the line from the Google fonts site here*/  
    font-family: 'Londria-Solid', cursive;  
}
```

Use **Google Fonts** to customize your news site. You can use multiple fonts by adding them the same way you added the first one. Mix and match 3-4 different fonts to make your news site unique!

#### Step 4: Adding Buttons



There's a button element in HTML. You can type:

```
<button>Click here!</button>
```

This has some pretty cool default style, but you can add to it with:

```
button {  
    cursor: pointer;  
    font-size: 16;  
    background-color: blue;  
    color: white;  
    font-family: 'UnifrakturMaguntia', cursive;  
    padding: 14px;  
}
```

Notice how there's no . before **button** above. That means it will affect **all** the buttons on your webpage, regardless of classes you set.

### Step 5: Hover States

Add hover states by adding a **hover** condition to the elements. For example, if you wanted a link to change color from red to green on hover, you could write in your CSS document:

```
a {  
    color: red;  
}  
  
a: hover {  
    color: green;  
}
```

To test, view your webpage and **hover** over the element you've chosen with your cursor.

**Your news site design is done!** Spend some time customizing your content and design with the resources above, and share your final project with your class.