




# **SCREEN CAPTURE OF CODING WORK**

Mansi Kamboj  
Course: Web Design & User Experience  
Yeshiva University  
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Guidance: Professor Lozina

# LESSON 1: INTRO TO HTML

## 1. Challenge: Write a Poem

<pre>1 &lt;!DOCTYPE HTML&gt; 2 &lt;html&gt; 3   &lt;head&gt; 4     &lt;title&gt;A Glimpse of Tomorrow&lt;/title&gt; 5     &lt;meta charset="utf-8"&gt; 6   &lt;/head&gt; 7   &lt;body&gt; 8 9     &lt;h1&gt;A Glimpse of Tomorrow&lt;/h1&gt; 10    &lt;p&gt;The sun dips low, the sky turns gold,&lt;br&gt; 11    A story of today, soon to be told.&lt;br&gt; 12    Whispers of dreams in the evening air,&lt;br&gt; 13    Promises linger, with hopes to spare.&lt;br&gt; 14    The stars will rise, the moon will glow,&lt;br&gt; 15    Guiding the paths we have yet to know.&lt;br&gt; 16    In the quiet, new thoughts ignite,&lt;br&gt; 17    Shining like beacons through the night.&lt;br&gt; 18 19    For tomorrow waits with open arms,&lt;br&gt; 20    A world of wonders, untouched by harms.&lt;br&gt; 21    We walk with courage, hearts beating strong,&lt;br&gt; 22    Into the dawn, where we belong.&lt;/p&gt; </pre>	<h3>A Glimpse of Tomorrow</h3> <p>The sun dips low, the sky turns gold, A story of today, soon to be told. Whispers of dreams in the evening air, Promises linger, with hopes to spare. The stars will rise, the moon will glow, Guiding the paths we have yet to know. In the quiet, new thoughts ignite, Shining like beacons through the night. For tomorrow waits with open arms, A world of wonders, untouched by harms. We walk with courage, hearts beating strong, Into the dawn, where we belong.</p> <div><p><b>Congratulations!</b> You earned 1,050 points!</p></div>
<div>Undo Start over </div>	<div>Step 1/2  Spin-off</div>

In this screenshot, the HTML structure is used to display a poem titled "A Glimpse of Tomorrow". Here's a short explanation:

- Title (<title>):** The <title> tag in the <head> section defines the title of the page, which appears on the browser tab as "A Glimpse of Tomorrow."
- Heading (<h1>):** The <h1> tag creates a bold heading for the poem's title, "A Glimpse of Tomorrow."
- Paragraph (<p>) and Line Breaks (<br>):** The <p> tag contains the poem's content. To keep the poem's formatting with separate lines, <br> tags are used to create line breaks within the same paragraph, preserving the flow and structure of the poem.

This code demonstrates how to use basic HTML tags to format and display text with proper line breaks, creating a visually appealing layout for the poem.


## 2. Challenge: You can learn text tags

```
1 <!DOCTYPE HTML>
2 <html>
3   <head>
4     <title>Challenge: You can learn text tags</title>
5     <meta charset="utf-8">
6   </head>
7   <body>
8     <p>
9       <strong>Nobody's born smart</strong>. We all start at 0.
10      Can't talk, can't walk, certainly can't do algebra.<br>
11      Adding, reading, writing, riding a bike. <strong>
12      >Nobody's good at anything at first</strong>.<br>
13      There was a time when <em>Einstein couldn't count to 10
14      </em>.<br>
15      And ,<em>Shakespeare had to learn his ABCs</em> just
16      like the rest of us.<br>
17      Thankfully, <strong>we are born to learn.</strong>
18      <em>Slowly. Surely</em>. You stumble, slip, crawl, fall
19      and fail and fall.<br>
20      Frustrating. Confusing. Trying. Struggling.<br>
21      Until one day, <strong>you walk.</strong>
22      One foot in front of the other. One idea on top of the
```

**Nobody's born smart.** We all start at 0. Can't talk, can't walk, certainly can't do algebra. Adding, reading, writing, riding a bike. **Nobody's good at anything at first.** There was a time when *Einstein couldn't count to 10*. And *Shakespeare had to learn his ABCs* just like the rest of us. Thankfully, **we are born to learn.** *Slowly. Surely.* You stumble, slip, crawl, fall and fail and fail. Frustrating. Confusing. Trying. Struggling. Until one day, **you walk.** One foot in front of the other. One idea on top of the next. Each wrong answer *making your brain a little bit stronger.* **Failing is just another word for growing.** And you keep going. *This is. learning.* It's not that you don't get it. You just don't get it, yet. Because the most beautiful, complex concepts in the whole universe are built on basic ideas that **anyone, any** *Whoever you are, wherever you are.*


You only have to know one thing:  
**You can learn anything.**

**Congratulations!**  
You earned  
1,050 points!



Undo

Start over



Step 1/1

Spin-off

In this screenshot, the HTML code uses text tags to emphasize and format key parts of the content. Here's a brief explanation:

- 1. Title (<title>):** The page's title, "Challenge: You can learn text tags," is displayed on the browser tab.
- 2. Paragraph (<p>) with Emphasis and Strong Text:**
  - The `<strong>` tag is used to make certain text bold and highlight its importance. For example, "Nobody's born smart" and "Nobody's good at anything at first" are emphasized using `<strong>`.
  - The `<em>` tag is used to italicize text, providing emphasis with a different tone. For example, "Einstein couldn't count to 10" and "Shakespeare had to learn his ABCs" are italicized with `<em>`.
- 3. Line Breaks (<br>):** Line breaks are used to format the text neatly by separating sentences without starting new paragraphs.

This demonstrates how to use basic HTML tags like `<strong>`, `<em>`, and `<br>` to format text, making it visually appealing and emphasizing key messages.

### 3. Challenge: Wishlist

```
1 <!DOCTYPE HTML>
2 <html>
3   <head>
4     <title>Challenge: Wishlist</title>
5     <meta charset="utf-8">
6   </head>
7   <body>
8     <h1>My Wishlist</h1>
9
10    <ol>
11      <li>Travel to Switzerland</li>
12      <li>Learn a new language</li>
13      <li>Buy a penthouse in New York</li>
14      <li>Take my parents on a world tour of their dreams</li>
15      <li>Start a non-profit organization</li>
16      <li>To learn a musical instrument</li>
17      <li>Buy a private island retreat for creative workshops</li>
18      <li>Buy a dream home for my parents</li>
19      <li>Build a school in a developing country</li>
20      <li>Own a cabin in the mountains</li>
21    </ol>
22
```

## My Wishlist

1. Travel to Switzerland
2. Learn a new language
3. Buy a penthouse in New York
4. Take my parents on a world tour of their dreams
5. Start a non-profit organization
6. To learn a musical instrument
7. Buy a private island retreat for creative workshops
8. Buy a dream home for my parents
9. Build a school in a developing country
10. Own a cabin in the mountains

**Congratulations!**  
You earned  
1,050 points!



Undo

Start over



Step 1/2

Spin-off


This screenshot shows an HTML structure for a wishlist webpage. The `<h1>` tag creates the heading "My Wishlist," and an ordered list (`<ol>`) is used to display numbered activities, each wrapped in `<li>` tags. The items include goals like "Travel to Switzerland" and "Buy a penthouse in New York." The code demonstrates basic HTML skills such as headings and ordered lists for creating a structured, numbered list on a webpage.

### 4. Challenge: A picture-perfect trip


```
1 <!DOCTYPE HTML>
2 <html>
3   <head>
4     <title>Challenge: A picture-perfect trip</title>
5     <meta charset="utf-8">
6   </head>
7   <body>
8     <h1>The pictures I like</h1>
9
10    <p>Cute image I like..</p>
11
12    
13
14    <p>And a gem I like...</p>
15
16    
17
18    <p>And rocketship I like...</p>
19
```

## The pictures I like

Cute image I like..




And a gem I like...




Undo

Start over



Nice work!  
Keep it up!



Step 1/2

Next step

In this screenshot, the HTML code adds images to the webpage. Here's a brief explanation of the key elements:

1. **Title (<title>):** The title "Challenge: A picture-perfect trip" is set in the <head> section and will appear in the browser tab.
2. **Heading (<h1>):** The <h1> tag creates a bold heading, "The pictures I like," which serves as the main title for the content.
3. **Paragraph (<p>) and Images (<img>):**
  - Paragraphs (<p>) are used to introduce the images, with text like "Cute image I like..." and "A gem I like..."
  - The <img> tag is used to display images, with the src attribute providing the image URL and the alt attribute providing alternative text. For example:
    - The first image is a cute character with the alt text "Cute girl."
    - The second image is a gem with the alt text "gem."

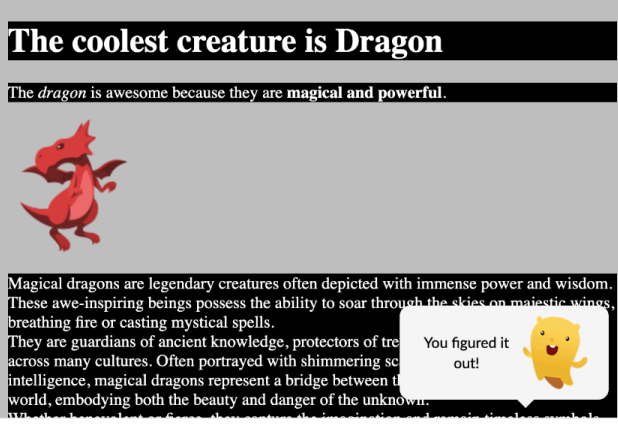
This code demonstrates how to use the <img> tag to add images to a webpage and pair them with descriptive text using <p>.

## LESSON 2: INTRO TO CSS

### 1. Challenge: Colorful creature

```
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html>
3   <head>
4     <meta charset="utf-8">
5     <title>Challenge: Colorful creature</title>
6   </head>
7   <body>
8     <h1>The coolest creature is Dragon</h1>
9   </body>
10 </html>
```

```
11 p {
12   background-color: black;
13   color: white;
14 }
15 h1 {
16   background-color: black;
17   color: white;
18 }
19 </style>
20 </head>
21 <body>
22   <h1>The coolest creature is Dragon</h1>
```



Step 5/5

Finish challenge

This screenshot shows the use of CSS to style a webpage about dragons. The body has a silver background, and both the heading (`<h1>`) and paragraphs (`<p>`) have a black background with white text. The heading introduces "The coolest creature is Dragon," followed by content describing dragons, styled to match the theme. The rest of the content introduces dragons and describes them as magical and powerful creatures, with an image of a dragon added to enhance the visual appeal. This demonstrates how CSS can be used to apply background colors and text colors to different elements, enhancing the webpage's visual style.

## 2. Challenge: Seasonal IDs

The screenshot shows a web development challenge interface. On the left, a code editor displays the following HTML and CSS code:

```
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html>
3   <head>
4     <meta charset="utf-8">
5     <title>Challenge: Seasonal ids</title>
6     <style>
7
8       #summer{
9         color: orange;
10      }
11
12      #winter{
13        color: green;
14      }
15    </style>
16  </head>
17  <body>
18
19    <h1>Olaf's favorite seasons</h1>
20
21    <h2 id="summer">Summer</h2>
22    <p>He's a happy snowman, doing what frozen things do in
```

On the right, the live preview shows the rendered output:

- The heading "Olaf's favorite seasons" is displayed in a large, bold, black font.
- The heading "Summer" is displayed in an orange font.
- The text "He's a happy snowman, doing what frozen things do in summer." is displayed in a smaller, black font.
- The heading "Winter" is displayed in a green font.
- The text "He likes to stay in and cuddle" is displayed in a smaller, black font.

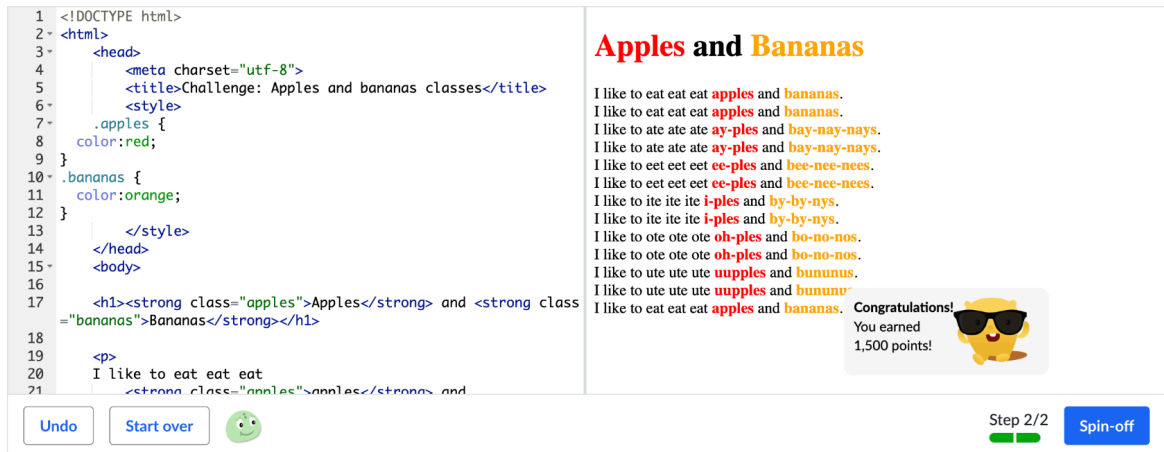
At the bottom right, a congratulatory message states: "Congratulations! You earned 1,500 points!" accompanied by a cartoon character wearing sunglasses. The interface also includes "Undo" and "Start over" buttons, a "Step 1/1" indicator, and a "Spin-off" button.

In this screenshot, the HTML and CSS code is used to style headings with specific colors based on IDs.

- **CSS Styling:**
  - The #summer ID is styled to have **orange** text.
  - The #winter ID is styled to have **green** text.
- **Content:**
  - The heading "Olaf's favorite seasons" is displayed using <h1>.
  - The seasons "Summer" and "Winter" have different colors (orange and green) thanks to the IDs applied in the CSS rules.

This demonstrates how to use IDs in CSS to apply unique styles to specific elements.

## 3. Challenge: Apples and bananas classes



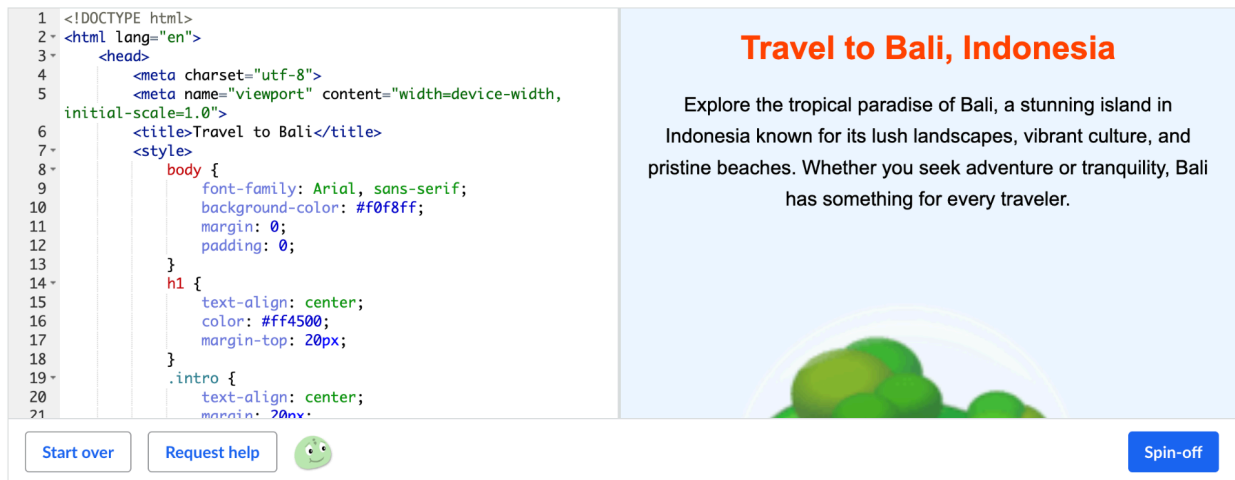
In this screenshot, the HTML and CSS code is used to style the text "Apples and Bananas" with different colors by applying CSS classes.

- **CSS Classes:**
  - The `.apples` class is styled to have **red** text.
  - The `.bananas` class is styled to have **orange** text.
- **Content:**
  - The heading `<h1>` contains "Apples" and "Bananas," with each word wrapped in `<strong>` tags that have corresponding classes (`apples` and `bananas`), giving them different colors.
  - The song lyrics below the heading also use the same classes to style "apples" and "bananas" in their respective colors.

This demonstrates how to use classes in CSS to style specific elements and apply different colors to certain words throughout the webpage.

## 4. Project: Travel webpage





In this screenshot, the HTML and CSS structure a **Travel to Bali** webpage.

### 1. HTML Structure:

- The `<title>` sets the webpage title as "Travel to Bali."
- The `<h1>` tag displays the main heading: "**Travel to Bali, Indonesia**", making it bold and prominent.
- A descriptive paragraph follows, inviting travelers to explore Bali.

### 2. CSS Styling:

- **Body:** The page has a light blue background (`#f0f8ff`), Arial font, and no margins or padding to keep the layout clean.
- **Heading:** The `<h1>` is centered and styled with a bright orange color (`#ff4500`) to make it stand out.
- **Introductory Text:** The `.intro` class centers the text and adds spacing for readability.

### 3. Responsive Design:

The meta viewport tag ensures the page adapts to different screen sizes, making it mobile-friendly.

This code demonstrates how to use HTML and CSS to create an inviting, well-structured travel page.