

Q1 Web Challenge: Web Standards and Mobile Development Using Dreamweaver

Videos:

1. HTML5 Content in Dreamweaver
2. Styling Web Content with CSS3
3. Adding jQuery Functionality
4. HTML5 Video
5. Creating a Gallery
6. Creating a Mobile Specific Website
7. Creating a Mobile App

HTML5 Content in Dreamweaver

Starting from a Basic HTML Page

1. Create a new HTML5 template. Review.

Defining a Local Website

2. Define WebChallenge_ folder as the local site.
3. Open index.html
4. Review CSS. Same as what's in a template.

Add a Background

1. Select body.
2. Select Page Properties.
3. Add bkgd as fixed:
4. `background-image: url(images/bkgd.jpg);`
5. `background-attachment: fixed;`

Set Background to Cover (HTML5)

1. `/*Set the background-size to cover*/`
2. `background-size: cover;`
3. Same as what Google has: <https://www.google.com/>

Checking HTML5 and CSS3 features:

1. Note that it is not supported in all browsers, but you want reward those with modern browsers without penalizing those with older browsers. You want a graceful degradation as it's called.
2. <http://caniuse.com>

Add text-shadow

Not a new property since it was first defined with CSS2 in 1998 but it was just implemented by the WebKit-folks.

1. Add text shadow:

```
h1,h2,h3{
  color: #F00;
  /*Text Shadow: horizontal offset, vertical offset, blur radius, color*/
  text-shadow: 3px 3px 5px #000;
}
```

Add border-radius

Announced in 2005 the border-radius property has come to enjoy widespread browser support (although with some discrepancies) and, with relative ease of use, web developers have been quick to make the most of this emerging technology. perhaps one of the most talked about aspects of CSS3.

1. Add rounded corners for Firefox, Safari/Chrome, Opera and IE9.

```
nav, article, nav ul li a,figure
{
  -moz-border-radius: 0px 20px 0px 20px;
  -webkit-border-radius: 0px 20px 0px 20px;
  border-radius: 0px 20px 0px 20px;
}
```

Add Transparency

Method of describing colors using Hue, Saturation and Lightness (hsl()) rather than just RGB, as well as allowing alpha-transparency with rgba() and hsla().

```
article{
  /*Add a transparent background*/
  background-color:rgba(0,0,0,.7);
  margin:3em 0;
  padding:20px;
}
```

Add Transitions

The property can take one of following four values.

- **CSS property** - The property that is to be altered (for example, color). See the table below for a list of all of the CSS properties that can be transitioned.
- **Duration** - How long the transition will last, generally in seconds (for example, .25s).
- **Timing function** - Allows you to control how the duration is timed. Rather than using a simple linear count, you can speed up or slow down the transition or even specify a beat or count (for example, linear). More on this later in the article.
- **Delay** - How long to wait between the action and the beginning of the transition, usually expressed in seconds (for example, .1s). This value can be omitted if you don't want a delay.

1. Add a transition property:

```
nav ul li a, nav ul li a:visited{
    text-decoration:none;
    background-color: silver;
    color:#565656;
    /*bar*/
    float:left;
    font-size:1.25em;
    font-weight:bold;
    margin:5px 20px 15px 0px;
    padding:7px 10px 4px 10px;
    /*PROPERTY, DURATION, TIMING*/
    transition: background-color .5s ease;
}
```

2. Add vendor specific prefixes:

```
-webkit-transition: background-color .5s ease;
-moz-transition: background-color .5s ease;
-o-transition: background-color .5s ease;
transition: background-color .5s ease;
}
```

Final File

1. Point to StylesFinal.css to see the finished solution.

Adding Custom Web Fonts

Add Custom Fonts using Typekit

1. Go to typekit.com
2. Browse, sort fonts.
3. Add to kit.
4. Select "Embed Code" and then add these two lines to the <head> of the page:

```
<script type="text/javascript" src="http://use.typekit.com/pbg5zg.js"></script> <script
type="text/javascript">try{Typekit.load();}catch(e){}</script>
```
5. Add the CSS:

```
h1,h2,h3{
    color: #F00;
    /*Text Shadow: horizontal offset, vertical offset, blur radius, color*/
    text-shadow: 3px 3px 5px #000;
    font-family: futura-pt,sans-serif;
```

```

        font-style: normal; font-weight: 300;
    }

    h1{
        /* The logo */
        font-size:3.5em;
        padding:0.5em 0 0;
        text-transform:uppercase;
        font-weight: 700;
    }

```

Adding jQuery Functionality

Implementing jQuery Functionality

1. Go to jquery.com
2. Implement the complete example: http://docs.jquery.com/How_jQuery_Works#Complete_Example
3. Add the custom jQuery scrollTo plugin: <http://flesler.blogspot.com/2007/10/jqueryscrollto.html>
4. Final:


```

</section> <!-- Closing the #page section -->
<script src="http://ajax.googleapis.com/ajax/libs/jquery/1.7.1/jquery.min.js"></script>
<script type="text/javascript"> $(document).ready(function(){
/* This code is executed after the DOM has been completely loaded */
$("nav a,footer a.up").click(function(e){
    // If a link has been clicked, scroll the page to the link's hash target:
    $.scrollTo( this.hash || 0, 100);
    e.preventDefault();    }); });</script>
<script type="text/javascript" src="scripts/jquery.scrollTo-1.4.2-min.js">
</script>
</body>

```
5. Move the final code up to the top! Otherwise the Gallery will break!

Adding HTML5 Video

HTML5 Video

1. Go to article3 and add a figure tag:


```

<div class="articleBody clear">
    <figure>
    </figure>

```
2. Insert HTML 5 video widget.
3. Change to jill videos and images, and correct time:


```

<article id="article2"><a name="article2"></a>
<h2>EDUCATION & EXPERIENCE</h2>
<div class="line"></div>
<div class="articleBody clear">
    <figure>
        <video width="" height="" poster="images/jill.jpg" duration="00:48" preload="auto" >
            <source type="video/webm" src="video/jill.webm" />
            <source type="video/h264" src="video/jill.m4v" />
            <source type="video/ogg" src="video/jill.ogv" />
        </video>
    </figure>
    <p> My name is Jill Simons and I am a

```

Creating a Gallery

Create a Gallery

1. Insert Lightbox Gallery Widget 1.0
2. Remove the "/" from "/images".
3. Find and replace "lightboxdemo" with "port"
4. Change the overlay color to black: "#000"

Organization

1. Move the JavaScript

2. Move all the JavaScript up to the top.
3. Move the CSS together so they're all at the top.

Customize CSS

5. Move the embedded CSS to the sample_lightbox_layout.css
6. Customize the CSS using the CSS panel.

Customizing for Different Screens

Add Media Queries

1. Review Multiscreen Preview.
2. Add media queries for new pages:

Mobile

max-width:640px

Point to a new mobile. Css page.

Tablet

max-width:900px

Point to a new tablet css page.

3. Add for mobile.css and tablet.css

```
<!-- Tablet -->
<link href="css/tablet.css" rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" media="only screen and (max-width:900px)">
<!-- Mobile -->
<link href="css/mobile.css" rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" media="only screen and (max-width:640px)">
```

Creating a Mobile Specific Website

Define a New Site

1. Duplicate the Web Challenge site settings.
2. Define a new site called WebChallenge Mobile. Point to the mobile folder.

Using jQuery Mobile

1. Start with JQuery Mobile (phonegap) page.
2. Edit some of the text.

Add Graphics and Text

3. Open index.html from the original website.
4. Copy/paste content to new mobile site.
5. Fastforward to completed text and graphics.
6. Review:

```
.ui-body-c {
border:1px solid #b3b3b3;
color:#FFF;
text-shadow:0px 1px 0px #000;
background:#f0f0f0;
background-image:url(..../images/bkgd.jpg);
}
```

Add jQuery UI Objects

7. Add a page.
8. Customize Text.
9. Add 3 buttons.

Add a Flip:

```
<ul data-role="listview">
  <li><a href="#page2" data-transition="flip">Page Two</a></li>
  <li><a href="#page3" data-transition="flip">Page Three</a></li>
  <li><a href="#page4" data-transition="flip">Page Four</a></li>
</ul>
```

Add Mobile Specific Functionality

10. Add email and phone functionality:
11.

```
<div data-role="controlgroup" data-type="horizontal" ><a href="mailto: jill@jillforhire.com" data-role="button" data-inline="false"
class="mapIt">Email</a><a href="tel: 4907774117" data-role="button" data-inline="false">Call</a></div>
```
12. Switch to final version with fully baked graphics.

Creating a Mobile App

1. Open the mobile specific website.
2. Configure an application framework.
3. Publish an app.
4. Test on a device.
5. Go through online phonegap (perfect!)process to make different versions of the app.