Assignment: Multiple Background Layers

Overview

In this assignment you will combine your understanding of most of the topics covered in the background lesson. The project makes use of border-radius, box-shadow, multiple background layers, gradient, rotated text, and a font pulled from the Google API.

Step 1: Create the HTML page

1. Create a file called background-project.html, and save it in your samples directory.

2. Add the following code to this file.

3. The #wrapper tag uses a background image. Add an image of your choice to your project files, and and update the URL pate of the #wrapper tag background property as appropriate.

HTML

```
1  <!DOCTYPE html>
2  <html lang="en">
3    <head>
4      <title>Background Project</title>
5    </head>
6    <body>
7      <div id="wrapper">
8        <h1>Techie Gardener</h1>
9        <div id="description">
10         <p>This page demonstrates layered backgrounds.</p>
11       </div>
12     </div>
13   </body>
14 </html>
```

CSS

```
1  <style>
2  h1 {font-size:2.5em; line-height:1em;}
3  #description {font-size:1.2em;}
4
5  #wrapper {
```

```
 6    width:700px;
 7    height:500px;
 8    margin: 10px auto;
 9    padding:10px;
10    background:url(path/to/your/image.png) 250px 100px no-repeat;
11 }
12 </style>
```

Step 2: Add a second background image

1. Multiple background image declarations are separated by commas. Place a comma after the first background declaration and add another declaration. In this example, the image will be placed in the top left corner of the #wrapper <div>, and it will not repeat.

CSS

```
1 background:url(path/to/your/image.png) 250px 100px no-repeat, url(path/to/
    your/image2.png) top left no-repeat;
```

At this point, if you view the page in s browser, you should see one image on top of the other. The background images, colors or gradients are stacked in the order listed, the first image will be on top, the last element will be on the bottom.

Step 3: Add a gradient

1. Add code for a gradient, similar to the following example. Remember that many browsers require unique gradient properties. Add the correct variants for all major browsers.

CSS

```
1 background:url(path/to/your/image.png) 250px 100px no-repeat, url(path/to/
    your/image2.png) top left no-repeat,
2   linear-gradient(top, #fff, #CCC); /* Remember to add browser-specific
      versions */
```

Step 4: Add a box-shadow

1. Add a box-shadow property similar to the following example to the #wrapper style.

CSS

```
box-shadow:0px 0px 10px rgba(0, 0, 0, 0.7);
```

Step 5: Add border radius

1. Add code to create rounded corners, such as in the following example.

CSS

```
border-radius:10px;
```

Step 6: Modify the text

1. Change the placement of the text and modify the color. In the following example, we modify the <h1> tag to display as white text, with a top margin of 125px, right and bottom margins of zero pixels, and a left margin of 50px. We also set a width of 200px.

CSS

```
h1{
   font-size: 2.5em;
   line-height: 1em;
   color: #fff;
   margin: 125px 0 0 50px;
   width: 200px;
}
```

Step 7: Rotate the title

Rotation is not fully supported in all browsers, therefore use browser-specific prefixes for all major browsers. In the example below. The property is transform, the value is rotate, and the argument is -20deg, which rotates the text 20 degrees counterclockwise.

CSS

```
-moz-transform: rotate(-15deg); /* Firefox */
transform: rotate(-20deg); /* All */
```

Step 8: Add a paragraph

Adjust the style of #description. In the below example, the width, line-height, margins, and text color have been altered.

CSS

```
#description{
    font-size:1.2em;
    width:200px;
    line-height:1.5em;
    margin:70px 0 0 20px;
    color:#777;
}
```

Step 9: Add a Google font

1. Select a font on the Google Fonts website: http://www.google.com/webfonts#ChoosePlace:select

2. Use HTML <link> code similar to the following to pull in the font. Be sure to replace FONTNAME-HERE with your actual font.

3. Update your CSS as appropriate. See below for one possible example. Here too, be sure to replace FONTNAME-HERE with your actual font.

HTML

```
<link href='http://fonts.googleapis.com/css?family=FONTNAME-HERE' rel='
    stylesheet' type='text/css'>
```

CSS

```
h1{
  font-size:2.5em;
  line-height:1em;
  color:#fff;
  margin:125px 0 0 50px;
  width:200px;
  font-family:'FONTNAME-HERE', cursive;
}
```

Step 10: Ensure background support in all major browsers

1. Experiment with the following examples and test your code in as many browser types as possible.

CSS

```
-webkit-box-shadow:0px 0px 10px rgba(0, 0, 0, 0.7);
/* Firefox */
background:url(path/to/your/image.png) 250px 100px no-repeat,
  url(path/to/your/image2.png) top left no-repeat,
-moz-linear-gradient(top, #fff, #ccc);
/* Safari and Chrome */
background:url(path/to/your/image.png) 250px 100px no-repeat,
  url(path/to/your/image2.png) top left no-repeat,
-webkit-gradient(linear, left top, left bottom, from(#fff), to(#ccc));
/* IE 9 */
background:url(path/to/your/image.png) 250px 100px no-repeat,
  url(path/to/your/image2.png) top left no-repeat,
  filter: progid:DXImageTransform.Microsoft.Gradient(
  StartColorStr='#fff', EndColorStr='#ccc', GradientType=0);
/* Opera */
background:url(path/to/your/image.png) 250px 100px no-repeat,
```

```
17    url(path/to/your/image2.png) top left no-repeat,
18    -o-gradient(linear, left top, left bottom, from(#fff), to(#ccc));}
```

Step 11: Ensure rotation support in all major browsers

1. The following properties may be added to the <h1> style to ensure that it rotates in all browsers.

CSS

```
1  -moz-transform: rotate(-20deg); /* Firefox */
2  -webkit-transform: rotate(-20deg); /* Safari and Chrome */
3  -ms-transform:rotate(-20deg); /* IE 9 */
4  -o-transform:rotate(-20deg); /* Opera */
```

Step 12: Experiment and improve

Be creative. Seek originality. Use these examples as starting points. Add new elements of your own creation. Combine these techniques with other CSS tricks you know.