

'The ICE Agency' Work Experience

8th-12th October 2018

Daniel Wilkins



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Introduction

During the period of time in the summer, I contacted various companies regarding any possible work experience/placement opportunities in the area of website development (both front-end and back-end aspects). Although I was largely unsuccessful in Bath and Winchester and their surrounding areas, an agency called 'The ICE Agency' were very kindly able to offer me a week's worth of work experience in their studio situated in Winchester of which I am very appreciative of. This was undertaken between the 8th and 12th October 2018, excluding the Thursday of that week as I had to be present in my lectures on that day. Throughout the week I was able to learn new areas I had never really discovered before and I am very grateful to be provided with this experience as I am sure it will help me to improve as a website developer. This document simply shows the areas undertaken during the week with screenshots and annotations provided. Please note that, due to the fact that I wanted to learn as much possible during my time at 'The ICE Agency', this has therefore meant that some areas are documented in more detail than others.

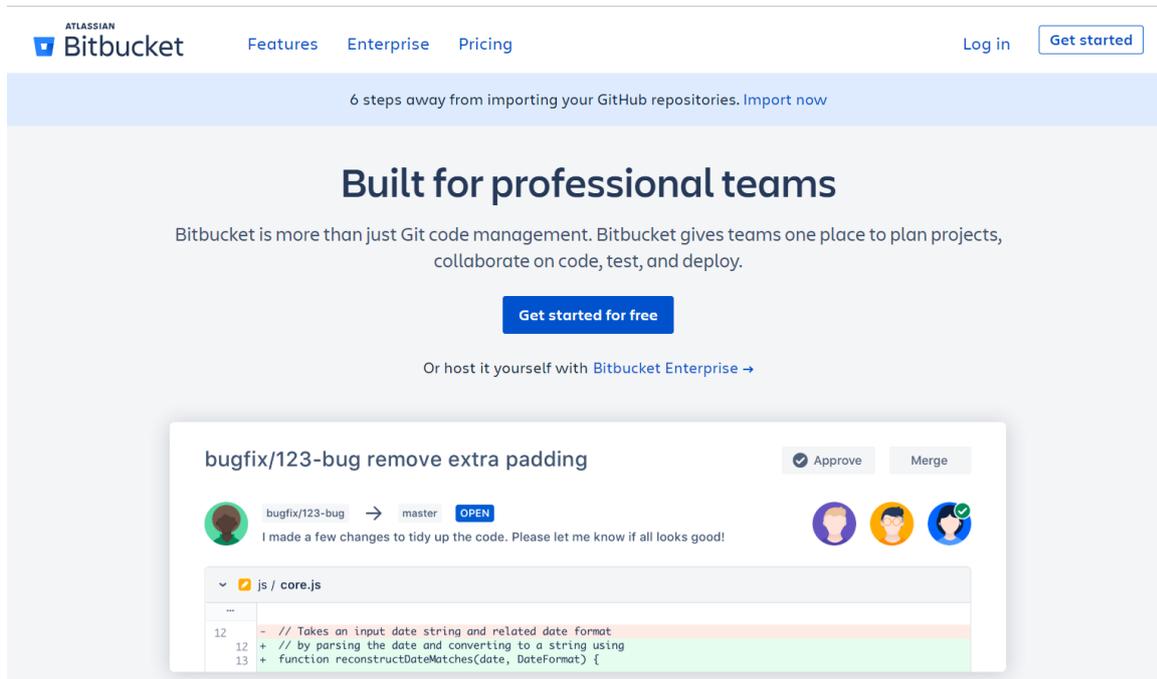
The Initial Stages

After being shown around the studio and meeting the people who worked there, I was then helped with setting up several accounts for different pieces of software of which will be shown below.

Establishing a 'Bitbucket' Account

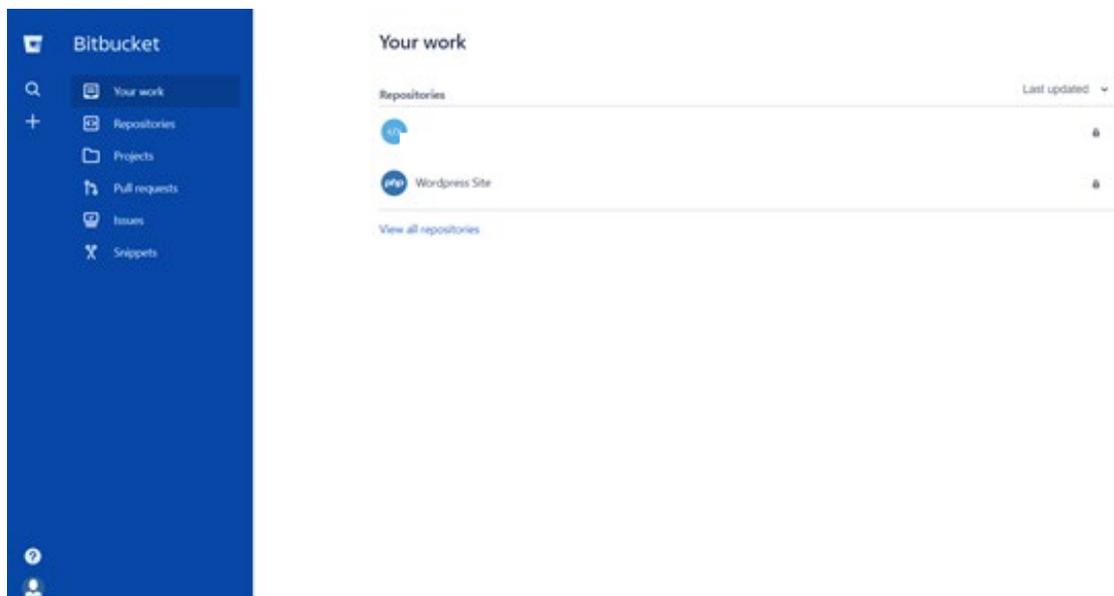
It was explained to me that 'Bitbucket' was something that was similar to 'Github' but that it allows you to have a certain amount of private repositories for free whereas with 'Github' you have to pay a subscription to access this:

The Bitbucket Website



After establishing an account with 'Bitbucket', and 'Atlassian' in order to use 'Bitbucket', I then could view the repositories that were available to me which would allow me to upload files if I wished:

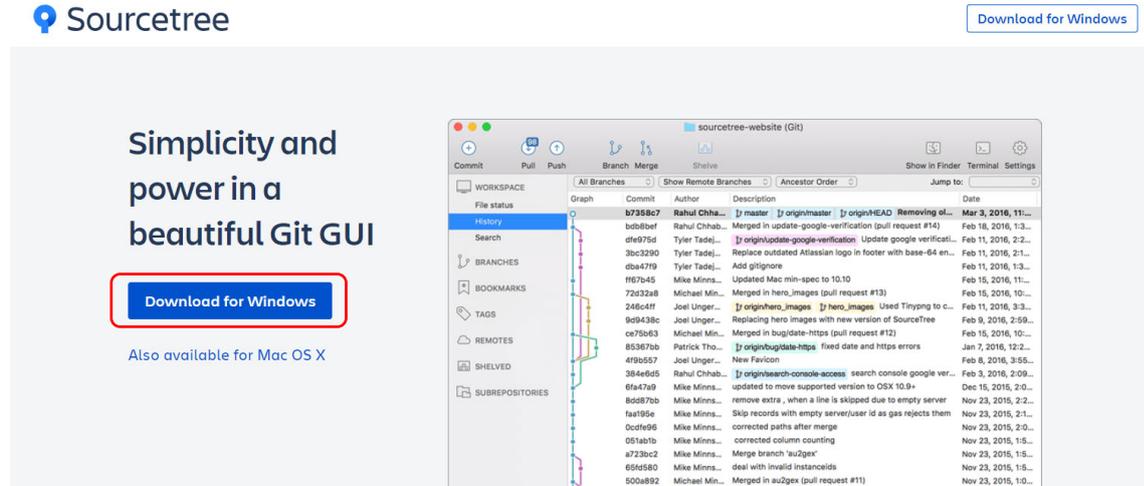
The Bitbucket Interface



Installing Sourcetree

Another aspect I was helped with was installing a piece of software called 'Sourcetree' where I cloned a repository that I was invited to by 'The ICE Agency':

The Sourcetree Website

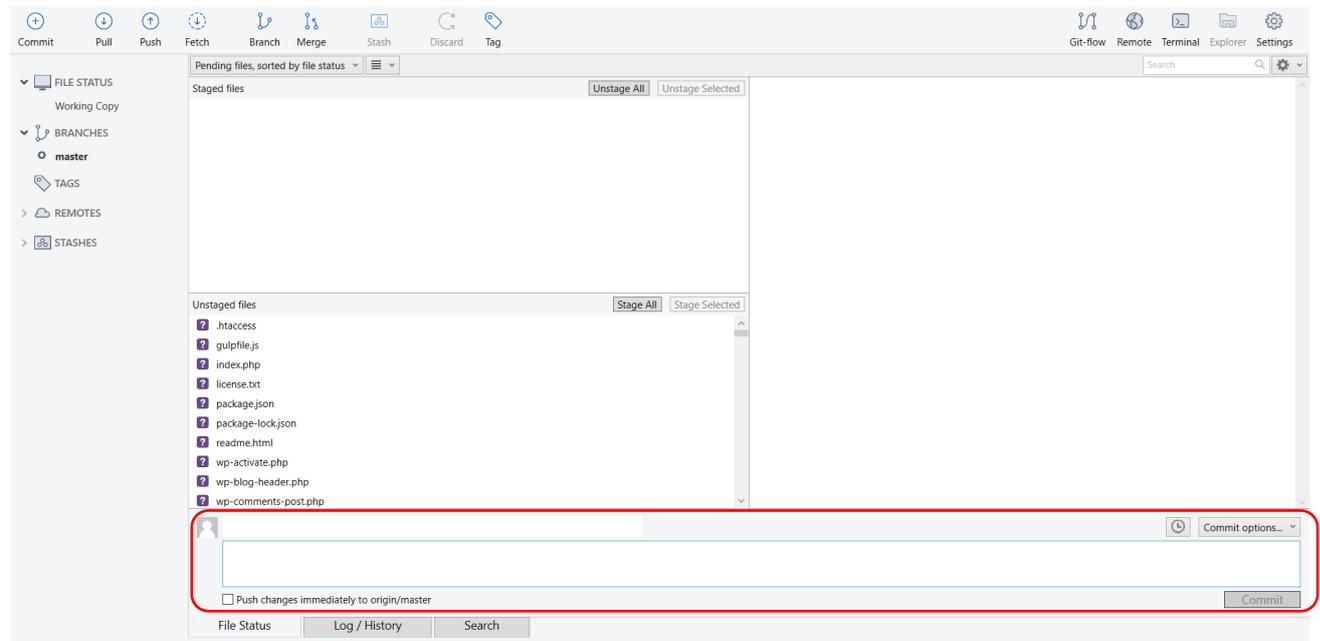


A free Git client for Windows and Mac

Sourcetree simplifies how you interact with your Git repositories so you can focus on coding. Visualize and manage your repositories through Sourcetree's simple Git GUI.

This was done through selecting the button highlighted above and once this was completed I was then able to open 'Sourcetree' and use this if I wished:

The Interface of Sourcetree

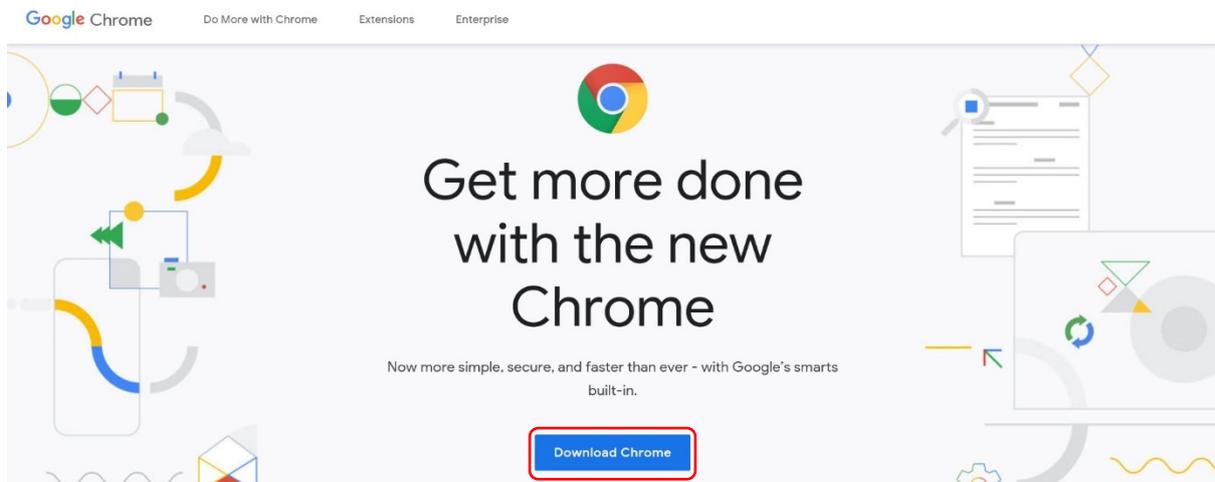


From this interface I understand that the area highlighted above is where changes could be added to this through submitting items called 'commits' and this is similar to 'Github Desktop' which allows for collaborative working through pushing and pulling changes.

Installing the Website Browser Google Chrome

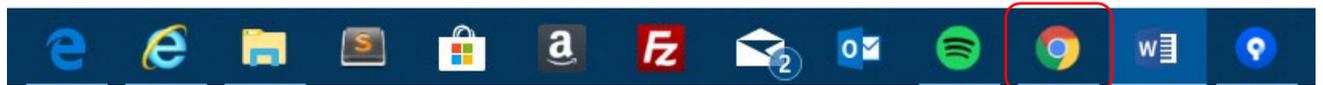
As I didn't currently have 'Google Chrome' at the start of the week because I had always used 'Microsoft Edge', it was advised that I should have 'Google Chrome' as it is much better for development, allowing for more options. Therefore, I installed this and this can be viewed below:

The Google Chrome Website

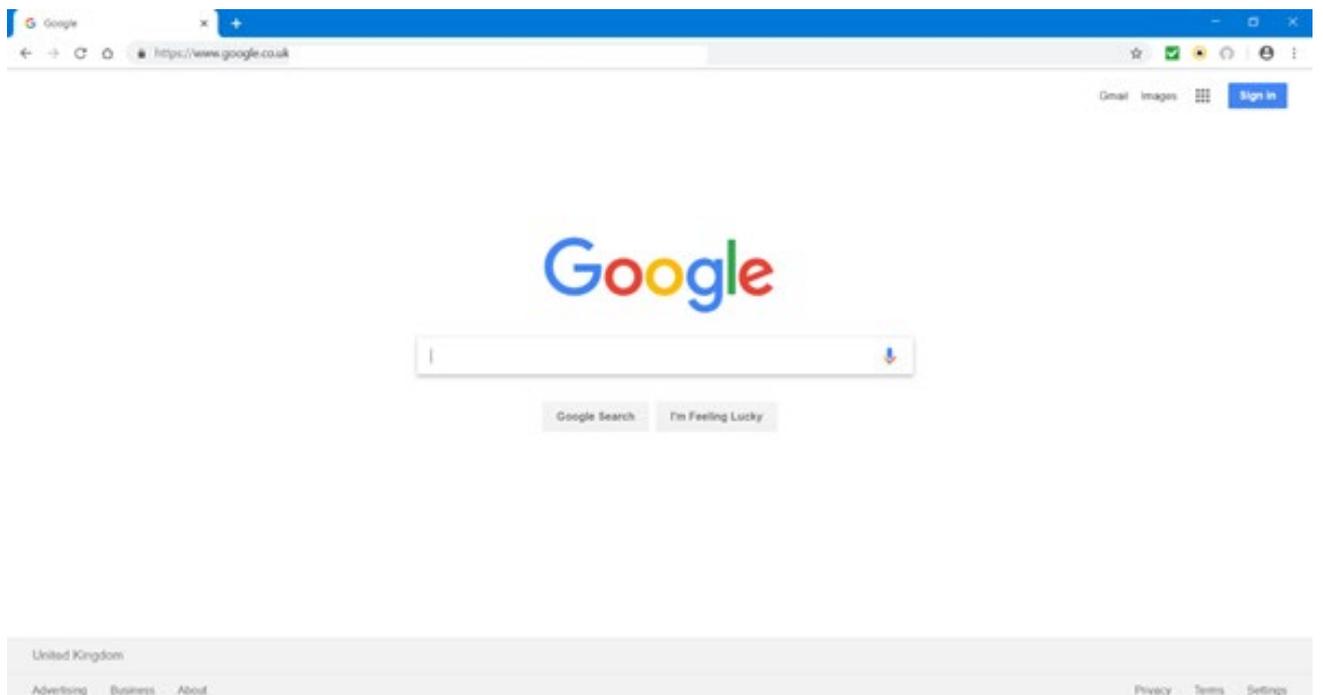


I installed this via the button highlighted above and then pinned this to my taskbar so that I could easily access this when required:

Pinning the Google Chrome Browser to my Taskbar



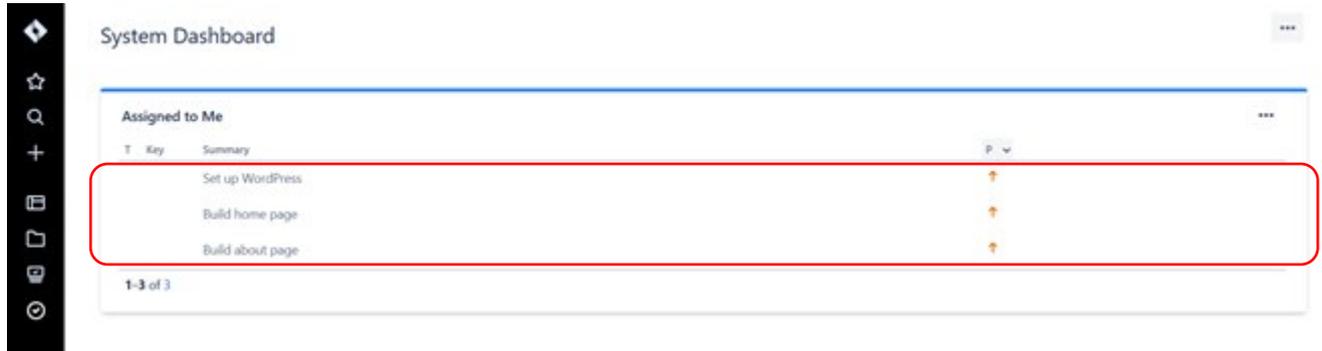
The Google Chrome Browser



The Brief for this Work Experience

I was invited to something called 'Jira' which allowed me to view the tasks set by the company throughout the week and these tasks can be viewed below:

The tasks set for Myself for the Week of Work Experience

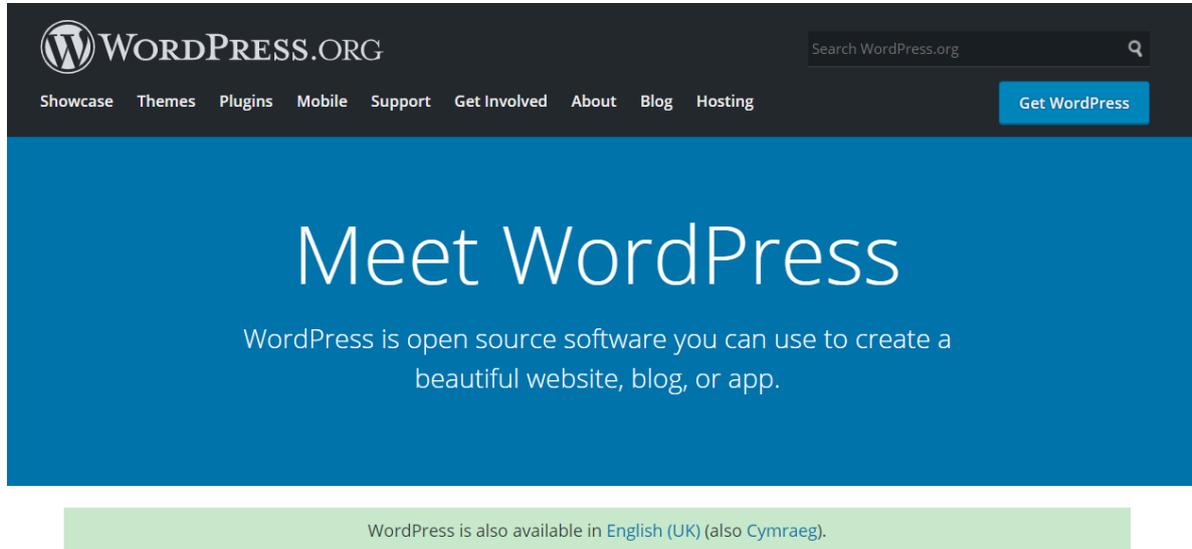


Although the set tasks above did exist, I was informed by one of the developers at 'The ICE Agency' that the objective for the week was to ensure that I learnt new aspects relating to website development and that it didn't matter about the outcome, for example it wouldn't have mattered if I had completed the whole task or completed some of the task.

Establishing WordPress

The first area I had to undertake was downloading and creating a project folder where 'WordPress' could be utilised. To begin I visited the 'WordPress.org' website and selected the 'Get WordPress' button to begin the download to my computer:

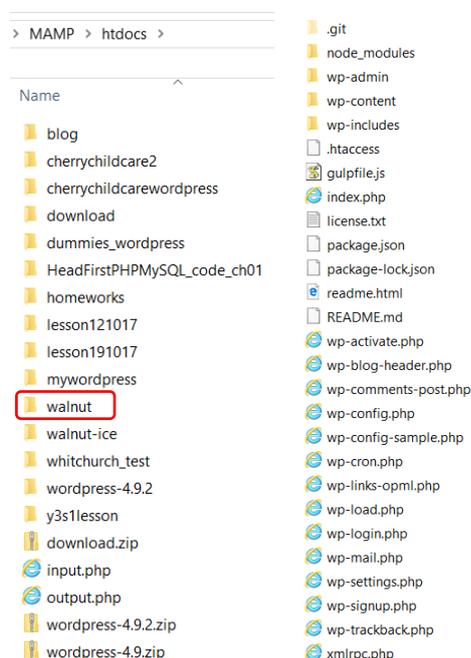
The WordPress.org Website



Beautiful designs, powerful features, and the freedom to build anything you want. WordPress is both free and priceless at the same time.

I then extracted the files and folders from the 'ZIP' file to a newly created folder called 'walnut' situated in the 'htdocs' folder of 'MAMP':

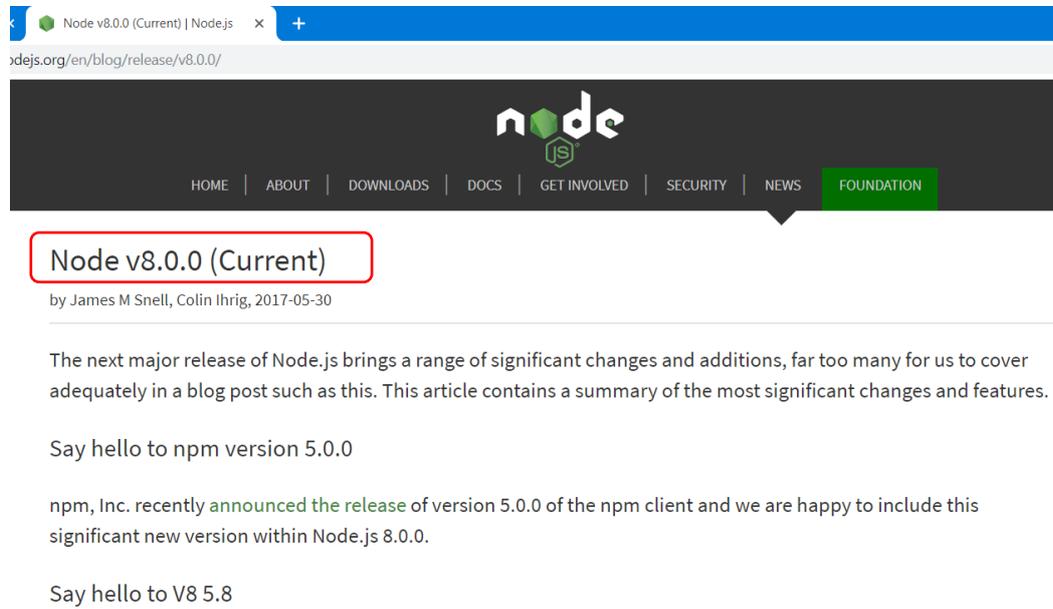
The 'walnut' folder (left) and its Contents (right)



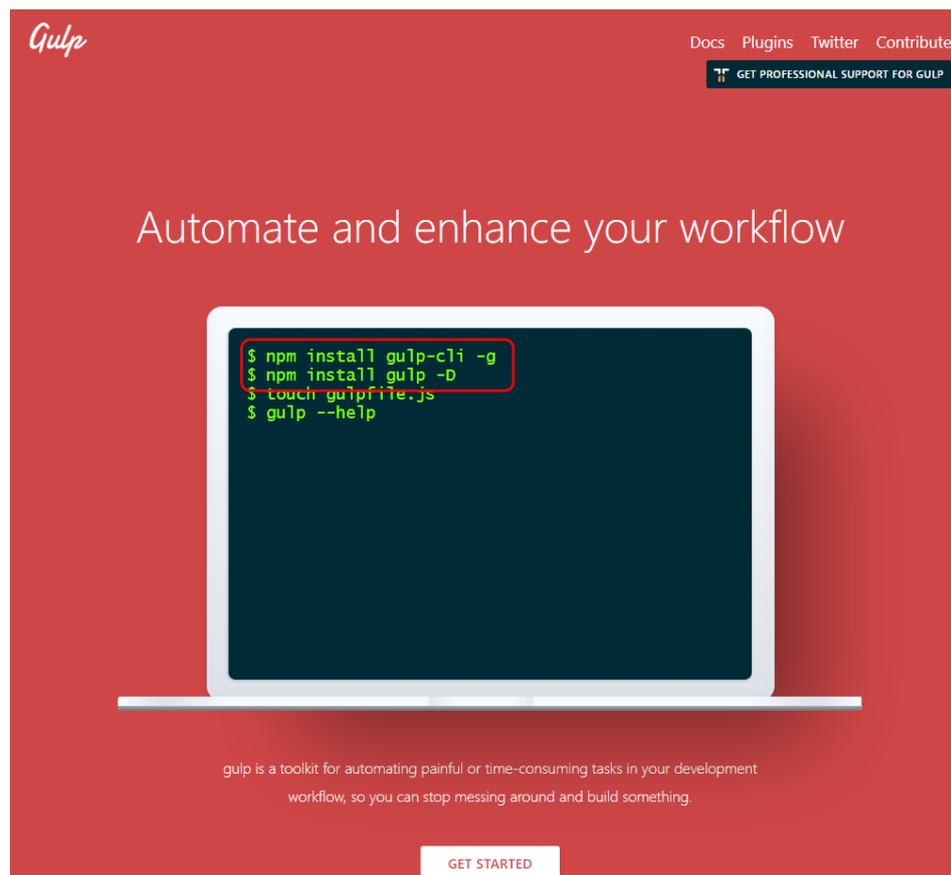
'The ICE Agency' Work Experience Documentation – Daniel Wilkins

It is also worth noting that I was helped to install both Node JS 8 and Gulp JS as well as several plugins for my chosen text editor, 'Sublime Text 2', and it was explained that I would be able integrate 'SASS' and undertake shortcuts through viewing the 'Emmet' documentation as well as making the development process easier:

Installing Node JS 8 (Allows for 'npm' Commands to be Executed, enabling the downloads for many Pieces of Software such as Gulp JS)



Installing Gulp JS (Entering Highlighted Code into the Command Prompt)

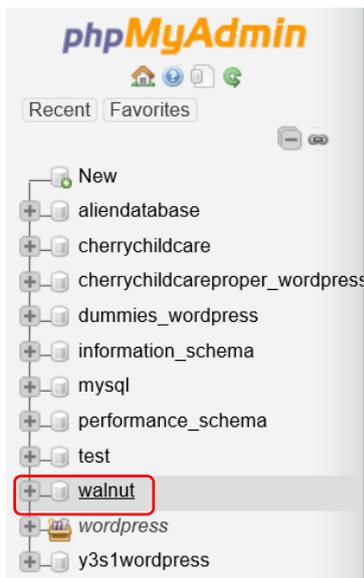


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As would have been seen on the page before the previous one, there was another folder called 'walnut-ice' which was the folder provided by the company that included their finished files for the project as this was a previously completed project. Even though I would be constructing two of the pages based on provided 'Adobe Photoshop' files, this was something that would then allow me to view with regards to their code if I wanted to help myself and learn of the way that something could be completed.

Regarding the WordPress setup, I then created a database which this could link to and ultimately allow me to use the WordPress interface. I created a user for this database, choosing a username and password:

Creating the Database using phpMyAdmin via MAMP



However, when going through the process required through the 'wp-config.php' file, I encountered the following error:

Error establishing a database connection

This either means that the username and password information in your wp-config.php file is incorrect or we can't contact the database server at localhost. This could mean your host's database server is down.

- Are you sure you have the correct username and password?
- Are you sure that you have typed the correct hostname?
- Are you sure that the database server is running?

If you're unsure what these terms mean you should probably contact your host. If you still need help you can always visit the [WordPress Support Forums](#).

Try again

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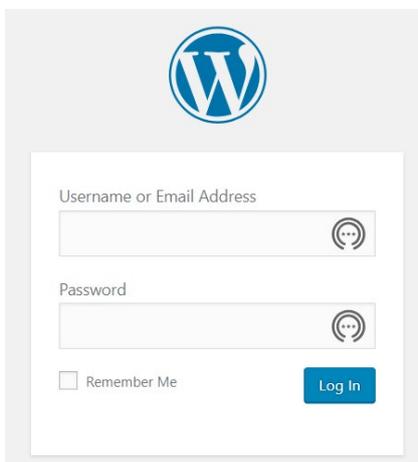
After asking for some assistance, the problem was then resolved by entering the file manually (wp-config.php) and changing the username and password to 'root' of which this then worked:

Changing the Username and Password in the file

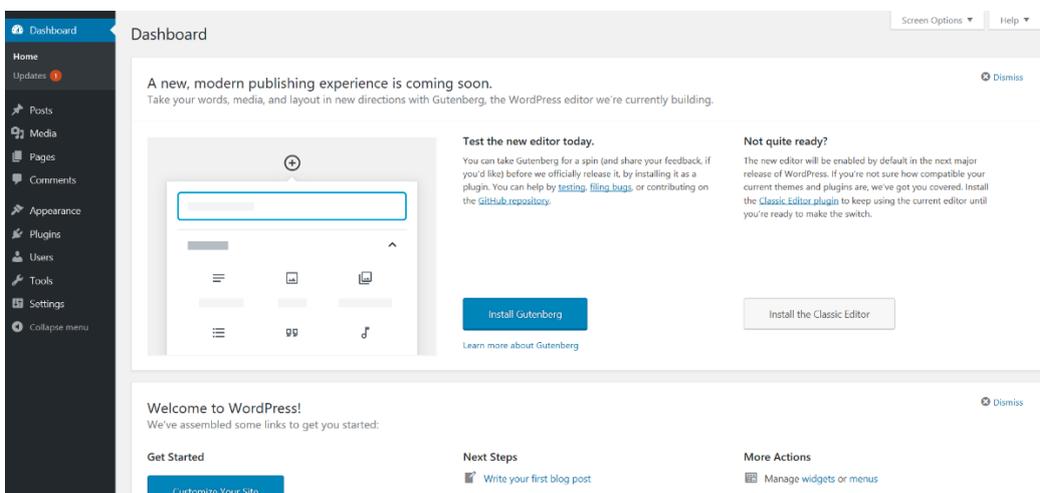
```
// ** MySQL settings - You can get this info from your web host ** //  
/** The name of the database for WordPress */  
define('DB_NAME', 'walnut');  
  
/** MySQL database username */  
define('DB_USER', 'root');  
  
/** MySQL database password */  
define('DB_PASSWORD', 'root');  
  
/** MySQL hostname */  
define('DB_HOST', 'localhost');
```

This then allowed me to create the details for the 'WordPress' software (website name, username, password, etc.) of which I then managed to login with and now I was able to access the user interface of WordPress:

The WordPress Login Screen



The WordPress Dashboard Interface



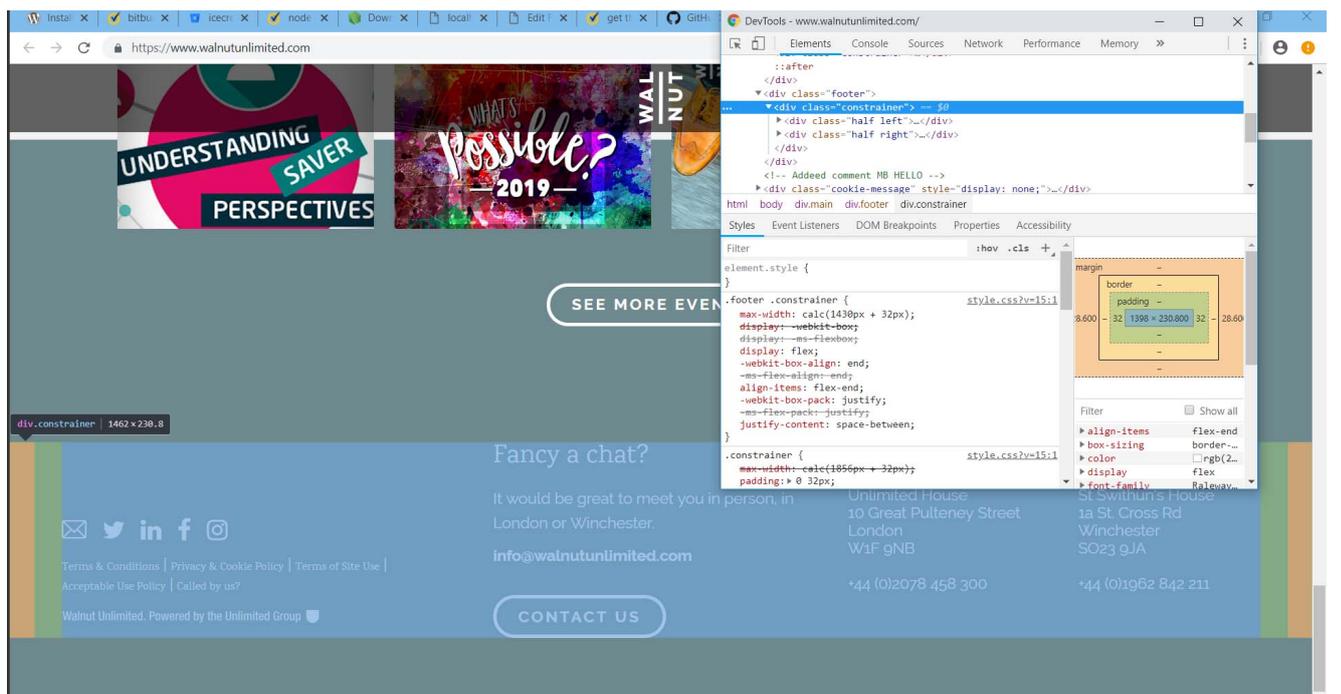
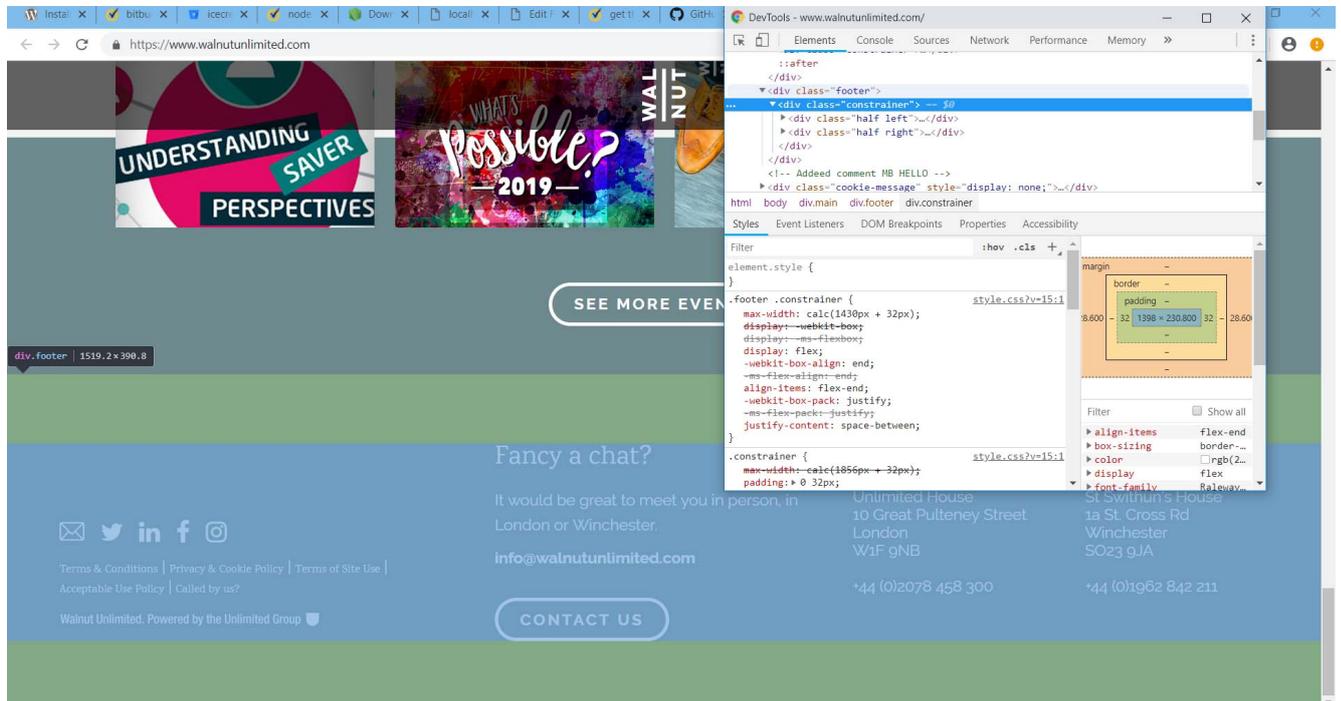
This now meant that this task was fully complete and I could now move forward onto the next task.

Footer Section

Analysing the Footer Section

To begin this task, I explored how the footer section was structured on the finished website (<https://www.walnutunlimited.com/>) using the 'inspect' tool provided by 'Google Chrome':

Inspecting Aspects of the Footer Section



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The screenshot shows the footer of the Walnut Unlimited website. On the left, there are three columns of content: a circular graphic with 'UNDERSTANDING SAVER PERSPECTIVES', a 'WHAT'S POSSIBLE? 2019' graphic, and a 'SEE MORE EVENTS' button. Below these are social media icons and a 'CONTACT US' button. On the right, there is contact information for London and Winchester. The DevTools window on the left shows the HTML structure of the footer, including a 'constrainer' div with flexbox properties and a 'half left' / 'half right' layout.

UNDERSTANDING SAVER PERSPECTIVES

WHAT'S POSSIBLE? 2019

SEE MORE EVENTS

Fancy a chat?

It would be great to meet you in person, in London or Winchester.

info@walnutunlimited.com

Unlimited House
10 Great Pulteney Street
London
W1F 9NB
+44 (0)2078 458 300

St Swithun's House
1a St. Cross Rd
Winchester
SO23 9JA
+44 (0)1962 842 211

CONTACT US

This screenshot is similar to the first one, but the DevTools window is open on the right side. It shows the same footer content, but with the 'half right' div selected in the DevTools. The 'constrainer' div is also visible in the styles pane, showing its flexbox configuration.

UNDERSTANDING SAVER PERSPECTIVES

WHAT'S POSSIBLE? 2019

SEE MORE EVENTS

Fancy a chat?

It would be great to meet you in person, in London or Winchester.

info@walnutunlimited.com

Unlimited House
10 Great Pulteney Street
London
W1F 9NB
+44 (0)2078 458 300

Winchester
St Swithun's House
1a St. Cross Rd
Winchester
SO23 9JA
+44 (0)1962 842 211

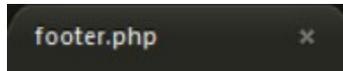
CONTACT US

Building the Footer Section

Establishing the file and Implementing into WordPress

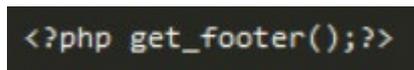
Due to the fact that the footer section would be an aspect that would need to be referred to in both the home and about pages of the task, I therefore needed to create a file called 'footer.php' and the process for this can be seen below:

Establishing the file called 'footer.php'



As this was all that needed to be completed, all that was required now was to use the following 'PHP' code to call the content included inside this file to the page that was calling it:

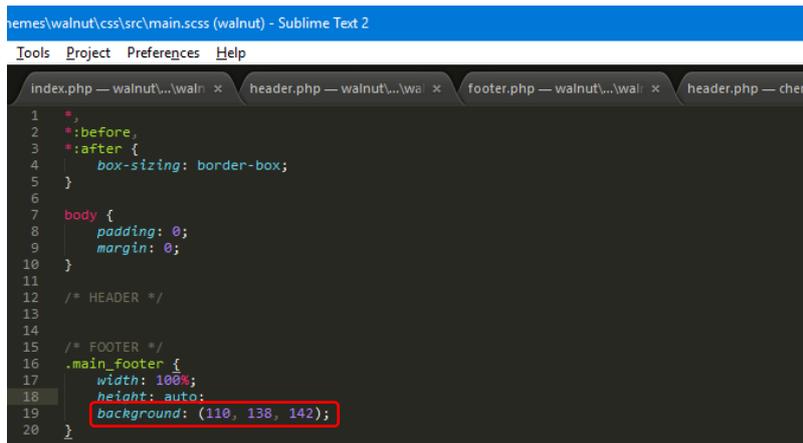
The Required PHP Code to use the Footer Content in a Page



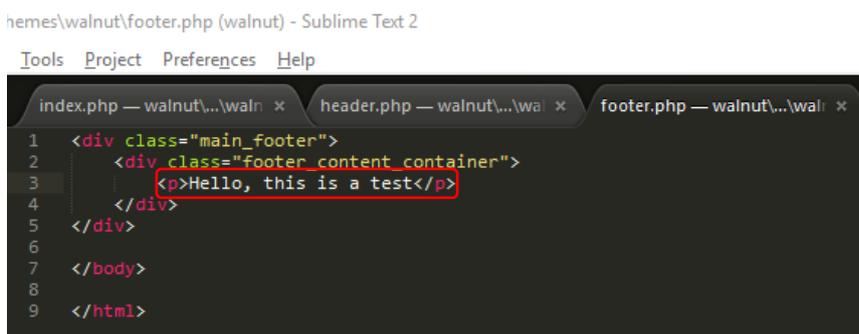
Coding the Footer Section (Highlighted Stages and Problems)

After understanding that different containers were used in different circumstances from the analysis shown previously, I therefore first of all assigned a 'div' with a background colour for the footer section but this didn't work. Consequently, I then assigned some testing text to understand if the files were functioning properly and this aspect worked which meant that they were:

Assigning the Background Colour to the Footer Section in the CSS file



Entering some Testing Text into the PHP file



The Outcome of this on the Web Page (The Testing Text Worked but the Background Colour hadn't Applied)

The human understanding agency.

Hello, this is a test

I had soon realised that the incorrect code had been entered for the background colour and I then corrected this, resulting in the background colour now applying to the footer section:

Correcting the CSS Code for the Background Colour

hemes\walnut\css\src\main.scss (walnut) - Sublime Text 2

```
Tools Project Preferences Help
index.php — walnut\...\waln x header.php — walnut\...\wa x
1  *,
2  *;before,
3  *;after {
4      box-sizing: border-box;
5  }
6
7  body {
8      padding: 0;
9      margin: 0;
10 }
11
12 /* HEADER */
13
14
15 /* FOOTER */
16 .main_footer {
17     width: 100%;
18     height: auto;
19     background: rgb(110, 138, 142);
20 }
```

The Outcome of this on the Web Page (This was now Successful)

The human understanding agency.

Hello, this is a test

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After solving the previous problem with the footer section, I then tried to display the items inline but this didn't work with the problem causing this being highlighted below:

The Issue with the Items not Displaying inline

The human understanding agency.



The 'padding' was Adding Additional Space which Caused both Elements to be Displayed on Separate Lines

```
index.php — walnut\...\wain x header.php — walnut\...\wain x
1  *
2  *:before,
3  *:after {
4    box-sizing: border-box;
5  }
6
7  body {
8    padding: 0;
9    margin: 0;
10 }
11
12 /* HEADER */
13
14
15 /* FOOTER */
16 .main_footer {
17   width: 100%;
18   height: auto;
19   background: rgb(110, 138, 142);
20 }
21
22 .footer_content_container {
23   width: 100%;
24   height: auto;
25   padding: 20px;
26   background: red;
27 }
28
29 .footer_inside_left {
30   width: 30%;
31   height: auto;
32   background: yellow;
33   display inline-block;
34 }
35 }
36
37 .footer_inside_right {
38   width: 50%;
39   height: auto;
40   background: blue;
41   display inline-block;
42 }
```

Although I had already begun the task, after seeking advice with the previous problem, I was informed that 'Flexbox' would be better to use for structuring containers. I had heard of this before but had never used this so this was a new experience for myself and one which I could experiment with during the work experience for some, if not all aspects:

The Code for the Footer Section before using Flexbox in the PHP file

```
index.php — walnut...wain × header.php — walnut...wain × footer.php — walnut...wain ×
1 <div class="main_footer">
2   <div class="footer_content_container">
3     <div class="footer_inside_left">
4       <p>Hello, this is a test</p>
5     </div>
6     <div class="footer_inside_right">
7       <div class="fir_container1">
8         <p>Hello, this is a test</p>
9       </div>
10      <div class="fir_container2">
11        <p>Hello, this is a test</p>
12      </div>
13      <div class="fir_container3">
14        <p>Hello, this is a test</p>
15      </div>
16    </div>
17  </div>
18 </div>
19 </body>
20 </html>
```

The Code before using Flexbox - CSS

```
24 /* FOOTER */
25
26 .main_footer {
27   width: 100%;
28   height: auto;
29   background: rgb(110, 138, 142);
30 }
31
32 .footer_content_container {
33   width: 100%;
34   height: auto;
35   padding: 20px;
36   background: red;
37 }
38
39 .footer_inside_left {
40   width: 30%;
41   height: auto;
42   background: yellow;
43   display: inline-block;
44 }
45
46 .footer_inside_right {
47   width: 69%;
48   height: auto;
49   background: blue;
50   display: inline-block;
51 }
52
53 .fir_container1 {
54   width: 20%;
55   height: auto;
56   display: inline-block;
57 }
58
59 .fir_container2 {
60   width: 20%;
61   height: auto;
62   display: inline-block;
63 }
64
65 .fir_container3 {
66   width: 20%;
67   height: auto;
68   display: inline-block;
69 }
70 }
```

As is evident, at this stage, I had structured the footer section into several containers. The main container was called 'main_footer' which determined the background colour of the footer as well as holding the content inside with the 'footer_content_container' helping to position the content further inwards in order to create space around the content through 'padding'. Both the 'footer_inside_left' and 'footer_inside_right' containers related to the different sections of the footer with the left container being implemented to contain the social media and legal elements and the right container consisting of the methods of contact. Within the right container were the sub-containers called 'fir_container' to separate the section into the different types of contact.

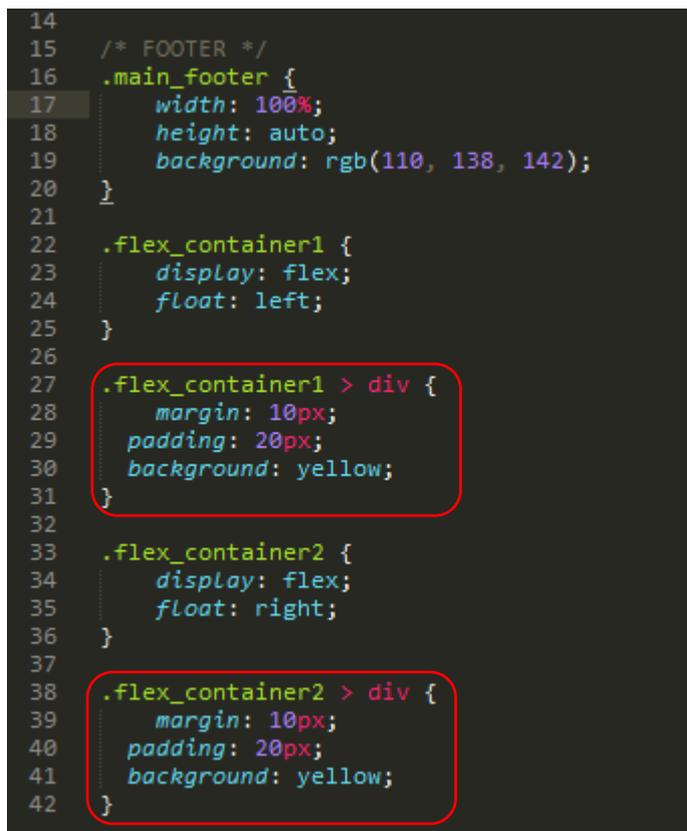
I then began to utilise 'Flexbox' through integrating code from 'w3Schools' to help:

Utilising w3Schools to help with Flexbox



After integrating the code from 'w3Schools', I then found that the background colour for each container wasn't showing but I then found that I needed to apply this to the following:

Assigning the Background Colour to the Highlighted areas below to help Visually Identify the Structure of the Footer at the Current Stage and to allow for Changes



This then solved the problem as will be seen below:

The Background Colour now Appeared for each Container

The human understanding agency.



I then began to progress with structuring the footer section after this problem had been resolved but whilst doing this, I then encountered another issue relating to setting the widths for the containers. However, I then realised that 'display: flex;' needed to be used as a result of undertaken research. I was also advised that I needed to apply 'justify-content: space-between;' to allow for the space between the different parent containers called 'flex_container1' and 'flex_container2':

Setting 'display: flex;' for the Parent Containers and Widths for the Child Containers

```
14
15 /* FOOTER */
16
17 .main_footer {
18   display: flex;
19   justify-content: space-between;
20   background: rgb(110, 138, 142);
21 }
22
23 .flex_container1 {
24   display: flex;
25   flex: 30%;
26   height: auto;
27 }
28
29 .flex_container1 > div {
30   margin: 10px;
31   padding: 20px;
32   background: yellow;
33   width: 100%;
34   height: auto;
35 }
36
37 .flex_container2 {
38   display: flex;
39   flex: 85%;
40   height: auto;
41 }
42
43 .flex_container2 > div {
44   margin: 10px;
45   padding: 20px;
46   background: yellow;
47   width: 100%;
48   height: auto;
49 }
```

The Outcome of this on the Page

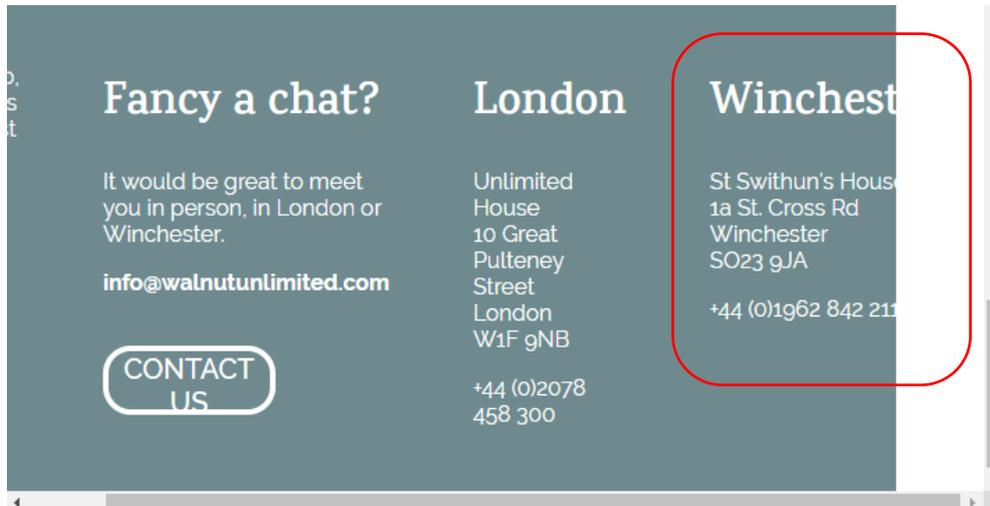
The human understanding agency.



As is evident above, this then helped to structure the containers in the footer section of the page.

At a later stage, whilst continuing to style the footer section, I had noticed that part of the aspect which contained the addresses would disappear into white space whilst viewing the page on a browser window which had been reduced in size:

The Current Issue with Part of the footer Disappearing on the Page



The Current CSS Code in the CSS file

```
106
107 /* FOOTER */
108
109 .main_footer {
110     display: flex;
111     flex-direction: row;
112     justify-content: center;
113     align-items: center;
114     background: rgb(110, 138, 142);
115     padding: 30px;
116     width: 100%;
117     height: auto;
118 }
119
120 .flex_container1 {
121     padding: 50px;
122     background: red;
123     width: 100%;
124     height: auto;
125 }
126
127 .flex_container2 {
128     padding: 50px;
129     width: 100%;
130     height: auto;
131 }
132
133 .flex_container3 {
134     padding: 50px;
135     width: 100%;
136     height: auto;
137 }
138
139 .flex_container4 {
140     padding: 50px;
141     width: 100%;
142     height: auto;
143 }
144
145 button {
146     width: 60%;
147     height: 50px;
148     border-radius: 20px;
149     border: 4px solid white;
```

As is evident, at this stage, the footer section had changed significantly from the previously shown outcome. The most evident changes included adding more sub-containers to divide the footer into several sections with 'flex_container3' and 'flex_container4' being added. Space had also been implemented around the content through the use of 'padding' for the 'main_footer' as well as around each sub-container, also through the use of 'padding'. The final aspect to note is the integration of 'justify-content: center;' and 'align-items: center;' into the 'main_footer' container to help position the content inside centrally.

Regarding the previously explained issue, I then removed the widths, heights and 'padding' from the 'flex_container' 'classes' and also removed the width and height from the 'main_footer' container as well as adding 'space-between' to the 'justify-content' as this would add some space between each sub-container inside. This then helped to resolve the problem shown below:

Changing the Styles in the CSS file as Explained above

```
106
107  /* FOOTER */
108
109  .main_footer {
110      display: flex;
111      flex-direction: row;
112      justify-content: space-between;
113      align-items: center;
114      background: rgb(110, 138, 142);
115      padding: 30px;
116  }
117
118  .flex_container1 {
119      padding: 0px;
120      background: red;
121  }
122
123  .flex_container2 {
124      padding: 0px;
125  }
126
127  .flex_container3 {
128      padding: 0px;
129  }
130
131  .flex_container4 {
132      padding: 0px;
133  }
134
135  button {
136      width: 60%;
137      height: 50px;
138      border-radius: 20px;
139      border: 4px solid white;
140      background: rgb(110, 138, 142);
141      color: white;
142      font-family: Raleway, sans-serif;
143      font-size: 20px;
144      font-weight: 500;
145      transition: 0.5s;
146      cursor: pointer;
147  }
148
149  button:hover {
```

'The ICE Agency' Work Experience Documentation – Daniel Wilkins

The Outcome of this on the Web Page – Before Reducing the Size of the Browser Window



The Outcome of this on the Web Page – After Reducing the Size of the Browser Window



At a later stage, as part of the footer section included links to the social media accounts on the required outcome, I therefore believed this to be a good area to implement into the footer next. To begin, I examined the code on the current website produced by 'The ICE Agency' and then understood that I needed to add the link to an external stylesheet containing all of the relevant icons in order to show the social media platforms:

Examining the Code and Integrating the Same External Stylesheet into the file I was Working on

```
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html>
3   <head>
4     <meta charset="utf-8">
5     <meta http-equiv="x-ua-compatible" content="ie=edge">
6     <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1">
7
8     <link rel="stylesheet" href="https://fonts.googleapis.com/css?family=Karma:400,600|Raleway:400,400i,500,500i,700">
9     <link rel="stylesheet" href="/wp-content/themes/walnut/css/dist/style.css?v=15">
10    <link rel="stylesheet" href="https://maxcdn.bootstrapcdn.com/font-awesome/4.7.0/css/font-awesome.min.css">
11
12    <link rel="icon" type="image/png" href="/wp-content/themes/walnut/images/Walnut-16.png" sizes="16x16">
13    <link rel="icon" type="image/png" href="/wp-content/themes/walnut/images/Walnut-24.png" sizes="24x24">
14    <link rel="icon" type="image/png" href="/wp-content/themes/walnut/images/Walnut-32.png" sizes="32x32">
15    <link rel="icon" type="image/png" href="/wp-content/themes/walnut/images/Walnut-57.png" sizes="57x57">
16    <link rel="icon" type="image/png" href="/wp-content/themes/walnut/images/Walnut-72.png" sizes="72x72">
17    <link rel="icon" type="image/png" href="/wp-content/themes/walnut/images/Walnut-96.png" sizes="96x96">
18    <link rel="icon" type="image/png" href="/wp-content/themes/walnut/images/Walnut-114.png" sizes="114x114">
19    <link rel="icon" type="image/png" href="/wp-content/themes/walnut/images/Walnut-128.png" sizes="128x128">
20
```

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After integrating this external stylesheet into the 'head' section of the file, I then integrated some code from the 'w3Schools' website to help display the social media icons. However, I then realised that the icons were displaying smaller than required on the page:

Adding the External Stylesheet link into the 'head' Section

```
<link rel="stylesheet" href="https://maxcdn.bootstrapcdn.com/font-awesome/4.7.0/css/font-awesome.min.css">
```

Adding the Social Media Icons to the Footer Section from 'w3Schools'

```
<div class="main_footer">
  <div class="flex_container1">
    <a href="#" class="fa fa-facebook"></a>
    <a href="#" class="fa fa-twitter"></a>
    <a href="#" class="fa fa-linkedin"></a>
    <a href="#" class="fa fa-instagram"></a>
  </div>
  <div class="flex_container2">
    <div><h1>Fancy a chat?</h1>
    <p>It would be great to meet you in person, in London or Winchester.</p>
    <a href="#"><b>info@walnutunlimited.com</b></a>
    <br><br><br>
    <button>CONTACT US</button>
  </div>
</div>
  <div class="flex_container3">
    <div>
      <h1>London</h1>
      <p>Unlimited House<br>10 Great Pulteney Street<br>London<br>W1F 9NB</p>
      <p>+44 (0)2078 458 300</p>
    </div>
  </div>
  <div class="flex_container4">
    <div>
      <h1>Winchester</h1>
      <p>St Swithun's House<br>1a St. Cross Rd<br>Winchester<br>SO23 9JA</p>
      <p>+44 (0)1962 842 211</p>
    </div>
  </div>
</div>
</body>
</html>
```

The Outcome on the Web Page - The Icons were now Displaying Smaller than Required



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To resolve this issue, I added the style 'font-size: 30px!important;' to the '.fa' class which related to all the icons. The '!important' aspect would cause my stylesheet to override the external stylesheet and hence, cause the icons to display larger. This process can be viewed below and please note the screenshots were captured at a later date which is why there is a mail icon included also:

Adding the Style Explained above to the '.fa' 'class' in the CSS file

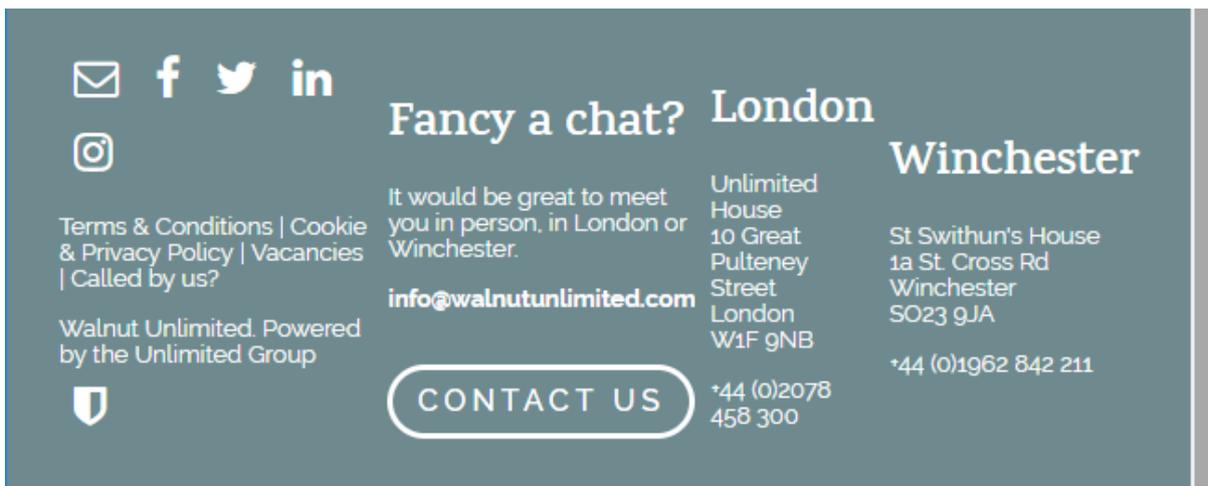
```
.fa {  
  font-size: 30px!important;  
  padding: 10px;  
}
```

The Outcome of this on the Web Page (This was now Successful)



After progressing further with the footer section, I decided to add 'padding' as currently, the elements were fairly close to each other and required to be spaced apart further as will be seen below:

The Issue with the Sections being Positioned too Close to each other whilst Reducing the Browser Window Size



Adding 'padding' to the different Sub-Containers in the CSS file

```
.flex_container1 {  
  padding: 10px;  
  background: none;  
}  
  
.flex_container2 {  
  padding: 10px;  
}  
  
.flex_container3 {  
  padding: 10px;  
  color: white;  
}  
  
.flex_container4 {  
  padding: 10px;  
  color: white;  
}
```

The idea of adding 'padding' would allow there to be some space between each sub-container and as a result prevent the sections from becoming positioned too close to each other. This was then reflected with the outcome of the changes above:

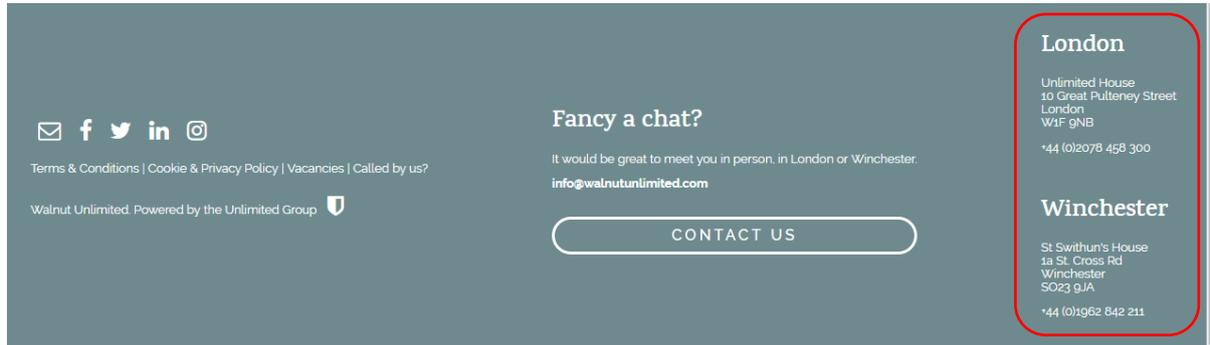
The Outcome of this on the Web Page (The Elements were now Spaced further Apart)

The footer features a teal background with white text and icons. On the left, there are icons for email, Facebook, Twitter, LinkedIn, and Instagram. Below these are links for 'Terms & Conditions | Cookie & Privacy Policy | Vacancies | Called by us?' and 'Walnut Unlimited. Powered by the Unlimited Group' with a shield logo. The central section is titled 'Fancy a chat?' and includes the text 'It would be great to meet you in person, in London or Winchester.' followed by the email 'info@walnutunlimited.com' and a 'CONTACT US' button. The right section is titled 'London Winchester' and lists two addresses: 'Unlimited House, 10 Great Pulteney Street, London W1F 9NB' with phone number '+44 (0)2078 458 300', and 'St Swithun's House, 1a St. Cross Rd, Winchester SO23 9JA' with phone number '+44 (0)1962 842 211'.

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Another issue I had encountered whilst building the footer section was the fact that the address aspect was displaying in a column format whilst on a desktop screen resolution when it needed to be displayed in a row format:

The Issue with the Addresses in the Footer Section

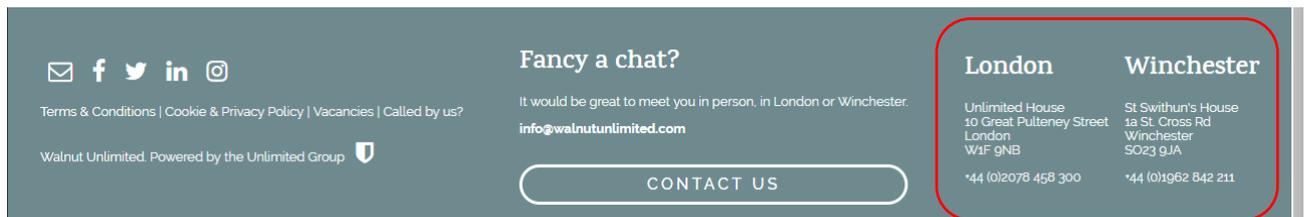


From my memory, I believe that the problem was being caused by the 'responsive_fflex' 'class', created for the purpose of responsiveness as will be evident later on, as at the time this may have had 'flex-direction: column' applied to this. In order to resolve this issue, I therefore added the 'flex-direction' as a 'row' instead and this resolved the issue:

Adding the 'flex-direction: row;' to the CSS file

```
191
192  .responsive_fflex {
193      display: flex;
194      flex-direction: row;
195  }
```

The Outcome of this on the Page (This was now Successful)



The Final Outcome of the Footer Section – Desktop Version

Due to the reason that I wanted to learn as much as possible, this is therefore why previously only certain aspects were shown. However, the final outcome can be viewed below for the desktop version, showing both the different code and outcome itself on the web page:

The Final HTML/PHP Code

```
<div class="main_footer">
  <div class="flex_container1">
    <a href="#"><i class="fa fa-envelope-o"></i></a>
    <a href="#" class="fa fa-facebook"></a>
    <a href="#" class="fa fa-twitter"></a>
    <a href="#" class="fa fa-linkedin"></a>
    <a href="#" class="fa fa-instagram"></a><br><br>
    <a href="#">Terms & Conditions | </a>
    <a href="#"> Cookie & Privacy Policy | </a>
    <a href="#"> Vacancies | </a>
    <a href="#"> Called by us?</a>
    <p style="color:white;">Walnut Unlimited. Powered by the Unlimited Group <i class="fa fa-shield"></i></p>
  </div>
  <div class="flex_container2">
    <div><h1>Fancy a chat?</h1>
      <p style="color:white;">It would be great to meet you in person, in London or Winchester.</p>
      <a href="#"><b>info@walnutunlimited.com</b></a>
      <br><br><br>
      <button>CONTACT US</button>
    </div>
  </div>
  <div class="responsive_fflex">
    <div class="flex_container3">
      <div>
        <h1>London</h1>
        <p>Unlimited House<br>10 Great Pulteney Street<br>London<br>W1F 9NB</p>
        <p>+44 (0)2078 458 300</p>
      </div>
    </div>
    <div class="flex_container4">
      <div>
        <h1>Winchester</h1>
        <p>St Swithun's House<br>1a St. Cross Rd<br>Winchester<br>SO23 9JA</p>
        <p>+44 (0)1962 842 211</p>
      </div>
    </div>
  </div>
</div>
</body>
</html>
```

The Final CSS Code

```
/* FOOTER */
.main_footer {
  display: flex;
  flex-direction: row;
  justify-content: space-between;
  align-items: center;
  background: rgb(110, 138, 142);
  padding: 30px;
}

.flex_container1 {
  padding: 10px;
  background: none;
}

.flex_container2 {
  padding: 10px;
}

.flex_container3 {
  padding: 10px;
  color: white;
}

.flex_container4 {
  padding: 10px;
  color: white;
}

button {
  width: 100%;
  height: 50px;
  border-radius: 30px;
  border: 4px solid white;
  background: rgb(110, 138, 142);
  color: white;
  font-family: Raleway, sans-serif;
  font-size: 20px;
  font-weight: 500;
  transition: 0.5s;
  cursor: pointer;
  letter-spacing: 4px;
}

button:hover {
  background: #FFFFFF;
  color: rgb(110, 138, 142);
}

.fa {
  font-size: 30px !important;
  padding: 10px;
}

.responsive_fflex {
  display: flex;
  flex-direction: row;
}
```

As was evident above with both the 'HTML' and 'CSS' code, the 'main_footer' container acted as the parent container where the background colour was applied as well as the 'flex-direction' which determined the way the content inside was formatted, in this case in a row format. As well as this 'padding' was applied to help add space around the content inside and the 'justify-content: space-between;' and 'align-items: center;' helped to centre this content. Within the parent container were sub-containers called 'flex_container1', 'flex_container2', 'flex_container3' and 'flex_container4' where the main aspect applied was 'padding: 10px;' to help add space around the content as shown previously with regards to the issue when reducing the browser window. The styles for the 'button' determined its appearance with aspects such as the 'letter-spacing' spacing the letters of the text inside and the 'font-family' determining the font inside with the 'hover' aspect allowing for the background colour and colour of the text to change when hovering over the 'button'.

The Final Outcome on the Web Page

Coding the Footer Section to make it Responsive

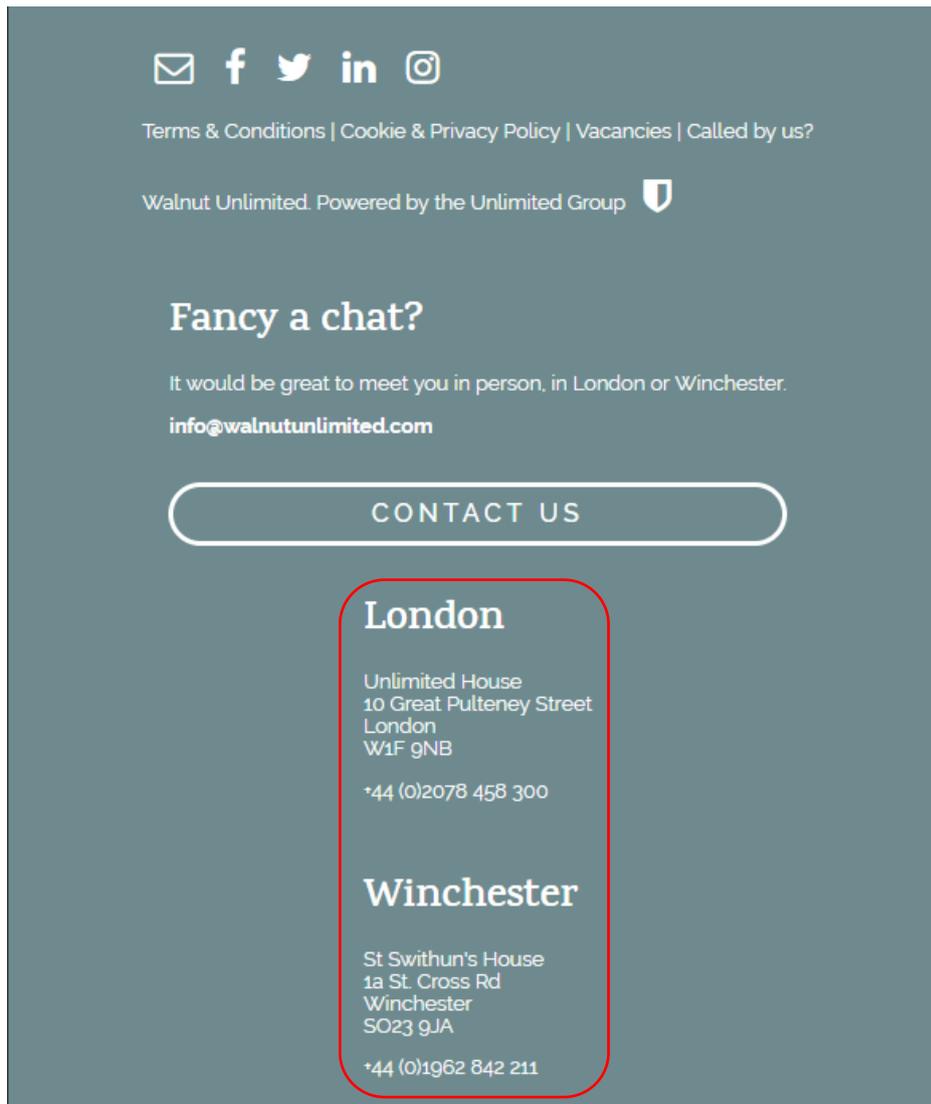
As well as building the footer section for desktop devices, I also added some code in order to make the footer section adapt to mobile screen sizes. Please note that only certain aspects have been highlighted below as I was attempting to learn as much as possible during the work experience.

Whilst I was attempting to make the footer section of the page responsive to fit on mobile devices, I encountered an issue with regards to the fact that the addresses section was displaying both of the addresses in a column format and not next to each other. This is evident below:

The Current Code at the time

```
757
758 .flex_containerc4 {
759     padding: 10px;
760 }
761
762 .events_images1 {
763     display: block;
764     width: 100%;
765     height: auto;
766 }
767
768 .main_footer {
769     display: flex;
770     flex-direction: column;
771     justify-content: space-between;
772     align-items: center;
773     background: rgb(110, 138, 142);
774     padding: 30px;
775 }
776
777 .flex_container1 {
778     padding: 10px;
779     background: none;
780 }
781
782 .flex_container2 {
783     padding: 10px;
784 }
785
786 .flex_container3 {
787     padding: 10px;
788     color: white;
789     display: flex;
790     flex-direction: row;
791 }
792
793 .flex_container4 {
794     padding: 10px;
795     color: white;
796     display: flex;
797     flex-direction: row;
798 }
799
```

The Current Issue with the Addresses Section of the Footer



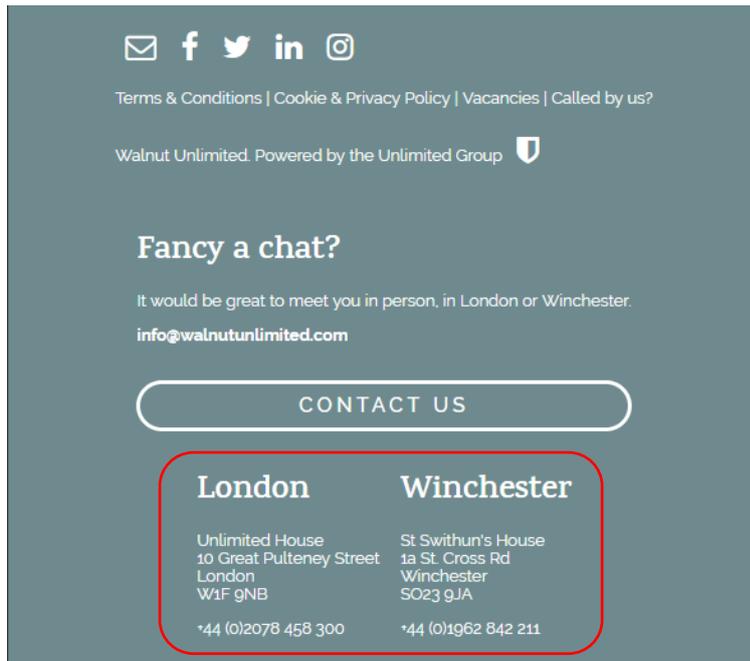
As a result, I therefore added a new container called 'responsive_fflex' to position around both of the elements shown previously which would allow myself to apply 'flex-direction: row;'. This would help to position both of the addresses inline with each other:

Adding the New Container and Applying 'Flexbox' to this in the CSS file

```
824
825 .responsive_fflex {
826     display: flex;
827     flex-direction: row;
828 }
829
830 }
```

This then caused the problem previously to be solved:

The Outcome of this on the Web Page (This was Successful)

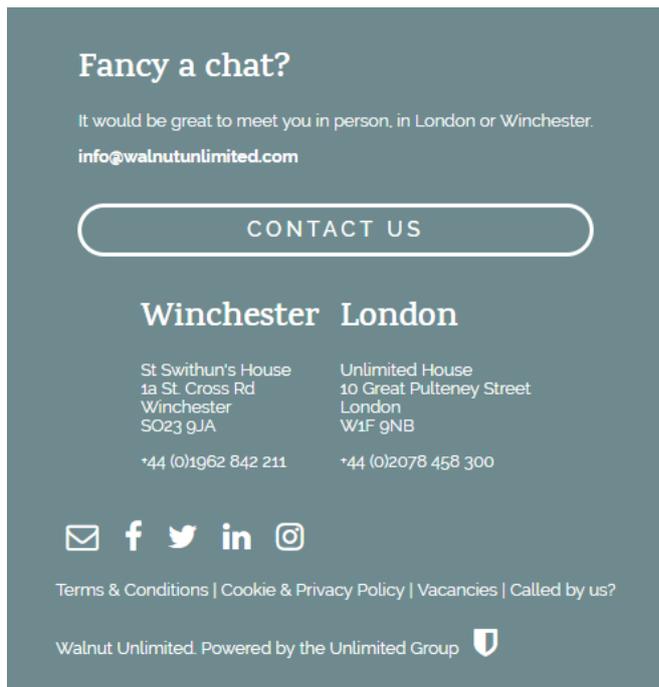


Whilst I continued to progress with this aspect and after being informed that I could arrange elements through the use of the 'order' style, relating to 'Flexbox', I then applied this to position the different aspects of the footer in the required order:

Applying the 'order' Style in the CSS file for the Footer Aspects within the 'Media Query'

```
768 .main_footer {
769     display: flex;
770     flex-direction: column;
771     justify-content: space-between;
772     align-items: center;
773     background: rgb(110, 138, 142);
774     padding: 30px;
775 }
776
777 .flex_container1 {
778     padding: 10px;
779     background: none;
780     order: 3;
781 }
782
783 .flex_container2 {
784     padding: 10px;
785     order: 1;
786 }
787
788 .flex_container3 {
789     padding: 10px;
790     color: white;
791     display: flex;
792     flex-direction: row;
793     order: 2;
794 }
795
796 .flex_container4 {
797     padding: 10px;
798     color: white;
799     display: flex;
800     flex-direction: row;
801 }
802
803
804
805
806
807
808 .responsive_fflex {
809     display: flex;
810     flex-direction: row;
811     order: 2;
812 }
```

The Outcome of this on the Web Page (The Aspects of the Footer were now Positioned in the Correct Order)



The Final Outcome of the Footer Section – Mobile Version

The final code as well as the outcome of the footer section can be viewed below when scaling down to mobile devices. Please note that only the 'CSS' code will be shown as the 'HTML' code didn't change:

The Final CSS Code

```
.main_footer {
  display: flex;
  flex-direction: column;
  justify-content: space-between;
  align-items: center;
  background: rgb(110, 138, 142);
  padding: 30px;
  text-align: center;
}

.flex_container1 {
  padding: 10px;
  background: none;
  order: 3;
}

.flex_container2 {
  padding: 10px;
  order: 1;
}

.flex_container3 {
  padding: 10px;
  color: white;
  display: flex;
  flex-direction: row;
  order: 2;
}

.flex_container4 {
  padding: 10px;
  color: white;
  display: flex;
  flex-direction: row;
}

button {
  width: 100%;
  height: 50px;
  border-radius: 30px;
  border: 4px solid white;
  background: rgb(110, 138, 142);
  color: white;
  font-family: Raleway, sans-serif;
  font-size: 20px;
  font-weight: 500;
  transition: 0.5s;
  cursor: pointer;
  letter-spacing: 4px;
}

button:hover {
  background: #FFFFFF;
  color: rgb(110, 138, 142);
}

.fa {
  font-size: 30px !important;
  padding: 10px;
}

.responsive_fflex {
  display: flex;
  flex-direction: row;
  order: 2;
}
```

The Final Outcome

Fancy a chat?

It would be great to meet you in person, in London or Winchester.

info@walnutunlimited.com

CONTACT US

Winchester	London
St Swithun's House 1a St. Cross Rd Winchester SO23 9JA	Unlimited House 10 Great Pulteney Street London W1F 9NB
+44 (0)1962 842 211	+44 (0)2078 458 300

[Terms & Conditions](#) | [Cookie & Privacy Policy](#) | [Vacancies](#)
| [Called by us?](#)

Walnut Unlimited. Powered by the Unlimited Group

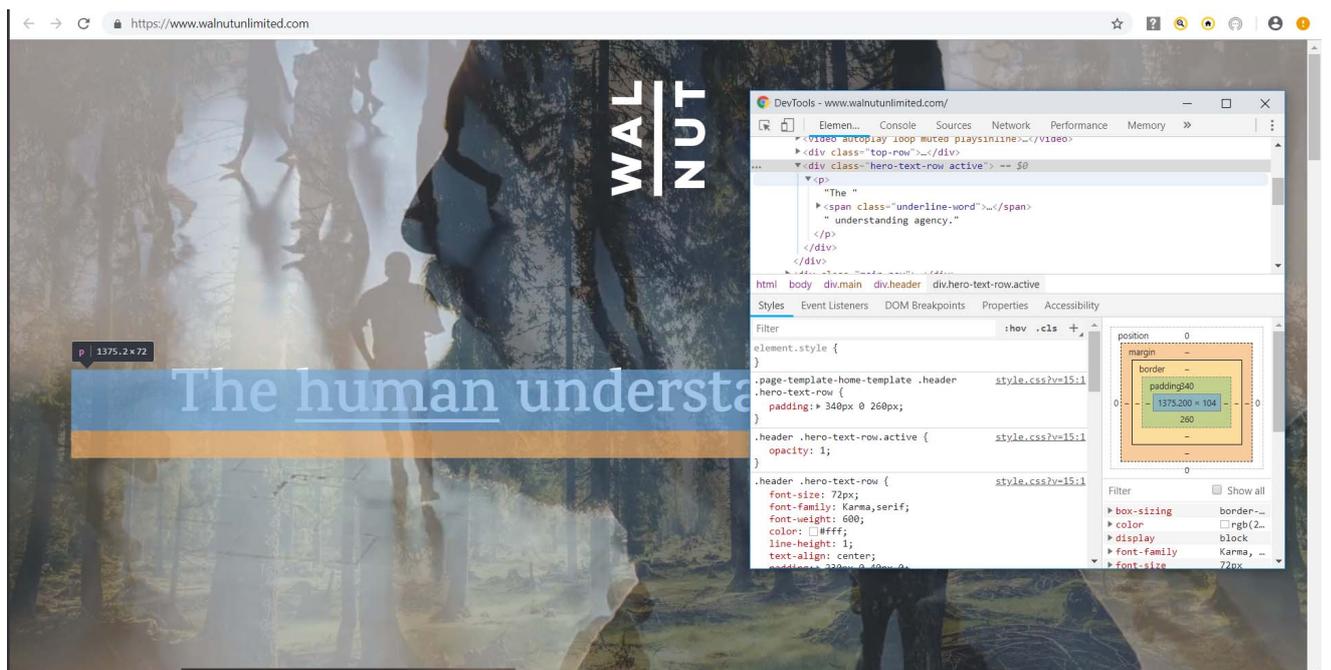
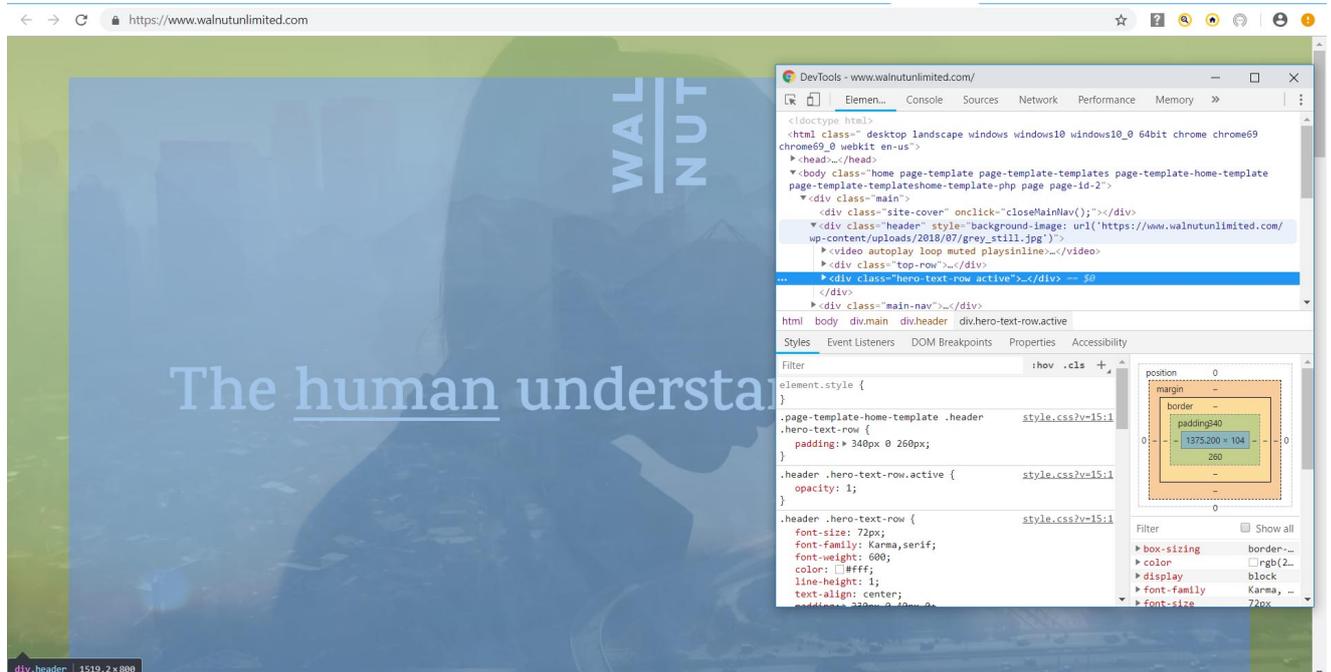


Header Section

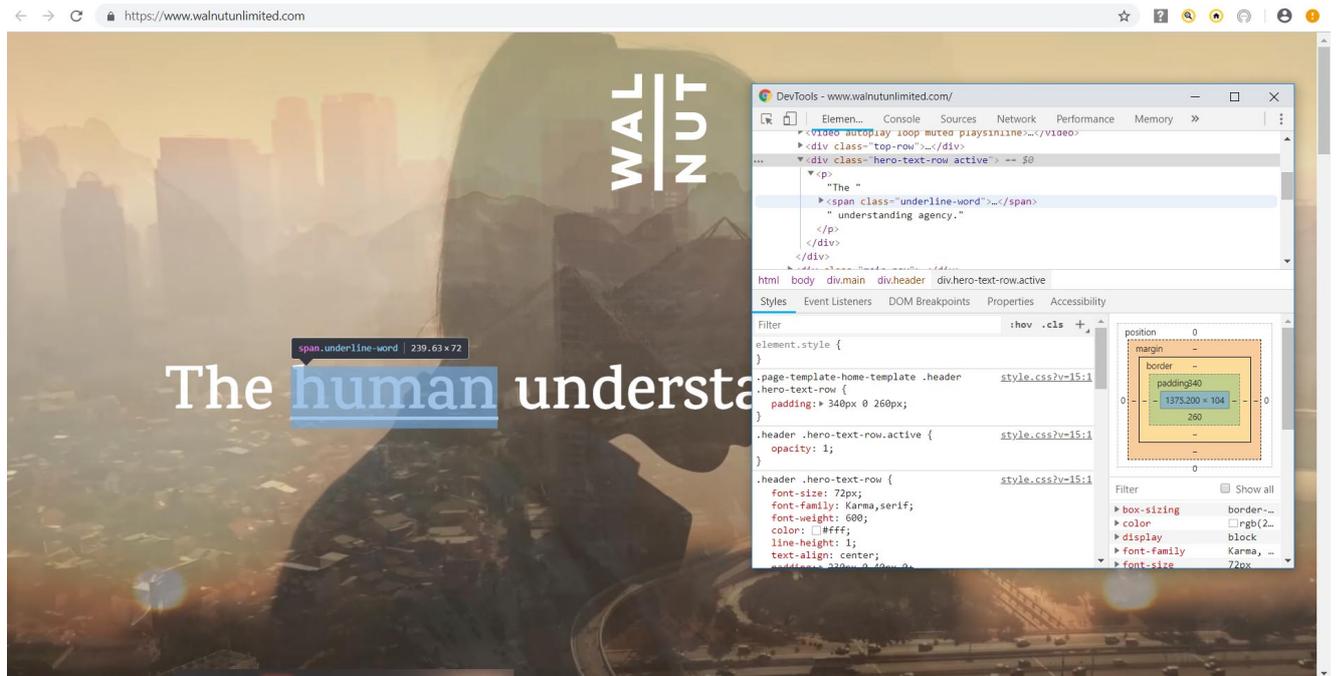
Analysing the Header Section

To begin this task, I explored how the header section was structured on the finished website created by 'The ICE Agency' (<https://www.walnutunlimited.com/>), using the 'Developer Tools' on 'Google Chrome' to do this:

Inspecting Aspects of the Header Section to Help Understand the Structure



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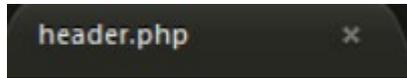


Building the Header Section

Establishing the file and Implementing into WordPress

Due to the fact that the header section would be an aspect that would need to be referred to in both the home and about pages of the task, I therefore needed to create a file called 'header.php' and the process for this can be seen below:

Establishing the file called 'header.php'



At a later stage, I believed it to be easier to create the visual banner section relating to the header in both the home and about page files as I had different background images for each (please see the 'Initial and Changed Header Background Image Integration' section for further details). This now meant that the following and final outcome of the 'header.php' file appeared as follows:

The Final Code for the 'header.php' file

```
<?php /* Template Name: Header*/?>
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html class="no-js" lang="en">

<head>
  <meta charset="utf-8">
  <meta http-equiv="x-ua-compatible" content="ie=edge">
  <title></title>
  <meta name="description" content="">
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1, shrink-to-fit=no">

  <link rel="stylesheet" href="node_modules/normalize.css/normalize.css">
  <link rel="stylesheet" href="<?= get_template_directory_uri(); ?>/css/dist/main.css">
  <link rel="stylesheet" href="https://fonts.googleapis.com/css?family=Karma:400,600|Raleway:400,400i,500,500i,700">
  <link rel="stylesheet" href="https://maxcdn.bootstrapcdn.com/font-awesome/4.7.0/css/font-awesome.min.css">
</php wp_head(); ?>
</head>
<body>
```

As is evident above, the main aspects of this file were the fact that several links were being used to relate to external stylesheets with a good example being the link to 'font awesome' to allow for use of icons.

As this was all that needed to be completed, all that was required now was to use the following 'PHP' code to call the content included inside this file to the page that was calling it:

The Required PHP Code to use the Header Aspects in a Page

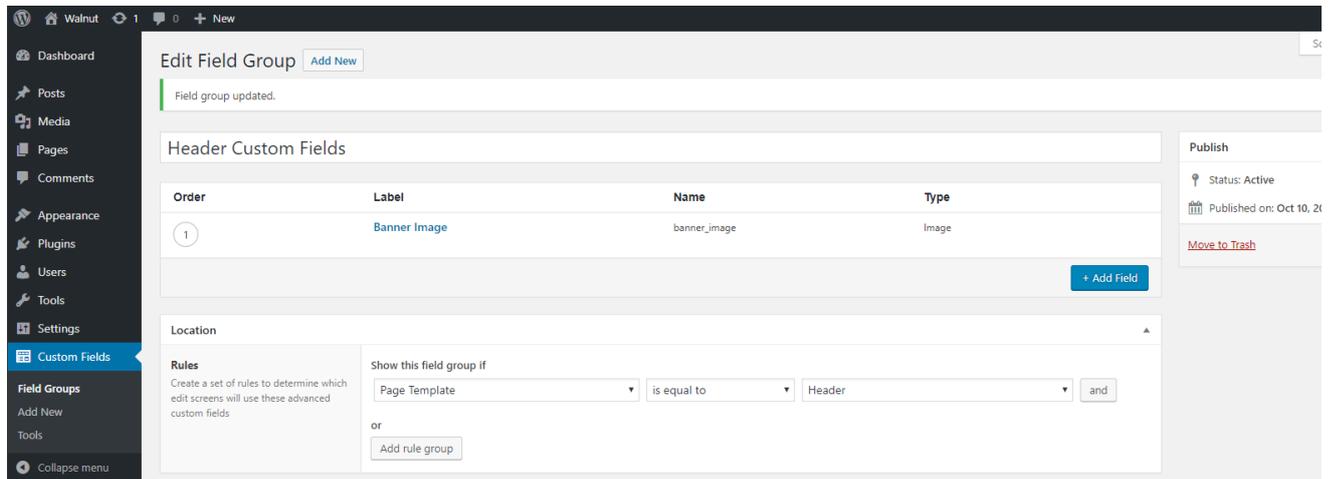
```
<?php get_header();?>
```

Initial and Changed Header Background Image Integration

The purpose of this section is to show the process I undertook regarding the background image of each header section on the home and about pages before reverting to the method shown previously.

I learnt, whilst using 'WordPress' to create a custom field for the background image of the header section of each page, that I would need to add the code for this section to each page in order for this to work properly as each banner image would be different:

The Moment I Realised the Method I needed to Undertake in Order to Display the Background Image for the Banner on each Page



```
index.php — walnut...walnut x about.php x header.php x footer.php x main.scss x index.php — v
1 <?php /* Template Name: Header*/?>
2 <!DOCTYPE html>
3 <html class="no-js" lang="en">
4
5 <head>
6 <meta charset="utf-8">
7 <meta http-equiv="x-ua-compatible" content="ie=edge">
8 <title></title>
9 <meta name="description" content="">
10 <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1, shrink-to-fit=no">
11
12 <link rel="stylesheet" href="node_modules/normalize.css/normalize.css">
13 <link rel="stylesheet" href="<? get_template_directory_uri(); ?>/css/dist/main.css">
14 <link rel="stylesheet" href="https://fonts.googleapis.com/css?family=Karma:400,600|Raleway:400,400i,500,500i,700">
15 <?php wp_head(); ?>
16 </head>
17 <body>
18
19 <div class="header_container" style="background-image:url("<?php the_field('banner_image'); ?>")">
20 <div class="header_flex1">
21 <a href="http://localhost:3000/"></a>
22 </div>
```

As is evident above, at this stage I had integrated the custom field for the background images into the 'header.php' file and I then realised that the background image would need to change and only applying this once would mean that I wouldn't be able to change the background images of both pages.

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Therefore, I undertook the process explained above of adding the code to each individual page rather than the 'header.php' file where the custom fields would relate to the page's field group that had been created:

Adding the Banner Image to the 'index.php' file – The Home Page

```
index.php x about.php x main.scss x
1 <?php /* Template Name: Home Page*/?>
2 <?php get_header();?>
3
4 <div class="header_container" style="background-image:url(<?php the_field('banner_image'); ?>);">
5 <div class="header_flex1">
6 <a href="http://localhost:3000/"></a>
7 </div>
8
```

Adding the Banner Image to the 'about.php' file – The About Page

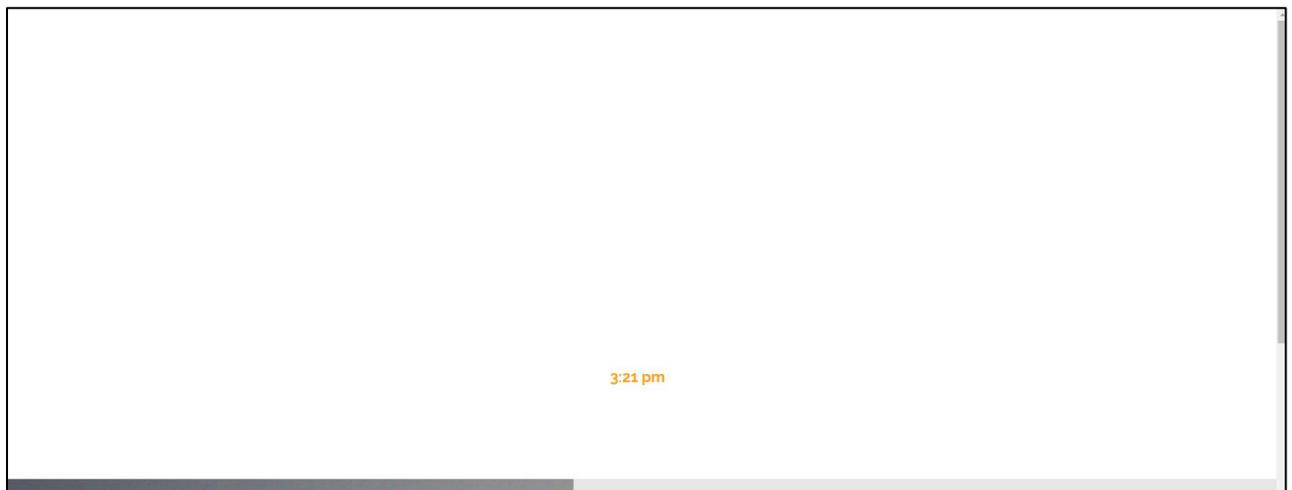
```
index.php x about.php x main.scss x
1 <?php /* Template Name: About Page*/?>
2
3 <?php get_header();?>
4
5 <div class="header_container" style="background-image:url(<?php the_field('banner_image'); ?>);">
6 <div class="header_flex1">
7 <a href="http://localhost:3000/"></a>
8 </div>
9
```

Whilst undertaking the process shown above, I encountered a problem with the fact that the background image wasn't showing on the page:

The PHP file at the Current time for the Home Page

```
index.php — walnut...walnut x about.php x header.php x footer.php x main.scss x index.php — walnut-i
1 <?php /* Template Name: Home Page*/?>
2 <?php get_header();?>
3
4 <div class="header_container" style="background-image:url("<?php the_field('banner_image'); ?>")">
5 <div class="header_flex1">
6 <a href="http://localhost:3000/"></a>
7 </div>
8
9 <br>
10 <h1 style="font-size: 60px"><?php the_field('banner_text'); ?></h1>
11 <p style="color:orange;font-size:20px;"><b><?php the_field('time'); ?></b></p>
12 <hr style="border:2px solid white;width:80%;border-radius:10px;">
13 </div>
14
```

The Problem with the Background Image not Displaying on the Web Page



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Therefore, I then tried integrating the background image through the 'CSS' file instead as I knew from previous experience that this could be done in this way. However, the issue still remained:

Adding the link to the Image in the CSS file

```
49
50  /* HEADER */
51
52  .header_container {
53      display: flex;
54      flex-direction: column;
55      justify-content: center;
56      align-items: center;
57      background-image: url("/wp-content/themes/walnut/images/hero-home.jpg ");
58      background-size: cover;
59      background-repeat: no-repeat;
60      width: 100%;
61      height: 600px;
62  }
```

The Issue Still Remained on the Web Page as the Background Image wasn't Appearing



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After undertaking research on the Internet, I then managed to discover something which I integrated into the files I had:

Removing the Code Highlighted before in the CSS file

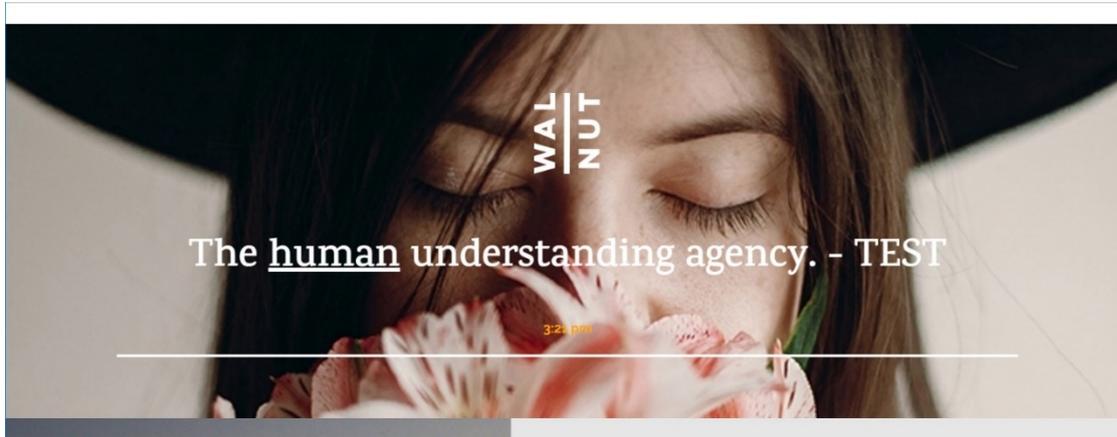
```
49
50  /* HEADER */
51
52  .header_container {
53      display: flex;
54      flex-direction: column;
55      justify-content: center;
56      align-items: center;
57      background-size: cover;
58      background-repeat: no-repeat;
59      width: 100%;
60      height: 600px;
61  }
62
63  .header_flex1 {
64      background: none;
65      width: 30%;
66      height: 30%;
67      padding: 20px;
68      align-content: center;
69  }
70
71  .header_flex1 > div {
72      margin: 10px;
73      padding: 20px;
74      background: none;
75      width: 100%;
76      height: auto;
77      color: white;
78      justify-content: center;
79  }
80
```

Adding in the Code found from Undertaking Research on the Internet

```
index.php — walnut... \walnut × about.php × header.php × footer.php × main.scss × index.php — walnut
1  <?php /* Template Name: Home Page*/?>
2  <?php get_header();?>
3
4  <div class="header_container" style="background-image:url(<?php the_field('banner_image'); ?>);">
5  <div class="header_flex1">
6  <a href="http://localhost:3000/"></a>
7  </div>
8
```

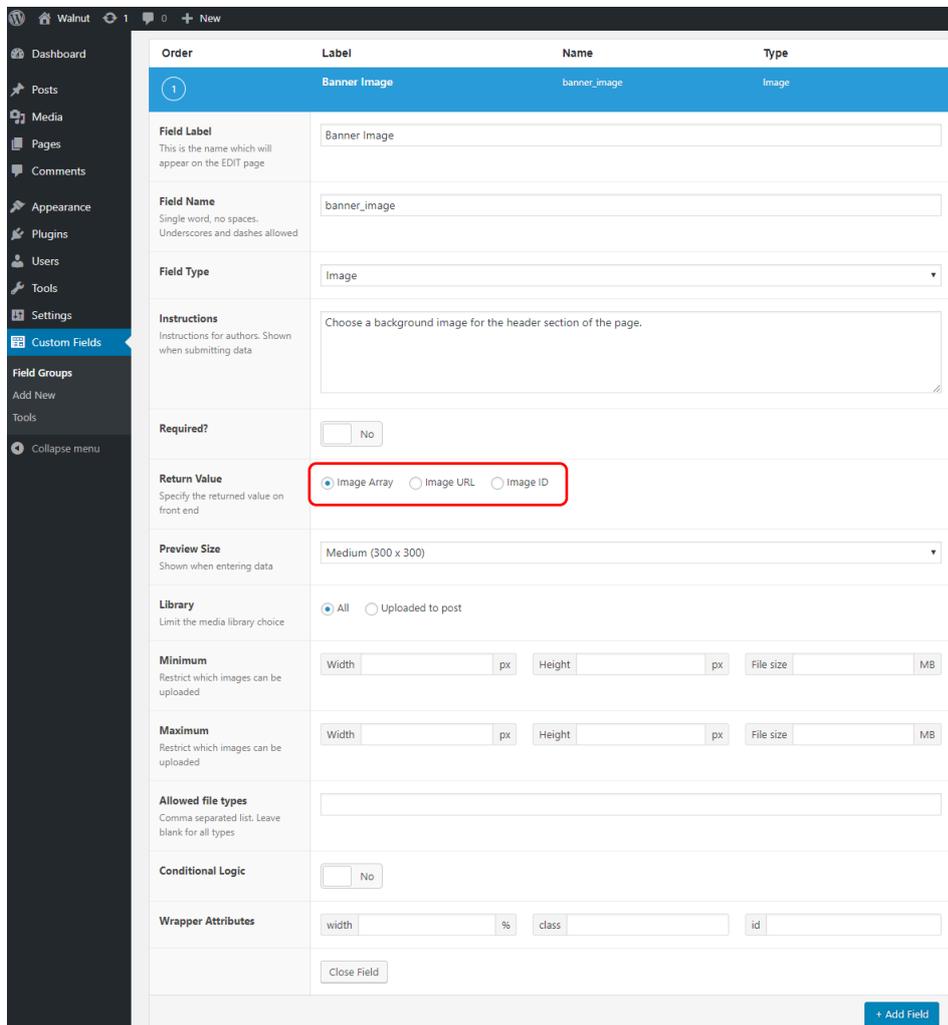
This now solved the issue I had experienced before and the background image was now displaying as it should on the page:

The Background Image now Appeared on the Home Page



After completing this on the home page, I encountered an issue with the 'About' page as this wasn't working on this page. However, I then managed to find why by analysing the settings of the custom field:

Analysing the Settings and Discovering the Issue



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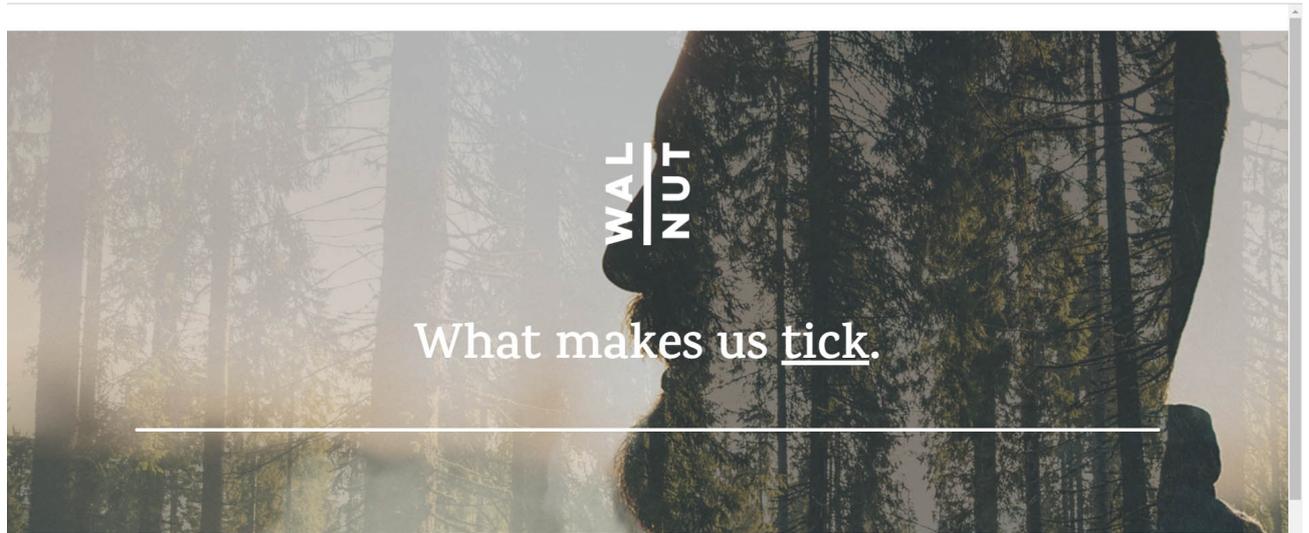
As would have been noticeable above, I had forgotten to set the 'Return Value' as an 'Image URL' and instead had 'Image Array' which was why the image wasn't showing. However, I then changed this and this then displayed on the page:

Changing the 'Return Value' to 'Image URL' on WordPress

Return Value
Specify the returned value on front end

Image Array Image URL Image ID

The Outcome of this Change (The Background Image now Appeared on the About Page)



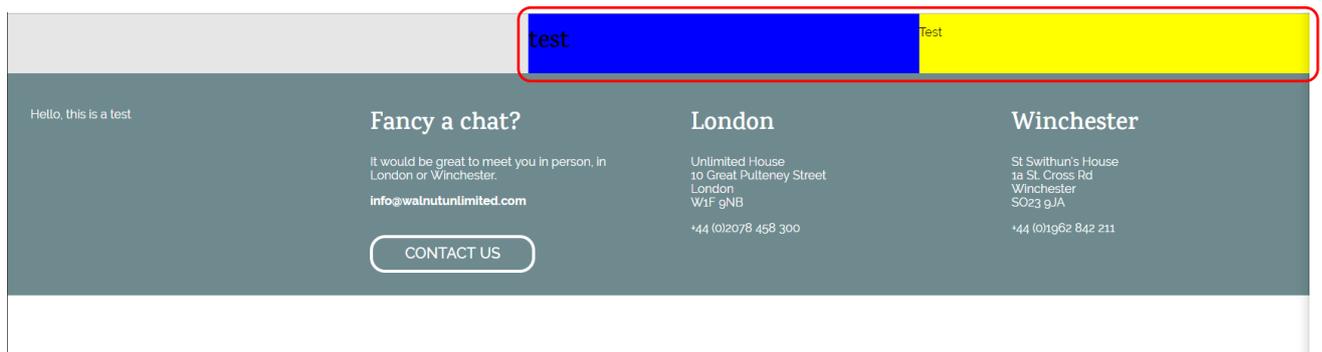
Coding the Header Section

After undertaking the previous processes, I then moved onto styling the header section of the page and I tried applying 'padding' around a couple of the elements in order to create two sections that were spaced apart. However, this didn't work as will be seen below:

Adding 'padding' in the CSS file

```
25
26 /* HEADER */
27
28 .header_container {
29     display: flex;
30     justify-content: flex-end;
31     background: #e6e6e6;
32 }
33
34 .header_flex1 {
35     display: flex;
36     background: blue;
37     width: 30%;
38     height: auto;
39 }
40
41 .header_flex1 > div {
42     margin: 10px;
43     padding: 20px;
44     background: none;
45     width: 100%;
46     height: auto;
47     color: white;
48 }
49
50 .header_flex2 {
51     display: flex;
52     background: yellow;
53     width: 30%;
54     height: auto;
55 }
56
57 .header_flex2 > div {
58     margin: 10px;
59     padding: 20px;
60     background: none;
61     width: 100%;
62     height: auto;
63     color: white;
64 }
65
```

The Issue with no Spacing/'padding' around the Elements on the Page



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After realising that this hadn't been successful, I then moved on to try and integrate the logo into the header section but I also encountered a problem with this as this didn't show on the page:

Integrating the Logo into the PHP file

```
index.php — walnut\...\waln x header.php — walnut\...\wai x footer.php — walnut\...\wai x header.php — cherrychildca x header.php — walnut-i
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html class="no-js" lang="en">
3
4 <head>
5 <meta charset="utf-8">
6 <meta http-equiv="x-ua-compatible" content="ie=edge">
7 <title></title>
8 <meta name="description" content="">
9 <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1, shrink-to-fit=no">
10
11 <link rel="stylesheet" href="node_modules/normalize.css/normalize.css">
12 <link rel="stylesheet" href="<?= get_template_directory_uri(); ?>/css/dist/main.css">
13 <link rel="stylesheet" href="https://fonts.googleapis.com/css?family=Karma:400,600|Raleway:400,400i,500,500i,700">
14 <?php wp_head(); ?>
15 </head>
16 <body>
17
18 <div class="header_container">
19 <div class="header_flex1">
20 
21 </div>
22 <div class="header_flex2">
23 <p>Test</p>
24 </div>
25 </div>
```

The Outcome on the Web Page (The Logo didn't Show)



However, I then realised that there was a certain way of integrating images into a web page through 'WordPress' and placed the following code into the file which then solved the issue:

Adding the Required Code in order for the Image to Display

```
index.php — walnut\...\waln x header.php — walnut\...\wai x footer.php — walnut\...\wai x header.php — cherrychildca x header.php — walnut-i
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html class="no-js" lang="en">
3
4 <head>
5 <meta charset="utf-8">
6 <meta http-equiv="x-ua-compatible" content="ie=edge">
7 <title></title>
8 <meta name="description" content="">
9 <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1, shrink-to-fit=no">
10
11 <link rel="stylesheet" href="node_modules/normalize.css/normalize.css">
12 <link rel="stylesheet" href="<?= get_template_directory_uri(); ?>/css/dist/main.css">
13 <link rel="stylesheet" href="https://fonts.googleapis.com/css?family=Karma:400,600|Raleway:400,400i,500,500i,700">
14 <?php wp_head(); ?>
15 </head>
16 <body>
17
18 <div class="header_container">
19 <div class="header_flex1">
20 
21 </div>
22 <div class="header_flex2">
23 <p>Test</p>
24 </div>
25 </div>
```

The Outcome of this on the Web Page (The Logo was now Appearing)

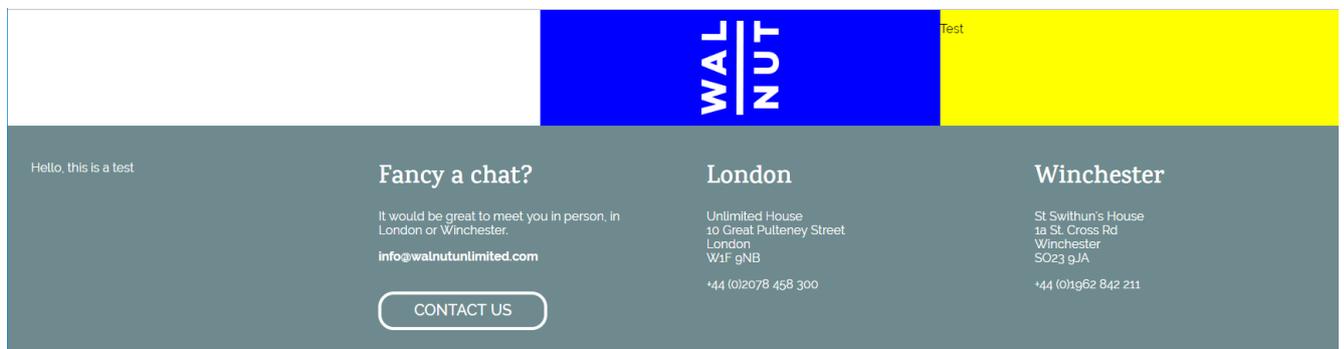


I then tried a similar method for the background image of the header as I thought that this would also work successfully, however this didn't as will be evident below:

Integrating the following Code into the PHP file

```
index.php — walnut\...waln x header.php — walnut\...wai x footer.php — walnut\...wal x header.php — cherrychildca x header.php — walnut-ice\... x footer.php
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html class="no-js" lang="en">
3
4 <head>
5 <meta charset="utf-8">
6 <meta http-equiv="x-ua-compatible" content="ie=edge">
7 <title></title>
8 <meta name="description" content="">
9 <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1, shrink-to-fit=no">
10
11 <link rel="stylesheet" href="node_modules/normalize.css/normalize.css">
12 <link rel="stylesheet" href="<?= get_template_directory_uri(); ?>/css/dist/main.css">
13 <link rel="stylesheet" href="https://fonts.googleapis.com/css?family=Karma:400,600|Raleway:400,400i,500,500i,700">
14 <?php wp_head(); ?>
15 </head>
16 <body>
17
18 <div class="header_container" style="background-image: url("<?php echo get_template_directory_uri(); ?>/images/hero_home.jpg")">
19 <div class="header_flex1">
20 
21 </div>
22 <div class="header_flex2">
23 <p>Test</p>
24 </div>
25 </div>
```

The Outcome on the Web Page (This Didn't Show the Background Image)



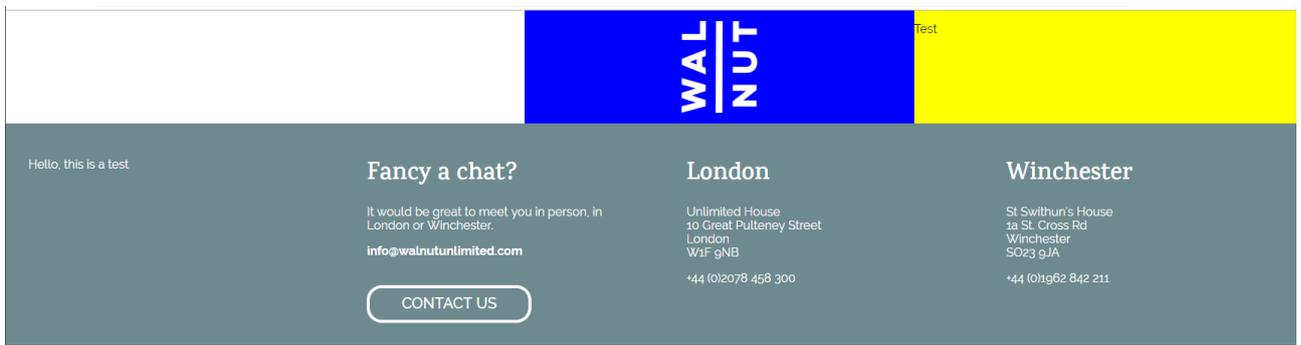
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Therefore, as a result, I tried implementing 'background-image: url("images/hero-home.jpg")' as I thought this may help to display the background image. Unfortunately, this didn't work either:

Adding the 'background-image' to the CSS file

```
25
26 /* HEADER */
27
28 .header_container {
29     display: flex;
30     justify-content: flex-end;
31     background-image: url("images/hero-home.jpg");
32     background-size: 100% auto;
33     background-repeat: no-repeat;
34 }
35
36 .header_flex1 {
37     display: flex;
38     background: blue;
39     width: 30%;
40     height: auto;
41 }
```

The Outcome of this on the Web Page (This Didn't Show the Background Image)



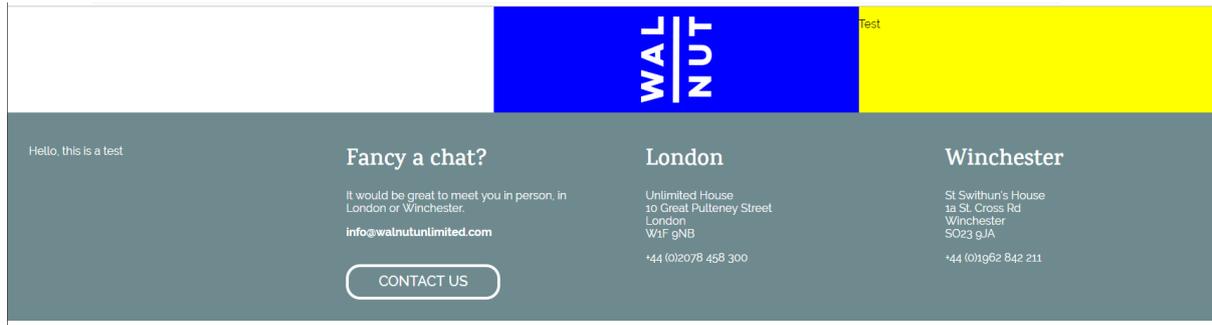
I then tried adding a height and a width to the container as I thought that because this hadn't been set, that this would therefore cause the image to not display. However, this also didn't have any effect on the outcome as will be seen below:

Adding a Height and Width to the Container

```
25
26 /* HEADER */
27
28 .header_container {
29     display: flex;
30     justify-content: flex-end;
31     background-image: url("images/hero-home.jpg");
32     background-size: 100% auto;
33     background-repeat: no-repeat;
34     width: 100%;
35     height: auto;
36 }
37
```

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The Outcome of this on the Web Page (This Didn't have any Effect at all)

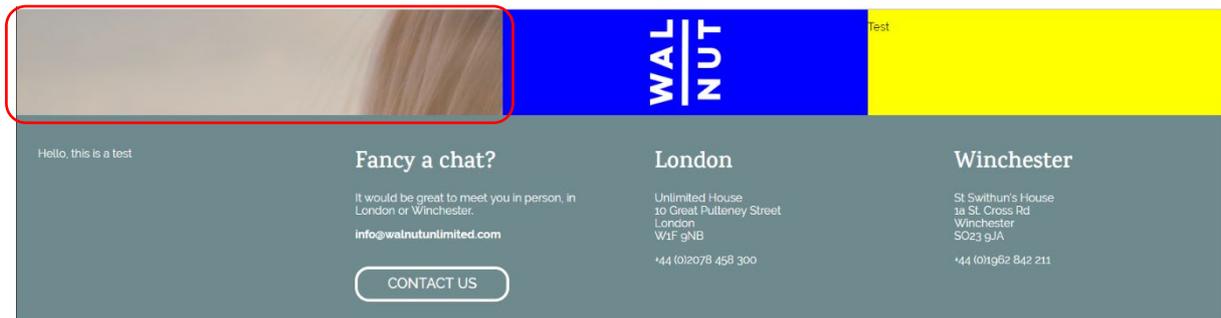


I continued to try and solve the issue by adding the full 'URL' of where the image was located which then resolved the issue and now the background image appeared on the page where required:

Adding the Correct format for the Image URL

```
25
26 /* HEADER */
27
28 .header_container {
29     display: flex;
30     justify-content: flex-end;
31     background-image: url("/wp-content/themes/walnut/images/hero-home.jpg ");
32     background-size: 100% auto;
33     background-repeat: no-repeat;
34     width: 100%;
35     height: auto;
36 }
37
```

The Outcome of this on the Web Page (The Background Image was now Displaying)



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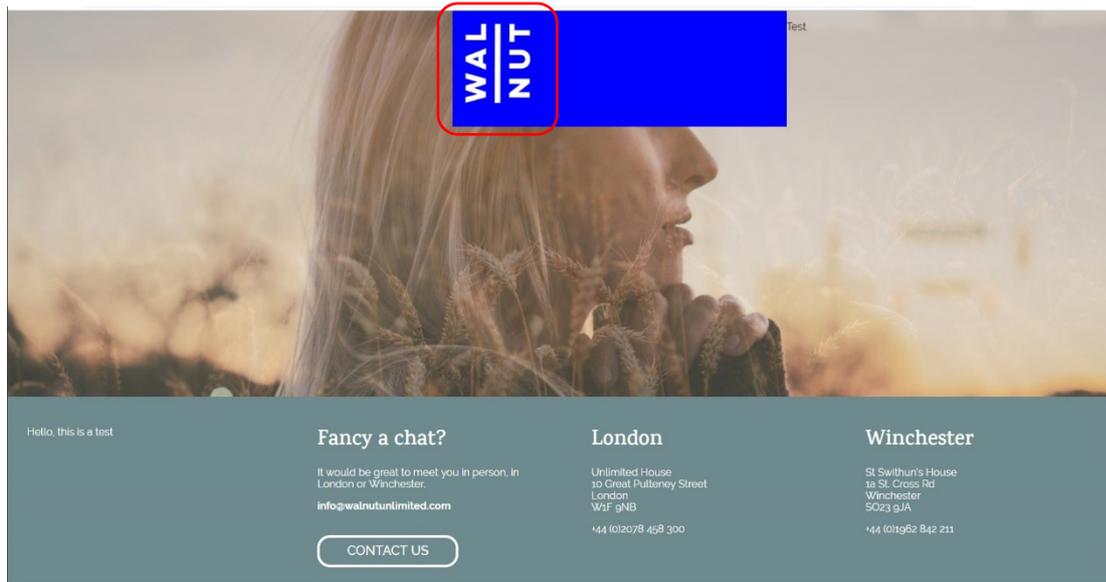
After completing the previous task, I then tried placing the logo in the centre of the main header container by utilising both 'margin: auto;' and 'text-align: center;' but this wasn't successful:

Styling the 'logo' 'class' to try and Centre the Image on the Web Page

```
25
26 /* HEADER */
27
28 .header_container {
29     display: flex;
30     justify-content: flex-end;
31     background-image: url("/wp-content/themes/walnut/images/hero-home.jpg ");
32     background-size: 100% auto;
33     background-repeat: no-repeat;
34     width: 100%;
35     height: 600px;
36 }
37
38 .header_flex1 {
39     display: flex;
40     background: blue;
41     width: 30%;
42     height: 30%;
43     padding: 20px;
44 }
45
46 .header_flex1 > div {
47     margin: 10px;
48     padding: 20px;
49     background: none;
50     width: 100%;
51     height: auto;
52     color: white;
53 }
54
55 .header_flex2 {
56     display: flex;
57     background: none;
58     width: 30%;
59     height: auto;
60 }
61
62 .header_flex2 > div {
63     margin: 10px;
64     padding: 20px;
65     background: none;
66     width: 100%;
67     height: auto;
68     color: white;
69 }
70
71 .logo {
72     width: 100px;
73     height: auto;
74     display: block;
75     margin: auto;
76     text-align: center;
77 }
78
```

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The Outcome on the Web Page (This Didn't Work Vertically on the Page)



After seeking some advice from the developer, I then was told that I could utilise both 'margin-left: auto;' and 'margin-right: auto;' to help achieve placing the logo within the centre of its container of which can be viewed below. Please note I had to add '!important' to this as well as to the 'display: block;' style in order for this to work successfully:

Adding both 'margin-left: auto' and 'margin-right: auto;' as well as the '!important' Attribute in the CSS file

```
.logo {  
  width: 100px;  
  height: auto;  
  display: block!important;  
  margin-left: auto!important;  
  margin-right: auto!important;  
}
```

I also added 'padding' to help position the logo's container further down from the top of the page, although some other aspect may have been applied as well but from analysing the page, I was unable to find what this was:

Adding the 'padding' to the Container of the Logo on the Page

```
.header_flex1 {  
  background: none;  
  width: 30%;  
  height: 30%;  
  padding: 20px;  
  align-content: center;  
}
```

This then helped to position the logo where required on the page for the header section as can be seen below:

The Outcome of this (This Positioned the Logo Correctly)



Whilst progressing further with the header section, I tried changing the styles of the header so that the background image would be able to reduce in size when resizing the browser window with everything inside this section being responsive. To begin, I started by changing the background image properties displayed below with the 'inherit' value in my opinion meaning that it would inherit the height of its container when changing:

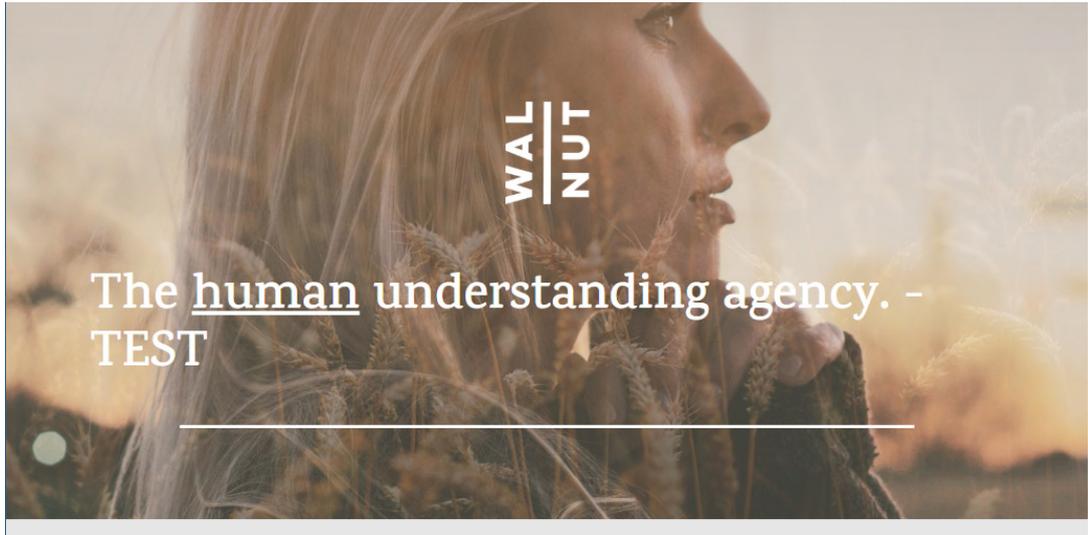
Changing the Styles in the CSS file

```
49
50 /* HEADER */
51
52 .header_container {
53   display: flex;
54   flex-direction: column;
55   justify-content: center;
56   align-items: center;
57   background-image: url("/wp-content/themes/walnut/images/hero-home.jpg ");
58   background-size: 100% inherit;
59   background-repeat: no-repeat;
60   background-position: center;
61   width: 100%;
62   height: auto;
63   padding: 100px;
64 }
65
66 .header_flex1 {
67   background: none;
68   width: 30%;
69   height: 30%;
70   padding: 20px;
71   align-content: center;
72 }
73
74 .header_flex1 > div {
75   margin: 10px;
76   padding: 20px;
77   background: none;
78   width: 100%;
79   height: auto;
80   color: white;
81   justify-content: center;
82 }
83
84 .header_flex2 {
85   display: flex;
86   background: none;
87   width: 30%;
88   height: auto;
89 }
90
```

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This changed the background image, however, this now caused the background image to be centred and not cover the entire screen as will be seen below:

The Current Header Section before the Changes



The Header Section after the Changes in the CSS file (The Image was Centred and Didn't fill the Whole Page)



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I then continued attempting to acquire the outcome that I wanted by trying many different aspects but it was at this stage that I had implemented aspects which seemed to have solved the issue. These were 'background-size: cover' to make the background image cover the whole of its container and changed the height of the actual container to '600px' so that the image wouldn't be shortened by its container in height with the width still adapting to the width of the screen resolution:

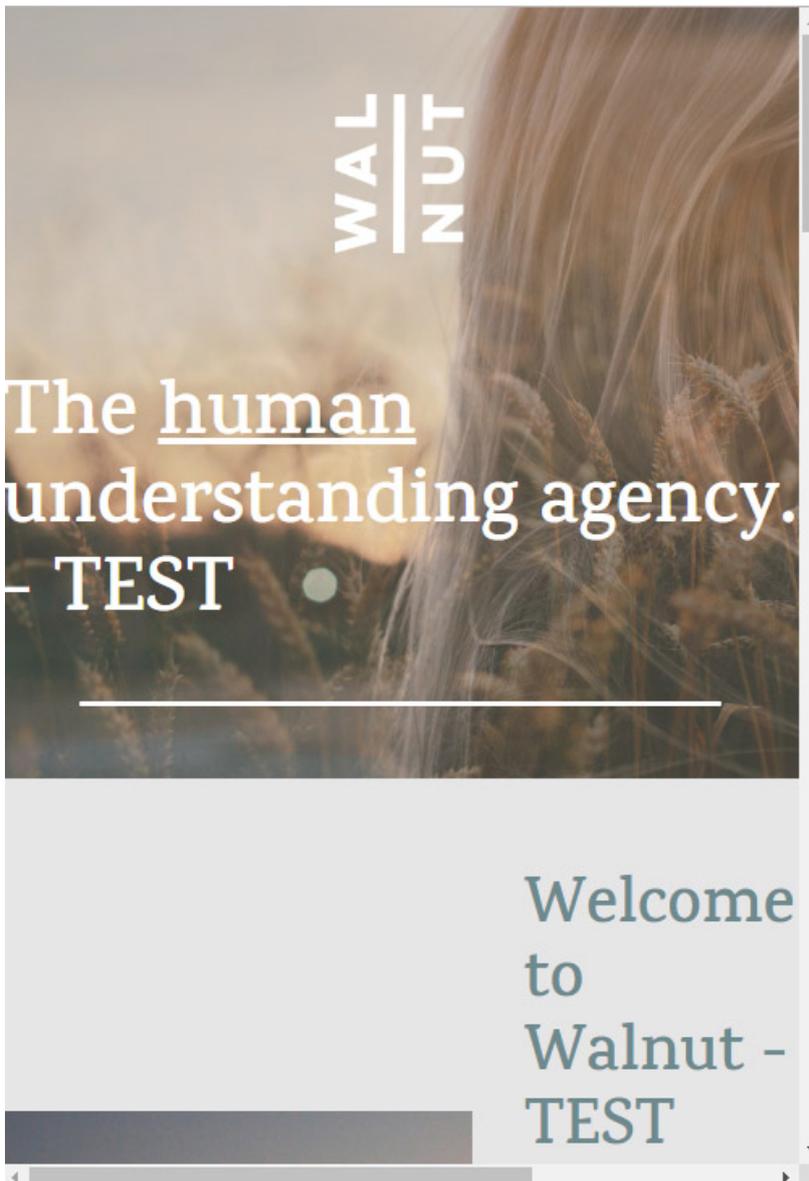
Adding the Aspects mentioned above into the CSS file

```
49
50 /* HEADER */
51
52 .header_container {
53     display: flex;
54     flex-direction: column;
55     justify-content: center;
56     align-items: center;
57     background-image: url("/wp-content/themes/walnut/images/hero-home.jpg ");
58     background-size: cover;
59     background-repeat: no-repeat;
60     width: 100%;
61     height: 600px;
62 }
63
64 .header_flex1 {
65     background: none;
66     width: 30%;
67     height: 30%;
68     padding: 20px;
69     align-content: center;
70 }
71
72 .header_flex1 > div {
73     margin: 10px;
74     padding: 20px;
75     background: none;
76     width: 100%;
77     height: auto;
78     color: white;
79     justify-content: center;
80 }
81
82 .header_flex2 {
83     display: flex;
84     background: none;
85     width: 30%;
86     height: auto;
87 }
88
89 .header_flex2 > div {
90     margin: 10px;
91     padding: 20px;
92     background: none;
93     width: 100%;
94     height: auto;
```

The Outcome of this on the Web Page (This now Seemed to have Worked) – Before Reducing the Browser Window's Width



The Outcome of this on the Web Page (This now Seemed to have Worked) – After Reducing the Browser Window's Width



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As I wanted to explore different areas during the work experience, another area I explored was starting to experiment with the animation assigned to the 'hr' tags within the header section of the page:

The 'hr' tags in the PHP file

```
1 <?php /* Template Name: Home Page*/?>
2 <?php get_header();?>
3
4 <div class="header_container" style="background-image:url(<?php the_field('banner_image'); ?>);">
5 <div class="header_flex1">
6 <a href="http://localhost:3000/"></a>
7 </div>
8
9 <br>
10 <h1 style="font-size: 60px"><?php the_field('banner_text'); ?></h1>
11 <p style="color:orange;font-size:20px;"><b><?php the_field('time'); ?></b></p>
12 <hr style="border:4px solid white;width:30%;" class="hr1">
13 <hr style="border:4px solid white;width:30%;" class="hr2">
14 </div>
15
16 <div class="about_introduction" style="background-color:<?php the_field('home_introduction_colour'); ?>">
17 <div class="hi_flex1">
18 
19 </div>
20 <div class="hi_flex2">
21 <h1 style="color:#6e8a8e;font-size:50px;"><?php the_field('introduction_heading')?></h1>
22 <h2><?php the_field('introduction_statement')?></h2>
23 <p><?php the_field('introduction_description')?></p>
24 <h2 style="font-family: Raleway, sans-serif!important;font-weight:lighter;"><i><?php the_field('introduction_end')?></i></h2>
25 <button><?php the_field('introduction_button')?></button>
26 </div>
27 </div>
28
```

Adding the CSS Animations to both of the 'hr' tags

```
36
37 @keyframes animation1 {
38   from {width:0%;transform:rotate(90deg);}
39   to {width:30%;transform:rotate(0deg);}
40 }
41
42 @keyframes animation2 {
43   from {width:0%;transform:rotate(-90deg);}
44   to {width:30%;transform:rotate(0deg);}
45 }
46
47 .hr1 {
48   animation-name: animation1;
49   animation-duration: 2s;
50   animation-timing-function: ease;
51   transform: rotate(0deg);
52   margin-left:900px;
53 }
54
55 .hr2 {
56   animation-name: animation2;
57   animation-duration: 2s;
58   animation-timing-function: ease;
59   margin-left: 400px;
60   margin-top:-16px;
61 }
62
```

As would have been evident above, at this stage I was attempting to animate both 'hr' tags so that they would rotate and join as one at the end of the animation. This was integrated through the use of '@keyframes' where the name of the animation could be referred to in each of the 'classes' for the 'hr' tags as well as setting the duration for the animations via the 'animation-duration' style.

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However, due to the fact that I was finding it difficult to do this without the outcome appearing unprofessional, I therefore changed this to another animation where a 'span' would expand and cause the effect of a growing circle. The code for this can be viewed below:

The '@keyframes' Animation called 'animation3'

```
@keyframes animation3 {  
  from {display:block;width:25px;height:25px;border-radius:50%;opacity:1;}  
  to {width:100px;height:100px;border-radius:50%;opacity:0;display:none;}  
}
```

The 'span' Element with the 'animation3' being Assigned to it

```
span {  
  border: 4px solid white;  
  animation-name: animation3;  
  animation-duration: 3s;  
}
```

As will be seen above, to achieve the required outcome, I changed the width and height of the 'span' element to increase with a 'border-radius' set at '50%' to create the circle shape. Also, I changed the 'opacity' from '1' to '0' to create a fading effect. The outcome of this can be viewed below:

The Process of the 'span' Element Animating on the Page



The Final Outcome of the Header Section (Desktop and Mobile)

Due to the fact that I wanted to achieve many different things during the work experience, this therefore meant that I had progressed further than shown previously. However, the final code for the header section can be viewed below:

The Final HTML/PHP Code for the Header Section on the Home Page

```
<div class="header_container" style="background-image:url(<?php the_field('banner_image'); ?>);">
  <div class="header_flex1">
    <a href="http://localhost:3000/"></a>
  </div>
<br>
<h1 style="font-size: 60px;"><?php the_field('banner_text'); ?></h1>
<p style="color:orange;font-size:20px;"><b><?php the_field('time'); ?></b></p>
<span></span>
</div>
```

The Final HTML/PHP Code for the Header Section on the About Page

```
<div class="header_container" style="background-image:url(<?php the_field('banner_image'); ?>);">
  <div class="header_flex1">
    <a href="http://localhost:3000/"></a>
  </div>
<h1 style="font-size: 60px;"><?php the_field('banner_heading')?></h1>
<hr style="border:2px solid white;width:80%;border-radius:10px;">
</div>
```

As is evident above, custom fields had been integrated into the header sections for both of the pages relating to the background images and headings and the 'hr' tag had been included in each to create an underline effect. One final aspect to note is that the 'span' tags had been included in the home page where I had been experimenting with the animations shown before.

The CSS Code – Desktop

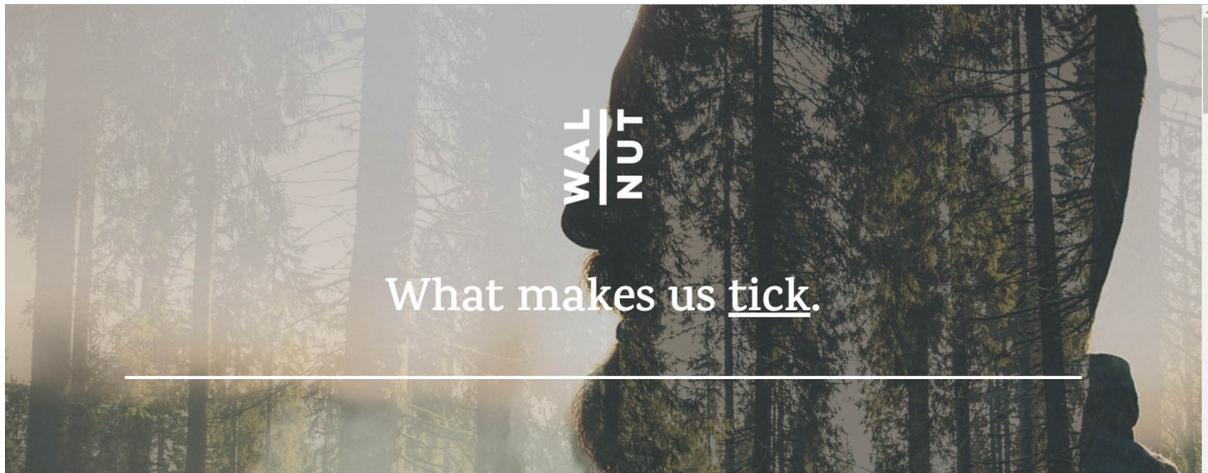
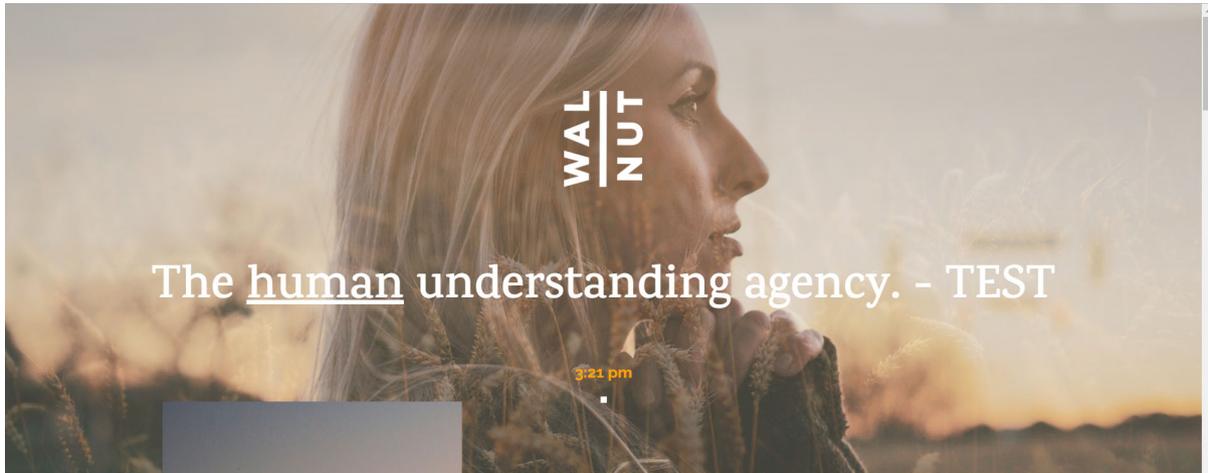
```
/* HEADER */
.header_container {
  display: flex;
  flex-direction: column;
  justify-content: center;
  align-items: center;
  background-size: cover;
  background-repeat: no-repeat;
  width: 100%;
  height: 600px;
}
.header_flex1 {
  background: none;
  width: 30%;
  height: 30%;
  padding: 20px;
  align-content: center;
}
.header_flex1 > div {
  margin: 10px;
  padding: 20px;
  background: none;
  width: 100%;
  height: auto;
  color: white;
  justify-content: center;
}
.header_flex2 {
  display: flex;
  background: none;
  width: 30%;
  height: auto;
}
.header_flex2 > div {
  margin: 10px;
  padding: 20px;
  background: none;
  width: 100%;
  height: auto;
  color: white;
}
.logo {
  width: 100px;
  height: auto;
  display: block!important;
  margin-left: auto!important;
  margin-right: auto!important;
}
```

As is evident above, the 'header_container' related to the header section as a whole, utilising 'Flexbox' to display the containers inside in a column format through 'flex-direction: column;'. It is also worth noting that the 'justify-content' and 'align-items' were set to 'center' so that the containers would be positioned centrally, both horizontally and vertically within the header section. The 'header_flex1' related to the container for the logo which allowed for the logo to be positioned

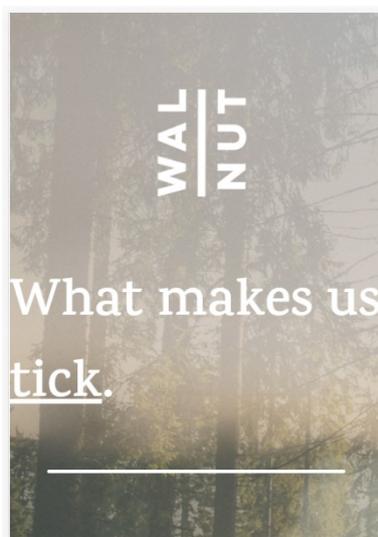
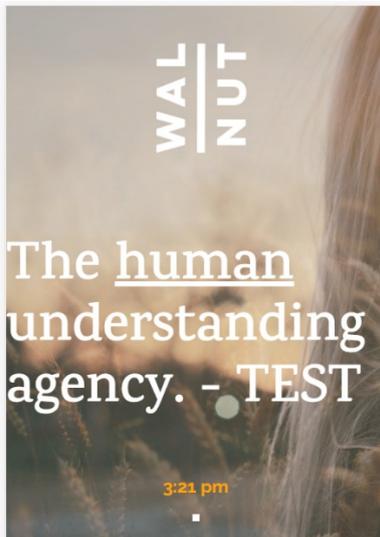
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centrally on the page. The width and height of this container would be '30%' with the 'logo' 'class' relating to the logo itself that would have a height of 'auto', allowing for the image to resize according to different circumstances. The other areas of the 'logo' 'class' had been explained before which allowed for positioning of this centrally on the page.

The Final Outcome – Desktop for both Pages (Home Page first and then About Page Second)



The Final Outcome – Mobile for both Pages (Home Page first and then About Page Second)

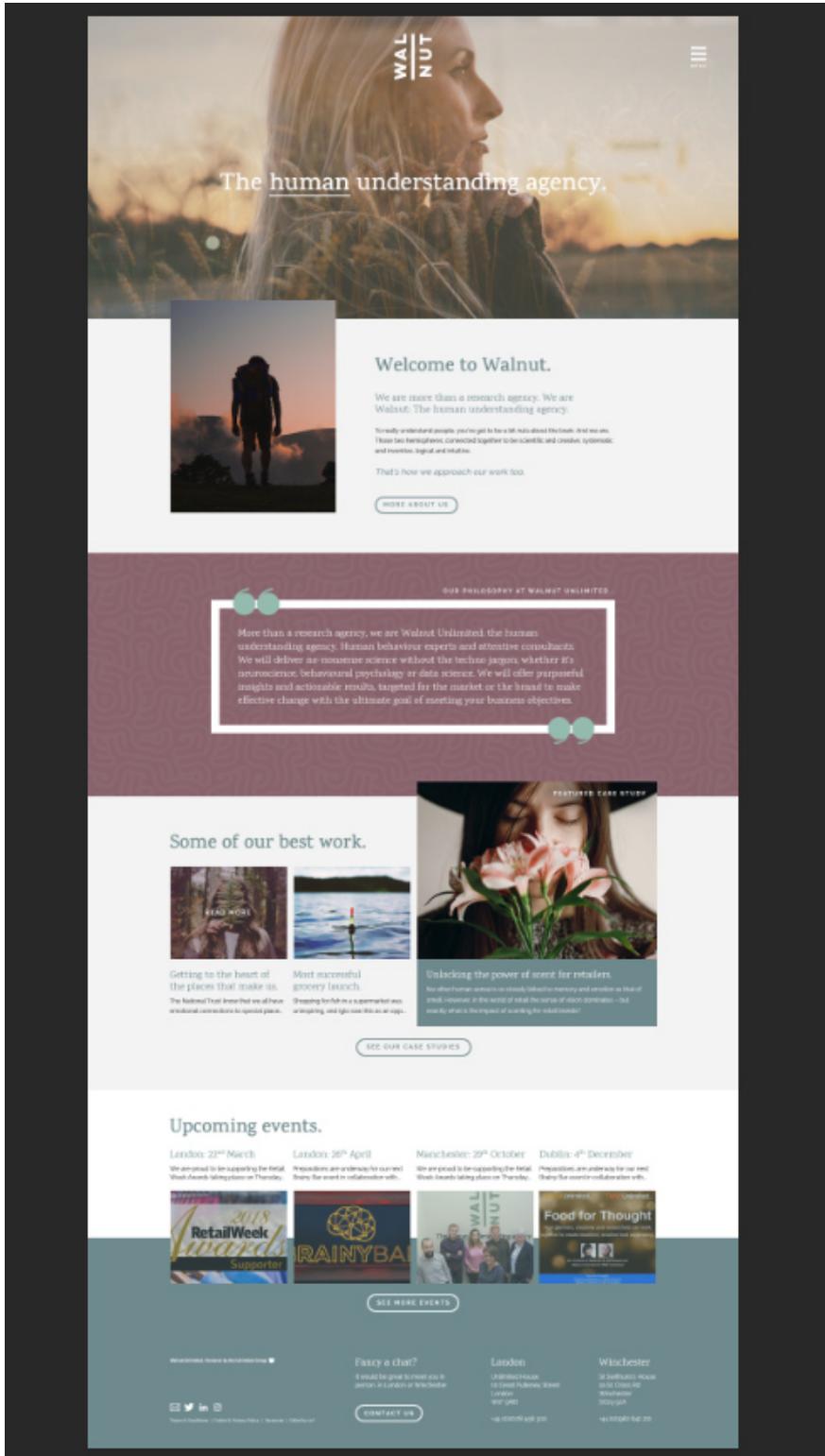


Building the Home Page

The Required Outcome from the Provided Design

As I was supplied with two 'Adobe Photoshop' files, one for each page relating to its design, this was something that was used to understand how to approach the task. The design for the home page can be viewed below:

The Adobe Photoshop file for the Home Page Design



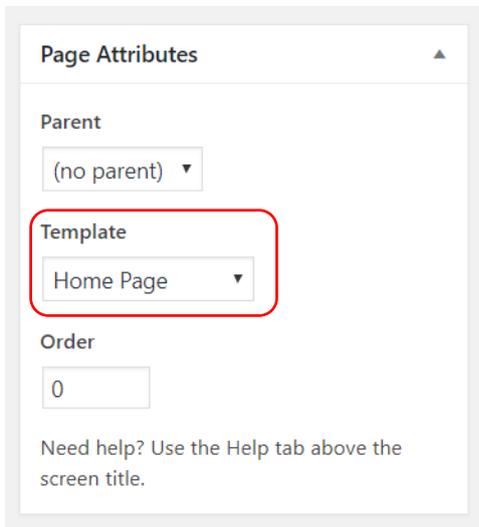
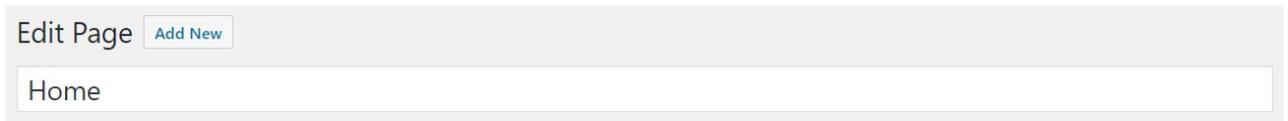
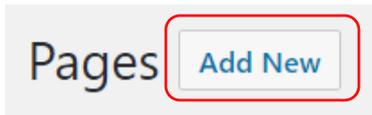
Linking the 'index.php' file to WordPress

Although this was completed at a later date during the work experience, one area I had managed to implement was the fact that I could link the 'index.php' file to a created 'WordPress' page called 'Home' via a page template created in the 'PHP' file. This then allowed for a custom web page to be created with the code being integrated into the 'WordPress' page. This can be viewed below:

Creating the Template Name Called 'Home Page' in the PHP file

```
<?php /* Template Name: Home Page */>
```

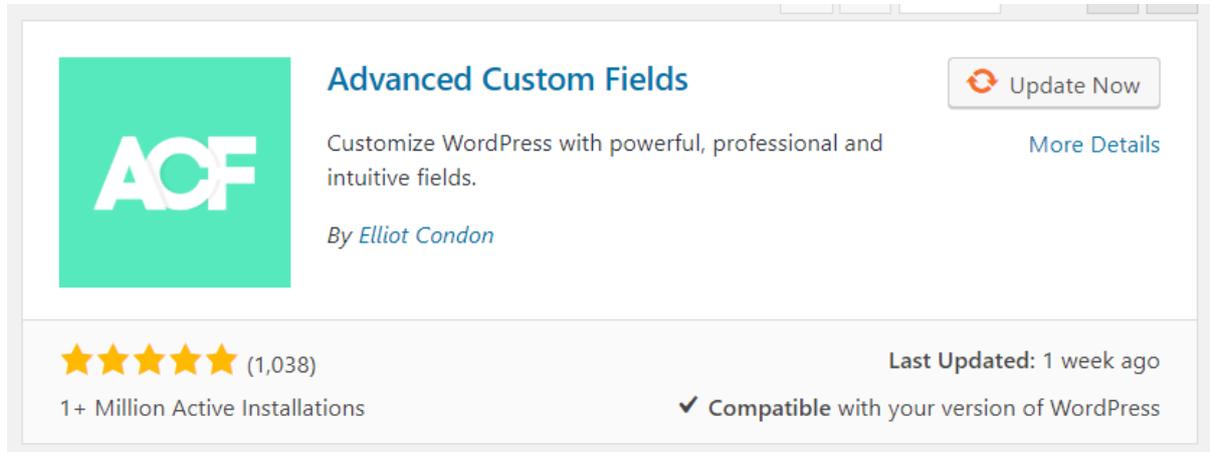
Creating the Page and Assigning the Template Name to the Created WordPress Page, Producing a Page Template



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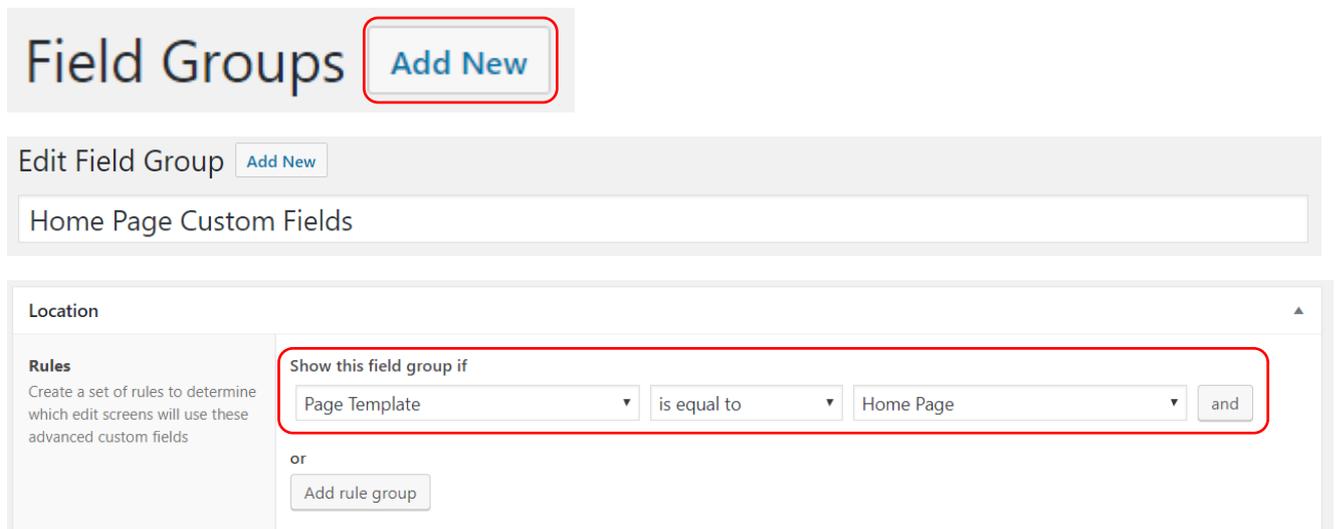
As well as undertaking the task shown above, I also integrated custom fields to allow for changing of specific content on the page. This was through the use of the 'Advanced Custom Fields' plugin which was installed and activated. This then allowed for creation of a field group for the home page called 'Home Page Custom Fields' where custom fields were created for each piece of content that needed to be able to be changed. This process can be viewed below:

Installing and Activating the 'Advanced Custom Fields' Plugin on WordPress



The screenshot shows the 'Advanced Custom Fields' plugin card. On the left is a green square with the white letters 'ACF'. To the right of the logo, the text reads 'Advanced Custom Fields' in blue, followed by 'Customize WordPress with powerful, professional and intuitive fields.' and 'By Elliot Condon'. In the top right corner, there is a button that says 'Update Now' with a circular refresh icon. Below the main text, there is a link for 'More Details'. At the bottom left, there are five yellow stars and the text '(1,038)' and '1+ Million Active Installations'. At the bottom right, it says 'Last Updated: 1 week ago' and 'Compatible with your version of WordPress' with a checkmark icon.

Creating the Custom Fields Group and Assigning this to the Page Template Called 'Home Page'



The screenshot shows the 'Field Groups' settings page. At the top, there is a header 'Field Groups' with a red-bordered 'Add New' button. Below this is a section 'Edit Field Group' with another 'Add New' button. The main field group is named 'Home Page Custom Fields'. Under the 'Location' section, there is a 'Rules' area. A red box highlights the rule configuration: 'Show this field group if' followed by a dropdown menu set to 'Page Template', the text 'is equal to', another dropdown menu set to 'Home Page', and an 'and' button. Below this, there is an 'or' label and an 'Add rule group' button.

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After creating the field group, I then created each of the custom fields which would link to each of the required aspects in the 'PHP' file. This would be through the 'Name' aspect and this process can be viewed below:

Creating the Custom Fields on WordPress

Order	Label	Name	Type
1	Banner Headline	banner_text	Text
2	Introduction Heading	introduction_heading	Text
3	Introduction Statement	introduction_statement	Text
4	Introduction Description	introduction_description	Text
5	Introduction End	introduction_end	Text
6	Introduction Button	introduction_button	Text
7	Philosophy Title	philosophy_title	Text
8	Philosophy Quote	philosophy_quote	Text
9	Work Image 1	work_image1	Image
10	Work Image 2	work_image2	Image
11	Work Image 3	work_image3	Image
12	Best Work Title	best_work_title	Text
13	Best Work Subheading1	best_work_subheading1	Text
14	Best Work Paragraph1	best_work_paragraph1	Text
15	Best Work Subheading2	best_work_subheading2	Text
16	Best Work Paragraph2	best_work_paragraph2	Text
17	Case Study Title	cs_title	Text
18	Featured Heading	featured_heading	Text
19	Featured Paragraph	featured_paragraph	Text
20	Case Study Button	cs_button	Text
21	Home Introduction Colour	home_introduction_colour	Color Picker
22	Home Time	time	Time Picker
23	Banner Image	banner_image	Image

Assigning the Custom Fields' 'Names' to the Required Aspects in the PHP file (Examples Highlighted)

```
<?php /* Template Name: Home Page*/?>
<?php get_header();?>

    <div class="header_container" style="background-image:url(<?php the_field('banner_image'); ?>);">
        <div class="header_flex1">
            <a href="http://localhost:3000/"></a>
        </div>

<br>
<h1 style="font-size: 60px"><?php the_field('banner_text'); ?></h1>
<p style="color:orange;font-size:20px;"><b><?php the_field('time'); ?></b></p>
<span></span>
</div>

<div class="home_introduction" style="background-color:<?php the_field('home_introduction_colour'); ?>">
    <div class="hi_flex1">
        
    </div>
    <div class="hi_flex2">
        <h1 style="color:#6e8a8e;font-size:50px;"><?php the_field('introduction_heading')?></h1>
        <h2><?php the_field('introduction_statement')?></h2>
        <p><?php the_field('introduction_description')?></p>
        <h2 style="font-family: Raleway, sans-serif!important;font-weight:lighter;"><i><?php the_field('introduction_end')?></i></h2>
        <button><?php the_field('introduction_button')?></button>
    </div>
</div>

<div class="philosophy_section">
    <div class="quote_container1">
        <div class="quote_title_flex">
            <p><b><?php the_field('philosophy_title')?></b></p>
        </div>
    </div>

    <div class="quote_container">
        <div class="quote_image_flex">
            
        </div>
        <p style="font-family:Karma, serif;color:white;"><?php the_field('philosophy_quote')?></p>
        <div class="quote_image_flex2">
            
        </div>
    </div>
</div>

<div class="work_section">
    <div class="work_container">
        <div class="sw_section">
            <div class="smaller_work_title">
                <h1 style="color:#6e8a8e;font-size:50px;"><?php the_field('best_work_title')?></h1>
            </div>
            <div class="smaller_work">
                <div class="work_piece1">
                    <div class="image_container"><a href="#"></a><div class="mid
                    <h3><?php the_field('best_work_subheading1')?></h3>
                    <p><?php the_field('best_work_paragraph1')?></p>
                </div>
                <div class="work_piece2">
                    <div class="image_container"><a href="#"></a><div class="middle"><div class="text">READ
                    <h3><?php the_field('best_work_subheading2')?></h3>
                    <p><?php the_field('best_work_paragraph2')?></p>
                </div>
            </div>
        </div>
        <div class="bw_section">
            <div class="bigger_work_title">
                <p style="text-align:right;"><b><?php the_field('cs_title')?></b></p>
            </div>
            <div class="bigger_work">
                <div class="image_container"><a href="#"></a><div class="middle"><div class="text">READ MORE
                <div class="featured_text_container">
                    <h2 style="color:white!important;"><?php the_field('featured_heading')?></h2>
                    <p><?php the_field('featured_paragraph')?></p>
                </div>
            </div>
        </div>
    </div>
    <div class="cs_btn_container"><button><?php the_field('cs_button')?></button></div>
</div>
```

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```
<div class="events_section">
<div class="title_flex">
  <div class="events_title">
    <h1 style="color:#6e8a8e;font-size:50px;">Upcoming events.</h1>
  </div>
</div>
<div class="content_flex">
  <div class="flex_containerc1">
    <h2>London: 22nd March</h2>
    <p>We are proud to be supporting the Retail Week Awards taking place on Thursday...</p>
    
  </div>
  <div class="flex_containerc2">
    <h2>London: 26th April</h2>
    <p>Preparations are underway for our next Brainsy Bar event in collaboration with...</p>
    
  </div>
  <div class="flex_containerc3">
    <h2>Manchester: 29th October</h2>
    <p>We are proud to be supporting the Retail Week Awards taking place on Thursday...</p>
    
  </div>
  <div class="flex_containerc4">
    <h2>Dublin: 4th December</h2>
    <p>Preparations are underway for our next Brainsy Bar event in collaboration with...</p>
    
  </div>
</div>
<div class="cs_btn_container"><button>SEE MORE EVENTS</button></div>
</div>
<script src="<?= get_template_directory_uri(); ?>/js/main.js"></script>
<?php get_footer();?>
```

After assigning the correct custom fields to the correct areas of the code, this then allowed for changing of the content in the fields on the page created in 'WordPress' of which can be seen below:

The Custom Fields now Appeared on the Created Page, Allowing for Edits

Home Page Custom Fields

Banner Headline
This is where you can change the heading text of each page.

Introduction Heading
Enter a heading for the introduction section of the page.

Introduction Statement

Introduction Description

Introduction End

Introduction Button

Philosophy Title
Here you can enter the title for the philosophy section of the home page.

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Philosophy Quote

More than a research agency, we are Walnut Unlimited: the human understanding agency. Human behaviour experts and attentive consultants. We will deliver

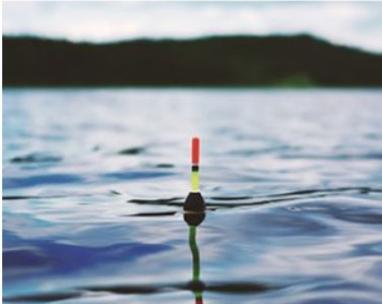
Work Image 1

Choose an image to insert.



Work Image 2

Choose an image to insert here.



Work Image 3

Choose an image to insert here.



Best Work Title

Enter the title for the best work section.

Some of our best work. - TEST

Best Work Subheading1

Enter the subheading for this section of the page.

Getting to the heart of the places that make us. - TEST

Best Work Paragraph1

Insert text about this section here.

The National Trust know that we all have emotional connections to special place... - TEST

Best Work Subheading2

Insert text for this subheading here.

Most successful grocery launch. - TEST

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Best Work Paragraph2

Insert text for this section of the page here.

Shopping for fish in a supermarket was uninspiring, and iglo saw this as an opp... - TEST

Case Study Title

Place the title for the case study here.

FEATURED CASE STUDY - TEST

Featured Heading

Insert the heading for the featured work here.

Unlocking the power of scent for retailers. - TEST

Featured Paragraph

Place the paragraph text for the featured work here.

No other human sense is so closely linked to memory and emotion as that of smell. However, in the world of retail the sense of vision dominates - but exactly v

Case Study Button

Enter the text for the case study button here.

SEE OUR CASE STUDIES - TEST

Home Introduction Colour

Select a colour for the introduction section of the home page.

Select Color

Home Time

Choose the time for this part.

3:21 pm

Banner Image

Select a background image for the header section of the page.



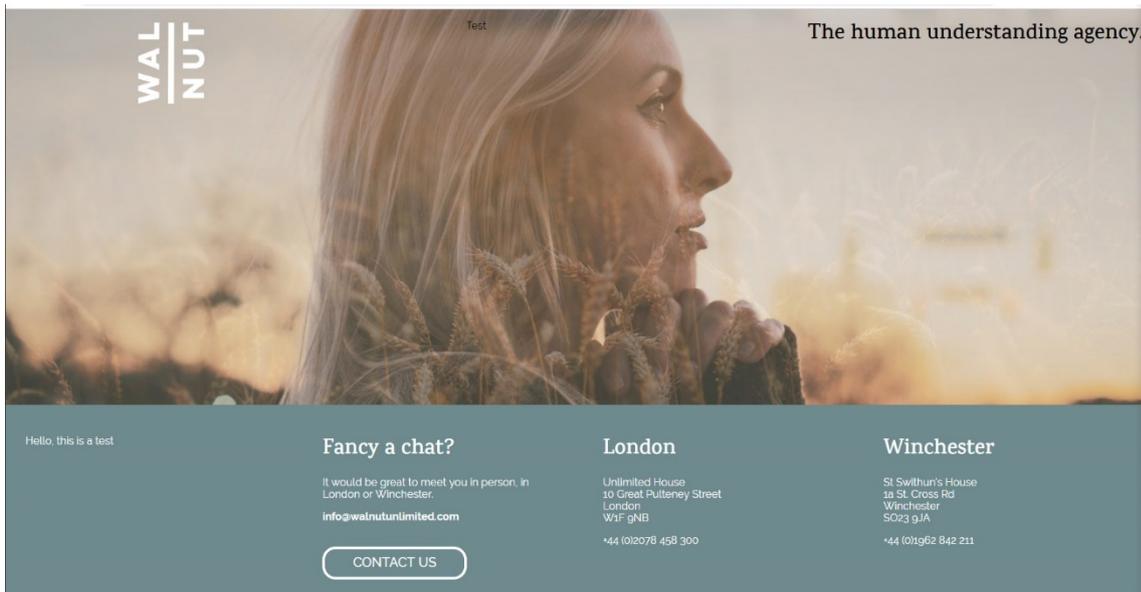
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To begin with creating the home page based on the provided design, I first of all established a file called 'index.php' where I called both the header and footer sections to implement these onto the page:

Establishing the Page and Calling both the Header and Footer files whilst also Adding Temporary Code into the 'index.php' file

```
index.php — walnut\... × header.php — walnut\... × footer.php — walnut\... × header.php
1  <?php get_header();?>
2
3  <br>
4  <h1>The human understanding agency.</h1>
5  </div>
6
7  <script src="<?= get_template_directory_uri(); ?>/js/main.js"></script>
8  <?php get_footer();?>
```

The Outcome on the Web Page

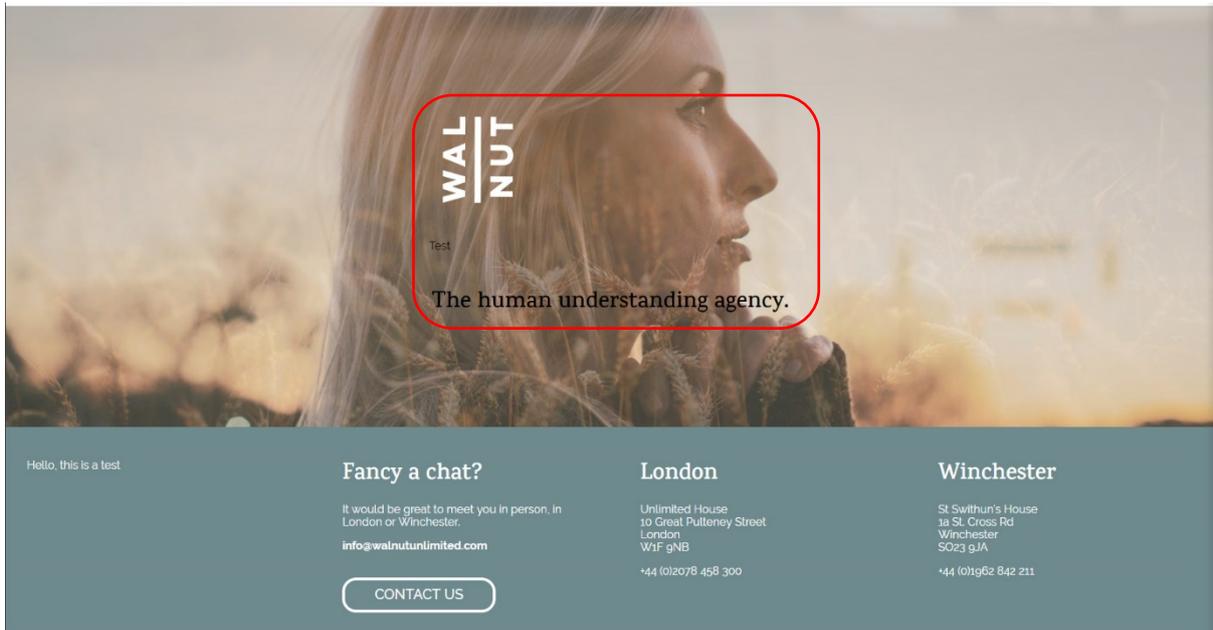


Although relating to the header/banner section of the home page, I was then advised by the developer at 'The ICE Agency' that including 'flex-direction: column' would help to position each of the items in a column format and that I should also add the 'justify-content: center' and 'align-items: center' so that the content would be centred:

Adding the Suggested Code to the CSS file

```
25
26 /* HEADER */
27
28 .header_container {
29     display: flex;
30     flex-direction: column;
31     justify-content: center;
32     align-items: center;
33     background-image: url("/wp-content/themes/walnut/images/hero-home.jpg ");
34     background-size: 100% auto;
35     background-repeat: no-repeat;
36     width: 100%;
37     height: 600px;
38 }
39
40 .header_flex1 {
41     display: flex;
42     background: none;
43     width: 30%;
44     height: 30%;
45     padding: 20px;
46 }
47
48 .header_flex1 > div {
49     margin: 10px;
50     padding: 20px;
51     background: none;
52     width: 100%;
53     height: auto;
54     color: white;
55 }
56
57 .header_flex2 {
58     display: flex;
59     background: none;
60     width: 30%;
61     height: auto;
62 }
63
64 .header_flex2 > div {
65     margin: 10px;
66     padding: 20px;
67     background: none;
68     width: 100%;
69     height: auto;
70     color: white;
71 }
72
73 .logo {
74     width: 100px;
75     height: auto;
76     display: block;
77     margin: auto;
78     text-align: center;
79 }
80
```

The Items were now Positioned Centrally in a Column format on the Page



After this had been resolved, I then inspected the logo to try and understand how to centre this in its container and this process can be seen below:

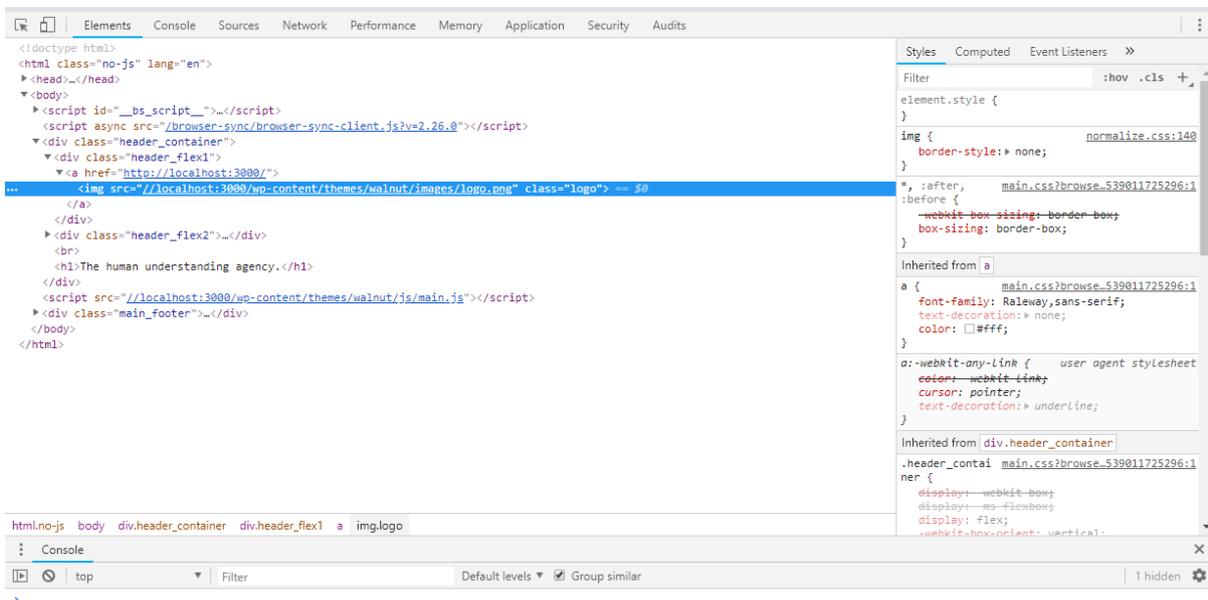
The Current State of the Logo (CSS file)

```
26 /* HEADER */
27
28 .header_container {
29     display: flex;
30     flex-direction: column;
31     justify-content: center;
32     align-items: center;
33     background-image: url("/wp-content/themes/walnut/images/hero-home.jpg ");
34     background-size: 100% auto;
35     background-repeat: no-repeat;
36     width: 100%;
37     height: 600px;
38 }
39
40 .header_flex1 {
41     display: flex;
42     background: blue;
43     width: 30%;
44     height: 30%;
45     padding: 20px;
46 }
47
48 .header_flex1 > div {
49     margin: 10px;
50     padding: 20px;
51     background: none;
52     width: 100%;
53     height: auto;
54     color: white;
55 }
56
57 .header_flex2 {
58     display: flex;
59     background: none;
60     width: 30%;
61     height: auto;
62 }
63
64 .header_flex2 > div {
65     margin: 10px;
66     padding: 20px;
67     background: none;
68     width: 100%;
69     height: auto;
70     color: white;
71 }
72
73 .logo .logo a {
74     width: 100px;
75     height: auto;
76     display: block;
77     margin: auto;
78     align-items: center;
79 }
80
```

The Current State of the Logo (The Outcome on the Web Page)



Inspecting the Logo on the Web Page



I then tried altering some of the 'CSS' code to try and align the logo to the centre of its container. This was done by removing 'align-items: center;' and applying 'align: center' instead:

Altering the 'logo' Class in the CSS file

```
25
26 /* HEADER */
27
28 .header_container {
29     display: flex;
30     flex-direction: column;
31     justify-content: center;
32     align-items: center;
33     background-image: url("/wp-content/themes/walnut/images/hero-home.jpg ");
34     background-size: 100% auto;
35     background-repeat: no-repeat;
36     width: 100%;
37     height: 600px;
38 }
39
40 .header_flex1 {
41     display: flex;
42     background: blue;
43     width: 30%;
44     height: 30%;
45     padding: 20px;
46 }
47
48 .header_flex1 > div {
49     margin: 10px;
50     padding: 20px;
51     background: none;
52     width: 100%;
53     height: auto;
54     color: white;
55 }
56
57 .header_flex2 {
58     display: flex;
59     background: none;
60     width: 30%;
61     height: auto;
62 }
63
64 .header_flex2 > div {
65     margin: 10px;
66     padding: 20px;
67     background: none;
68     width: 100%;
69     height: auto;
70     color: white;
71 }
72
73 .logo .logo a {
74     width: 100px;
75     height: auto;
76     display: block;
77     margin: auto;
78     align: center;
79 }
80
```

The Result of this on the Web Page (This had no Effect on the Outcome)



I therefore then tried adding a few more styles as well as adding the 'important' attribute to the end of the styles as I thought that this may force the web page into placing the logo image in the centre of its container. However, this didn't work either as will be evident below:

Adding a few more Styles and the 'important' Attribute to the CSS file

```
25
26 /* HEADER */
27
28 .header_container {
29     display: flex;
30     flex-direction: column;
31     justify-content: center;
32     align-items: center;
33     background-image: url("/wp-content/themes/walnut/images/hero-home.jpg ");
34     background-size: 100% auto;
35     background-repeat: no-repeat;
36     width: 100%;
37     height: 600px;
38 }
39
40 .header_flex1 {
41     display: flex;
42     background: blue;
43     width: 30%;
44     height: 30%;
45     padding: 20px;
46 }
47
48 .header_flex1 > div {
49     margin: 10px;
50     padding: 20px;
51     background: none;
52     width: 100%;
53     height: auto;
54     color: white;
55     align-items: center;
56 }
57
58 .header_flex2 {
59     display: flex;
60     background: none;
61     width: 30%;
62     height: auto;
63 }
64
65 .header_flex2 > div {
66     margin: 10px;
67     padding: 20px;
68     background: none;
69     width: 100%;
70     height: auto;
71     color: white;
72 }
73
74 .logo {
75     width: 100px;
76     height: auto;
77     display: block!important;
78     margin-left: auto!important;
79     margin-right: auto!important;
80 }
81
```

The Outcome of these Changes on the Web Page (No Effect on the end Result)

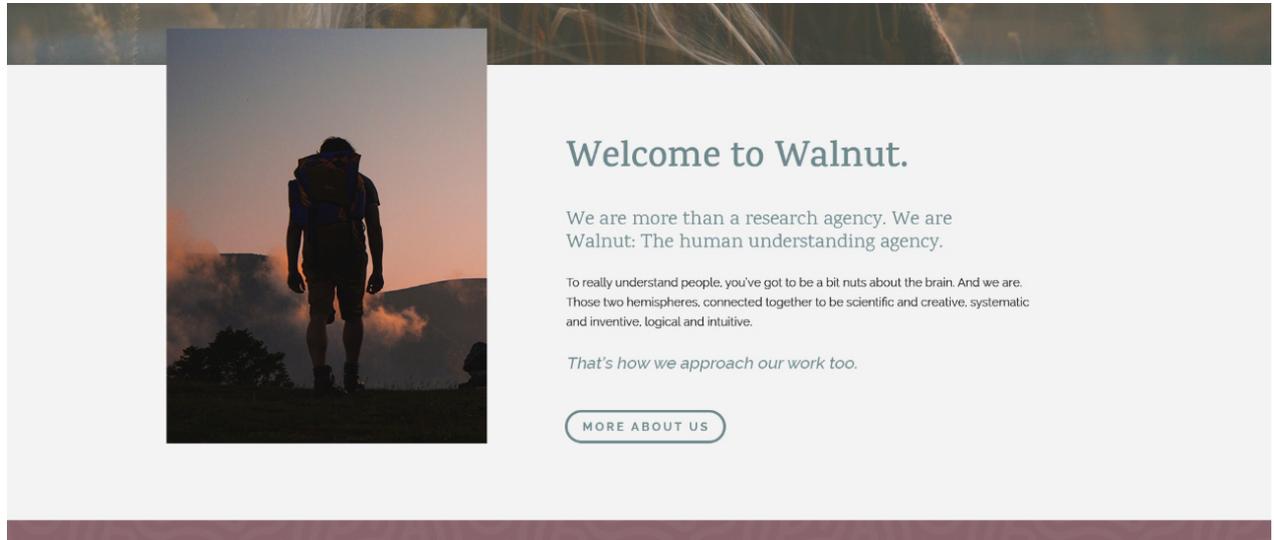


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Therefore, as a result of this, I began working on the other sections of the home page instead as I thought I would be able to revisit the section above at a later date.

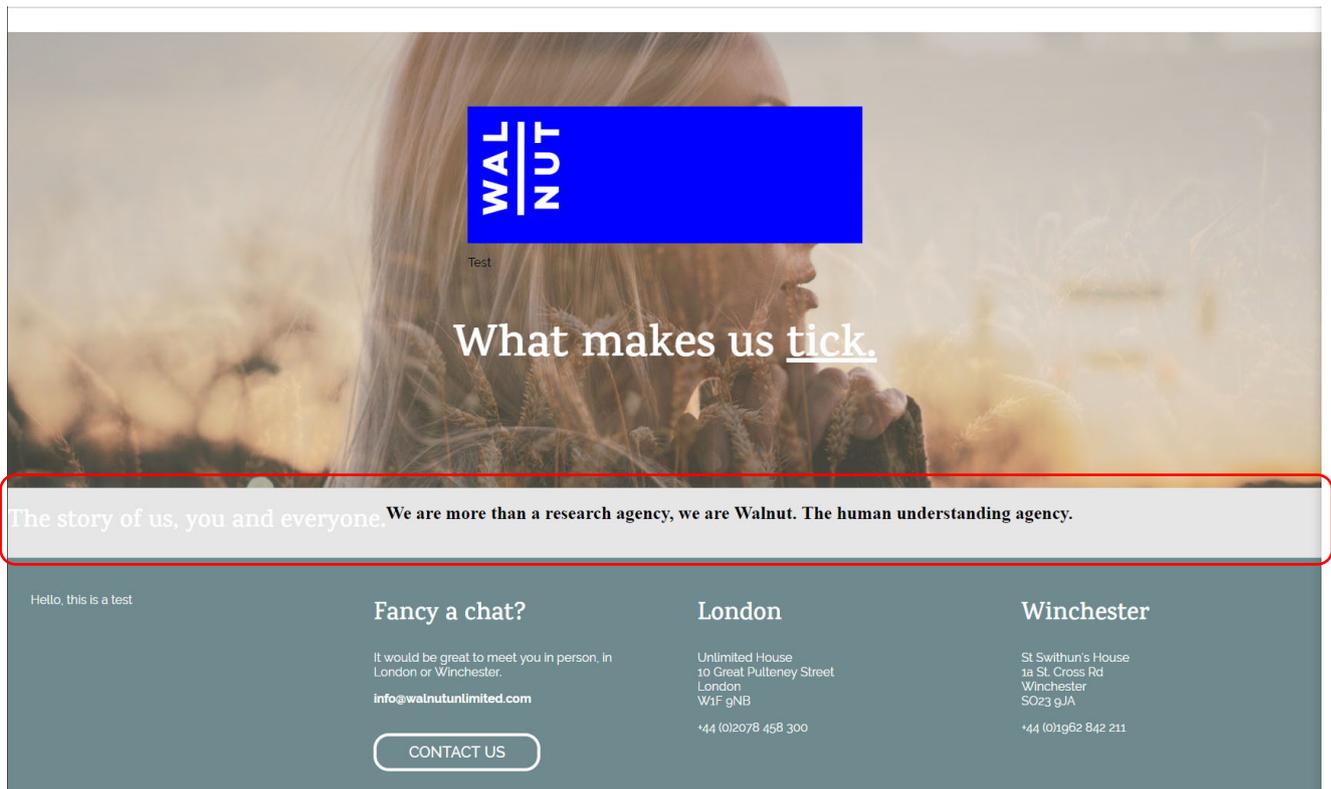
The section I began with was the first introductory part of the home page as will be seen from the provided 'Adobe Photoshop' file shown below:

The Required Outcome in the Provided Design file



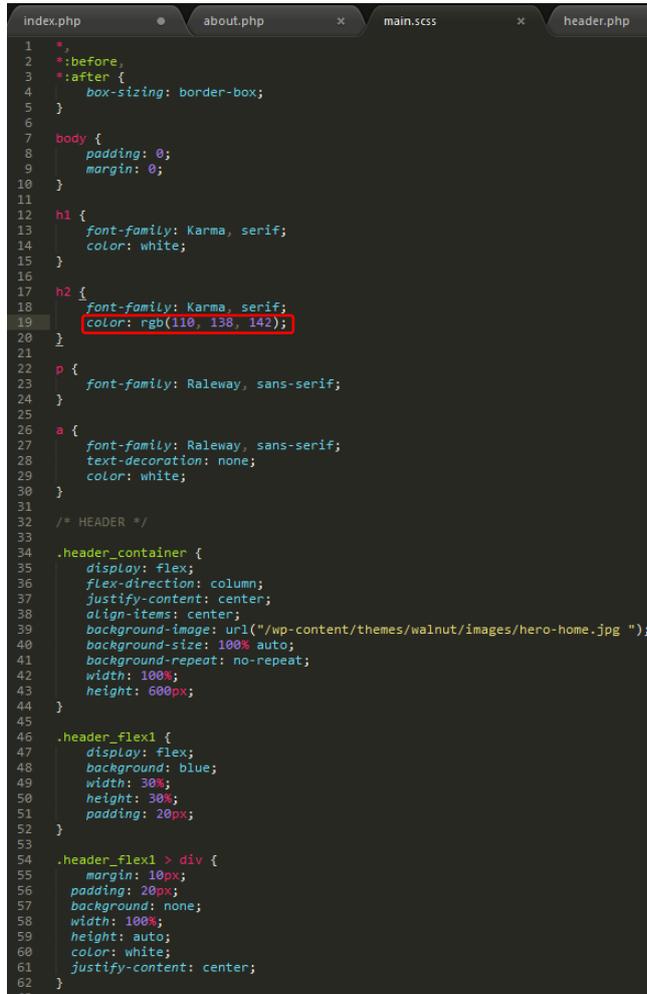
The first problem I encountered with this section was the fact that the subheading was appearing inline instead of below the title:

Issue with the Subheading Appearing inline next to the Title of the Section



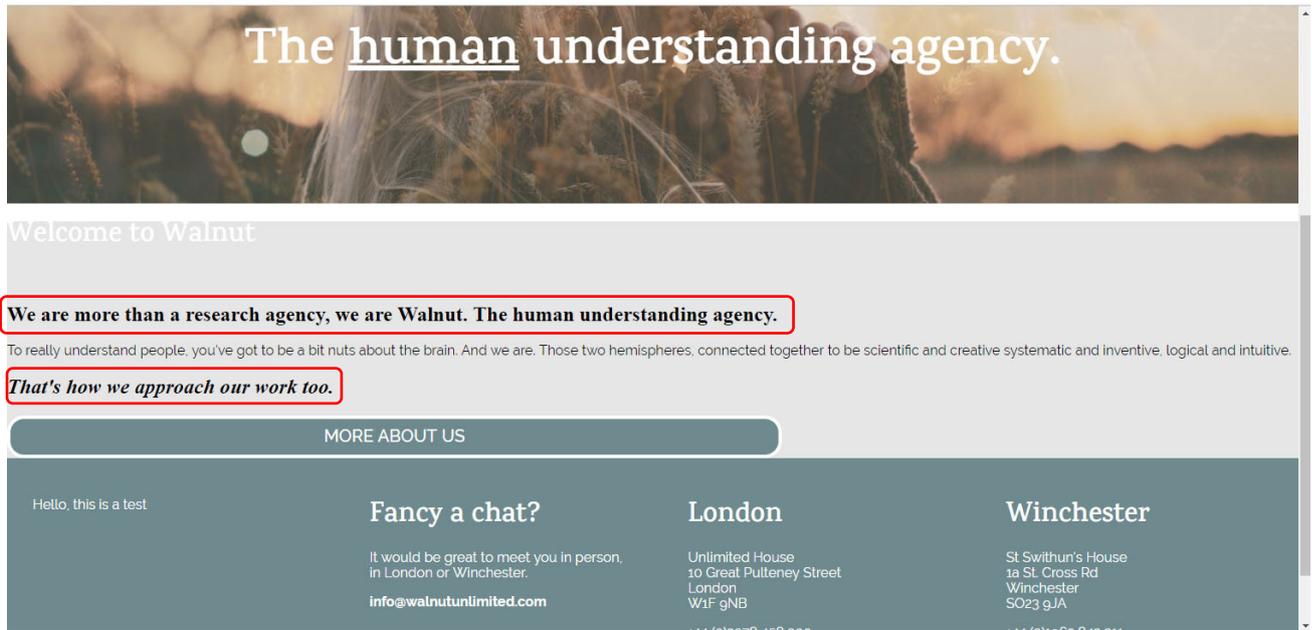
After progressing from the previous problem shown above due to struggling with attempting to make this function, I then, during the following day, attempted to get a colour to show on the home page but it wouldn't as will be seen below:

Changing the Colour of the 'h2' tags in the CSS file to the Required Colour



```
1  *
2  *:before,
3  *:after {
4    box-sizing: border-box;
5  }
6
7  body {
8    padding: 0;
9    margin: 0;
10 }
11
12 h1 {
13   font-family: Karma, serif;
14   color: white;
15 }
16
17 h2 {
18   font-family: Karma, serif;
19   color: rgb(110, 138, 142);
20 }
21
22 p {
23   font-family: Raleway, sans-serif;
24 }
25
26 a {
27   font-family: Raleway, sans-serif;
28   text-decoration: none;
29   color: white;
30 }
31
32 /* HEADER */
33
34 .header_container {
35   display: flex;
36   flex-direction: column;
37   justify-content: center;
38   align-items: center;
39   background-image: url("/wp-content/themes/walnut/images/hero-home.jpg ");
40   background-size: 100% auto;
41   background-repeat: no-repeat;
42   width: 100%;
43   height: 600px;
44 }
45
46 .header_flex1 {
47   display: flex;
48   background: blue;
49   width: 30%;
50   height: 30%;
51   padding: 20px;
52 }
53
54 .header_flex1 > div {
55   margin: 10px;
56   padding: 20px;
57   background: none;
58   width: 100%;
59   height: auto;
60   color: white;
61   justify-content: center;
62 }
63
```

The Outcome of this on the Web Page (This didn't Change the Colour of the h2 tags)



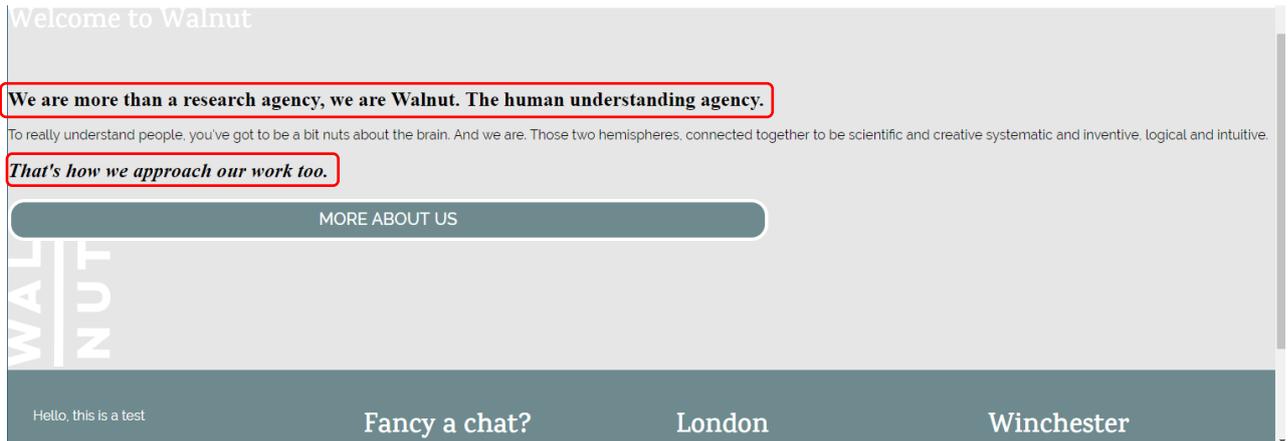
I then thought that if I changed the colour from a 'RGB' value to a 'HEX' value that this might solve the problem:

Changing the Colour Value from 'RGB' to 'HEX' in the CSS file

```
index.php x about.php x
1 *,
2 *:before,
3 *:after {
4   box-sizing: border-box;
5 }
6
7 body {
8   padding: 0;
9   margin: 0;
10 }
11
12 h1 {
13   font-family: Karma, serif;
14   color: white;
15 }
16
17 h2 {
18   font-family: Karma, serif;
19   color: #6e8a8e;
20 }
21
22 p {
23   font-family: Raleway, sans-serif;
24 }
25
26 a {
27   font-family: Raleway, sans-serif;
28   text-decoration: none;
29   color: white;
30 }
31
```

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The Outcome of this Change on the Web Page (This didn't Change Anything Regarding the Outcome on the Page)

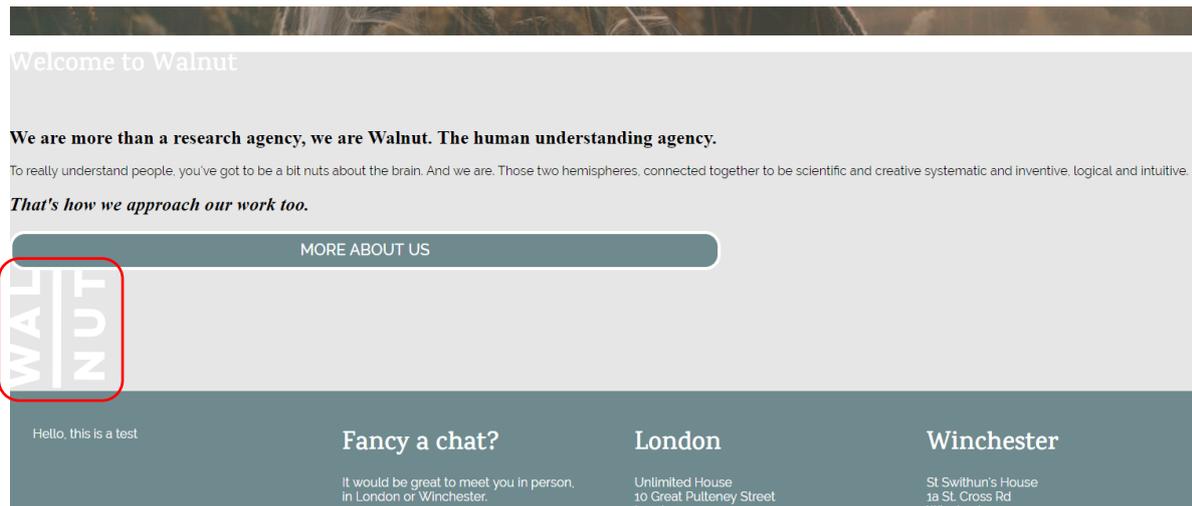


I first of all thought that changing the aspects shown above wasn't working due to not being on the right section of the page but this wasn't the case as will be shown below through adding a logo for testing purposes:

Adding the Logo Image into the PHP file to test if this Would Work

```
index.php x about.php x main.scss x header.php x footer.php
1 <?php /* Template Name: Home Page*/?>
2 <?php get_header();?>
3
4 <br>
5 <h1 style="font-size: 60px">The <u>human</u> understanding agency.</h1>
6 </div>
7
8 <div class="home_introduction" style="background:#e6e6e6;">
9   <div class="hi_flex1">
10    <h1>Welcome to Walnut</h1><br>
11    <h2>We are more than a research agency, we are Walnut. The human understanding agency.</h2>
12    <p>To really understand people, you've got to be a bit nuts about the brain. And we are. Those
13    <h2><i>That's how we approach our work too.</i></h2>
14    <button>MORE ABOUT US</button>
15  </div>
16  <div class="hi_flex2">
17    
18  </div>
19 </div>
20
21 <script src="<?= get_template_directory_uri(); ?>/js/main.js"></script>
22 <?php get_footer();?>
```

The Outcome of this Testing (The Logo appeared on the Web Page)



I then tried adding the '!important' attribute to both the 'font-family' and 'color' styles to attempt to force the styles to be applied but unfortunately this didn't work either:

Adding the '!important' attribute to the CSS file

```
1  *,
2  *:before,
3  *:after {
4      box-sizing: border-box;
5  }
6
7  body {
8      padding: 0;
9      margin: 0;
10 }
11
12 h1 {
13     font-family: Karma, serif;
14     color: white;
15 }
16
17 h2 {
18     font-family: Karma, serif!important;
19     color: #6e8a8e!important;
20 }
21
22 p {
23     font-family: Raleway, sans-serif;
24 }
25
26 a {
27     font-family: Raleway, sans-serif;
28     text-decoration: none;
29     color: white;
30 }
31
```

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The Effect of this on the Page (No Effect on the Outcome)

Welcome to Walnut

We are more than a research agency, we are Walnut. The human understanding agency.

To really understand people, you've got to be a bit nuts about the brain. And we are. Those two hemispheres, connected together to be scientific and creative systematic and inventive, logical and intuitive.

That's how we approach our work too.

MORE ABOUT US

WALNUT

Hello, this is a test

Fancy a chat?
It would be great to meet you in person, in London or Winchester.
info@walnutunlimited.com

London
Unlimited House
10 Great Pulteney Street
London
W1F 9NB
+44 (0)2078 458 300

Winchester
St Swithun's House
1a St. Cross Rd
Winchester
SO23 9JA
+44 (0)1962 842 211

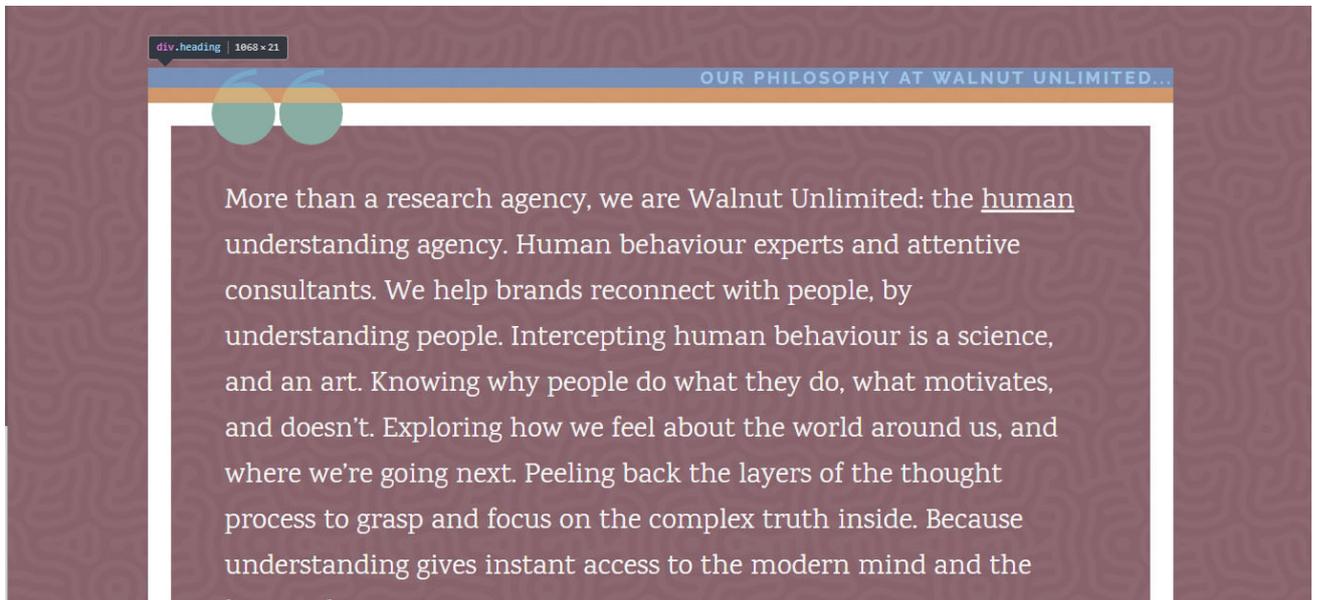
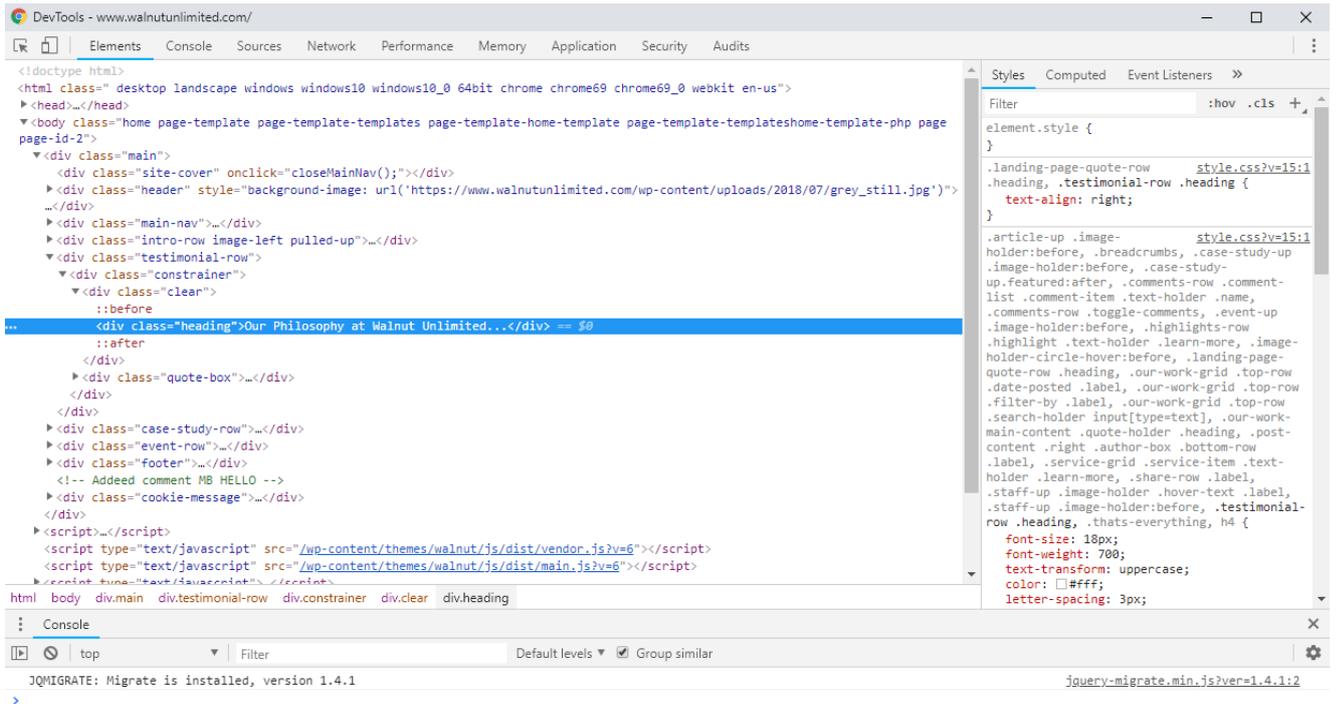
I then decided to begin working on another section of the home page, the philosophy section, analysing this section through the 'Development Tools' provided by 'Google Chrome':

The Required Outcome of the Philosophy Section from the 'Adobe Photoshop' file

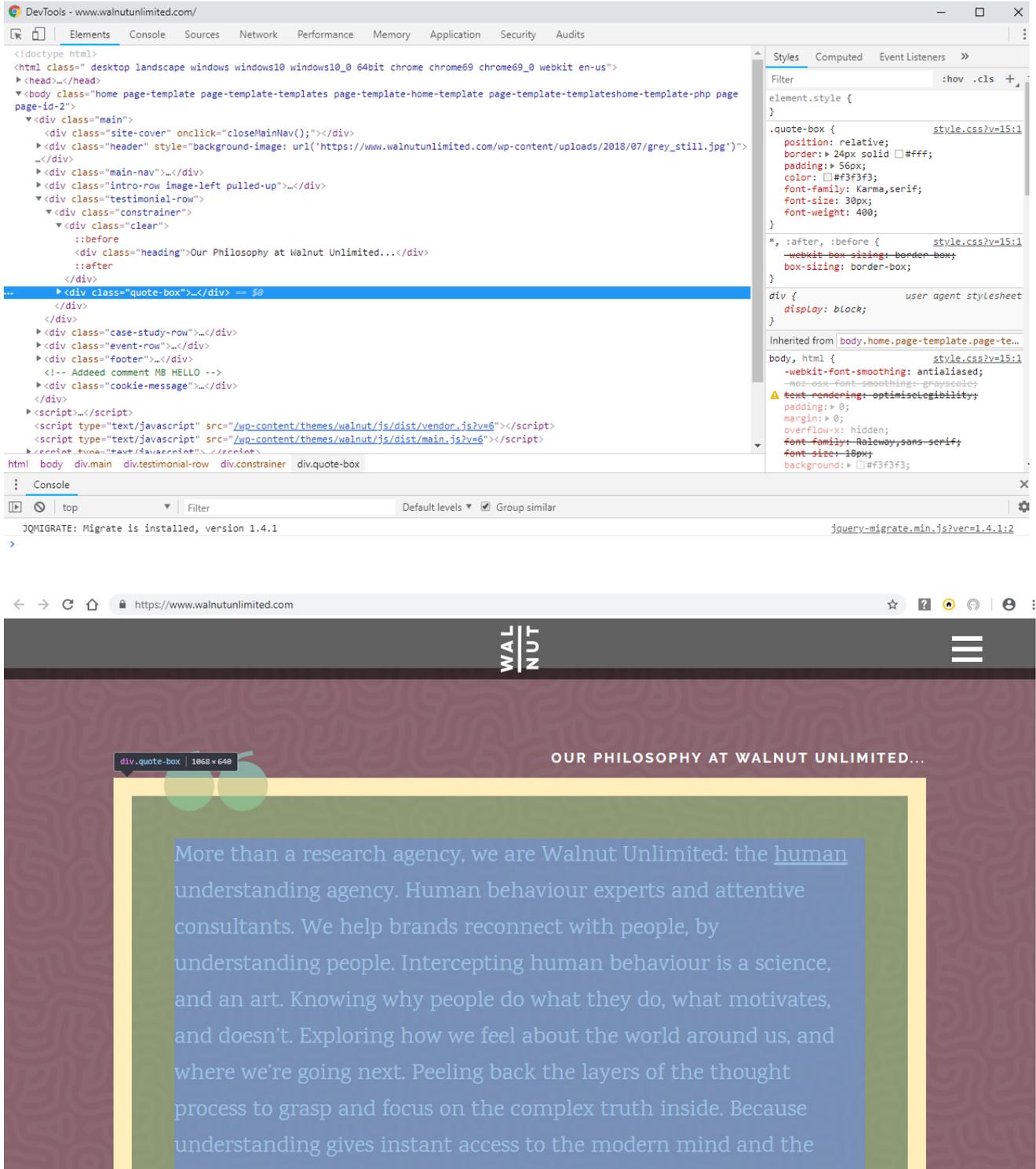
OUR PHILOSOPHY AT WALNUT UNLIMITED...

More than a research agency, we are Walnut Unlimited: the human understanding agency. Human behaviour experts and attentive consultants. We will deliver no-nonsense science without the techno jargon; whether it's neuroscience, behavioural psychology or data science. We will offer purposeful insights and actionable results, targeted for the market or the brand to make effective change with the ultimate goal of meeting your business objectives.

Analysing the Philosophy Section on the Completed Website by 'The ICE Agency' through the 'Developer Tools' on 'Google Chrome'



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At this stage, I had realised that the 'CSS' styles were still not applying and by asking the developers at 'The ICE Agency' why this was, I was then told that the reason why the 'CSS' wasn't working when adding new styles was because 'Gulp JS' wasn't running which was required to apply the 'CSS'. Therefore, I was helped to execute the following commands in 'Command Prompt' to run 'Gulp JS' in the created 'walnut' folder:

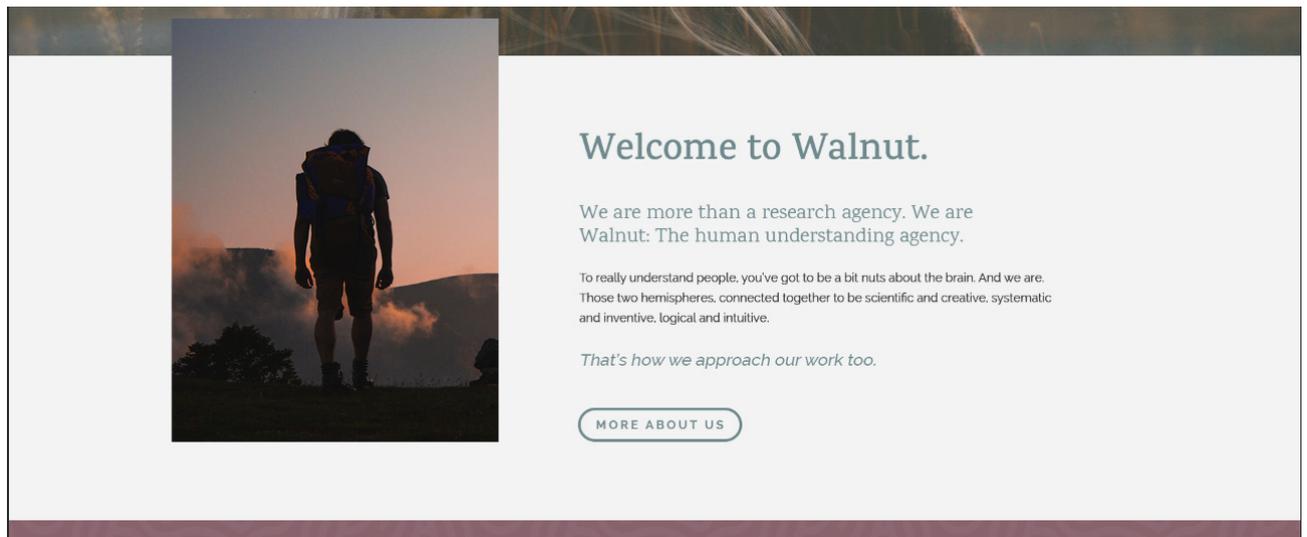
Running Gulp JS through Command Prompt on Windows

```
C:\Users>cd ../  
C:\>cd MAMP  
C:\MAMP>cd htdocs  
C:\MAMP\htdocs>cd walnut  
C:\MAMP\htdocs\walnut>gulp
```

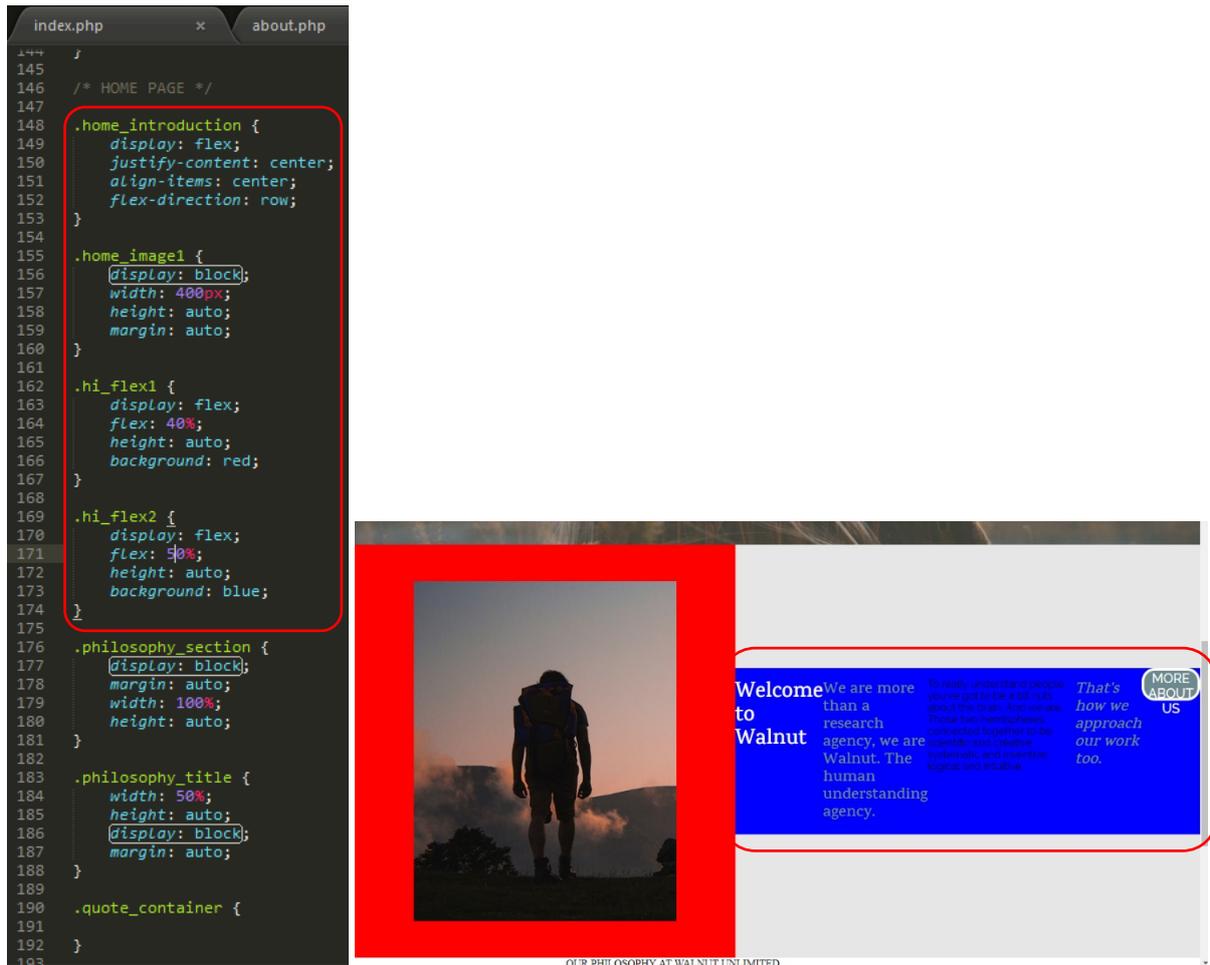
The Welcome Section/First Section

After running 'Gulp JS', with the styles now applying, I then found that whilst progressing on the first section of the home page, the content was being displayed in row format as opposed to column format:

The Required Outcome of the first Section of the Home Page



The Styles at the Current time for the Introductory Section of the Home Page and the Outcome on the Page

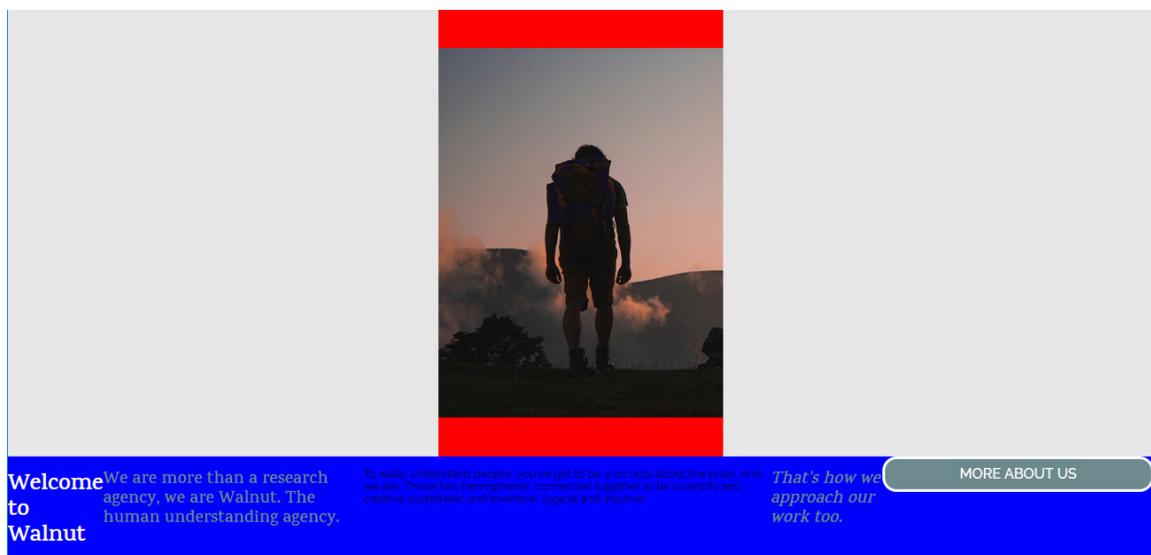


Therefore, I changed the 'flex-direction' from 'row' to 'column' for the 'class' called 'home_introduction' as I thought this may help to display the content with the blue background in a column format. However, this caused the image to be placed above the information with the information still being displayed in a row format. This is evident on the following page.

Changing the 'flex-direction' of the 'home_introduction' 'class' from 'row' to 'column' in the CSS file

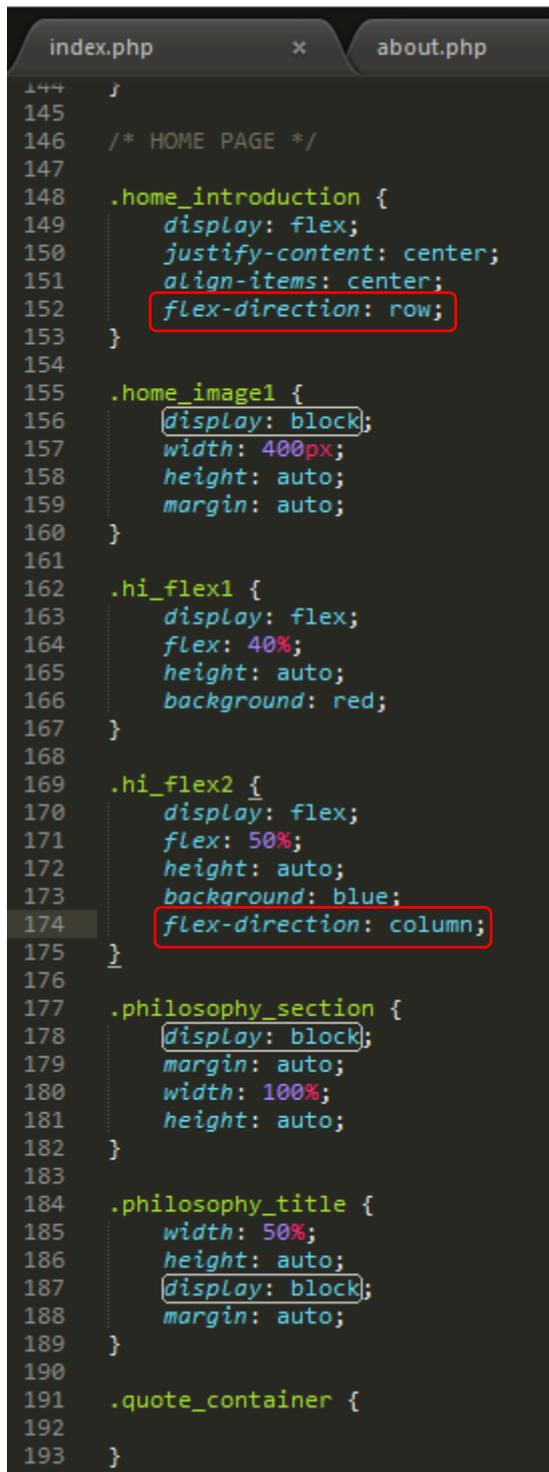
```
146 /* HOME PAGE */
147
148 .home_introduction {
149     display: flex;
150     justify-content: center;
151     align-items: center;
152     flex-direction: column;
153 }
154
155 .home_image1 {
156     display: block;
157     width: 400px;
158     height: auto;
159     margin: auto;
160 }
161
162 .hi_flex1 {
163     display: flex;
164     flex: 40%;
165     height: auto;
166     background: red;
167 }
168
169 .hi_flex2 {
170     display: flex;
171     flex: 50%;
172     height: auto;
173     background: blue;
174 }
175
176 .philosophy_section {
177     display: block;
178     margin: auto;
179     width: 100%;
180     height: auto;
181 }
182
183 .philosophy_title {
184     width: 50%;
185     height: auto;
186     display: block;
187     margin: auto;
188 }
189
190 .quote_container {
191 }
192 }
```

The Outcome of this Change on the Web Page (The Image was now Displaying above the text instead of next to it with the text Section still remaining in a row Format)



As a result of this, I therefore added 'flex-direction: column;' for the section that contained the text and changed the 'flex-direction' from 'column' to 'row' for the 'home_introduction' container. This is because I believed that applying a 'flex-direction' to the text section would help it to display in a column format without being affected by the 'flex-direction' of the parent container. Regarding the 'flex-direction' of the 'home_introduction' container, this was changed as both the image and text sections needed to be displayed inline with each other. These changes were then successful with the required outcome appearing on the page:

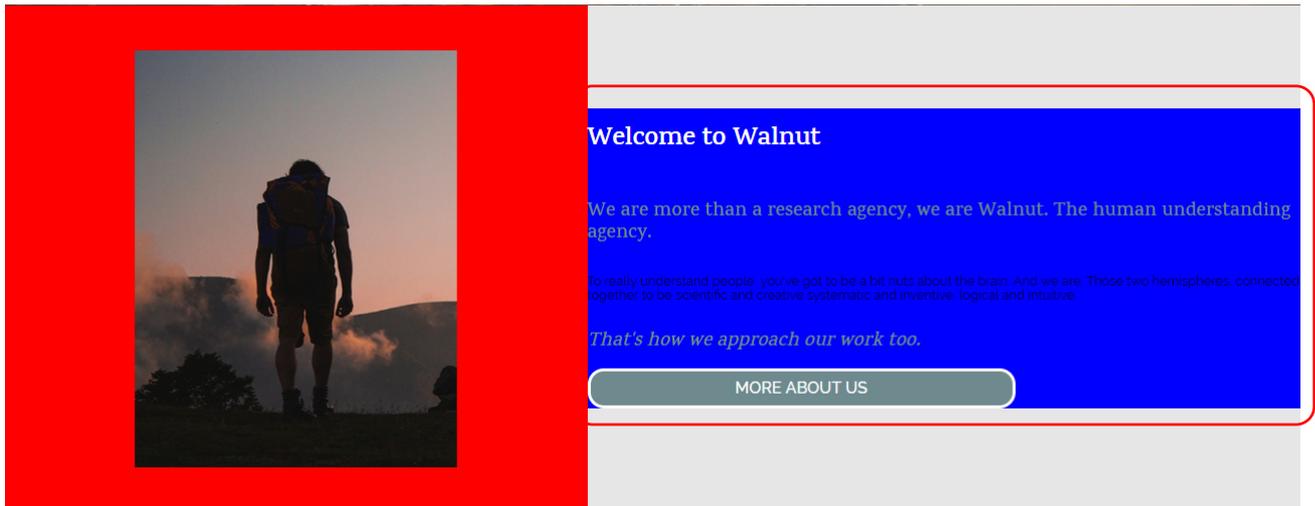
Altering the Styles as Explained above within the CSS file



```
index.php x about.php
144  }
145
146  /* HOME PAGE */
147
148  .home_introduction {
149      display: flex;
150      justify-content: center;
151      align-items: center;
152      flex-direction: row;
153  }
154
155  .home_image1 {
156      display: block;
157      width: 400px;
158      height: auto;
159      margin: auto;
160  }
161
162  .hi_flex1 {
163      display: flex;
164      flex: 40%;
165      height: auto;
166      background: red;
167  }
168
169  .hi_flex2 {
170      display: flex;
171      flex: 50%;
172      height: auto;
173      background: blue;
174      flex-direction: column;
175  }
176
177  .philosophy_section {
178      display: block;
179      margin: auto;
180      width: 100%;
181      height: auto;
182  }
183
184  .philosophy_title {
185      width: 50%;
186      height: auto;
187      display: block;
188      margin: auto;
189  }
190
191  .quote_container {
192
193  }
```

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The Outcome of this on the Web Page (This was now Successful)

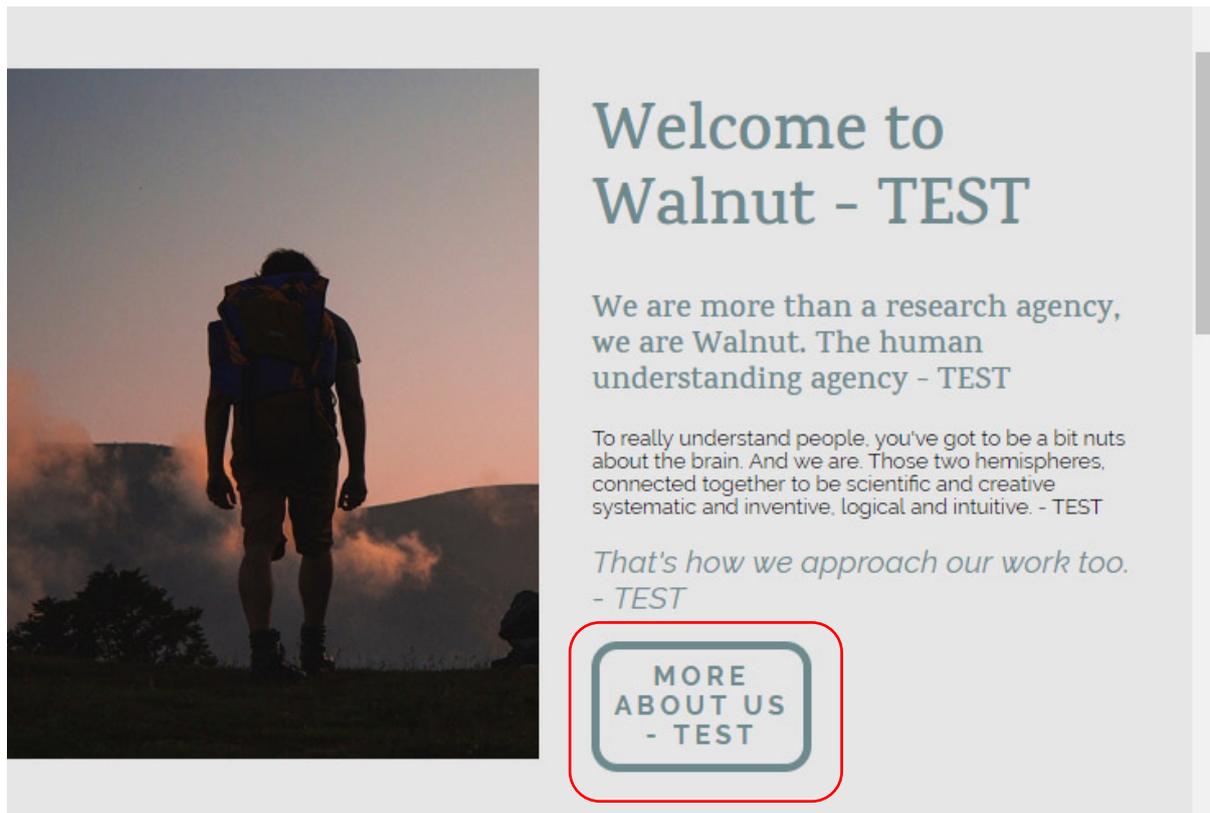


During another stage of the work experience, I then refined the appearance of the button/link for the introduction section as currently this was not as how it should have appeared:

The Current CSS Code for the Button/Link in the Introduction Section in the CSS file

```
176
177   .hi_flex2 {
178
179     flex: 50%;
180     height: auto;
181     background: none;
182     flex-direction: column;
183     padding: 40px;
184   }
185
186   .hi_flex2 button {
187     width: 40%;
188     height: auto;
189     background: transparent;
190     border: 6px solid #6e8a8e;
191     color: #6e8a8e;
192     letter-spacing: 4px;
193     font-weight: bold;
194     padding: 10px;
195   }
196
```

The Current Appearance of the Button/Link on the Web Page



As is evident above, the button needed to be wider in width as at the moment, this was currently creating a compact appearance where the text would be placed on separate lines.

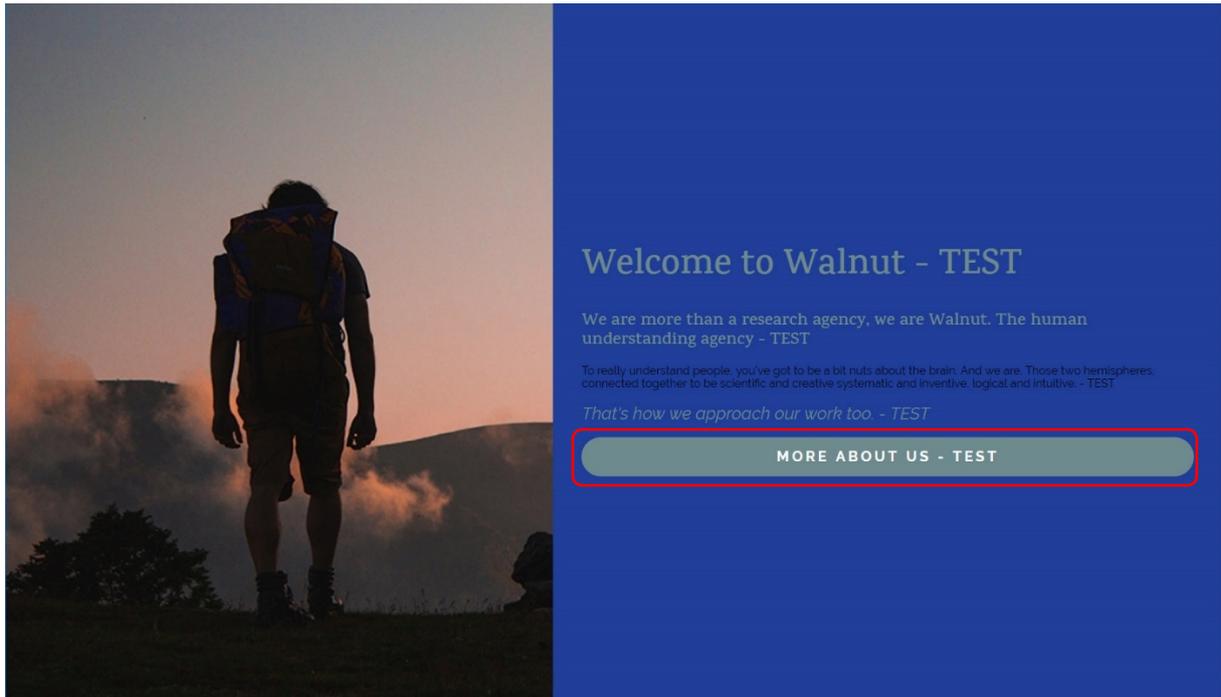
Therefore, I altered the width of the button/link to '100%' as currently this was creating a squished appearance and also added a 'border-radius' of '30px' to add curves to the edges of the button/link:

Making the Alterations to the Button/Link in the CSS file as Explained Above

```
.hi_flex2 button {  
  width: 100%;  
  height: auto;  
  background: transparent;  
  border: 6px solid #6e8a8e;  
  color: #6e8a8e;  
  letter-spacing: 4px;  
  font-weight: bold;  
  padding: 10px;  
  border-radius: 30px;  
}  
  
.hi_flex2 button:hover {  
  background-color: #6e8a8e;  
  color: white;  
}
```

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The Outcome of these Changes on the Web Page (The Button/Link was now more Professional as Required)



Whilst undertaking this process, I had discovered the fact that 'Advanced Custom Fields' would allow for changing of the background colour of a section and I experimented with this as seen below:

Creating the Custom Field in the Field Group for the Home Page for the Introduction Section to allow for Changing of the Background Colour

21	Home Introduction Colour	home_introduction_colour	Color Picker
Field Label This is the name which will appear on the EDIT page	<input type="text" value="Home Introduction Colour"/>		
Field Name Single word, no spaces. Underscores and dashes allowed	<input type="text" value="home_introduction_colour"/>		
Field Type	Color Picker ▼		
Instructions Instructions for authors. Shown when submitting data	<input type="text" value="Select a colour for the introduction section of the home page."/>		
Required?	<input type="checkbox"/> No		
Default Value	<input type="text" value="#FFFFFF"/>		
Conditional Logic	<input type="checkbox"/> No		
Wrapper Attributes	<input type="text" value="width"/> %	<input type="text" value="class"/>	<input type="text" value="id"/>

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Assigning the 'Name' aspect to the Required Aspect in the PHP file

```
<div class="home_introduction" style="background-color:<?php the_field('home_introduction_colour'); ?>">
```

Selecting the Required Colour of the Section on the WordPress Page

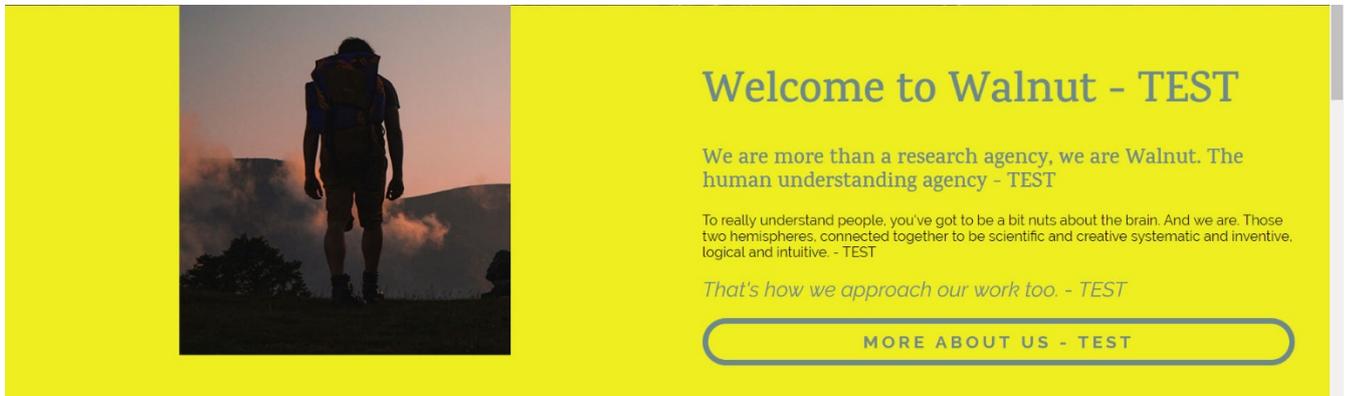
Home Introduction Colour

Select a colour for the introduction section of the home page.

#eeee22



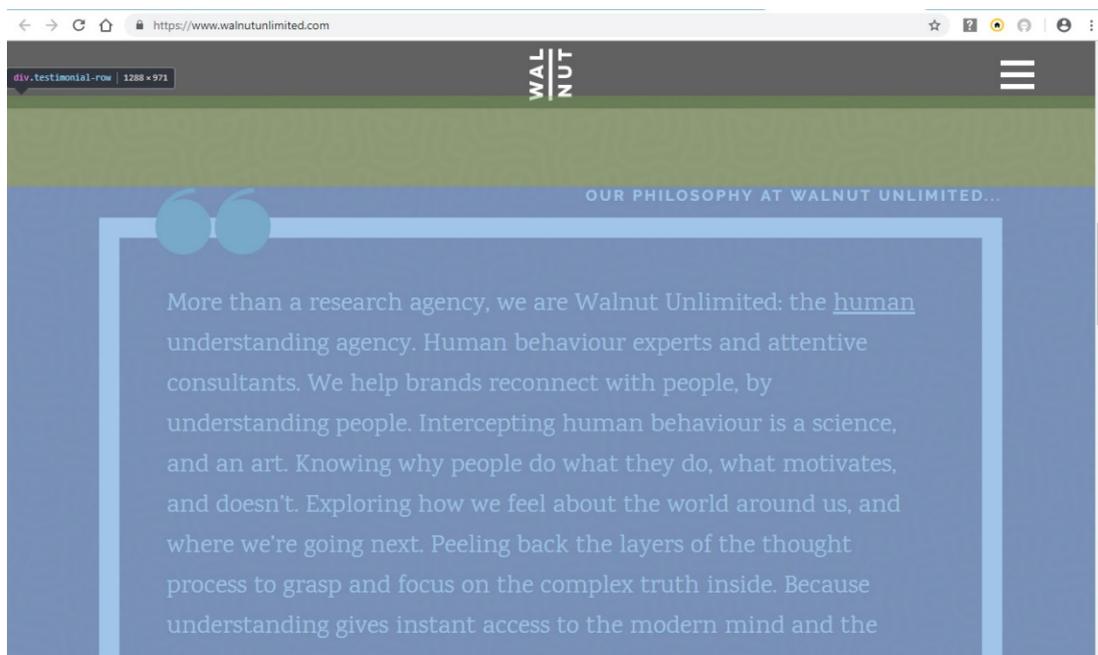
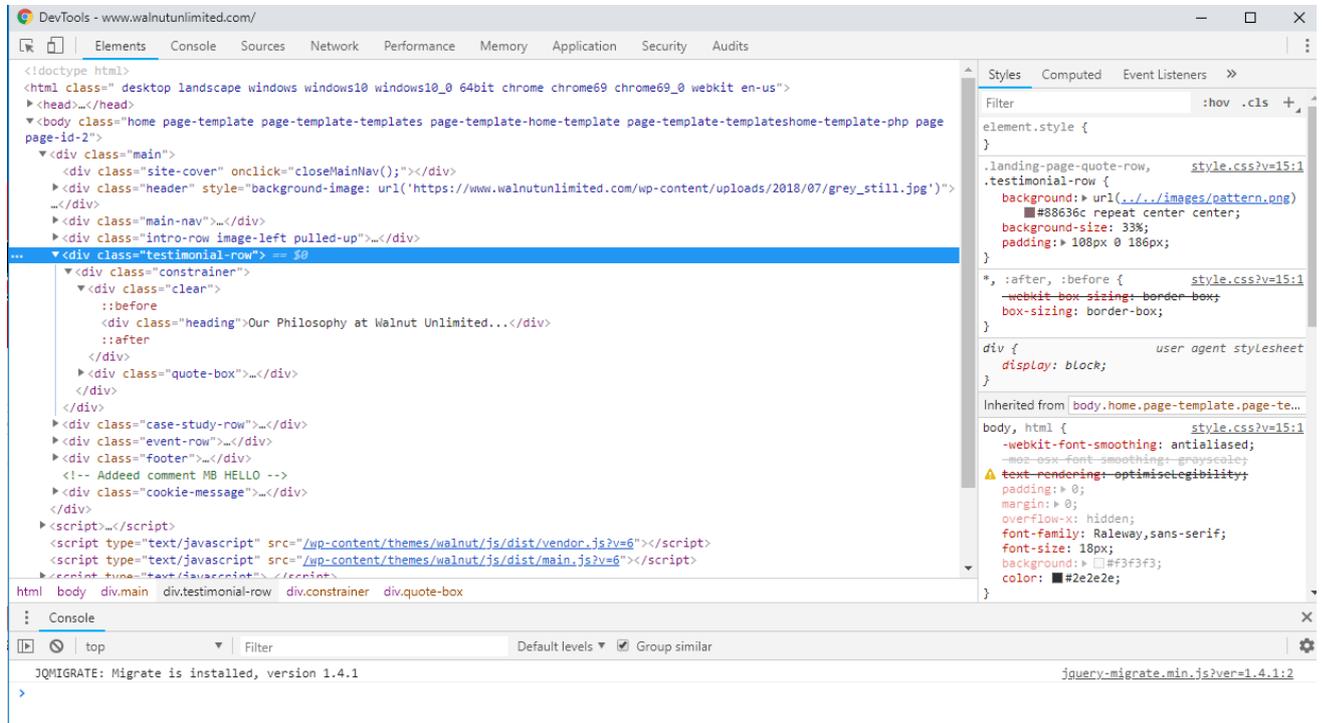
The Outcome of this on the Page (This now Changed the Background Colour)



The Philosophy Section

After completing the previous task shown above with regards to structuring the first section of the home page, I then continued to inspect the philosophy section of the home page using the 'Developer Tools' on 'Google Chrome'. This was to help myself understand how to approach this area of the page regarding structure and positioning of items:

Inspecting the Finished Website by 'The ICE Agency' by using the 'Developer Tools' on 'Google Chrome'



It was at this point that I realised I needed to use 'Flexbox' again to help create the required structuring of this section of the page and so therefore started to undertake the following shown below:

The Current Formatting of the CSS file Regarding the Philosophy Section of the Home Page before Applying 'Flexbox'

```
154
155 .home_image1 {
156     display: block;
157     width: 400px;
158     height: auto;
159     margin: auto;
160 }
161
162 .hi_flex1 {
163     display: flex;
164     flex: 40%;
165     height: auto;
166     background: none;
167 }
168
169 .hi_flex2 {
170     display: flex;
171     flex: 50%;
172     height: auto;
173     background: none;
174     flex-direction: column;
175     padding: 40px;
176 }
177
178 .philosophy_section {
179     display: block;
180     margin: auto;
181     width: 100%;
182     height: 600px;
183     background-image: url("/wp-content/themes/walnut/images/pattern.png");
184     background-size: 100% auto;
185     background-repeat: no-repeat;
186     background-color: #88636c;
187 }
188
189 .philosophy_title {
190     width: 50%;
191     height: auto;
192     display: block;
193     margin: auto;
194     background: yellow;
195 }
196
197 .quote_container {
198     width: 50%;
199     height: auto;
200     display: block;
201     margin: auto;
202 }
```

As is evident above, I had created three containers for this section. The 'philosophy_section' container acted as the parent container which would determine the width and height of the whole section. I also assigned the provided background image to this container through the use of the 'background-image: url("");' style whereby I set the background image size to '100%' in width and 'auto' in height to help adjust to different screen resolutions. Also, with relation to the background image, 'background-repeat: no-repeat;' was implemented to prevent the background image from being shown more than once on the page. The 'philosophy_title' container related to the aspect which would consist of the title called 'OUR PHILOSOPHY AT WALNUT UNLIMITED...' with the width being set to '50%' as well as using 'display: block;' and 'margin: auto;' to help centre the container. This was the same with regards to the 'quote_container' container which had been created to hold the quote itself. Please also note that 'display: block;' was utilised to each container underneath each other so that both the title and content wouldn't be displayed inline.

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The outcome of these added aspects at the current time can be viewed below:

The Current Outcome on the Web Page of the Philosophy Section of the Home Page



Whilst progressing further and integrating 'Flexbox' into this area of the home page, I then realised that I needed to place both the title and quote containers so that they would be more central within their parent container 'philosophy_section':

The Current State of the CSS file Regarding the Philosophy Section of the Home Page

```
177
178 .philosophy_section {
179     display: flex;
180     justify-content: center;
181     align-items: center;
182     flex-direction: column;
183     width: 100%;
184     height: 600px;
185     background-image: url("/wp-content/themes/walnut/images/pattern.png");
186     background-size: 100% auto;
187     background-repeat: no-repeat;
188     background-color: #88636c;
189     padding: 100px;
190 }
191
192 .philosophy_title {
193     flex: 50%;
194     height: auto;
195     display: flex;
196     background: yellow;
197 }
198
199 .quote_container {
200     flex: 50%;
201     height: auto;
202     display: flex;
203     background: blue;
204     border: 20px solid white;
205 }
```

As can be seen above, at this stage, I had added 'flex: 50%;' to both the title and quote containers as I understood that this could be applied instead of widths. I had also added 'padding' to the parent container 'philosophy_section' in order to space each aspect inside away from the edges of the section. Also, instead of utilising 'display: block;' and 'margin: auto;' to both position the title and quote containers on separate lines and centre them, I had integrated 'flex-direction: column;' into

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the parent container to display the content in column format and also 'justify-content: center;' and 'align-items: center;' to display the content centrally.

The outcome of this can be viewed below:

The Outcome of this CSS on the Philosophy Section of the Home Page (The Containers Weren't Spaced far enough apart from the Edges of the Page)

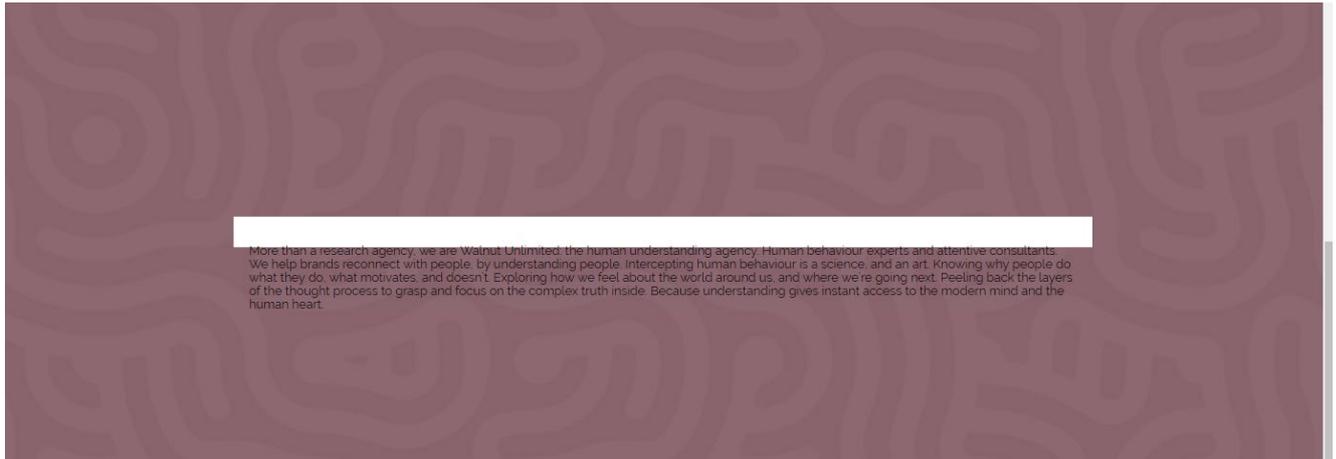


As a result of the problem stated above, I therefore added some 'padding' as I thought this may help to push each container further away from the edges of the section, hence helping to centre the containers more. Instead, I realised that too much 'padding' would cause the appearance of the containers to become non-existent:

Adding Excessive Padding to the CSS file

```
177
178 .philosophy_section {
179     display: flex;
180     justify-content: center;
181     align-items: center;
182     flex-direction: column;
183     width: 100%;
184     height: 600px;
185     background-image: url("/wp-content/themes/walnut/images/pattern.png");
186     background-size: 100% auto;
187     background-repeat: no-repeat;
188     background-color: #88636c;
189     padding: 300px;
190 }
191
192 .philosophy_title {
193     flex: 50%;
194     height: auto;
195     display: flex;
196     background: yellow;
197 }
198
199 .quote_container {
200     flex: 50%;
201     height: auto;
202     display: flex;
203     background: blue;
204     border: 20px solid white;
205 }
```

The Impact of this on the Outcome on the Web Page (The Containers would Begin to Disappear)



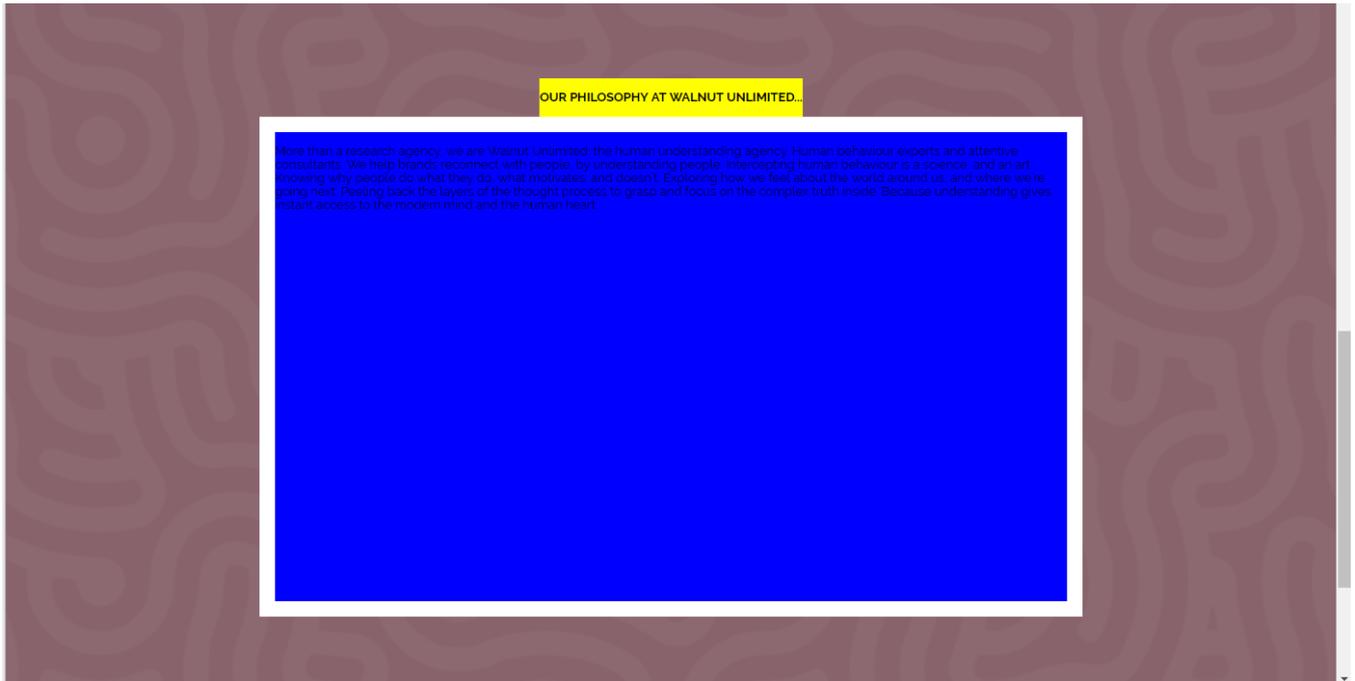
After seeking advice, either from the developer or from online sources, I then understood that I could add widths to 'Flexbox'. Therefore, I added a width to the quote container as this was the container that was causing the majority of the issue and I reduced the 'padding' of the parent container to prevent the issue, shown previously, from happening again:

Adding a Width to the Quote Container and Reducing the 'padding' of the parent Container within the CSS file

```
177
178 .philosophy_section {
179     display: flex;
180     justify-content: center;
181     align-items: center;
182     flex-direction: column;
183     width: 100%;
184     height: 900px;
185     background-image: url("/wp-content/themes/walnut/images/pattern.png");
186     background-size: 100% auto;
187     background-repeat: no-repeat;
188     background-color: #88636c;
189     padding: 100px;
190 }
191
192 .philosophy_title {
193     height: auto;
194     display: flex;
195     background: yellow;
196     float: right;
197 }
198
199 .quote_container {
200     flex: 50%;
201     width: 70%;
202     height: auto;
203     display: flex;
204     background: blue;
205     border: 20px solid white;
206 }
207
```

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The Outcome of this on the Web Page (The Containers were now Positioned more Centrally on the Page)



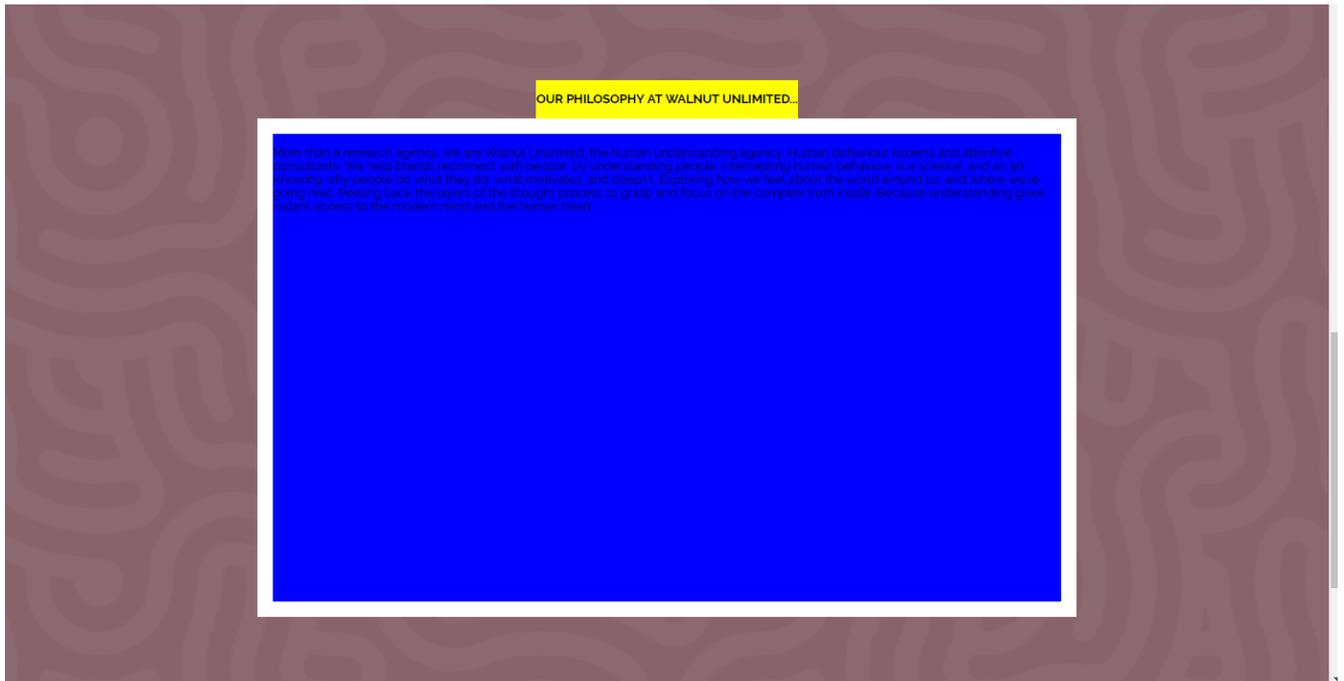
After solving the previous issue, I then attempted to place the title container to the right-hand side of the parent container so that the message would be displayed on the right. I attempted to complete this by adding 'float:right;' as I thought this may help to position the container to the right. Unfortunately, this didn't work and the container remained centrally as will be displayed below:

Adding 'float: right;' to the Title Container in the CSS file

```
191
192  .philosophy_title {
193      height: auto;
194      display: flex;
195      background: yellow;
196      float: right;
197  }
```

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The Effect of this Change (This Didn't Position the Container to the Right of the Parent Container)



After attempting to integrate 'text-align: justify;' into this container, I soon realised that the width of the title container needed to be same as that of the quote container as this would then allow myself to position the text instead of trying to position the container itself. Positioning the text to the right would allow this to be placed where the width finished, hence being vertically inline with the quote container. This process can be viewed below:

Adding the Width of '70%' to the Title Container within the CSS file

```
155 .home_image1 {
156     display: block;
157     width: 400px;
158     height: auto;
159     margin: auto;
160 }
161
162 .hi_flex1 {
163     display: flex;
164     flex: 40%;
165     height: auto;
166     background: none;
167 }
168
169 .hi_flex2 {
170     display: flex;
171     flex: 50%;
172     height: auto;
173     background: none;
174     flex-direction: column;
175     padding: 40px;
176 }
177
178 .philosophy_section {
179     display: flex;
180     justify-content: center;
181     align-items: center;
182     flex-direction: column;
183     width: 100%;
184     height: 900px;
185     background-image: url("/wp-content/themes/walnut/images/pattern.png");
186     background-size: 100% auto;
187     background-repeat: no-repeat;
188     background-color: #88636c;
189     padding: 100px;
190 }
191
192 .philosophy_title {
193     height: auto;
194     display: flex;
195     background: yellow;
196     width: 70%;
197 }
198 }
199
200 .quote_container {
201     flex: 50%;
202     width: 70%;
203     height: auto;
204     display: flex;
205     background: blue;
206     border: 20px solid white;
207 }
208 }
```

'The ICE Agency' Work Experience Documentation – Daniel Wilkins

After making the previous alterations, this now meant that the width of the title container was now the same as the one positioned below containing the quote. This is evident with the provided screenshot below:

The Width of the Title Container was now the Same as the Quote Container Positioned below



In order to make the title position itself to the right-hand side of its container, I had, at a later date, assigned a new 'class' name whereby I implemented 'text-align: right;'. I also applied this to a new parent container called 'quote_container1'. This was to ensure that the text was aligned to the right and as a result of implementing these aspects, this was then successful:

Assigning the Style 'text-align: right;' to both of the new Containers within the CSS file

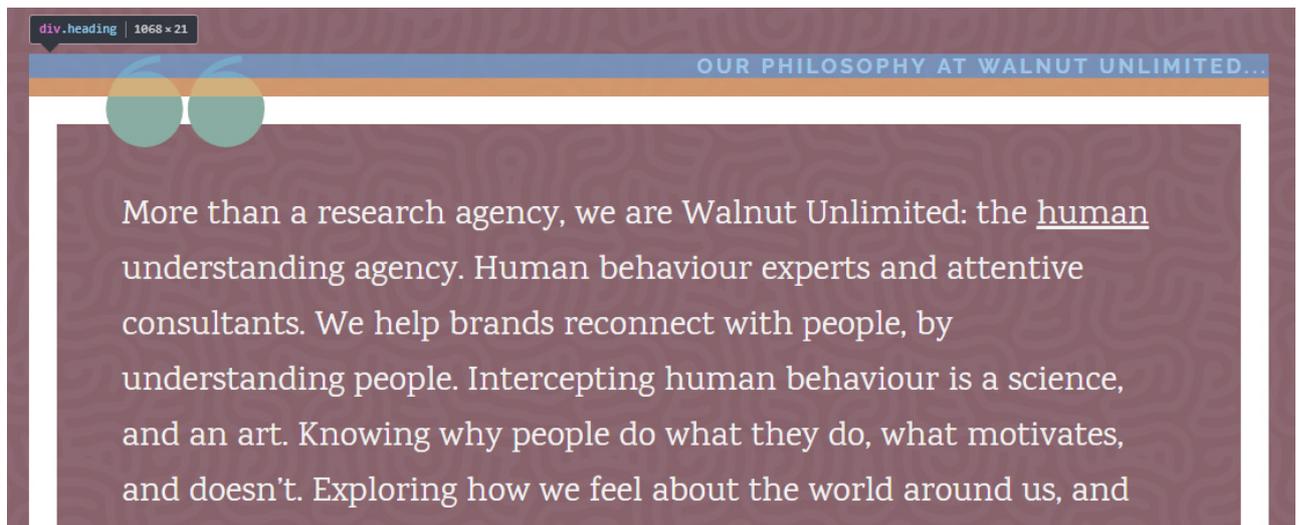
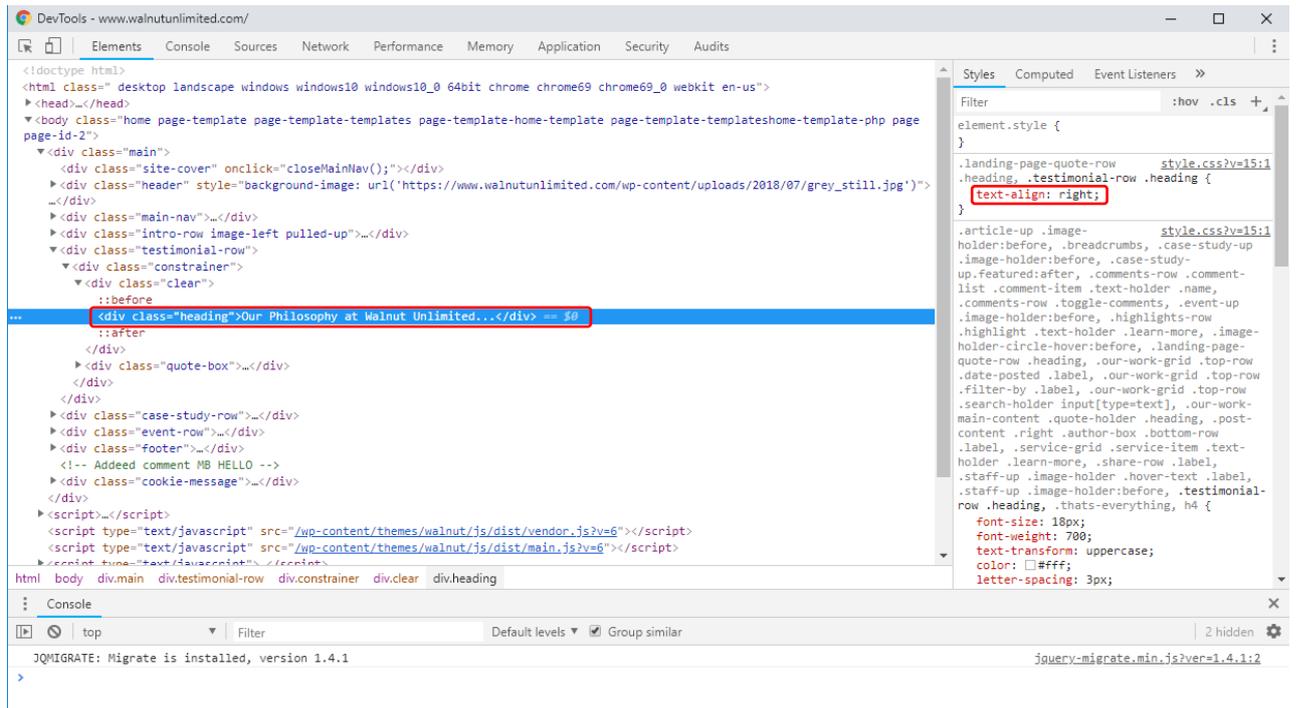
```
.quote_container1 {  
  transform: translateY(0%);  
  width: 100%;  
  height: auto;  
  background: none;  
  display: flex;  
  flex-direction: row;  
  text-align: right;  
}  
  
.quote_title_flex {  
  width: 100%;  
  height: auto;  
  background: none;  
  text-align: right;  
  color: white;  
  font-size: 20px;  
}
```

The Outcome of this on the Web Page (This Positioned the Text to Right of its Container)



After completing the previous stage, I then further analysed the philosophy section on the current 'live' website to try and understand how to now position the text to the right of its container:

Using the 'Developer Tools' on 'Google Chrome' to Inspect this Section



'The ICE Agency' Work Experience Documentation – Daniel Wilkins

From undertaking this miniature task, I understood that 'text-align: right;' had to be used and so therefore, I implemented this into the coded page I was currently working on. However, I had difficulties in attempting to make this function correctly on the web page as will be seen below:

Aligning the text to the Right in the PHP file by adding the 'style' Attribute

```
1 <?php /* Template Name: Home Page*/?>
2 <?php get_header();?>
3
4 <br>
5 <h1 style="font-size: 60px">The <u>human</u> understanding agency.</h1>
6 </div>
7
8 <div class="home_introduction" style="background:#e6e6e6;">
9 <div class="hi_flex1">
10 
11 </div>
12 <div class="hi_flex2">
13 <h1 style="color:#6e8a8e;font-size:50px;">Welcome to Walnut</h1>
14 <h2>We are more than a research agency, we are Walnut. The human understanding agency.</h2>
15 <p>To really understand people, you've got to be a bit nuts about the brain. And we are. Those two hemispheres
16 <h2 style="font-family: Raleway, sans-serif!important;font-weight:lighter;"><i>That's how we approach our work
17 <button>MORE ABOUT US</button>
18 </div>
19 </div>
20
21 <div class="philosophy_section">
22 <div class="philosophy_title" style="text-align:right;"><p><b>OUR PHILOSOPHY AT WALNUT UNLIMITED...</b></p></div>
23 <div class="quote_container"><p>More than a research agency, we are Walnut Unlimited: the human understanding agen
24 </div>
25
26 <script src="<?= get_template_directory_uri(); ?>/js/main.js"></script>
27 <?php get_footer();?>
```

The Effect of making this Alteration (This wasn't Successful)



'The ICE Agency' Work Experience Documentation – Daniel Wilkins

Consequently, I then decided to apply this style to the container of the text and integrate the '!important' attribute to try and force this to apply properly. However, this didn't resolve the problem as will be seen below in the provided screenshots:

Applying the '!important' Attribute to the Title Container in the CSS file

```
191
192 .philosophy_title {
193     height: auto;
194     display: flex;
195     background: yellow;
196     width: 70%;
197     text-align: right!important;
198 }
199
200
201 .quote_container {
202     flex: 50%;
203     width: 70%;
204     height: auto;
205     display: flex;
206     background: blue;
207     border: 20px solid white;
208 }
```

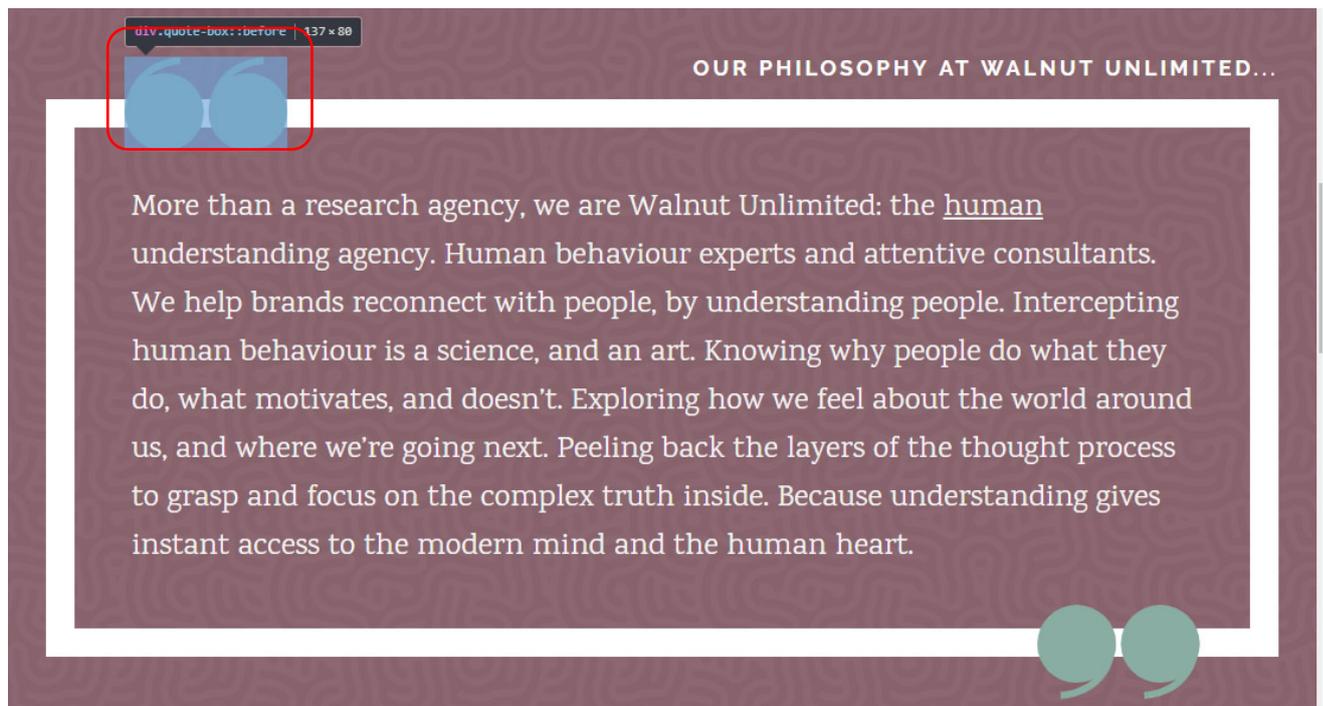
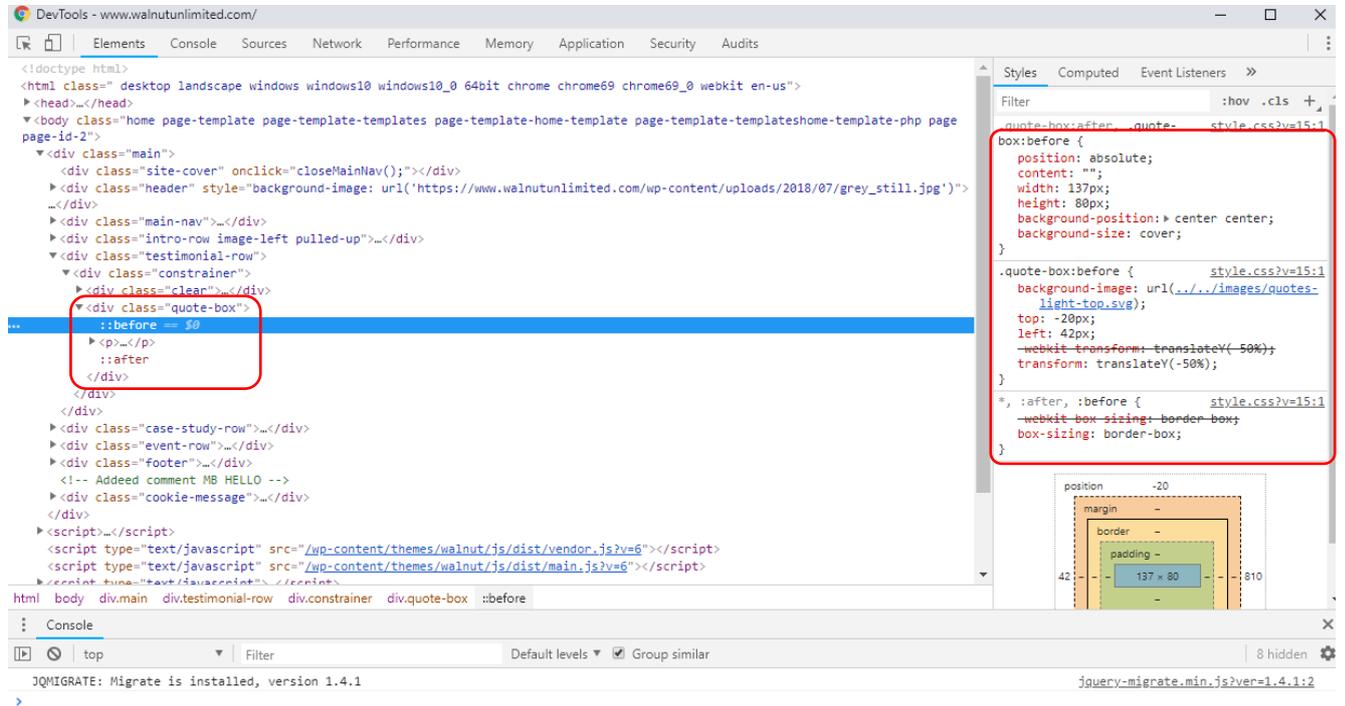
The Effect of this on the Web Page (This Also wasn't Successful)



'The ICE Agency' Work Experience Documentation – Daniel Wilkins

After returning to the philosophy section of the home page at a later time, I started to begin working on another aspect which was how to position the quote images correctly. Firstly, I again analysed how the quotes were placed on the page through the use of the 'Developer Tools' by 'Google Chrome'. This was to assist myself in understanding which processes I would need to undertake in order to achieve the required outcome.

Analysing the Placement of the Quotes within the 'Our Philosophy' Section of the Web Page Using the 'Developer Tools' on 'Google Chrome'



'The ICE Agency' Work Experience Documentation – Daniel Wilkins

The screenshot shows the Chrome DevTools interface. The Elements panel on the left displays the HTML structure of a quote box, with the `div.quote-box::after` element selected. A tooltip indicates that `$0` can be used in the console to refer to this element. The Styles panel on the right shows the CSS rules for `.quote-box:after`, including `position: absolute`, `width: 137px`, `height: 80px`, and `background-size: cover`. A box model diagram at the bottom right shows the dimensions of the element: 137 x 80 pixels.

The screenshot shows a website section titled "OUR PHILOSOPHY AT WALNUT UNLIMITED...". The text reads: "More than a research agency, we are Walnut Unlimited: the human understanding agency. Human behaviour experts and attentive consultants. We help brands reconnect with people, by understanding people. Intercepting human behaviour is a science, and an art. Knowing why people do what they do, what motivates, and doesn't. Exploring how we feel about the world around us, and where we're going next. Peeling back the layers of the thought process to grasp and focus on the complex truth inside. Because understanding gives instant access to the modern mind and the human heart." A quote box is overlaid on the text, containing two speech marks. A tooltip shows the dimensions of the quote box as 137 x 80 pixels.

From analysing the previous aspects shown above, I then realised that each quote was contained within a container of their own. Therefore, after undertaking this analysis, I started to complete this task.

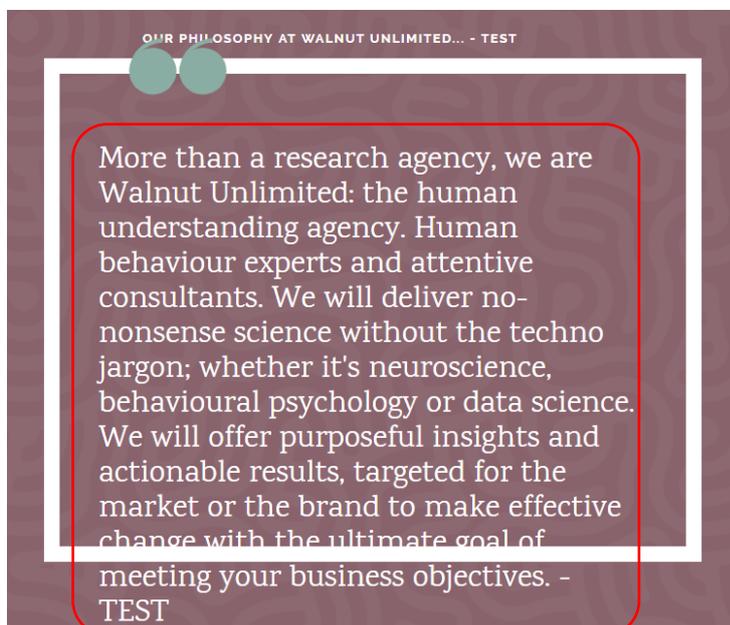
The first issue I experienced related to the fact that the quotation text didn't want to remain in its container, meaning that this overflowed outside of the container whilst reducing the browser window, hence creating an unprofessional appearance on the page:

The Current CSS Code

```
208 .philosophy_section {
209     display: flex;
210     justify-content: center;
211     align-items: center;
212     flex-direction: column;
213     width: 100%;
214     height: 900px;
215     background-image: url("/wp-content/themes/walnut/images/pattern.png");
216     background-size: 100% auto;
217     background-repeat: no-repeat;
218     background-color: #88636c;
219     padding: 100px;
220 }
221
222 .philosophy_title {
223     height: auto;
224     display: flex;
225     width: 70%;
226     text-align: right!important;
227     color: white;
228     letter-spacing: 2px;
229 }
230
231
232 .quote_container {
233     flex: 50%;
234     width: 100%;
235     height: auto;
236     display: flex;
237     background: transparent; /* Didn't know this was possible */
238     border: 20px solid white;
239     padding: 50px;
240     font-size: 40px;
241 }
242
```

As is evident above, the code shown is that relating to the philosophy section as a whole, the title container and also the container that consisted of the quote itself. At this moment in time, most, if not all of the code had remained as the same as shown previously.

The Current Issue with the Quotation text not Remaining in its Container



'The ICE Agency' Work Experience Documentation – Daniel Wilkins

As I was struggling to understand why the problem above was occurring, I then sought advice from one of the developers at 'The ICE Agency'. Consequently, I was then informed that 'display: flex;' didn't need to be included in the container holding the text and so therefore, I removed this. This process can be seen below:

Removing the 'display: flex;' Style in the CSS file - Before

```
208 .philosophy_section {
209     display: flex;
210     justify-content: center;
211     align-items: center;
212     flex-direction: column;
213     width: 100%;
214     height: 900px;
215     background-image: url("/wp-content/themes/walnut/images/pattern.png");
216     background-size: 100% auto;
217     background-repeat: no-repeat;
218     background-color: #88636c;
219     padding: 100px;
220 }
221
222 .philosophy_title {
223     height: auto;
224     display: flex;
225     width: 70%;
226     text-align: right!important;
227     color: white;
228     letter-spacing: 2px;
229 }
230 }
231
232 .quote_container {
233     flex: 50%;
234     width: 100%;
235     height: auto;
236     display: flex;
237     background: transparent; /* Didn't know this was possible */
238     border: 20px solid white;
239     padding: 50px;
240     font-size: 40px;
241 }
242 }
```

Removing the 'display: flex;' Style in the CSS file - After

```
207
208 .philosophy_section {
209     display: flex;
210     justify-content: center;
211     align-items: center;
212     flex-direction: column;
213     width: 100%;
214     height: 900px;
215     background-image: url("/wp-content/themes/walnut/images/pattern.png");
216     background-size: 100% auto;
217     background-repeat: no-repeat;
218     background-color: #88636c;
219     padding: 100px;
220 }
221
222 .philosophy_title {
223     height: auto;
224     display: flex;
225     width: 70%;
226     text-align: right!important;
227     color: white;
228     letter-spacing: 2px;
229 }
230 }
231
232 .quote_container {
233     flex: 50%;
234     width: 100%;
235     height: auto;
236     background: transparent; /* Didn't know this was possible */
237     border: 20px solid white;
238     padding: 50px;
239     font-size: 40px;
240 }
241 }
```

The Outcome of Removing this Style from the CSS file (The text now Remained in the Container)



After resolving the previous issue, I had now encountered another problem where the container holding the quotation text itself wouldn't remain in the 'Our Philsophy' section of the page and overflow onto the next section, creating an untidy appearance likewise to before:

The Current CSS Code

```
207
208 .philosophy_section {
209     display: flex;
210     justify-content: center;
211     align-items: center;
212     flex-direction: column;
213     width: 100%;
214     height: 900px;
215     background-image: url("/wp-content/themes/walnut/images/pattern.png");
216     background-size: 100% auto;
217     background-repeat: no-repeat;
218     background-color: #88636c;
219     padding: 100px;
220 }
221
222 .philosophy_title {
223     height: auto;
224     display: flex;
225     width: 70%;
226     text-align: right!important;
227     color: white;
228     letter-spacing: 2px;
229 }
230
231
232 .quote_container {
233     flex: 50%;
234     width: 100%;
235     height: auto;
236     background: transparent; /* Didn't know this was possible */
237     border: 20px solid white;
238     padding: 50px;
239     font-size: 40px;
240 }
241
```

As can be seen above, the code for the philosophy section at this stage hadn't changed and remained as the same as shown before.

The Current Issue with the Quote Container Overflowing onto the Next Section of the Web Page

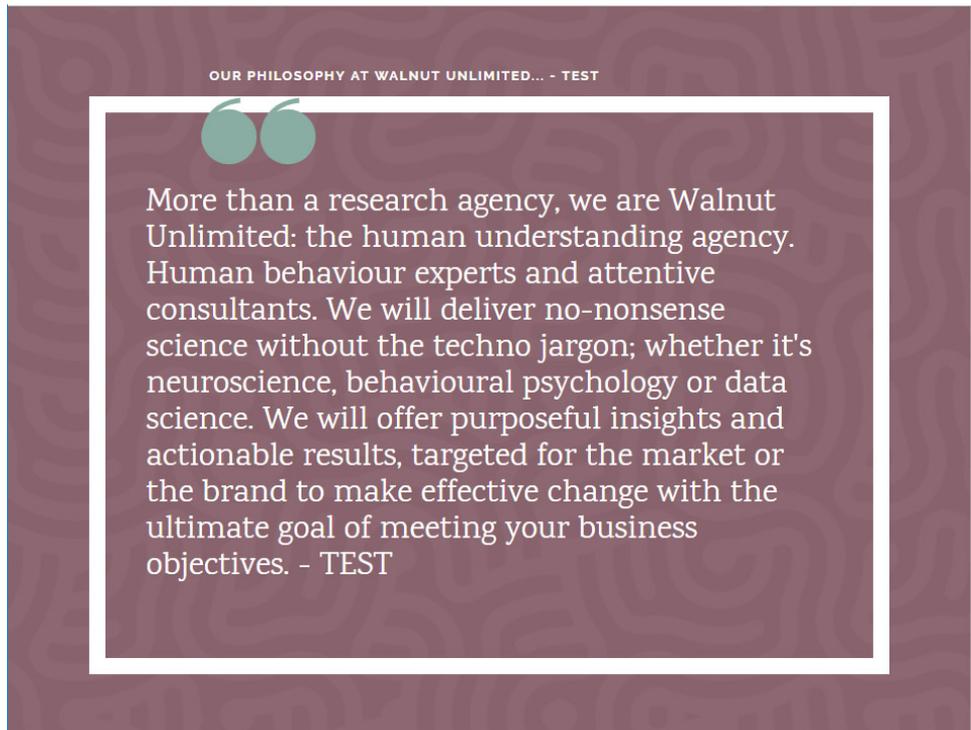


Following on from this, I then changed the height of the main container from '900px' to 'auto' and from reviewing this I knew that the reason why the content was overflowing was because the height was at a set amount whereas 'auto' would allow the section to reposition itself to hold the content inside it. This then resolved the problem and the container was now displaying as it should have:

Changing the Height of the Main Container in the CSS file from '900px' to 'auto'

```
207
208 .philosophy_section {
209     display: flex;
210     justify-content: center;
211     align-items: center;
212     flex-direction: column;
213     width: 100%;
214     height: auto;
215     background-image: url("/wp-content/themes/walnut/images/pattern.png");
216     background-size: 100% auto;
217     background-repeat: no-repeat;
218     background-color: #88636c;
219     padding: 100px;
220 }
221
222 .philosophy_title {
223     height: auto;
224     display: flex;
225     width: 70%;
226     text-align: right!important;
227     color: white;
228     letter-spacing: 2px;
229 }
230 }
231
232 .quote_container {
233     flex: 50%;
234     width: 100%;
235     height: auto;
236     background: transparent; /* Didn't know this was possible */
237     border: 20px solid white;
238     padding: 50px;
239     font-size: 40px;
240 }
```

The Outcome of this Change on the Web Page (This now Resolved the Issue)



After experiencing some initial problems not relating to the quote images, I then eventually began to attempt to implement these aspects into the page. I first of all attempted at integrating 'float: left;' for the first quotes as I believed that this would position the image to the left and away from the text, hence placing the image to the left and the text to the right. However, this wasn't successful as will be seen below:

Adding 'float: left;' for both the Image and Container Classes in the CSS file

```
372  
373 .quote_images {  
374     width: 100%;  
375     height: auto;  
376     float: left;  
377 }  
378  
379 .quote_container1 {  
380     transform: translateY(-50%);  
381     width: 10%;  
382     height: auto;  
383     background: red;  
384     float: left;  
385 }  
386
```

The Outcome of this on the Web Page (This had no Effect and Ultimately Placed the Elements in the Opposite Direction to what was Expected)



'The ICE Agency' Work Experience Documentation – Daniel Wilkins

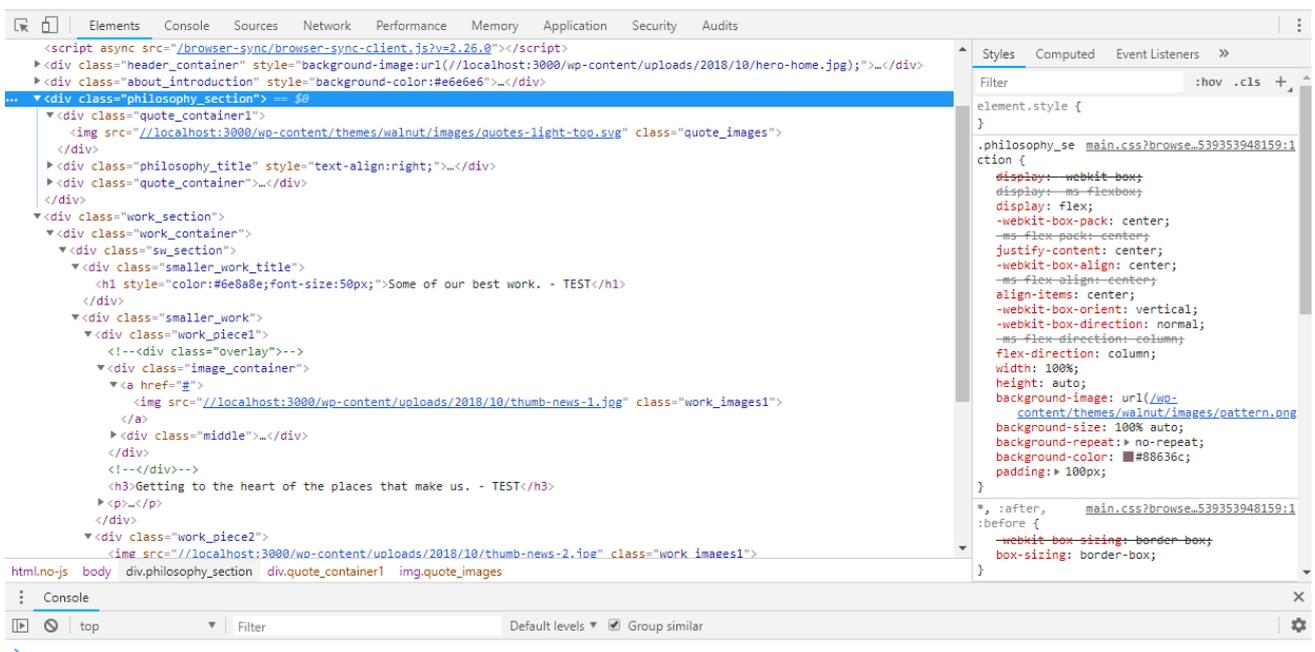
After progressing further with the work experience project, I encountered an issue, whilst attempting to make the philosophy section responsive for mobile devices, where the quotation marks would be placed on top of the quotation container instead of overlaying this and as a result, cover some of the text placed next to it. Please note, that at this stage, I had managed to place the quotation image to the left and the title to right:

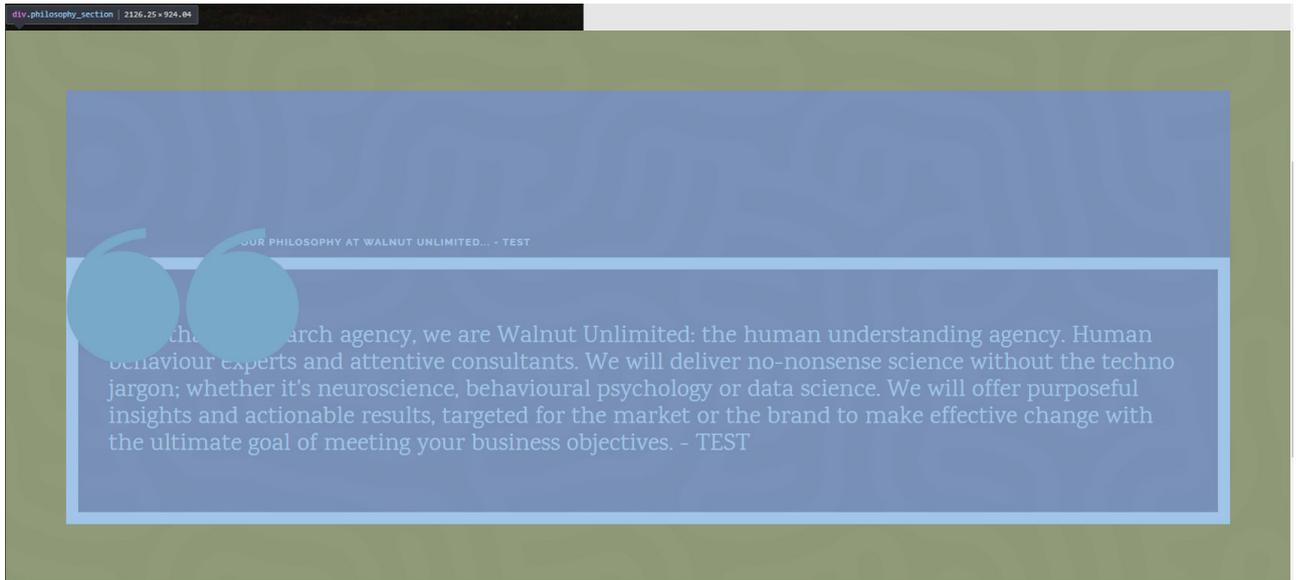
The Issue with the Quotation Image being Placed on top of the Quote Container rather than Overlaying the Container



At this stage, I thought it would be best to fix this issue whilst viewing the website on a desktop screen resolution as this would allow myself to then apply any necessary changes to the mobile version afterwards. To begin, I undertook analysis of this section of the page through the use of the 'Developer Tools' provided by 'Google Chrome' to help integrate different aspects of code in order to understand which parts were affecting others:

Utilising the 'Developer Tools' to Analyse the Section on the Web Page



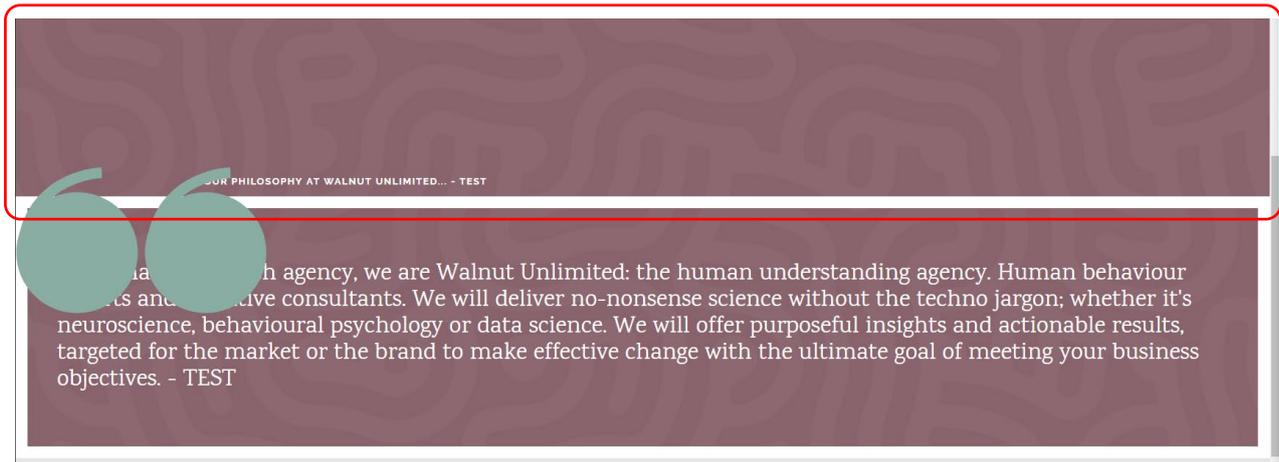


Due to the fact that I had noticed that there was a considerable amount of space above the container, I then removed the 'padding' from the parent container called 'philosophy_section' as I thought this may help to resolve this issue. However, this didn't remove the space as will be evident below:

Removing the 'padding' from the 'philosophy_section' Container in the CSS file

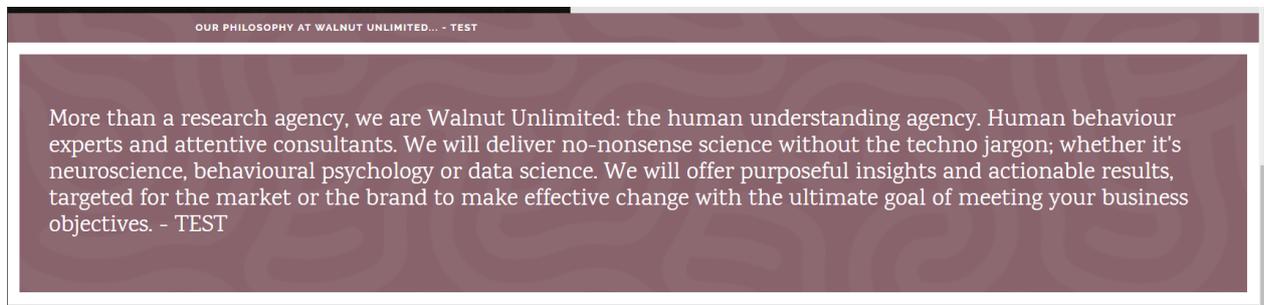
```
239
240 .philosophy_section {
241     display: flex;
242     justify-content: center;
243     align-items: center;
244     flex-direction: column;
245     width: 100%;
246     height: auto;
247     background-image: url("/wp-content/themes/walnut/images/pattern.png");
248     background-size: 100% auto;
249     background-repeat: no-repeat;
250     background-color: #88636c;
251     padding: 0px;
252 }
253
254 .philosophy_title {
255     height: auto;
256     display: flex;
257     width: 70%;
258     text-align: right!important;
259     color: white;
260     letter-spacing: 2px;
261 }
262
263
264 .quote_container {
265     flex: 0%;
266     width: 100%;
267     height: auto;
268     background: transparent; /* Didn't know this was possible */
269     border: 20px solid white;
270     padding: 50px;
271     font-size: 40px;
272 }
```

The Outcome of this on the Web Page (This was Unsuccessful in Removing the Space)



I then decided to remove the quotation image to try and start from the beginning to help myself understand how to resolve this problem. As a result of removing the image, I soon realised that this was the aspect causing the issue with the space above the container as will be evident below:

The Outcome after Removing the Quotation Image (This Removed the Spacing Issue)



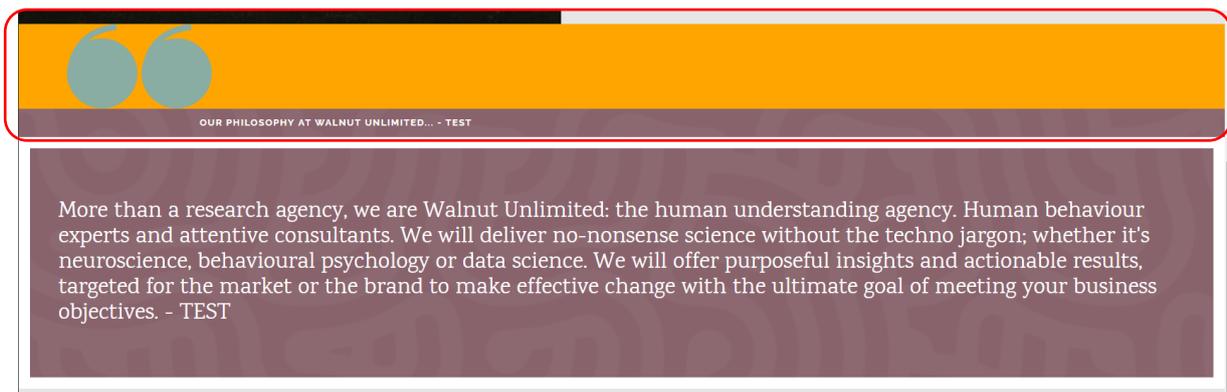
After then progressing further with this aspect of the page, at this stage the current outcome for this section appeared as shown below:

The Current CSS Code

```
239
240 .philosophy_section {
241     display: flex;
242     justify-content: center;
243     align-items: center;
244     flex-direction: column;
245     width: 100%;
246     height: auto;
247     background-image: url("/wp-content/themes/walnut/images/pattern.png");
248     background-size: 100% auto;
249     background-repeat: no-repeat;
250     background-color: #88636c;
251     padding: 0px;
252 }
253
254 .philosophy_title {
255     height: auto;
256     display: flex;
257     width: 70%;
258     text-align: right;
259     color: white;
260     letter-spacing: 2px;
261 }
262
263
264 .quote_container {
265     flex: 0%;
266     width: 100%;
267     height: auto;
268     background: transparent; /* Didn't know this was possible */
269     border: 20px solid white;
270     padding: 50px;
271     font-size: 40px;
272 }
273
274 .quote_images {
275     width: 20%;
276     height: auto;
277 }
278
279 .quote_container1 {
280     transform: translateY(0%);
281     width: 100%;
282     height: auto;
283     background: none;
284     display: flex;
285     background: orange;
286 }
287
```

As is evident above, I decided to assign the quotation image to a newly created container called 'quote_container1' which would be displayed on a separate line to the title container. From memory, I believe this was to help position the quotation image as required without affecting any of the other containers in this section. I also set the width for the quotation image to '20%' with a height of 'auto' so that this would display as a small image which could then reduce in size when reducing the screen resolution. The outcome of this can be viewed below:

The Outcome on the Page



As is evident above and as explained previously, I had placed the quotation image back into the code and assigned it its own container to try and help myself structure the section as required.

After progressing event further with this aspect of the philosophy section, I now currently had the following outcome for this section of the page:

The Current Key Aspects of the CSS Code

```
253
254 .philosophy_title {
255     height: auto;
256     display: flex;
257     width: 70%;
258     text-align: right!important;
259     color: white;
260     letter-spacing: 2px;
261 }
262
263
264 .quote_container {
265     flex: 0;
266     width: 100%;
267     height: auto;
268     background: transparent; /* Di
269     border: 20px solid white;
270     padding: 50px;
271     font-size: 40px;
272 }
273
274 .quote_images {
275     width: 100%;
276     height: auto;
277 }
278
279 .quote_container1 {
280     transform: translateY(0%);
281     width: 100%;
282     height: auto;
283     background: none;
284     display: flex;
285     flex-direction: row;
286     justify-content: right;
287     align-items: right;
288     background: none;
289 }
290
291 .quote_container2 {
292     transform: translateY(0%);
293     width: 100%;
294     height: auto;
295     background: none;
296     display: flex;
297     flex-direction: row;
298     justify-content: right;
299     align-items: right;
300     background: none;
301 }
302
303 .quote_image_flex {
304     width: 20%;
305     height:auto;
306     background: none;
307 }
308
309 .quote_image_flex2 {
310     width: 20%;
311     height:auto;
312     background: none;
313     margin-left: auto; /* STACK OV
314     transform: rotate(180deg);
315 }
316
317 .quote_title_flex {
318     width: 80%;
319     height: auto;
320     background: none;
321     /*margin-left: auto; /*Didn't
322     text-align: right;
323     color: white;
324 }
325
```

This related to both of the containers for the quotation images with the second containing 'transform: rotate(180deg)' to rotate the image in order to make it appear as a closing set of quotation marks

This 'class' related to the container containing the title for the quotations section to be placed next to the first quotation image with 'text-align: right;' being used to place this to the right-hand side

The Current Outcome on the Web Page Whilst Reducing the Browser Window



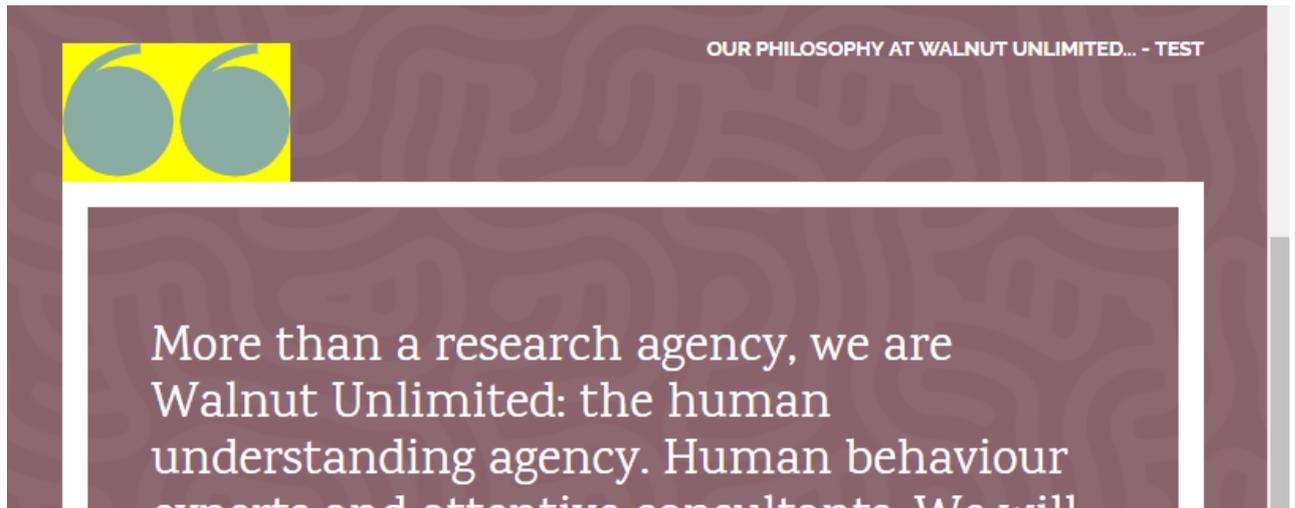
As now I had a well-structured layout for the quotations sections, I thought I could add 'margin-top' in order to push the first quotation image down the page, hence making it overlap onto the border of the quotation text container. However, after attempting to do this, I then found that this wasn't successful as is evident below:

Adding the 'margin-top' Style to the CSS file as well as 'background: yellow;' to Understand if the 'margin-top' Style would Function Correctly

```
302
303 .quote_image_flex {
304     width: 20%;
305     height: auto;
306     background: yellow;
307     margin-top: 20px;
308 }
309
```

'The ICE Agency' Work Experience Documentation – Daniel Wilkins

The Outcome of this on the Web Page (This Wasn't Successful and the Quotation Image Remained as it did Before)

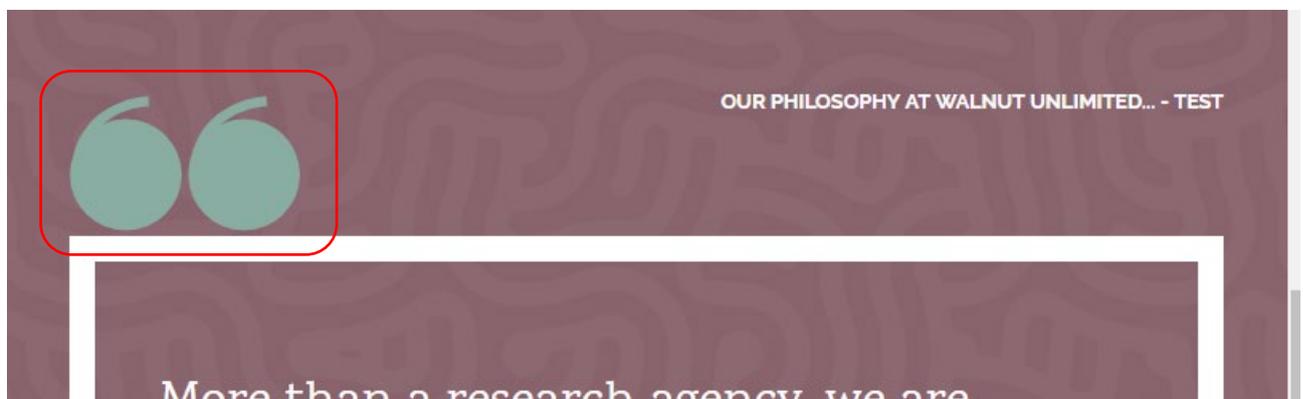


After realising that the previous attempt hadn't worked, I then tried adding the same style of 'margin-top' to the actual image itself as I believed this may have a better effect due to it being applied to the image itself and not its container. However, again, this was unsuccessful as will be seen below:

Adding 'margin-top' to the 'class' Relating to the Actual Images in the CSS file

```
273
274 .quote_images {
275     width: 100%;
276     height: auto;
277     margin-top: 20px;
278 }
279
```

The Outcome of this on the Web Page (This was Unsuccessful and the Same Issue Remained as Before)



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As I was struggling with this aspect, I then sought for advice and, as a result, was informed that setting the position of the container to 'relative' and the position of the quotation image to 'absolute' would work and only apply to the container with 'relative' and not any other container in the whole section or page. This, then as explained worked successfully and the outcome of this can be viewed below:

The PHP file with the Containers to be Changed in the CSS file

```
<div class="philosophy_section">
  <div class="quote_container1">
    <div class="quote_title_flex">
      <p><b><?php the_field('philosophy_title')?></b></p>
    </div>
  </div>
  <div class="quote_container">
    <div class="quote_image_flex">
      
    </div>
    <p style="font-family:Karma, serif;color:white;"><?php the_field('philosophy_quote')?></p>
    <div class="quote_image_flex2">
      
    </div>
  </div>
</div>
```

Applying the Different Position Styles to these Containers in the CSS file as Explained Before as well as adding the 'top' and 'left' Attributes to Position the Quotes where Required

```
.quote_container {
  flex: 0%;
  width: 100%;
  height: auto;
  background: transparent; /
  border: 20px solid white;
  padding: 50px;
  font-size: 40px;
  position: relative;
}
```

```
.quote_image_flex {
  width: 10%;
  height:auto;
  position: absolute;
  top: -70px;
  left: 20px;
}

.quote_image_flex2 {
  width: 10%;
  height:auto;
  background: none;
  bottom:-70px;
  right: 20px;
  transform: rotate(180deg);
  position: absolute;
}
```

'The ICE Agency' Work Experience Documentation – Daniel Wilkins

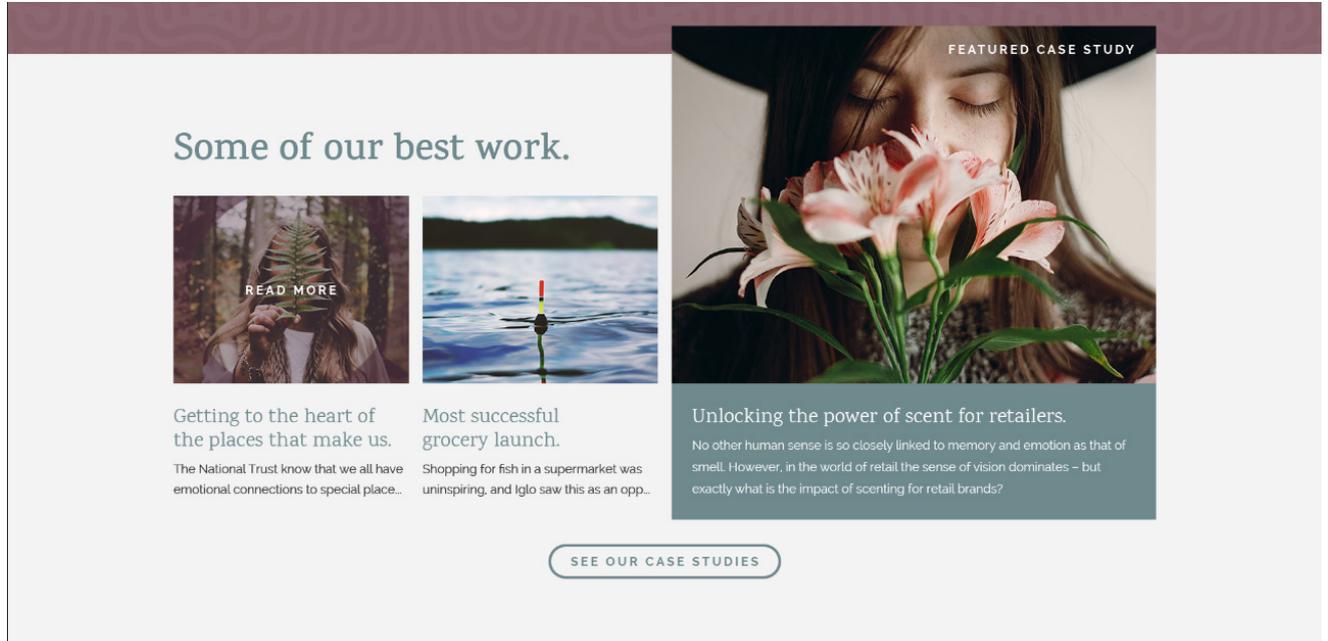
The Outcome on the Page (The Quotation Images were now Appearing as they Should, Overlapping the Quotation Text Container)



The Work Section

After analysing the required outcome of this aspect of the home page by partly viewing the design file, I then began to build the work section of the home page. Whilst beginning to do this, I found it difficult to understand why the images and content regarding the work placed on the left of the section weren't inline and this issue can be seen below:

The Required Outcome of the Work Section in the Design file



The Current CSS Code for this Section of the Page

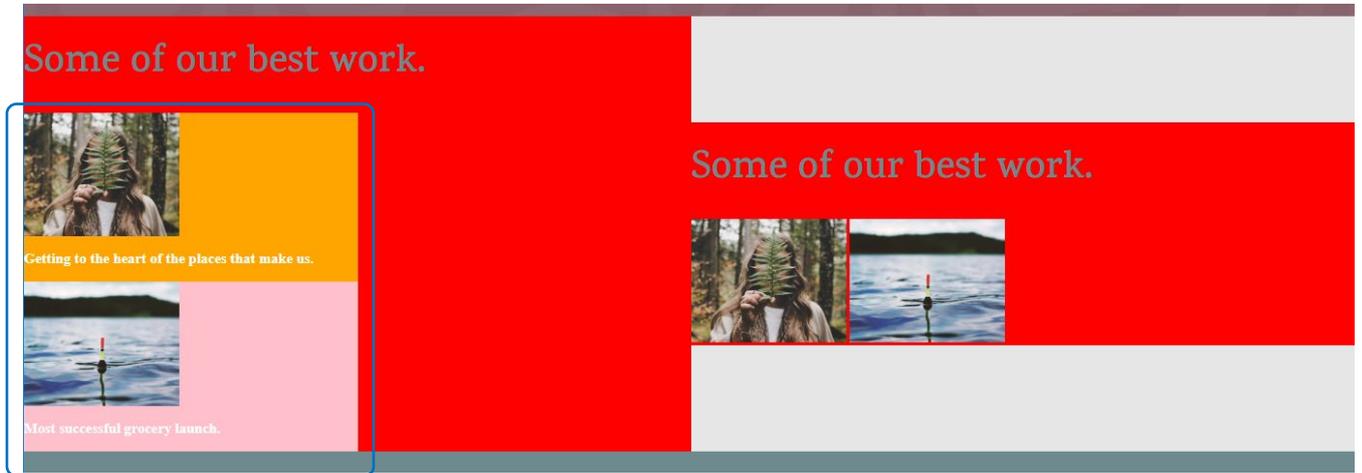
```
212
213 .work_section {
214     display: flex;
215     justify-content: center;
216     align-items: center;
217     flex-direction: row;
218     width: 100%;
219     height: auto;
220     background-color: #e6e6e6;
221 }
222
223 .sw_section {
224     display: flex;
225     height: auto;
226     width: 50%;
227     color: white;
228     background: red;
229     flex-direction: column;
230 }
231 }
232
233 .smaller_work_title {
234
235 }
236 }
237
238 .smaller_work {
239
240 }
241 }
242
243 .bw_section {
244     display: flex;
245     height: auto;
246     width: 50%;
247     color: white;
248     background: red;
249     flex-direction: column;
250 }
251 }
252
253 .bigger_work_title {
254
255 }
256 }
257
258 .bigger_work {
259
260 }
261 }
262
263 .work_images1 {
264     display: inline-block;
265     width: 200px;
266     height: auto;
267 }
268
269 .work_piecel {
270     display: flex;
271     flex-direction: column;
272     background: orange;
273     width: 50%;
274     height: auto;
275 }
276
277 .work_piece2 {
278     display: flex;
279     flex-direction: column;
280     background: pink;
281     width: 50%;
282     height: auto;
283 }
284 }
```

As is evident above, the 'work_section' container acted as the parent container for the work section where the 'flex-direction' was set to 'row' in order for both the highlighted work and other work sections to be placed on the same row as each other. The background colour was also set within this container. Both the 'sw_section' and 'bw_section' containers related to both of the containers that would contain the highlighted work as well as the other work. The 'flex-direction' would be set to 'column' for each with a set width of '50%' each in order to provide equal space to each container. The final containers to note at this stage were the those called 'work_piecel' and 'work_piece2' which related to each of the containers holding the content in the other work section where a 'flex-

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direction' was set to 'column' so that the content would be displayed in a vertical format and each of the containers also had a set width of '50%' to ensure for equal spacing of each container. A 'class' was also assigned to the images placed at this stage where a width of '200px' was set as well as a height that was set to 'auto', allowing for resizing when reducing the dimensions of the page. One final aspect to mention is that a height of 'auto' was set for each created container so that these would readjust when resizing on different devices. The outcome of this section as this moment in time can be viewed below, with the issue explained previously being highlighted:

The Current Issue with the Images and Content not being Displayed Inline but in a Block Format Instead



As a result of experiencing this, I therefore changed the 'flex-direction' of the 'sw_section' from 'column' to 'row' as I thought that this would display the items inside this section horizontally rather than vertically, hence solving the issue shown above:

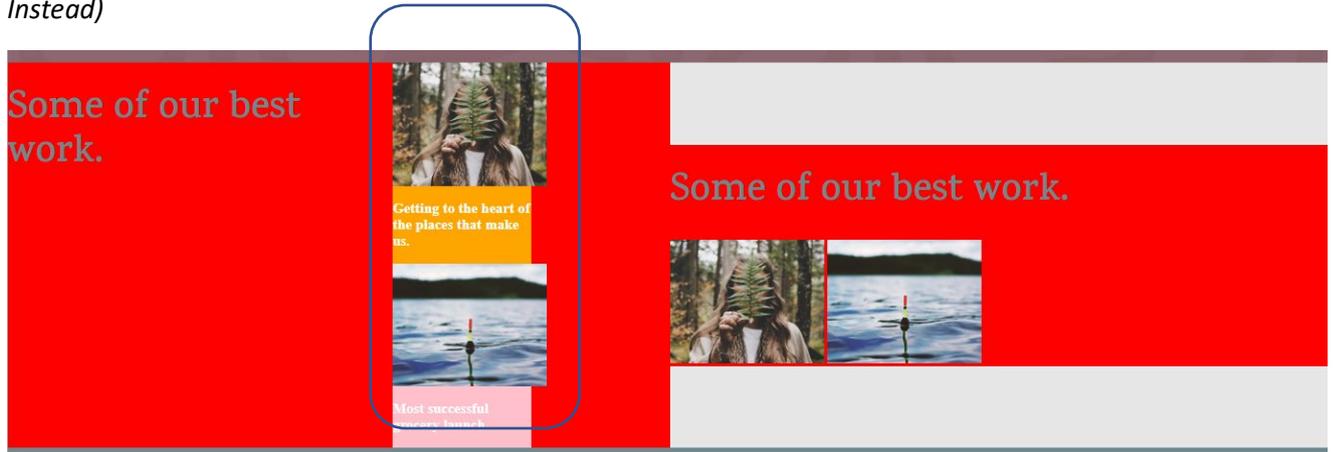
Changing the 'flex-direction' of the 'sw_section' from 'column' to 'row' in the CSS file

```
212
213 .work_section {
214     display: flex;
215     justify-content: center;
216     align-items: center;
217     flex-direction: row;
218     width: 100%;
219     height: auto;
220     background-color: #e6e6e6;
221 }
222
223 .sw_section {
224     display: flex;
225     height: auto;
226     width: 50%;
227     color: white;
228     background: red;
229     flex-direction: row;
230 }
231 }
232
233 .smaller_work_title {
234
235 }
236 }
237
238 .smaller_work {
239
240 }
241 }
242
243 .bw_section {
244     display: flex;
245     height: auto;
246     width: 50%;
247     color: white;
248     background: red;
249     flex-direction: column;
250 }
251 }
252
253 .bigger_work_title {
254
255 }
256 }
257
258 .bigger_work {
259
260 }
261 }
262
263 .work_images1 {
264     display: inline-block;
265     width: 200px;
266     height: auto;
267 }
268
269 .work_piece1 {
270     display: flex;
271     flex-direction: column;
272     background: orange;
273     width: 50%;
274     height: auto;
275 }
276
277 .work_piece2 {
278     display: flex;
279     flex-direction: column;
280     background: pink;
281     width: 50%;
282     height: auto;
283 }
284
```

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However, this wasn't successful and now placed the items for the whole sub-section in a row instead, leaving the other work aspects in a column format as will be shown below:

The Outcome of this on the Web Page (This Wasn't Successful and Changed the Incorrect Aspect Instead)

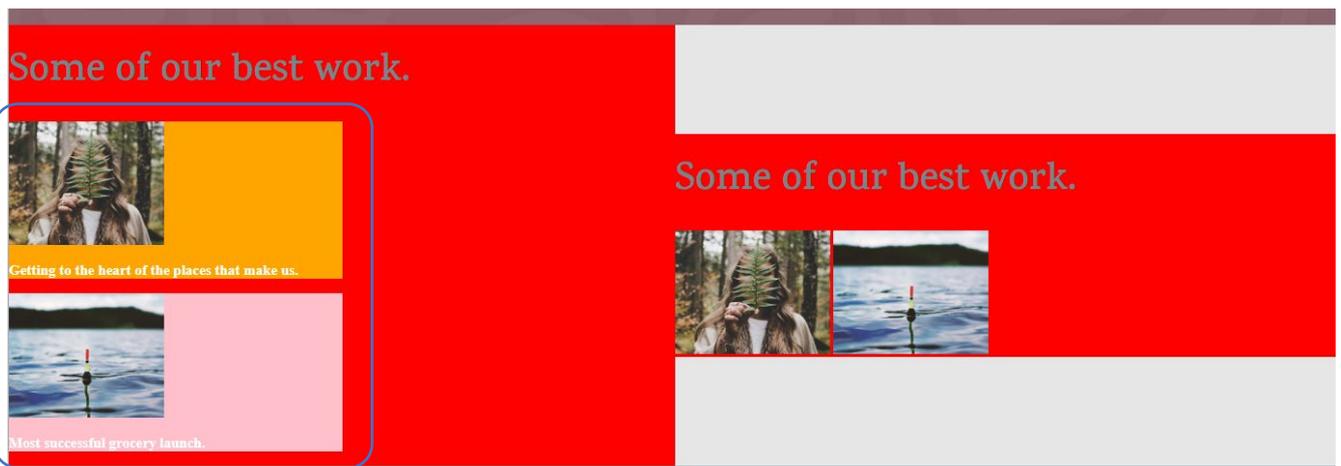


After trying the previously shown attempt, I then removed 'display: flex;' from both containers as I thought this may stop the elements from displaying in a column format. However, again this had no effect on the web page and the problem still remained as is evident below:

Removing the 'display: flex;' Style from both of the Other Work Containers within the CSS file

```
268
269   .work_piece1 {
270     flex-direction: column;
271     background: orange;
272     width: 50%;
273     height: auto;
274   }
275
276
277   .work_piece2 {
278     flex-direction: column;
279     background: pink;
280     width: 50%;
281     height: auto;
282   }
283
```

The Outcome of this on the Web Page (This Problem still Remained on the Page)



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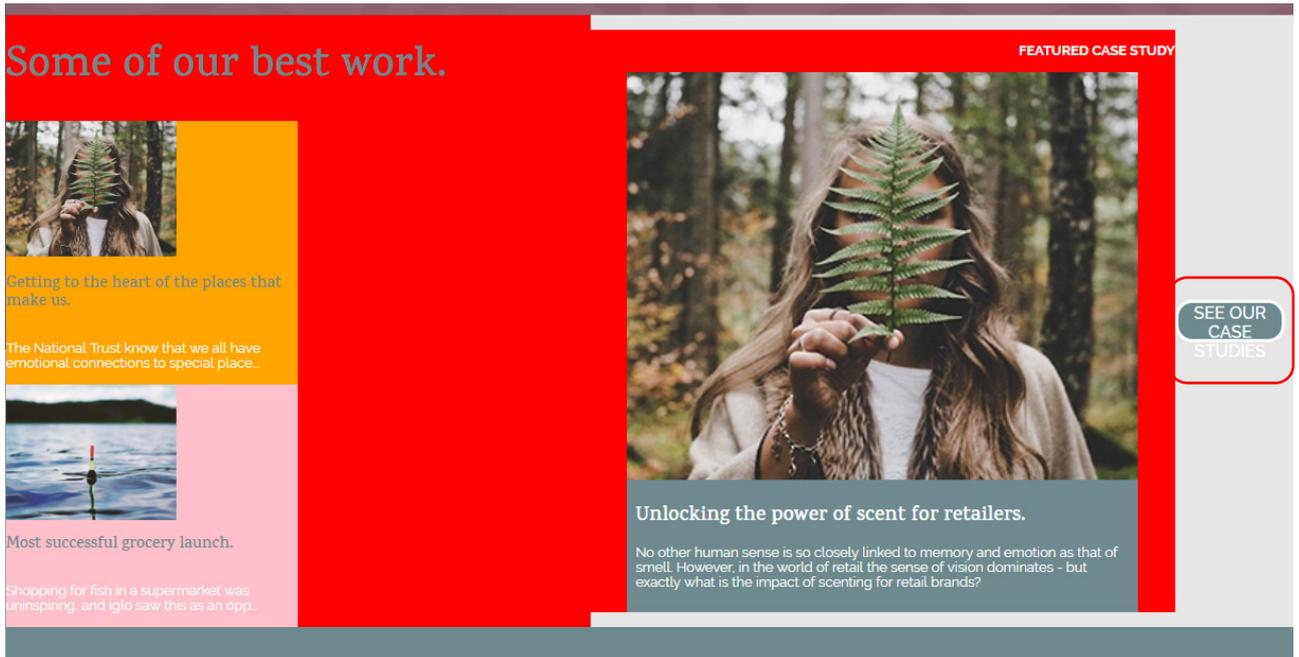
Whilst progressing with other aspects of this section due to the fact that I was finding it difficult to resolve the issue shown above, I encountered another issue that was related to 'Flexbox'. This was regarding displaying the case studies button as the button was being placed outside of the container consisting of the highlighted project which wasn't required as will be shown below:

The CSS Code for this Section of the Home Page at the Current Time

```
283 .work_piece1 {
284     display: flex;
285     flex-direction: column;
286     background: orange;
287     width: 50%;
288     height: auto;
289 }
290
291 .work_piece2 {
292     display: flex;
293     flex-direction: column;
294     background: pink;
295     width: 50%;
296     height: auto;
297 }
298
299 .overlay {
300     background: rgba(110, 138, 142, 0);
301     width: 200px;
302     height: auto;
303     transition: 0.5s;
304 }
305
306 .overlay:hover {
307     background: rgba(110, 138, 142, 1);
308     width: 200px;
309     height: auto;
310     transition: 0.5s;
311 }
312
313 .featured_text_container {
314     width: 600px;
315     height: auto;
316     background-color: #6e8a8e;
317     display: block;
318     margin: auto;
319     padding: 10px;
320 }
321
322 .cs_btn_container {
323     display: flex;
324     flex-direction: column;
325 }
```

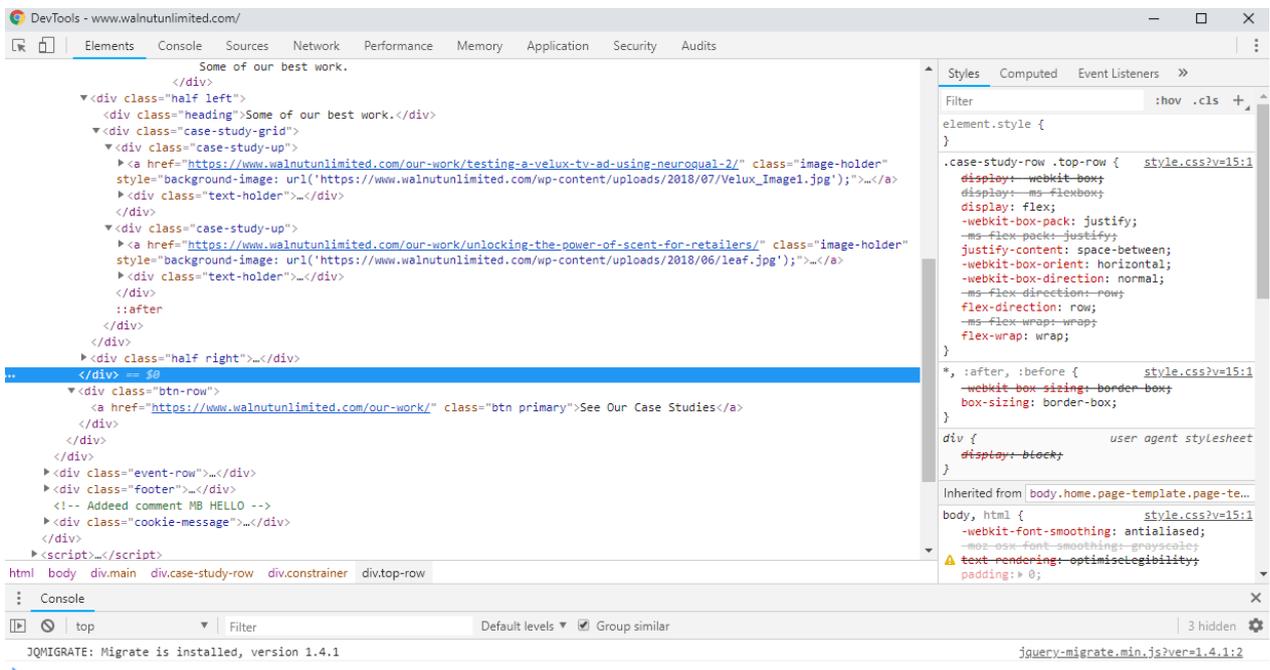
As is evident above, I had created a new container called 'cs_btn_container' which would consist of the button itself and I had assigned a 'flex-direction' of 'column' as I thought this may help to position it underneath the other content in this section. However, as is noticeable on the following page, this didn't work and placed the button in a row format next to the container it should have been placed within.

The Current Issue on this Section of the Home Page (The Case Studies Button was being Placed Outside of the Container)

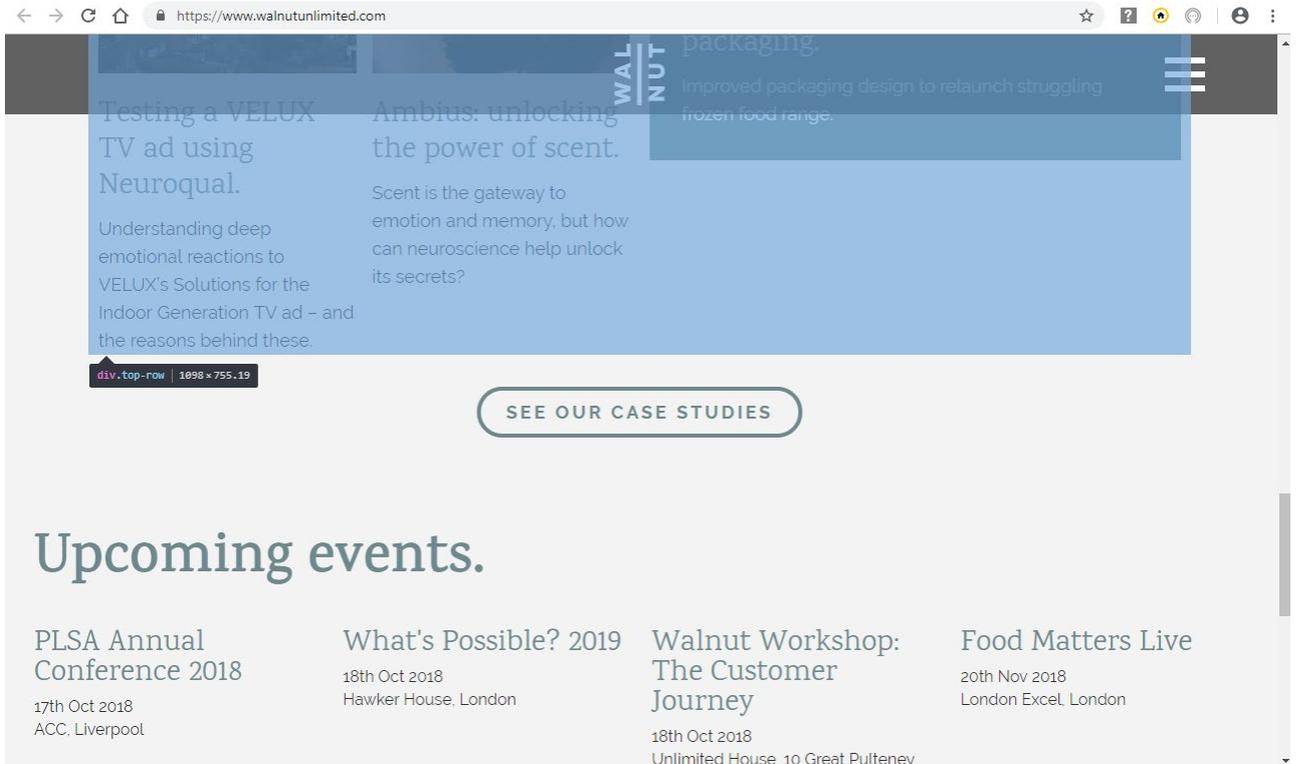


As a result of seeing this issue, I used the 'Developer Tools' on 'Google Chrome' to attempt to identify and inspect how the current website created by 'The ICE Agency' had been structured within this section to attempt to resolve the issue I had with my version. This would be completed through gaining an understanding of how I could approach this area:

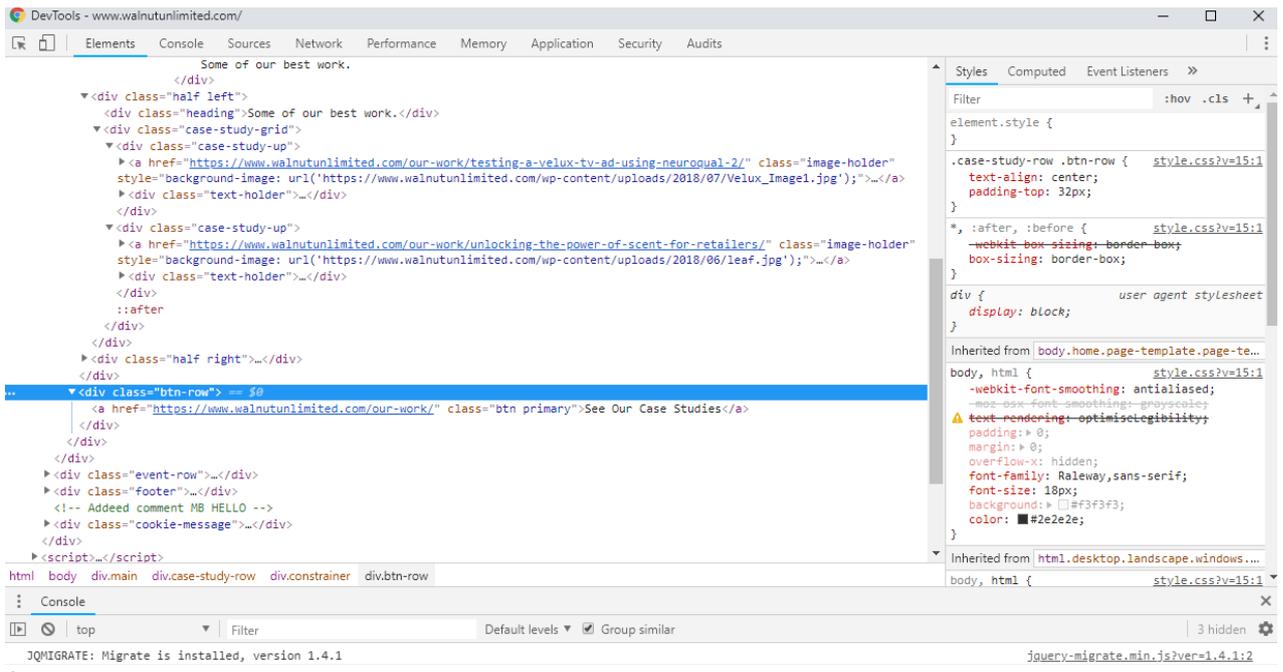
Using the 'Developer Tools' on 'Google Chrome' – Analysing the Container of this Section on the Home page of the Completed Website



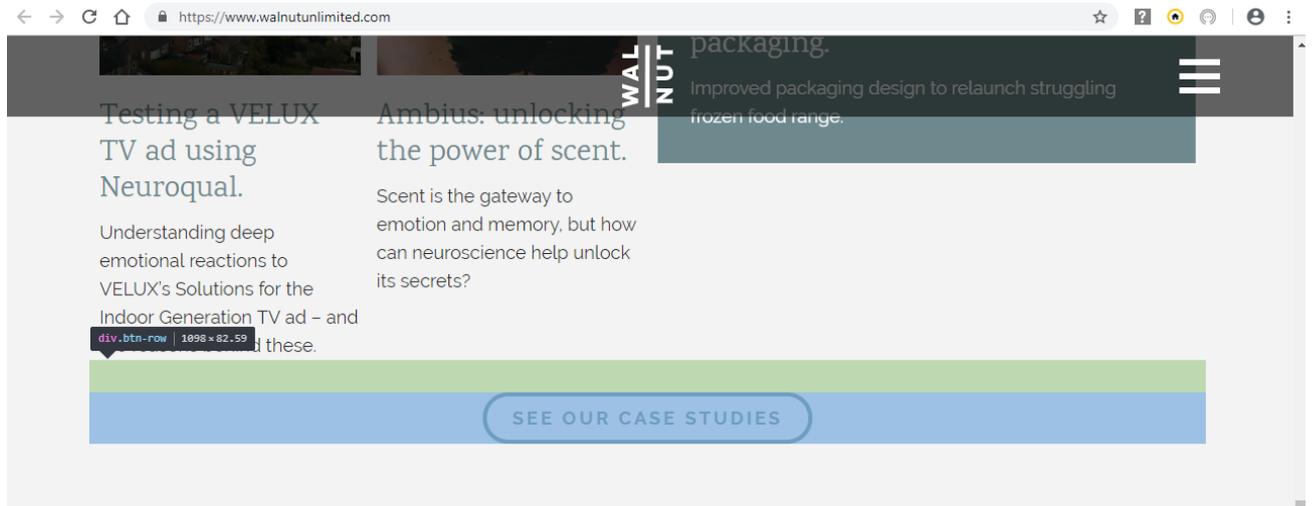
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Using the 'Developer Tools' on 'Google Chrome' – Analysing the Case Study Button Section on the Home Page of the Completed Website



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After undertaking the previous task, I then understood that the case study button aspect was placed underneath the other content inside this section in another container. Subsequently, I believed then I restructured the formatting of this section with regards to the layout of the 'divs', ensuring the 'cs_btn_container' was separated from the others:

Restructuring the 'divs' in the HTML file with the 'cs_btn_container' being Separated from the other Containers

```
46 <div class="work_section">
47 <div class="work_container">
48 <div class="sw_section">
49 <div class="smaller_work_title">
50 <h1 style="color:#6e8a8e;font-size:50px;"><?php the_field('best_work_title')?></h1>
51 </div>
52 <div class="smaller_work">
53 <div class="work_piece1">
54 <!--<div class="overlay">--><div class="image_container"><a href="#"></a></div>
55 <h3><?php the_field('best_work_subheading1')?></h3>
56 <p><?php the_field('best_work_paragraph1')?></p>
57 </div>
58 <div class="work_piece2">
59 <div class="image_container"><a href="#"></a><div class="middle">
60 <h3><?php the_field('best_work_subheading2')?></h3>
61 <p><?php the_field('best_work_paragraph2')?></p>
62 </div>
63 </div>
64 </div>
65 <div class="bw_section">
66 <div class="bigger_work_title">
67 <p style="text-align:right;"><b><?php the_field('cs_title')?></b></p>
68 </div>
69 <div class="bigger_work">
70 <div class="image_container"><a href="#"></a><div class="middle"><div class="featured_text_container">
71 <h2 style="color:white!important;"><?php the_field('featured_heading')?></h2>
72 <p><?php the_field('featured_paragraph')?></p>
73 </div>
74 </div>
75 </div>
76 </div>
77 <div class="cs_btn_container"><button><?php the_field('cs_button')?></button></div>
78 </div>
79 </div>
80 </div>
```

Restyling the 'cs_btn_container' 'class' in the CSS file

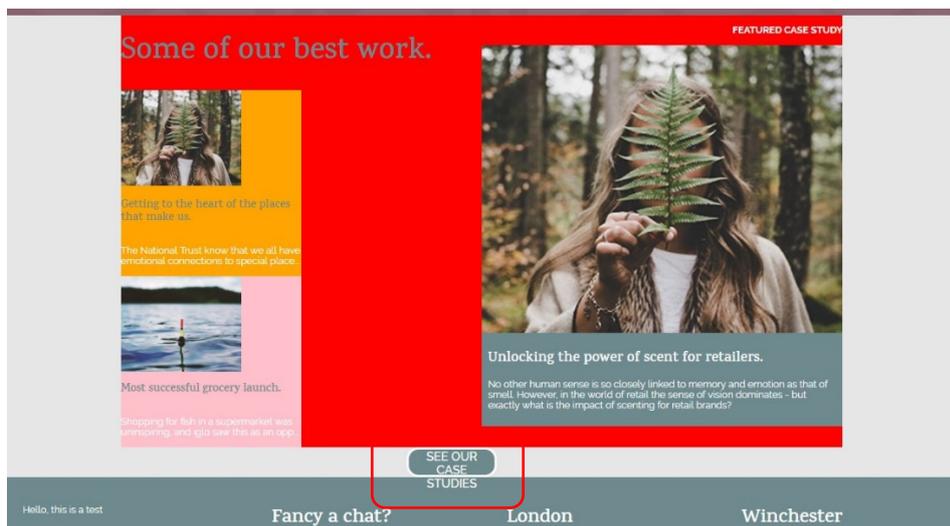
```
447
448 .cs_btn_container {
449     display: flex;
450     padding: 40px;
451 }
452
453 .cs_btn_container button {
454     width: 100%;
455     height: auto;
456     background: transparent;
457     border: 6px solid #6e8a8e;
458     color: #6e8a8e;
459     letter-spacing: 4px;
460     font-weight: bold;
461     padding: 10px;
462     transition: 0.4s;
463     border-radius: 30px;
464 }
465
466 .cs_btn_container button:hover {
467     background: #6e8a8e;
468     color: white;
469 }
```

As is evident above, I removed the 'flex-direction' and added further styles regarding the colour, border and font-weight as well as adding a 'hover' effect so that when hovering over the button this would change its background colour as well as text colour. This had now resolved the issue but please note that the reason why the button was now displaying below the other sections was due to the fact that 'flex-direction: column;' had now been applied as oppose to 'flex-direction: row;', causing everything inside to be displayed in column format unless stated otherwise. The outcome of this can be viewed below:

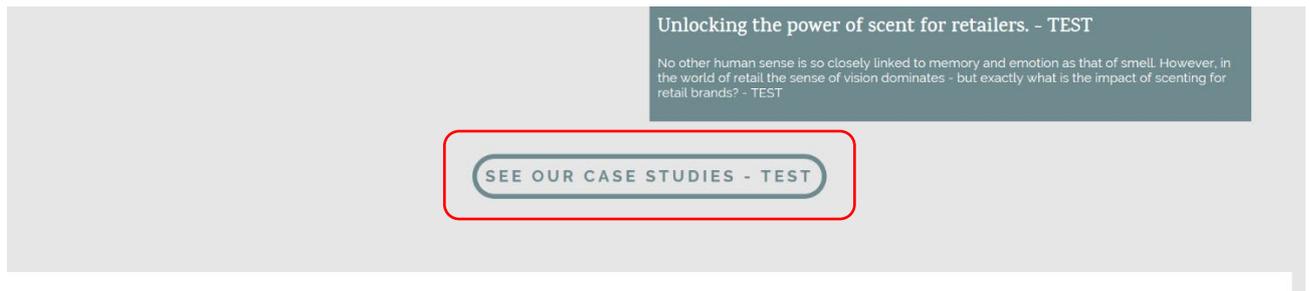
The 'flex-direction' had been Altered from 'row' to 'column' for the Parent Container 'work_section' within the CSS file

```
.work_section {
    display: flex;
    justify-content: center;
    align-items: center;
    flex-direction: column;
    width: 100%;
    height: auto;
    background-color: #e6e6e6;
    padding: 50px;
}
```

The Original Outcome not Exactly Relating to the Code Shown above



The Outcome of the Code Shown above



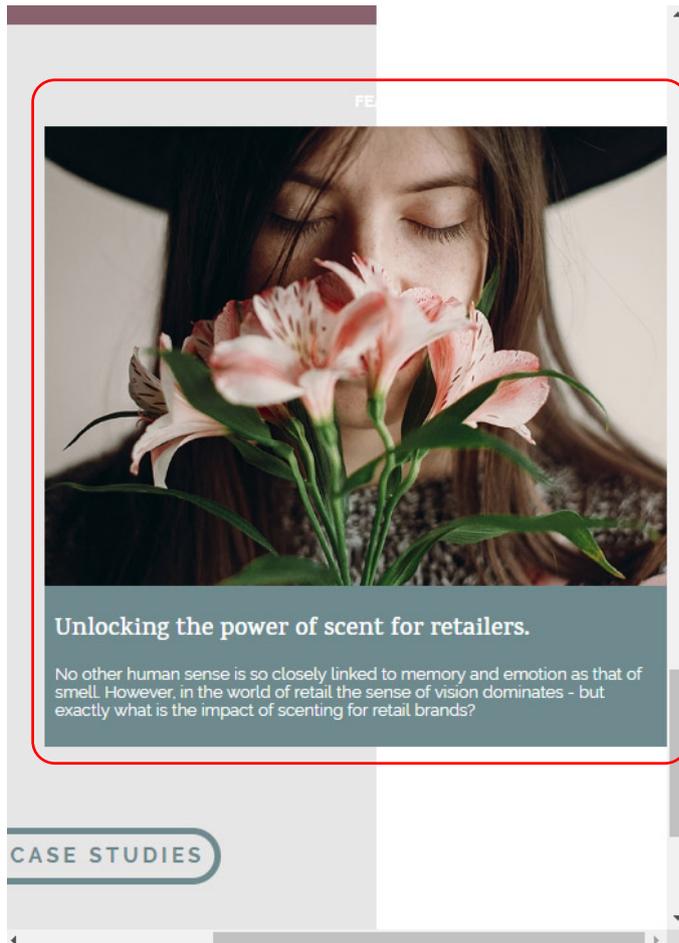
At another stage of building this section of the home page, I discovered that the highlighted work section was positioning itself outside of the parent container that it was in when it should have been inside the container:

The HTML and PHP Structure of the Whole Work Section at the Current time

```
32
33 <div class="work_section">
34 <div class="work_container">
35 <div class="sw_section">
36 <div class="smaller_work_title">
37 <h1 style="color:#6e8a8e;font-size:50px;"><?php the_field('best_work_title')></h1>
38 </div>
39 <div class="smaller_work">
40 <div class="work_piecel">
41 <!--div class="overlay"--><a href="#"></a><!--</div-->
42 <h3><?php the_field('best_work_subheading1')></h3>
43 <p><?php the_field('best_work_paragraph1')></p>
44 </div>
45 <div class="work_piece2">
46 
47 <h3><?php the_field('best_work_subheading2')></h3>
48 <p><?php the_field('best_work_paragraph2')></p>
49 </div>
50 </div>
51 </div>
52 <div class="bw_section">
53 <div class="bigger_work_title">
54 <p style="text-align:right;"><b>FEATURED CASE STUDY</b></p>
55 </div>
56 <div class="bigger_work">
57 
58 <div class="featured_text_container">
59 <h2 style="color:white!important;">Unlocking the power of scent for retailers.</h2>
60 <p>No other human sense is so closely linked to memory and emotion as that of smell. However, in the world of retail the sense of vision d
61 </div>
62 </div>
63 </div>
64 </div>
65 <div class="cs_btn_container"><button>SEE OUR CASE STUDIES</button></div>
66 </div>
67
68 <script src="<? = get_template_directory_uri(); ?>/js/main.js"></script>
69 <?php get_footer();>
```

As can be seen above, at this current time, I had structured the section so that there would be both a section for the highlighted work and for the other work. Regarding the highlighted work section, I had divided this into a title and content where the 'featured_text_container' consisted of the heading and paragraph text for the highlighted work.

The Issue with the Highlighted Work Section Displaying Outside of the Whole Work Section, as Explained above



Therefore, to attempt to position the highlighted work section within the main section, I therefore made some alterations to the current code:

The CSS Code – Before Changes

```
230
231 .work_section {
232     display: flex;
233     justify-content: center;
234     align-items: center;
235     flex-direction: row;
236     width: 100%;
237     height: auto;
238     background-color: #e6e6e6;
239     padding: 50px;
240 }
241
242 .work_container {
243 }
244
245
246 .sw_section {
247     height: auto;
248     width: 50%;
249     color: black;
250     background: transparent;
251 }
252
253
254
255 .smaller_work_title {
256 }
257
258
259
260 .smaller_work { /* HAVE TO PUT FLEX ON THE CONTAINER HOLDING THE ELEMENTS */
261     padding: 50px;
262 }
263
264
265 .bw_section {
266
267     height: auto;
268     width: 100%;
269     color: white;
270     background: transparent;
271 }
272
273
274 .bigger_work_title {
275 }
276
277
278
279 .bigger_work {
280     padding: 50px;
281 }
```

```
282
283 .work_images1 {
284     display: inline-block;
285     width: 100%;
286     height: auto;
287 }
288
289 .work_images2 {
290     display: block;
291     margin: auto;
292     width: 100%;
293     height: auto;
294 }
295
296 .work_piecel1 {
297     background: transparent;
298     flex: 1; /* NUMBER INDICATES 50% AND
299     height: auto;
300     padding: 20px;
301 }
302
303 .work_piecel2 {
304     background: transparent;
305     flex: 1;
306     height: auto;
307     padding: 20px;
308 }
309
310 /*.overlay {
311     background: rgba(110, 138, 142, 0);
312     width: 200px;
313     height: auto;
314     transition: 0.5s;
315 }*/
316
317 .overlay:hover {
318     background: rgba(110, 138, 142, 1);
319     width: 200px;
320     height: auto;
321     transition: 0.5s;
322 }
323
324 .featured_text_container {
325     width: 100%;
326     height: auto;
327     background-color: #6e8a8e;
328     padding: 10px;
329 }
330
331 .cs_btn_container {
332     display: flex;
333     padding: 40px;
```

```
330
331 .cs_btn_container {
332     display: flex;
333     padding: 40px;
334 }
335
336 .cs_btn_container button {
337     width: 100%;
338     height: auto;
339     background: transparent;
340     border: 6px solid #6e8a8e;
341     color: #6e8a8e;
342     letter-spacing: 4px;
343     font-weight: bold;
344     padding: 10px;
345     transition: 0.4s;
346     border-radius: 30px;
347 }
348
349 .cs_btn_container button:hover {
350     background: #6e8a8e;
351     color: white;
352 }
353
354 .quote_images {
355     width: 20%;
356     height: auto;
357 }
358
359 .quote_container1 {
360     transform: translateY(100%);
361     width: 100%;
362     height: auto;
363     background: none;
364     display: inline-block;
365 }
```

The CSS Code – After Changes

```
315
316 /*.overlay {
317     background: rgba(110, 138, 142, 0);
318     width: 200px;
319     height: auto;
320     transition: 0.5s;
321 }*/
322
323 .overlay:hover {
324     background: rgba(110, 138, 142, 1);
325     width: 200px;
326     height: auto;
327     transition: 0.5s;
328 }
329
330 .featured_text_container {
331     width: 100%;
332     height: auto;
333     background-color: #6e8a8e;
334     display: block;
335     margin: auto;
336     padding: 10px;
337 }
338
339 .cs_btn_container {
340     display: flex;
341     padding: 40px;
342 }
343
344 .cs_btn_container button {
345     width: 100%;
346     height: auto;
347     background: transparent;
348     border: 6px solid #6e8a8e;
349     color: #6e8a8e;
350     letter-spacing: 4px;
351     font-weight: bold;
352     padding: 10px;
353     transition: 0.4s;
354     border-radius: 30px;
355 }
356
357 .cs_btn_container button:hover {
358     background: #6e8a8e;
359     color: white;
360 }
361
362 .quote_images {
363     width: 20%;
364     height: auto;
365 }
366
367 .quote_container1 {
273     width: 50%;
274     color: white;
275     background: transparent;
276     flex-direction: column;
277 }
278 }
279
280 .bigger_work_title {
281 }
282 }
283 }
284 }
285 .bigger_work {
286 }
287 }
288 }
289 }
290 .work_images1 {
291     display: inline-block;
292     width: 100%;
293     height: auto;
294 }
295 }
296 .work_images2 {
297     display: block;
298     width: 100%;
299     height: auto;
300 }
301 }
302 .work_piece1 {
303     background: transparent;
304     flex: 1; /* NUMBER INDICATES 50% AND IF
305     height: auto;
306     padding: 20px;
307 }
308 }
309 .work_piece2 {
310     background: transparent;
311     flex: 1;
312     height: auto;
313     padding: 20px;
314 }
315 }
316 /*.overlay {
317     background: rgba(110, 138, 142, 0);
318     width: 200px;
319     height: auto;
320     transition: 0.5s;
321 }*/
322
323 .overlay:hover {
324     background: rgba(110, 138, 142, 1);
325     width: 200px;
```

As is evident above, I believe that the aspects which corrected the issue were removing the 'padding' from the 'bigger_work' container as well as adding 'display: block;' and 'margin: auto;' to the 'featured_text_container'. Both of these aspects would help to reduce the space around the highlighted work section as well as helping to position the container consisting of the title and paragraph text centrally.

The changes shown previously then resolved the problem and now this part of the work section would appear without moving outside of the container whilst reducing the browser window size:

The Issue had now Been Corrected

Some of our best work. - TEST

Getting to the heart of the places that make us. - TEST

The National Trust know that we all have emotional connections to special place... - TEST

Most successful grocery launch. - TEST

Shopping for fish in a supermarket was uninspiring, and iglo saw this as an opp... - TEST

FEATURED CASE STUDY - TEST

Unlocking the power of scent for retailers. - TEST

No other human sense is so closely linked to memory and emotion as that of smell. However, in the world of retail the sense of vision dominates - but exactly what is the impact of scenting for retail brands? - TEST

SEE OUR CASE STUDIES - TEST

Adding the Required CSS Code for the Previously Created Containers/'classes'

```
455
456 .image_container {
457     position: relative;
458     width: 100%;
459     background: #88636c;
460 }
461
462 .image {
463     opacity: 1;
464     display: block;
465     width: 100%;
466     height: auto;
467     transition: .5s ease;
468     backface-visibility: hidden;
469 }
470
471 .middle {
472     transition: .5s ease;
473     opacity: 0;
474     position: absolute;
475     top: 50%;
476     left: 50%;
477     transform: translate(-50%, -50%);
478     -ms-transform: translate(-50%, -50%);
479     text-align: center;
480 }
481
482 .image_container:hover .image {
483     opacity: 0.3;
484     background: #88636c;
485 }
486
487 .image_container:hover .middle {
488     opacity: 1;
489 }
490
491 .text {
492     background-color: #4CAF50;
493     color: white;
494     font-size: 16px;
495     padding: 16px 32px;
496 }
497
```

As is evident above, the 'image_container' 'class' would be displayed as 'relative' with the background colour assigned to it so that when hovering over, this would display the background colour with also the 'text' container which would consist of white text. The 'middle' container had been positioned to the centre of the 'image_container' through the use of 'top: 50%;', 'left: 50%;' and 'transform: translate(-50%, -50%);'. The final aspect to note is the 'image' which related to the actual image itself, being displayed at '100%' in width and with a height of 'auto' to adjust in size when its container, 'image_container' changed in dimensions. Please note that the 'CSS' code was later modified slightly to that shown on the following page.

The Later Modified CSS Code

```
455
456 .image_container {
457     position: relative;
458     width: 100%;
459     background: #88636c;
460 }
461
462 .image {
463     opacity: 1;
464     display: block;
465     width: 100%;
466     height: auto;
467     transition: .5s ease;
468     backface-visibility: hidden;
469 }
470
471 .middle {
472     transition: .5s ease;
473     opacity: 0;
474     position: absolute;
475     top: 50%;
476     left: 50%;
477     transform: translate(-50%, -50%);
478     -ms-transform: translate(-50%, -50%);
479     text-align: center;
480 }
481
482 .image_container:hover .image {
483     opacity: 0.3;
484 }
485
486 .image_container:hover .middle {
487     opacity: 1;
488 }
489
490 .text {
491     background-color: transparent;
492     color: white;
493     font-size: 16px;
494     padding: 16px 32px;
495     border-radius: 50%;
496     font-family: Raleway, sans-serif;
497     letter-spacing: 4px;
498     font-weight: bold;
499 }
500
```

As is evident above, I had removed the background colour from the 'image_container' hover effect as this wasn't required and I had changed the background colour for the 'text' to transparent. This was because I thought this would help to create a circular shape when hovering over the images through also adding a 'border-radius' of '50%'. Other adjustments were made to the 'text' 'class' with letter spacing and a bolder font-weight being added to reflect that of the required outcome shown previously.

'The ICE Agency' Work Experience Documentation – Daniel Wilkins

The outcome of the hover effect can be viewed below:

The Outcome of this on the Web Page (Before Hovering Over an Image)

FEATURED CASE STUDY - TEST

Some of our best work. - TEST



Getting to the heart of the places that make us. - TEST

The National Trust know that we all have emotional connections to special place... - TEST



Most successful grocery launch. - TEST

Shopping for fish in a supermarket was uninspiring, and iglo saw this as an opp... - TEST



Unlocking the power of scent for retailers. - TEST

No other human sense is so closely linked to memory and emotion as that of smell. However, in the world of retail, the sense of vision dominates - but exactly what is the impact of scenting for retail brands? - TEST

[SEE OUR CASE STUDIES - TEST](#)

The Outcome of this on the Web Page (Whilst Hovering Over an Image)

FEATURED CASE STUDY - TEST

Some of our best work. - TEST



Getting to the heart of the places that make us. - TEST

The National Trust know that we all have emotional connections to special place... - TEST



Most successful grocery launch. - TEST

Shopping for fish in a supermarket was uninspiring, and iglo saw this as an opp... - TEST



Unlocking the power of scent for retailers. - TEST

No other human sense is so closely linked to memory and emotion as that of smell. However, in the world of retail, the sense of vision dominates - but exactly what is the impact of scenting for retail brands? - TEST

[SEE OUR CASE STUDIES - TEST](#)

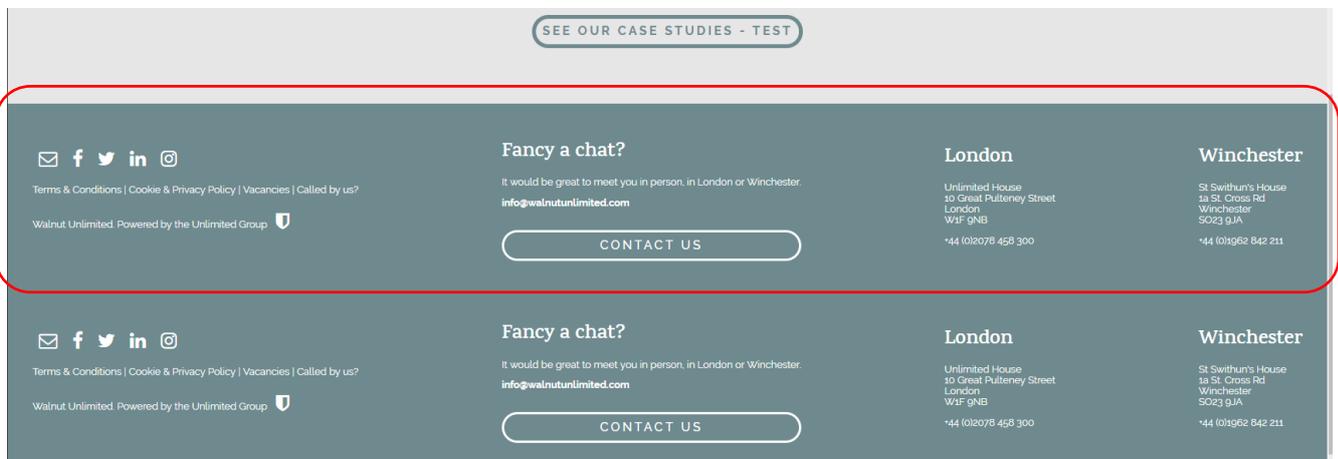
The Events Section

At another stage of the work experience, I then decided to start creating the events section for the home page and in order to begin, I integrated the code from the footer section to utilise for the structure. This was because the structure was identical for both the footer section and events section of the home page. This process can be viewed below:

Integrating the Code from the footer Section to Begin

```
73
74 <div class="main_footer">
75   <div class="flex_container1">
76     <a href="#"><i class="fa fa-envelope-o"></i></a>
77     <a href="#" class="fa fa-facebook"></a>
78     <a href="#" class="fa fa-twitter"></a>
79     <a href="#" class="fa fa-linkedin"></a>
80     <a href="#" class="fa fa-instagram"></a><br><br>
81     <a href="#">Terms & Conditions | </a>
82     <a href="#"> Cookie & Privacy Policy | </a>
83     <a href="#"> Vacancies | </a>
84     <a href="#"> Called by us?</a>
85     <p style="color:white;">Walnut Unlimited. Powered by the Unlimited Group <i class="fa fa-shield"></i></p>
86   </div>
87   <div class="flex_container2">
88     <div><h1>Fancy a chat?</h1>
89     <p style="color:white;">It would be great to meet you in person, in London or Winchester.</p>
90     <a href="#"><b>info@walnutunlimited.com</b></a>
91     <br><br><br>
92     <button>CONTACT US</button>
93   </div>
94 </div>
95 <div class="flex_container3">
96   <div>
97     <h1>London</h1>
98     <p>Unlimited House<br>10 Great Pulteney Street<br>London<br>W1F 9NB</p>
99     <p>+44 (0)2078 458 300</p>
100  </div>
101 </div>
102 <div class="flex_container4">
103   <div>
104     <h1>Winchester</h1>
105     <p>St Swithun's House<br>1a St. Cross Rd<br>Winchester<br>SO23 9JA</p>
106     <p>+44 (0)1962 842 211</p>
107   </div>
108 </div>
109 </div>
110
111 <script src="<?> get_template_directory_uri(); ?>/js/main.js"></script>
112 <?php get_footer();?>
```

The Outcome of this at the Current time (This Duplicated the Footer onto the Web Page)



After progressing further with this section of the home page, I then encountered an issue with regards to the text not showing and as a result, I needed to change the colour of the text to white for this to show as will be evident below. I also applied the 'important' attribute to help ensure that the colour would be changed:

Changing the Colour for the text on one of the Headings in the file

```
73
74 <div class="main_footer">
75     <div class="flex_container1">
76         <h2 style="color:white!important;">London: 22nd March</h2>
77     </div>
78     <div class="flex_container2">
79         <h2>London: 26th April</h2>
80     </div>
81     <div class="flex_container3">
82         <h2>Manchester: 29th October</h2>
83     </div>
84     <div class="flex_container4">
85         <h2>Dublin: 4th December</h2>
86     </div>
87 </div>
88
89 <script src="<?= get_template_directory_uri(); ?>/js/main.js"></script>
90 <?php get_footer();?>
```

The Outcome of this Change (This Caused the text to now Show with the Others not Showing due to the fact that no Changes had been made to these)



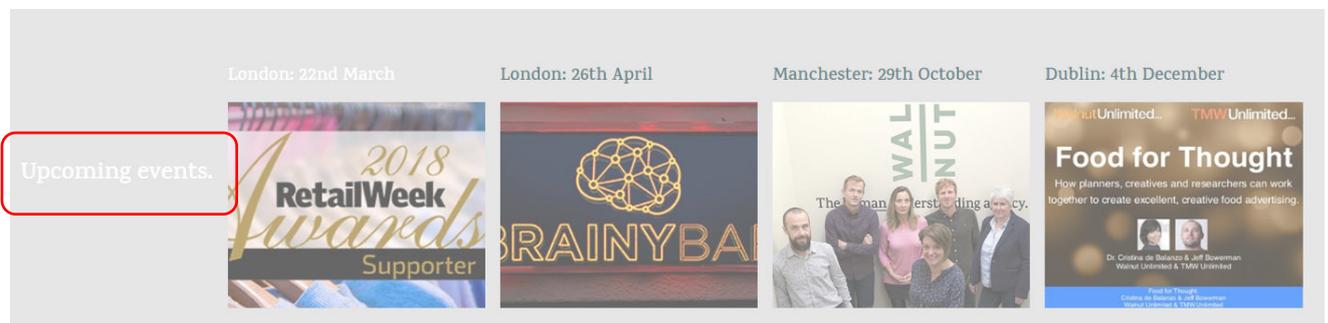
Another issue I experienced whilst also progressing even further was the fact that the I couldn't align the title of the events section to be above the images and sub-headings as will be seen below:

The Current CSS Code

```
454 .events_section {
455     display: flex;
456     flex-direction: row;
457     justify-content: center;
458     align-items: center;
459     background: #e6e6e6;
460     padding: 30px;
461 }
462
463 .events_title {
464     padding: 10px;
465     display: flex;
466     flex-direction: column;
467 }
468
469 .flex_container1 {
470     padding: 10px;
471     background: none;
472 }
473
474 .flex_container2 {
475     padding: 10px;
476 }
477
478 .flex_container3 {
479     padding: 10px;
480     color: white;
481 }
482
483 .flex_container4 {
484     padding: 10px;
485     color: white;
486 }
487
```

As is evident at this stage, I had established a parent container called 'events_section' which contained the background colour of the section as well as having a 'flex-direction' of 'row' assigned to make the aspects inside display horizontally. To add space around the content inside, 'padding' was also included with 'align-items: center;' and 'justify-content: center;' being included to centre the content inside. Another container had been created to hold the title, called 'events_title' with the four other containers called 'flex_container' relating to each of the images and their content.

The Current Issue with the Title being Positioned inline with the Other Content on the Page



To solve this issue, I then added a few new containers into the 'HTML' code and applied some styles to one of these in the 'CSS' code to test if this would have an impact regarding the positioning of the title and the other content:

Adding the new Containers Called 'title_flex' and 'content_flex' to the file

```
73
74 <div class="events_section">
75   <div class="title_flex">
76     <div class="events_title">
77       <h1>Upcoming events.</h1><br>
78     </div>
79   </div>
80   <div class="content_flex">
81     <div class="flex_container1">
82       <h2 style="color:white!important;">London: 22nd March</h2>
83       
84     </div>
85     <div class="flex_container2">
86       <h2>London: 26th April</h2>
87       
88     </div>
89     <div class="flex_container3">
90       <h2>Manchester: 29th October</h2>
91       
92     </div>
93     <div class="flex_container4">
94       <h2>Dublin: 4th December</h2>
95       
96     </div>
97   </div>
98 </div>
99
100 <script src="<? = get_template_directory_uri(); ?>/js/main.js"></script>
101 <?php get_footer();>
```

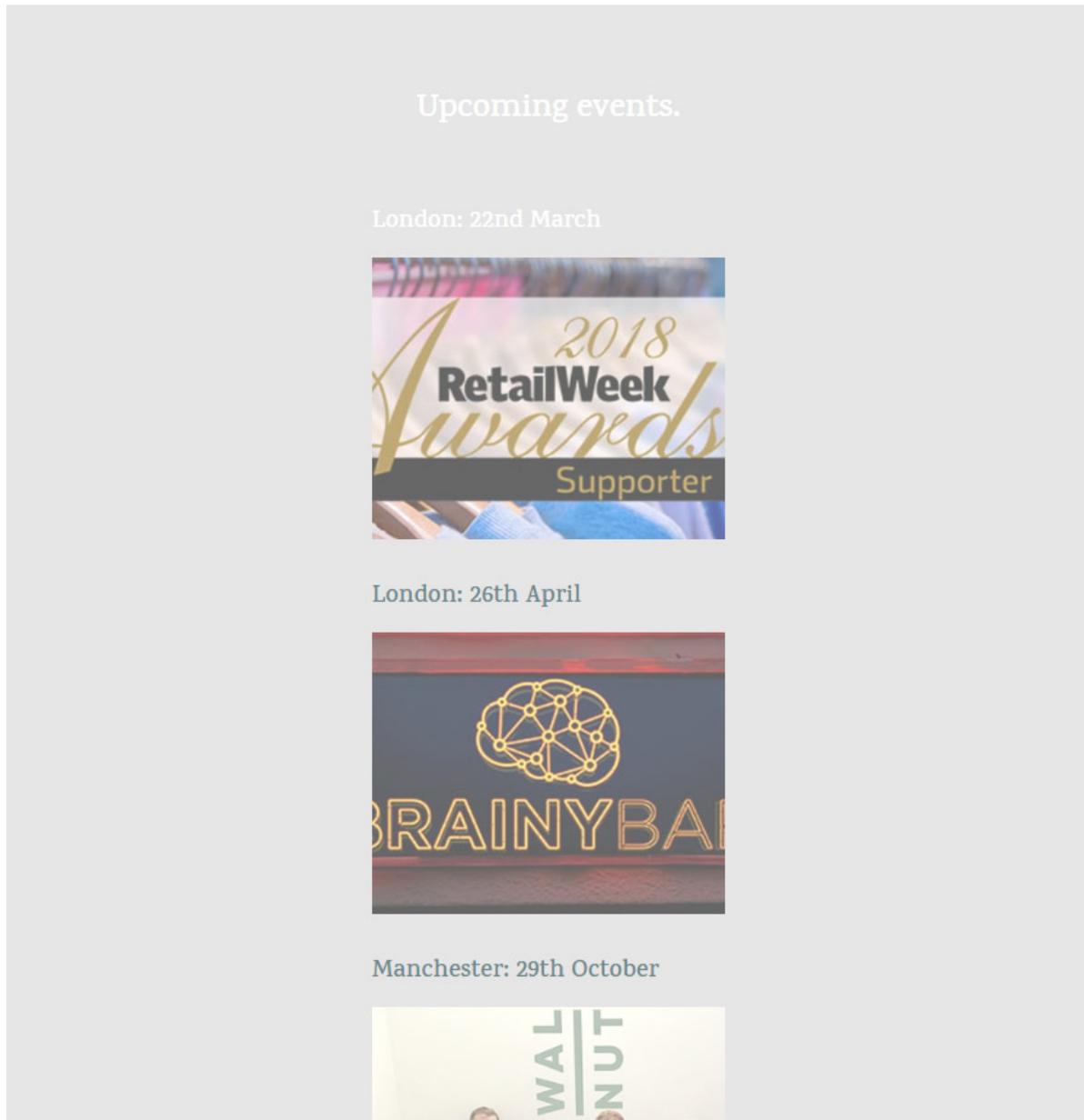
Adding the Styles for one of these Newly Created Containers in the CSS file

```
453
454 .events_section {
455   display: flex;
456   flex-direction: column;
457   justify-content: center;
458   align-items: center;
459   background: #e6e6e6;
460   padding: 30px;
461 }
462
463 .events_title {
464   padding: 10px;
465   display: flex;
466   flex-direction: column;
467 }
468
469 .title_flex {
470   display: flex;
471   flex-direction: row;
472 }
473
474 .flex_container1 {
475   padding: 10px;
476   background: none;
477 }
478
479 .flex_container2 {
480   padding: 10px;
481 }
482
483 .flex_container3 {
484   padding: 10px;
485   color: white;
486 }
487
488 .flex_container4 {
489   padding: 10px;
490   color: white;
491 }
```

As is evident above, I thought adding 'flex-direction: row;' to one of the newly created containers and changing the 'flex-direction' of the 'events_section' from 'row' to 'column' would help to resolve the issue.

At this moment in time, the current outcome on the page appeared as shown below:

The Outcome of this on the Web Page



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As is evident above, the title was appearing above the other content but I now needed to revert the formatting back to its original version as the other content needed to be displayed in a row.

I then progressed and added some styles for the 'content_flex' 'class' with the key aspect being 'flex-direction: row;', allowing for the content to be displayed in row format as opposed to column as seen before:

Adding the Styles for the 'content_flex' 'class' in the CSS file

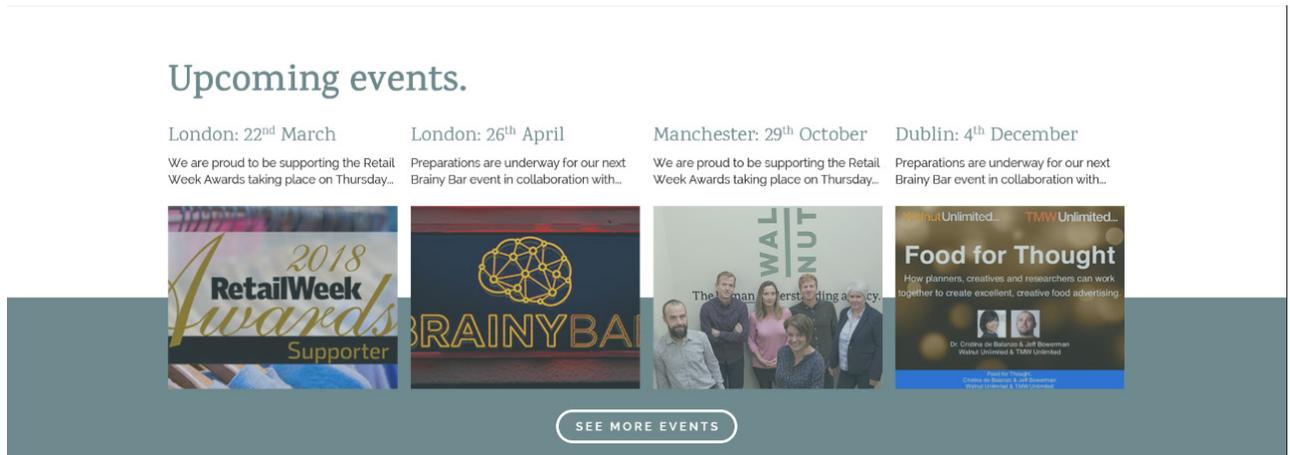
```
453
454 .events_section {
455     display: flex;
456     flex-direction: column;
457     justify-content: center;
458     align-items: center;
459     background: #e6e6e6;
460     padding: 30px;
461 }
462
463 .events_title {
464     padding: 10px;
465     display: flex;
466     flex-direction: column;
467 }
468
469 .title_flex {
470     display: flex;
471     flex-direction: row;
472 }
473
474 .content_flex {
475     display: flex;
476     flex-direction: row;
477 }
478
479 .flex_container1 {
480     padding: 10px;
481     background: none;
482 }
483
484 .flex_container2 {
485     padding: 10px;
486 }
487
488 .flex_container3 {
489     padding: 10px;
490     color: white;
491 }
492
493 .flex_container4 {
494     padding: 10px;
495     color: white;
496 }
497
```

The Outcome of this on the Web Page (This was now Successful)



After managing to correct the structure of this section, I now needed to make this appear as that shown on the required design below:

The Required Outcome in the Provided Design file



Whilst beginning to undertake this work, I encountered a problem with the position of the heading for the section as highlighted below:

The Current CSS Code at the time

```
453
454 .events_section {
455     display: flex;
456     flex-direction: column;
457     justify-content: center;
458     align-items: center;
459     background: #e6e6e6;
460     padding: 30px;
461 }
462
463 .events_title {
464     padding: 10px;
465     display: flex;
466     flex-direction: column;
467 }
468
469 .title_flex {
470     display: flex;
471     flex-direction: row;
472     text-align: left;
473     background: red;
474     width: 72%;
475     height: auto;
476 }
477
478 .content_flex {
479     display: flex;
480     flex-direction: row;
481     background: blue;
482 }
483
484 .flex_container1 {
485     padding: 10px;
486     background: none;
487 }
488
489 .flex_container2 {
490     padding: 10px;
491 }
492
493 .flex_container3 {
494     padding: 10px;
495     color: white;
496 }
497
498 .flex_container4 {
499     padding: 10px;
500     color: white;
501 }
502
```

As seen above, I had tried to set the width of the title section so that it would appear central on the section, as a result appearing in the same position as the content container below it.

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The Current Problem with the Heading Section being Longer in Width than the Content Section below



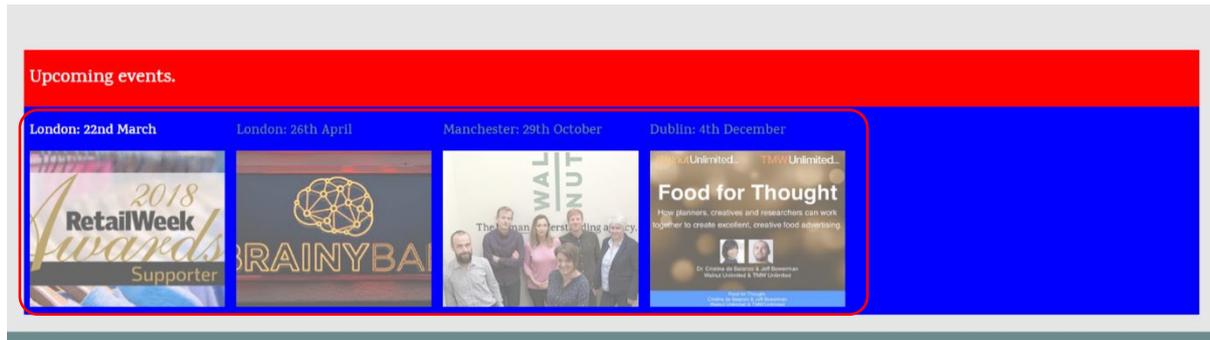
Consequently, I then decided to set the width of each section to '100%' so that I could start from the basics and progress further. However, whilst undertaking this, I experienced an issue with trying to position the content centrally:

Setting the Widths of the 'title_flex' and 'content-flex' Containers to '100%' each in the CSS file

```
453
454 .events_section {
455     display: flex;
456     flex-direction: column;
457     justify-content: center;
458     align-items: center;
459     background: #e6e6e6;
460     padding: 30px;
461 }
462
463 .events_title {
464     padding: 10px;
465 }
466
467 .title_flex {
468     background: red;
469     width: 100%;
470     height: auto;
471 }
472
473 .content_flex {
474     display: flex;
475     flex-direction: row;
476     background: blue;
477     width: 100%;
478 }
479
480 .flex_container1 {
481     padding: 10px;
482     background: none;
483 }
484
485 .flex_container2 {
486     padding: 10px;
487 }
488
489 .flex_container3 {
490     padding: 10px;
491     color: white;
492 }
493
494 .flex_container4 {
495     padding: 10px;
496     color: white;
497 }
498
```

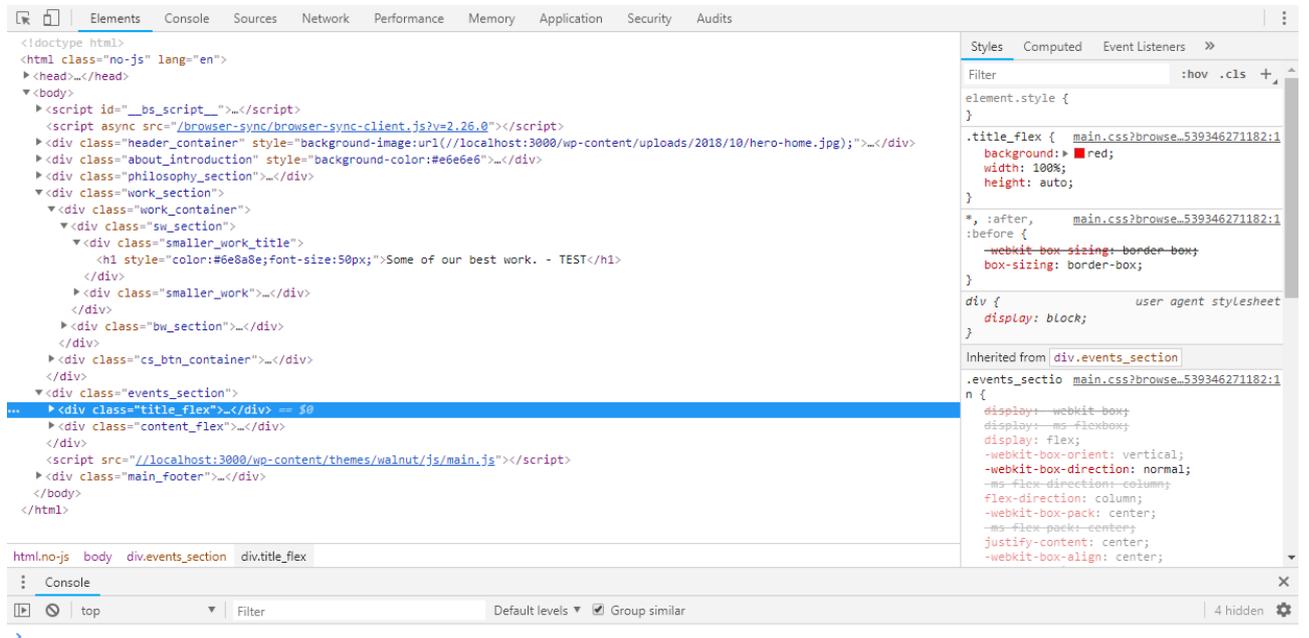
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The Current Issue with the Content not being Positioned Centrally on the Page



After beginning to struggle with achieving the required outcome, I then utilised the 'Developer Tools' on 'Google Chrome' to help understand and analyse how I could progress further. This process can be viewed below:

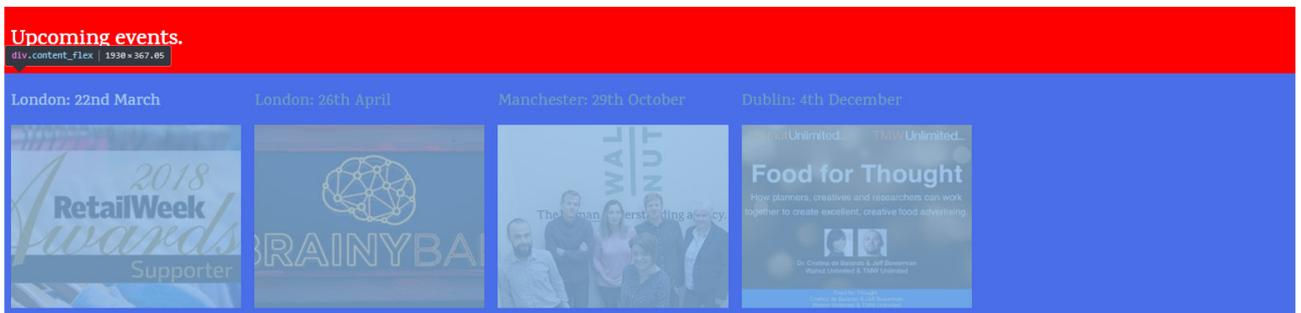
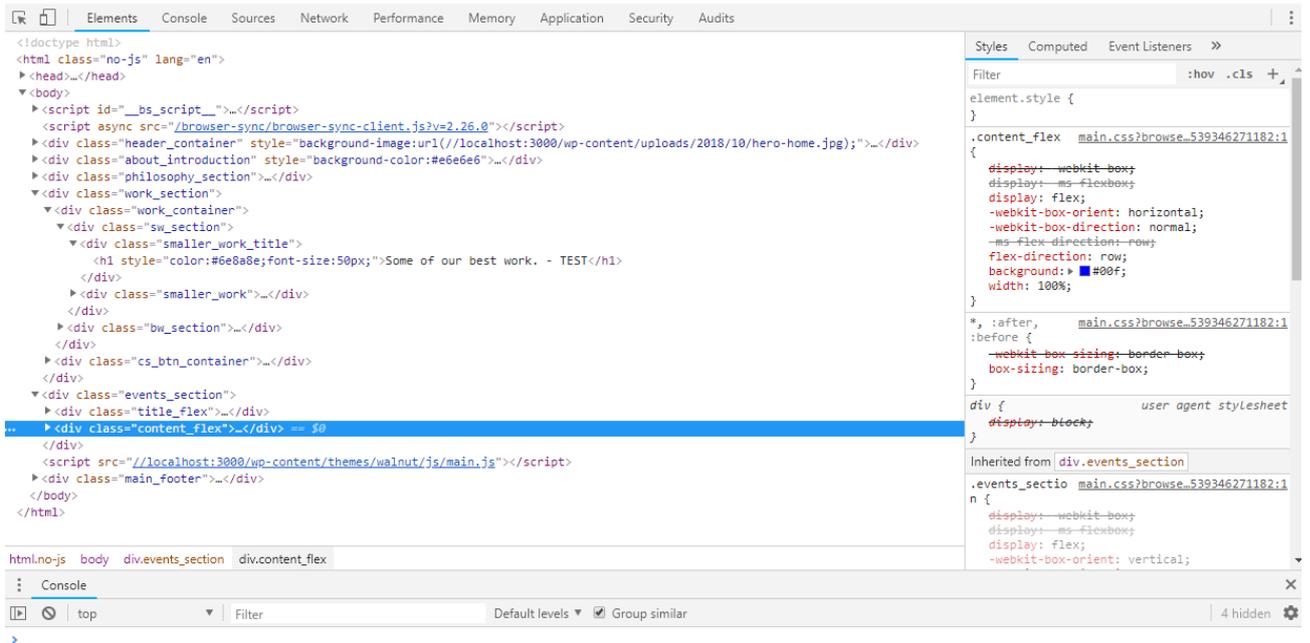
Utilising the 'Developer Tools' in 'Google Chrome'



div.title_flex | 1930 x 99.1

Upcoming events.

'The ICE Agency' Work Experience Documentation – Daniel Wilkins



From undertaking the previous process, I thought maybe adding 'flex: 50%;' to the 'title_flex' 'class' would reduce the width of the title section and hence cause the content to become centred as a result:

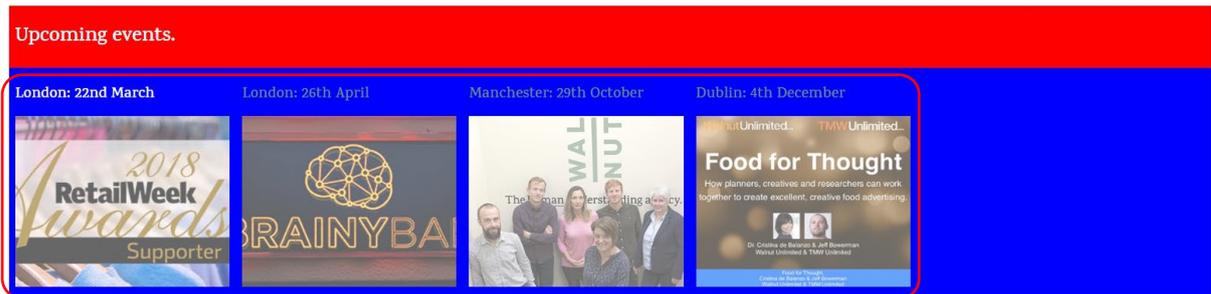
Adding the 'flex: 50%;' to the 'title_flex' 'class' in the CSS file

```
454 .events_section {
455     display: flex;
456     flex-direction: column;
457     justify-content: center;
458     align-items: center;
459     background: white;
460     padding: 100px;
461 }
462
463 .events_title {
464     padding: 10px;
465 }
466
467 .title_flex {
468     background: red;
469     width: 100%;
470     height: auto;
471     flex: 50%;
472 }
473
474 .content_flex {
475     display: flex;
476     flex-direction: row;
477     background: blue;
478     width: 100%;
479 }
480
```

'The ICE Agency' Work Experience Documentation – Daniel Wilkins

However, after testing, I realised that this didn't help to centre the content as is evident below:

The Outcome of this on the Web Page (This Wasn't Successful)



After the previously failed attempt, I then tried adding the width to the main container and reducing the other widths of the title and content sections as I thought this may help centre the content:

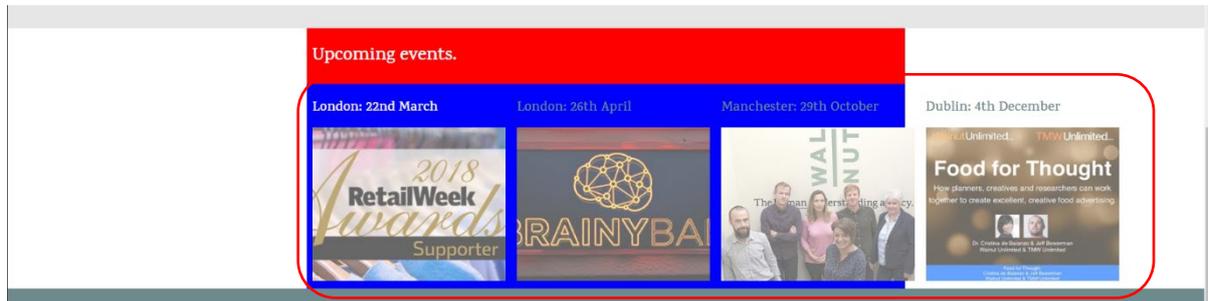
Adding the Width to the 'events_section' Container and Reducing the Widths of the 'title_flex' and 'content_flex' to '50%' each in the CSS file

```
453
454 .events_section {
455     display: flex;
456     flex-direction: column;
457     justify-content: center;
458     align-items: center;
459     background: white;
460     width: 100%;
461     height: auto;
462 }
463
464 .events_title {
465     padding: 10px;
466 }
467
468 .title_flex {
469     background: red;
470     width: 50%;
471     height: auto;
472 }
473
474 .content_flex {
475     display: flex;
476     flex-direction: row;
477     background: blue;
478     width: 50%;
479     height: auto;
480 }
481
482 .flex_container1 {
483     padding: 10px;
484     background: none;
485 }
486
487 .flex_container2 {
488     padding: 10px;
489 }
490
491 .flex_container3 {
492     padding: 10px;
493     color: white;
494 }
495
496 .flex_container4 {
497     padding: 10px;
498     color: white;
499 }
500
```

'The ICE Agency' Work Experience Documentation – Daniel Wilkins

After testing, I realised that this had centred the content to an extent. However, the content was now overflowing and placing itself outside the content container as is evident below:

The Outcome of this on the Web Page (This was Unsuccessful)



After struggling with this aspect, I decided to undertake Internet research and after this process I had identified something which I implemented and as a result, solved the issue at hand:

Implementing 'justify-content: center;' and 'align-items: center;' into the CSS file to solve the Problem

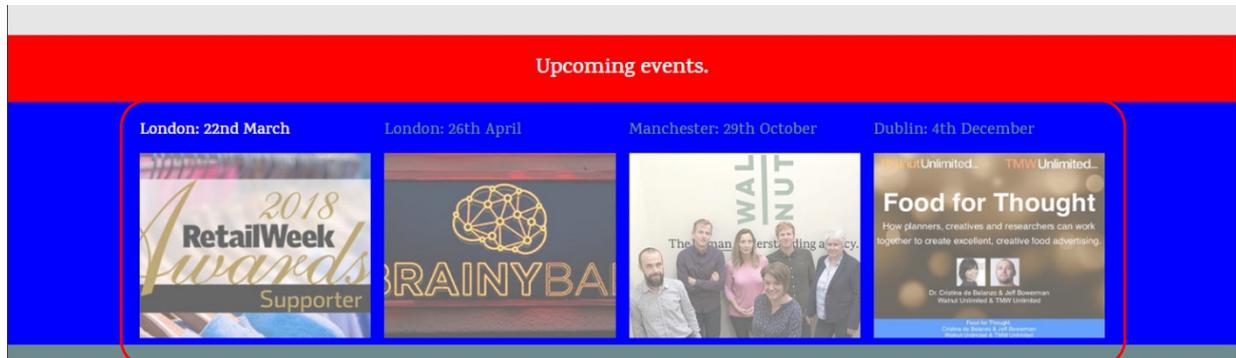
```
453
454 .events_section {
455     display: flex;
456     flex-direction: column;
457     justify-content: center;
458     align-items: center;
459     background: white;
460     width: 100%;
461     height: auto;
462     padding: 0px;
463 }
464
465 .events_title {
466     padding: 10px;
467 }
468
469 .title_flex {
470     background: red;
471     width: 100%;
472     height: auto;
473     display: flex;
474     justify-content: center;
475     align-items: center;
476 }
477
478 .content_flex {
479     display: flex;
480     flex-direction: row;
481     background: blue;
482     width: 100%;
483     height: auto;
484     justify-content: center;
485     align-items: center;
486 }
487
488 .flex_container1 {
489     padding: 10px;
490     background: none;
491 }
492
493 .flex_container2 {
494     padding: 10px;
495 }
496
497 .flex_container3 {
498     padding: 10px;
499     color: white;
500 }
501
502 .flex_container4 {
503     padding: 10px;
504     color: white;
505 }
506
507 .events_images1 {
508     display: block;
509     width: 100%;
510     height: auto;
511 }
512
513
```

'The ICE Agency' Work Experience Documentation – Daniel Wilkins

As would have also been highlighted above, I also had to place the style 'display: flex;' in the 'title_flex' 'class' as this would allow for the 'justify-content' and 'align-items' styles to function properly.

The outcome for this solution can be viewed below:

The Outcome of this on the Web Page (The Content was now being Displayed Centrally)



After realising that this had now worked, I then progressed further, removing the background colours as these weren't required and I also attempted at changing the font colour through the method shown below. However, this didn't work:

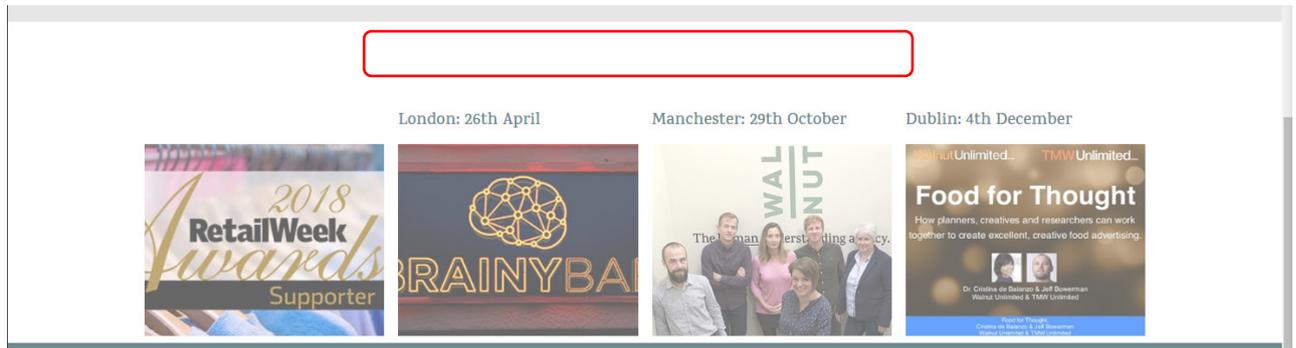
Attempting to Change the Colour of the text and Removing the Background Colours in the CSS file

```
454 .events_section {
455   display: flex;
456   flex-direction: column;
457   justify-content: center;
458   align-items: center;
459   background: white;
460   width: 100%;
461   height: auto;
462   padding: 0px;
463 }
464
465 .events_title {
466   padding: 10px;
467 }
468
469 .title_flex {
470   background: none;
471   width: 100%;
472   height: auto;
473   display: flex;
474   justify-content: center;
475   align-items: center;
476   color: #6E8A8E!important;
477 }
478
479 .content_flex {
480   display: flex;
481   flex-direction: row;
482   background: none;
483   width: 100%;
484   height: auto;
485   justify-content: center;
486   align-items: center;
487 }
488
489 .flex_container1 {
490   padding: 10px;
491   background: none;
492 }
493
494 .flex_container2 {
495   padding: 10px;
496 }
497
498 .flex_container3 {
499   padding: 10px;
500   color: white;
501 }
502
503 .flex_container4 {
504   padding: 10px;
505   color: white;
506 }
507
508 .events_images1 {
509   display: block;
510   width: 100%;
511   height: auto;
512 }
513
```

'The ICE Agency' Work Experience Documentation – Daniel Wilkins

As would have been evident above, I utilised the '!important' attribute to try and force the text colour to change. However, this didn't work as can be seen below:

The Outcome of this on the Web Page (This Wasn't Successful)

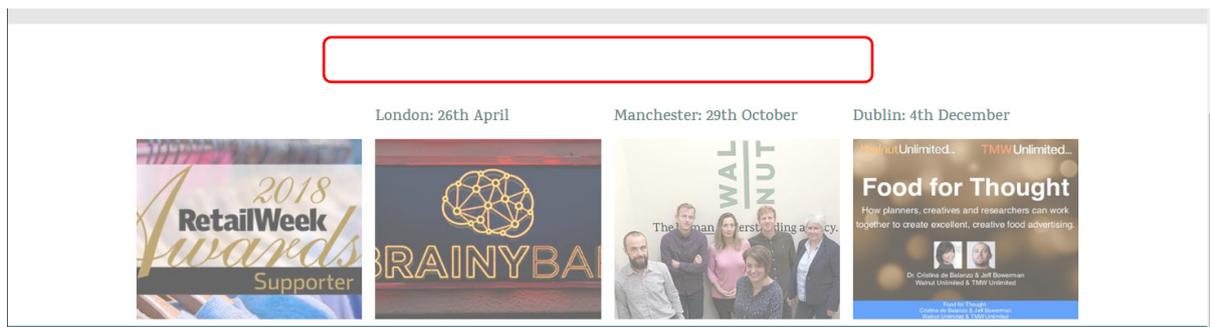


After realising that the previous attempt hadn't been successful, I then decided to apply the same method to the 'events_title' 'class' as this was the container more specific to the content regarding the title. However, this was also unsuccessful:

Applying the Same Method to the 'events_title' 'class' in the CSS file

```
454 .events_section {
455     display: flex;
456     flex-direction: column;
457     justify-content: center;
458     align-items: center;
459     background: white;
460     width: 100%;
461     height: auto;
462     padding: 0px;
463 }
464
465 .events_title {
466     padding: 10px;
467     color: #6e8a8e!important;
468 }
469
470 .title_flex {
471     background: none;
472     width: 100%;
473     height: auto;
474     display: flex;
475     justify-content: center;
476     align-items: center;
477 }
478 }
```

The Outcome of this on the Web Page (This was Unsuccessful)



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Following on from this, I then decided to include the style as an 'inline' style as I thought this may have a better impact due to the fact that the style was being applied to the element directly:

Applying the Style as an 'inline' Style in the PHP file

```
73
74 <div class="events_section">
75 <div class="title_flex">
76 <div class="events title">
77 <h1 style="color:#6e8a8e;font-size:50px;">Upcoming events.</h1>
78 </div>
79 </div>
80 <div class="content_flex">
81 <div class="flex_container1">
82 <h2 style="color:white!important;">London: 22nd March</h2>
83 
86 <h2>London: 26th April</h2>
87 
90 <h2>Manchester: 29th October</h2>
91 
94 <h2>Dublin: 4th December</h2>
95 
74 <div class="title_flex">
75 <div class="events_title">
76 <h1 style="color:#6e8a8e;font-size:50px;">Upcoming events.</h1>
77 </div>
78 </div>
79 </div>
80 <div class="content_flex">
81 <div class="flex_containerc1">
82 <h2>London: 22nd March</h2>
83 <p>We are proud to be supporting the Retail Week Awards taking place on Thursday...</p>
84 
85 </div>
86 <div class="flex_containerc2">
87 <h2>London: 26th April</h2>
88 <p>Preparations are underway for our next Brainy Bar event in collaboration with...</p>
89 
90 </div>
91 <div class="flex_containerc3">
92 <h2>Manchester: 29th October</h2>
93 <p>We are proud to be supporting the Retail Week Awards taking place on Thursday...</p>
94 
95 </div>
96 <div class="flex_containerc4">
97 <h2>Dublin: 4th December</h2>
98 <p>Preparations are underway for our next Brainy Bar event in collaboration with...</p>
99 
100 </div>
101 </div>
102 </div>
103 </div>
104 <script src="<? get_template_directory_uri(); ?>/js/main.js"></script>
105 <?php get_footer();?>
```

The Formatting Issues Created by doing this



As a result of experiencing the formatting issues seen above, I then created new containers relating to each piece of content underneath the title and applied 'padding' as I thought this may help to push the content inwards and towards the centre. This process can be viewed below:

Adding 'padding' to each of the Newly Created Containers in the CSS file

```
454 .events_section {
455     display: flex;
456     flex-direction: column;
457     justify-content: center;
458     align-items: center;
459     background: white;
460     width: 100%;
461     height: auto;
462     padding: 0px;
463 }
464
465 .events_title {
466     padding: 10px;
467 }
468
469 .title_flex {
470     background: none;
471     width: 100%;
472     height: auto;
473     display: flex;
474     justify-content: center;
475     align-items: center;
476 }
477
478 .content_flex {
479     display: flex;
480     flex-direction: row;
481     background: none;
482     width: 100%;
483     height: auto;
484     justify-content: center;
485     align-items: center;
486 }
487
488 .flex_containerc1 {
489     padding: 10px;
490 }
491
492 .flex_containerc2 {
493     padding: 10px;
494 }
495
496 .flex_containerc3 {
497     padding: 10px;
498 }
499
500 .flex_containerc4 {
501     padding: 10px;
502 }
503
504 .events_images1 {
505     display: block;
506     width: 100%;
507     height: auto;
508 }
509
```

However, after testing, I realised that this hadn't affected the outcome on the page:

The Outcome of this on the Web Page (This wasn't Successful)



After having failed with the previous attempt, I then decided to add 'padding' to the parent container instead as I thought this may help to position everything more centrally by pushing everything in further:

Adding 'padding' to the 'events_section' Container in the CSS file

```
453
454  .events_section {
455      display: flex;
456      flex-direction: column;
457      justify-content: center;
458      align-items: center;
459      background: white;
460      width: 100%;
461      height: auto;
462      padding: 50px;
463  }
464
465  .events_title {
466      padding: 10px;
467  }
468
469  .title_flex {
470      background: none;
471      width: 100%;
472      height: auto;
473      display: flex;
474      justify-content: center;
475      align-items: center;
476  }
```

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This change had then worked and now everything was being positioned more centrally within this section as required:

The Outcome of this on the Web Page (This was Successful)

Upcoming events.

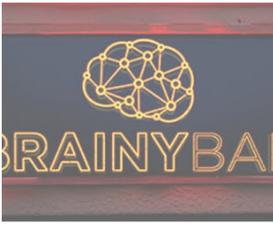
London: 22nd March

We are proud to be supporting the Retail Week Awards taking place on Thursday...



London: 26th April

Preparations are underway for our next Brainy Bar event in collaboration with...



Manchester: 29th October

We are proud to be supporting the Retail Week Awards taking place on Thursday...



Dublin: 4th December

Preparations are underway for our next Brainy Bar event in collaboration with...



Attempting to add an Animation to the Heading Text of the Page

Another area I tried exploring on the home page was attempting to integrate an animation into the underline element of the word 'human' as seen on the current version created by 'The ICE Agency':

The Animation on the Current Version of the Website

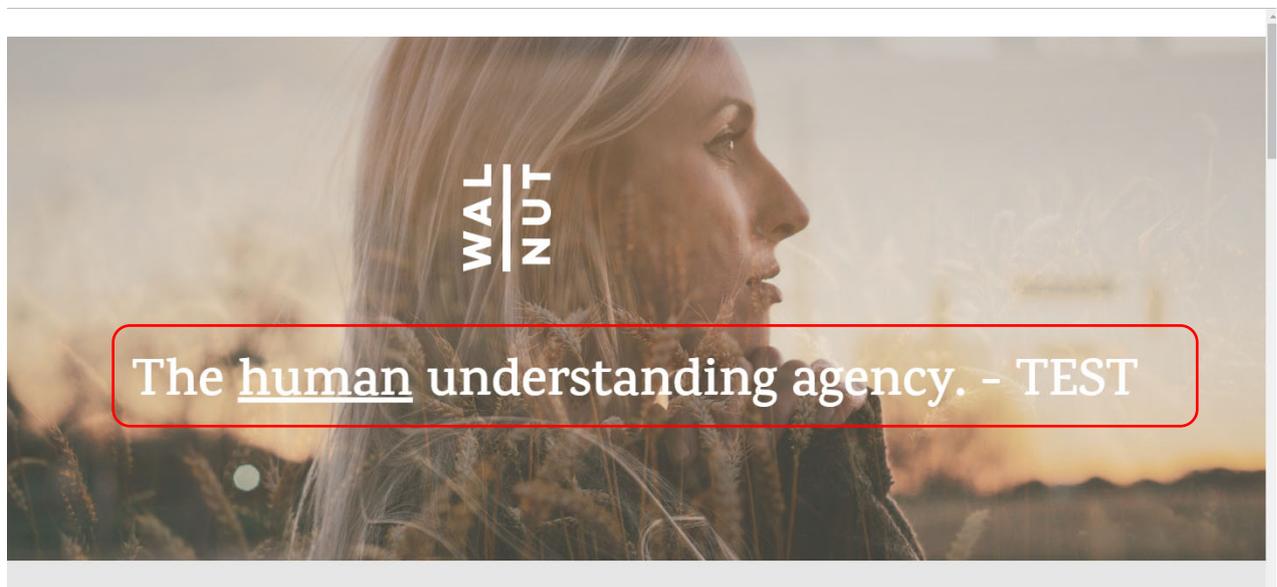


The Original Version of this Section Before Changes – PHP file

```
1 <?php /* Template Name: Home Page*/?>
2 <?php get_header();?>
3
4 <br>
5 <h1 style="font-size: 60px"><?php the_field('banner_text'); ?></h1>
6 </div>
7
8 <div class="home_introduction" style="background:#e6e6e6;">
9 <div class="hi_flex1">
10 
11 </div>
12 <div class="hi_flex2">
13 <h1 style="color:#6e8a8e;font-size:50px;"><?php the_field('introduction_heading')?></h1>
14 <h2><?php the_field('introduction_statement')?></h2>
15 <p><?php the_field('introduction_description')?></p>
16 <h2 style="font-family: Raleway, sans-serif!important;font-weight:lighter;"><i><?php the_field('introduction_end')?></i></h2>
17 <button><?php the_field('introduction_button')?></button>
18 </div>
19 </div>
```

As can be seen above, at this stage 'WordPress' had been utilised to allow for changing of the content for the heading section with the font being set to '60px' in size.

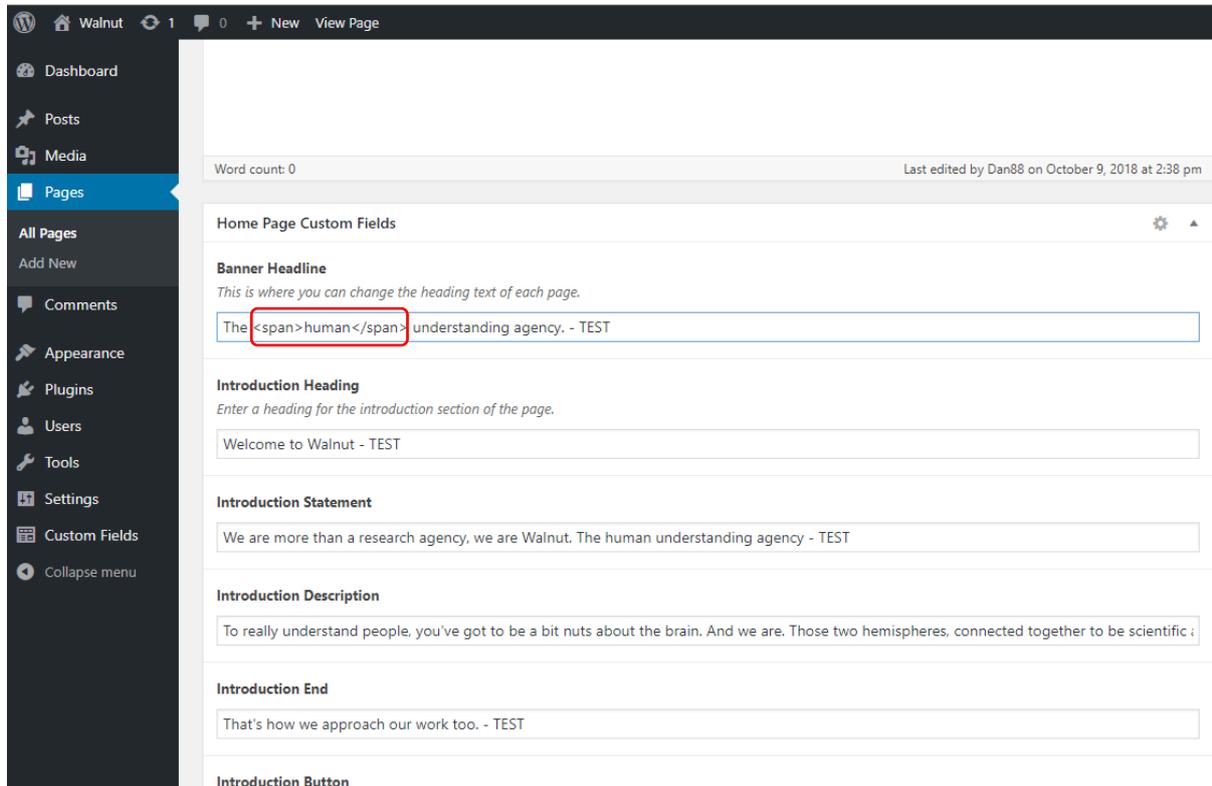
The Original Version of this Section Before Changes – The Outcome



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After viewing the current version of the website created by 'The ICE Agency', I then implemented 'span' tags around the word 'human' as this was meant to be underlined and this was applied to try and integrate animation, as done on the completed website. However, this was unsuccessful as the underline didn't appear on the web page:

Adding 'span' tags around the Required text in the Advanced Custom Fields in WordPress



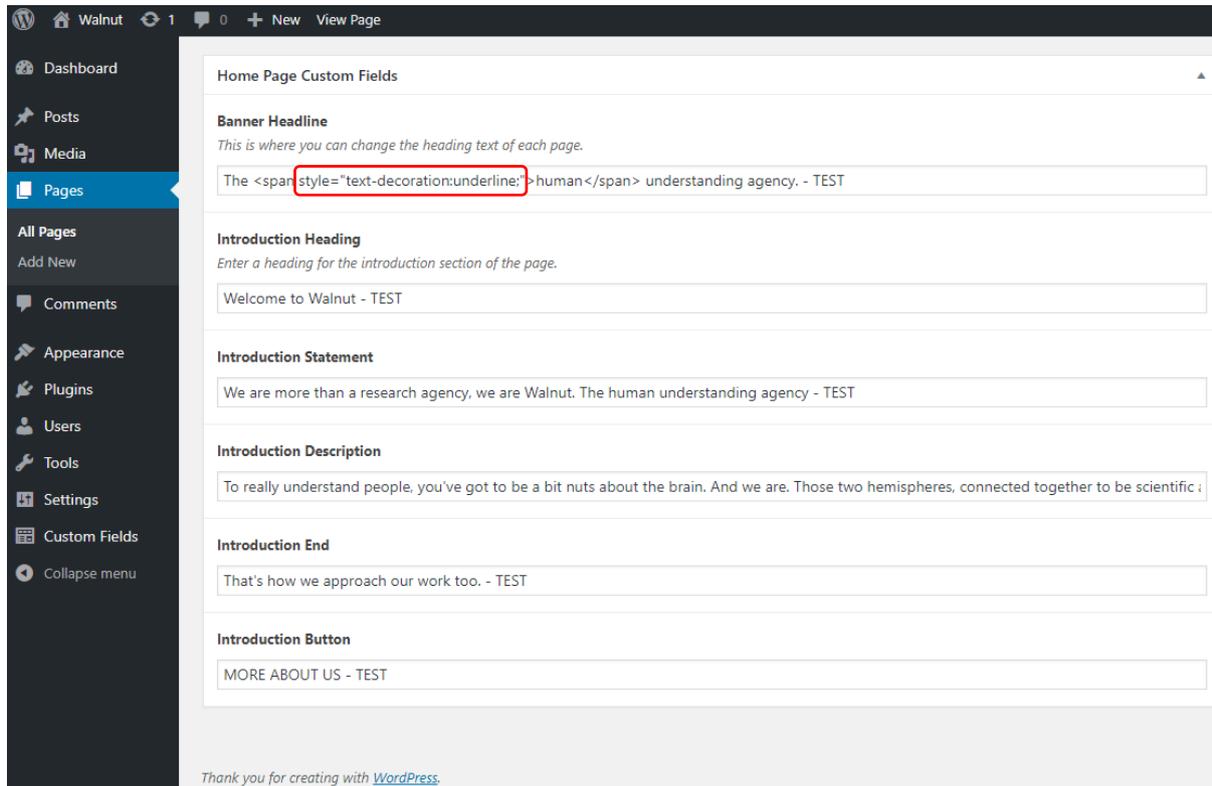
The Outcome on the Web Page (The Underline didn't Appear)



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After the previously failed attempt, I then added 'text-decoration: underline;' to the 'span' as I thought this would create an underline similar to that with hyperlinks. As expected, this did work and now the underline appeared on the page:

Adding 'text-decoration: underline;' to the 'span' within WordPress



The Outcome of this on the Web Page (The Underline now Appeared)



After managing to make the underline appear, I then began to try and animate this so that it would change in width, providing a feeling of the fact that it was growing on the page. Therefore, I created an animation which changed the width of this underline from '0%' to '100%' and assigned this to the 'span' tags used. This was completed through the use of '@keyframes' within the 'CSS' file:

Adding the CSS Animation to the 'span' tags within the CSS file

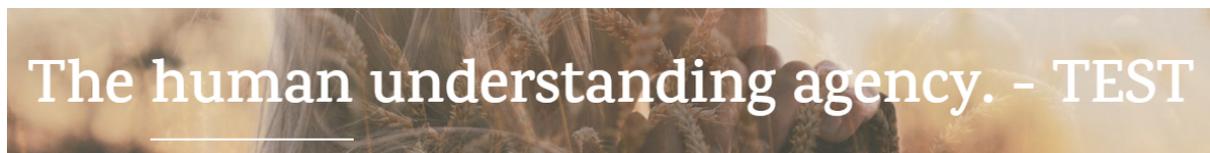
```
36
37 @keyframes spanimation {
38     from {width: 0%;}
39     to {width: 100%;}
40 }
41
42 span {
43     animation-name: spanimation;
44     animation-duration: 4s;
45 }
46
```

However, I then changed this to border bottom, after trying 'text-decoration', instead as the animation wasn't functioning when loading the web page from the previous two attempts. I thought adding a bottom border would allow for easier changing of the width of the border than that of the two previous attempts. The process for the 'text-decoration' attempt can be viewed below:

Adding 'text-decoration' as I thought that if I Didn't Display it and then Display it after a set time, that this would cause an Animation to Occur

```
36
37 @keyframes spanimation {
38     from {text-decoration: none}
39     to {text-decoration: underline;}
40 }
41
42 span {
43     animation-name: spanimation;
44     animation-duration: 4s;
45     animation-timing-function: ease;
46 }
47
```

The Outcome of adding 'text-decoration' to the text (This Didn't Work)

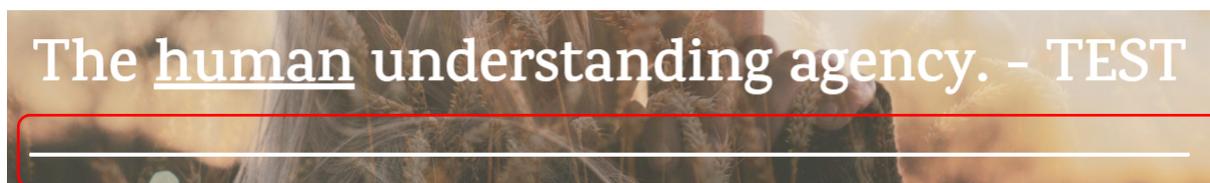


After starting to experiment with 'border-bottom', I then realised after undertaking research that the length of a border couldn't be changed which meant that I discounted the idea of using this to create the animation. As a result of this, I thought I could add a 'hr' tag to the whole of the text and attempt to animate this instead as I found it difficult to make the original idea fully function. I believed adding a 'hr' tag would be easier to animate due to the fact that I could change its width. This process can be viewed below:

Adding the 'hr' tag into the PHP file

```
1 <?php /* Template Name: Home Page*/?>
2 <?php get_header();?>
3
4 <br>
5 <h1 style="font-size: 60px"><?php the field('banner text'); ?></h1>
6 <hr style="border:2px solid white;width:80%;border-radius:10px;">
7 </div>
8
```

The Outcome of Adding the 'hr' tag on the Web Page



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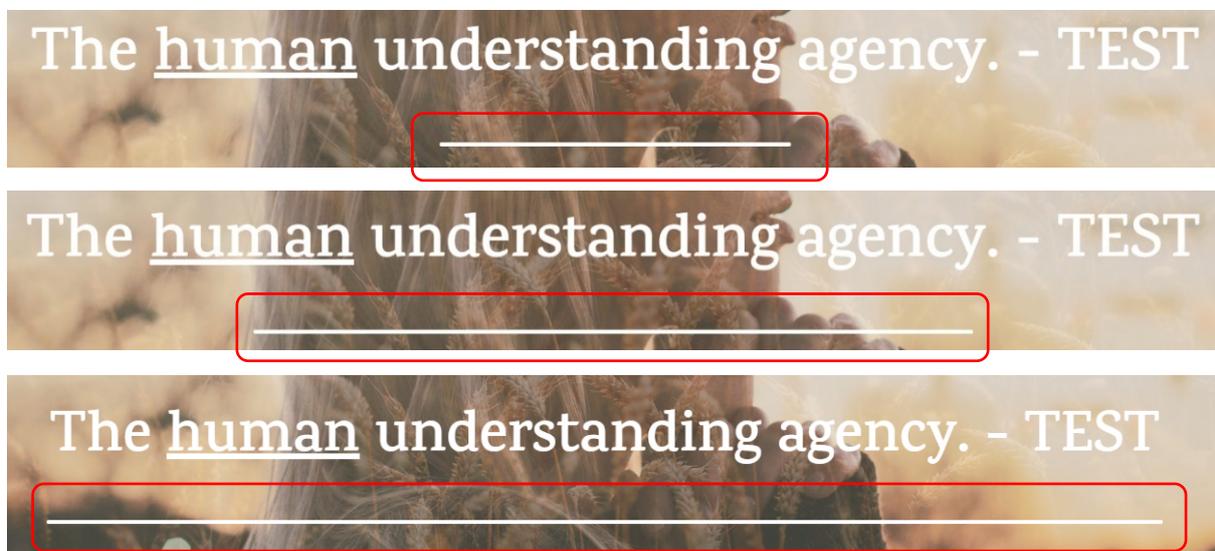
After completing the previous task, I then decided to add an animation to the 'hr' tag, undertaking a similar process to that as I did for the 'span' tag. I set the width to change from '0%' to '80%' in width over a set period of time with the 'animation-timing-function' being 'ease' to create a smooth animation on the page:

Creating and Applying the animation to the 'hr' tag in the CSS file

```
36
37 @keyframes animation1 {
38     from {width:0%;}
39     to {width:80%;}
40 }
41
42 hr {
43     animation-name: animation1;
44     animation-duration: 3s;
45     animation-timing-function: ease;
46 }
47
```

After undertaking the previous process, this now worked successfully and the 'hr' tag would animate, providing a sense of growth as will be seen below:

The Outcome of this on the Web Page (This now Animated on the Page)



Issue with Some Responsive Images

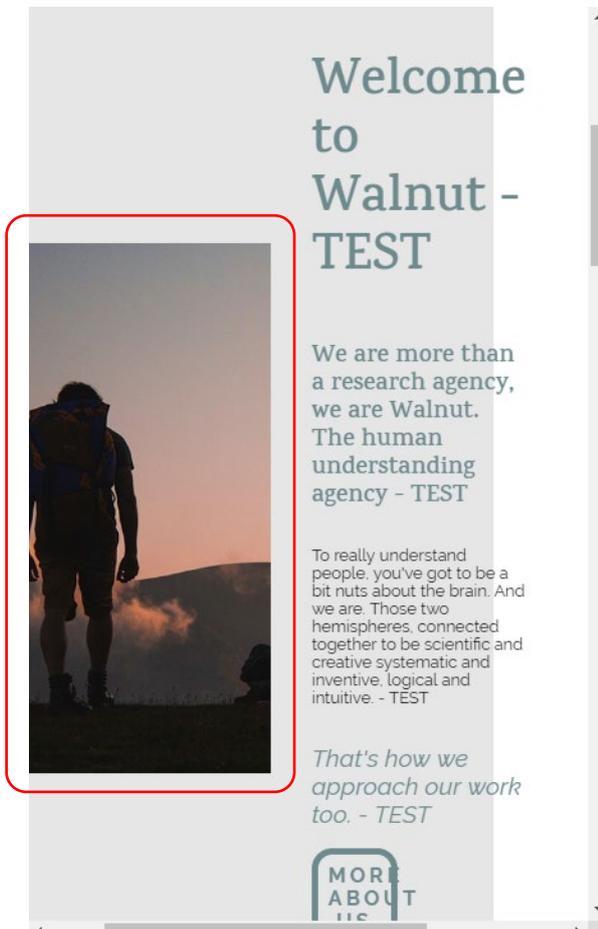
During another stage, I had encountered an issue with regards to some of the images not being responsive on the home page as will be seen below:

The Current CSS Code for these Images in the CSS file

```
163
164 /* HOME PAGE */
165
166 .home_introduction {
167     display: flex;
168     justify-content: center;
169     align-items: center;
170     flex-direction: row;
171 }
172
173 .home_image1 {
174     display: block;
175     width: 400px;
176     height: auto;
177     margin: auto;
178 }
179
```

As is evident above, at the current time, I had set the width of the image(s) to '400px' with a height of 'auto' as I believed this would help to reduce the image in size when reducing the screen resolution. However, as stated before, this wasn't helping to make the image(s) responsive:

The Current Issue explained Previously



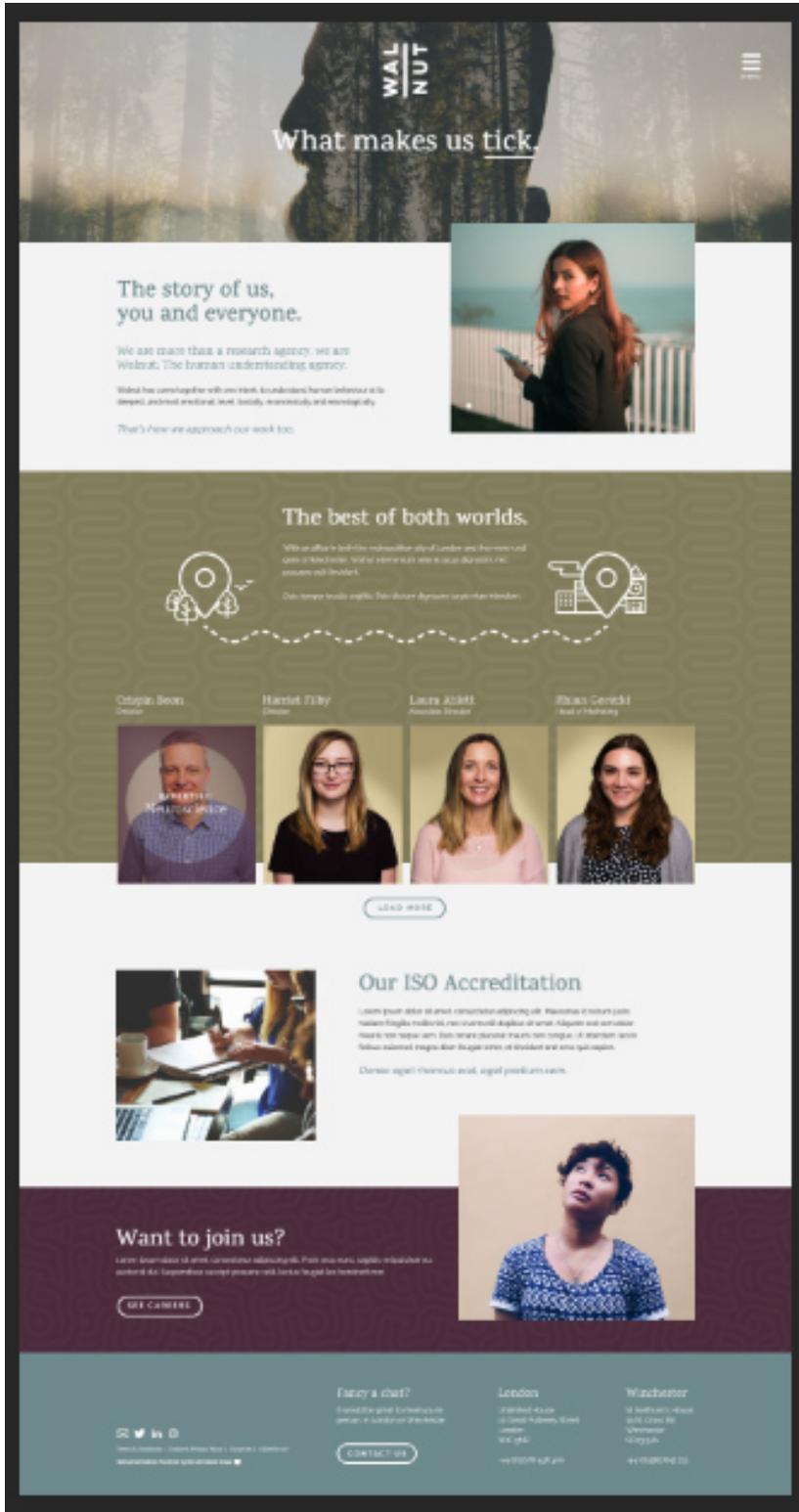
I believe that in order to resolve the issue above, I had changed the width from a set width to a percentage instead such as '100%'.

Building the About Page

The Required Outcome from the Provided Design

As I was supplied with two 'Adobe Photoshop' files, one for each page relating to its design, this was something that was used to understand how to approach the task. The design for the about page can be viewed below:

The Adobe Photoshop file for the About Page Design



Establishing the 'about.php' file and Linking this to WordPress

To begin this page, I first of all created the file called 'about.php', creating a template name called 'About Page' so that the code could link to the created 'WordPress' page. This process can be viewed below:

Establishing the 'about.php' file – Creating the Template Name and Integrating the Header and Footer Aspects into the file

```
<?php /* Template Name: About Page*/?>  
<?php get_header();?>
```

```
<?php get_footer();?>
```

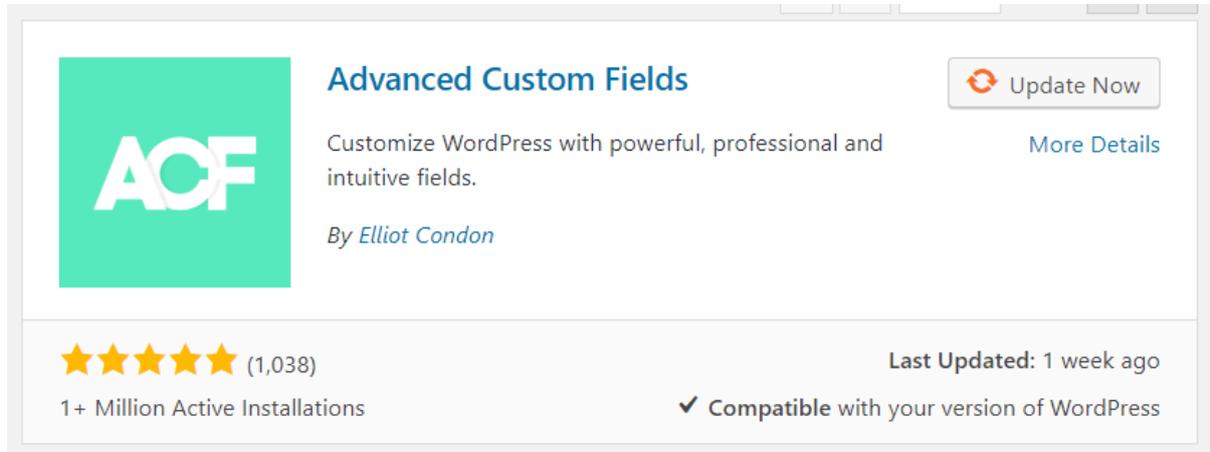
Creating the WordPress Page and Assigning the Template Name to the Page

The screenshot shows the WordPress 'Pages' management interface. At the top, there is a 'Pages' header with an 'Add New' button highlighted by a red box. Below this is a navigation bar with 'Edit Page' and another 'Add New' button. A search bar contains the text 'About Page'. The main content area shows the 'Page Attributes' section, which is expanded. Within this section, the 'Parent' dropdown is set to '(no parent)', the 'Template' dropdown is set to 'About Page' (highlighted by a red box), and the 'Order' field contains the number '0'.

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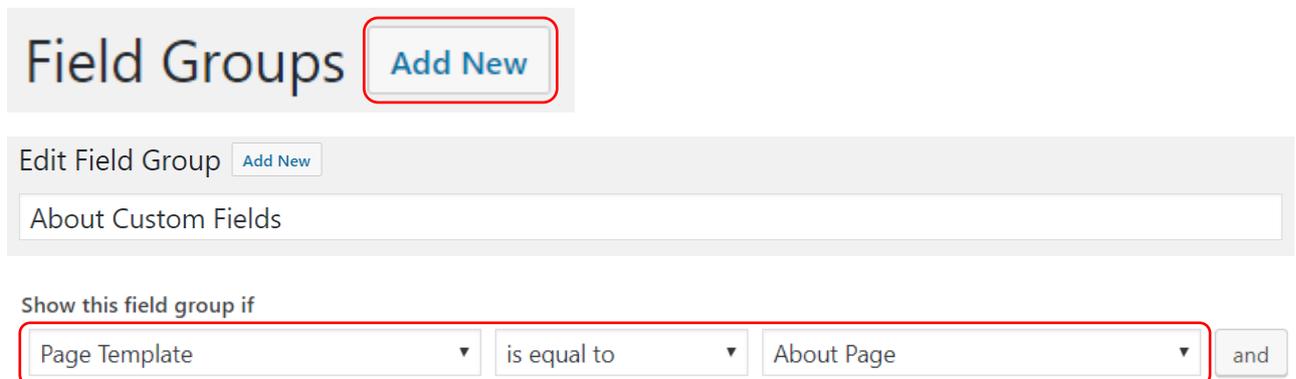
As well as undertaking the task shown above, I also integrated custom fields to allow for changing of specific content on the page. This was through the use of the 'Advanced Custom Fields' plugin which was installed and activated. This then allowed for creation of a field group for the about page called 'About Custom Fields' where custom fields were created for each piece of content that needed to be able to be changed. This process can be viewed below:

Installing and Activating the 'Advanced Custom Fields' Plugin on WordPress



The screenshot shows the WordPress plugin directory entry for 'Advanced Custom Fields'. On the left is a green square logo with the white letters 'ACF'. To the right of the logo, the title 'Advanced Custom Fields' is displayed in blue. Below the title is a description: 'Customize WordPress with powerful, professional and intuitive fields.' and the author 'By Elliot Condon'. In the top right corner, there is a button with a refresh icon and the text 'Update Now', and a link for 'More Details'. At the bottom left, there are five yellow stars and the text '(1,038)' and '1+ Million Active Installations'. At the bottom right, it says 'Last Updated: 1 week ago' and 'Compatible with your version of WordPress' with a checkmark icon.

Creating the Custom Fields Group and Assigning this to the Page Template Called 'About Page'



The screenshot shows the 'Field Groups' settings page in the WordPress admin. At the top left, the text 'Field Groups' is displayed in a large font, followed by a blue button with the text 'Add New'. Below this, there is a section for editing a field group. The text 'Edit Field Group' is followed by a smaller 'Add New' button. A text input field contains the name 'About Custom Fields'. Below the input field, there is a section titled 'Show this field group if'. This section contains three dropdown menus: the first is set to 'Page Template', the second is set to 'is equal to', and the third is set to 'About Page'. To the right of these dropdowns is a button with the text 'and'.

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After creating the field group, I then created each of the custom fields which would link to each of the required aspects in the 'PHP' file. This would be through the 'Name' aspect and this process can be viewed below:

Creating the Custom Fields on WordPress

Order	Label	Name	Type
1	Banner Image	banner_image	Image
2	Banner Heading	banner_heading	Text
3	Introduction Heading	introduction_heading	Text
4	Introduction Subheading	introduction_subheading	Text
5	Introduction Paragraph	introduction_paragraph	Text
6	Introduction Statement	introduction_statement	Text
7	Introduction Image	introduction_image	Image
8	Team Heading	team_heading	Text
9	Team Paragraph1	team_paragraph1	Text
10	Team Paragraph2	team_paragraph2	Text
11	Team Image1	team_image1	Image
12	Team Image2	team_image2	Image
13	CB Heading	cb_heading	Text
14	CB Paragraph	cb_paragraph	Text
15	CB Image	cb_image	Image
16	HF Heading	hf_heading	Text
17	HF Paragraph	hf_paragraph	Text
18	HF Image	hf_image	Image
19	LA Heading	la_heading	Text
20	LA Paragraph	la_paragraph	Text
21	LA Image	la_image	Image
22	RG Heading	rg_heading	Text

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23	RG Paragraph	rg_paragraph	Text
24	RG Image	rg_image	Image
25	ISO Image	iso_image	Image
26	ISO Heading	iso_heading	Text
27	ISO Paragraph	iso_paragraph	Text
28	ISO Statement	iso_statement	Text
29	Join Heading	join_heading	Text
30	Join Paragraph	join_paragraph	Text
31	Careers Button	careers_button	Text
32	Join Image	join_image	Image

Assigning the Custom Fields' 'Names' to the Required Aspects in the PHP file (Examples Highlighted)

```

<?php /* Template Name: About Page*/?>

<?php get_header();?>

    <div class="header_container" style="background-image:url(<?php the_field('banner_image'); ?>);">
        <div class="header_flex1">
            <a href="http://localhost:3000/"></a>
        </div>

<h1 style="font-size: 60px;"><?php the_field('banner_heading')?></h1>
<hr style="border:2px solid white;width:80%;border-radius:10px;">
</div>

<script src="<?php get_template_directory_uri(); ?>/js/main.js"></script>

<div class="home_introduction" style="background:#e6e6e6;">
    <div class="ai_flex1">
        <h1 style="color:#6e8a8e;"><?php the_field('introduction_heading')?></h1>
        <h2 style="font-weight:lighter;"><?php the_field('introduction_subheading')?></h2>
        <p><?php the_field('introduction_paragraph')?></p>
        <h2 style="font-weight:lighter;font-family:'Raleway', sans-serif!important;"><i><?php the_field('introduction_statement')?></i></h2>
    </div>
    <div class="ai_flex2">
        
    </div>
</div>

```

```
<div class="team_section">
  <div class="team_introduction">
    <h1><?php the_field('team_heading')?></h1>
    <p><?php the_field('team_paragraph1')?></p>
    <p><?php the_field('team_paragraph2')?></p>
  </div>
  <div class="team_introduction">
    
    
  </div>
  <div class="smaller_work">
    <div class="work_piecel">
      <h3 style="color:white!important;"><?php the_field('cb_heading')?></h3>
      <p style="color:white!important;"><?php the_field('cb_paragraph')?></p>
      <!--<div class="overlay">-->
    </div>
    <div class="work_piece2">
      <h3 style="color:white!important;"><?php the_field('hf_heading')?></h3>
      <p style="color:white!important;"><?php the_field('hf_paragraph')?></p>
      
    </div>
    <div class="work_piece2">
      <h3 style="color:white!important;"><?php the_field('la_heading')?></h3>
      <p style="color:white!important;"><?php the_field('la_paragraph')?></p>
      
    </div>
    <div class="work_piece2">
      <h3 style="color:white!important;"><?php the_field('rg_heading')?></h3>
      <p style="color:white!important;"><?php the_field('rg_paragraph')?></p>
      
    </div>
  </div>
</div>

<div class="iso_section" style="background:#e6e6e6;">
  <div class="iso_flex1">
    
  </div>
  <div class="iso_flex2">
    <h1 style="color:white;"><?php the_field('iso_heading')?></h1><br>
    <p><?php the_field('iso_paragraph')?></p>
    <h2><i><?php the_field('iso_statement')?></i></h2>
  </div>
</div>

<div class="join_section">
  <div class="iso_flex2">
    <h1><?php the_field('join_heading')?></h1>
    <p style="color:white;"><?php the_field('join_paragraph')?></p>
    <div class="ju_btn_container"><button><?php the_field('careers_button')?></button></div>
  </div>
  <div class="iso_flex1">
    
  </div>
</div>

<?php get_footer();?>
```

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After assigning the correct custom fields to the correct areas of the code, this then allowed for changing of the content in the fields on the page created in 'WordPress' of which can be seen below:

The Custom Fields now Appeared on the Created Page, Allowing for Edits

About Custom Fields ⚙️ ▲

Banner Image
Choose a background image for the header section of the page.



Banner Heading
Enter the heading for this page here.

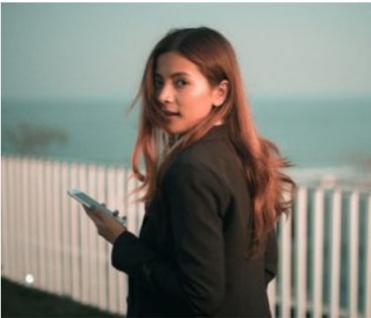
Introduction Heading
Enter the title for the introduction section of this page.

Introduction Subheading
Enter the subheading for the introduction section of this page.

Introduction Paragraph
Enter the paragraph text for the introduction section of this page.

Introduction Statement
Enter a statement for the introduction section of this page.

Introduction Image



Team Heading
Enter a heading here for the team section of this page.

Team Paragraph1
Enter the text for the first paragraph of this section of this page.

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Team Paragraph2

Enter the text for the second paragraph of this section of this page.

Duis tempor iaculis sagittis. Duis dictum dignissim turpis vitae interdum.

Team Image1

Insert an image of your choice here for this section of this page.



Team Image2

Insert an image of your choice here for this section of this page.



CB Heading

Enter the heading for this person here.

Crispin Boon

CB Paragraph

Enter the paragraph text for this person here.

Director

CB Image

Insert the image here for this person.



HF Heading

Enter the heading for this person here.

Harriet Filby

HF Paragraph

Enter the paragraph text for this person here.

Director

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HF Image

Insert the image for this person here.



LA Heading

Enter the heading for this person here.

Laura Ablett

LA Paragraph

Enter the paragraph text for this person here.

Associate Director

LA Image

Insert the image for this person here.



RG Heading

Enter the heading for this person here.

Rhian Gorecki

RG Paragraph

Enter the paragraph text for this person here.

Head of Marketing

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RG Image

Insert the image for this person here.



ISO Image

Insert an image here for this section of the page.



ISO Heading

Enter the heading for this section of the page.

Our ISO Accreditation

ISO Paragraph

Enter the paragraph text for this section of this page.

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipis

ISO Statement

Enter the statement text for this section of the page.

Donec eget rhoncus erat, eget pretium sem.

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Join Heading

Enter the heading for this section of the page.

Want to join us?

Join Paragraph

Enter the paragraph text for this section of the page here.

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipisci

Careers Button

Enter the text for the button of this section of the page here.

SEE CAREERS

Join Image

Select an image to insert into this section of the page.



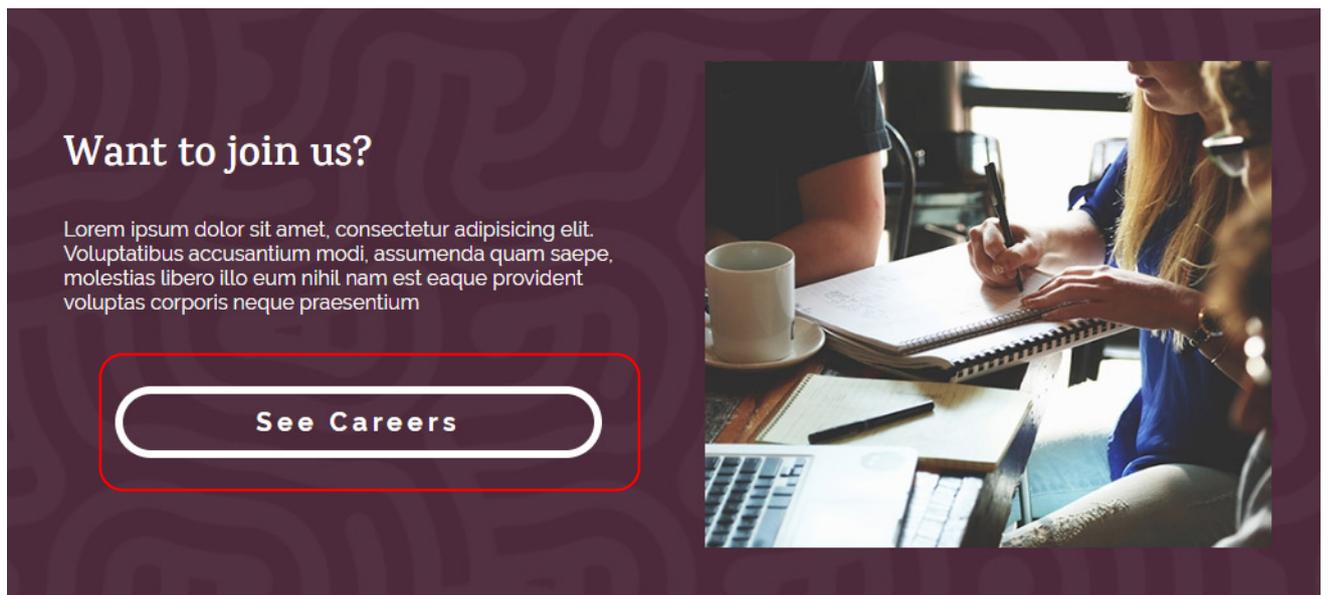
The Join Us Section

Whilst progressing well with the join us section of the about page, I encountered an issue. This related to the fact that I thought I could style the text on the 'See Careers' button/link to be 'transparent' so that when hovering over the button/link, this would change so that the text would appear as the background colour of the section instead. However, this didn't work as will be seen below and I therefore had to change the colour of the text to match that of the background colour in order to make the required appearance occur on the page:

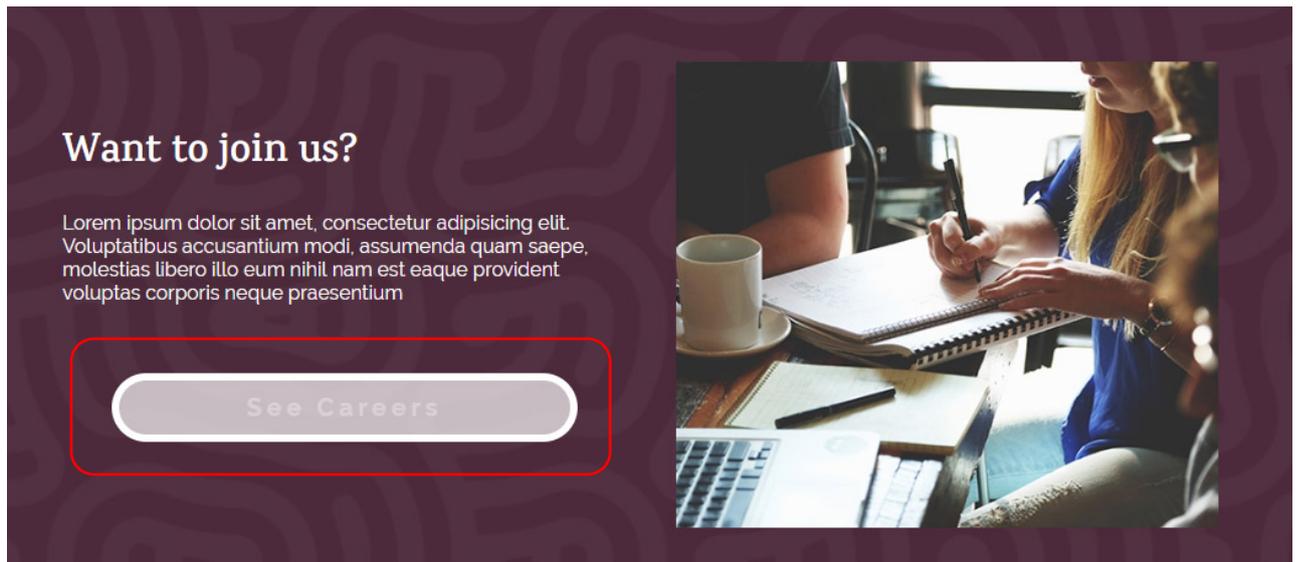
Adding the 'color: transparent;' Style for the Button/Link in the CSS file on the 'Hover' Effect

```
488  
489 .ju_btn_container {  
490     display: flex;  
491     padding: 40px;  
492 }  
493  
494 .ju_btn_container button {  
495     width: 100%;  
496     height: auto;  
497     background: transparent;  
498     border: 6px solid white;  
499     color: white;  
500     letter-spacing: 4px;  
501     font-weight: bold;  
502     padding: 10px;  
503     transition: 0.4s;  
504     border-radius: 30px;  
505 }  
506  
507 .ju_btn_container button:hover {  
508     background: white;  
509     color: transparent;  
510 }
```

The Outcome of this on the Web Page – Before Hovering over the Button/Link



The Outcome of this on the Web Page – Whilst Hovering over the Button/Link



The Integrated Solution of Changing the Text Colour to the Background Colour Manually in the CSS file

```
.ju_btn_container button:hover {  
  background: white;  
  color: #4c2a3b;  
}
```

The Outcome of this on the Web Page – Whilst Hovering over the Button/Link (This now Worked)



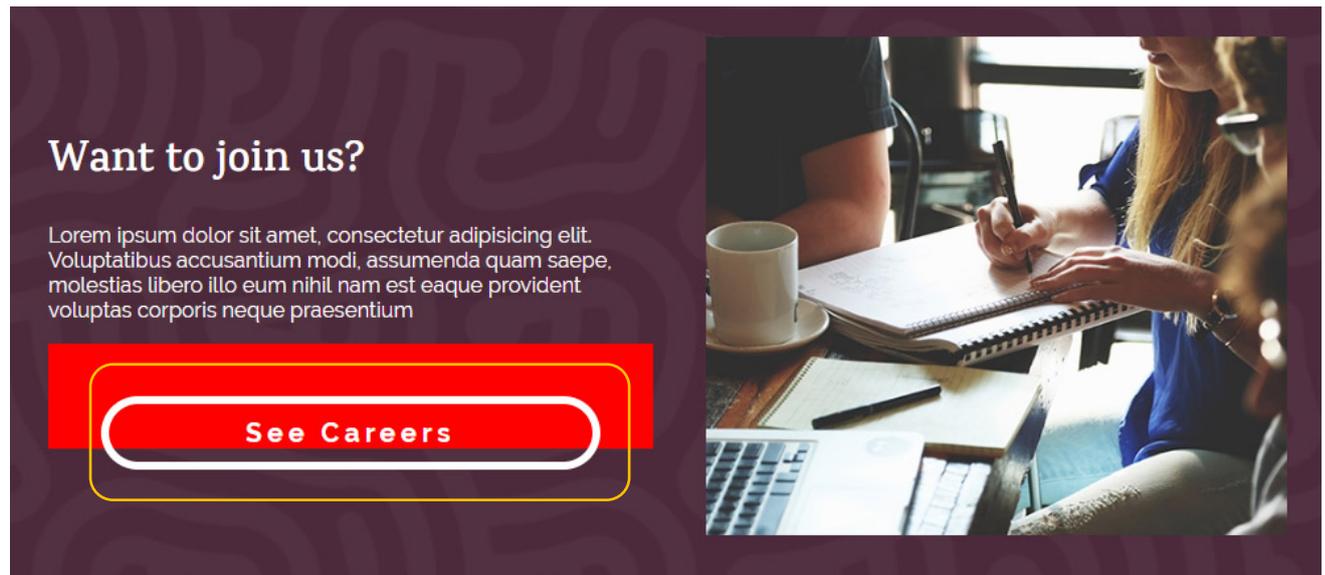
Furthermore, within this section, I also tried to position the button so that it would be aligned to the left in the same alignment as the heading and text aspects as at the moment, this was positioned centrally. Therefore, I firstly tried to achieve this with 'float: left;' as I believed this would position the button to the left of the container. However, this didn't work as will be evident below:

Adding 'float: left;' in the CSS file

```
474
475 .join_section {
476     display: flex;
477     justify-content: center;
478     align-items: center;
479     flex-direction: row;
480     width: 100%;
481     height: auto;
482     background-image: url("/wp-content/themes/walnut/images/pattern.png");
483     background-size: 100% auto;
484     background-repeat: no-repeat;
485     background-color: #4c2a3b;
486     padding: 100px;
487 }
488
489 .ju_btn_container {
490     padding: 40px;
491     background: red;
492 }
493
494 .ju_btn_container button {
495     width: 100%;
496     height: auto;
497     background: transparent;
498     border: 6px solid white;
499     color: white;
500     letter-spacing: 4px;
501     font-weight: bold;
502     padding: 10px;
503     transition: 0.4s;
504     border-radius: 30px;
505     float: left;
506 }
507
508 .ju_btn_container button:hover {
509     background: white;
510     color: #4c2a3b;
511 }
```

To explain this section at the current time, the 'join_section' was acting as the parent container where the background colour was applied as well as a background image. The 'flex-direction' was set to 'row' to ensure that the other containers inside, not displayed above, would be displayed in row format with 'padding' being applied as well so that the containers would be spaced further from the edges of the section. A container had also been created for the button/link called 'ju_btn_container' so that I could position this separately to the other title and paragraph text.

The Outcome on the Web Page of adding 'float: left;' (This Didn't Position the button to the Left)

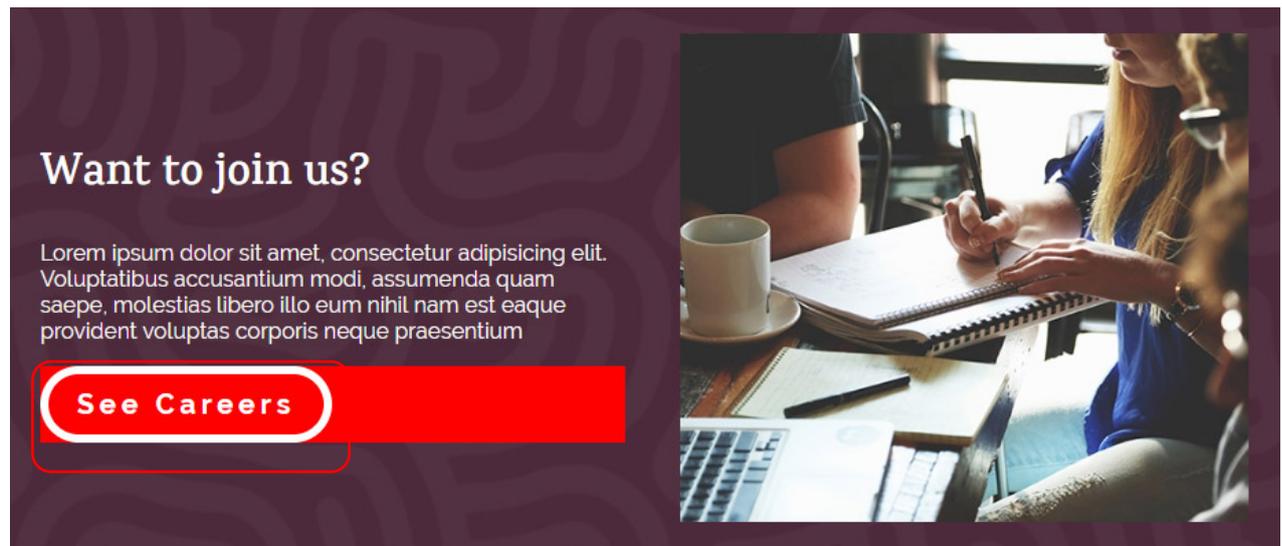


As a result of this, I then thought I would remove the 'padding' because I believed this to be causing space around the button/link. I then fully understood this was the reason why the button was being positioned centrally and without the 'padding', this meant that the button/link wasn't being pushed inwards and now meant that the button/link was now aligned in the same position as the heading and text:

Removing the 'padding' in the CSS file for the 'ju_btn_container'

```
474
475 .join_section {
476     display: flex;
477     justify-content: center;
478     align-items: center;
479     flex-direction: row;
480     width: 100%;
481     height: auto;
482     background-image: url("/wp-content/themes/walnut/images/pattern.png");
483     background-size: 100% auto;
484     background-repeat: no-repeat;
485     background-color: #4c2a3b;
486     padding: 100px;
487 }
488
489 .ju_btn_container {
490     padding: 0px;
491     background: red;
492 }
493
494 .ju_btn_container button {
495     width: 50%;
496     height: auto;
497     background: transparent;
498     border: 6px solid white;
499     color: white;
500     letter-spacing: 4px;
501     font-weight: bold;
502     padding: 10px;
503     transition: 0.4s;
504     border-radius: 30px;
505 }
506
507 .ju_btn_container button:hover {
508     background: white;
509     color: #4c2a3b;
510 }
```

The Outcome of this on the Web Page (The Button/Link was now Aligned Correctly on the Page to the Left)

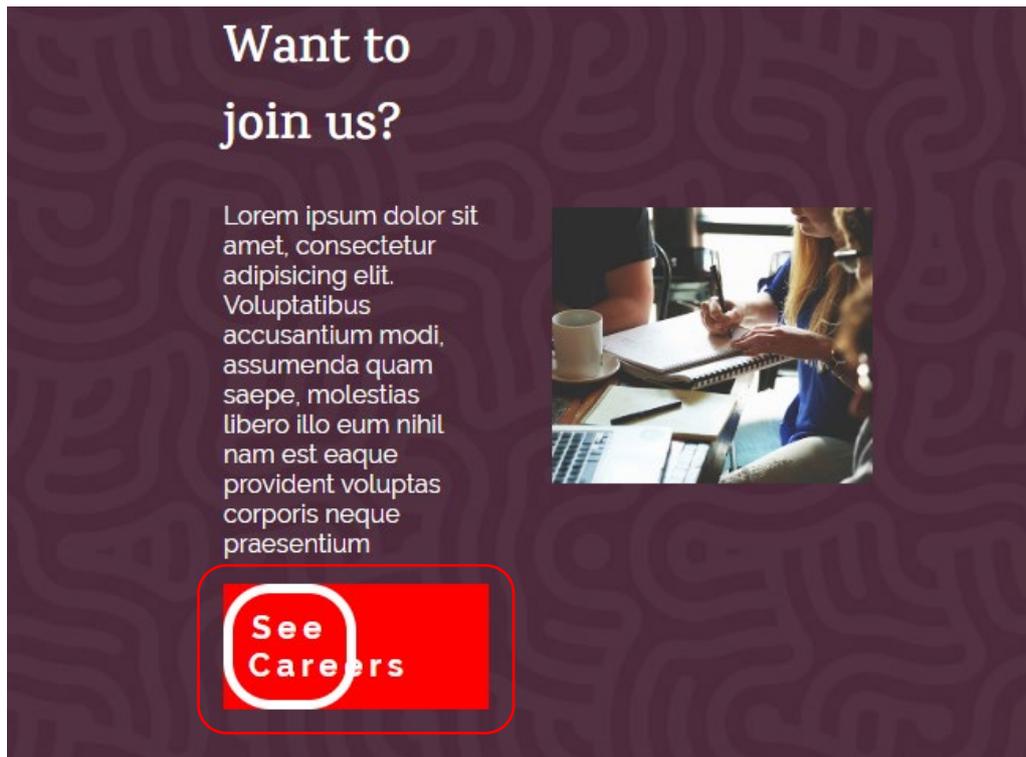


Another issue I encountered within the 'Join Us' section related to one I had experienced before on the home page with regards to the text not remaining in its container and overflowing, causing an untidy appearance:

The Current CSS Code in the CSS file

```
474
475 .join_section {
476     display: flex;
477     justify-content: center;
478     align-items: center;
479     flex-direction: row;
480     width: 100%;
481     height: auto;
482     background-image: url("/wp-content/themes/walnut/images/pattern.png");
483     background-size: 100% auto;
484     background-repeat: no-repeat;
485     background-color: #4c2a3b;
486     padding: 100px;
487 }
488
489 .ju_btn_container {
490     padding: 0px;
491     background: red;
492 }
493
494 .ju_btn_container button {
495     width: 50%;
496     height: auto;
497     background: transparent;
498     border: 6px solid white;
499     color: white;
500     letter-spacing: 4px;
501     font-weight: bold;
502     padding: 10px;
503     transition: 0.4s;
504     border-radius: 30px;
505 }
506
507 .ju_btn_container button:hover {
508     background: white;
509     color: #4c2a3b;
510 }
```

The Current Issue Explained with the Text Overflowing for the Button/Link



**Want to
join us?**

Lorem ipsum dolor sit
amet, consectetur
adipiscing elit.
Voluptatibus
accusantium modi,
assumenda quam
saepe, molestias
libero illo eum nihil
nam est eaque
provident voluptas
corporis neque
praesentium



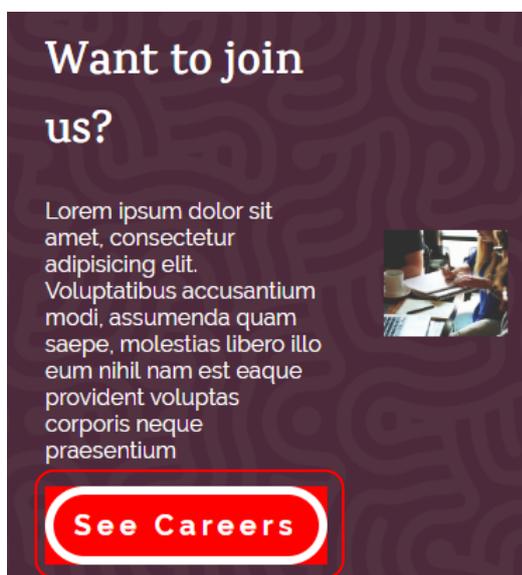
**See
Careers**

To solve this issue, I therefore added a fixed width of '200px' to the actual button/link and added a width of '100%' and a height 'auto' to the container for this button. This then resolved the issue and the text would now remain in the button/link:

Making Alterations to the CSS file as Explained above

```
488
489 .ju_btn_container {
490     padding: 0px;
491     background: red;
492     width: 100%;
493     height: auto;
494 }
495
496 .ju_btn_container button {
497     width: 200px;
498     height: auto;
499     background: transparent;
500     border: 6px solid white;
501     color: white;
502     letter-spacing: 4px;
503     font-weight: bold;
504     padding: 10px;
505     transition: 0.4s;
506     border-radius: 30px;
507 }
508
509 .ju_btn_container button:hover {
510     background: white;
511     color: #4c2a3b;
512 }
513
514 .quote_container {
515     flex: 50%;
516     width: 100%;
517     height: auto;
518     background: transparent; /* Did
519     border: 20px solid white;
520     padding: 50px;
521     font-size: 40px;
522 }
```

The Outcome of these Changes on the Web Page (This then Solved the Issue)



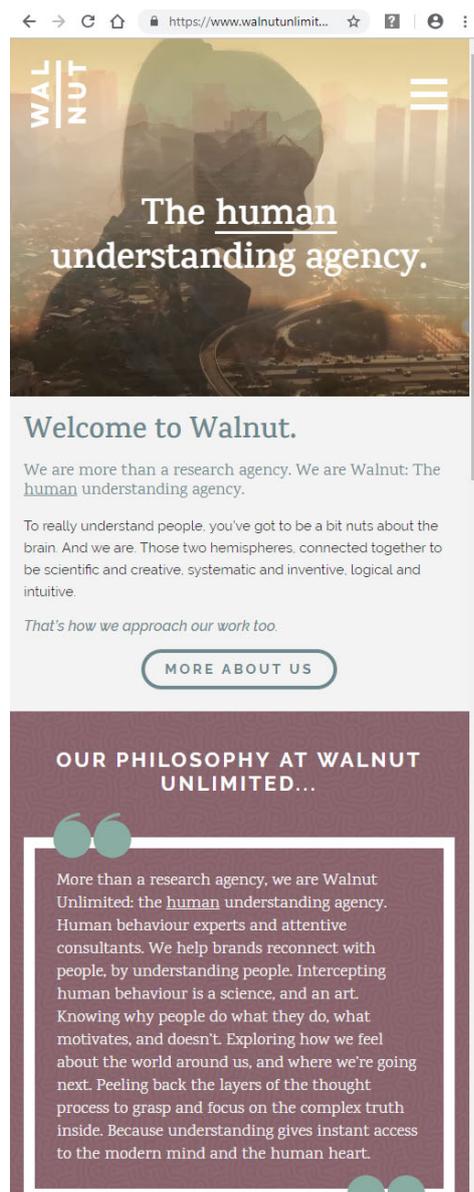
General Activities/Issues

Although some general work or issues may have been placed in other sections of this document, this section still contains areas which related to the whole of the work experience.

Attempting to make Some of the Work Responsive for Mobile Devices

One generic area that I undertook related to wanting to make the work I had completed to a certain point of the work experience responsive. I asked the developer(s) how to allow 'Flexbox' to function on mobile devices, asking if 'media queries' could be utilised, changing the 'flex-direction' to position the page in a column format. I was informed that this was correct and that I could also reduce it in size gradually by using a grid, placing two or three items for example. Therefore, I began to undertake this task, first of all analysing the current website created by 'The ICE Agency':

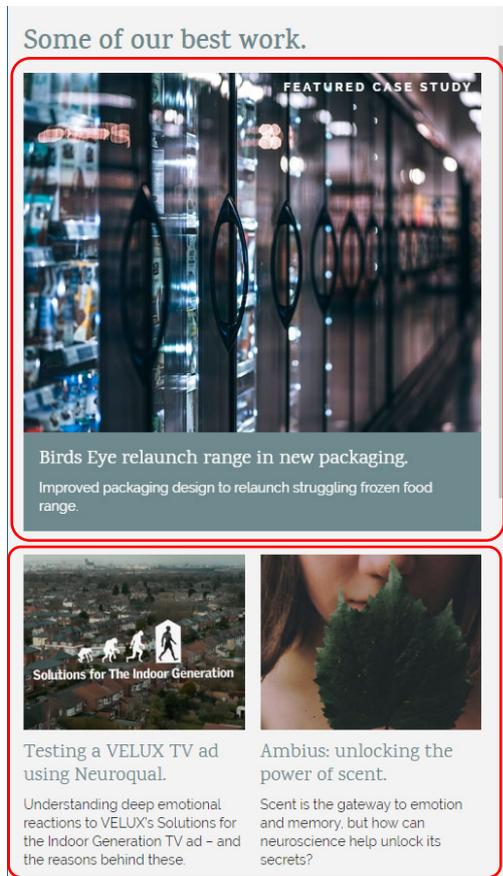
Analysing Part of the Current Website on a Mobile Screen Size



'The ICE Agency' Work Experience Documentation – Daniel Wilkins

One aspect I struggled with whilst trying to make what I had completed so far responsive was the part of the home page which contained the work section. This was because I had managed to display this in a 'column' format but now needed to have the bigger image and more prominent work placed above the smaller pieces but at the moment this was positioned the opposite way as will be evident below:

The Required Outcome Based on the Current Website Created by 'The ICE Agency'



The Current CSS Code within the 'Media Query'

```
582
583 /* MOBILE MEDIA QUERY*/
584
585 @media only screen and (max-width: 768px) {
586   .hi_flex1 {
587     display:none;
588   }
589
590   .work_section {
591     display: flex;
592     justify-content: center;
593     align-items: center;
594     flex-direction: column;
595     width: 100%;
596     height: auto;
597     background-color: #e6e6e6;
598     padding: 50px;
599   }
600
601   .work_container {
602     display: flex;
603     flex-direction: column;
604   }
605 }
```

As can be seen above, at this stage I had changed the 'flex-direction' for the parent container to 'column' as well as that for the 'work_container' 'class' as I thought that this would help to order the items in a column format in the correct order.

However, I soon realised that this hadn't been successful with regards to displaying the items in the correct order with the other work being placed above the highlighted work. However, the items were now displaying in column format on the page:

The Current Outcome on the Web Page

Some of our best work. - TEST

 Getting to the heart of the places that make us. - TEST

 Most successful grocery launch. - TEST

The National Trust know that we all have emotional connections to special place... - TEST

Shopping for fish in a supermarket was uninspiring, and iglo saw this as an opp... - TEST

FEATURED CASE STUDY - TEST



Unlocking the power of scent for retailers. - TEST

No other human sense is so closely linked to memory and emotion as that of smell. However, in the world of retail the sense of vision dominates - but exactly what is the impact of scenting for retail brands? - TEST

SEE OUR CASE STUDIES - TEST

'The ICE Agency' Work Experience Documentation – Daniel Wilkins

At a later stage, I had managed to resolve this issue by adding the 'order' style to the other work section and this, as a result, caused the highlighted work to appear above this:

Adding the 'order' Style to the CSS file for the 'sw_section' Container

```
.sw_section {  
  display: flex;  
  justify-content: center;  
  align-content: center;  
  height: auto;  
  width: 100%;  
  color: black;  
  background: transparent;  
  flex-direction: column;  
  order: 1;  
}  
  
.smaller_work_title {  
  order: 2;  
}
```

The Outcome on the Web Page (This now Positioned the Items in the Correct Order)

FEATURED CASE STUDY - TEST



Unlocking the power of scent for retailers. - TEST

No other human sense is so closely linked to memory and emotion as that of smell. However, in the world of retail the sense of vision dominates - but exactly what is the impact of scenting for retail brands? - TEST



Getting to the heart of the places that make us. - TEST

The National Trust know that we all have emotional connections to special place... - TEST



Most successful grocery launch. - TEST

Shopping for fish in a supermarket was uninspiring, and iglo saw this as an opp... - TEST

Examples of Establishing Different Custom Field Types

Although previously shown for each of the pages, the purpose of this section is to demonstrate how I established different custom field types such as images and text in the 'WordPress' interface and how changing the content of these reflected on the pages.

Text Fields

Creating the Text Custom Field in the Field Group of WordPress (Example Displayed)

Order	Label	Name	Type
1	Banner Headline	banner_text	Text
Field Label This is the name which will appear on the EDIT page	<input type="text" value="Banner Headline"/>		
Field Name Single word, no spaces. Underscores and dashes allowed	<input type="text" value="banner_text"/>		
Field Type	<input type="text" value="Text"/>		
Instructions Instructions for authors. Shown when submitting data	<input type="text" value="This is where you can change the heading text of each page."/>		
Required?	<input type="checkbox"/> No		
Default Value Appears when creating a new post	<input type="text"/>		
Placeholder Text Appears within the input	<input type="text"/>		
Prepend Appears before the input	<input type="text"/>		
Append Appears after the input	<input type="text"/>		
Character Limit Leave blank for no limit	<input type="text"/>		
Conditional Logic	<input type="checkbox"/> No		
Wrapper Attributes	width <input type="text"/> % class <input type="text"/> id <input type="text"/>		
	<input type="button" value="Close Field"/>		

As can be seen above for this field type, I selected 'Field Type' as 'Text' and all of the settings remained at their default with the exception of entering a 'Field Label' which would appear as the title of the field on the page when editing the content. Another exception was the fact that I had entered a 'Field Name' to link the field to the area required within the code. The final change was adding text for the 'Instructions' aspect that would display instructions whilst on the page, editing the content.

Changing the Content on the Page where the Custom Field was Situated

After establishing the custom field in 'WordPress', this would then allow for changing of the content for this section of the page. This process can be viewed below:

Changing the Content in the Custom Field and the Outcome – Before

Banner Headline

This is where you can change the heading text of each page.

The <u>human</u> understanding agency.



The human understanding agency.

Changing the Content in the Custom Field and the Outcome – After

Banner Headline

This is where you can change the heading text of each page.

The <u>human</u> understanding agency. - TEST



The human understanding agency. - TEST

Image Fields

Creating the Image Custom Field in the Field Group of WordPress (Example Displayed)

9 Work Image 1 work_image1 Image	
Edit Duplicate Move Delete	
Field Label <small>This is the name which will appear on the EDIT page</small>	<input type="text" value="Work Image 1"/>
Field Name <small>Single word, no spaces. Underscores and dashes allowed</small>	<input type="text" value="work_image1"/>
Field Type	<input type="text" value="Image"/>
Instructions <small>Instructions for authors. Shown when submitting data</small>	<input type="text" value="Choose an image to insert."/>
Required?	<input type="checkbox"/> No
Return Value <small>Specify the returned value on front end</small>	<input type="radio"/> Image Array <input checked="" type="radio"/> Image URL <input type="radio"/> Image ID
Preview Size <small>Shown when entering data</small>	<input type="text" value="Medium (300 x 300)"/>
Library <small>Limit the media library choice</small>	<input checked="" type="radio"/> All <input type="radio"/> Uploaded to post
Minimum <small>Restrict which images can be uploaded</small>	Width <input type="text"/> px Height <input type="text"/> px File size <input type="text"/> MB
Maximum <small>Restrict which images can be uploaded</small>	Width <input type="text"/> px Height <input type="text"/> px File size <input type="text"/> MB
Allowed file types <small>Comma separated list. Leave blank for all types</small>	<input type="text"/>
Conditional Logic	<input type="checkbox"/> No
Wrapper Attributes	width <input type="text"/> % class <input type="text"/> id <input type="text"/>
	<input type="button" value="Close Field"/>

As can be seen above for this field type, I selected 'Field Type' as 'Image' and all of the settings remained at their default with the exception of entering a 'Field Label' which would appear as the title of the field on the page when editing the content. Another exception was the fact that I had entered a 'Field Name' to link the field to the area required within the code. Furthermore, I added text for the 'Instructions' aspect that would display instructions whilst on the page, editing the content. One final area to highlight is the fact that I had selected the 'Return Value' as 'Image URL' so that this would allow for the image to be displayed on the page.

Changing the Content on the Page where the Custom Field was Situated

After establishing the custom field in 'WordPress', this would then allow for changing of the content for this section of the page. If an image hadn't been selected before, the user could either select to upload an image to use or to select one from the 'Media Library'. This process can be viewed below:

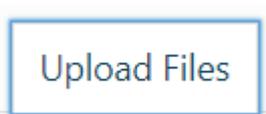
Selecting the 'Add Image' Button to Insert an Image

Work Image 1

Choose an image to insert.

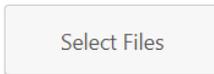


Either Selecting to Upload Image (First two Images) or Select one from the 'Media Library' (Last Image)

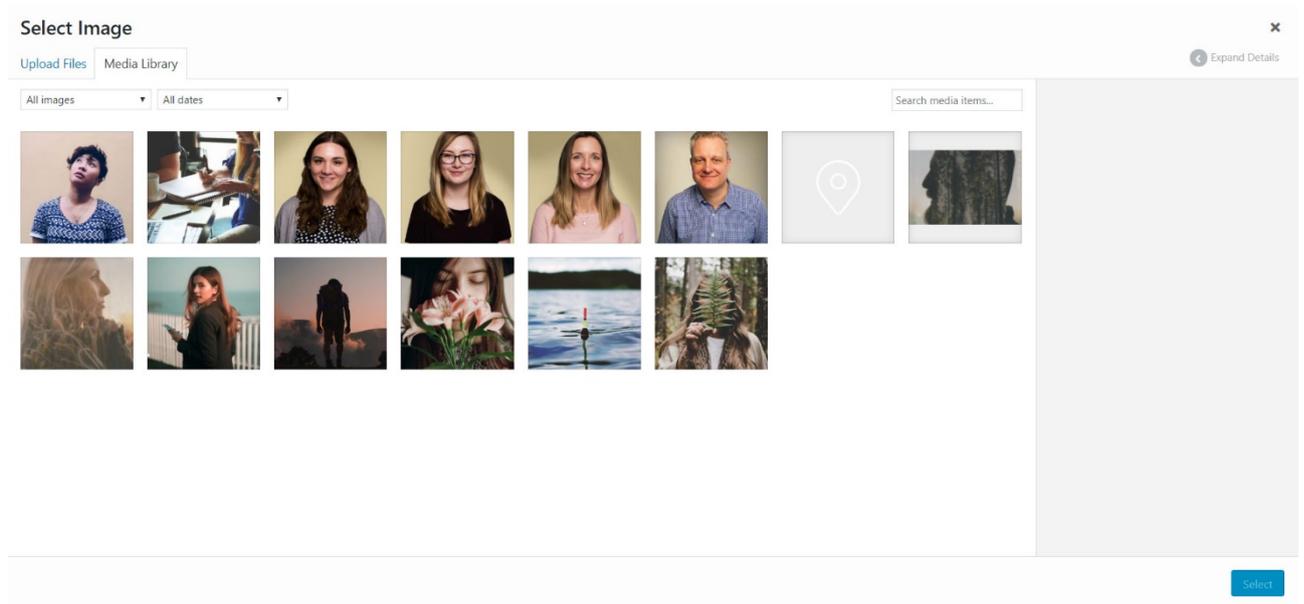


Drop files anywhere to upload

or



Maximum upload file size: 2 MB.



'The ICE Agency' Work Experience Documentation – Daniel Wilkins

After selecting or changing the image, this then reflected in the custom field and when selecting 'Update' and previewing the page, this had now added the image to the page where required:

The Image had now Applied to the Custom field and Page

Work Image 1

Choose an image to insert.



Getting to the heart of the places that make us. - TEST

The National Trust know that we all have emotional connections to special place... - TEST

Time Picker Field

Although this wasn't a requirement to be one of the fields I was intrigued to understand how this would work and so therefore established this in the banner section of the home page.

Creating the Time Picker Custom Field in Field Group of WordPress

22 Home Time time Time Picker	
Edit Duplicate Move Delete	
Field Label This is the name which will appear on the EDIT page	Home Time
Field Name Single word, no spaces. Underscores and dashes allowed	time
Field Type	Time Picker
Instructions Instructions for authors. Shown when submitting data	Choose the time for this part.
Required?	<input type="checkbox"/> No
Display Format The format displayed when editing a post	<input checked="" type="radio"/> 10:27 am <input type="radio"/> 10:27:16 <input type="radio"/> Custom: <input type="text" value="g:i a"/> <input type="radio"/> 10:27:16 <input type="radio"/> Custom: <input type="text" value="H:i:s"/> <input type="radio"/> Custom: <input type="text" value="g:i a"/>
Return Format The format returned via template functions	<input checked="" type="radio"/> 10:27 am <input type="radio"/> 10:27:16 <input type="radio"/> Custom: <input type="text" value="g:i a"/> <input type="radio"/> 10:27:16 <input type="radio"/> Custom: <input type="text" value="H:i:s"/> <input type="radio"/> Custom: <input type="text"/>
Conditional Logic	<input type="checkbox"/> No
Wrapper Attributes	width <input type="text"/> % class <input type="text"/> id <input type="text"/>
<input type="button" value="Close Field"/>	

As can be seen above for this field type, I selected 'Field Type' as 'Time Picker' and all of the settings remained at their default with the exception of entering a 'Field Label' which would appear as the title of the field on the page when editing the content. Another exception was the fact that I had entered a 'Field Name' to link the field to the area required within the code. Furthermore, I added text for the 'Instructions' aspect that would display instructions whilst on the page, editing the content.

'The ICE Agency' Work Experience Documentation – Daniel Wilkins

Changing the Content on the Page where the Custom Field was Situated

After establishing the custom field in 'WordPress', this would then allow for changing of the content for this section of the page. The user would be able to select the custom field where they could then enter the required time for the page, using the 'Select' button to confirm. This process can be viewed below:

Changing the Content in the Custom Field and the Outcome – Before

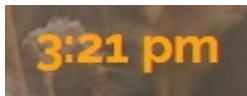
Home Time

Choose the time for this part.

3:21 pm

Choose Time

Time : :



Changing the Content in the Custom Field and the Outcome – After

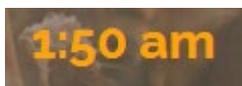
Home Time

Choose the time for this part.

1:50 am

Choose Time

Time : :



The final aspect to note on this section is that I then thought the time would automatically update but I soon realised that this didn't and remained at the same time inputted into the custom field.

The Final Outcomes of each Page

After progressing further with both of the pages for the work experience, I had then managed to produce the following outcomes for each page. Please note that the pages may have changed by a considerable amount since shown previously and I needed to change some of the styles to reflect the about page before adding an animation to an image on the home page. This is because the same 'class' had been assigned to some, if not all, of the images on the about page.

The 'index.php' file (Home Page)

```
<?php /* Template Name: Home Page*/?>
<?php get_header();?>

<div class="header_container" style="background-image:url(<?php the_field('banner_image'); ?>);">
  <div class="header_flex1">
    <a href="http://localhost:3000/"></a>
  </div>
</div>

<br>
<h1 style="font-size: 60px"><?php the_field('banner_text'); ?></h1>
<p style="color:orange;font-size:20px;"><b><?php the_field('time'); ?></b></p>
<span></span>
</div>

<div class="home_introduction" style="background-color:<?php the_field('home_introduction_colour'); ?>">
  <div class="hi_flex1">
    
  </div>
  <div class="hi_flex2">
    <h1 style="color:#6e8a8e;font-size:50px;"><?php the_field('introduction_heading')?></h1>
    <h2><?php the_field('introduction_statement')?></h2>
    <p><?php the_field('introduction_description')?></p>
    <h2 style="font-family: Raleway, sans-serif!important;font-weight:lighter;"><i><?php the_field('introduction_end')?></i></h2>
    <button><?php the_field('introduction_button')?></button>
  </div>
</div>

<div class="philosophy_section">
  <div class="quote_container1">
    <div class="quote_title_flex">
      <p><b><?php the_field('philosophy_title')?></b></p>
    </div>
  </div>

  <div class="quote_container">
    <div class="quote_image_flex">
      
    </div>
    <p style="font-family:Karma, serif;color:white;"><?php the_field('philosophy_quote')?></p>
    <div class="quote_image_flex2">
      
    </div>
  </div>
</div>
</div>
```

'The ICE Agency' Work Experience Documentation – Daniel Wilkins

```
<div class="work_section">
  <div class="work_container">
    <div class="sw_section">
      <div class="smaller_work_title">
        <h1 style="color:#6e8a8e;font-size:50px;"><?php the_field('best_work_title')?></h1>
      </div>
      <div class="smaller_work">
        <div class="work_piece1">
          <!--<div class="overlay">--><div class="image_container"><a href="#">
            <h3><?php the_field('best_work_subheading1')?></h3>
            <p><?php the_field('best_work_paragraph1')?></p>
          </div>
          <div class="work_piece2">
            <div class="image_container"><a href="#"></a>
            <h3><?php the_field('best_work_subheading2')?></h3>
            <p><?php the_field('best_work_paragraph2')?></p>
          </div>
        </div>
      </div>
      <div class="bw_section">
        <div class="bigger_work_title">
          <p style="text-align:right;"><b><?php the_field('cs_title')?></b></p>
        </div>
        <div class="bigger_work">
          <div class="image_container"><a href="#"></a><div
          <div class="featured_text_container">
            <h2 style="color:white!important;"><?php the_field('featured_heading')?></h2>
            <p><?php the_field('featured_paragraph')?></p>
          </div>
        </div>
      </div>
    </div>
    <div class="cs_btn_container"><button><?php the_field('cs_button')?></button></div>
  </div>
</div>
```

```
ge" style="width:100%;"></a><div class="middle"><div class="text">READ MORE</div></div></div><!--</div>-->
```

```
<div class="middle"><div class="text">READ MORE</div></div></div>
```

```
class="middle"><div class="text">READ MORE</div></div></div>
```

```
<div class="events_section">
  <div class="title_flex">
    <div class="events_title">
      <h1 style="color:#6e8a8e;font-size:50px;">Upcoming events.</h1>
    </div>
  </div>
  <div class="content_flex">
    <div class="flex_containerc1">
      <h2>London: 22nd March</h2>
      <p>We are proud to be supporting the Retail Week Awards taking place on Thursday...</p>
      
    </div>
    <div class="flex_containerc2">
      <h2>London: 26th April</h2>
      <p>Preparations are underway for our next Brainy Bar event in collaboration with...</p>
      
    </div>
    <div class="flex_containerc3">
      <h2>Manchester: 29th October</h2>
      <p>We are proud to be supporting the Retail Week Awards taking place on Thursday...</p>
      
    </div>
    <div class="flex_containerc4">
      <h2>Dublin: 4th December</h2>
      <p>Preparations are underway for our next Brainy Bar event in collaboration with...</p>
      
    </div>
  </div>
  <div class="cs_btn_container"><button>SEE MORE EVENTS</button></div>
</div>
<script src="<?= get_template_directory_uri(); ?>/js/main.js"></script>
<?php get_footer();?>
```

The 'about.php' file (About Page)

```
<?php /* Template Name: About Page*/?>
<?php get_header();?>

<div class="header_container" style="background-image:url(<?php the_field('banner_image'); ?>);">
  <div class="header_flex1">
    <a href="http://localhost:3000/"></a>
  </div>
<h1 style="font-size: 60px;"><?php the_field('banner_heading')?></h1>
<hr style="border:2px solid white;width:80%;border-radius:10px;">
</div>

<script src="<?= get_template_directory_uri(); ?>/js/main.js"></script>

<div class="home_introduction" style="background:#e6e6e6;">
  <div class="ai_flex1">
    <h1 style="color:#6e8a8e;"><?php the_field('introduction_heading')?></h1>
    <h2 style="font-weight:lighter;"><?php the_field('introduction_subheading')?></h2>
    <p><?php the_field('introduction_paragraph')?></p>
    <h2 style="font-weight:lighter;font-family:'Raleway', sans-serif!important;"><i><?php the_field('introduction_statement')?></i></h2>
  </div>
  <div class="ai_flex2">
    
  </div>
</div>

<div class="team_section">
  <div class="team_introduction">
    <h1><?php the_field('team_heading')?></h1>
    <p><?php the_field('team_paragraph1')?></p>
    <p><?php the_field('team_paragraph2')?></p>
  </div>
  <div class="team_introduction">
    
    
  </div>
  <div class="smaller_work">
    <div class="work_piece1">
      <h3 style="color:white!important;"><?php the_field('cb_heading')?></h3>
      <p style="color:white!important;"><?php the_field('cb_paragraph')?></p>
      <!--<div class="overlay">-->
    </div>
    <div class="work_piece2">
      <h3 style="color:white!important;"><?php the_field('hf_heading')?></h3>
      <p style="color:white!important;"><?php the_field('hf_paragraph')?></p>
      
    </div>
    <div class="work_piece2">
      <h3 style="color:white!important;"><?php the_field('la_heading')?></h3>
      <p style="color:white!important;"><?php the_field('la_paragraph')?></p>
      
    </div>
    <div class="work_piece2">
      <h3 style="color:white!important;"><?php the_field('rg_heading')?></h3>
      <p style="color:white!important;"><?php the_field('rg_paragraph')?></p>
      
    </div>
  </div>
</div>

<div class="iso_section" style="background:#e6e6e6;">
  <div class="iso_flex1">
    
  </div>
  <div class="iso_flex2">
    <h1 style="color:#6e8a8e;"><?php the_field('iso_heading')?></h1><br>
    <p><?php the_field('iso_paragraph')?></p>
    <h2><i><?php the_field('iso_statement')?></i></h2>
  </div>
</div>

<div class="join_section">
  <div class="iso_flex2">
    <h1><?php the_field('join_heading')?></h1>
    <p style="color:white;"><?php the_field('join_paragraph')?></p>
    <div class="ju_btn_container"><button><?php the_field('careers_button')?></button></div>
  </div>
  <div class="iso_flex1">
    
  </div>
</div>

<?php get_footer();?>
```

The 'header.php' file (Header Section to Integrate into both Pages)

```
<?php /* Template Name: Header*/?>
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html class="no-js" lang="en">

<head>
  <meta charset="utf-8">
  <meta http-equiv="x-ua-compatible" content="ie=edge">
  <title></title>
  <meta name="description" content="">
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1, shrink-to-fit=no">

  <link rel="stylesheet" href="node_modules/normalize.css/normalize.css">
  <link rel="stylesheet" href="<?= get_template_directory_uri(); ?>/css/dist/main.css">
  <link rel="stylesheet" href="https://fonts.googleapis.com/css?family=Karma:400,600|Raleway:400,400i,500,500i,700">
  <link rel="stylesheet" href="https://maxcdn.bootstrapcdn.com/font-awesome/4.7.0/css/font-awesome.min.css">
</head>
<body>
```

The 'footer.php' file (Footer Section to Integrate into both Pages)

```
<div class="main_footer">
  <div class="flex_container1">
    <a href="#"><i class="fa fa-envelope-o"></i></a>
    <a href="#" class="fa fa-facebook"></a>
    <a href="#" class="fa fa-twitter"></a>
    <a href="#" class="fa fa-linkedin"></a>
    <a href="#" class="fa fa-instagram"></a><br><br>
    <a href="#">Terms & Conditions | </a>
    <a href="#"> Cookie & Privacy Policy | </a>
    <a href="#"> Vacancies | </a>
    <a href="#"> Called by us?</a>
    <p style="color:white;">Walnut Unlimited. Powered by the Unlimited Group <i class="fa fa-shield"></i></p>
  </div>
  <div class="flex_container2">
    <div><h1>Fancy a chat?</h1>
    <p style="color:white;">It would be great to meet you in person, in London or Winchester.</p>
    <a href="#"><b>info@walnutunlimited.com</b></a>
    <br><br><br>
    <button>CONTACT US</button>
  </div>
</div>
<div class="responsive_flex">
  <div class="flex_container3">
    <div>
      <h1>London</h1>
      <p>Unlimited House<br>10 Great Pulteney Street<br>London<br>W1F 9NB</p>
      <p>+44 (0)2078 458 300</p>
    </div>
  </div>
  <div class="flex_container4">
    <div>
      <h1>Winchester</h1>
      <p>St Swithun's House<br>1a St. Cross Rd<br>Winchester<br>SO23 9JA</p>
      <p>+44 (0)1962 842 211</p>
    </div>
  </div>
</div>
</div>
</body>
</html>
```

The CSS Code for both Pages – Desktop

```
*,
*:before,
*:after {
  box-sizing: border-box;
}

body {
  padding: 0;
  margin: 0;
}

h1 {
  font-family: Karma, serif;
  color: white;
}

h2 {
  font-family: Karma, serif!important;
  color: #6e8a8e!important;
}

h3 {
  font-family: Karma, serif;
  color: #6e8a8e;
}

p {
  font-family: Raleway, sans-serif;
}

a {
  font-family: Raleway, sans-serif;
  text-decoration: none;
  color: white;
}

@keyframes animation1 {
  from {width:0%;transform:rotate(90deg);}
  to {width:30%;transform:rotate(0deg);}
}

@keyframes animation2 {
  from {width:0%;transform:rotate(-90deg);}
  to {width:30%;transform:rotate(0deg);}
}

@keyframes animation3 {
  from {display:block;width:25px;height:25px;border-radius:50%;opacity:1;}
  to {width:100px;height:100px;border-radius:50%;opacity:0;display:none;}
}
```

```
@keyframes animation4 {
  from {opacity:0;top:-390px;}
  to {opacity:1;top:-320px;}
}

.hr1 {
  animation-name: animation1;
  animation-duration: 2s;
  animation-timing-function: ease;
  transform: rotate(0deg);
  margin-left:900px;
}

.hr2 {
  animation-name: animation2;
  animation-duration: 2s;
  animation-timing-function: ease;
  margin-left: 400px;
  margin-top:-16px;
}

span {
  border: 4px solid white;
  animation-name: animation3;
  animation-duration: 3s;
}
```

```
/* HEADER */

.header_container {
  display: flex;
  flex-direction: column;
  justify-content: center;
  align-items: center;
  background-size: cover;
  background-repeat: no-repeat;
  width: 100%;
  height: 600px;
}

.header_flex1 {
  background: none;
  width: 30%;
  height: 30%;
  padding: 20px;
  align-content: center;
}

.header_flex1 > div {
  margin: 10px;
  padding: 20px;
  background: none;
  width: 100%;
  height: auto;
  color: white;
  justify-content: center;
}

.header_flex2 {
  display: flex;
  background: none;
  width: 30%;
  height: auto;
}
```

```
.header_flex2 > div {
  margin: 10px;
  padding: 20px;
  background: none;
  width: 100%;
  height: auto;
  color: white;
}

.logo {
  width: 100px;
  height: auto;
  display: block!important;
  margin-left: auto!important;
  margin-right: auto!important;
}
```

```
/* FOOTER */  
  
.main_footer {  
  display: flex;  
  flex-direction: row;  
  justify-content: space-between;  
  align-items: center;  
  background: rgb(110, 138, 142);  
  padding: 30px;  
}  
  
.flex_container1 {  
  padding: 10px;  
  background: none;  
}  
  
.flex_container2 {  
  padding: 10px;  
}  
  
.flex_container3 {  
  padding: 10px;  
  color: white;  
}  
  
.flex_container4 {  
  padding: 10px;  
  color: white;  
}  
  
button {  
  width: 100%;  
  height: 50px;  
  border-radius: 30px;  
  border: 4px solid white;  
  background: rgb(110, 138, 142);  
  color: white;  
  font-family: Raleway, sans-serif;  
  font-size: 20px;  
  font-weight: 500;  
  transition: 0.5s;  
  cursor: pointer;  
  letter-spacing: 4px;  
}
```

```
.fa {  
  font-size: 30px!important;  
  padding: 10px;  
}  
  
.responsive_ffflex {  
  display: flex;  
  flex-direction: row;  
}
```

```
/* HOME PAGE */  
  
.home_introduction {  
  display: flex;  
  justify-content: center;  
  align-items: center;  
  flex-direction: row;  
}  
  
.home_image1 {  
  width: 50%;  
  height: auto;  
  position: absolute;  
  top: -320px;  
  left: 200px;  
  animation-name: animation4;  
  animation-duration: 3s;  
}  
  
.hi_flex1 {  
  width: 50%;  
  height: auto;  
  background: none;  
  position: relative;  
}  
  
.hi_flex2 {  
  
  width: 50%;  
  height: auto;  
  background: none;  
  flex-direction: column;  
  padding: 40px;  
}  
  
.hi_flex2 button {  
  width: 100%;  
  height: auto;  
  background: transparent;  
  border: 6px solid #6e8a8e;  
  color: #6e8a8e;  
  letter-spacing: 4px;  
  font-weight: bold;  
  padding: 10px;  
  border-radius: 30px;  
}
```

```
.hi_flex2 button:hover {  
  background-color: #6e8a8e;  
  color: white;  
}  
  
.philosophy_section {  
  display: flex;  
  justify-content: center;  
  align-items: center;  
  flex-direction: column;  
  width: 100%;  
  height: auto;  
  background-image: url("/wp-content/themes/walnut/images/pattern.png");  
  background-size: 100% auto;  
  background-repeat: no-repeat;  
  background-color: #88636c;  
  padding: 100px;  
}  
  
.philosophy_title {  
  height: auto;  
  display: flex;  
  width: 70%;  
  text-align: right!important;  
  color: white;  
  letter-spacing: 2px;  
  background: red;  
}  
  
.quote_container {  
  flex: 0%;  
  width: 100%;  
  height: auto;  
  background: transparent; /* Didn't know this was possible */  
  border: 20px solid white;  
  padding: 50px;  
  font-size: 40px;  
  position: relative;  
}  
  
.quote_images {  
  width: 100%;  
  height: auto;  
}
```

```
.quote_container1 {  
  transform: translateY(0%);  
  width: 100%;  
  height: auto;  
  background: none;  
  display: flex;  
  flex-direction: row;  
  text-align: right;  
}  
  
.quote_container2 {  
  transform: translateY(0%);  
  width: 100%;  
  height: auto;  
  background: none;  
  display: flex;  
  flex-direction: row;  
  justify-content: right;  
  align-items: right;  
  background: none;  
}  
  
.quote_image_flex {  
  width: 10%;  
  height: auto;  
  position: absolute;  
  top: -70px;  
  left: 20px;  
}  
  
.quote_image_flex2 {  
  width: 10%;  
  height: auto;  
  background: none;  
  bottom: -70px;  
  right: 20px;  
  transform: rotate(180deg);  
  position: absolute;  
}  
  
.quote_title_flex {  
  width: 100%;  
  height: auto;  
  background: none;  
  /*margin-left: auto; /*Didn't work for this*/  
  text-align: right;  
  color: white;  
  font-size: 20px;  
}
```

```
.work_section {
  display: flex;
  justify-content: center;
  align-items: center;
  flex-direction: column;
  width: 100%;
  height: auto;
  background-color: #e6e6e6;
  padding: 50px;
}

.work_container {
  display: flex;
  flex-direction: row;
}

.sw_section {
  display: flex;
  justify-content: center;
  align-content: center;
  height: auto;
  width: 50%;
  color: black;
  background: transparent;
  flex-direction: column;
}

.smaller_work_title {
}

.smaller_work { /* HAVE TO PUT FLEX ON THE CONTAINER HOLDING THE ELEMENTS */
  display: flex;
  padding: 50px;
}

.bw_section {
  display: flex;
  height: auto;
  width: 50%;
  color: white;
  background: transparent;
  flex-direction: column;
}
}
```

```
.bigger_work_title {
}

.bigger_work {
}

.work_images1 {
  display: inline-block;
  width: 100%;
  height: auto;
}

.work_images2 {
  display: block;
  width: 100%;
  height: auto;
}

.work_piece1 {
  background: transparent;
  flex: 1; /* NUMBER INDICATES 50% AND IF YOU HAVE 2 IT MEANS THAT IT IS TWO TIMES THAT */
  height: auto;
  padding: 20px;
}

.work_piece2 {
  background: transparent;
  flex: 1;
  height: auto;
  padding: 20px;
}

/*overlay {
  background: rgba(110, 138, 142, 0);
  width: 200px;
  height: auto;
  transition: 0.5s;
}*/

.overlay:hover {
  background: rgba(110, 138, 142, 1);
  width: 200px;
  height: auto;
  transition: 0.5s;
}
}
```

```

.featured_text_container {
  width: 100%;
  height: auto;
  background-color: #6e8a8e;
  display: block;
  margin: auto;
  padding: 10px;
}

.cs_btn_container {
  display: flex;
  padding: 40px;
}

.cs_btn_container button {
  width: 100%;
  height: auto;
  background: transparent;
  border: 6px solid #6e8a8e;
  color: #6e8a8e;
  letter-spacing: 4px;
  font-weight: bold;
  padding: 10px;
  transition: 0.4s;
  border-radius: 30px;
}

.cs_btn_container button:hover {
  background: #6e8a8e;
  color: white;
}

.image_container {
  position: relative;
  width: 100%;
  background: #88636c;
}

.image {
  opacity: 1;
  display: block;
  width: 100%;
  height: auto;
  transition: .5s ease;
  backface-visibility: hidden;
}

.middle {
  transition: .5s ease;
  opacity: 0;
  position: absolute;
  top: 50%;
  left: 50%;
  transform: translate(-50%, -50%);
  -ms-transform: translate(-50%, -50%);
  text-align: center;
}

.image_container:hover .image {
  opacity: 0.3;
}

.image_container:hover .middle {
  opacity: 1;
}

.text {
  background-color: transparent;
  color: white;
  font-size: 16px;
  padding: 16px 32px;
  border-radius: 50%;
  font-family: Raleway, sans-serif;
  letter-spacing: 4px;
  font-weight: bold;
}

.events_section {
  display: flex;
  flex-direction: column;
  justify-content: center;
  align-items: center;
  background: white;
  width: 100%;
  height: auto;
  padding: 50px;
}

.events_title {
  padding: 10px;
}

.title_flex {
  background: none;
  width: 100%;
  height: auto;
  display: flex;
  justify-content: center;
  align-items: center;
}

.content_flex {
  display: flex;
  flex-direction: row;
  background: none;
  width: 100%;
  height: auto;
  justify-content: center;
  align-items: center;
  padding: 0px;
}

.flex_containerc1 {
  padding: 10px;
}

.flex_containerc2 {
  padding: 10px;
}

.flex_containerc3 {
  padding: 10px;
}

.flex_containerc4 {
  padding: 10px;
}

.events_images1 {
  display: block;
  width: 100%;
  height: auto;
}

```

```

.featured_text_container {
  width: 100%;
  height: auto;
  background-color: #6e8a8e;
  display: block;
  margin: auto;
  padding: 10px;
}

.cs_btn_container {
  display: flex;
  padding: 40px;
}

.cs_btn_container button {
  width: 100%;
  height: auto;
  background: transparent;
  border: 6px solid #6e8a8e;
  color: #6e8a8e;
  letter-spacing: 4px;
  font-weight: bold;
  padding: 10px;
  transition: 0.4s;
  border-radius: 30px;
}

.cs_btn_container button:hover {
  background: #6e8a8e;
  color: white;
}

.image_container {
  position: relative;
  width: 100%;
  background: #88636c;
}

.image {
  opacity: 1;
  display: block;
  width: 100%;
  height: auto;
  transition: .5s ease;
  backface-visibility: hidden;
}

.middle {
  transition: .5s ease;
  opacity: 0;
  position: absolute;
  top: 50%;
  left: 50%;
  transform: translate(-50%, -50%);
  -ms-transform: translate(-50%, -50%);
  text-align: center;
}

.image_container:hover .image {
  opacity: 0.3;
}

.image_container:hover .middle {
  opacity: 1;
}

.text {
  background-color: transparent;
  color: white;
  font-size: 16px;
  padding: 16px 32px;
  border-radius: 50%;
  font-family: Raleway, sans-serif;
  letter-spacing: 4px;
  font-weight: bold;
}

.events_section {
  display: flex;
  flex-direction: column;
  justify-content: center;
  align-items: center;
  background: white;
  width: 100%;
  height: auto;
  padding: 50px;
}

.events_title {
  padding: 10px;
}

.title_flex {
  background: none;
  width: 100%;
  height: auto;
  display: flex;
  justify-content: center;
  align-items: center;
}

.content_flex {
  display: flex;
  flex-direction: row;
  background: none;
  width: 100%;
  height: auto;
  justify-content: center;
  align-items: center;
  padding: 0px;
}

.flex_containerc1 {
  padding: 10px;
}

.flex_containerc2 {
  padding: 10px;
}

.flex_containerc3 {
  padding: 10px;
}

.flex_containerc4 {
  padding: 10px;
}

.events_images1 {
  display: block;
  width: 100%;
  height: auto;
}

```

The CSS Code for both Pages – Mobile

```
/* MOBILE MEDIA QUERY*/
@media only screen and (max-width: 768px) {
  .home_image1 {
    display: none;
  }
  .hi_flex1 {
    display: none;
  }
  .hi_flex2 {
    width: 100%;
    height: auto;
    background: none;
    flex-direction: column;
    padding: 40px;
  }
  .philosophy_section {
    display: flex;
    justify-content: center;
    align-items: center;
    flex-direction: column;
    width: 100%;
    height: auto;
    background-image: url("/wp-content/themes/walnut/images/pattern.png");
    background-size: 100% auto;
    background-repeat: no-repeat;
    background-color: #88636c;
    padding: 50px;
  }
  .philosophy_title {
    height: auto;
    display: flex;
    width: 70%;
    text-align: right;
    color: white;
    letter-spacing: 2px;
  }
  .quote_container {
    width: 100%;
    height: auto;
    background: transparent; /* Dis
    border: 20px solid white;
    padding: 50px;
    font-size: 18px;
  }
  .quote_images {
    width: 20%;
    height: auto;
  }
  .quote_container1 {
    transform: translateY(0%);
    width: 100%;
    height: auto;
    background: none;
    display: inline-block;
  }
  .work_section {
    display: flex;
    justify-content: center;
    align-items: center;
    flex-direction: column;
    width: 100%;
    height: auto;
    background-color: #e6e6e6;
    padding: 50px;
  }
  .work_container {
    display: flex;
    flex-direction: column;
  }
}
```

```
.sw_section {
  display: flex;
  justify-content: center;
  align-content: center;
  height: auto;
  width: 100%;
  color: black;
  background: transparent;
  flex-direction: column;
  order: 1;
}

.smaller_work_title {
  order: 2;
}

.smaller_work { /* HAVE TO PUT FLEX ON THE CONTAINER HOLDING THE ELEMENTS */
  display: flex;
  padding: 0px;
}

.bw_section {
  display: flex;
  height: auto;
  width: 100%;
  color: white;
  background: transparent;
  flex-direction: column;
  position: relative;
}

.work_piece1 {
}

.work_piece2 {
}
```

```
.events_section {
  display: flex;
  flex-direction: column;
  justify-content: center;
  align-items: center;
  background: white;
  width: 100%;
  height: auto;
  padding: 50px;
}

.events_title {
  padding: 10px;
}

.title_flex {
  background: none;
  width: 100%;
  height: auto;
  display: flex;
  justify-content: center;
  align-items: center;
}

.content_flex {
  display: flex;
  flex-direction: column;
  background: none;
  width: 100%;
  height: auto;
  justify-content: center;
  align-items: center;
  padding: 0px;
}

.flex_containerc1 {
  padding: 10px;
}

.flex_containerc2 {
  padding: 10px;
}

.flex_containerc3 {
  padding: 10px;
}

.flex_containerc4 {
  padding: 10px;
}

.events_images1 {
  display: block;
  width: 100%;
  height: auto;
}

.main_footer {
  display: flex;
  flex-direction: column;
  justify-content: space-between;
  align-items: center;
  background: rgb(110, 138, 142);
  padding: 30px;
  text-align: center;
}

.flex_container1 {
  padding: 10px;
  background: none;
  order: 3;
}

.flex_container2 {
  padding: 10px;
  order: 1;
}

.flex_container3 {
  padding: 10px;
  color: white;
  display: flex;
  flex-direction: row;
  order: 2;
}

.flex_container4 {
  padding: 10px;
  color: white;
  display: flex;
  flex-direction: row;
}

button {
  width: 100%;
  height: 50px;
  border-radius: 30px;
  border: 4px solid white;
  background: rgb(110, 138, 142);
  color: white;
  font-family: Raleway, sans-serif;
  font-size: 20px;
  font-weight: 500;
  transition: 0.5s;
  cursor: pointer;
  letter-spacing: 4px;
}

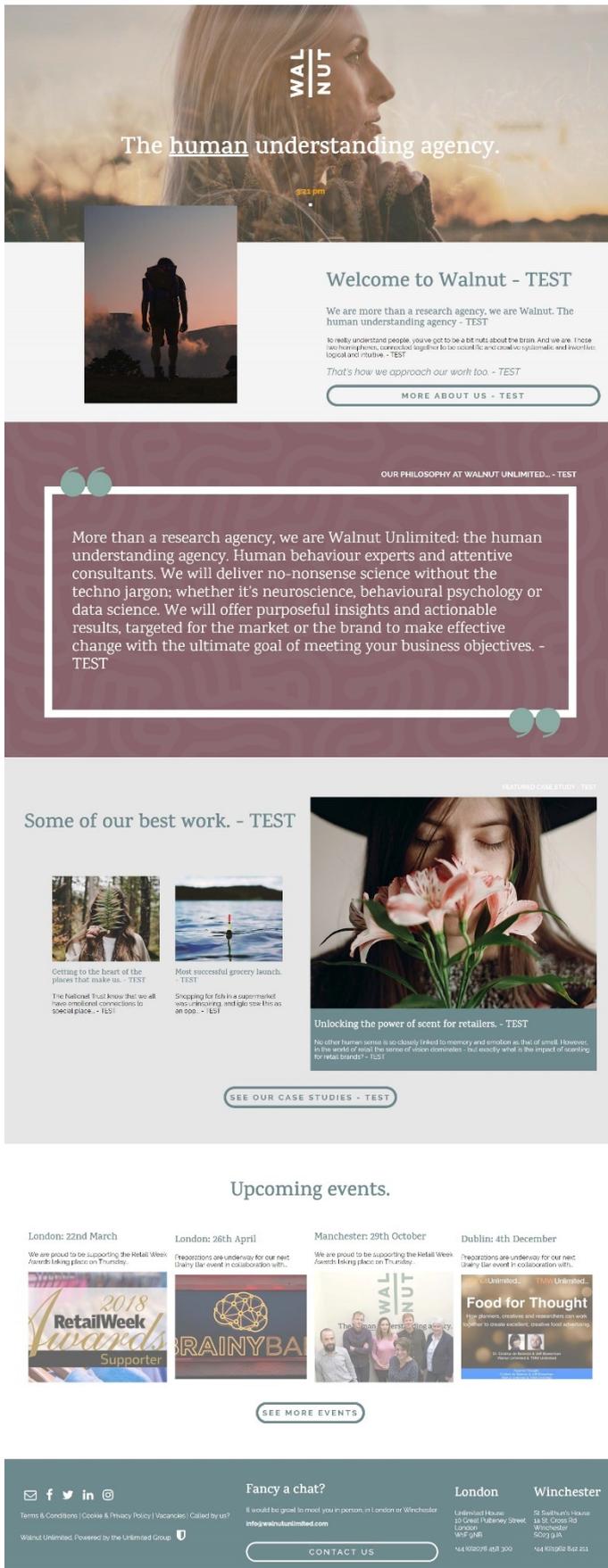
button:hover {
  background: #FFFFFF;
  color: rgb(110, 138, 142);
}

.fa {
  font-size: 30px!important;
  padding: 10px;
}

.responsive_fflex {
  display: flex;
  flex-direction: row;
  order: 2;
}
```

'The ICE Agency' Work Experience Documentation – Daniel Wilkins

The Final Outcomes – The Home Page (Desktop and Mobile Screen Resolutions)



The image shows a desktop view of the Walnut Unlimited website. The header features a large image of a woman's profile with the 'WALNUT' logo. Below this is the tagline 'The human understanding agency.' and a 'Welcome to Walnut - TEST' section. The main content area is a dark purple box with white text describing the company's philosophy. Below this is a 'FEATURED CASE STUDY - TEST' section with three smaller images and their descriptions. The footer includes 'Upcoming events.' with four event cards for London, Manchester, and Dublin, and a 'SEE MORE EVENTS' button. The bottom navigation bar contains social media icons, contact information, and office addresses for London and Winchester.

WALNUT

The human understanding agency.

9:55 pm

Welcome to Walnut - TEST

We are more than a research agency, we are Walnut. The human understanding agency - TEST

To really understand people, you've got to be a bit nuts about the brain. And we are. Those two homophones, connected together to be so useful and so central to systematic and inventive, logical and intuitive - TEST

That's how we approach our work too. - TEST

[MORE ABOUT US - TEST](#)

OUR PHILOSOPHY AT WALNUT UNLIMITED... - TEST

More than a research agency, we are Walnut Unlimited: the human understanding agency. Human behaviour experts and attentive consultants. We will deliver no-nonsense science without the techno jargon; whether it's neuroscience, behavioural psychology or data science. We will offer purposeful insights and actionable results, targeted for the market or the brand to make effective change with the ultimate goal of meeting your business objectives. - TEST

FEATURED CASE STUDY - TEST

Some of our best work. - TEST

Getting to the heart of the places that make us. - TEST

The national Trust know that we all have emotional connections to special places. - TEST

Most successful grocery launch. - TEST

Shopping for fish in a supermarket was unimposing, and quite slow. This is an app. - TEST

Unlocking the power of scent for retailers. - TEST

No other human sense is so closely linked to memory and emotion as that of smell. However, in the world of retail the sense of olfaction remains the least used. What is the impact of scenting for retail brands? - TEST

[SEE OUR CASE STUDIES - TEST](#)

Upcoming events.

London: 22nd March

We are proud to be supporting the Retail Week Awards taking place on Thursday.

London: 26th April

Preparations are underway for our next charity live event in collaboration with...

Manchester: 29th October

We are proud to be supporting the Retail Week Awards taking place on Thursday.

Dublin: 4th December

Preparations are underway for our next charity live event in collaboration with...

[SEE MORE EVENTS](#)

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Fancy a chat?

It would be great to meet you in person, in London or Winchester.

info@walnutunlimited.com

London

Unlimited House
20 Great Pudding Lane
London
W1P 9JN

Winchester

25 Bullbarrow House
10 St. Cross Rd
Winchester
SO9 9JN

[CONTACT US](#)

+44 (0)2078 428 200 | +44 (0)1292 842 211



The human understanding agency.

Welcome to Walnut - TEST

We are more than a research agency, we are Walnut. The human understanding agency - TEST

To really understand people, you've got to be a bit nuts about the brain. And we are. Those two hemispheres, connected together to be scientific and creative systematic and inventive, logical and intuitive. - TEST

That's how we approach our work too. - TEST

MORE ABOUT US - TEST

OUR PHILOSOPHY AT WALNUT UNLIMITED... - TEST

More than a research agency, we are Walnut Unlimited: the human understanding agency. Human behaviour experts and attentive consultants. We will deliver no-nonsense science without the techno jargon; whether it's neuroscience, behavioural psychology or data science. We will offer purposeful insights and actionable results, targeted for the market or the brand to make effective change with the ultimate goal of meeting your business objectives. - TEST

FEATURED CASE STUDY - TEST



Unlocking the power of scent for retailers. - TEST

No other human sense is so closely linked to memory and emotion as that of smell. However, in the world of retail the sense of vision dominates - but exactly what is the impact of scenting for retail brands? - TEST



Getting to the heart of the places that make us. - TEST

The National Trust know that we all have emotional connections to special places. - TEST



Most successful grocery launch. - TEST

Shopping for fish in a supermarket was uninspiring, and iglo saw this as an opp. - TEST

Some of our best work. - TEST

SEE OUR CASE STUDIES - TEST

Upcoming events.

London: 22nd March

We are proud to be supporting the Retail Week Awards taking place on Thursday.



London: 26th April

Preparations are underway for our next Brainy Bar event in collaboration with.



Manchester: 29th October

We are proud to be supporting the Retail Week Awards taking place on Thursday.



Dublin: 4th December

Preparations are underway for our next Brainy Bar event in collaboration with.



SEE MORE EVENTS

Fancy a chat?

It would be great to meet you in person, in London or Winchester.

info@walnutunlimited.com

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Winchester London

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+44 (0)1902 842 211

Unlimited House
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Street,
London
W1F 9NB

+44 (0)2078 458 300



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'The ICE Agency' Work Experience Documentation – Daniel Wilkins

The Final Outcomes – The About Page (Desktop and Mobile)



What makes us tick.

The story of us, you and everyone.

We are more than a research agency, we are Walnut: The human understanding agency.

Walnut has come together with one intent: to understand human behaviour at its deepest, and most candid level. Socially, economically and neurologically.

That's how we approach our work too.



The best of both worlds.

With an office in both the metropolitan city of London and the more rural gem of Winchester, Walnut client work is in best alignment, now possible with Unacademy.

Our tempo focus shifts. Our dictum digress in turns vice versa.



Crispin Boon Director	Harriet Filby Director	Laura Ablett Associate Director	Rhian Gorecki Head of Marketing
			

Our ISO Accreditation

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit.

Donec eget rhoncus erat, eget pretium sem.



Want to join us?

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit.

[SEE CAREERS](#)



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It would be great to meet you in person, in London or Winchester.

info@walnutimbed.com

[CONTACT US](#)

London	Winchester
Unlimited House 35 Chesham Fulham Street London W1T 9HS +44 (0)2079 4251 300	St Swellbury's House 35 St. Cross Rd Winchester SO2 9JA +44 (0)1293 843 211



What makes us tick.

The story of us, you and everyone.

We are more than a research agency, we are Walnut: The human understanding agency.

Walnut has come together with one intent: to understand human behaviour at its deepest, and most emotional level. Socially, economically and neurologically.

That's how we approach our work too.

The best of both worlds.

With an office in both the metropolitan city of London and the more rural gem of Winchester, Walnut elementum ante in lacus dignissim, nec posuere velit tincidunt.

Duis tempor iaculis sagittis. Duis dictum dignissim turpis vitae interdum.

- | | | | |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|---|---|
| Crispin Boon
Director | Harriet Filby
Director | Laura Ablett
Associate Director | Rhian Gorecki
Head of Marketing |
| | | | |

Our ISO Accreditation

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit.

Donec eget rhoncus erat, eget pretium sem.

Want to join us?

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit.

SEE CAREERS

Fancy a chat?

It would be great to meet you in person, in London or Winchester.

info@walnutunlimited.com

CONTACT US

Winchester London

- | | |
|--|---|
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Winchester
SO23 9JA
+44 (0)1962 842 211 | Unlimited House
10 Great Pulteney Street
London
W1F 9NB
+44 (0)2078 458 300 |
|--|---|



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Conclusion

Throughout the work experience at 'The ICE Agency', I had managed to learn many new areas of website development such as 'Gulp JS' and 'Flexbox' and I believe this will help myself when progressing further with my aspirations of undertaking website development as a career in the near future. I am very thankful towards 'The ICE Agency' for allowing me to undertake this work experience with them. As a finishing note, one of the developers at 'The ICE Agency' kindly provided me with the feedback shown below:

"Daniel has a real passion for web development. He has a brilliant attitude and commitment to learning new skills. During his week at The ICE Agency, he got hands-on experience working with WordPress and gained knowledge using PHP, HTML, CSS, SASS, JavaScript, Gulp and Apache. He also learned about working within a development team, using JIRA and Git".

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