

# CSS LAYOUTS



Box Model

DOM Tree

Linking Files

CSS Properties



# QUICK REVIEW

**WHAT ARE THE TWO  
MAJOR TYPES OF  
HTML TAGS?**

**WHAT ARE THE THREE  
PARTS OF EVERY CSS  
DECLARATION?**

**WHAT ARE THE THREE  
BASIC CSS  
SELECTORS WE LEARNED?**

# SHOW OF HANDS

Who explored some CSS properties  
since last class?

**IT'S COOL IF YOU DIDNT  
I STILL LOVE YA**



**LETS EXPLORE MORE CSS  
TOGETHER**



**TAKE A LOOK AT  
ASSIGNMENT 00**

# LINKING FILES



# BASIC LINKAGES

For stylesheets (CSS):

```
<link rel="stylesheet" href="styles/main.css">
```

# ABSOLUTE VS RELATIVE

Relative paths link to files on your server, so they are missing the http:// stuff:

```
<link rel="stylesheet" href="styles/main.css">
```

Absolute paths have the http:// stuff. You'll generally see them with anchor tags that link off your server:

```
<a href="https://google.com">Google</a>
```

# ABSOLUTE VS RELATIVE

Relative paths can use dot notation to reference folders above them:

```
<link rel="stylesheet" href="../styles/main.css">
```

Relative paths with a slash at the front indicate that the path starts at the root folder:

```
<link rel="stylesheet" href="/styles/main.css">
```

# WHEAT DOES EACH OF THESE PATHS MEAN?

```
<link rel="stylesheet" href="styles/main.css">  
<link rel="stylesheet" href="../../styles/main.css">  
<link rel="stylesheet" href="/styles/main.css">
```



# ASSIGNMENT 01

- 1) Your first task is to use the font, background and text classes to improve the look of this page.
- 2) Use relative links to connect the subfolder to the main page (and vice versa) - along with linking the images.
- 3) Try to get an image from the main page to show up on the subfolder page.

# THE DOM TREE



It's not a tree but rather a visual diagram  
of a webpage's HTML structure



CONNECT WITH THE

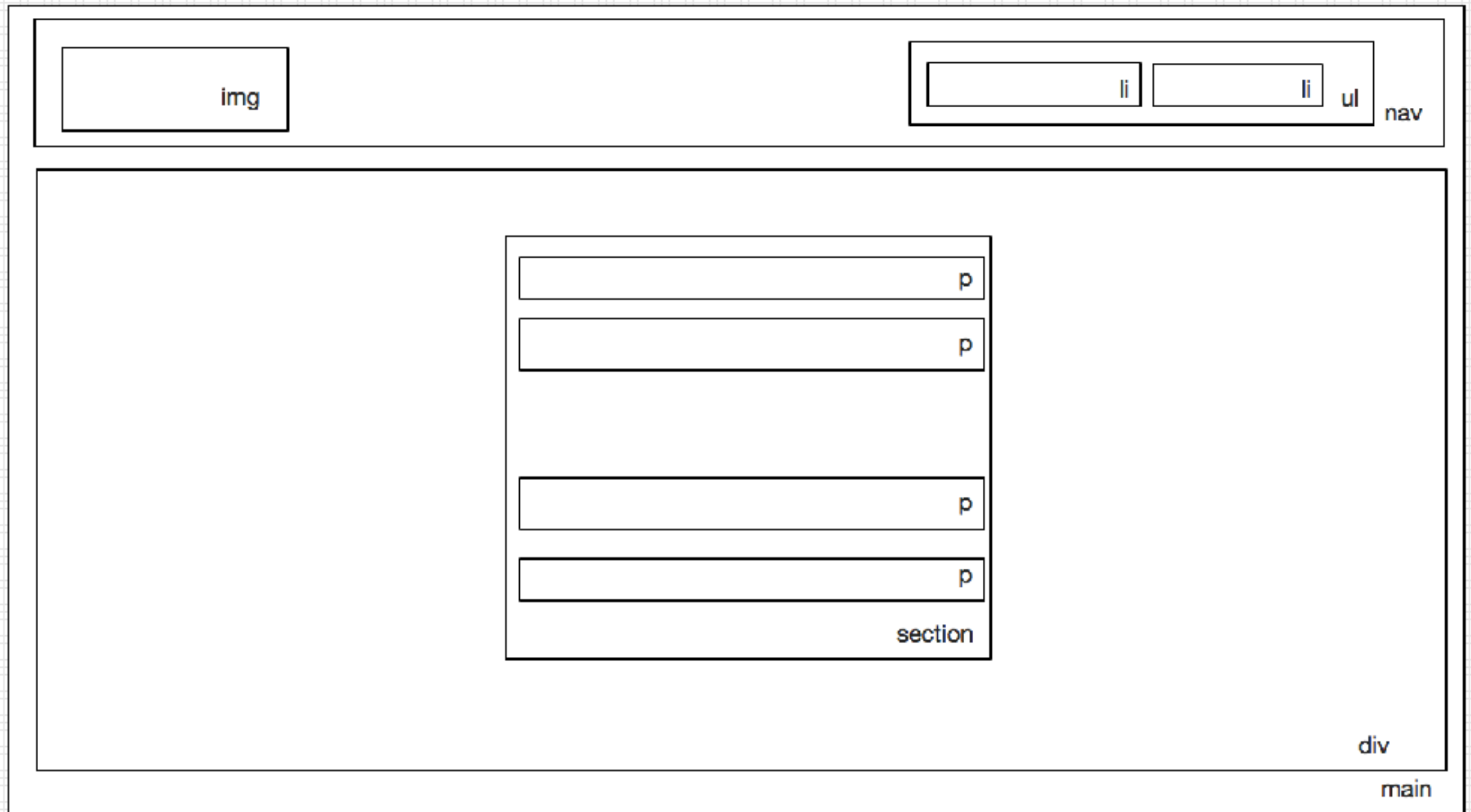
# Social Wellness Network

Find and share holistic health solutions you can trust

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How is this page structured?





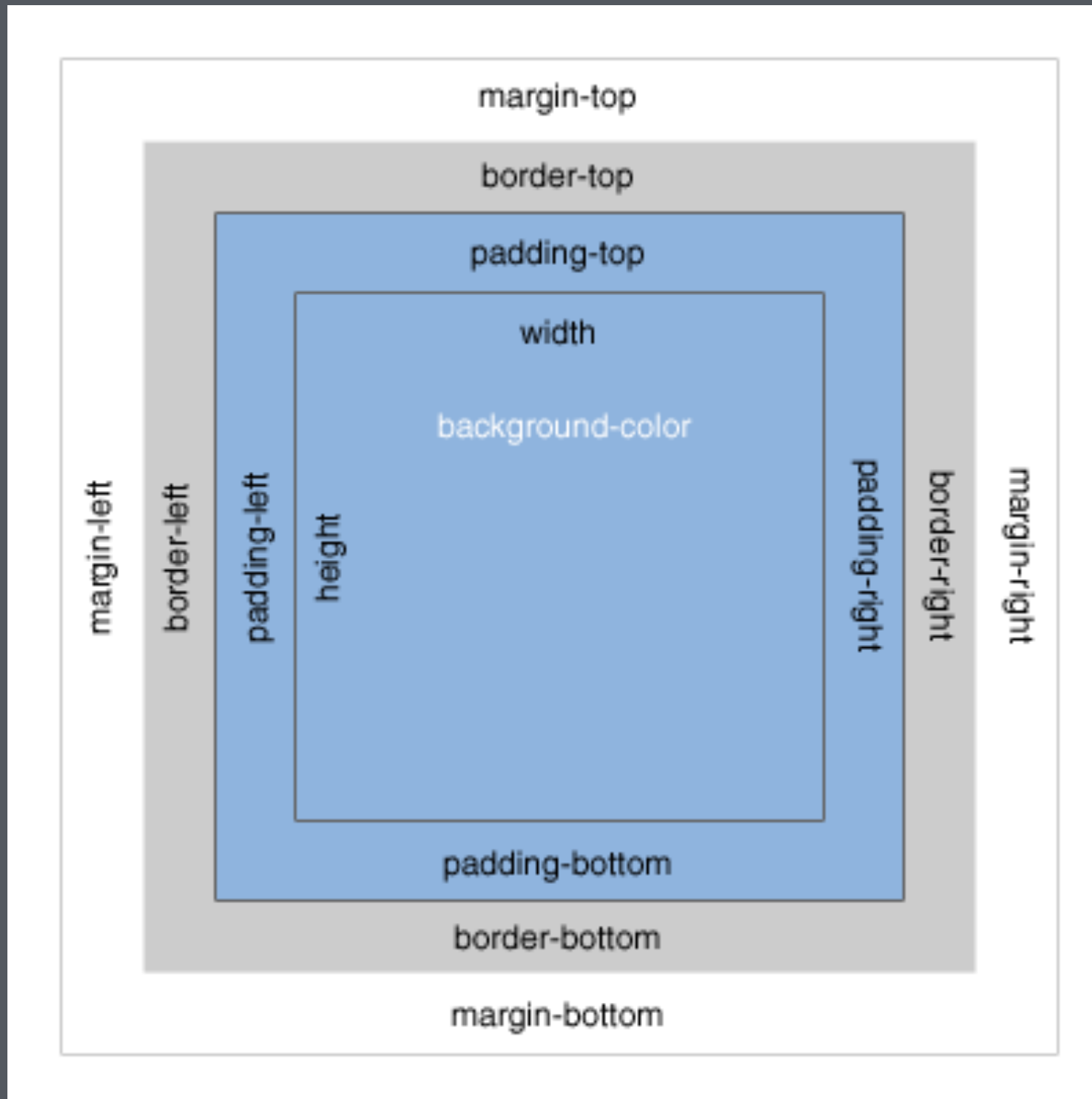
Remember: HTML is subjective (to some degree)

# TRY OUT

## ASSIGNMENT 02

- 1) Work in groups of 2, take 20 minutes and draw a DOM tree for the sample included in this assignment

# THE BOX MODEL





# BOX MODEL BASICS

- Every block level element on a webpage is a box (div, section, ul, nav, header, footer, etc).
- All block elements have padding, border, margin
- padding + border are inside the box (count towards height + width)
- margin is outside the box (does NOT count towards height + width)

# HTML BLOCK VS INLINE

- Block level elements (`div`, `section`, `ul`, `nav`, `header`, `footer`, etc) inherit the box model.
- Inline level elements do not inherit the box model (`span`, `img`, `sub`, `sup`, `textblock`).
- Very hard to know which are which when you're starting out. You can apply (`display: block;`) to an inline element and it will become a block level element.
- Refer here for list of inline elements: [https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Inline\\_elements](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Inline_elements)

# NOW BACK TO ASSIGNMENT 01

- 1) Apply the box model CSS elements to the HTML in the sample. Adjust the box model in unique ways to test what happens.
- 2) If you're feeling really ambitious, try to align the three elements horizontally.

# CSS POSITION





# POSITIONING ELEMENTS

- `display` controls behavior of the box content sits in:
- `display: block;` - element takes up as much width as possible, following element drops to a new line

Pellentesque habitant morbi tristique senectus et netus et malesuada fames ac turpis egestas. Vestibulum tortor quam, feugiat vitae, ultricies eget, tempor sit amet, ante. Donec eu libero sit amet quam egestas semper. Aenean ultricies mi vitae est. Mauris placerat eleifend leo.

*hi*

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# POSITIONING ELEMENTS

`display: inline;` - element takes up only as much width as it needs, `padding` / `margins` only work left + right, not top and bottom. Top and bottom spacing is controlled by `line-height` property because the content is in line.

Pellentesque *inline element* morbi tristique senectus et netus et malesuada fames ac turpis egestas. Vestibulum tortor quam, feugiat vitae, ultricies eget, tempor sit amet, ante. Donec eu libero sit amet quam egestas semper. Aenean ultricies mi vitae est. Mauris placerat eleifend leo.



# POSITIONING ELEMENTS

`display: inline-block;` - combination of the two concepts. The item(s) will display inline with other items but you can use all margin, padding, height and width properties on an inline-block.

Pellentesque

*inline  
block*

*inline  
block*

*inline  
block*

morbi tristique

senectus et netus et malesuada fames ac turpis egestas. Vestibulum tortor quam, feugiat vitae, ultricies eget, tempor sit amet, ante. Donec eu libero sit amet quam egestas semper. Aenean ultricies mi vitae est. Mauris placerat eleifend leo.

# POSITIONING ELEMENTS

`display: none;` - nothing shows up at all. It's in the DOM the browser sees but the user won't see it. Seems useless now but just wait till we hit Javascript. You're going to love `display none`.



# FOR NEXT TIME

Layout with CSS Flexbox  
Come to Office Hours!