# CMPSC 302

# WEB DEVELOPMENT

# Inline vs. block elements

- Elements are of two types:
  - Block
  - Inline
- They are classified as:
  - Block elements:
    - Automatically take up/start on new line
    - Expand to fit all available width
  - Inline elements:
    - Do not take up or start a new line—they are, instead “in line” with content
    - Take up only as much space as-is necessary

# Block elements

<address>
<article>
<aside>
<blockquote>
<canvas>
<dd>
<div>
<dl>
<dt>

<figure>
<fieldset>
<footer>
<form>
<h1>-<h6>
<header>
<hr>
<li>
<main>

<nav>
<noscript>
<ol>
<p>
<pre>
<section>
<table>
<tfoot>
<ul>
<video>

# Inline elements

- <a>
- <abbr>
- <acronym>
- <b>
- <bdo>
- <big>
- <br>
- <button>
- <cite>
- <code>
- <dfn>
- <em>
- <i>
- <img>
- <input>
- <kbd>
- <label>
- <map>
- <object>
- <output>
- <q>
- <samp>
- <script>
- <select>
- <small>
- <span>
- <strong>
- <sub>
- <sup>
- <textarea>
- <time>
- <tt>
- <var>

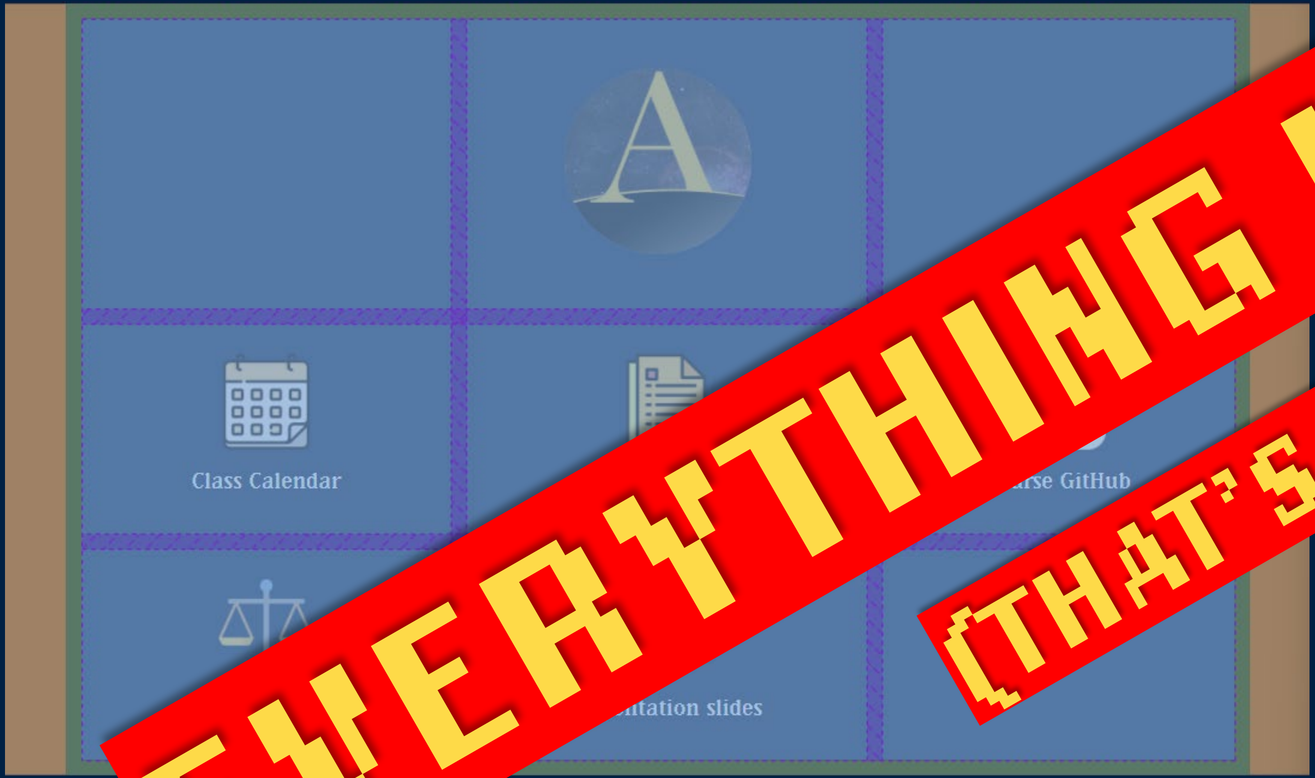
# What does this mean for us?

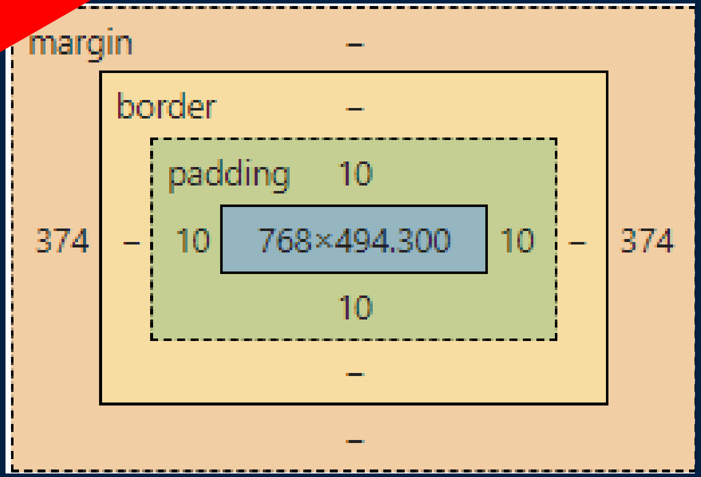
- Block elements are usually *organizational*
    - <section>, <div>, <h1>…
- Inline elements are typically *functional* or *stylistic*
    - <a>
    - <em>, <i>
    - <strong>, <b>
- They have implications for understanding how style will affect them

# Not really a detour: the CSS Box

EVERYTHING IS A BOX

(THAT'S IT)





margin –

border –

padding 10

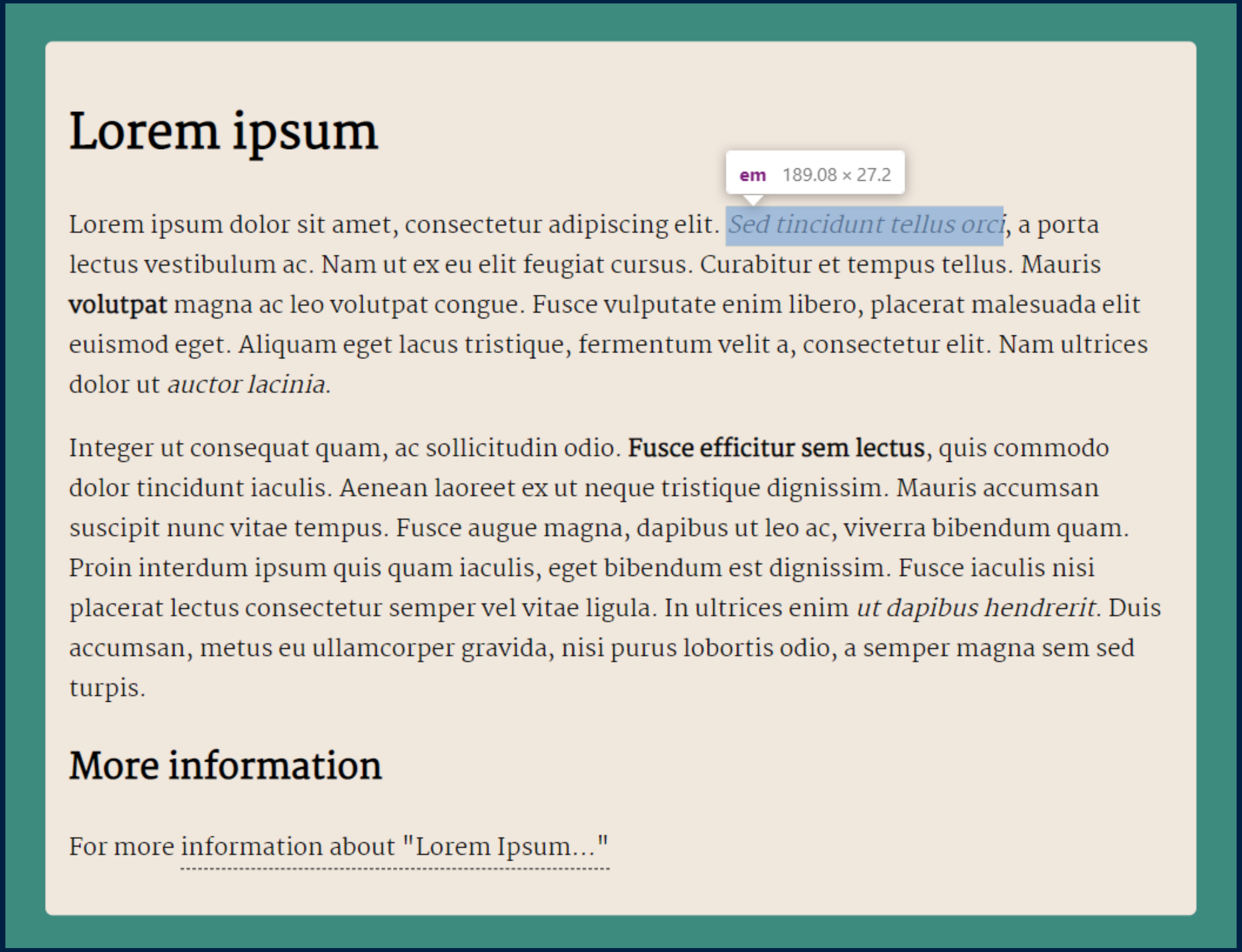
374 – 10 768×494.300 10 – 374

10

–

–

# Even inline elements are a box



## Lorem ipsum

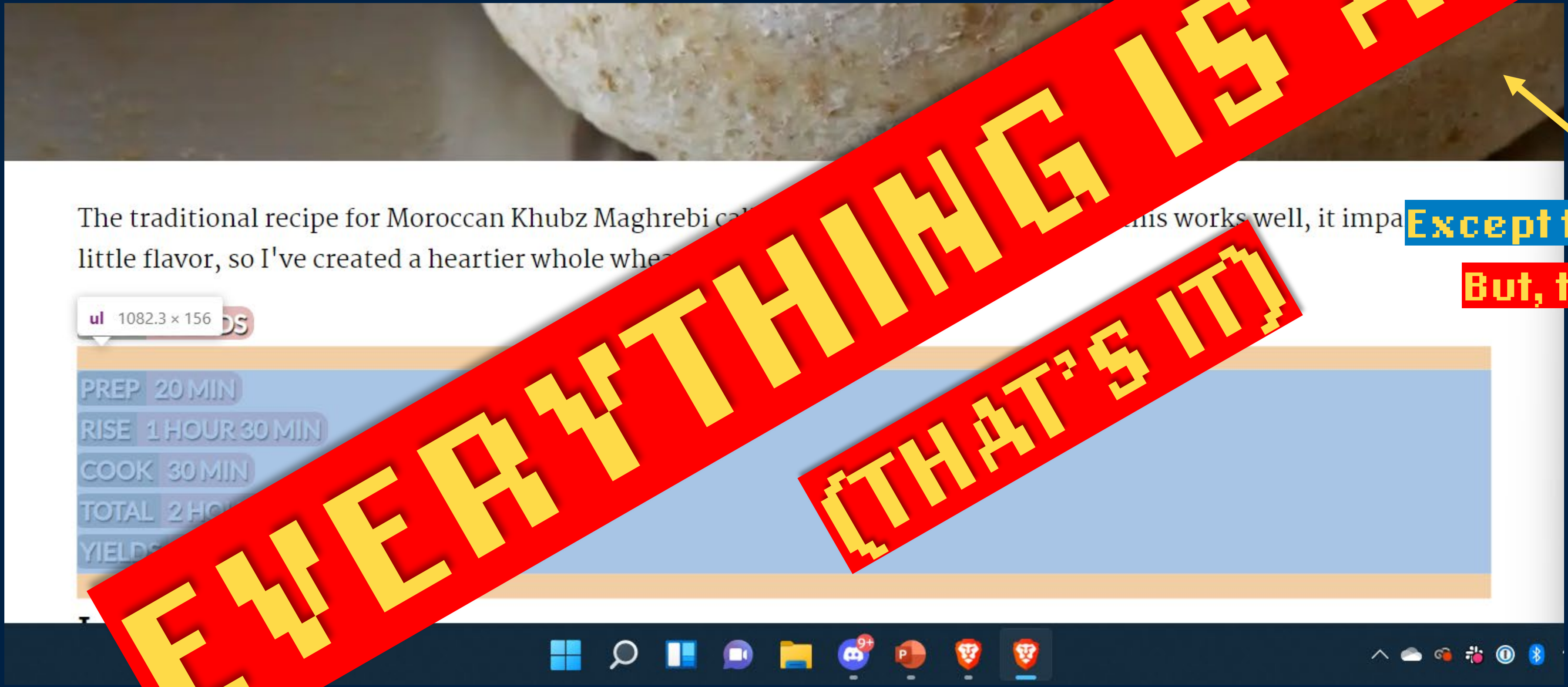
Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. *Sed tincidunt tellus orci*, a porta lectus vestibulum ac. Nam ut ex eu elit feugiat cursus. Curabitur et tempus tellus. Mauris **volutpat** magna ac leo volutpat congue. Fusce vulputate enim libero, placerat malesuada elit euismod eget. Aliquam eget lacus tristique, fermentum velit a, consectetur elit. Nam ultrices dolor ut *auctor lacinia*.

Integer ut consequat quam, ac sollicitudin odio. **Fusce efficitur sem lectus**, quis commodo dolor tincidunt iaculis. Aenean laoreet ex ut neque tristique dignissim. Mauris accumsan suscipit nunc vitae tempus. Fusce augue magna, dapibus ut leo ac, viverra bibendum quam. Proin interdum ipsum quis quam iaculis, eget bibendum est dignissim. Fusce iaculis nisi placerat lectus consectetur semper vel vitae ligula. In ultrices enim *ut dapibus hendrerit*. Duis accumsan, metus eu ullamcorper gravida, nisi purus lobortis odio, a semper magna sem sed turpis.

## More information

For more information about "Lorem Ipsum..."

# One more time with feeling



The traditional recipe for Moroccan Khubz Maghrebi ca ... his works well, it impa
little flavor, so I've created a heartier whole whea

ul 1082.3 × 156

PREP 20 MIN
RISE 1 HOUR 30 MIN
COOK 30 MIN
TOTAL 2 HO
YIELD

EVERYTHING IS A BOX

(THAT'S IT)

Except this, which is a bread

But, the image IS A BOX!

# Professor, it looks like you have style

It’s true.

# But also…

- We can style these boxes using *selectors*
  - Which, in this case, are really just:
    - Element tags
    - Element attributes
- We use selectors in a special *syntax* and file called “CSS”:
  - C ascading
  - S tyle
  - S heets
- They’re called “cascading” because that’s essentially what they do: read from top to bottom
  - They are *additive*—they combine to form a “composite” style

Again, just a “way of speaking”; a “language”

# <em>phasizing the point

- To style some text, we're going to use the <em> tag (new, but not really)
  - <em> stands for emphasis
- By browser stylesheet default (your browser automatically uses one whether you like it or not):
  - <em> is italic type
- Use this in lorem-ipsum.html to emphasize 2 random parts of a sentence
  - Enclose the part you'd like to emphasize in <em>…</em>
- Use <strong> in at least 2 places as well

# Detour: Lorem Ipsum

- Tradition started by some printer in the 1
- Comes from *De finibus bonorum e* *he Extremes of Good and Evil*) by my guy Cice
- Used by designers for a "Greek" (put placeh to a document to se a t would loo
- Ther ives acon L ed Ipsu e Ipsum" thers

WE'RE USING IT TODAY

(YOU ARE NOW THE DESIGNER YOU'VE ALWAYS WANTED TO BE.)

F r Cicero
e bars

Image via PrintMag

# So why <em> and not <i>?

- Also, why ‹strong› and not ‹b›? (They *look* equivalent)
- One tag in each pair is *semantic*
  - ‹strong›, for example, means that text is a strong emphasis
  - ‹em›, for example, means something similar, but is probably “nicer”
  - ‹b› literally just means “bold this ish”
  - ‹i› also means “italics, plz”
- Only use ‹strong› or ‹em› when really emphasizing something
  - Else, use the decorative ‹b› or ‹em›
- In terms of “lorem ipsum…” I have no idea what it means anyway

# Styling it

- If <em> and <strong> are really just semantic, it may not necessarily mean that italics and heavier-weight type (i.e. bold) are the way
- We can *change* how these tags work in our style/lorem-style.css file.
- Let's make them different backgrounds and not italic or bold

# Styling it

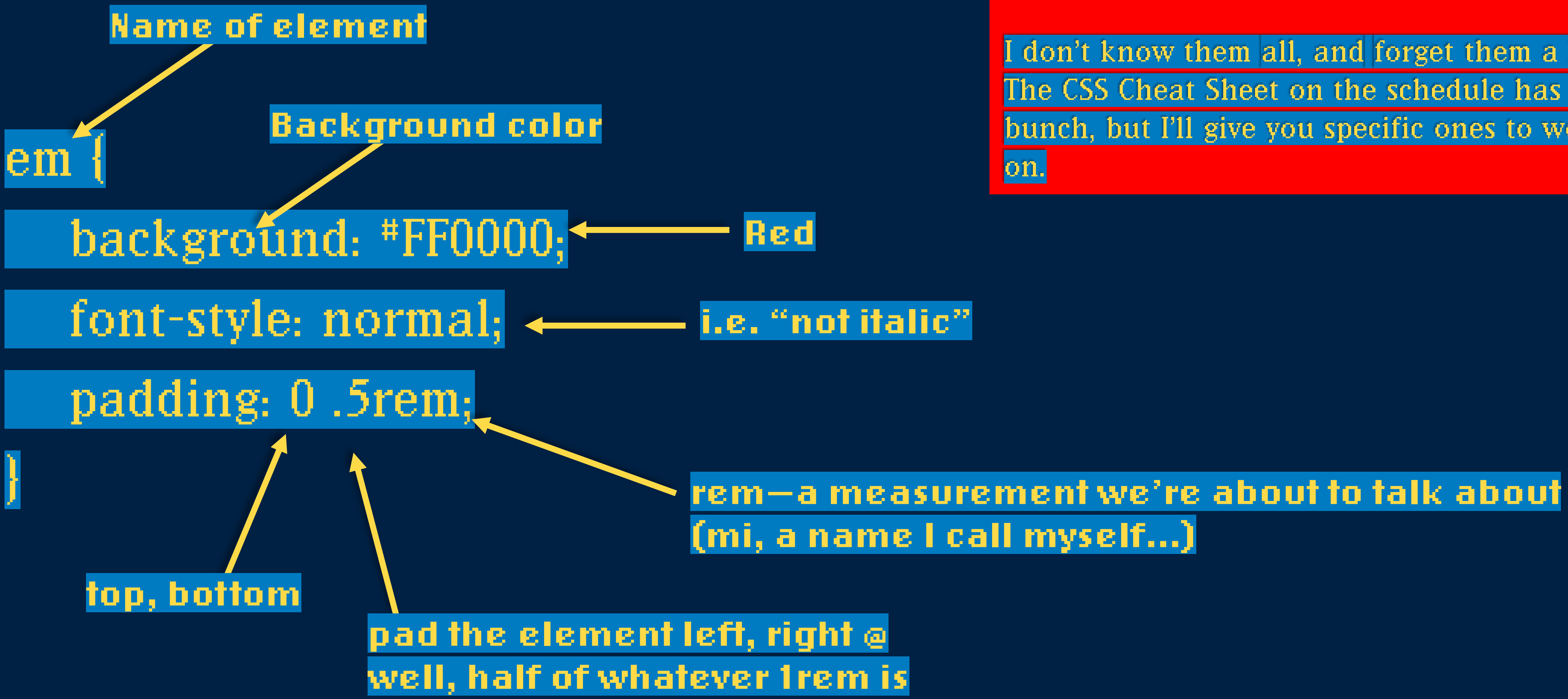
```
em {
    background: #FFFFFF;
    font-style: normal;
    padding: 0 .5em;
}

Strong {
    background: #222222;
    font-weight: 400;
    padding: 0 .5em;
}
```

# What the what?

There are a *ton* of CSS “properties” like:

background
font-style
Padding

I don’t know them all, and forget them a lot. The CSS Cheat Sheet on the schedule has a bunch, but I’ll give you specific ones to work on.



```
em {
    background: #FF0000;
    font-style: normal;
    padding: 0 .5rem;
}
```

Name of element
Background color
Red
i.e. “not italic”
rem—a measurement we’re about to talk about (mi, a name I call myself…)
top, bottom
pad the element left, right @ well, half of whatever 1rem is

# Brief look at sizing units

- In HTML there are several sizing units:
  - pixels (px)
  - points (pt)
  - relative percentage (%)
  - em (em)
    - Relative to whatever type size the element it's contained in has
  - rem (rem)
    - Relative to the entire document (base element—<html>)

# Which do I use?

¯_(ツ)_/¯

It depends.

# For now…

- We're going to use rem to remain true to our root type size
- Look at our root element in lorem-style.css:

```
html {
  font-size: 14pt;
}
```

- This means our ‹em› size is 7 pt

# CSS properties we're going to use this week

| | |
|---|---|
| font-size | the type size |
| font-family | the type face (i.e. Times New Roman) |
| background | the background color |
| height | the height of an element |
| color | the color of the type face |
| border-bottom | the border on the bottom of an element |
| transform | the ability to enact different transformations |
| padding | the "stuffing" inside of an element |

# ENOUGH CHIT-CHAT

(LET'S DO STUFF)