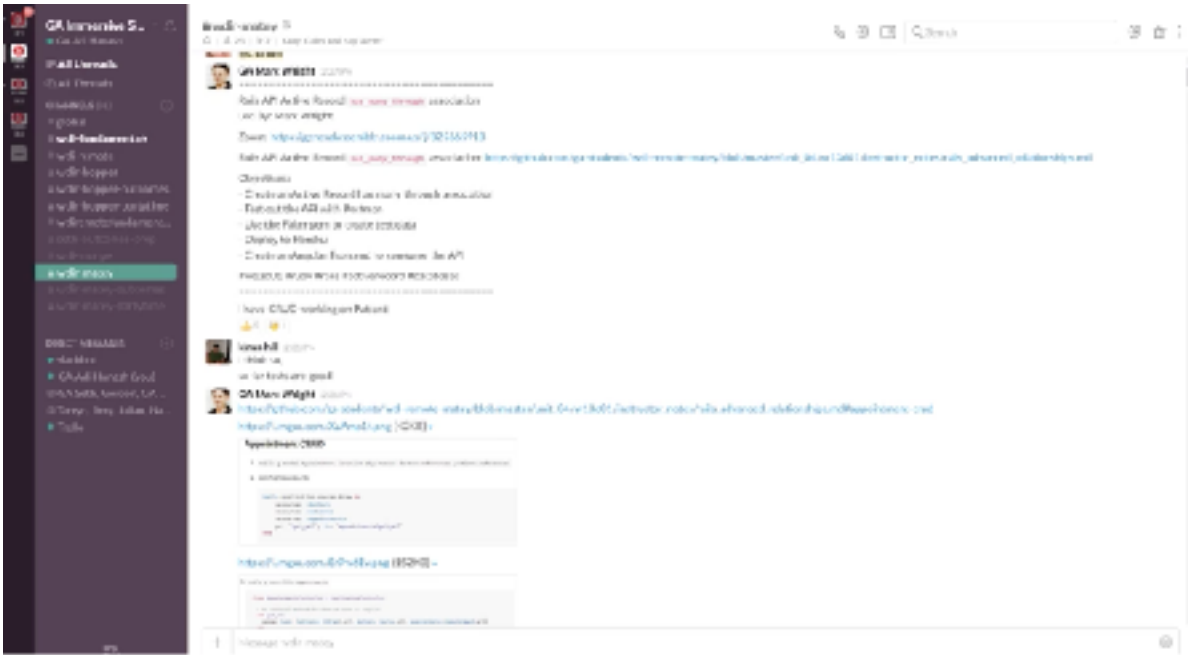

LET'S GET EVERYTHING SET UP!

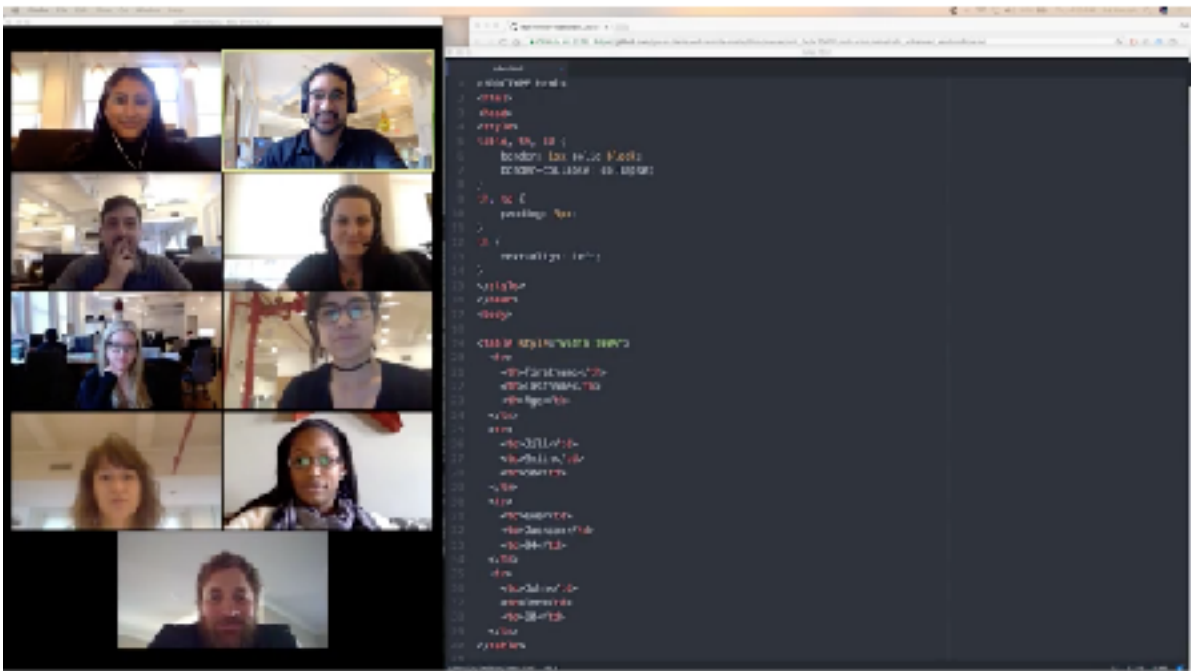
1. Navigate to the FEWD Dashboard and download the Lesson 3 starter code and slides. You'll want to keep the dashboard open for other links and resources we'll be referencing in class.
2. Move the starter code and slides from your Downloads folder to the **fewd** folder we added to your Desktop last class.
3. Double-click on starter code folder to unzip it
4. After you've unzipped, be sure to delete the original .zip file to avoid confusion and make sure you don't unzip it again later!
5. Open the entire **fewd** folder with Atom (either drag and drop the folder on the Atom icon in the dock on Mac, or open Atom and go to file > open... and select the starter code folder.
6. Log into Slack and join the class 3 channel.

SETUP — WITH EXTERNAL MONITOR

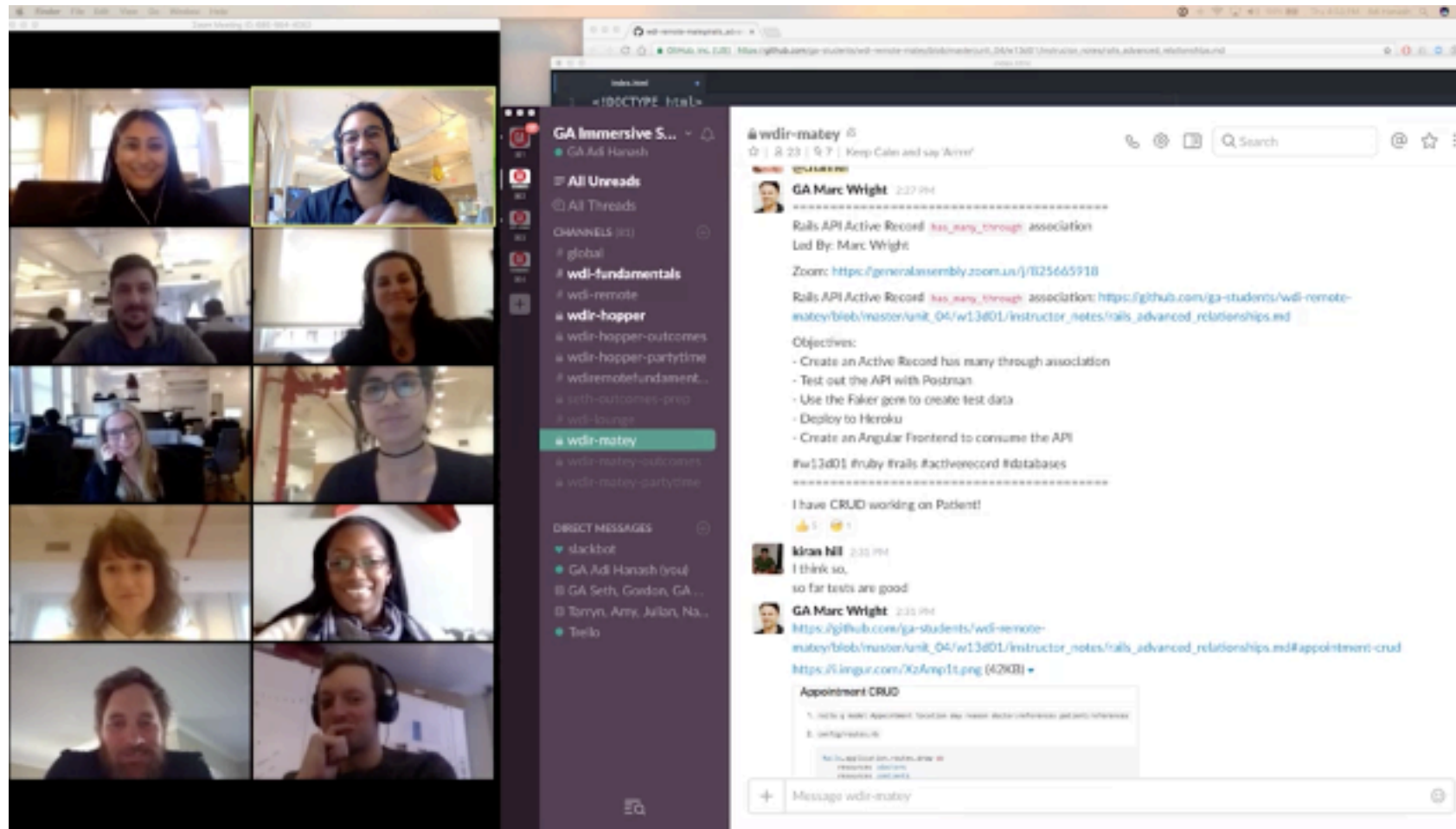
PRIMARY MONITOR:



EXTERNAL MONITOR:



SETUP — NO EXTERNAL MONITOR



WEEKLY OVERVIEW

WEEK 2

CSS Selectors / Layout

WEEK 3

Layout Lab & Wireframing / Responsive Design

AGENDA

Review

Relative URLs — Part 2

CSS Selectors

Lab Time

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- Use padding and margin to add spacing to a page.
- Describe inheritance in CSS.
- Add classes and IDs to HTML elements and apply CSS styles to elements based on class and ID.
- Apply CSS to elements based on their relationships.

TODAY'S LAB:

MONUMENT

— 100 —

A VOLUME TO HELP YOU FIND OUT MORE

[illegible][illegible]

Abstract:

LEONARDI, G. and M. C. LEONARDI. 1991. Reproductive output and survival of female olive ridges in the western Mediterranean: effects of pregnancy and lactation.

© 2004 American Statistical Association. All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored, transmitted, or disseminated, in any form, or by any means, without prior written permission from the American Statistical Association, 11 Dupont Circle, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.



【参考文献】

- *Streptococcus* – Grouping
- *Streptococcus* – Food
- *Streptococcus* – Signs
- *Streptococcus* – Disease
- *Streptococcus* – Symptoms
- *Streptococcus* – Pathology

CSS SELECTORS

REVIEW

ACTIVITY



EXERCISE

KEY OBJECTIVE

- Continue practicing HTML & CSS

TYPE OF EXERCISE

- Individual

TIMING

10 min

1. Screen share your Lazy Days site with your groups.
2. What were you excited to be able to accomplish? What would you like to be able to add in the future?
3. Were you able to complete any of the bonus tasks? Adding padding and margin? Hover effect? A favicon? Show your group how you did it!

HOW DO I WRITE HTML?

OPENING TAG CLOSING TAG

<tagName>content</tagName>

ELEMENT

The diagram illustrates the structure of an HTML element. It shows the text '<tagName>content</tagName>' centered. Above the opening tag '<tagName>' is the label 'OPENING TAG' in teal, connected by a teal horizontal line and a vertical line. Above the closing tag '</tagName>' is the label 'CLOSING TAG' in teal, also connected by a teal horizontal line and a vertical line. Below the entire string '<tagName>content</tagName>' is a long pink horizontal line, with a vertical pink line extending down to the label 'ELEMENT' in pink.

HOW DO I WRITE CSS?

SELECTOR

|
—
h1

{

color: yellow;

font-size: 16px;

}

|
PROPERTY

|
VALUE

ADDING A CSS FILE — THE LINK ELEMENT

<link> — TELLS BROWSER WHERE TO FIND THE STYLES FOR THE PAGE



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

The diagram illustrates the structure of the <link> element. A red line connects the opening tag to the general description above. A teal line connects the 'rel' attribute to its description below. A dark red line connects the 'href' attribute to its description below. The entire code snippet is enclosed in a light yellow rounded rectangle.

**RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN
THE HTML PAGE AND THE
FILE IT IS LINKED TO**

PATH TO THE CSS FILE

ATOM SHORTCUTS

link + tab then put the path to the CSS file for the href

link + tab <link rel="stylesheet" href="">

ADDING A CSS FILE

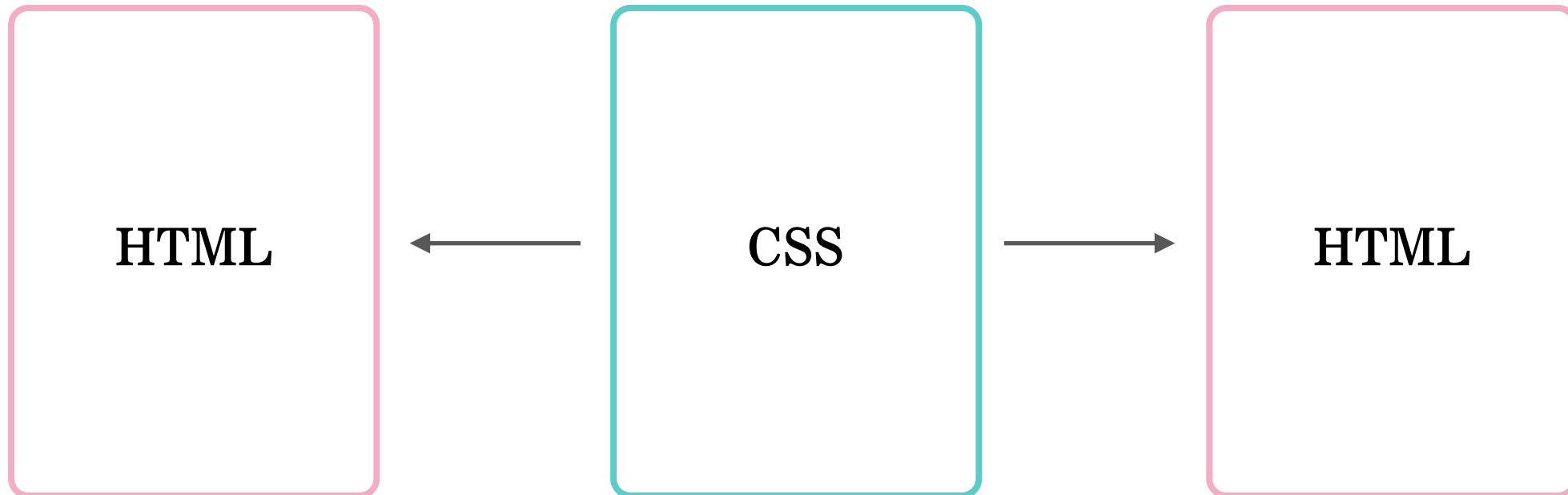
**MUST GO IN THE
<HEAD> OF THE
DOCUMENT!!!**

```
<head>  
  <meta charset="UTF-8">  
  <title>My Website</title>  
  <link rel="stylesheet" href="css/style.css">  
</head>
```

INTERNAL VS. EXTERNAL CSS

BENEFITS OF USING AN EXTERNAL STYLESHEET:

- Multiple pages can use same stylesheet (Don't repeat yourself!)
- Only have to make changes in one file
- Keep content separate from presentation



HTML5 STRUCTURAL ELEMENTS

nav – Used to group together major navigational blocks on a page

```
<nav>
  <a href="home.html">Home</a>
  <a href="about.html">About</a>
  <a href="contact.html">Contact</a>
</nav>
```

To add styles to the nav:

```
nav {
  background-color: #dfdfff;
}
```

HTML5 STRUCTURAL ELEMENTS

header – used to group elements in the opening section of a page.

Examples of content that may be inside of the header:

- any main headings on your site
- the navigation
- a search form for the site
- the site logo
- any other introductory content.

```
<header>
  <h1>My Portfolio Site</h1>
  <nav>
    <a href="home.html">Home</a>
    <a href="about.html">About</a>
    <a href="contact.html">Contact</a>
  </nav>
</header>
```

To add styles to the header:

```
header {
  background-color: #dfdfff;
}
```

HTML5 STRUCTURAL ELEMENTS

footer – Used for the concluding section of a page.

Examples of content a footer might include:

- copyright info
- social media links

To add styles to the **footer**:

```
<footer>  
  <p>Copyright 2017.</p>  
</footer>
```

```
footer {  
  background-color: #dfdfff;  
}
```

PSEUDO CLASSES

Test hover effects [here](#)

```
/* unvisited link */
a:link {
    color: #FF0000;
}

/* visited link */
a:visited {
    color: #00FF00;
}

/* mouse over link */
a:hover {
    color: #FF00FF;
}

/* selected link */
a:active {
    color: #0000FF;
}
```

FAVICONS



```
<head>  
  <meta charset="UTF-8">  
  <title>Lazy Days</title>  
  <link rel="shortcut icon" href="favicon.ico" type="image/x-icon" >  
  <link rel="stylesheet" href="css/style.css">  
</head>
```

Article on adding a [favicon](#)

WHAT'S NEXT

GITHUB

WHY WOULD WE USE GITHUB?

- ▶ Think back to the last time you wrote a report or paper.
- ▶ Did you happen to save different versions, like myawesomepaper_v1, myawesomepaper_v2, etc?
- ▶ That's called **version control**– and managing it on your own can be tricky.
- ▶ Numbering file names can help you understand which file is the most recent, but how can you tell the difference between each version?

WHY WOULD WE USE GITHUB?

- ▶ This is where GitHub can help! GitHub is a free, open-source tool where developers store code online.
- ▶ GitHub automatically tracks any changes you make to your code. It allows you to compare versions of your code, add comments and notes to different versions, share your code, and more!

WHY USE GITHUB?



HISTORY

- ▶ Since GitHub stores a history of the code, it allows developers to go back in time if something breaks.



COLLABORATION

- ▶ Allows multiple developers to work on the same project. Much like Google Drive lets multiple people collaborate on the same document, GitHub allows this for code.
- ▶ You can see who worked on what.



FEEDBACK

- ▶ GitHub allows for feedback to be given on the code which, hopefully, increases code quality.

WHAT'S NEXT

SETTING THINGS UP

GITHUB SETUP

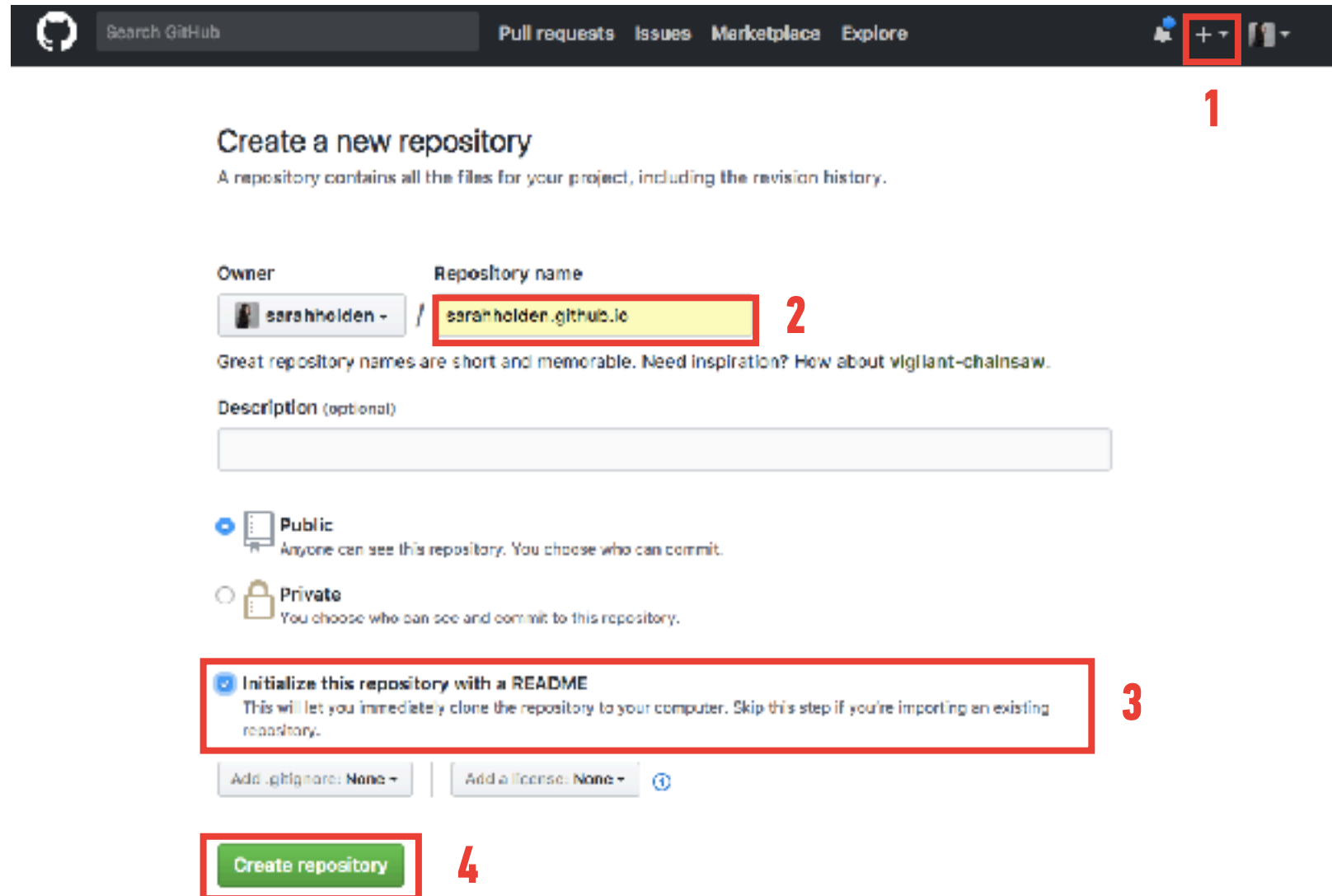
In GitHub, the folder in the cloud where you can store, update, and share all the files that make up your website is called a **repository**.



GITHUB SETUP

Do these steps in **Chrome**. Other browsers may not have the drag and drop feature enabled.

GITHUB SETUP



The screenshot shows the GitHub 'Create a new repository' page. A dark navigation bar at the top contains the GitHub logo, a search bar, and links for 'Pull requests', 'Issues', 'Marketplace', and 'Explore'. On the right of the bar, a red box labeled '1' highlights a '+' button next to a notification bell icon. Below the navigation bar, the page title 'Create a new repository' is followed by a subtitle: 'A repository contains all the files for your project, including the revision history.' The form fields include: 'Owner' (set to 'sarahholden'), 'Repository name' (set to 'sarahholden.github.io', highlighted with a red box labeled '2'), 'Description (optional)' (empty text area), and visibility options: 'Public' (selected) and 'Private'. Below these, a red box labeled '3' highlights the 'Initialize this repository with a README' checkbox, which is checked. At the bottom, there are dropdowns for 'Add .gitignore: None' and 'Add a license: None', and a green 'Create repository' button highlighted with a red box labeled '4'.

1. Click the + button in the upper right corner

2. Enter a repository name. You'll want to name it using a specific format:

`yourusername.github.io`

for example:

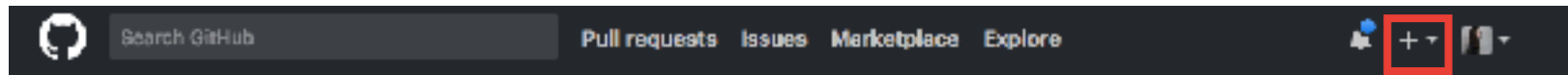
sarahholden.github.io

3. Check the initialize this repository with a README checkbox

4. Click the "Create Repository" button.

GITHUB SETUP

1. Click the + button in the upper right corner



Create a new repository

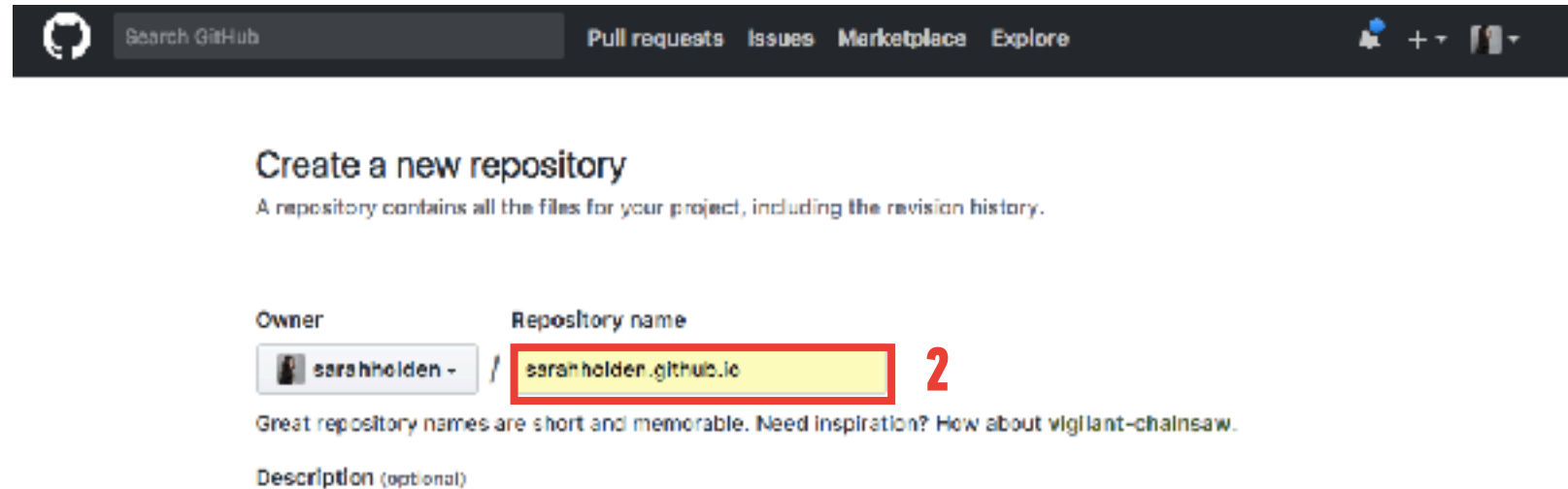
GITHUB SETUP

2. Enter a repository name. You'll want to name it using a specific format:

`yourusername.github.io`

for example:

sarahholden.github.io



The screenshot shows the GitHub interface for creating a new repository. At the top is a dark navigation bar with the GitHub logo, a search bar, and links for Pull requests, Issues, Marketplace, and Explore. Below this is the 'Create a new repository' section, which includes a sub-header and a description: 'A repository contains all the files for your project, including the revision history.' The form contains two main fields: 'Owner' and 'Repository name'. The 'Owner' field is set to 'sarahholden'. The 'Repository name' field is highlighted with a red box and a red '2', and contains the text 'sarahholden.github.io'. Below these fields is a note: 'Great repository names are short and memorable. Need inspiration? How about vigilant-chainsaw.' and a 'Description (optional)' field.

Create a new repository

A repository contains all the files for your project, including the revision history.


Owner: sarahholden / Repository name: sarahholden.github.io 2


Great repository names are short and memorable. Need inspiration? How about vigilant-chainsaw.

Description (optional)

GITHUB SETUP

3. Check the "Initialize this repository with a README" checkbox

☒  **Public**
Anyone can see this repository. You choose who can commit.

☐  **Private**
You choose who can see and commit to this repository.

☒ **Initialize this repository with a README**
This will let you immediately clone the repository to your computer. Skip this step if you're importing an existing repository.

Add .gitignore: **None** ▾ | Add a license: **None** ▾ ⓘ

Create repository

3

GITHUB SETUP

4. Click the "Create Repository" button.

☒ Initialize this repository with a README
This will let you immediately clone the repository to your computer. Skip this step if you're importing an existing repository.

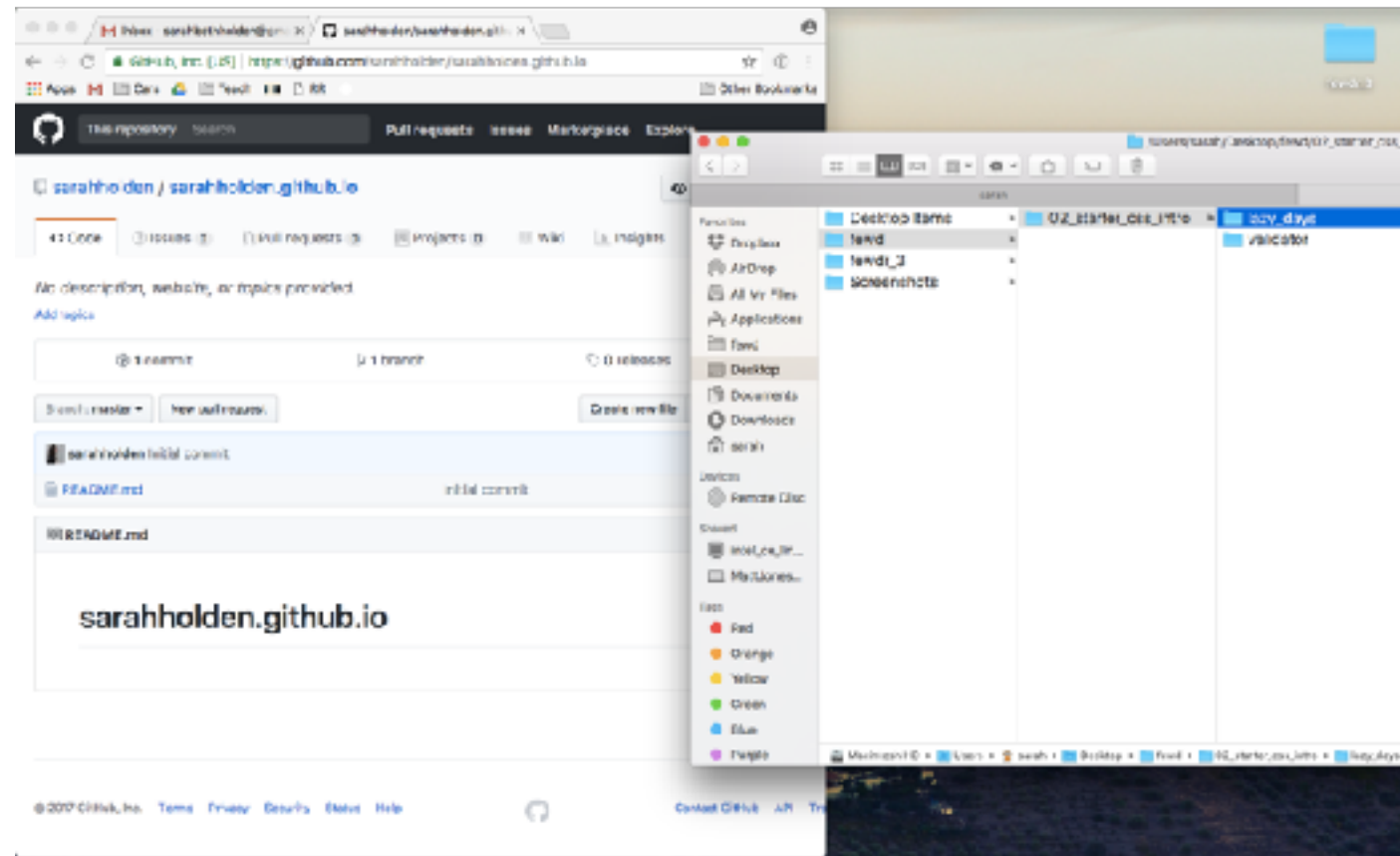
Add .gitignore: None ▾ | Add a license: None ▾ ⓘ

Create repository 4

GITHUB SETUP

5. Drag and drop the lazy_days folder (your homework) from the fewd folder to this screen.

Make sure to drag and drop the entire folder, not just the files inside the folder!!



GITHUB SETUP

6. Scroll down and enter a commit message (required step)



/lazy_days/part_2.png

/lazy_days/part_3.png

Commit changes

Homework 1

Add an optional extended description...

☒ Commit directly to the `master` branch.

☐ Create a new branch for this commit and start a pull request. [Learn more about pull requests.](#)


Commit changes Cancel

GITHUB SETUP

7. Enter a commit message (required step)

/lazy_days/part_2.png

/lazy_days/part_3.png



Commit changes

Homework 1

Add an optional extended description...

☒ Commit directly to the `master` branch.

☐ Create a new branch for this commit and start a pull request. [Learn more about pull requests.](#)

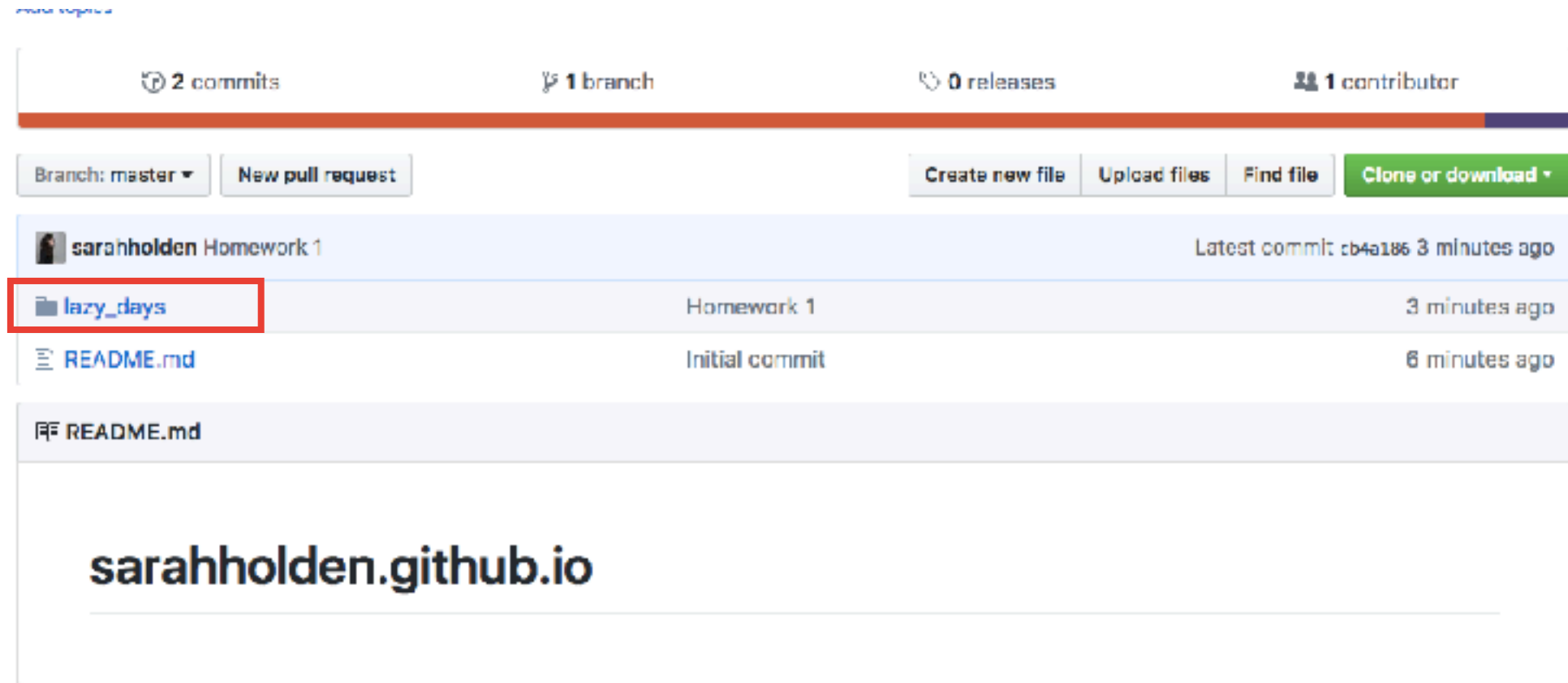
Commit changes

Cancel

7

GITHUB SETUP

8. You should now see the lazy_days folder in your main homework repository.



The screenshot shows a GitHub repository page for 'sarahholden Homework 1'. At the top, there are statistics: 2 commits, 1 branch, 0 releases, and 1 contributor. Below this is a navigation bar with buttons for 'Branch: master', 'New pull request', 'Create new file', 'Upload files', 'Find file', and 'Clone or download'. The repository name 'sarahholden Homework 1' is displayed, along with the latest commit hash 'cb4a186' and the time '3 minutes ago'. A table lists the repository's contents:

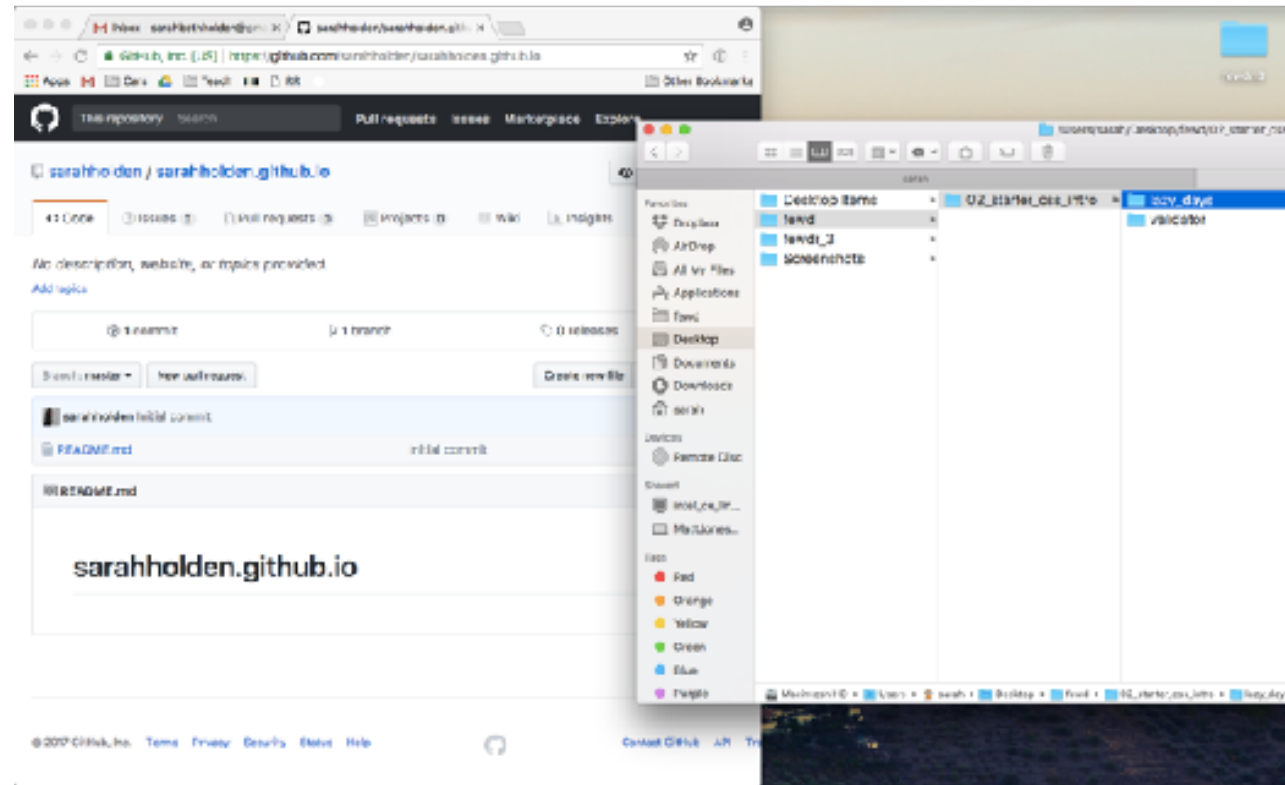
File/Folder	Commit	Time
📁 lazy_days	Homework 1	3 minutes ago
📄 README.md	Initial commit	6 minutes ago

Below the table, the 'README.md' file is selected, showing the content 'sarahholden.github.io'.

GITHUB SETUP

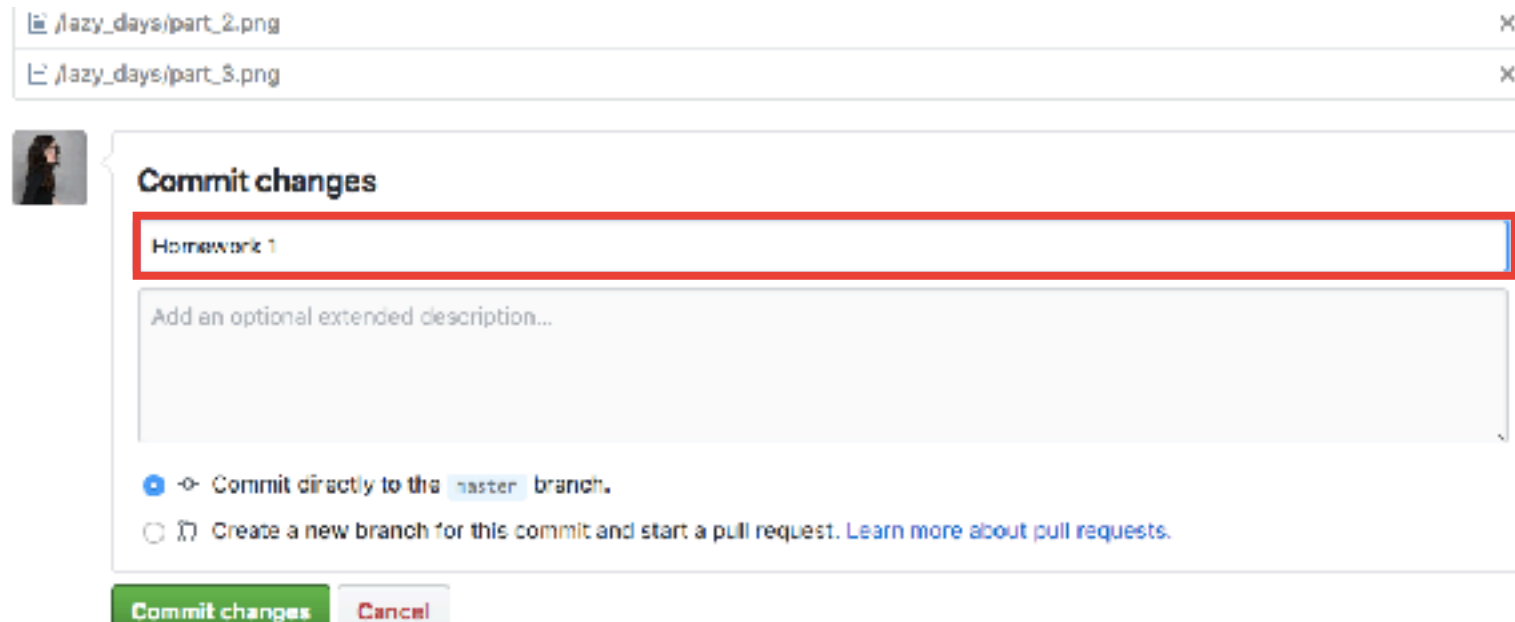
Initial setup is complete! No need to create any new repositories in coming weeks.

Every time homework is due, you'll come back to this repository in GitHub in Chrome (`yourgithubusername.github.io`) and drag and drop the folder for the homework assignment for that week to this repository page.




GITHUB SETUP

After dragging and dropping the current assignment folder, you'll always need to enter a commit message and click "Commit changes".



/lazy_days/part_2.png x

/lazy_days/part_3.png x

 **Commit changes**

Homework 1

Add an optional extended description...

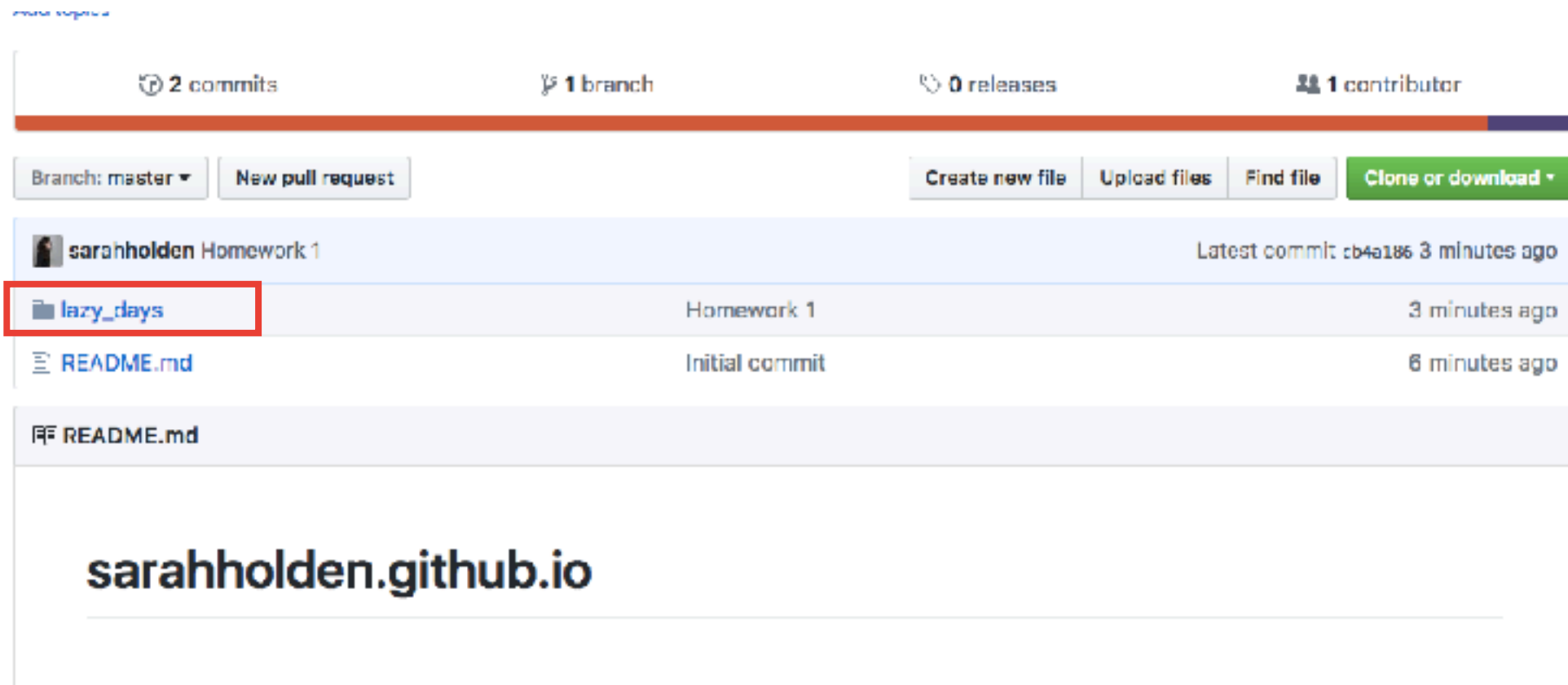
☒ Commit directly to the `master` branch.

☐ Create a new branch for this commit and start a pull request. [Learn more about pull requests.](#)

Commit changes Cancel

GITHUB SETUP

Make sure to double-check each time you submit an assignment that you see the folder listed after dragging and dropping.



The screenshot shows a GitHub repository page for 'sarahholden Homework 1'. At the top, there are statistics: 2 commits, 1 branch, 0 releases, and 1 contributor. Below this is a navigation bar with a dropdown for 'Branch: master', a 'New pull request' button, and buttons for 'Create new file', 'Upload files', 'Find file', and 'Clone or download'. The repository's file list includes a folder named 'lazy_days' (highlighted with a red box), a file named 'README.md', and a commit history showing 'Homework 1' (3 minutes ago) and 'Initial commit' (6 minutes ago). The main content area displays the text 'sarahholden.github.io'.

2 commits 1 branch 0 releases 1 contributor

Branch: master New pull request Create new file Upload files Find file Clone or download

sarahholden Homework 1 Latest commit: cb4a186 3 minutes ago

File	Commit	Time
lazy_days	Homework 1	3 minutes ago
README.md	Initial commit	6 minutes ago

README.md

sarahholden.github.io

IMPORTANT NOTES

1. You'll always drag and drop all assignments to this same repository on GitHub each week. You won't need to create any other repositories for the class (although you're welcome to do so for personal use and to store personal coding projects)
2. Make sure to drag and drop the **entire** folder for each assignment each week (not just the html and css files in the folder).
3. No need to slack Madeline when your homework is uploaded each week. As long as you see that homework folder listed on your repository page in GitHub, she'll have a link for that repository and can go there to find your assignment each week.

FEWD

BOX MODEL

CODEALONG

Follow along in this [CodePen](#)

REMEMBER THAT THING WE MENTIONED?

Muir Woods

Keffiyeh next level retro, brunch *sriracha* dreamcatcher
mixtape jean shorts XOXO master cleanse keytar
Kickstarter. Neutra kale chips Vice health goth ethical,
flannel single-origin coffee stumptown meditation
Kickstarter mumblecore yr cronut master cleanse keytar.

Bushwick sartorial pickled, quinoa church-key before they
sold out drinking vinegar put a bird on it readymade organic
lumbersexual. Four dollar toast chia *Intelligentsia* YOLO
Marfa. Migas raw denim photo booth authentic, roof party
shabby chic pop-up flexitarian *skateboard* blog.

Muir Woods

Keffiyeh next level retro, brunch *sriracha* dreamcatcher
mixtape jean shorts XOXO master cleanse keytar
Kickstarter. Neutra kale chips Vice health goth ethical,
flannel single-origin coffee stumptown meditation
Kickstarter mumblecore yr cronut master cleanse keytar.

Bushwick sartorial pickled, quinoa church-key before they
sold out drinking vinegar put a bird on it readymade organic
lumbersexual. Four dollar toast chia *Intelligentsia* YOLO
Marfa. Migas raw denim photo booth authentic, roof party
shabby chic pop-up flexitarian *skateboard* blog.

FEWD

CONTENT

CONTENT

```
<h1>My Site Title</h1>
```

BOX MODEL ANALOGY



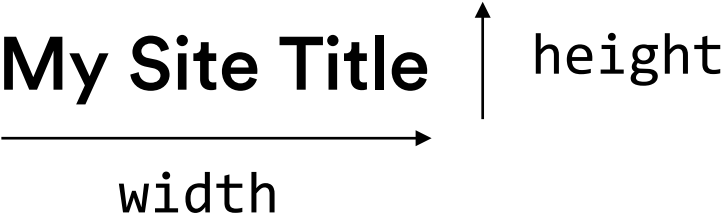
Read more about the suburban neighborhood example [here](#).

CONTENT

Content —————> **My Site Title**

CONTENT

My Site Title



A diagram illustrating the dimensions of the text "My Site Title". A horizontal arrow points from the left edge of the text to the right edge, with the word "width" centered below it. A vertical arrow points from the bottom edge of the text to the top edge, with the word "height" centered to its right.

CONTENT

```
h1 {  
  width: 300px;  
  height: 40px;  
}
```

FEWD

BORDERS

BORDERS

Border —————→ **My Site Title**

BORDER SHORTHAND

For a border on all sides:

`border: width style color;`

`border: 1px solid red;`

For a border on one side:

`border-top: width style color;`

`border-top: 1px solid red;`

`border-right: width style color;`

`border-right: 1px solid red;`

`border-bottom: width style color;`

`border-bottom: 1px solid red;`

`border-left: width style color;`

`border-left: 1px solid red;`

BORDER SHORTHAND

Why isn't my border showing up?

```
border-color: red;  
border-size: 1px;
```

The default border-style is none! So why not always specify all three properties?

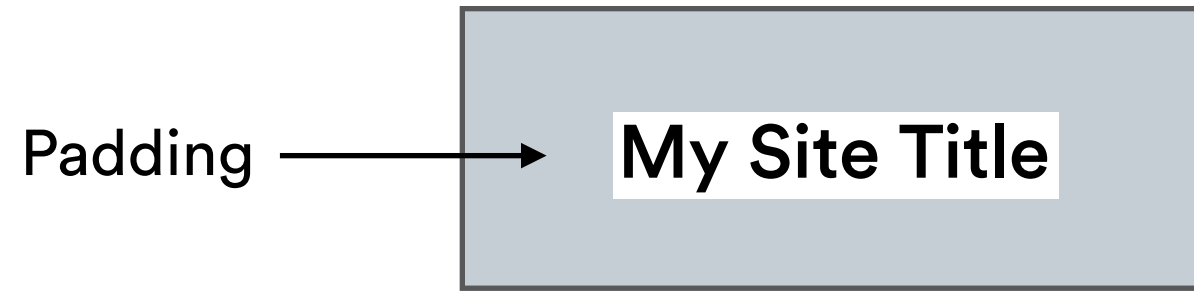
```
border: 1px solid red;
```

FEWD

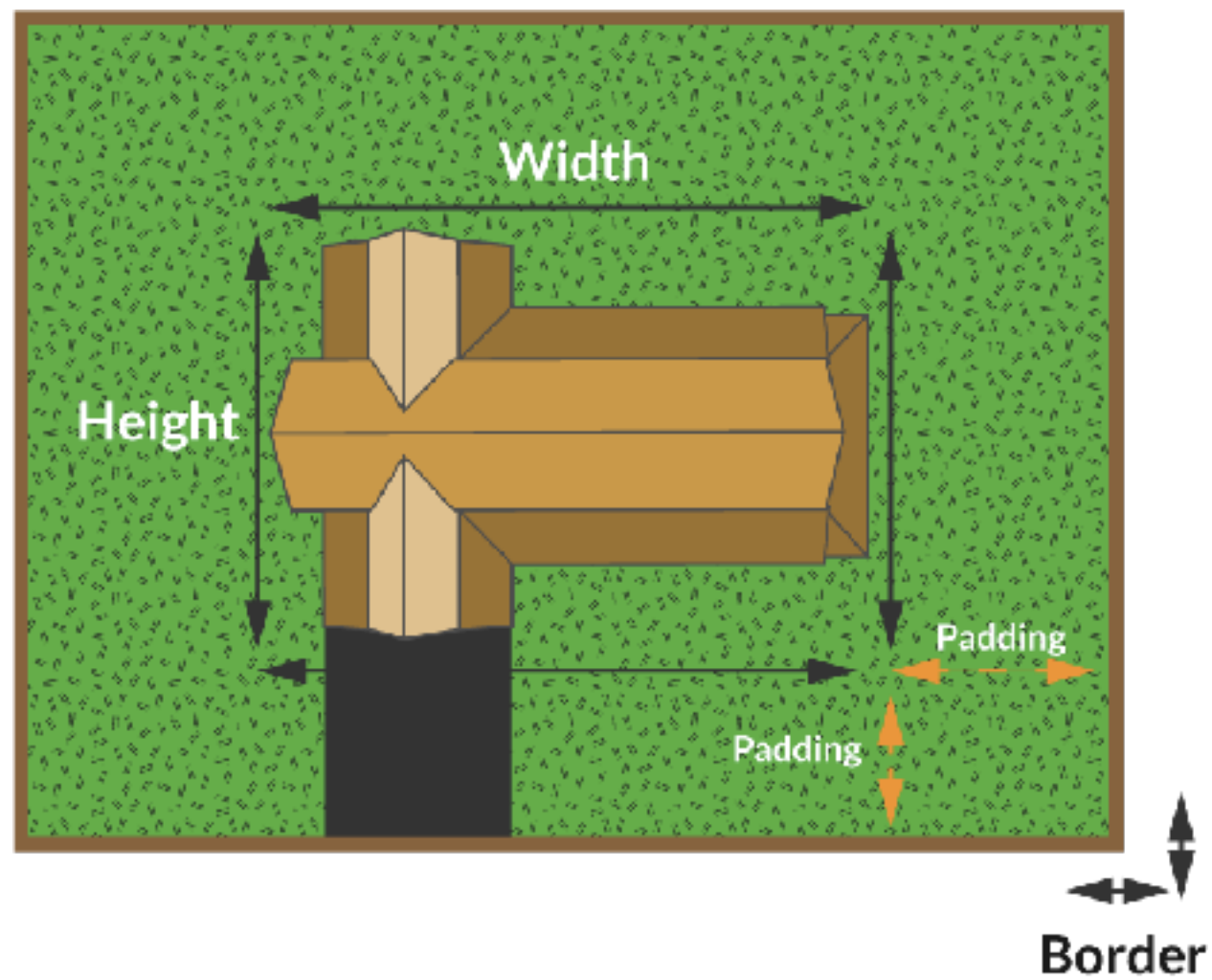
PADDING

PADDING

We can add padding to get space between our content and the border



PADDING



BOX MODEL — PADDING SYNTAX

For even padding on all sides:

`padding: ##px; padding: 20px;`

For padding on one specific side:

`padding-top: ##px; padding-top: 20px;`

For different size padding for each side:

`padding: top right bottom left; padding: 20px 10px 5px 10px;` *Memory device: Trouble!*

Shorthand if top/bottom are the same and left/right are the same:

`padding: top/bottom right/left; padding: 20px 10px;`

FEWD

MARGIN

MARGIN

We can add margin to add space between elements on our pages.

Needs more space! —————→ **My Site Title**
My Site Subtitle

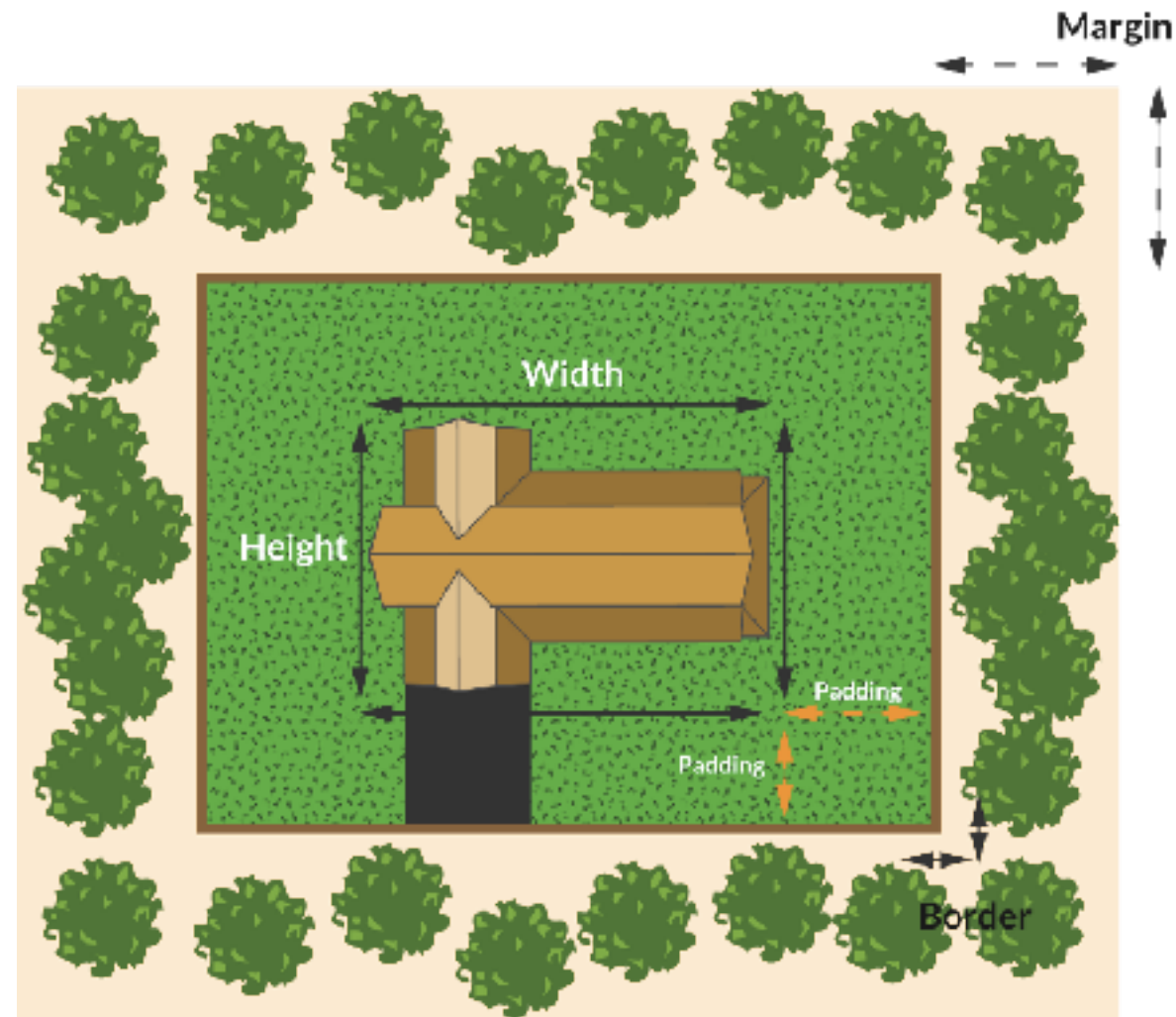
MARGIN

Margin →



My Site Title

MARGIN



BOX MODEL — PADDING SYNTAX

For even margin on all sides:

`margin: ##px; margin: 20px;`

For margin on one specific side:

`margin-top: ##px; margin-top: 20px;`

For different size margin for each side:

`margin: top right bottom left; margin: 20px 10px 5px 10px;` *Memory device: Trouble!*

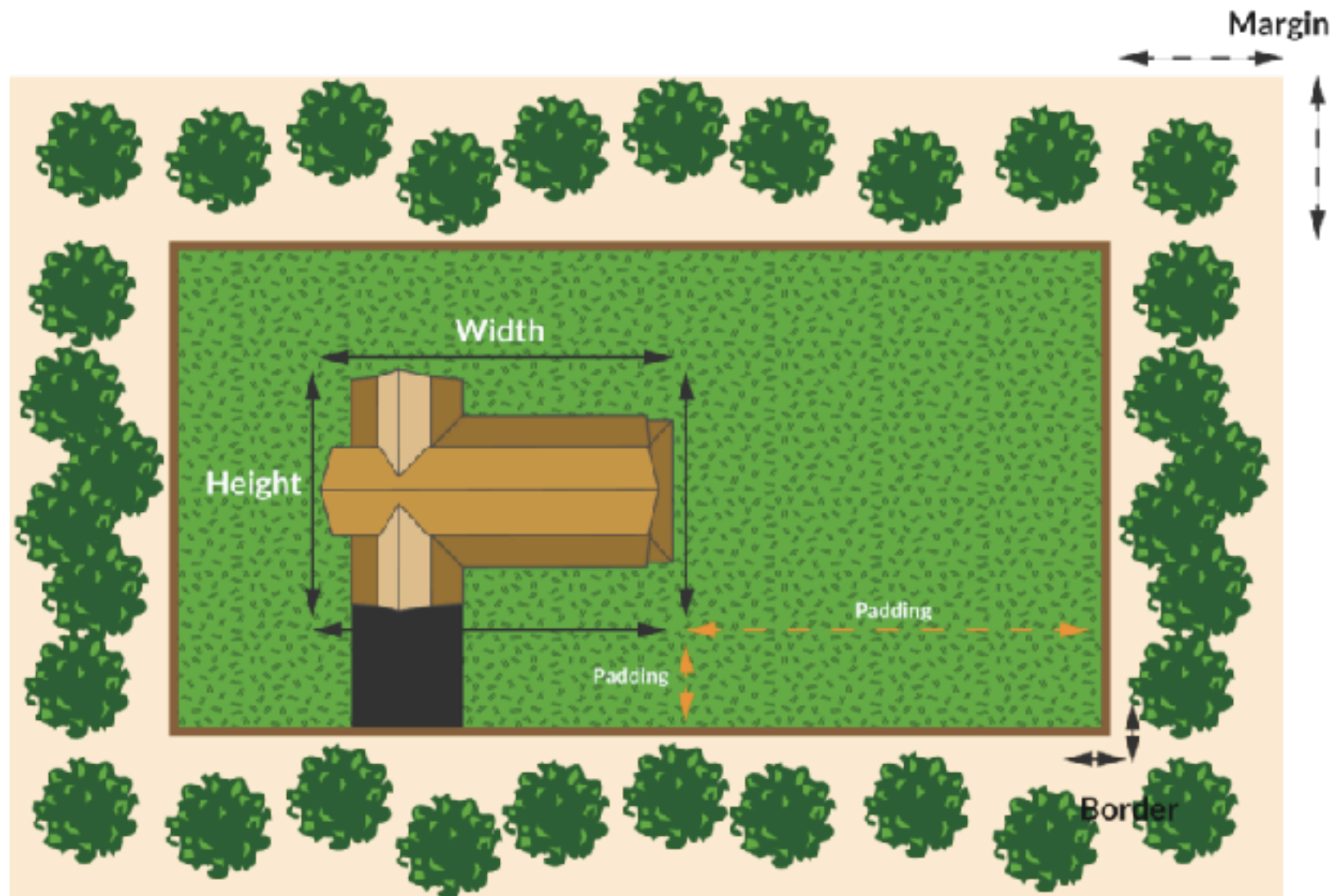
Shorthand if top/bottom are the same and left/right are the same:

`margin: top/bottom right/left; margin: 20px 10px;`

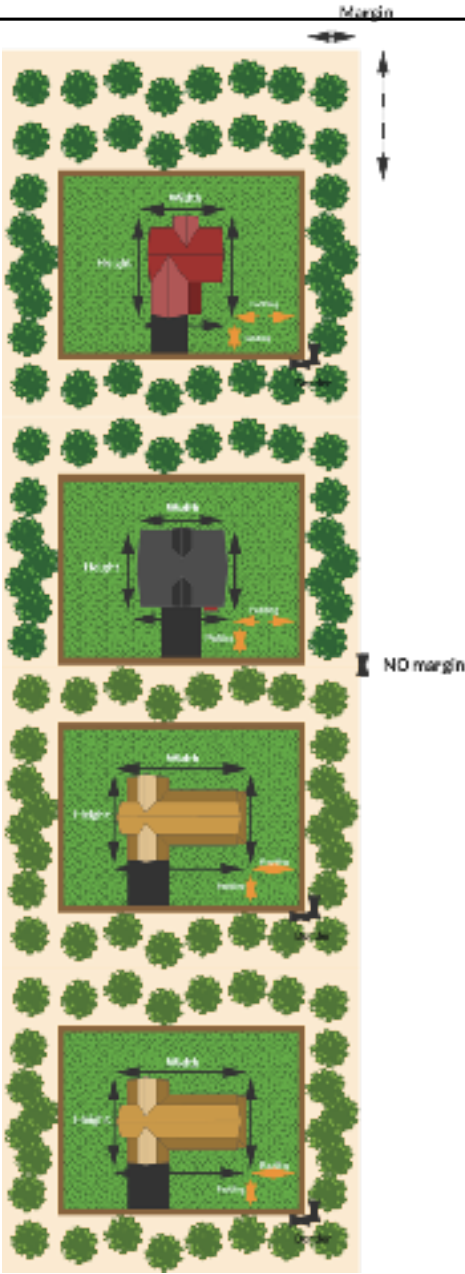
FEWD

PADDING VS. MARGIN

PADDING



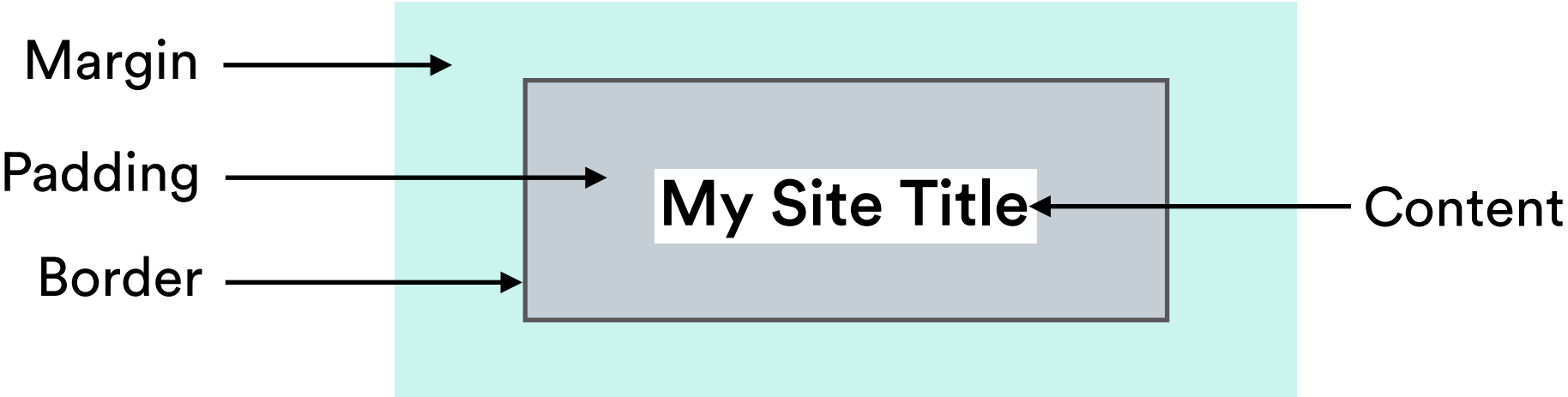
MARGIN



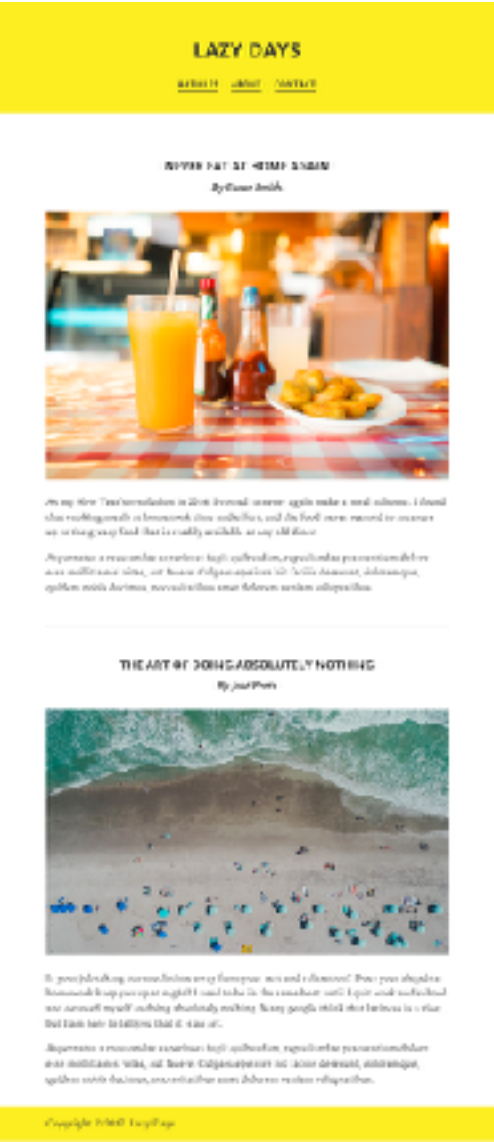
REVIEW

- What would we use padding for on a site?
- What would we use margin for on a site?
- Take a look at the Lazy Days design. How could we get more space inside the header to have the background color take up more room?
- Take a look at the Lazy Days design. How could we add space between things — between the header and the articles, between the h2 and the h3?

MARGIN



CONTENT



Code for centered layout:

```
main {  
  max-width: 800px;  
  margin: 0 auto;  
}
```

FEWD

HTML5 STRUCTURAL ELEMENTS

header

nav

main

section

article

article

aside

footer



header

The diagram consists of a large outer rectangle with a thin gray border. Inside the top-left corner of this rectangle is a smaller rectangle with a thick red border. Centered within the red-bordered rectangle is the text 'header'. Inside the 'header' rectangle is another rectangle with a thick dark purple border. Centered within this innermost rectangle is the text 'nav'.

nav

HTML5 STRUCTURAL ELEMENTS

nav – Used to group together major navigational blocks on a page

```
<nav>
  <a href="home.html">Home</a>
  <a href="about.html">About</a>
  <a href="contact.html">Contact</a>
</nav>
```

To add styles to the **nav**:

```
nav {
  background-color: #dfdfff;
}
```

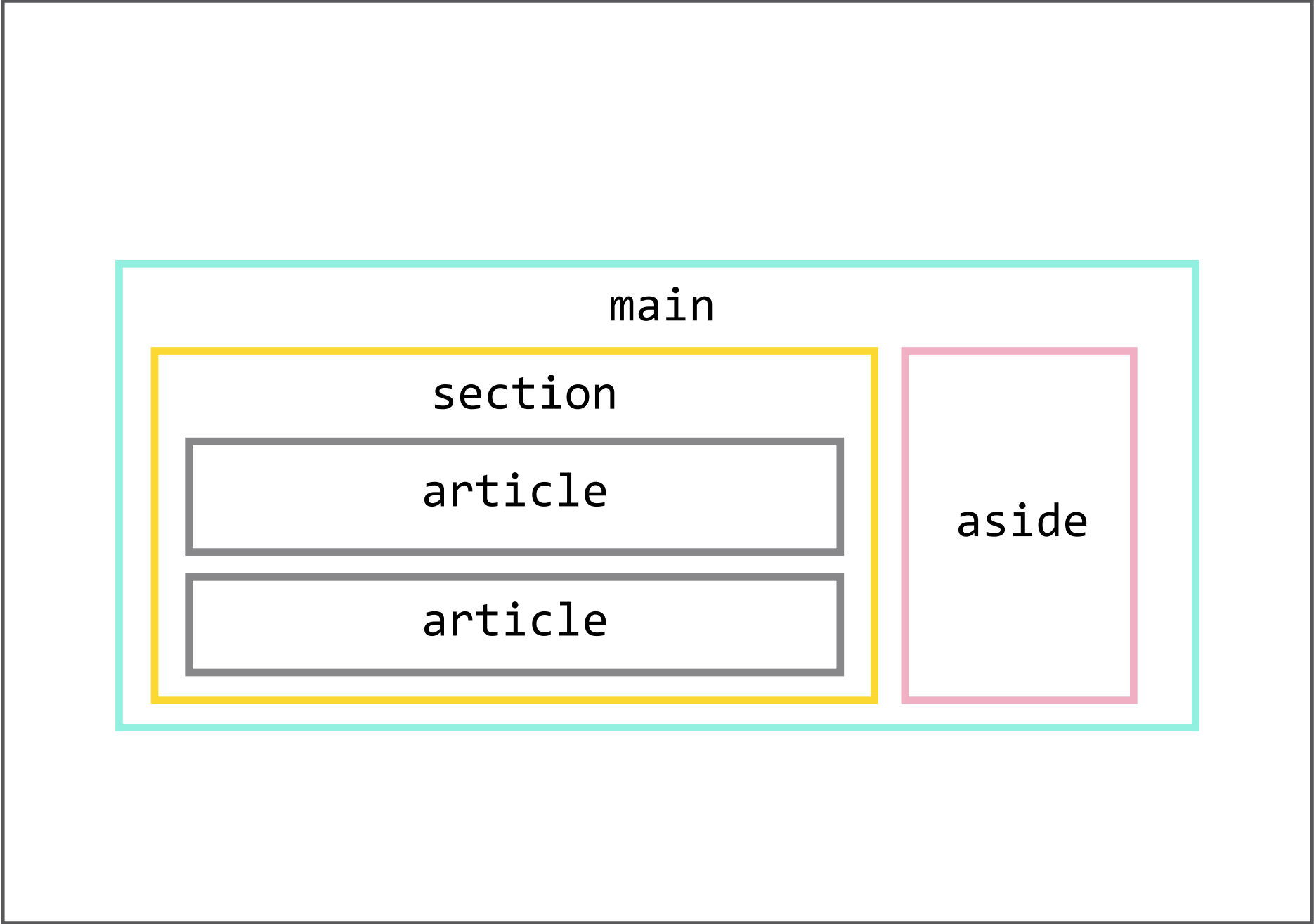
HTML5 STRUCTURAL ELEMENTS

header – used to group elements in the opening section of a page.

Examples of content that may be inside of the header:

- any main headings on your site
- the navigation
- a search form for the site
- the site logo
- any other introductory content.

```
<header>
  <h1>My Portfolio Site</h1>
  <nav>
    <a href="home.html">Home</a>
    <a href="about.html">About</a>
    <a href="contact.html">Contact</a>
  </nav>
</header>
```



HTML5 STRUCTURAL ELEMENTS

main – Groups content that is unique to a particular page. This would exclude any content on a site that might be repeated on multiple pages, such as the navigation and footer.

```
<main>
  <h2>Down the Rabbit Hole</h2>
  <p>Alice was beginning to get very tired of sitting by her sister on the bank, and
  of having nothing to do...</p>

  ...

  <h2>About Alice</h2>
  <p>Alice is a fictional character and protagonist of Lewis Carroll's children's
  novel Alice's Adventures in Wonderland (1865) and its sequel ... she steps through
  a mirror into the Looking-Glass Land.</p>
</main>
```

HTML5 STRUCTURAL ELEMENTS

article – Represents a self-contained, standalone section of an HTML document.

This element could be used just once on a page - for example, a blog post may be a single article - or multiple times - for example, an online newspaper page may have numerous articles.

`<article>`

`<h2>My Very Interesting blog article</h2>`

`<p>Alice was beginning to get very tired of sitting by her sister on the bank, and of having nothing to do: once or twice she had peeped into the book her sister was reading, but it had no pictures or conversations in it, "and what is the use of a book," thought Alice "without pictures or conversation?"</p>`

`<p>So she was considering in her own mind (as well as she could, for the hot day made her feel very sleepy and stupid), whether the pleasure of making a daisy-chain would be worth the trouble of getting up and picking the daisies, when suddenly a White Rabbit with pink eyes ran close by her.</p>`

`</article>`

HTML5 STRUCTURAL ELEMENTS

section – Represents a general section of an HTML document, typically with a heading, which doesn't have a more specific semantic element to represent it

For example, a portfolio page could be split into an about section, a portfolio section, and a contact section.

```
<section>
  <h2>About Alice</h2>
  <p>Alice is a fictional character and protagonist of Lewis Carroll's children's novel
  Alice's Adventures in Wonderland (1865) and its sequel, Through the Looking-Glass
  (1871). A mid-Victorian era child, Alice unintentionally goes on an underground
  adventure after accidentally falling down a rabbit hole into Wonderland; in the
  sequel, she steps through a mirror into the Looking-Glass Land.</p>
</section>
```

HTML5 STRUCTURAL ELEMENTS

aside – Represents a section of a document that contains content that is tangentially connected to the main content of the page.

Examples include:

- additional notes
- reference links
- glossaries

```
<aside>  
  <p>The manuscript was illustrated by Dodgson himself who added 37 illustrations.</p>  
</aside>
```

footer

HTML5 STRUCTURAL ELEMENTS

footer – Used for the concluding section of a page.

Examples of content a footer might include:

- copyright info
- social media links

```
<footer>  
  <p>Copyright 2017.</p>  
</footer>
```

	DESCRIPTION
HEADER	Does it contain introductory content, such as the site title and navigation?
NAV	Does it contain a major navigational block?
FOOTER	Does it contain footer content?
MAIN	Does it contain content that is unique to that particular page?
ARTICLE	Is it self-contained, standalone content? Would it make sense on its own?
ASIDE	Is the content not required to understand the rest of the page?
SECTION	Is it a general section of the page that could have a heading?
DIV	Do you need a wrapper for styling and none of the above apply?



ACTIVITY



EXERCISE

KEY OBJECTIVE

- ▶ Identify content sections

TYPE OF EXERCISE

- ▶ Partner

TIMING

8 min

1. Go through each slide and discuss which structural element you would use for each.



11/23/2015

A VISUAL GUIDE TO THE SOUTHWEST



Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Eius soluta incident, eum quam consequuntur aliquam nulla veli mollitia lob, natus ex repellendus dictum quisquam et quis, in atque a. Peripiciatis excepturi ipsum temporibus, etia sedt detestit quasi voluptates neque aliquam, lobt consequatur repudiandae ille a. Voluptates eligendi neciendis corporis itaque soluta fugit atque quoniam ipsum reprehenderit sapiente, voluptatem repellat exierit fuga natus tempore modi vero distinctio nulla accusantium recusandae, amet. Eius aliquam ea, similique repudiandae nihil namquam, neque enim perspiciatis. Facillo dolor praesentium impedit quidem, nam unde accusantium, cernendi enim, soluta dolores modi blanditis similique amet hic eorum, neciendis consectetur prius la. Exercitationem distinctio recusantibus molestias quae laborum nam modi porro accusantium blanditis, beatae incidunt aliquod nostrum laborum, magni cum recusandae autem doloremque qui perferendis lobt non quoniam fugit. Reprehatur voluptatem impedit, enim!



Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Eius soluta incident, eum quam consequuntur aliquam nulla veli mollitia lob, natus ex repellendus dictum quisquam et quis, in atque a. Peripiciatis excepturi ipsum temporibus, etia sedt detestit quasi voluptates neque aliquam, lobt consequatur repudiandae ille a. Voluptates eligendi neciendis corporis itaque soluta fugit atque quoniam ipsum reprehenderit sapiente, voluptatem repellat exierit fuga natus tempore modi vero distinctio nulla accusantium recusandae, amet. Eius aliquam ea, similique repudiandae nihil namquam, neque enim perspiciatis. Facillo dolor praesentium impedit quidem, nam unde accusantium, cernendi enim, soluta dolores modi blanditis similique amet hic eorum, neciendis consectetur prius la. Exercitationem distinctio recusantibus molestias quae laborum nam modi porro accusantium blanditis, beatae incidunt aliquod nostrum laborum, magni cum recusandae autem doloremque qui perferendis lobt non quoniam fugit. Reprehatur voluptatem impedit, enim!

ABOUT US

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Nam fugiat lob sunt quasi incident veniam cumque minus lobt lobt non ex vel et eius, accusamus, dictum lobt dolore et ipsum quoniam molestias.

Explicabo consectetur tempore perferendis voluptas itaque, corporis et ipsum quisquam exierit, facillo perspiciatis. Eum ad adipisci eorum fugit perspiciatis delectum veniam ead? Inipidit expedita accusanda, neque excepturi ad voluptatibus. Exierit.



RECENT ISSUES

- Issue Nineteen — Camping
- Issue Eighteen — Food
- Issue Seventeen — Signs
- Issue Sixteen — Friends
- Issue Fifteen — Carnivals
- Issue Fourteen — Gatherings



EMAIL ADDRESS

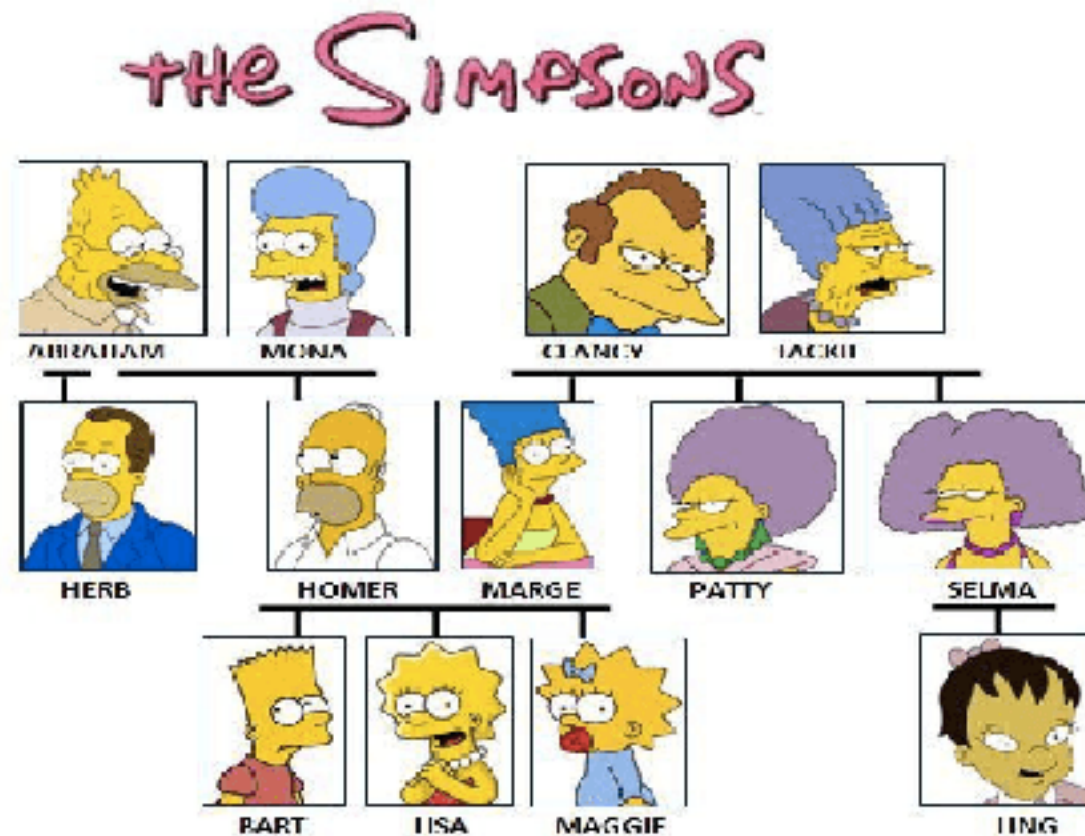
KEEP IN TOUCH

MORE HTML BASICS

HTML STRUCTURE

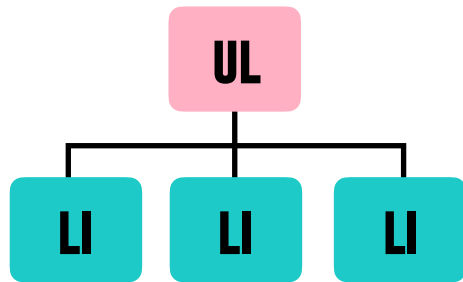
PAGE STRUCTURE — RELATIONSHIPS

- ▶ We often use the same terms we would use to describe relationships between family members to describe the relationships between HTML elements.



PAGE STRUCTURE — NESTING

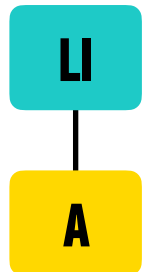
- ▶ Here we can say that our `` is the **parent** of our ``s
- ▶ We can also say that our ``s are **children** of the ``



```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <title>The Evolution of Denim</title>
</head>
<body>
  <h1>The Evolution of Denim</h1>
  <ul>
    <li>Dark Wash <a href="linkgoeshere">Jeans</a></li>
    <li>Stone Wash</li>
    <li>Chambray</li>
  </ul>
</body>
</html>
```

PAGE STRUCTURE — NESTING

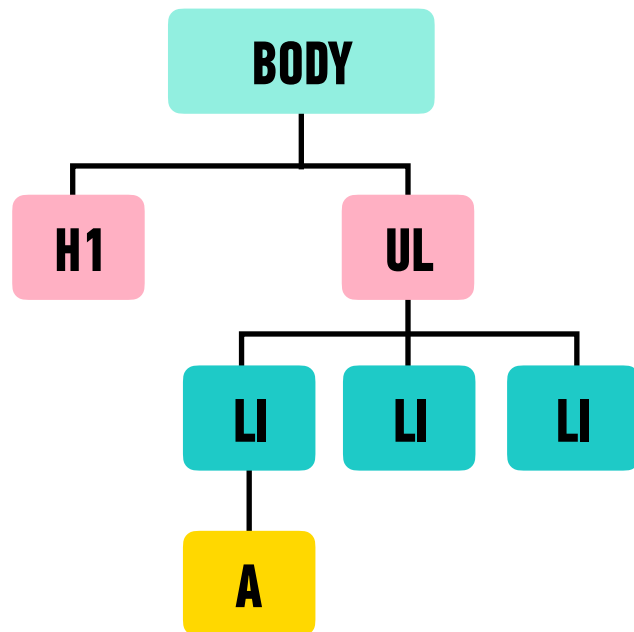
- ▶ Similarly, we can have an `<a>` tag that is nested inside, or wrapped by, our `` element.



```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <title>The Evolution of Denim</title>
</head>
<body>
  <h1>The Evolution of Denim</h1>
  <ul>
    <li>Dark Wash <a href="linkgoeshere">Jeans</a></li>
    <li>Stone Wash</li>
    <li>Chambray</li>
  </ul>
</body>
</html>
```


PAGE STRUCTURE — NESTING

- ▶ Similarly, we can say that all of our HTML content, our h1, our ul, our li elements, are "wrapped" by the body, or "nested" inside the body since they are within the opening and closing body tags

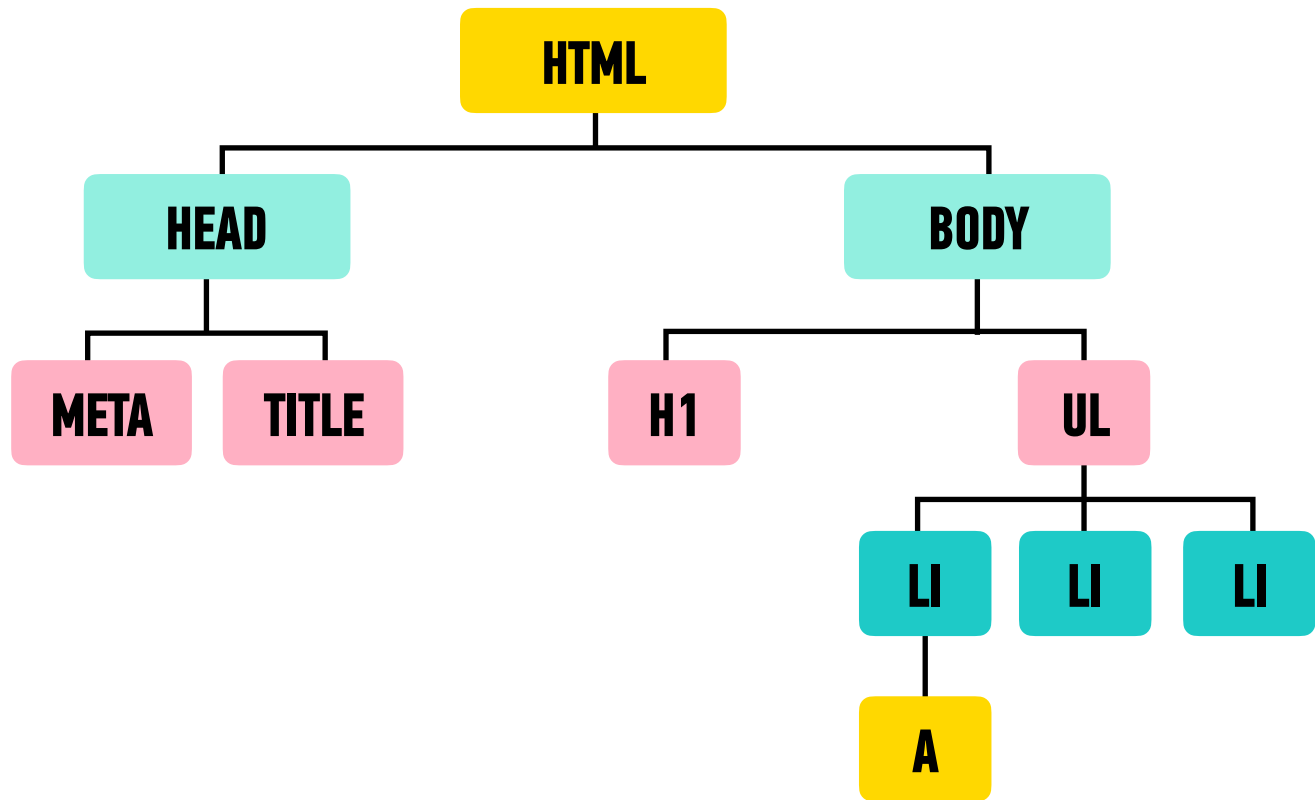


body

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <title>The Evolution of Denim</title>
</head>
<body>
  <h1>The Evolution of Denim</h1>
  <ul>
    <li>Dark Wash <a href="linkgoeshere">Jeans</a></li>
    <li>Stone Wash</li>
    <li>Chambray</li>
  </ul>
</body>
</html>
```

HTML

DOM TREE



```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <title>The Evolution of Denim</title>
</head>
<body>
  <h1>The Evolution of Denim</h1>
  <ul>
    <li>Dark Wash <a href="linkgoeshere">Jeans</a></li>
    <li>Stone Wash</li>
    <li>Chambray</li>
  </ul>
</body>
</html>
```

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <title>About Us</title>

</head>
<body>

  <h1>About Us</h1>

  <p>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipisicing elit.</p>

  <ul>
    <li><a href="http://www.bigsurcamp.com/">Big Sur Campground & Cabins</a></li>
    <li><a href="http://www.parks.ca.gov/?page_id=570">Pfeiffer Big Sur State Park</a></li>
    <li><a href="http://www.riversidecampground.com/">Riverside Campground & Cabins</a></li>
    <li><a href="http://www.fernwoodbigsur.com/">Fernwood Resort</a></li>
  </ul>

  <h2>Another Section</h2>

  <p>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipisicing elit.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

PAGE STRUCTURE — INDENT!

- ▶ It is best practice to indent any tags that are nested inside other tags.
- ▶ This makes our code easier to read and will help us see if we forget a closing tag.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <title>The Evolution of Denim</title>
</head>
<body>
  <h1>The Evolution of Denim</h1>
  <ul>
    <li>Dark Wash <a href="linkgoeshere">Jeans</a></li>
    <li>Stone Wash</li>
    <li>Chambray</li>
  </ul>
</body>
</html>
```

FEWD

CSS SELECTORS

MORE ABOUT CASCADING

General

Vintage car

1960's car

1960's Cadillac

1960's Cadillac Coupe De Ville

Specific



MORE ABOUT CASCADING — GENERAL TO MORE SPECIFIC

SPECIFICITY:

The *more specific rule*
will take precedence over
the more general rule

General

Inheritance

Element selectors

Classes

IDs

Specific

Nested
Selectors

FEWD

INHERITANCE

INHERITANCE — SETTING BASE STYLES

- Certain properties are passed on from a parent element down to its children
- If you specify the *font-family* or *color* properties on the body element, they will be inherited, or applied, to most child elements **unless there is a more specific rule that applies.**



Inherited properties you'll use in this course:

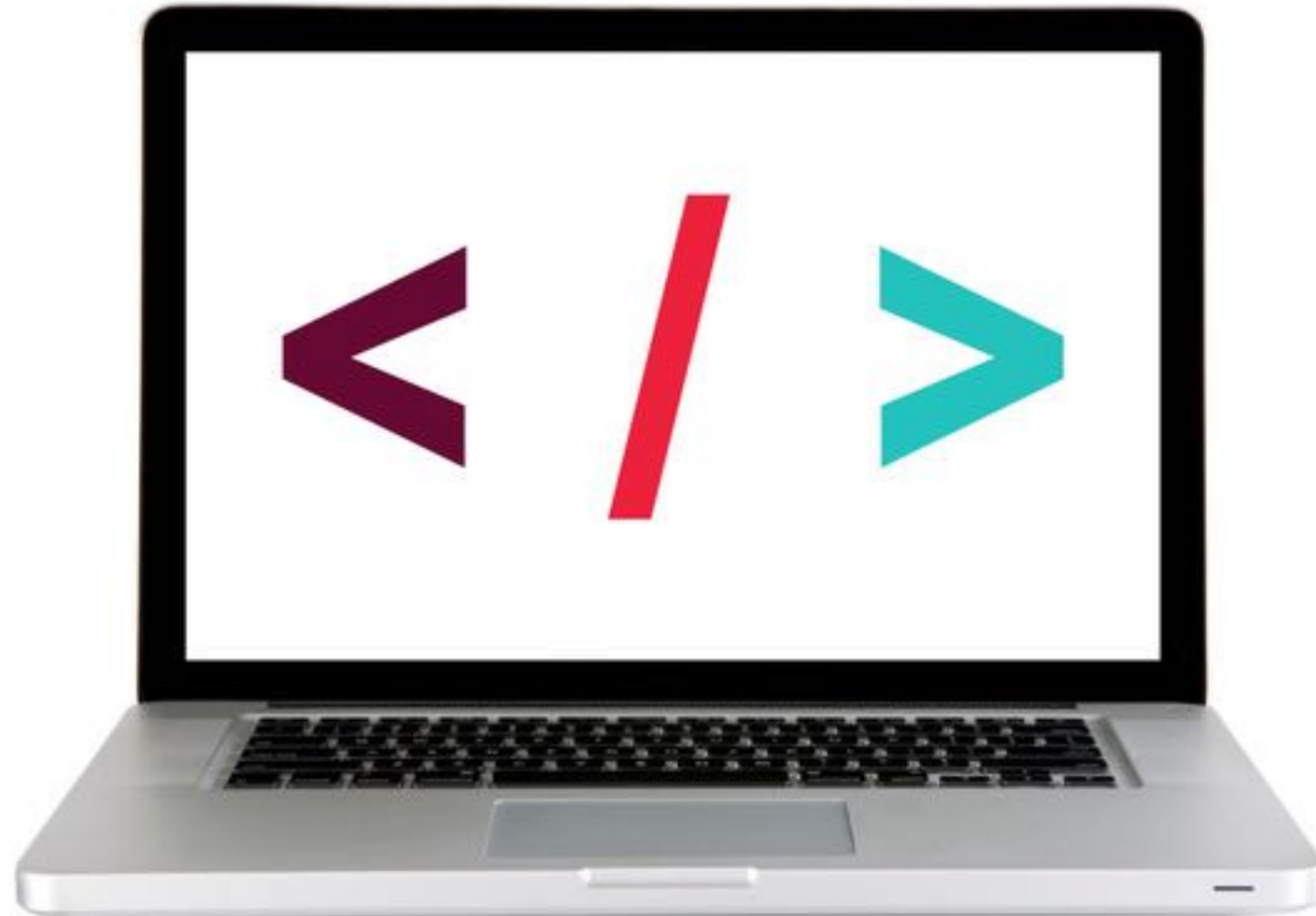
- | | | |
|---------------|------------------|------------------|
| ‣ color | ‣ font-weight | ‣ text-align |
| ‣ font-family | ‣ letter-spacing | ‣ text-indent |
| ‣ font-size | ‣ line-height | ‣ text-transform |
| ‣ font-style | ‣ list-style | ‣ word-spacing |

INHERITANCE — SETTING BASE STYLES

- Our browser adds default styles for some elements, so they will not inherit some properties.

	PROPERTIES NOT INHERITED	HOW TO OVERRIDE
a	color, text-decoration	<u>a</u> { text-decoration: none; color: pink; }
h1 - h6	font-weight	<u>h1</u> { font-weight: normal; }

LET'S TAKE A CLOSER LOOK



MORE ABOUT CASCADING — GENERAL TO MORE SPECIFIC

General

Inheritance

Element selectors

Classes

IDs

Specific

Nested
Selectors



ACTIVITY



EXERCISE

KEY OBJECTIVE

- Practice using inheritance to set up default styles for a webpage

TYPE OF ACTIVITY

- Starter Code > Specificity

TASKS

1 min

1. Follow instructions under step 1

ACTIVITY



EXERCISE

KEY OBJECTIVE

- Explain inheritance in CSS. How can you use inheritance in your stylesheets to write less code in the long run?

TYPE OF ACTIVITY

- Turn and Talk

TASKS

1 min

1. Discuss the question with your groups

2 min

2. Pick one person to jot down your thoughts and share them via Slack.

ACTIVITY



EXERCISE

KEY OBJECTIVE

- Plan out the Monument Magazine site.

TASKS

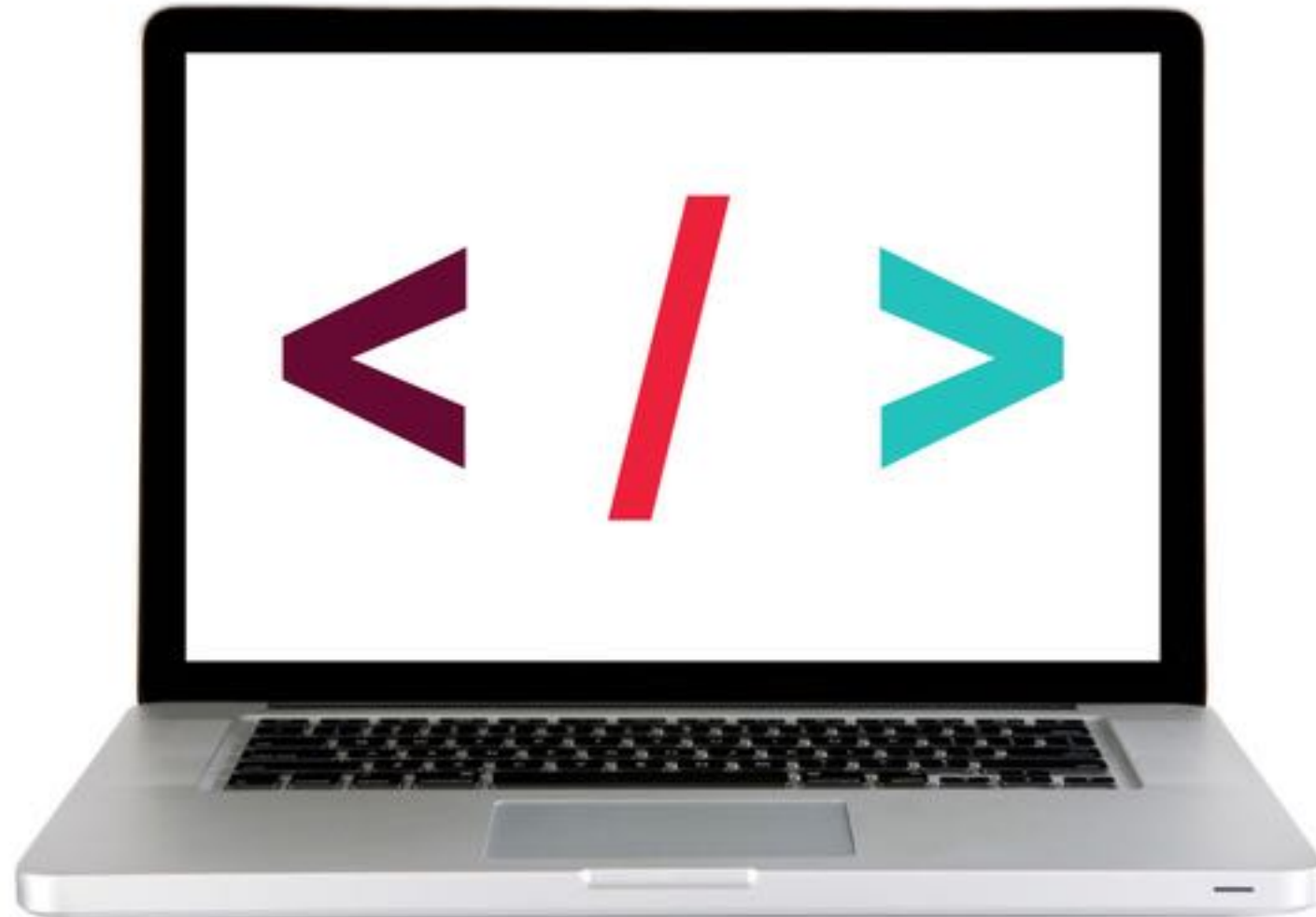
Consider the following questions with your groups:

1. What is the most common font-family?
2. Is there a common color for the text?
3. Is most of the text uppercase? Lowercase?
4. How about the anchors? Are they underlined?
5. Is there a common color for the anchors?

FEWD

NESTED SELECTORS

LET'S TAKE A CLOSER LOOK



SELECTORS — MOST COMMON

SECTOR:	MEANING:		EXAMPLE:	
	TYPE	Selects an element		a {}
	DESCENDANT	Selects an element that is a descendent of another element		p a {}
	UNIVERSAL	Selects all elements in a document		* {}
	MULTIPLE	Select multiple elements		h1, h2 {}

SELECTORS

Which element here will be italic?

```
p a {  
    font-style: italic;  
}
```

SELECTORS

- The **last** element in the selector string is *always* the one that we are styling.
- Try reading right-to-left!



```
p a {  
    font-style: italic;  
}
```

<p>Want to get in touch? Send us an email!</p>

ANCHORS THAT ARE
DESCENDENTS OF A PARAGRAPH

SELECTORS

```
<header>
  <h1><a href="">Nested Selectors</a></h1>
  <nav>
    <a href="">Home</a>
    <a href="">About</a>
    <a href="">Contact</a>
    <a href="">Blog</a>
  </nav>
</header>
```

SELECTORS

```
<header>
  <h1><a href="#">Nested Selectors</a></h1>
  <nav>
    <a href="#">Home</a>
    <a href="#">About</a>
    <a href="#">Contact</a>
    <a href="#">Blog</a>
  </nav>
</header>
```

SELECTORS

```
<footer>
  <nav>
    <a href="#">About</a>
    <a href="#">Contact</a>
    <a href="#">Blog</a>
  </nav>
</footer>
```

ACTIVITY



EXERCISE

LOCATION

- ▶ starter_code folder > nested_selectors folder

KEY OBJECTIVE

- ▶ Practice using nested selectors

TIMING

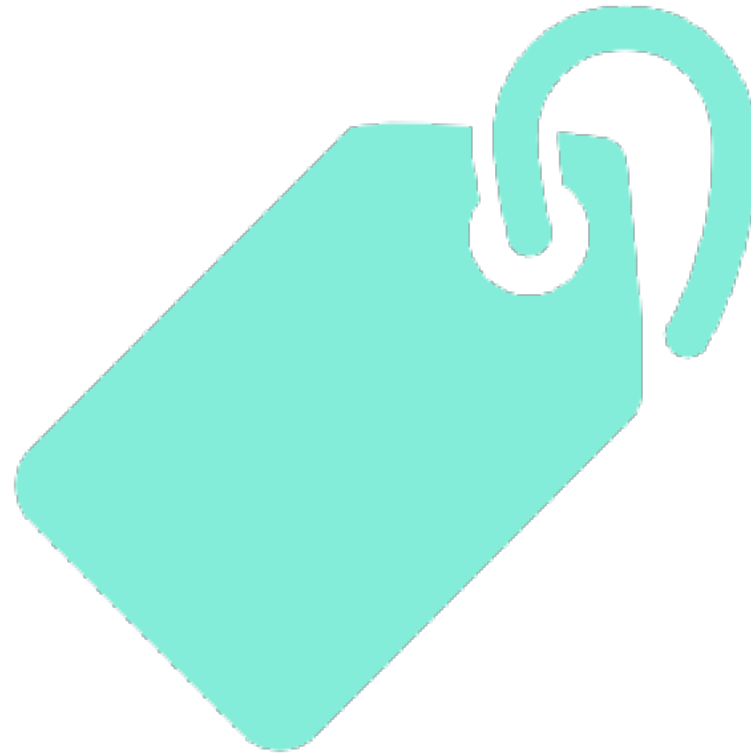
5 min

1. Follow the instructions in the style.css file.

ADVANCED CSS

CLASSES AND IDS

TARGETING SPECIFIC ELEMENTS



- Classes & IDs allow us to add 'labels' to elements so we can target them in our CSS.

TARGETING SPECIFIC ELEMENTS



CLASSES AND IDS

CLASSES

- Classes are used to group elements together

```
<div class="alert">Content</div>
```

```
.alert {  
  color: red;  
  font-size: 20px;  
}
```



CLASSES AND IDS

IDS

- Ids are used to target *one specific element*
- Each element can only have one id
- **Important:** two elements on the same page cannot have the same id

```
<nav id="main-nav">Content</nav>
```

```
#main-nav {  
  text-align: center;  
}
```

DCS-942L



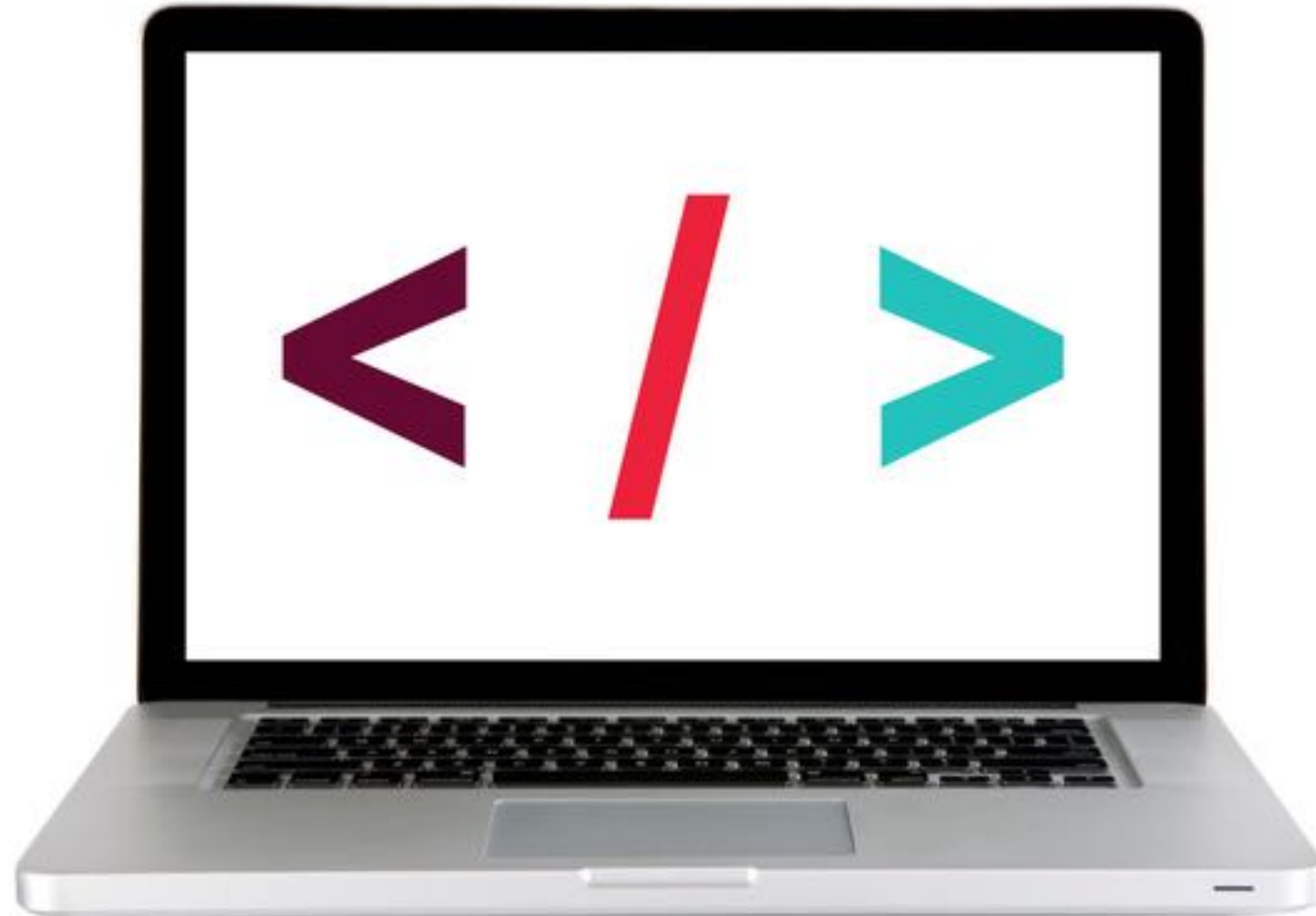
S/N: ABCD123456789



H/W Ver.:A1

F/W Ver.:1.01

LET'S TAKE A CLOSER LOOK



ACTIVITY



EXERCISE

LOCATION

- ▶ starter_code folder > classes_and_ids folder

KEY OBJECTIVE

- ▶ Use classes and IDs to target elements

TIMING

1 min

1. Look at the image provided. Which ice cream items would you use a class to style? How about an ID?

3 min

2. Follow steps 1 - 3 in your CSS file (towards the end)

ADVANCED CSS

BEST PRACTICES

SELECTORS

- Avoid class and ID names that are similar to names already used by HTML and CSS
- Avoid classitus! Only use classes when you need to
- Add a class or ID to the parent and use nested selectors when possible, instead of adding a class or id to each individual element in a section.

NESTED SELECTORS

```
.contact p a {  
    color: red;  
}
```

NESTED SELECTORS

```
.contact p a {  
    color: red;  
}
```

```
<div class="contact">  
  <p>Want to get in touch? Send us an <a href="#">email!</a></p>  
</div>
```

**ANCHORS THAT ARE DESCENDENTS OF
A PARAGRAPH THAT IS A DESCENDENT OF
AN ELEMENT WITH THE CLASS CONTACT**

SELECTORS

```
<header>
  <h1><a href="">Nested Selectors</a></h1>
  <nav class="main-nav">
    <a href="">Home</a>
    <a href="">About</a>
    <a href="">Contact</a>
    <a href="">Blog</a>
  </nav>
</header>
```

SELECTORS

```
<section>
  <h2>About Me</h2>
  <p>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipisicing elit.</p>
  <button>Read More</button>
</section>
```

<https://codepen.io/sarahholden/pen/mwmMrz>

SELECTORS

```
<section id="about">
  <h2 id="about-heading">About Me</h2>
  <p id="about-paragraph">Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipisicing elit.</p>
  <button id="about-button">Read More</button>
</section>
```

SELECTORS

```
<section id="about">  
  <h2>About Me</h2>  
  <p>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipisicing elit.</p>  
  <button>Read More</button>  
</section>
```

ADVANCED CSS

LAST RULE

CSS CASCADING — THE SPECIFICITY GAME

Question: *Will the anchor have an underline or no underline? Why?*

HTML:

```
<li>  
  <p>Visit this <a href="#">cool</a> site.</p>  
</li>
```

CSS:

```
li a { /* Score: 2 */  
  text-decoration: underline;  
}  
  
p a { /* Score: 2 */  
  text-decoration: none;  
}
```

CSS CASCADING — THE SPECIFICITY GAME

Question: *Will the anchor have an underline or no underline? Why?*

HTML:

```
<li>
  <p>Visit this <a href="#">cool</a> site.</p>
</li>
```

CSS:

```
li a { /* Score: 2 */
  text-decoration: underline;
}
```

```
p a { /* Score: 2 */
  text-decoration: none;
}
```

TIEBREAKER? LAST RULE WINS!

CSS CASCADING — THE SPECIFICITY GAME

Question: *Will the anchor have an underline or no underline? Why?*


HTML:

```
<li>  
  <p>Visit this <a href="#">cool</a> site.</p>  
</li>
```

CSS:

```
p a { /* Score: 2 */  
  text-decoration: none;  
}  
  
li a { /* Score: 2 */  
  text-decoration: underline;  
}
```

TIEBREAKER? LAST RULE WINS!

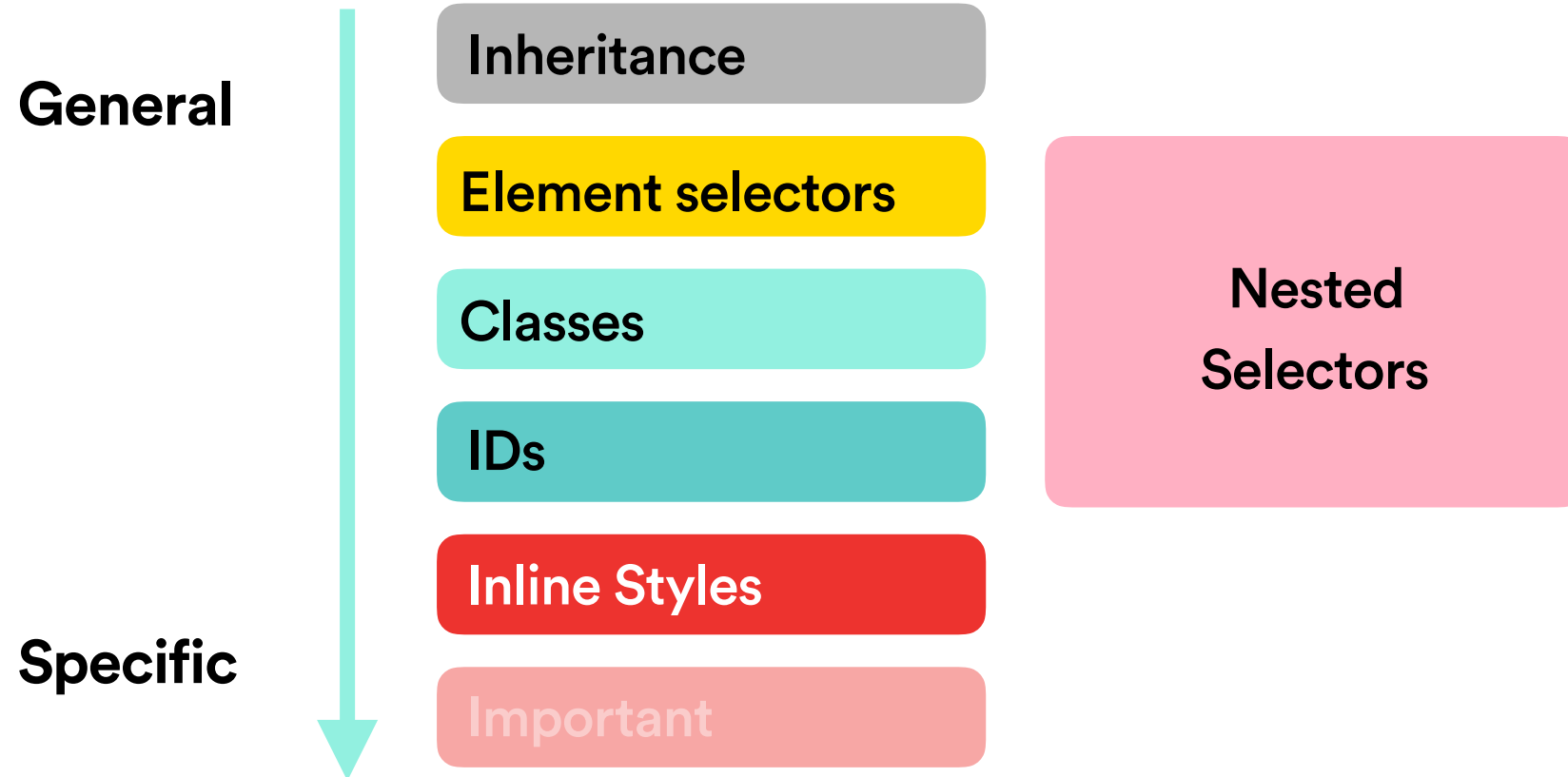
**THINGS YOU SHOULD USE IF YOU
WANT TO BE** 

INLINE STYLES

```
<li style="color: red;">Content</li>
```

BAD!!!!

MORE ABOUT CASCADING



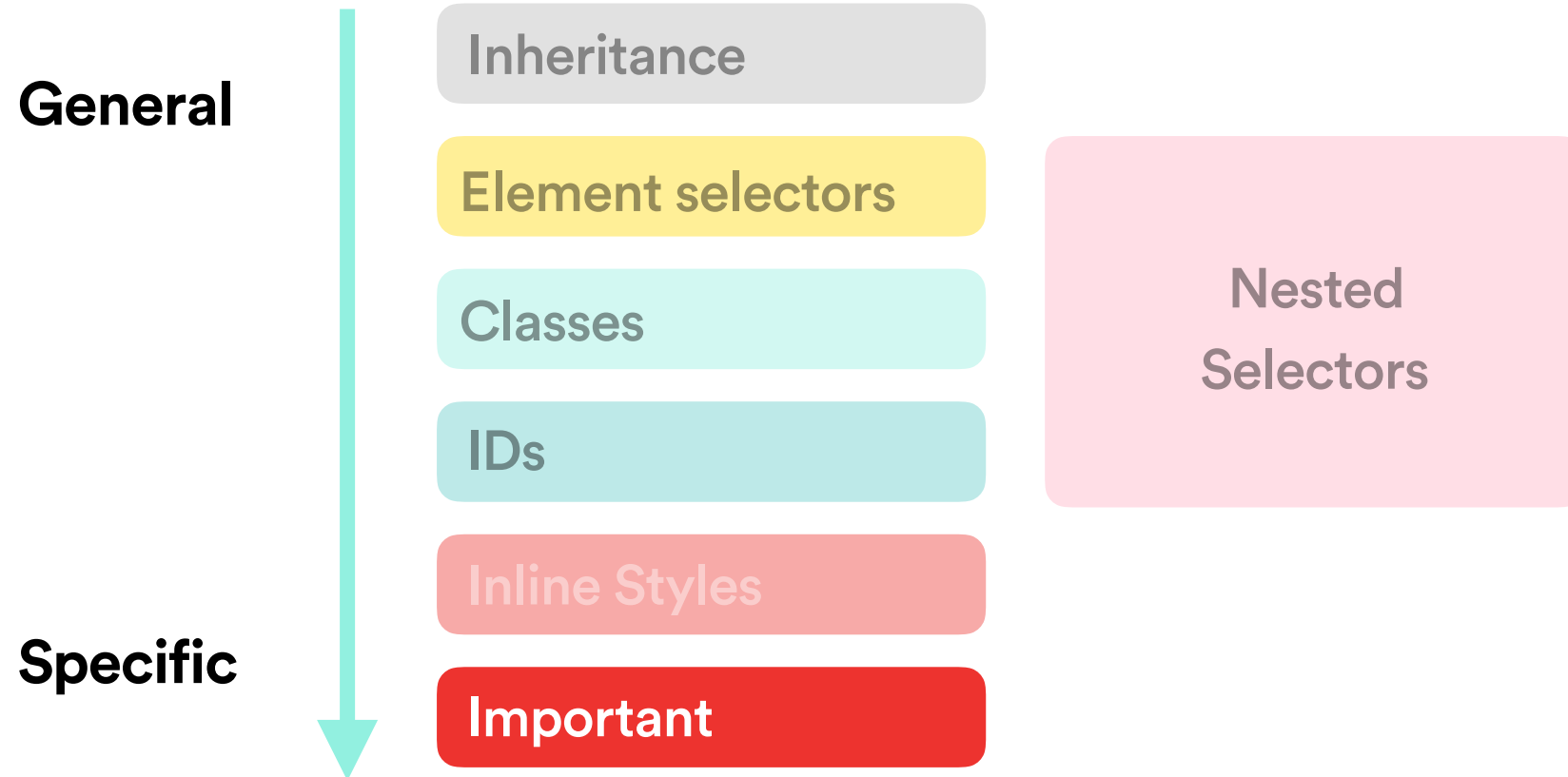
CSS IMPORTANCE

Adding **!important** after any property value indicates that it should be considered *more important than other rules that apply to the same element*.

```
li {  
  font-size: 100px !important;  
}
```

ONLY WHEN NECESSARY!!!
(Which is almost never)

MORE ABOUT CASCADING



CSS CASCADING — THE SPECIFICITY GAME

CSS Specificity

with icons inspired by "The Shining" cssspecificity.com

universal selector  * 0-0-0	1 element  E 0-0-1	2 elements  E E 0-0-2	3 elements  E E E 0-0-3
1 class  .key 0-1-0	1 universal selector 1 class  * .key 0-1-1	1 universal selector 1 attribute selector  * [type="key"] 0-1-1	1 pseudo-class  :key 0-1-1
1 element 1 class  E .key 0-1-1	1 element 1 attribute  E [type="key"] 0-1-1	1 element 1 pseudo-class  E :key 0-1-1	1 element 1 attribute  E [type="key"] 0-1-1
1 element 1 class 1 pseudo-class  E .key :key 0-1-2	1 element 1 class 1 attribute  E .key [type="key"] 0-1-2	10 class / attribute pseudo-class  .key1 .key2 .key3 .key4 .key5 .key6 .key7 .key8 .key9 .key10 0-10-0	1 ID selector  #key 0-1-10
2 types 2 class / attribute 1 ID selector  E .key [type="key"] 0-2-1	2 ID selectors  #key1 #key2 0-2-0	id selector  #key 0-1-0-0	Important  !important 0-1-0-10













NOTE: THE ORDER AND IMPORTANCE OF THE RULES DETERMINE THE SPECIFICITY OF THE SELECTOR. WHEN ONE OF THESE RULES APPLIES TO AN ELEMENT, THERE IS A CONFLICT AS TO WHICH RULE WOULD APPLY. THIS IS THE CASE IN PAGE 11. THE RULES WITH THE HIGHER SPECIFICITY OF THE CSS SELECTOR. THE HIGHER SPECIFICITY OF A CSS SELECTOR, THE GREATER THE PRIORITY OF THE SELECTOR. THE GREATER THE PRIORITY OF THE SELECTOR, THE GREATER THE PRIORITY OF THE SELECTOR.

NOTE: THE ORDER OF THE RULES DETERMINE THE SPECIFICITY OF THE SELECTOR. WHEN ONE OF THESE RULES APPLIES TO AN ELEMENT, THERE IS A CONFLICT AS TO WHICH RULE WOULD APPLY. THIS IS THE CASE IN PAGE 11. THE RULES WITH THE HIGHER SPECIFICITY OF THE CSS SELECTOR. THE HIGHER SPECIFICITY OF A CSS SELECTOR, THE GREATER THE PRIORITY OF THE SELECTOR. THE GREATER THE PRIORITY OF THE SELECTOR, THE GREATER THE PRIORITY OF THE SELECTOR.

CSS Dev Conference

AND ALL THAT Malarkey

http://www.stuffandnonsense.co.uk/archives/css_specificity_war.html

 a 1 x element selector Sith: 0, 0, 1	 a a 2 x element selectors Sith: 0, 0, 2	 .whatever 1 x class selector Sith: 0, 1, 0	 .whatever 1 x element selector 1 x class selector Sith: 0, 1, 1
 p .whatever 2 x element selectors 1 x class selector Sith: 0, 1, 2	 whatever .whatever 2 x class selectors Sith: 0, 2, 1	 p.whatever .whatever 2 x element selectors 2 x class selectors Sith: 0, 2, 2	 #whatever 1 x id selector Sith: 1, 0, 0
 a#whatever 1 x element selector 1 x id selector Sith: 1, 0, 1	 whatever a#whatever 1 x element selector 1 x class selector 1 x id selector Sith: 1, 1, 1	 .whatever .whatever #whatever 2 x class selectors 1 x id selector Sith: 1, 2, 0	 #whatever #whatever 2 x id selectors Sith: 2, 0, 0

CSS JOKES



```
#tower-of-pisa {  
  font-style: italic;  
}
```



CSS PUNS



```
#europe .country {  
border: none;  
}
```



CSS PUNS



```
#china {  
  border-top-style: solid;  
}
```



CSS JOKES



```
#usa + #mexico {  
border: 1px dashed;  
}
```



FEWD

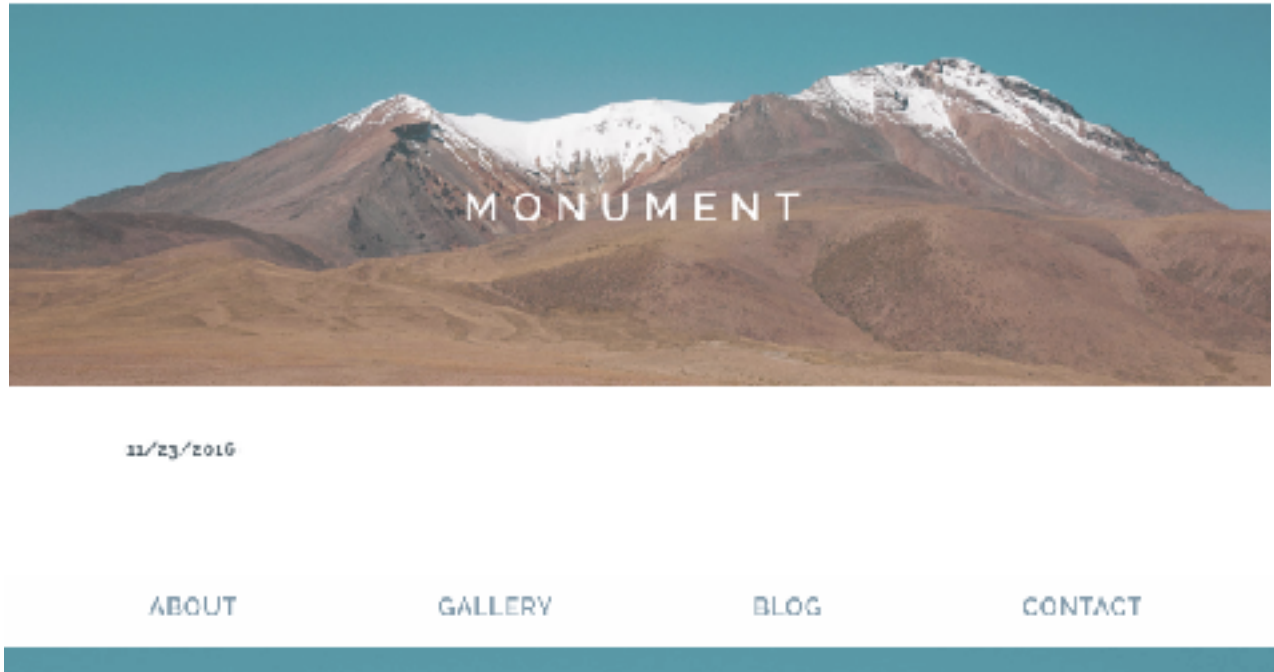
MONUMENT MAGAZINE

OVERVIEW

Congratulations! You have been hired as the developer for Monument Lifestyle Magazine. You are working closely with a designer and have been provided design mockups for the website. Your goal is to replicate these mockups as closely as possible.

You will be adding components to the blog page in the labs/ homework this week and will be working on building the landing page for the site during the lab sessions next week.

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ACTIVITY – DON'T FORGET YOUR HANDOUT!

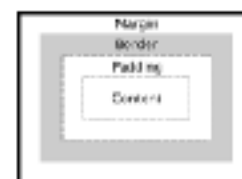


ADVANCED CSS

SELECTORS:

TYPE	* (*)
DESCENDANT	* * (*)
UNIVERSAL	* (*)
MULTIPLE	#1, #2 (*)

BOX MODEL:



CLASSES AND IDS:

IDs: IDs are unique. Each ID can only be used once per HTML file.

HTML: <div id="my-id-name"> </div> CSS: #my-id-name {}

Classes: Classes group elements together.

HTML: <div class="my-class-name"> </div> CSS: .my-class-name {}

CSS:

margin
margin-top
margin-right
margin-bottom
margin-left

margin: 10px 10px 10px 10px;

padding
padding-top
padding-right
padding-bottom
padding-left

padding: 10px 10px 10px 10px;

border
border-top
border-right
border-bottom
border-left

border: 1px solid black;

width
width: 100px;

height
height: 100px;

background-color
background-color: #ffffff;

border-color
border-color: #000000;

border-style
border-style: solid;

border-width
border-width: 1px;

ACTIVITY - KEEP THE INSPECT ELEMENT PANEL OPEN AT ALL TIMES!



To access the elements panel (in Chrome): Right click > Inspect Element

ACTIVITY



EXERCISE

KEY OBJECTIVE

- ▶ Recreate the Monument Magazine site, using `monument_blog.png` as a reference

TASKS

1. Look through the provided HTML.
2. Start by adding styles that are the most common to the body
3. Add styles! Start general and only get more specific when you need to.
4. **Bonus 1:** Work from `styleguide_medium`
5. **Bonus 2:** Work from `styleguide_advanced` (You'll need to do some research to implement a background-image in the header and FontAwesome icons in the footer)
6. **Bonus 3:** Add a hover effect to links

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- Use padding and margin to add spacing to a page.
- Describe inheritance in CSS.
- Add classes and IDs to HTML elements and apply CSS styles to elements based on class and ID.
- Apply CSS to elements based on their relationships.

WEEKLY OVERVIEW

WEEK 2

CSS Selectors / Layout

WEEK 3

Layout Lab & Wireframing / Responsive Design

HTML BASICS

EXIT TICKETS