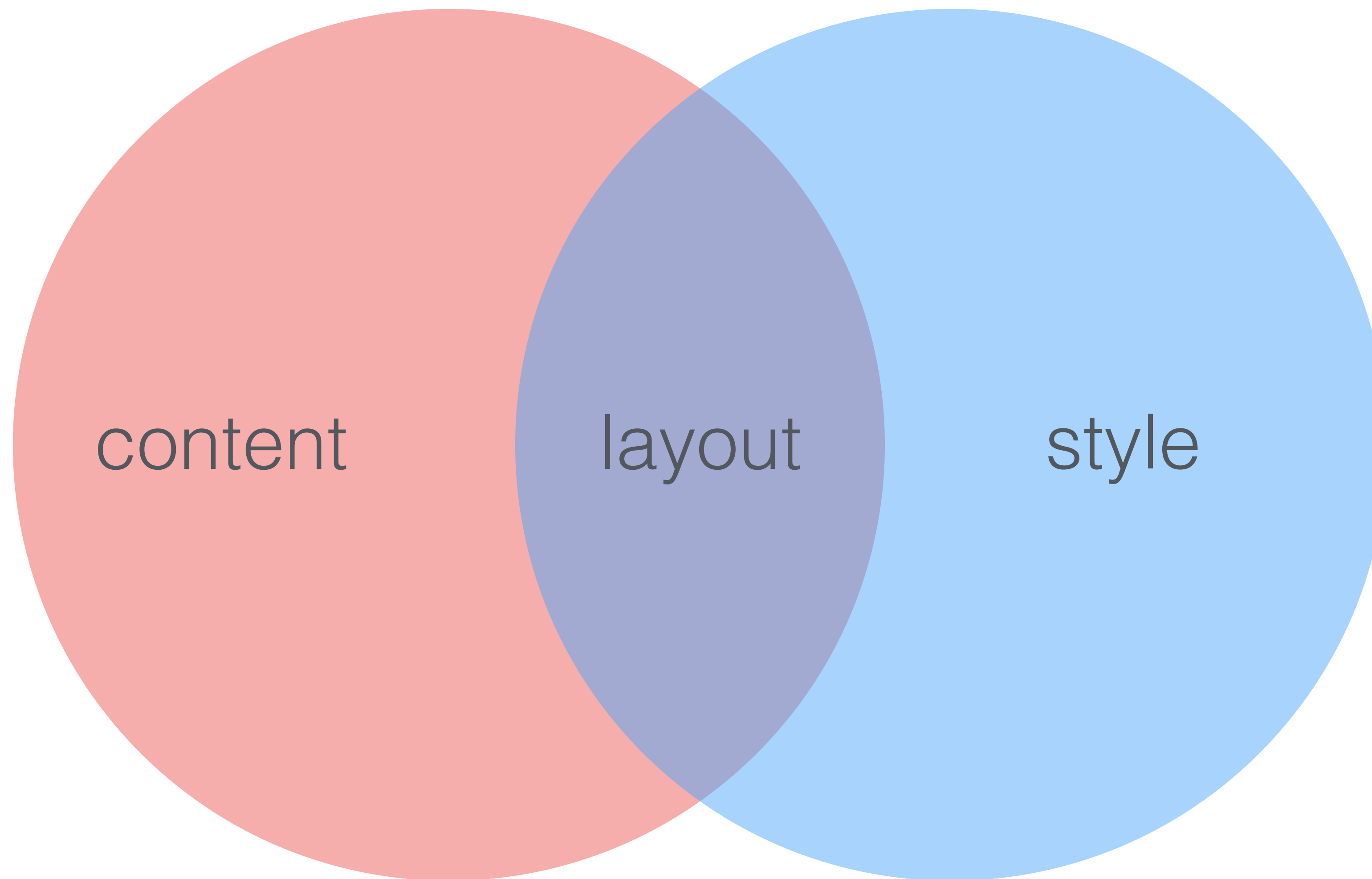


HTML & CSS

Layout laid out

HTML

CSS

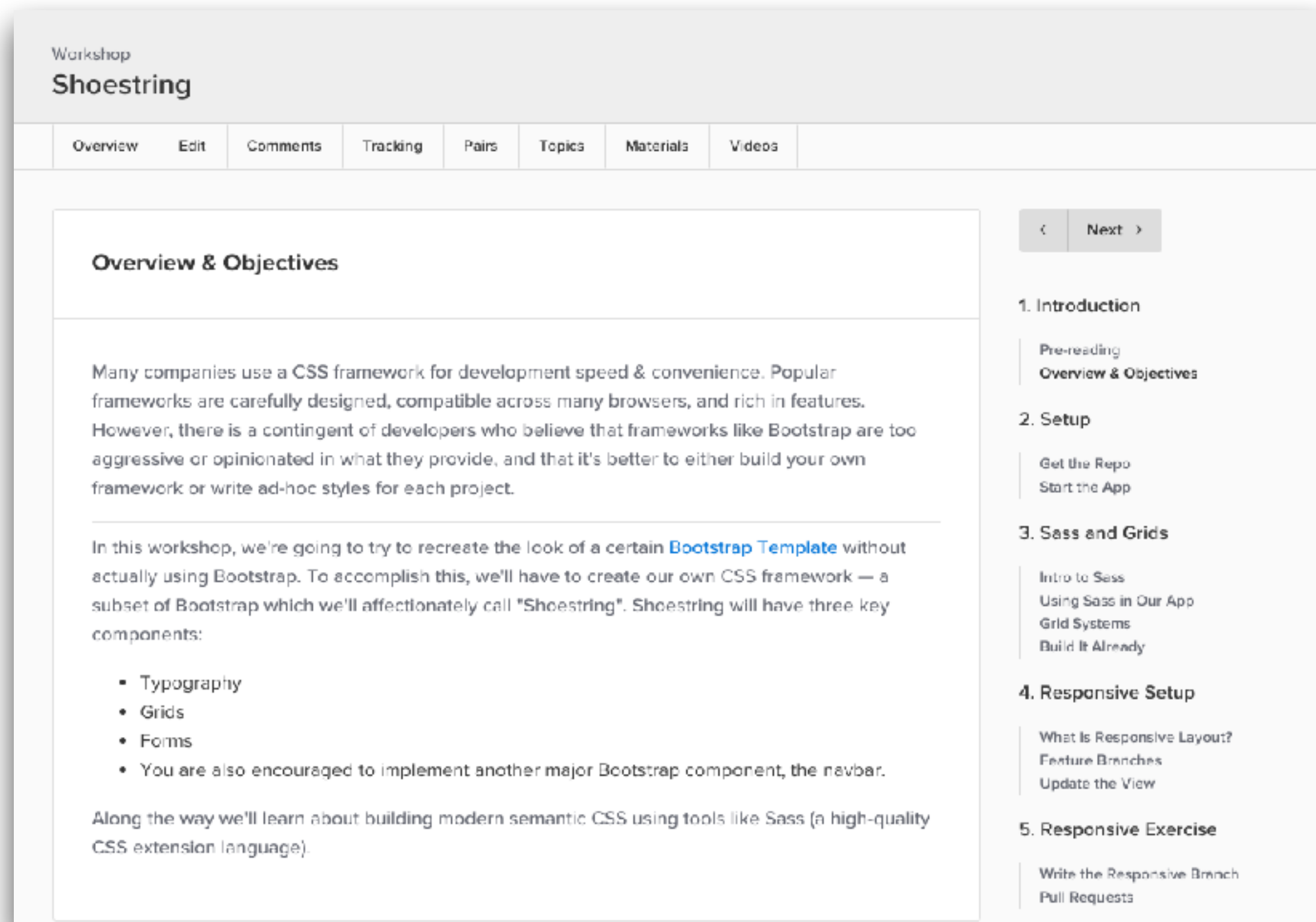


WHY IS CSS IMPORTANT?

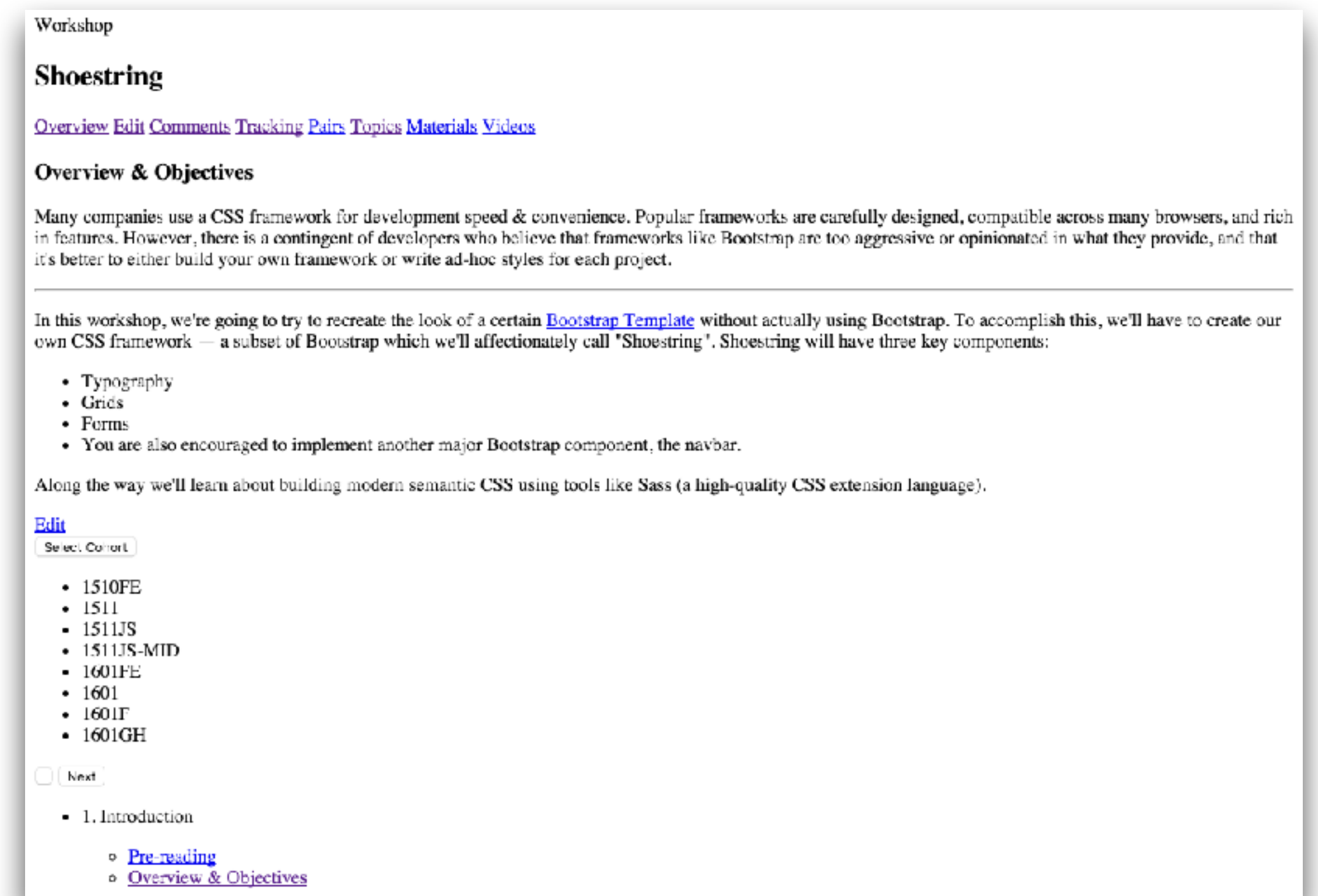
CSS IS IMPORTANT

- **The web needs to look nice.**
- **It's the only game in town.**
- **Be a triple threat.**

WITH CSS



WITHOUT CSS



TERMS



RULE EXAMPLE

apply **these** styles → 

```
article li > a:hover {  
  border: 1px solid red;  
  font-style: italic;  
}
```

to any elements matching **this** selector

even for any future changes ***declarative!***

SELECTORS

tag	<code>input</code>
class	<code>.btn</code>
id	<code>#upload</code>
attribute	<code>[type="file"]</code>
pseudo-element	<code>::after</code>
pseudo-class	<code>:hover</code>
*	*

COMBINATORS

descendent	(whitespace)
child	>
next sibling	+
later sibling	~

BEWARE!

- `tag.class` element with BOTH `tag` AND `.class`
- `tag .class` element with `.class` whose ANCESTOR matches `tag`
- `tag, .class` element with EITHER `tag` OR `.class`
- `tag+.class` element with `.class` whose left SIBLING matches `tag`

CASCADING STYLE SHEETS

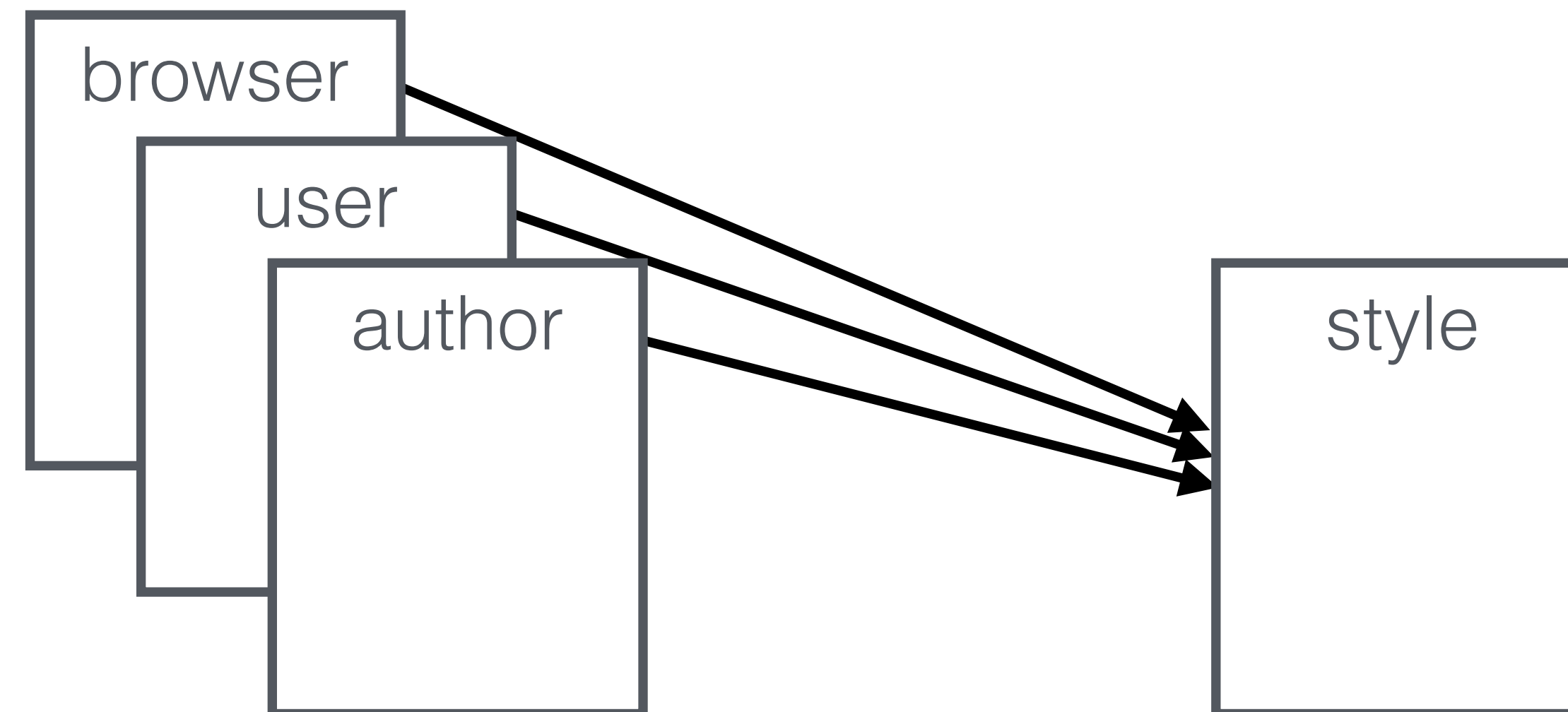
CASCADING

In ~1994... *CSS had one feature that distinguished it from all the [competing style languages]: it took into account that on the Web the style of a document couldn't be designed by either the author or the reader on their own, but that their wishes had to be combined, or "cascaded," in some way.*

CASCADING STYLE SHEETS, DESIGNING FOR THE WEB, BY HÅKON WIUM LIE AND BERT BOS (1999) - CHAPTER 20

CASCADING

An element's style is a merge of every rule whose selector matches



index.html

```
<head>
  <link rel="stylesheet" href="styles-B.css" />
  <link rel="stylesheet" href="styles-A.css" />
</head>
<body>
  <ul>
    <li style="background-color:blue;">A</li>
  </ul>
</body>
```

styles-A.css

```
li {
  color: red;
}
```

styles-B.css

```
li {
  font-size: 40px;
}
```

style

```
element.style {
  background-color: ■ blue;
}
li {
  color: ■ red;
} styles-A.css:1
li {
  font-size: 40px;
} styles-B.css:1
li {
  display: list-item;
  text-align: -webkit-match-parent;
} user agent stylesheet
```

view



What happens when declarations conflict?




```
<div id="thing"></div>
```

```
div {  
  background: red;  
}
```



```
#thing {  
  background: blue;  
}
```




```
<div class="foo"></div>
```

```
div {  
  background: red;  
}
```

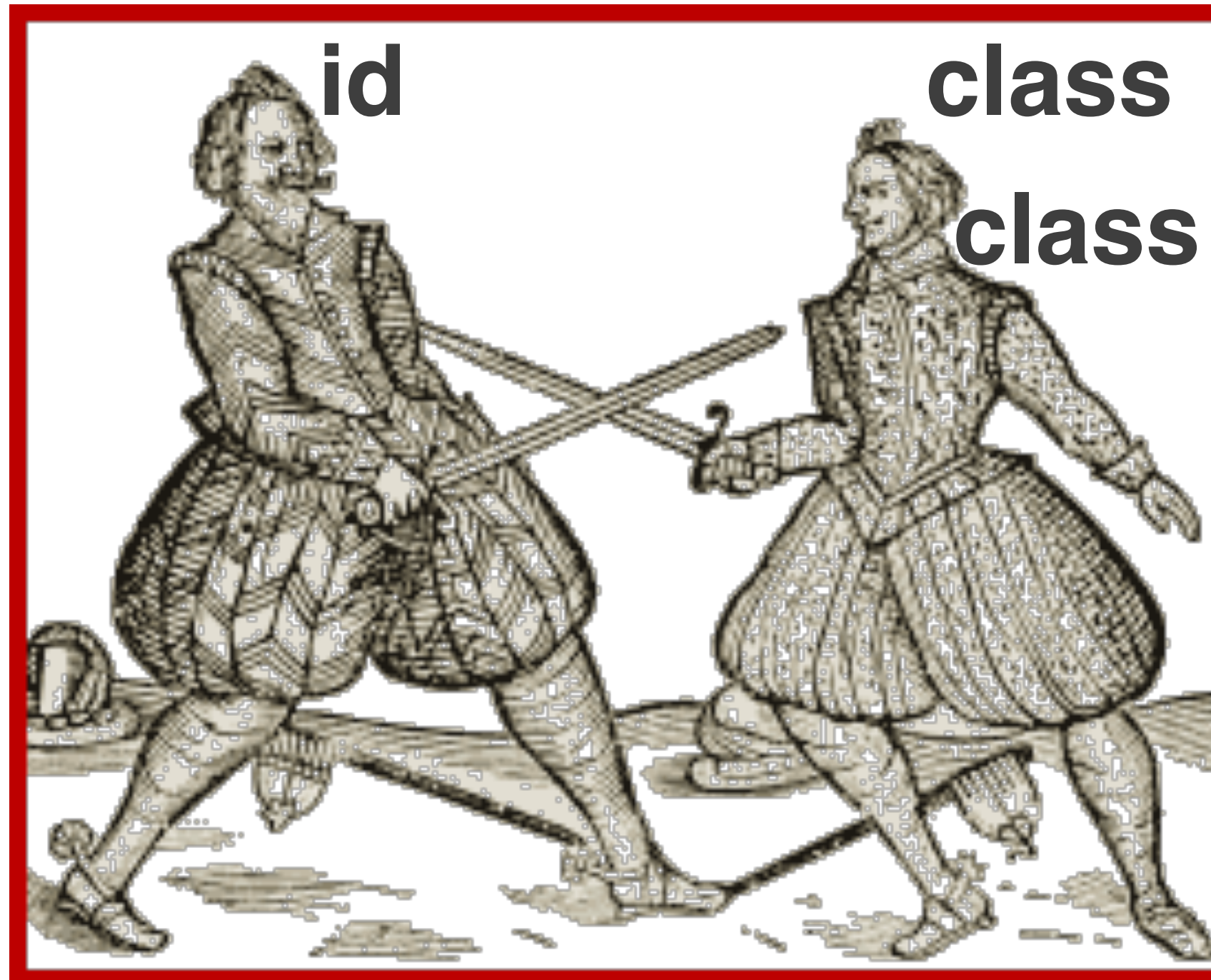


```
.foo {  
  background: green;  
}
```



```
<div id="thing" class="foo bar"></div>
```

```
#thing {  
  background: blue;  
}
```

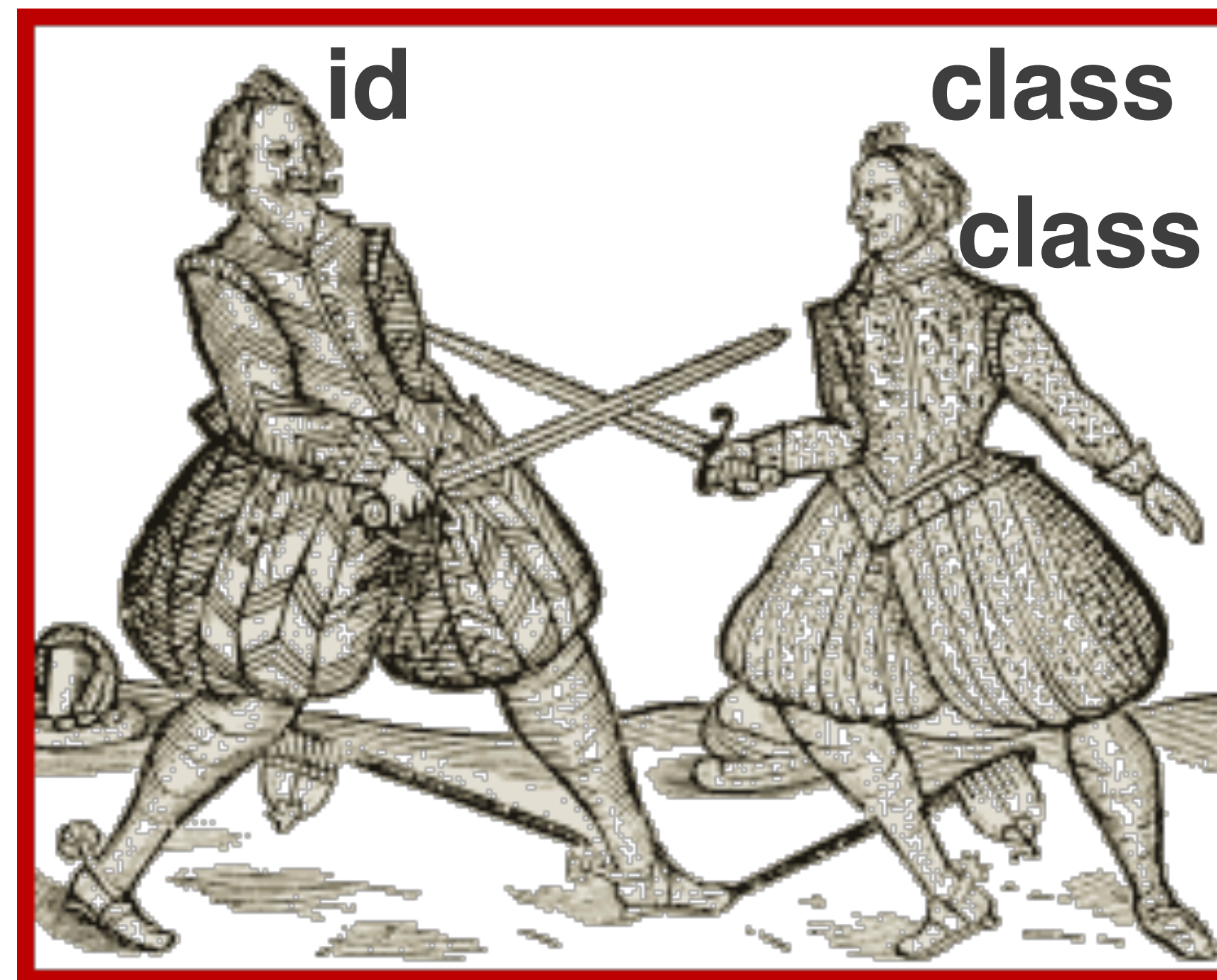


```
.foo.bar {  
  background: green;  
}
```




```
<div class="outer">  
  <div id="thing" class="foo" style="background:orange;"></div>  
</div>
```

```
#thing {  
  background: blue;  
}
```

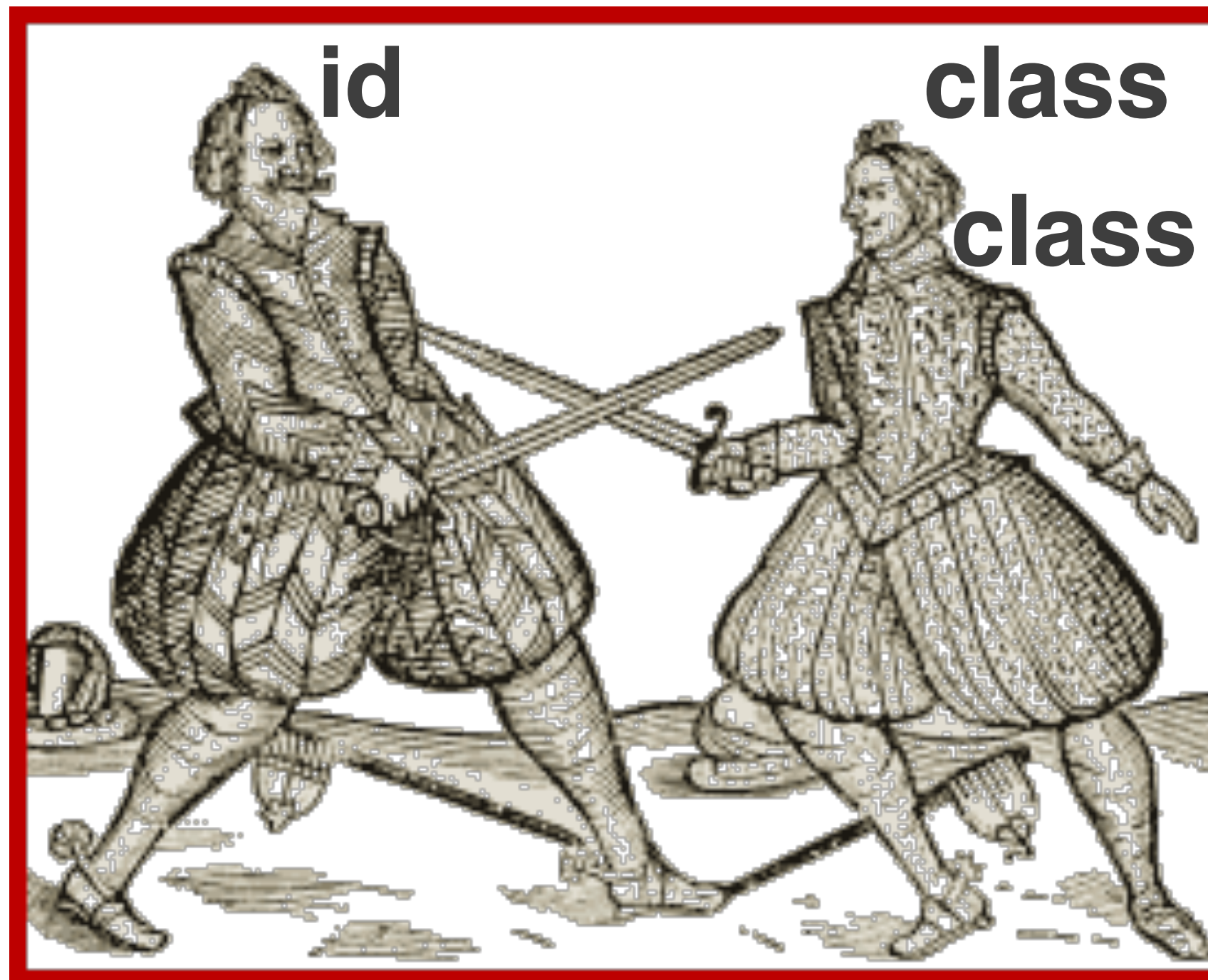


```
.outer .foo {  
  background: green;  
}
```



```
<div class="outer">  
  <div id="thing" class="foo" style="background:orange;"></div>  
</div>
```

```
#thing {  
  background: red !important;  
}
```



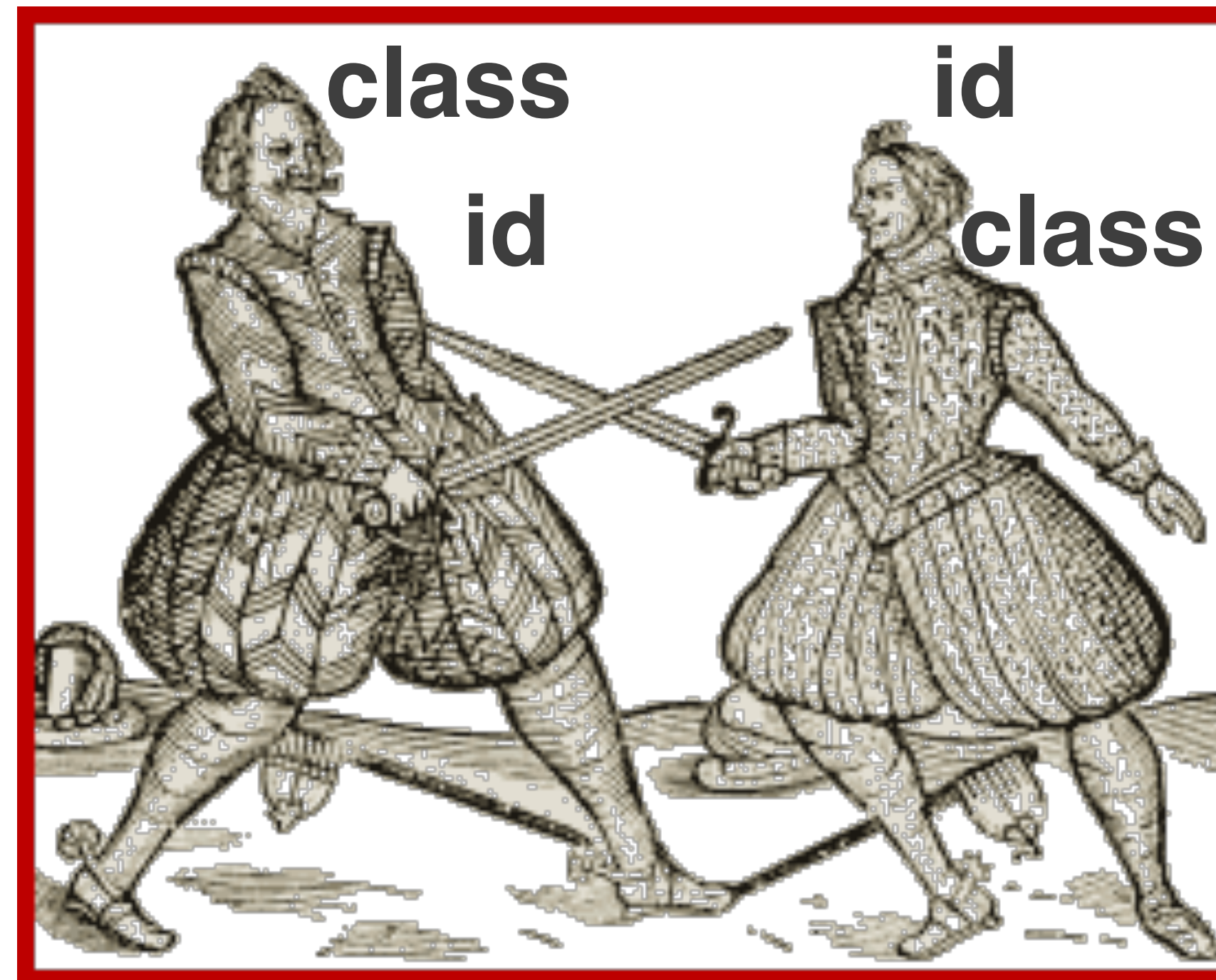
```
.outer .foo {  
  background: green;  
}
```



depends on which rule gets defined *last*

```
<div id="profile" class="outer">  
  <div id="thing" class="foo"></div>  
</div>
```

```
.outer #thing {  
  background: purple;  
}
```

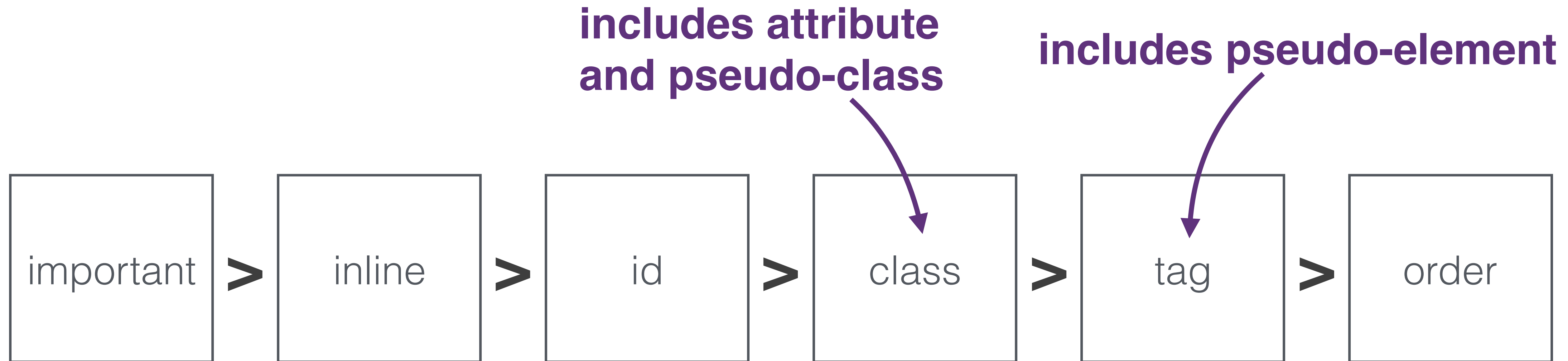


```
#profile .foo {  
  background: brown;  
}
```



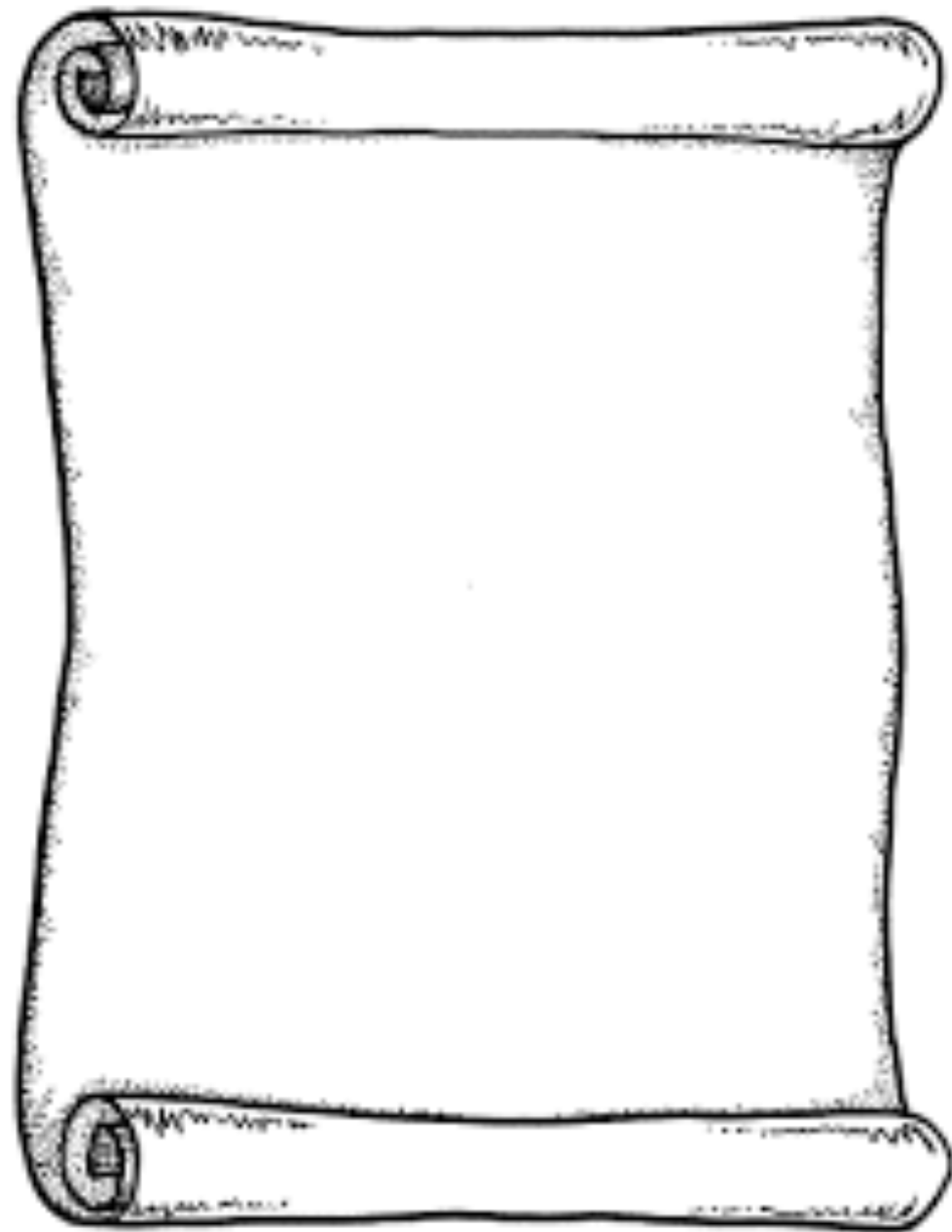
THAT WAS CSS SPECIFICITY

DECLARATION SPECIFICITY

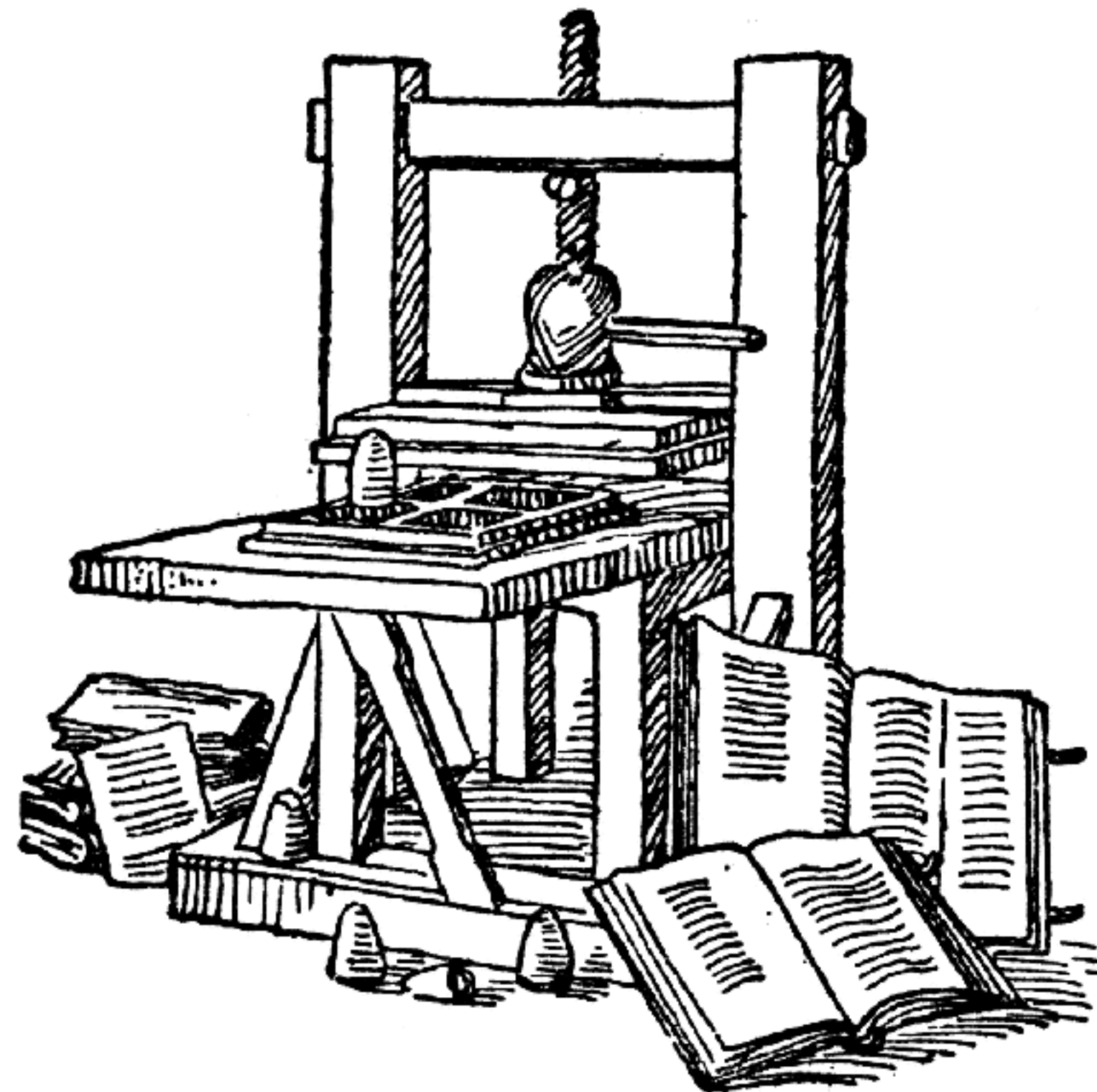


Combinators don't affect specificity!

LAYOUT



[HTTP://WWW.CLIPARTBEST.COM/CLIPART-9I4O55P6T](http://www.clipartbest.com/clipart-9I4O55P6T)



[HTTP://ETC.USF.EDU/CLIPART/44800/44880/44880_GUTEN_PRESS_LG.GIF](http://etc.usf.edu/clipart/44800/44880/44880_GUTEN_PRESS_LG.GIF)



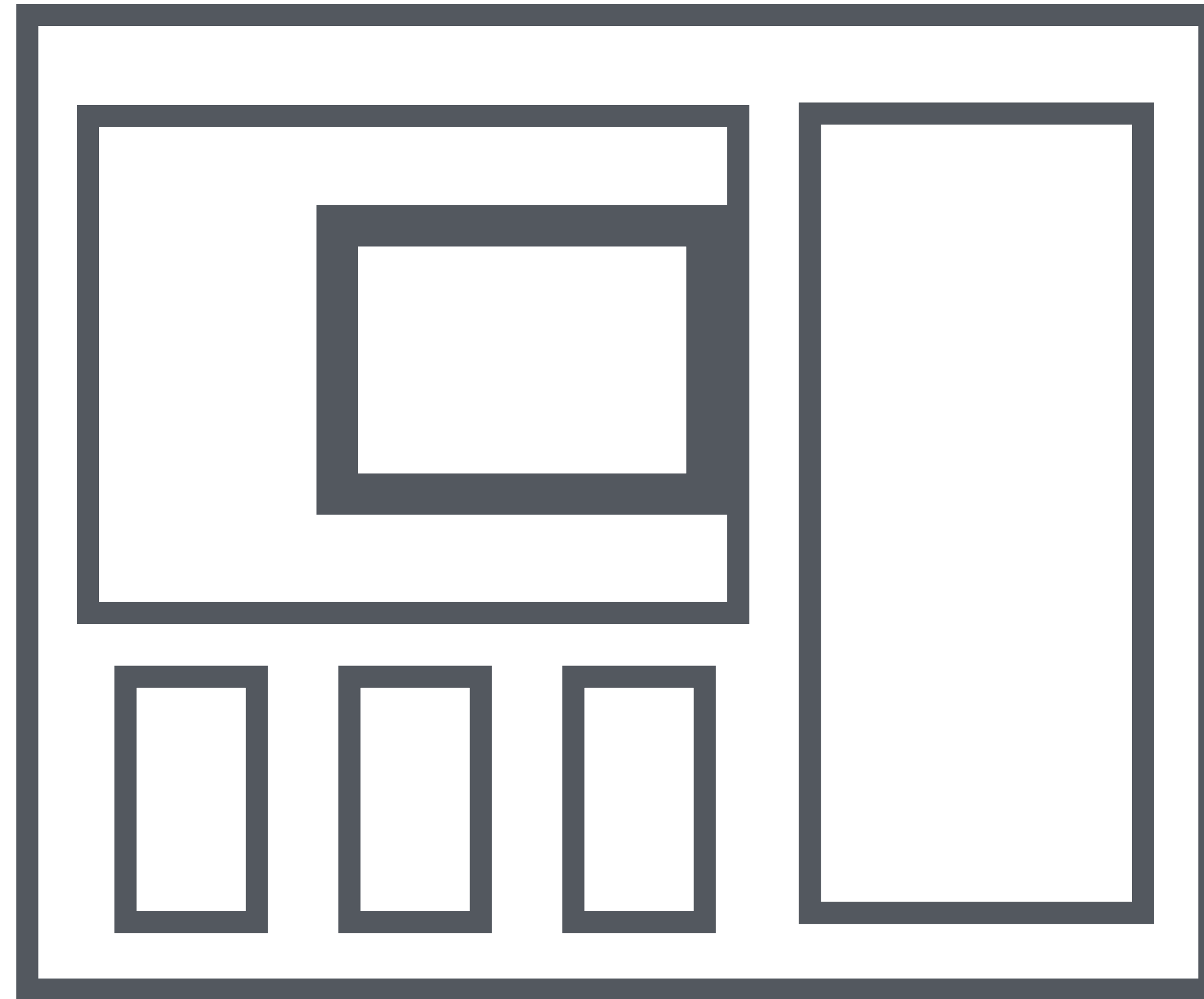
[HTTP://ASSETS.UXBOOTH.COM/UPLOADS/2009/11/MYSPACE.PNG](http://assets.uxbooth.com/uploads/2009/11/myspace.png)

THE BOX MODEL

“Everything on the DOM is a rectangle”

JOE ALVES

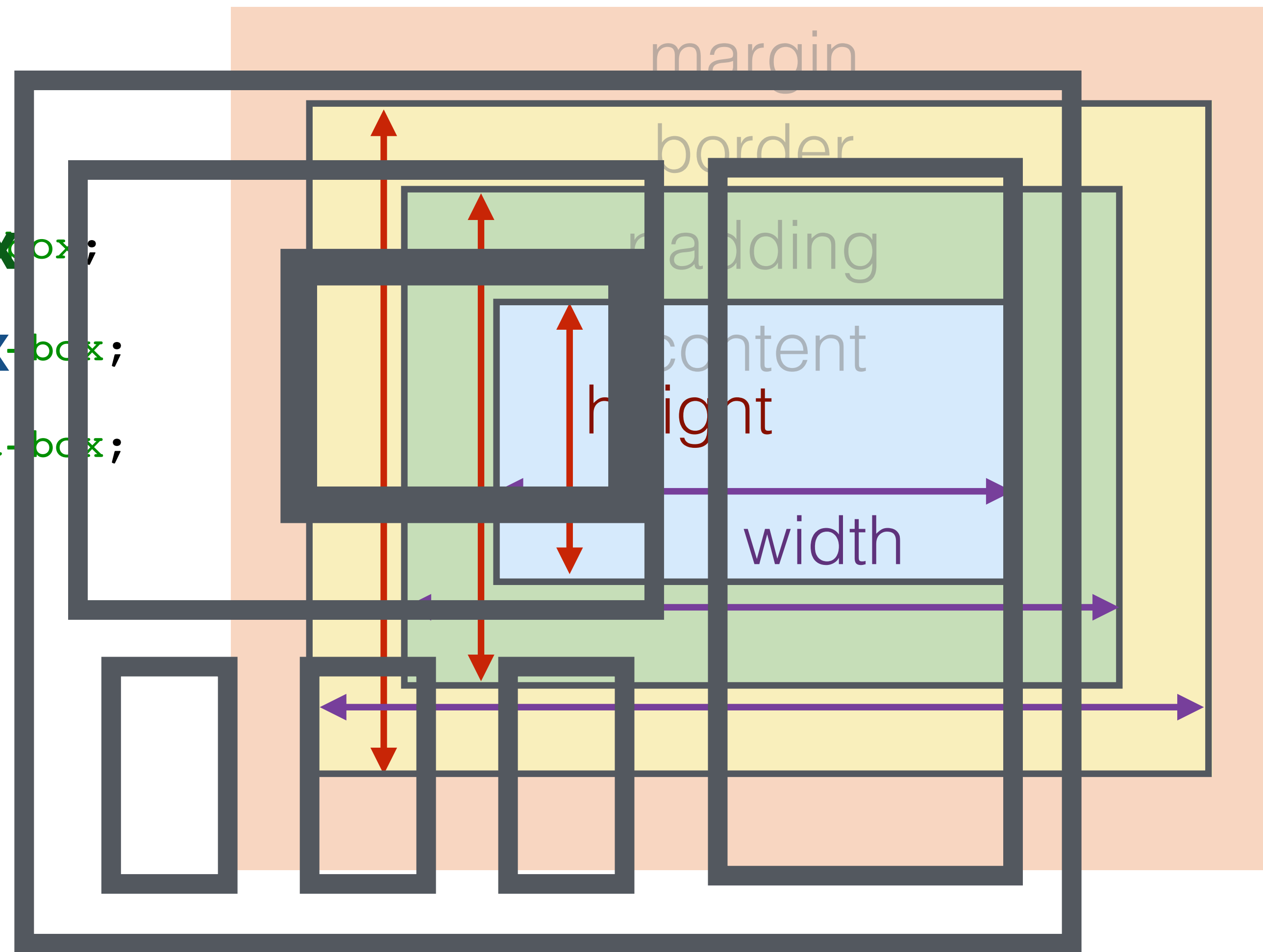
BOX MODEL



BOX MODEL

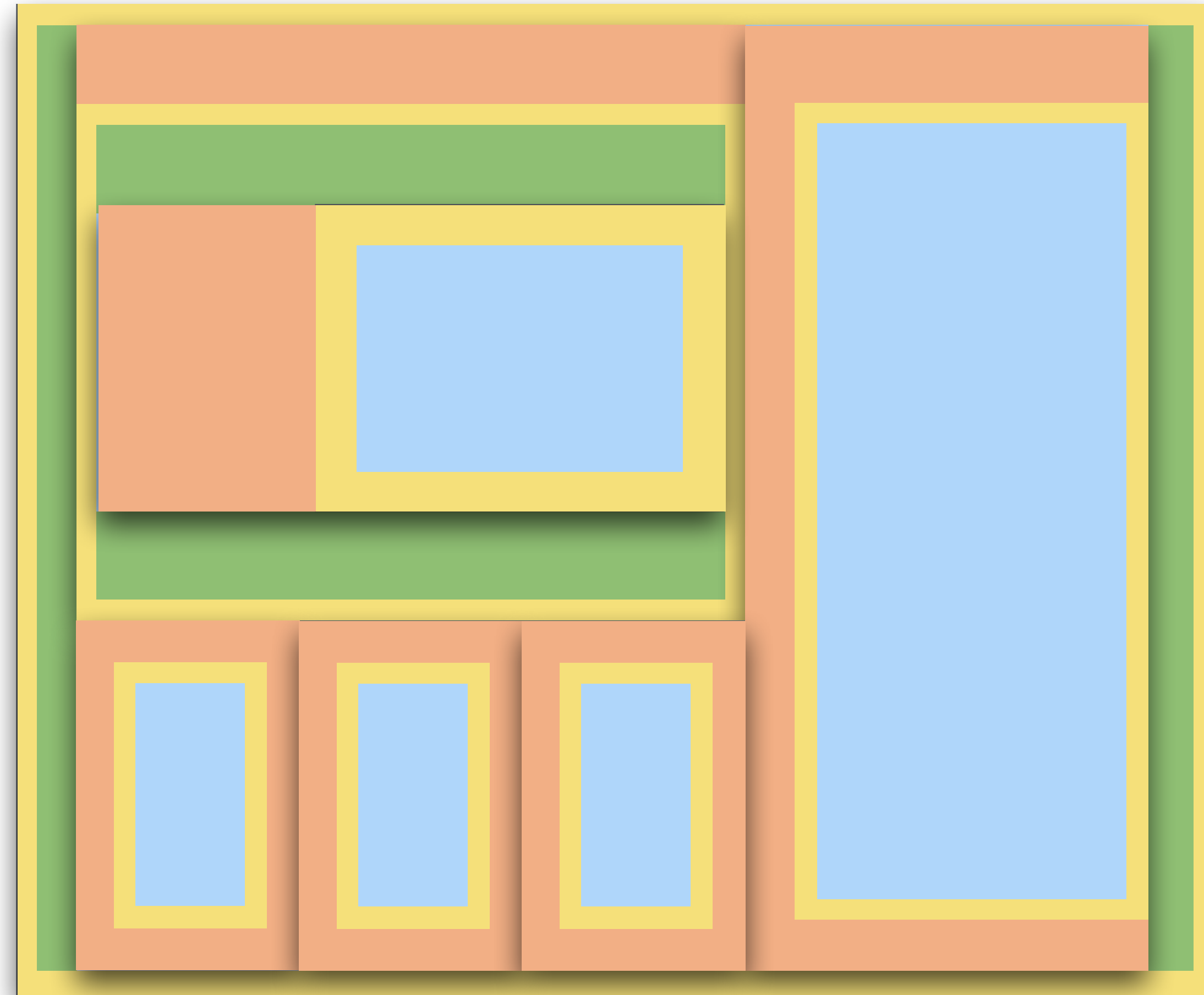
border box
padding box
content box

```
{  
  box-sizing: border-box;  
}  
  
{  
  box-sizing: padding-box;  
}  
  
{  
  box-sizing: content-box;  
}
```



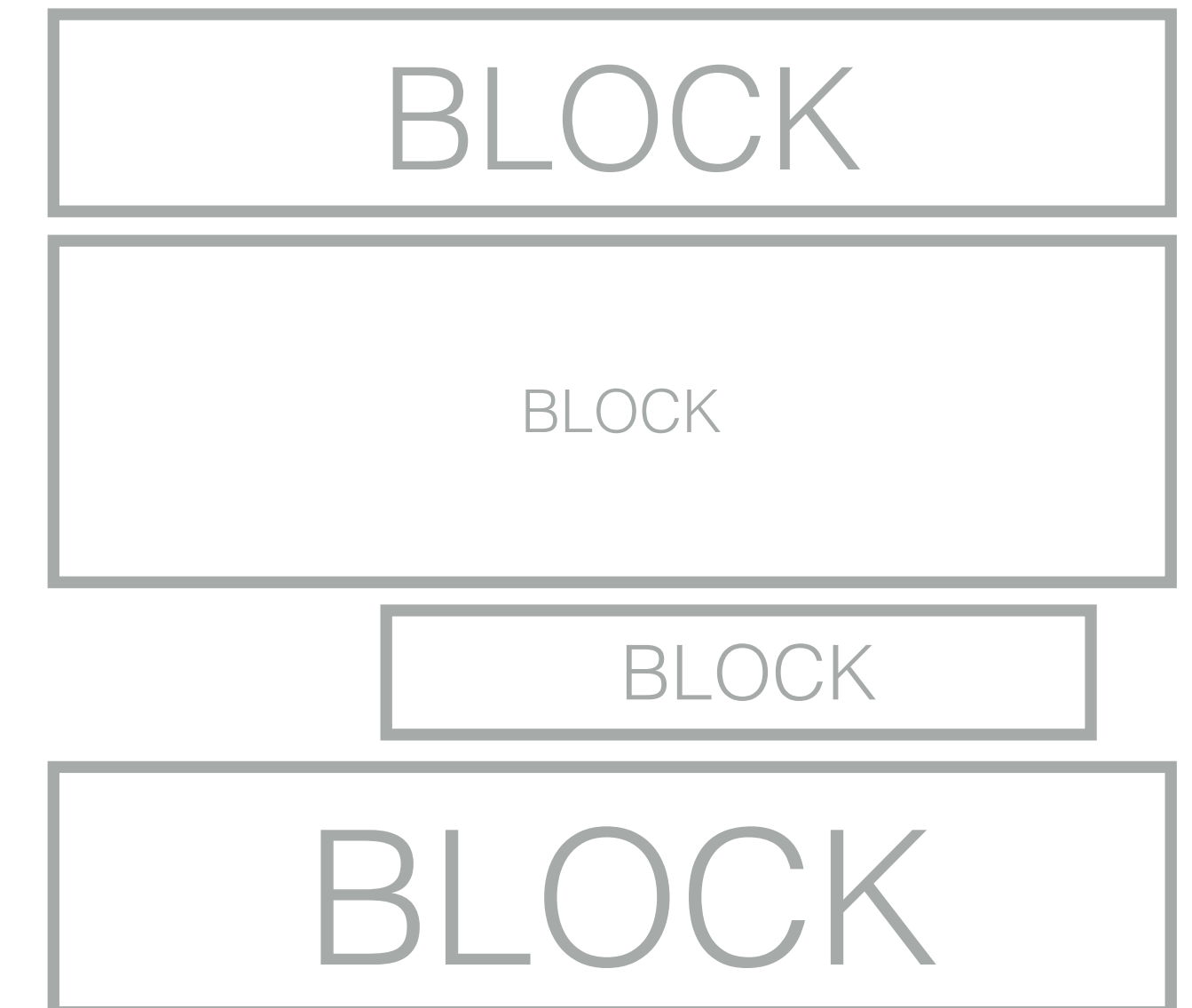
BOX MODEL

fractal!



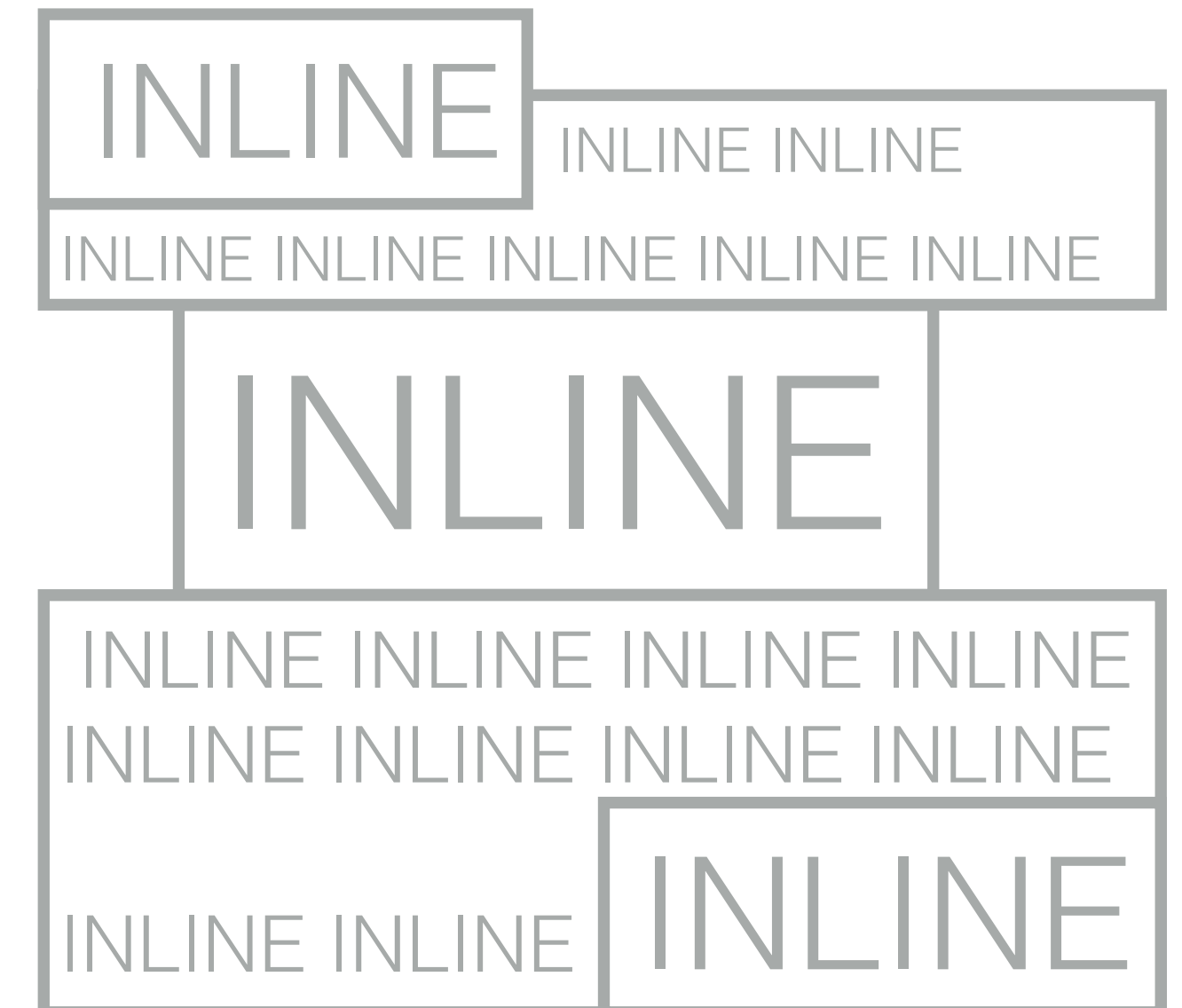
BLOCK-LEVEL

- By default will try to **clear** their own line
- Default width is 100% of parent
- Default height will expand to fit all children
- Can have margins on all sides
- Can set height and width



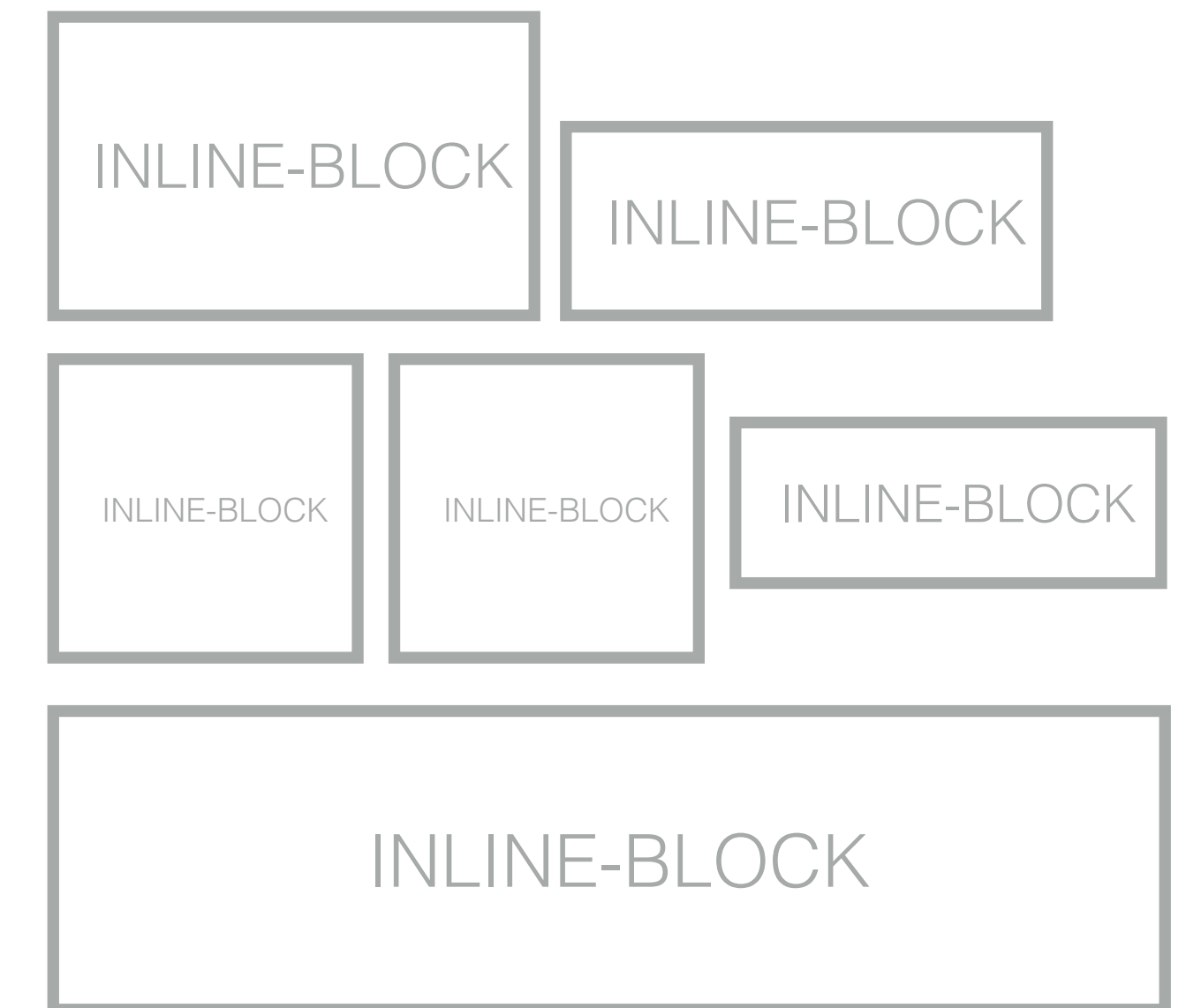
INLINE-LEVEL

- ◉ Flows with content (does **not** clear line)
- ◉ Ignores top and bottom margins
- ◉ Height and width fit content
- ◉ Cannot set height or width



INLINE-BLOCK

- ◉ Flows with content (does **not** clear line)
- ◉ Default width will expand to fit all children
- ◉ Default height will expand to fit all children
- ◉ Can have margins on all sides
- ◉ Can set height and width



BLOCK

vs

INLINE

vs

INLINE-BLOCK

- ◉ `<div>`
- ◉ `<h1>`, `<h2>`, etc.
- ◉ `<p>`
- ◉ `<form>`
- ◉ `<header>`, `<footer>`,
`<main>`, `<section>`, `<nav>`

- ◉ `<a>`
- ◉ ``
- ◉ ``, ``

- ◉ ``
- ◉ `<input>`
- ◉ `<textarea>`



S Y N S A C T I C A L L Y
A W E S O M E
S S Y E E
S H E E T S
Y A E T
D S
I
N
G

SCSS

- “nesting”
- “variables”
- “loops”
- “functions”
- “modules”

HOW DOES SCSS WORK?

SCSS COMPILES TO CSS

NESTING

SCSS

```
article {  
  border: 1px solid red;  
  li {  
    background: gray;  
  }  
}
```

CSS

```
article {  
  border: 1px solid red;  
}  
article li {  
  background: gray;  
}
```

VARIABLES

SCSS

```
$deep-red: #990000;
a {
  color: $deep-red;
}
.warning {
  border-color: $deep-red;
}
```

CSS

```
a {
  color: #990000;
}
.warning {
  border-color: #990000;
}
```

LOOPS

SCSS

```
@for $i from 1 through 3 {  
  h#{ $i } {  
    font-size: $i * 10px;  
  }  
}
```

CSS

```
h1 {  
  font-size: 10px;  
}  
h2 {  
  font-size: 20px;  
}  
h3 {  
  font-size: 30px;  
}
```


MIXINS

SCSS

```
@mixin border-radius ($r) {  
    -webkit-border-radius: $r;  
    -moz-border-radius: $r;  
    border-radius: $r;  
}  
  
.thing {  
    @include border-radius(10px);  
}
```

CSS

```
.thing {  
    -webkit-border-radius: 10px;  
    -moz-border-radius: 10px;  
    border-radius: 10px;  
}
```

MODULES

SCSS

```
/* pulls in normalize.scss */  
@import 'normalize';
```

CSS

```
/* ... */  
/**  
 * 1. Set default font family to sans-serif  
 * 2. Prevent iOS text size adjust after orientation change, without disabling  
 *    user zoom.  
 */  
html {  
  font-family: sans-serif;  
  /* 1 */  
  -ms-text-size-adjust: 100%;  
  /* 2 */  
  -webkit-text-size-adjust: 100%;  
  /* 2 */  
}  
/**  
 * Remove default margin.  
 */  
body {  
  margin: 0; }  
/* =====  
   Links  
   ===== */  
/**  
 * Remove the gray background color from active links in IE 10.  
 */  
a {  
  background: transparent; }  
/* ... */
```