Girl Develop It

GDI

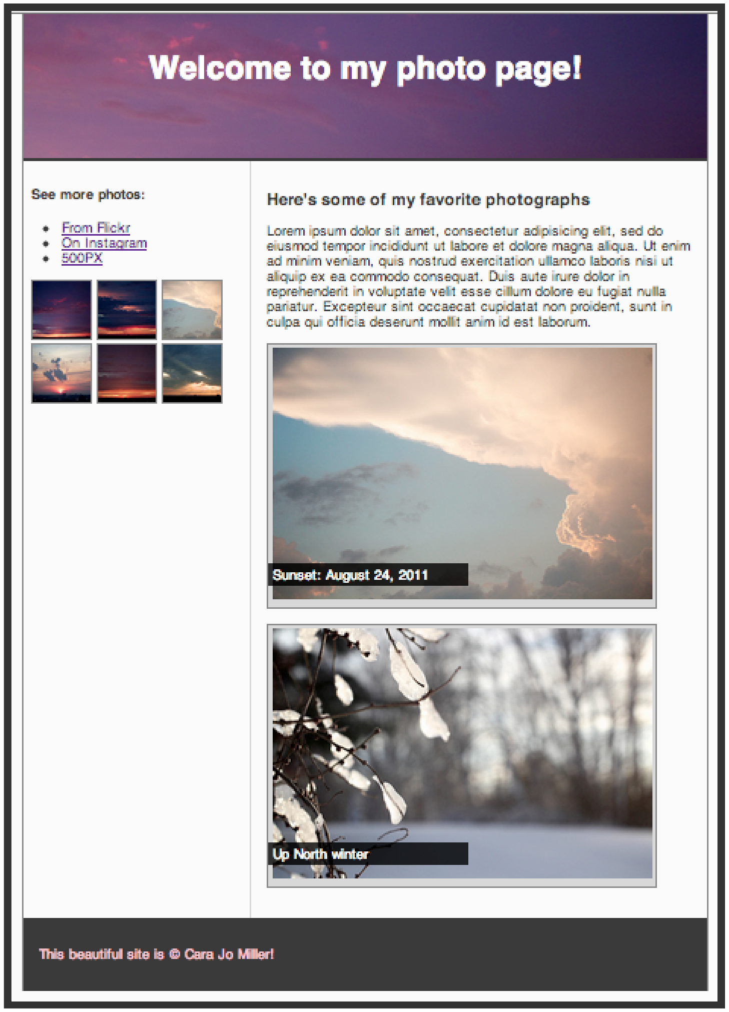
don't be shy. develop it.

Beginning HTML and CSS

Class 3

What we'll be making today

Today we will start making a site from scratch using divs to create a header, footer, sidebar and content area.



Welcome to my photo page!

See more photos:

- From Flickr
- On Instagram
- 500PX

Here's some of my favorite photographs

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Sunset: August 24, 2011

Up North winter

This beautiful site is © Cara Jo Miller!

Layout Basics

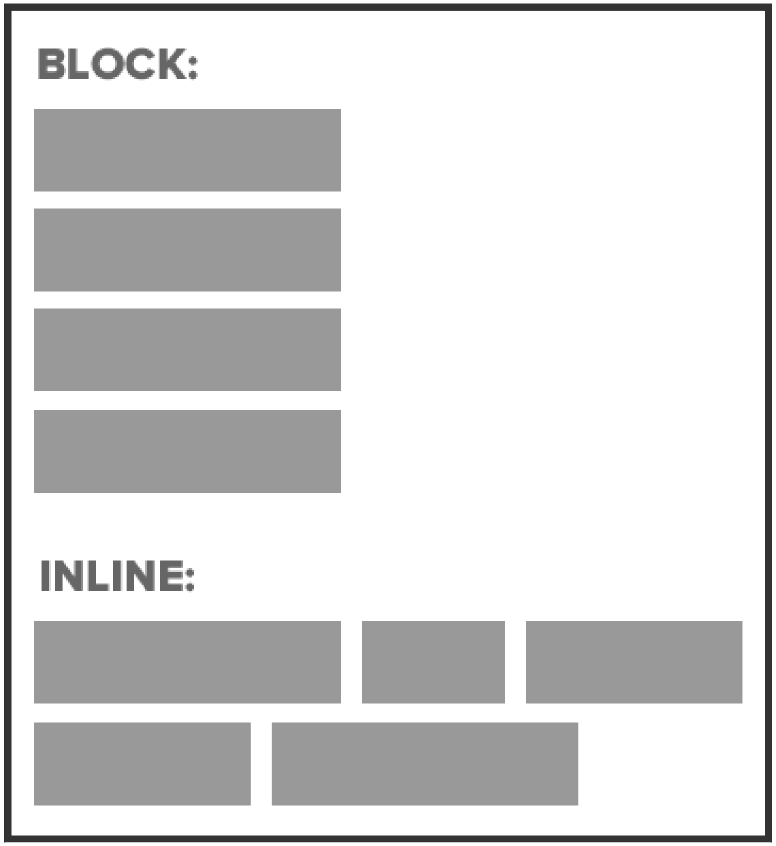
Inline vs. Block

So far, we have mostly seen "block" elements

They appear on the next line, like paragraphs

There are also "inline" elements

They appear on the same line that they are written on.



Block & Inline Elements

Elements we've learned so far:

Inline

- img
- a
- br
- strong
- em

Block

- p
- h1…h6
- ul, ol
- li
- table
- tr, th, td

Element: Div

`<div></div>`

A *division*, or section of content within an HTML page.

- Apply IDs and classes to divs to control their styles with CSS.
- Block level element. Each new div is rendered on a new line.

```html
<div>
   <p>Content<p>
   <p>Content<p>
</div>

<div id="header">
   <h1>Main Heading<h1>
</div>

<div class="sub-content">
   <p>Some more content<p>
</div>
```

Grouping Elements with `div`

The div tag is used everywhere to group elements together into sections.

For example: we want the first 2 paragraphs of a section to be right-aligned, green, & bold, but we don't want any other paragraphs to have that style.

We would wrap them in a div element to style them differently.

Grouping Elements Example

```
.lede {
  text-align:right;
  color: green;
  font-weight: bold;
}

<div class="lede">
  <p>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipisicing elit?</p>
  <p>Sed do eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et dolore.</p>
</div>
<p>Magna aliqua. Ut enim ad minim veniam.</p>
<p>Quis nostrud exercitation ullamco.</a>
```

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipisicing elit?

Sed do eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et dolore.

Magna aliqua. Ut enim ad minim veniam.

Quis nostrud exercitation ullamco.

Element: Span

<span></span>

The inline equivalent of div, used to style pieces of text inside of a block element.

- Apply IDs and classes to spans to control their styles with CSS.
- Will not break the flow of content

```
<li>
   This is <span>content<span> in
   a list item
</li>

<p>
   This is <span class="buzzword">
   content<span> in a paragraph
</p>
```

Inline Styling

Span is used to apply a specific style inline.

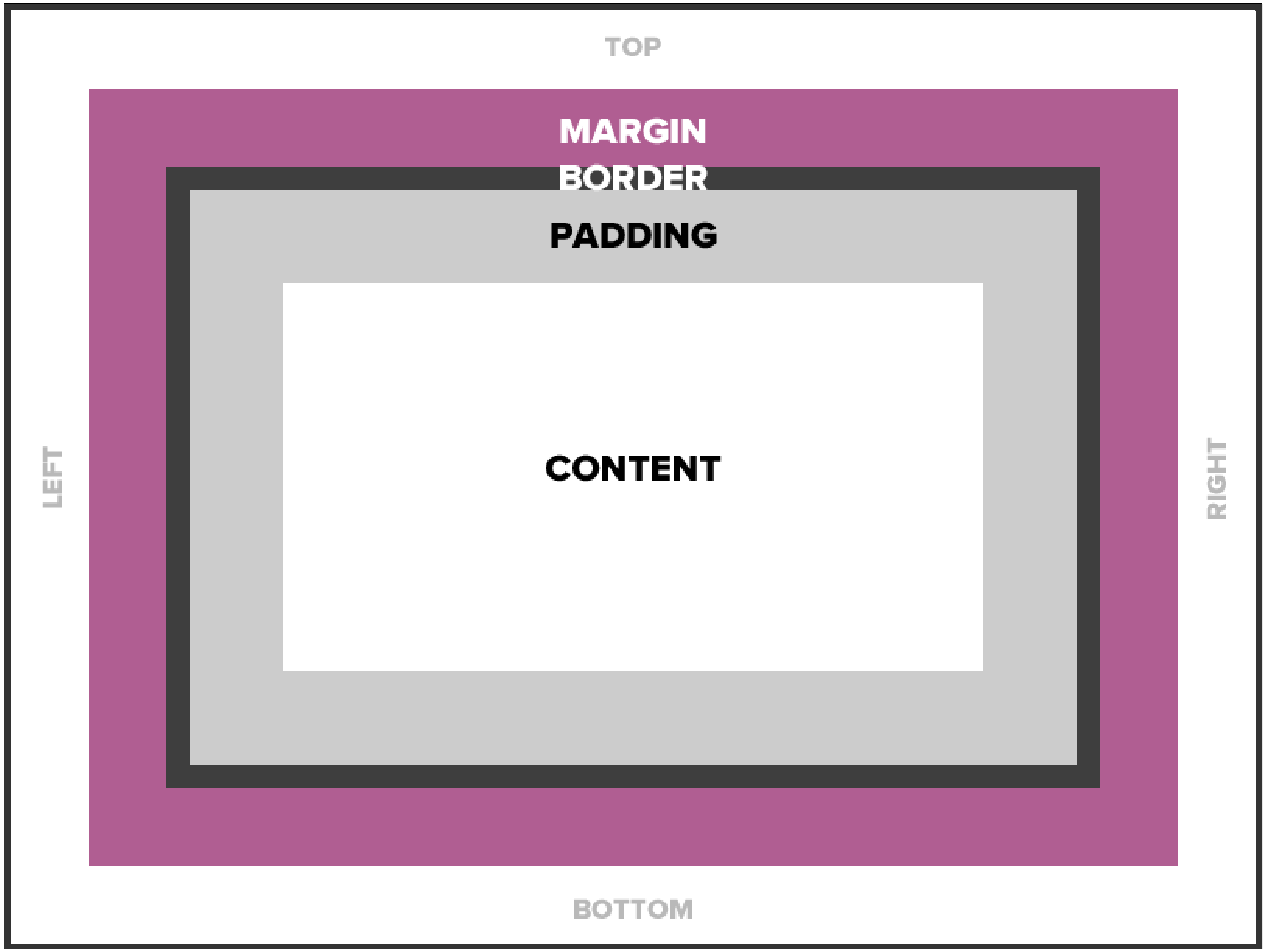
```
.highlight {
  background-color:yellow;
}

<p>Paragraph with <span class="highlight">highlighted</span> text.</p>
```

Paragraph with highlighted text.

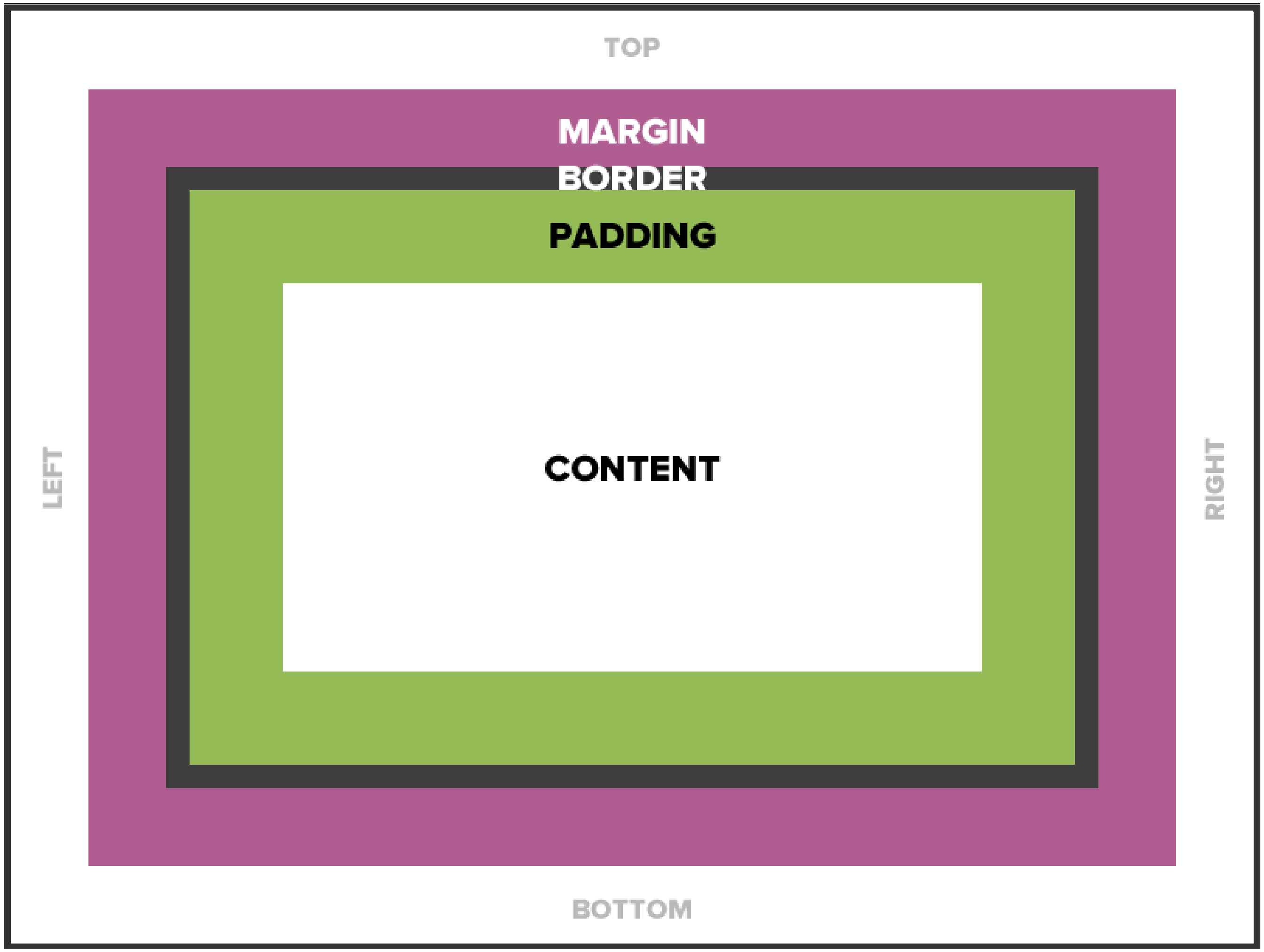
The Box Model

The Box Model



Padding

Space between the border and the content. Adds to the total width of the box.



CSS Property: Padding

10 pixels on top only

```
padding-top: 10px;
```

15 pixels on all sides

```
padding: 15px;
```

10 on top, 5 on right, 3 on bottom, 7 on left

```
padding: 10px 5px 3px 7px;
```

CSS Property: Padding

Four values

```
padding: top right bottom left;
```

Three values

```
padding: top right/left bottom;
```

Two values

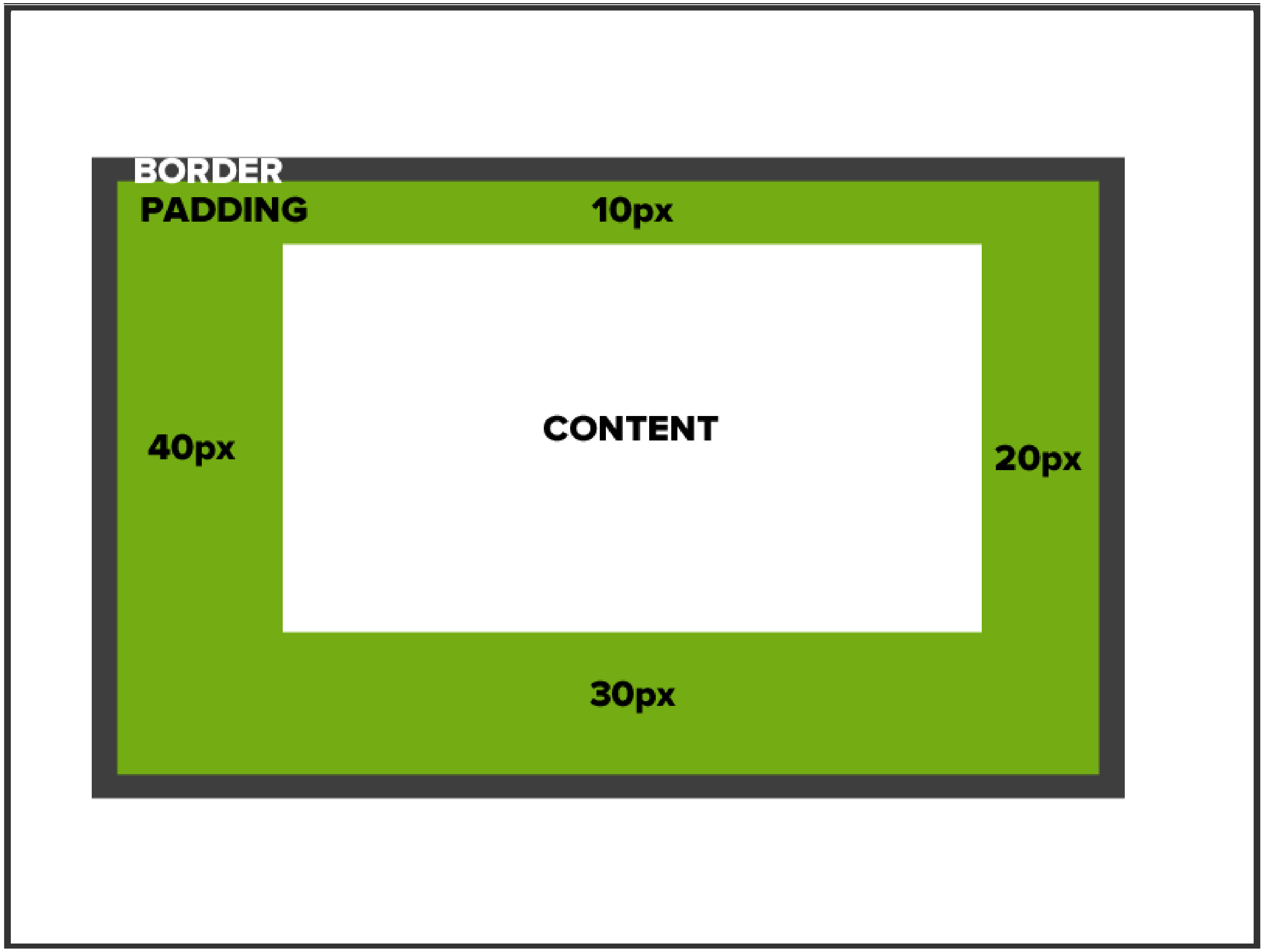
```
padding: top/bottom right/left;
```

One value

```
padding: all;
```

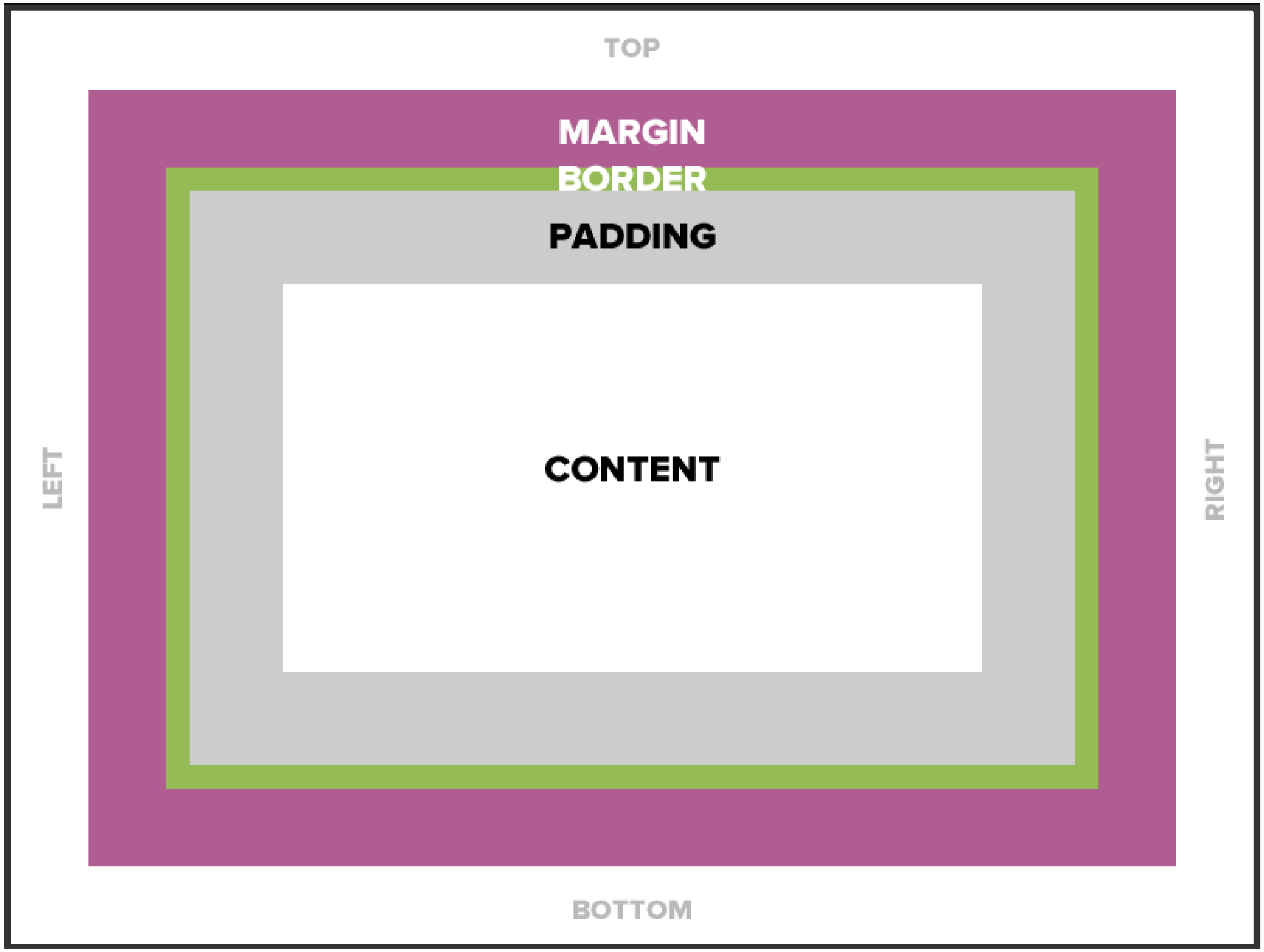
CSS Property: Padding

```
padding: 10px 20px 30px 40px;
```



Border

The edge around a box. Adds to the total width of the box.



CSS Property: Border

Specified as: **`thickness style color`**.

A solid red border all around

```
border: 1px solid #ff0000;
```

A thick dotted black top border

```
border-top: 4px dotted #000000;
```

Two different border styles

```
border-top: 1px solid #ff0000;
border-bottom: 4px dotted #000000;
```

CSS Properties: Borders

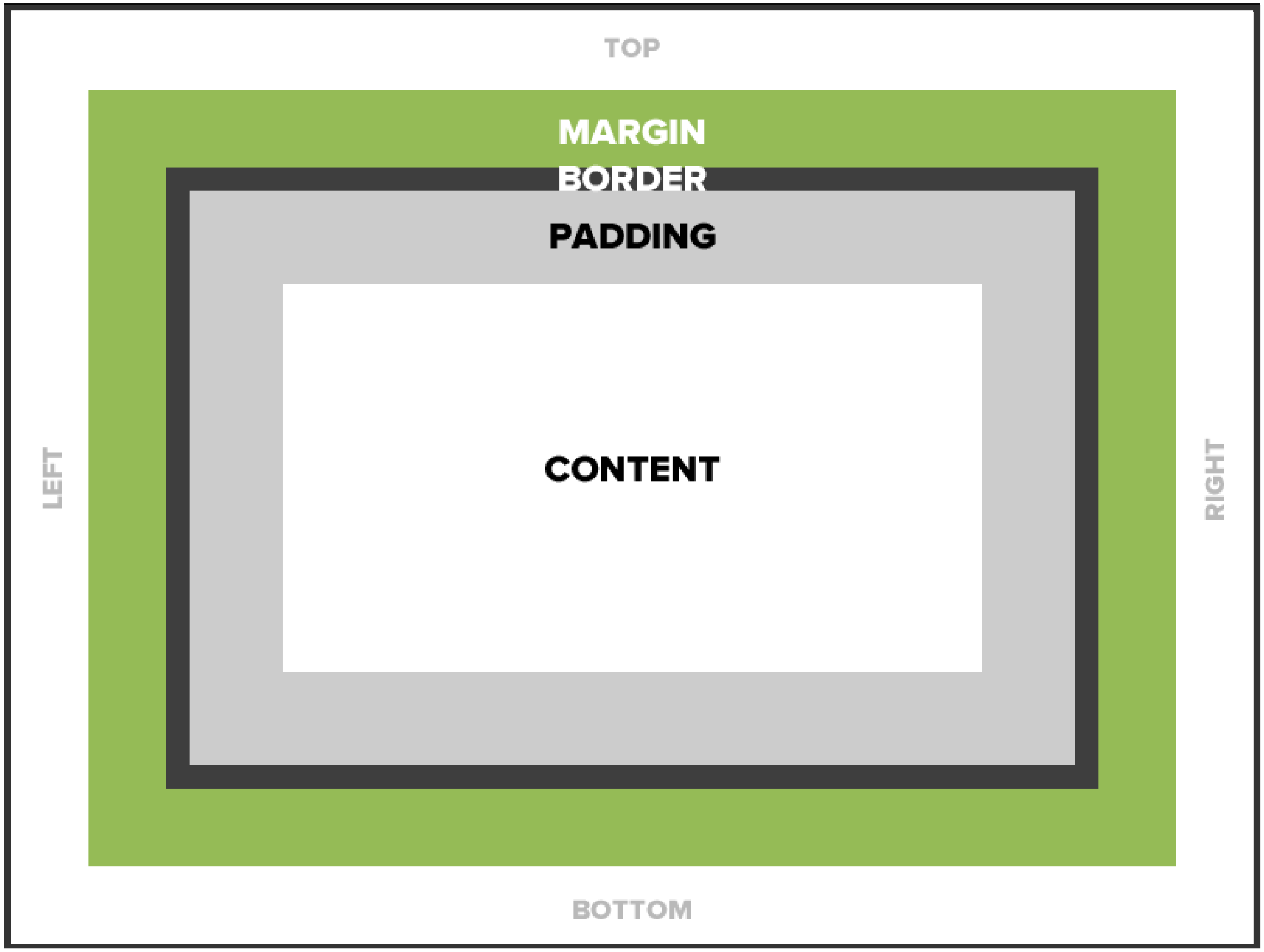
```
border-width: 10px;
border-style: dashed;
border-color: #666666;
```

You can specify each property separately, or all three together. You can also do it for each individual side.

```
border-left-width: 5px;
border-left-style: solid;
border-left-color: #666666;
```

Margin

The transparent area around the box that separates it from other elements.



CSS Property: Margin

10 pixels on top

```
margin-top: 10px;
```

15 pixels on all sides

```
margin: 15px;
```

10 on top, 5 on right, 3 on bottom, 7 on left

```
margin: 10px 5px 3px 7px;
```

You can use the same four shorthand arrangements as with padding.

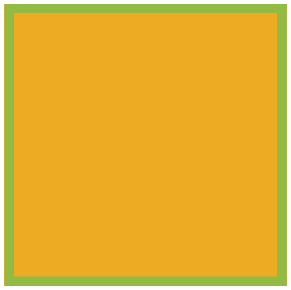
Controlling Size

Property: Width

The **`width`** property sets an element’s width.

Width: 100px

Height: 100px



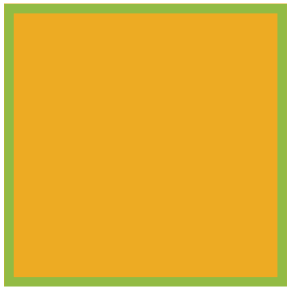
Remember: **`width`** doesn't include padding or borders, and can't be applied to inline elements.

Property: Height

The **`height`** property sets an element’s height.

Width: 100px

Height: 100px



Remember: **`height`** doesn't include padding or borders, and can't be applied to inline elements.

Auto Margin

If a **`margin`** is set to **`auto`** on a box that has width, it will take up as much space as possible.

Centered

```
margin: auto;
width: 300px;
```

Flush-right

```
margin-left: auto;
margin-right: 5px;
width: 300px;
```

Link Styles

Pseudo-class Selectors

CSS pseudo-classes are used to add special effects to some selectors.

```
selector:pseudo-class {
  property:value;
}
```

Example:

Changing the format of a link when you hover over it is accomplished by using pseudo-classes.

```
a:hover {
  text-decoration: none;
}
```

Link Pseudo-classes

```
a:link  { color: #FF0000; } /* unvisited link */
a:visited { color: #00FF00; } /* visited link */
a:hover { color: #FF00FF; } /* mouse over link */
a:active  { color: #0000FF; } /* selected link */
```

See Link Change

Order matters! The psuedo-classes must be in the order shown above.

Want a mnemonic? Think **L**o**V**e / **HA**te.

Questions?

?