ITMD-461 CLASS 7 FEBRUARY 24, 2015

TONIGHT'S AGENDA

- **CSS Resets**

- **CSS Fonts**

- **CSS Floats**

- **CSS Position**

- **Readings & Assignments**

CSS IN OUR BOOK

- Ch12 Text Styles

- Ch13 Colors

- Ch14 Box Model

- Ch15 Float and Position

CSS RESETS

CSS RESETS

- Used to reset all css properties so they will be consistent in all browsers.

- Eric Meyer's css reset

  - Complete reset to no styles
  - http://meyerweb.com/eric/tools/css/reset/

- Normalize

  - Targets only styles that need to be reset
  - http://necolas.github.com/normalize.css/

- Yahoo YUI css reset

  - Mostly complete reset
  - http://yuilibrary.com/yui/docs/cssreset/

- http://www.cssreset.com/

CSS FONTS

CSS FONTS

- We can now use an almost unlimited selection of fonts on our web pages

- CSS property *font-family* is used to specify which font an element should use.

- Used to have to supply a font stack for our font choices in case the user didn't have the one we wanted to use.

  - Always ended the list with a generic font (pg 230)
  - Serif, sans-serif, monospace, cursive, fanasty

- Now we can specify a specific font we want to use.

- We need to use special web fonts

CSS FONTS

- There are many options out there.

  - http://www.fontsquirrel.com/
  - http://www.google.com/webfonts
  - Adobe typekit

- We will show a fontsquirrel & google web fonts examples in class

- For Fontsquirrel

  - You want the @font-face kits on their site
  - They give you all the font files you need and css
  - Use the @font-face css declaration
  - Look at example from font squirrel

CSS FONTS

- Google Web Fonts don't need to be downloaded

- Include a link to a Google hosted file then you can use them in your CSS.

- Link needs to come before your CSS that uses the fonts

- http://www.google.com/webfonts

- Google gives you all the code you need

- Let's see an example

CSS FLOATS

CSS FLOATS

- "The float CSS property specifies that an element should be taken from the normal flow and placed along the left or right side of its container, where text and inline elements will wrap around it. A floating element is one where the computed value of float is not none." – Mozilla MDN

- https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/CSS/float

- Float value can be left, right, or none. Value of none turns off float

- Float property causes element to move as far as possible to the left or right and allow other elements to wrap around it.

- Always provide a width to floated element

- Floated elements behave like block elements

- Margins do not collapse like they do on a standard block element (top and bottom margins)

CSS FLOATS

- **Clearing the float.**
  - Apply the clear property to the element following the float that you don't want to wrap around the content.
  - It tells the element it is on that it can not be positioned next to a floated element.
- **If a containing element only contains floated elements it will have no height unless you set some other properties.**
  - Search clearfix
  - Or use overflow property set to hidden.
- **You can use floats to create column layouts**
- **A few different methods see page 354**
- **Floated elements need to appear in html before content that wraps around them**

CSS HORIZONTAL NAVIGATION

- **Navigation is a list of links so we should use a list as the html element**

- **ul**

  - Remove the bullets – list-style-type: none
  - Remove the margins and padding

- **ul li**

  - Float list items left - float: left;

- **ul li a**

  - Make anchor block and apply styles – display:block;

- **Clear the element that follows – clear:left;**

CSS POSITION

CSS POSITION

4 values for CSS positioning (position property)

- **Static**

  - Normal default position in the document flow

- **Relative**

  - element is moved relative to position in document flow
  - Space in document flow **is reserved**

- **Absolute**

  - Removed from the document flow
  - Positioned with respect to **containing element with a position**

- **Fixed**

  - Removed from flow and positioned fixed to the window

- **Then use top, bottom, left, or right properties to set position**

- **z-index property sets render layer. Only works when element has position set**

ITMD-461

READINGS AND ASSIGNMENTS

Spring 2015

ITMD461 - School of Applied Technology - Illinois Institute of Technology

READING & ASSIGNMENTS

Book

- **Continue reading Part III, CSS. Try to finish the section. Make sure you read chapter 16 for next week's class.**

Assignment

- **Lab 5. All details are posted in blackboard. Due Mar 7 by 11:59pm Chicago Time. Another easy quick one.**

- **I'm going to post an HTML quiz on blackboard for everyone to take. I will email details and instructions when it is ready. You will have a few days to take it.**

- **Midterm will be assigned next week (Mar 3) and will be due one week later (Mar 11) – Full details in next weeks class.**

MIDTERM

- **Will be assigned Mar 3 and available after class**

- **Will be due on Mar 11 – NO EXCEPTIONS**

- **It will be an online exam in blackboard and you will have 1 week to finish.**

- **Will cover things we have discussed in class, in slides, and in the book. Up through what CSS we have went through in class.**

- **Multiple choice and True/False and matching**

- **You can save your progress and complete later**

- **Once you click the blue save and submit button it will submit and you can't go back!**

- **Due By Wed (Mar 11) at 11:59pm Central**

- **– NO EXCEPTIONS – Test will not be available in blackboard after that time and you will not be allowed to take it.**