

LAYOUTS

Week 5.2 - IST 263

Section M005

Questions from last class ??

TODAY'S CLASS

- CSS Selectors
- Semantic Tags
- Non-Semantic Tags
- Block & Inline Elements
- Floats

CSS SELECTORS

let's try some examples

BASIC SELECTORS

- Type Selectors

Select HTML elements by type.

Syntax: `h2 { }`

- Class Selectors

Select HTML elements by class attribute

Syntax: `.odd { }`

- ID Selectors

Only 1 HTML element should have a given ID attribute

Syntax: `#patriots`

PSEUDO-CLASSES

<https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/CSS/Pseudo-classes>

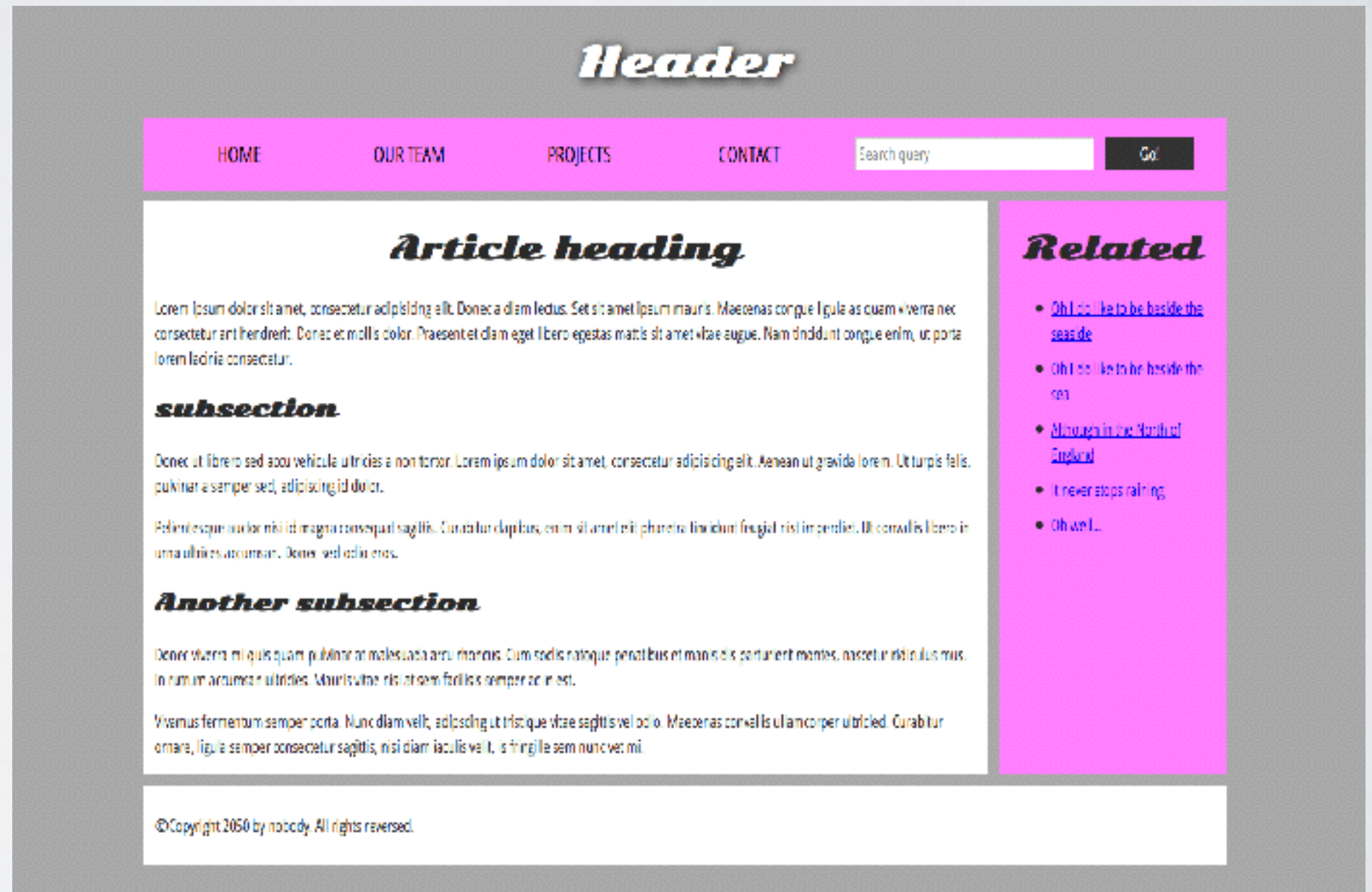
SEMANTIC HTML

Semantic HTML is the use of HTML markup to reinforce the **semantics**, or meaning, of the information in webpages and web applications rather than merely to define its presentation or look.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Semantic_HTML

HTML5 SEMANTIC ELEMENTS

- Header
- Nav
- Aside
- Main
- Article
- Section
- Footer



NON-SEMANTIC ELEMENTS

Used when you can't think of a better semantic text element to wrap content.

- DIV

Block Level element

- SPAN

Inline element

BLOCK / INLINE

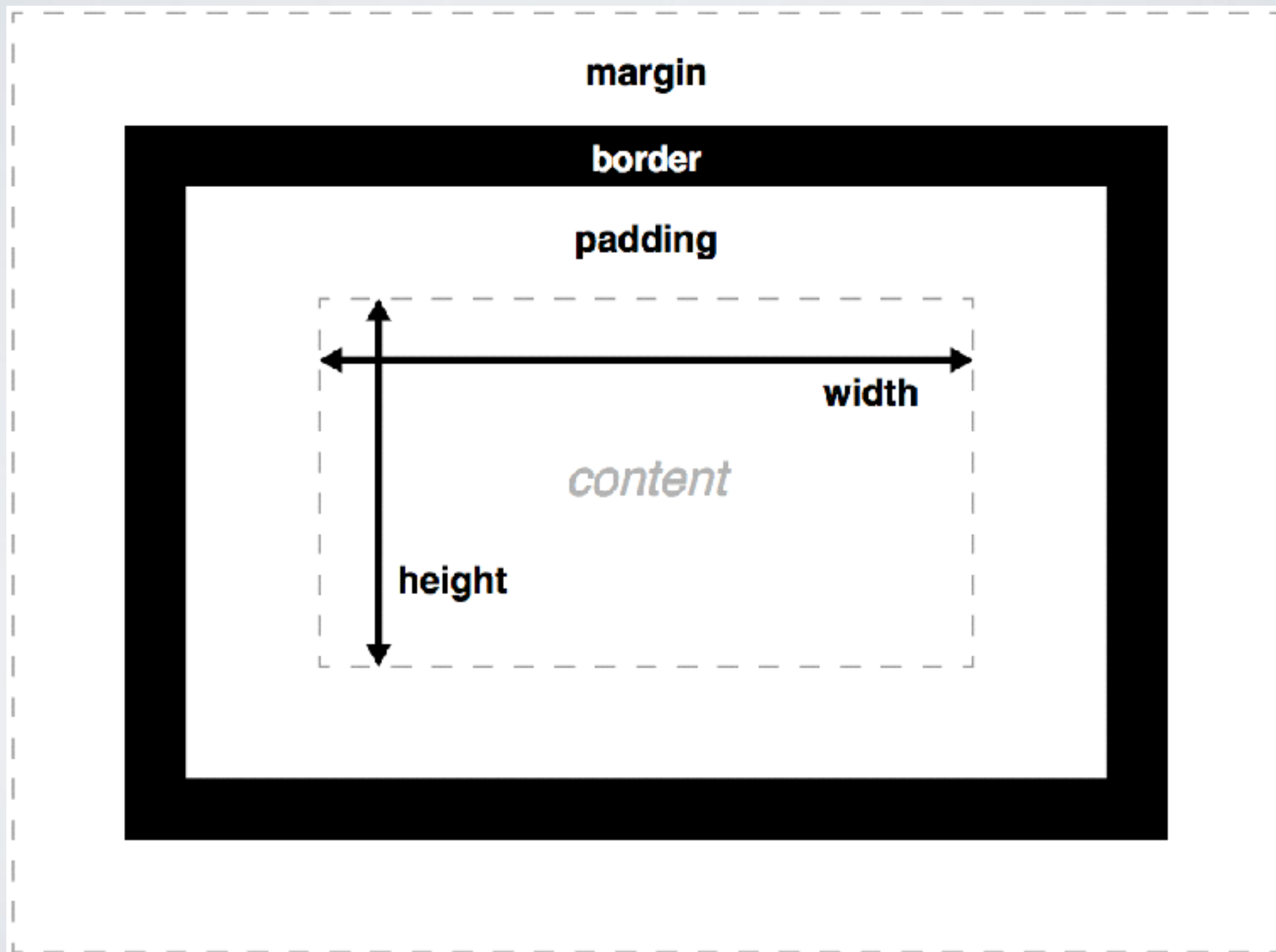
- Block Elements

These HTML elements form a visible block on a page. Eg: List, Paragraph, etc

- Inline Elements

These elements are those that are contained within block-level elements and surround only small parts of the document's content. Eg: Span, Anchors (links), strong, em, bold, etc

BOX MODEL



WEB INSPECTOR

DOCUMENT FLOW

- Treats all block elements as rectangle boxes
- All elements are placed relative to their parent element
- They are left aligned, starting at (0, 0)



Understanding document flow

FLOAT

CSS property that specifies how an element should be placed along the left or right side of the its container, allowing text and inline elements to wrap around it.

Possible Values

- Left
- Right
- Inherit
- unset