## Advanced CSS

Mufaro Makiwa

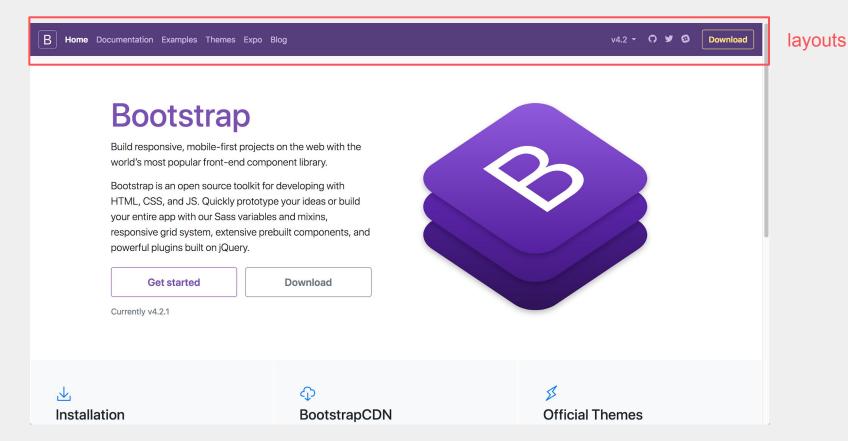


(cascading style sheets)

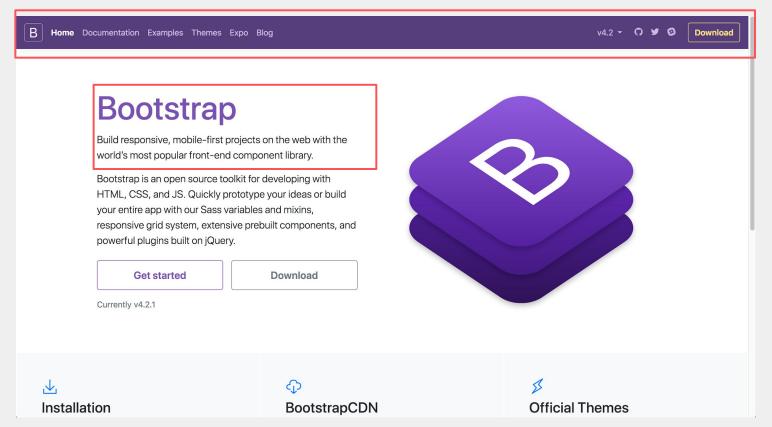
describes how our HTML boxes look

# what are examples of things that CSS can do?

### so far...



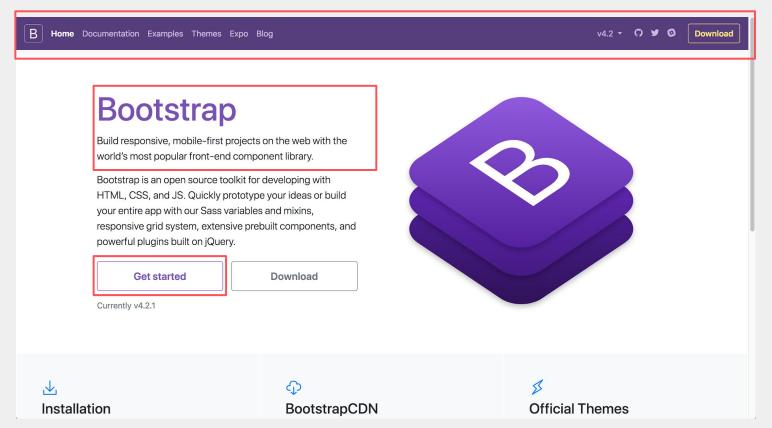
### so far...



layouts

fonts text styles colors

### so far...



layouts

fonts text styles colors

box styles borders

### but we can do so much more

# projects

∞ / all 1 / design 2 / software 3 / writing

I have a passion for tinkering with software, turning analog things into digital things (and vice versa), and experimenting with writing and interactive texts. Here's a selection of some of my work. I also do art in my spare time



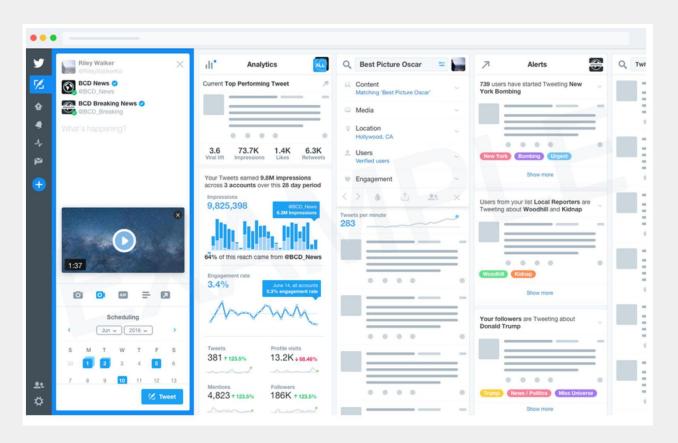
#### Daedalus' Labyrinth

November - December 2018

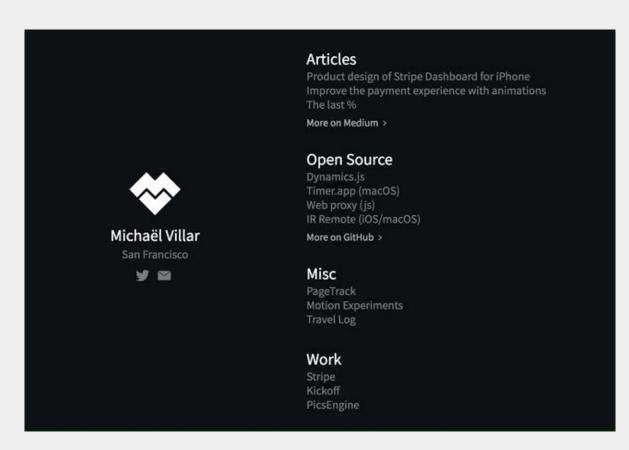
A collaborative board game where players uncover heroism in Daedalus' Labyrinth and try their hand at slaying the imprisoned Minotaur. Designed and developed in a team of four.

writeup rules

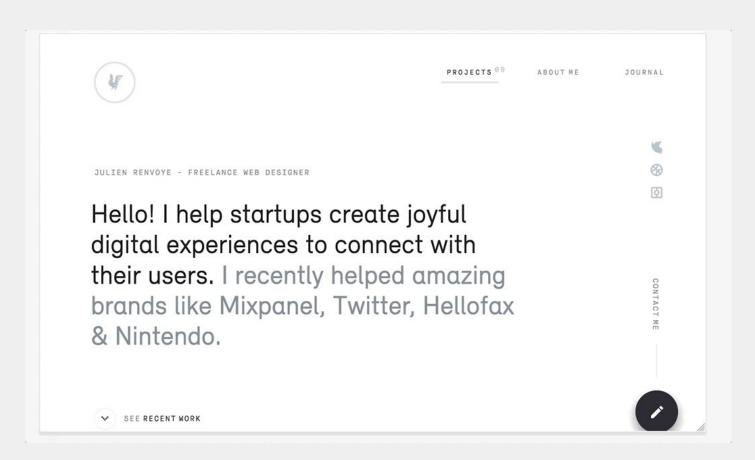
#### idle animations



complex layouts



#### hover animations



responsive design

## why do we care?

### mimic expected, intuitive behavior



## why aren't external libraries enough?

# you want custom design

# so... how to make good CSS?

### today's topics

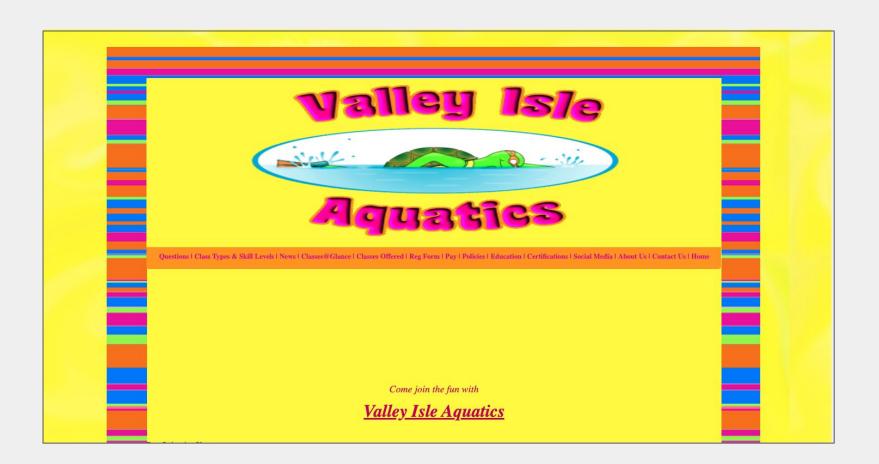
- 1. Palettes
- 2. Box model
- 3. Layouts
- 4. Transitions & animations
- 5. Responsive Layouts

### today's topics

- 1. Palettes => Colors
- 2. Box model => Cards
- 3. Layouts => Nice Cards
- 4. Transitions & animations => Buttons
- 5. Responsive Layouts

# color palettes

## why do we care?



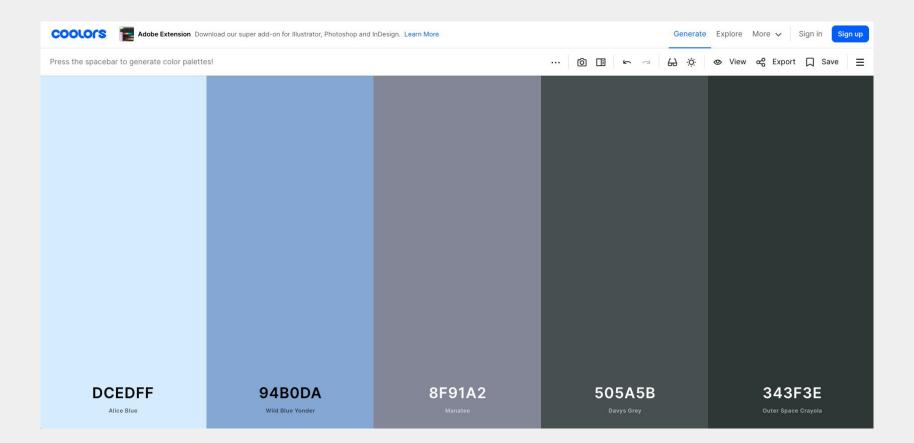


### how many theme colors?

2-3 theme colors

# THIS IS GOOD CONTRAST

# THIS IS BAD CONTRAST



### coolors.co

# box model

### Box model



# layouts

### two major properties:

- display
- position

display determines how elements size & sit with/in each other

# display: block

big blocks that stretch across, always sit on new lines

generally useful, default property for div

(i.e. <div>, <section>, , , <h1-6>, <header>)

#### **Lorem Ipsum** is simply

### dummy

text of the printing and typesetting industry. Lorem Ipsum has been the industry's standard dummy text ever since the 1500s, when an unknown printer took a galley of type and scrambled it to make a type specimen book.

# display: inline

an element that is part of text, size is always proportional to text they do NOT accept width/height properties and top/bottom margins

(i.e. <span>, <a>, <img>)

**Lorem Ipsum** is simply dummy text of the printing and typesetting industry. Lorem Ipsum has been the industry's standard dummy text ever since the 1500s, when an unknown printer took a galley of type and scrambled it to make a type specimen book.

# display: inline-block

stays within text, but can have its own size independent from text

you CAN set width and height

useful for including non-text elements within text

**Lorem Ipsum** is simply

dummy text of the

printing and typesetting industry. Lorem Ipsum has been the industry's standard dummy text ever since the 1500s, when an unknown printer took a galley of type and scrambled it to make a type specimen book.

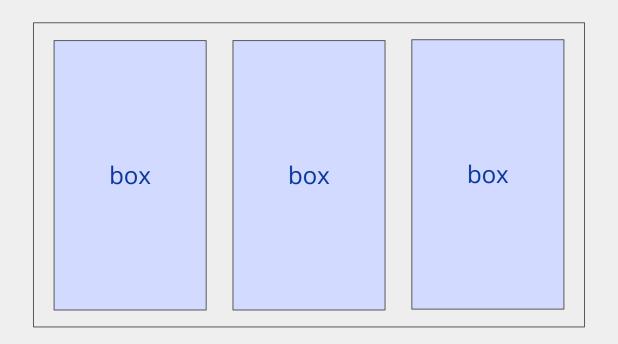
# display: none

it's literally not there

Lorem Ipsum is simply

text of the

printing and typesetting industry. Lorem Ipsum has been the industry's standard dummy text ever since the 1500s, when an unknown printer took a galley of type and scrambled it to make a type specimen book.



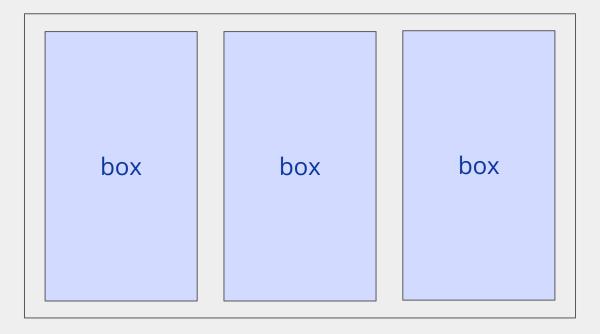
now... how to do this?

# multiple solutions to display elements side-by-side

# display: flex

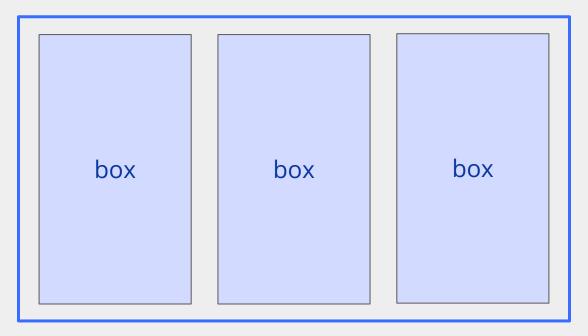
flexbox attempts to *flexibly* contain and distribute elements *inside* itself flexible and useful for space distribution

## display: flex



## display: flex

flexbox



```
* CSS
   .container {
     margin: 2em;
     width: 500px;
     background-color: #efefef;
     display: flex;
   .card {
     margin: 10px 0;
     padding: 1em;
     width: 250px;
     border-radius: 10px;
```



```
* CSS
   .container {
     margin: 2em;
     width: 500px;
     background-color: #efefef;
     display: flex;
   .card {
     margin: 10px 0;
     padding: 1em;
     border-radius: 10px;
```

```
Good Morning! Whatsup, homeslice?
```

```
.container {
 margin: 2em;
 width: 500px;
 background-color: #efefef;
 display: flex;
.card {
 margin: 10px 0;
 padding: 1em;
 border-radius: 10px;
.card.one {
 background-color: #396dff;
 width: 60%;
.card.two {
 background-color: #f95458;
```

```
Good Morning!

Whatsup,
homeslice?
```

```
* CSS
   .container {
     margin: 2em;
     width: 500px;
     background-color: #efefef;
     display: flex;
     justify-content: space-between;
   .card {
     margin: 10px 5px;
     padding: 1em;
     width: 100px;
     border-radius: 10px;
```

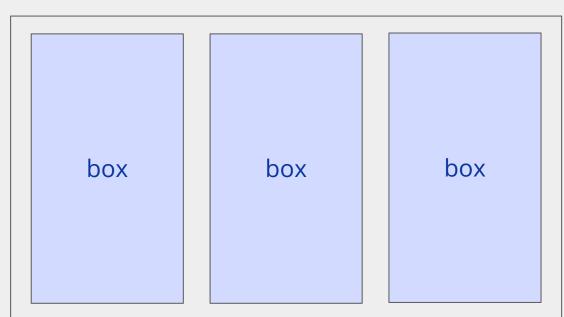
```
Good Whatsup, homeslice?
```

'center', 'start', 'space-evenly', etc.

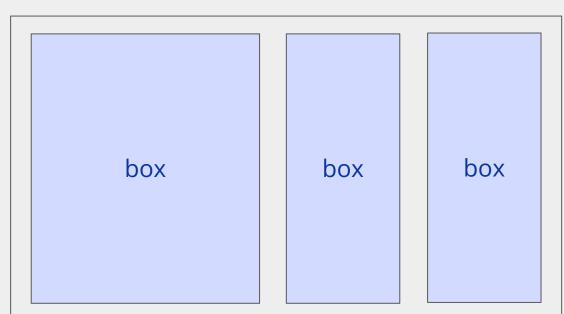
creates a "grid" of the child elements

good for managing 2D attributes (sizing of rows & columns)

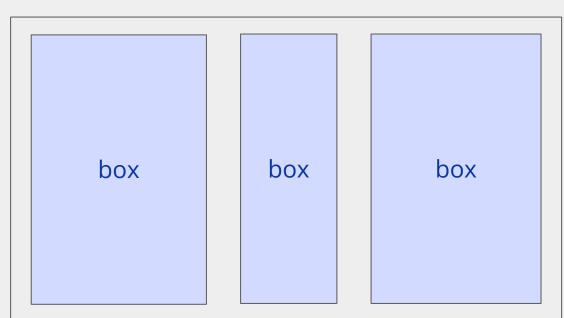
```
.container {
  display: grid;
  grid-template-columns: 1fr 1fr 1fr;
}
```



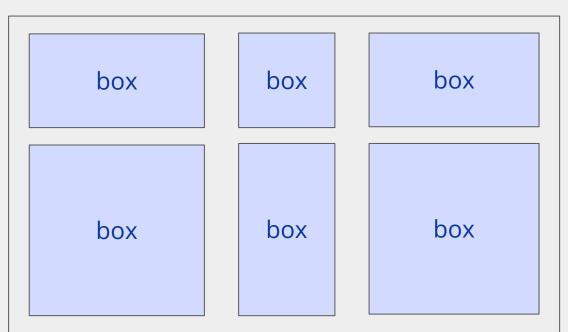
```
.container {
  display: grid;
  grid-template-columns: 2fr 1fr 1fr;
}
```



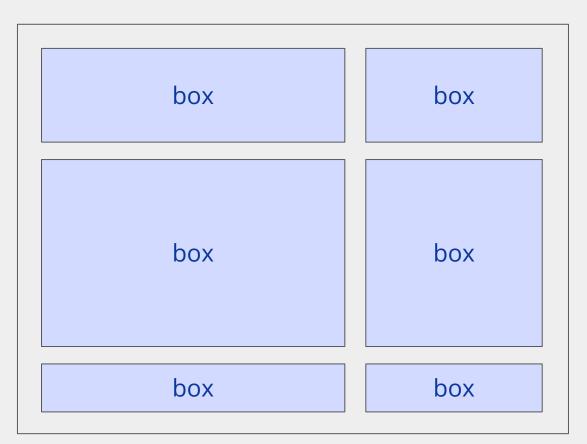
```
.container {
  display: grid;
  grid-template-columns: 2fr 1fr 2fr;
}
```



```
.container {
   display: grid;
   grid-template-columns: 2fr 1fr 2fr;
   grid-template-rows: 100px 200px;
}
// 2D controls!!
```



```
.container {
  display: grid;
  grid-template-columns: 2fr 1fr;
  grid-template-rows: 100px 200px 50px;
}
// 2D controls!!
```



position determines where an element sits based on other elements

# position: static

renders boxes position based on order in document default property value for div

#### **HTML**

<div className=b1>
 box one
</div>

### box one

#### HTML

```
<div className=b1>
  box one
</div>
<div className=b2>
  box two
</div>
```



box two

#### HTML

```
<div className=b1>
  box one
</div>
<div className=b2>
  box two
</div>
```



box two

# position: relative

positions the element "relative" to where it would be if static useful for slight modifications in position

```
HTML
<div className=b1>
  box one
</div>
<div className=b2>
  box two
</div>
CSS
.b1 {
 //rules
.b2 {
  position: relative;
  top: 10px;
```

```
box one
box two
```

top: 10px

```
HTML
<div className=b1>
  box one
</div>
<div className=b2>
  box two
</div>
CSS
.b1 {
//rules
.b2 {
  position: relative;
 top: ??????
```

### box one

box two

# position: absolute

positions the element relative to first ancestor positioned non-statically useful for navbars and sidebars

```
HTML
<div className=b1>
  box one
</div>
<div className=b2>
  box two
</div>
CSS
.b1 {
 //rules
.b2 {
  position: absolute;
  bottom: 0px;
```

### box one

box two

bottom: 0px

#### screen

```
HTML
                                         box one
<div className=b1>
  box one
</div>
<div className=b2>
 box two
</div>
                               box two
CSS
.b1 {
//rules
.b2 {
 position: absolute;
 bottom: 0px;
```

```
HTML
                                         box one
<div className=b1>
  box one
</div>
                                                               screen
<div className=b2>
 box two
</div>
CSS
.b1 {
//rules
                               box two
.b2 {
 position: absolute;
 bottom: -1239px??
```

# position: fixed

positions the element relative to the screen useful for navbars and bulletins

```
HTML
                                          box one
<div className=b1>
  box one
</div>
<div className=b2>
  box two
</div>
CSS
.b1 {
 //rules
                               box two
.b2 {
 position: fixed;
 bottom: 0px;
 left: 0px;
```

bottom: 0px

left: 0px

screen

# challenge! center a div horizontally

### flexbox

```
ccss

1   .container {
2    margin: 2em;
3    width: 500px;
4    background-color: #efefef;
5  }
6
7   .flex.container{
8    display: flex;
9    justify-content: center;
10 }
```

parent container has flex display

### flexbox

```
ccss

1  .container {
2  margin: 2em;
3  width: 500px;
4  background-color: #efefef;
5 }
6
7  .flex.container{
8  display: flex;
9  justify-content: center;
10 }
```

parent container has flex display

### margins

```
ccs

v.container {
 margin: 2em;
 width: 500px;
 background-color: #efefef;
}

ccs

margin.container .card {
 margin: auto;
 }
}
```

child element has auto margins

### using calc and vw

### 100vw

→ 100% viewport width (full width of window)

### <u>calc</u>

→ calculate math thingies

```
CSS
   .container {
     margin: 2em;
     background-color: #efefef;
   .margin.container .card {
     width: 150px:
     margin-left: calc(100vw - 75px);
```

other relative length units like vh (viewport height), em (current font size) are useful

# there are many solutions

# let's look at some code

# transitions & animations

transition determines how changes in properties show up on your screen!

#### CSS

#### HTML

property that we are changing

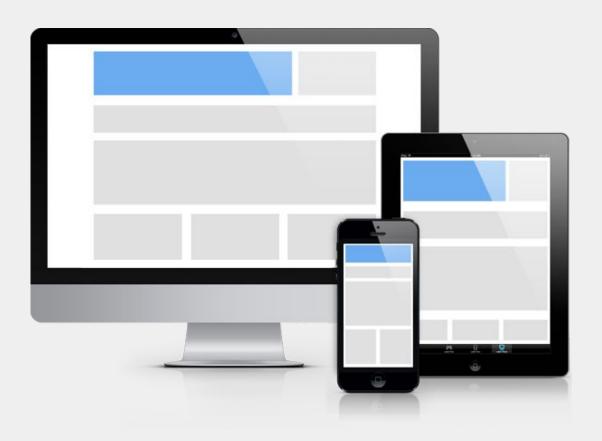
```
1 ∨ .container {
        margin: 2em;
        width: 500px;

√ .card {
        margin: 10px 5px;
        padding: 1em;
        width: 100px;
10
        border-radius: 10px;
11
12
        background-color: none;
        transition: background-color 1s ease-in;
13
14
```

## animation defines keyframes to transition through

# let's look at some code

# responsive layouts



#### Media queries

Media queries allow you to run certain CSS only if:

- The device screen is at least certain size
- The device supports hovering (with a mouse)
- The device supports colors
- ... Speech input, aspect ratio, etc

## let's see it in action weblab.mit.edu

## code time

## Special CSS Selectors

#### Recap of Selectors

- Type selectors: a, p, h1, div, etc
- Class selectors: .classname
- ID selectors: #idname

```
a {
      font-size: 10px;
 .container {
    margin: 2em;
    width: 500px;
    background-color: ■gray;
#mycard {
    color: White;
```

#### Recap of Selectors

- Type selectors: a, p, h1, div, etc
- Class selectors: .classname
- ID selectors: #idname
- Attribute selectors: [attr=value]

```
a {
     font-size: 10px;
.container {
   margin: 2em;
   width: 500px;
   #mycard {
   color: White;
```

```
[id="hello-world"] {
    margin-left: 300px;
}
```

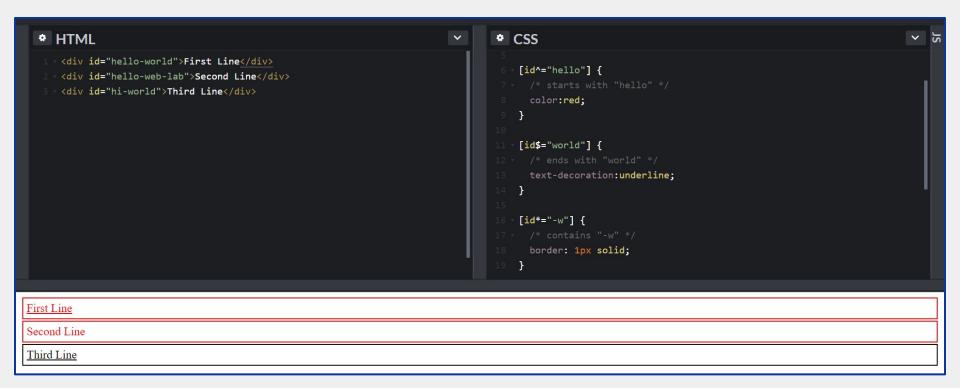
#### **Attribute Selectors**

Can find elements based on any attribute (not just class and ID):

```
[attr] { // rules }
[attr=value] { // rules }
```

Can also filter with attributes that start with, end with, or contain a value!

#### **Attribute Selectors**



#### **CSS Combinators**

Used to select elements in relation to other elements

- Siblings
- Children
- Descendants

#### CSS Combinators - Siblings

```
Adjacent siblings: +
```

```
h2 + p { // selects all  that directly follow an <h2> }
```

#### General siblings: ~

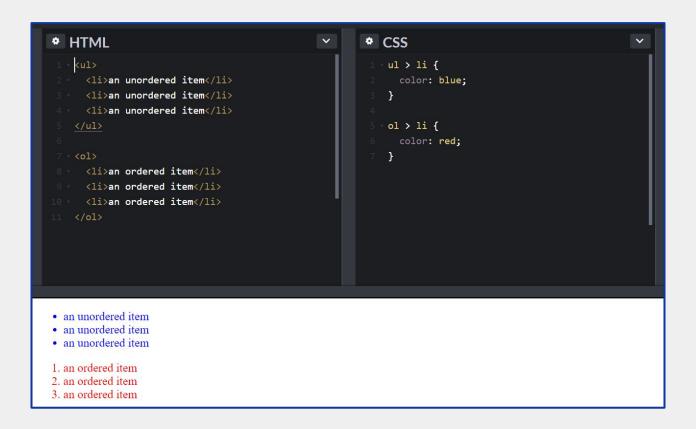
```
p ~ span { // selects all <span> that follow an  }
```

#### CSS Combinators - Child/Descendant

```
Child: >
ul > li { // selects all  directly inside a  }

Descendant: ' '(space)
div span { // selects all <span> anywhere inside a <div> }
```

#### **CSS Combinators**



#### CSS Pseudo-classes

Used to specify a selector that is not directly represented in the HTML.

You've seen one already!

```
element:hover {
    // cool hover rules
}
```

#### CSS Pseudo-classes

```
a:active { // clicking on a link }
input:focus { // tabbing/clicking on an input }
p:nth-child(4n) { // every 4th  }
```

See more at:

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

#### **CSS** Pseudo-classes



#### **CSS** Pseudo-elements

Used to style specific parts of selected elements.

```
p::first-line { // first line of a  }
::selection { // user highlighted text }

a::after {
    // styling placed in a generated element after every <a> }
```

#### **CSS** Pseudo-elements



Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit, sed do eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et dolore magna aliqua. Ut enim ad minim veniam, quis nostrud exercitation ullamco laboris nisi ut aliquip ex ea commodo consequat. Duis aute irure dolor in reprehenderit in voluptate velit esse cillum dolore eu fugiat nulla pariatur. Excepteur sint occaecat cupidatat non proident, sunt in culpa qui officia deserunt mollit anim id est laborum. THIS ISN'T IN THE HTML!

# let's look at some code

### is that all?

### Nope. but that's all for today <3