

Web开发进阶班第1期

Tutorial 2 CSS

2023.07.27





- 1. CSS Properties
- 2. 水平居中
- 3. Instagram Clone CSS

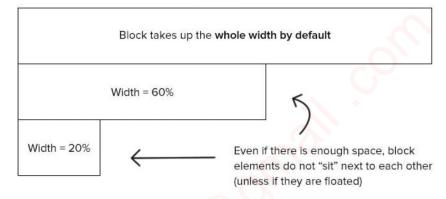
1. CSS Properties



Display

```
div {
   display: block;
   display: inline-block;
   display: inline;
   display: none;
}
```

Block



Inline

Inline elements are things like bold and italics.

You cannot control the height and width of these elements

Inline-block

inline block elements can sit on the same line



AND

combines block properties

and inline properties





Display

display: none VS visibility: hidden





Width and Height

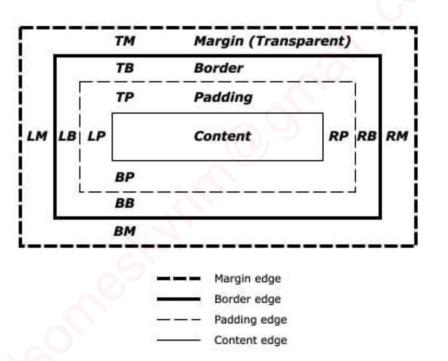
- px Pixels.
- em A unit of measurement, where 1 em = current font size.
- rem Root em. Same measurement as em, but makes life much easier without the inheritance problem
- % Percentages.
- auto highly useful unit, will explain below.
- vw, vh
- max-width, min-width, max-height, min-height





Margin and Padding

```
div {
   margin: 20px 10px 20px 10px;
   margin: 20px 10px 20px;
   margin: 20px 10px;
   margin: 20px;
}
```







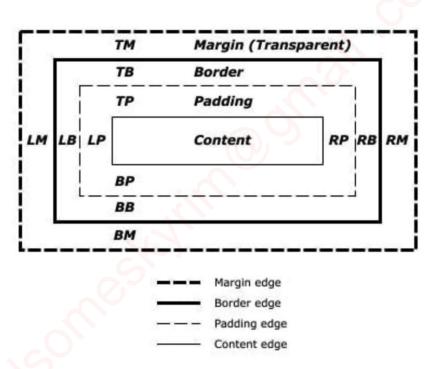
Margin and Padding

```
div {
    /* This shorthand refers to TOP, Right, Bottom, Left.
Its easier to picture a clock at 12, 3, 6 and 9
respectively */
    margin: 20px 10px 20px 10px;

    /* This refers to Top, Left and Right, Bottom */
    margin: 20px 10px 20px;

    /* This refers to Top and Bottom, Left and Right */
    margin: 20px 10px;

    /* This refers to 20px worth of margin on all 4 sides */
    margin: 20px;
}
```







Border

- border-width width of the border. Same units as width and height
- border-style style of the border. Usual values are solid and dashed. For a complete list, take a look at W3 Schools Website
- border-color color of the border. Hex, and rgb values can be used.

```
div {
   /* border width, style and color */
   border: 1px solid black;
}
```





- Floats
 - left
- right
- none removes the float

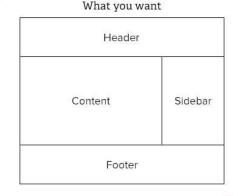
1. CSS Properties

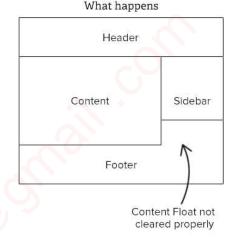


Clear Floating

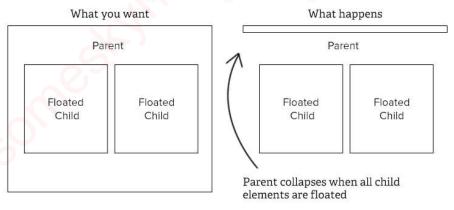
- clear: The Clear property takes in 3 values. left, right or both. As you might have suspected, clear:left; simply clears any floats on the left side, clear:right; clears floats on the right side while clear:both; ensures that all floats elements are cleared.
- overflow:hidden: This method is great for ensuring the parent element does not collapse like in problem 2.
 overflow:hidden; is set to the parent element to combat the problem.
- clearfix: No doubt you will have heard of or seen clearfix in tutorials. It is also set to the parent element to ensure float issues do not arise. The rationale behind the clearfix hack is to insert some content (a period) after the parent element to force the parent element to self clear since there is content after the floats.

Float problem 1: not clearing





Float problem 2: parent collapses







Color

• Color here refers to text color. It takes on a #hex value or a rgb/rgba value as with border colors.

```
#000000
rgb(0,0,0)
rgba(0,0,0,0)
```

https://www.w3schools.com/css/css_colors_rgb.asp

1. CSS Properties



Background

- background-color: color of the background. Takes #hex value or an rgb value
- background-image: url(URI). Takes on the path to your image. Use the example above if the image is in the same folder.
 - To go down one folder, simple type the file name before the image.png. Example: css/image.png. To go up one folder, type the file name with "../". Example: ../css/image.png
- background-repeat: whether you would like the background to repeat if the width exceeds the background size. Other values are repeat, repeat-x and repeat-y.
- background-position: position of the background relative to the HTML element. Two values are needed here, X and Y, where X is the amount of offset from the left and Y is the amount of offset from the top.
 Takes on either unit values (as with width and height) or left,center,right and top,center,bottom for left and right respectively.

```
body {
    /* All background definitions are option, but at least
    one must be stated. The above are default values given to
    background if you have left anything undefined */
    background: transparent image-url('image.png') left
    top no-repeat;
}
```





Position

- static, 该关键字指定元素使用正常的布局行为, 即元素在文档常规流中当前的布局位置。此时 top, right, bottom, left 和 z-index 属性无效。
- relative, 该关键字下, 元素先放置在未添加定位时的位置, 再在不改变页 面布局的前提下调整元素位置(因此会在此元素未添加定位时所在位置留 下空白)
- absolute, 不为元素预留空间, 通过指定元素相对于最近的非 static 定位祖 先元素的偏移, 来确定元素位置。绝对定位的元素可以设置外边距(margins), 且不会与其他边距合并。
- fixed, 不为元素预留空间, 而是通过指定元素相对于屏幕视口(viewport) 的位置来 指定元素位置。元素的位置在屏幕滚动时不会改变。
- sticky
- top, bottom, right, left, z-index





Flexbox

Homework Q&A





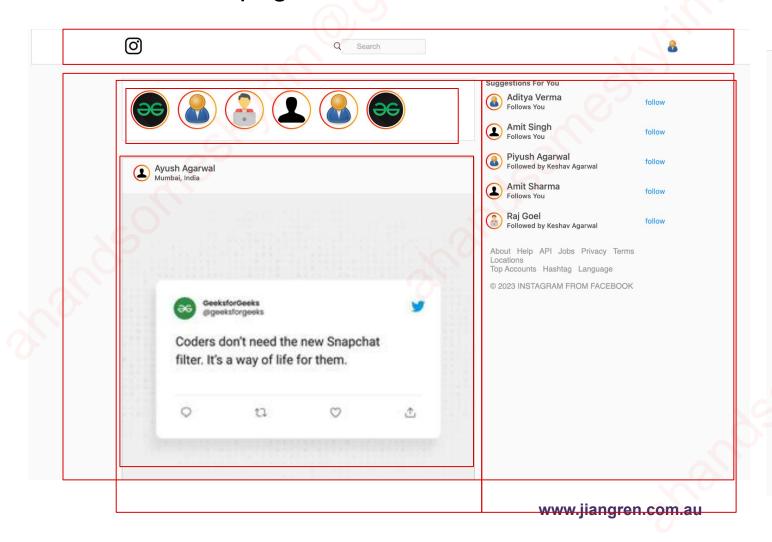
- 使用position: relative、absolute和top、left偏移值
- 使用position: relative和absolute、top、left right和bottom偏移值和margin: auto
- 使用flexbox、justify-content、align-item
- 使用flexbox、justify-content和align-self
- 使用flexbox和margin: auto

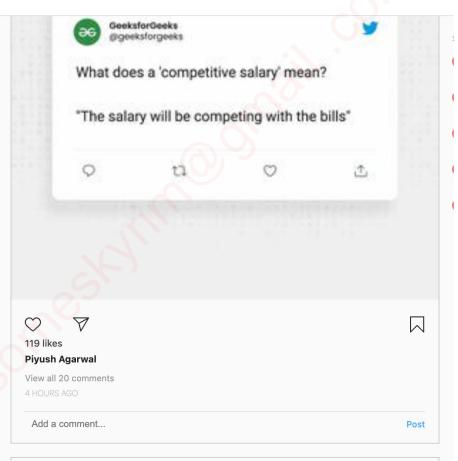
The definition of auto varies with elements, element types and context. In margins, auto can mean one of two things: take up the available space or 0 px. These two will define different layouts for an element.





HTML page









HTML page

Ins:

https://imq.icons8.com/?size=512&id=32323&format=png

Search:

https://imq.icons8.com/?size=2x&id=132&format=pnq

Avatar

https://imq.icons8.com/?size=512&id=13042&format=pnq

https://img.icons8.com/?size=2x&id=UxhvsTk41ftA&format=png

https://img.icons8.com/?size=2x&id=dxHnyxU0iDkL&format=png

https://img.icons8.com/?size=2x&id=dxHnyxU0iDkL&format=png

https://imq.icons8.com/?size=2x&id=20750&format=pnq

Random pic:

https://source.unsplash.com/featured/300x200

Heart:

https://imq.icons8.com/?size=2x&id=87&format=pnq

Comment:

https://img.icons8.com/?size=2x&id=143&format=png

Send:

https://img.icons8.com/?size=2x&id=2837&format=png

Tag:

https://imq.icons8.com/?size=2x&id=119&format=pnq



