

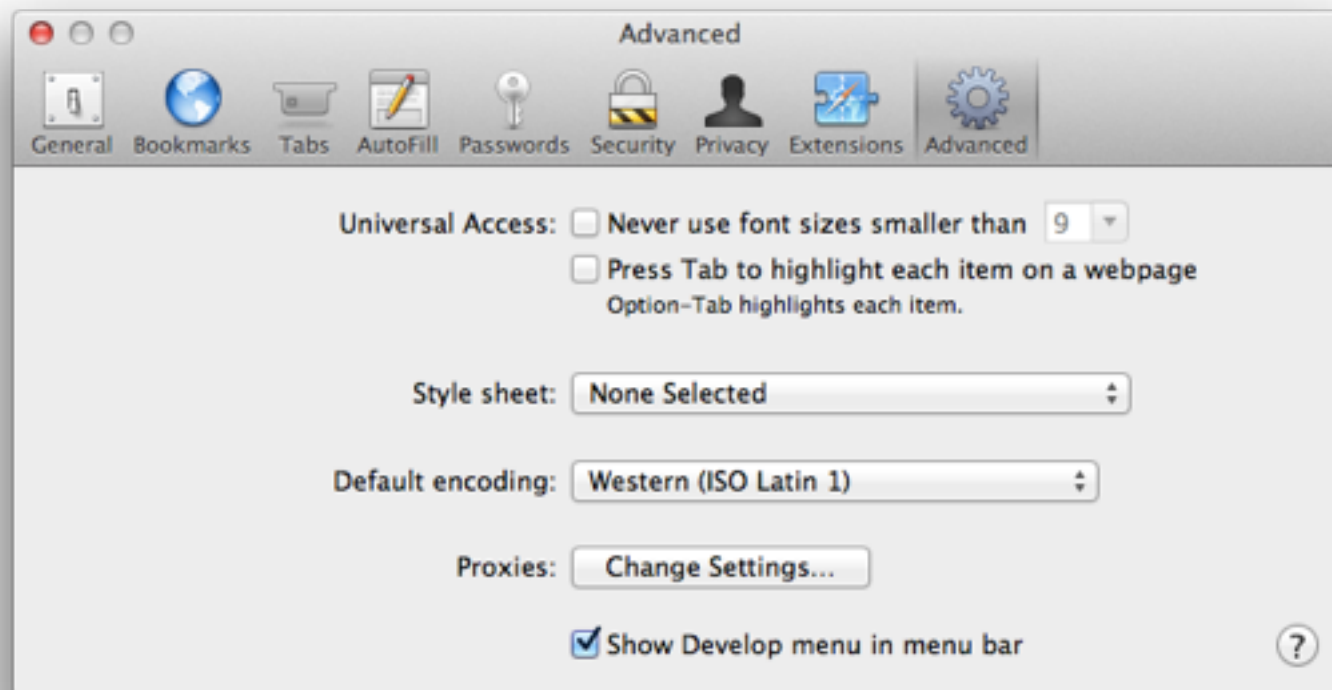
# INSPECT ELEMENT

Chrome or Firefox:

**Right click** anywhere in a webpage, select “Inspect Element”

Safari:

Go to Preferences, Advanced tab, check “Show Develop Menu...”



**<http://caniuse.com>**

**Compatibility tables for support of HTML5, CSS3, SVG and more in desktop and mobile browsers.**

# OLD WAY

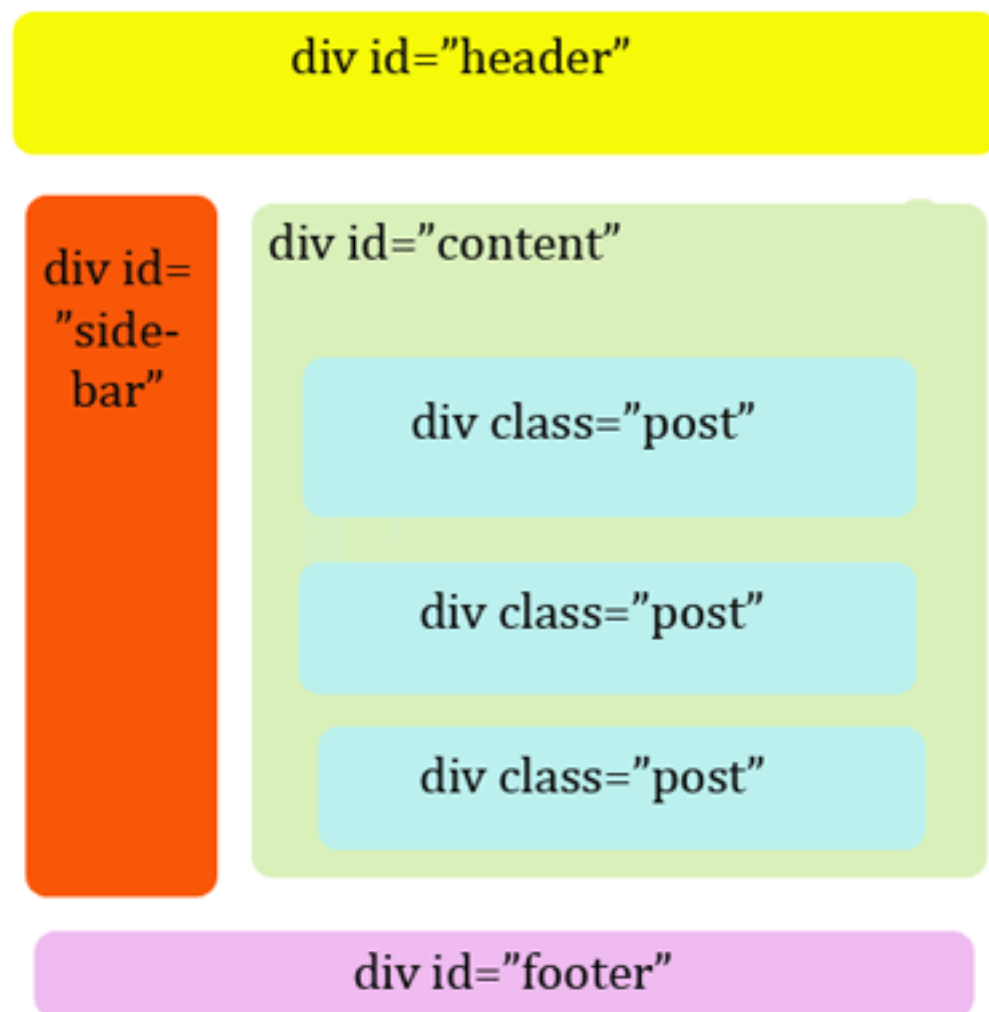
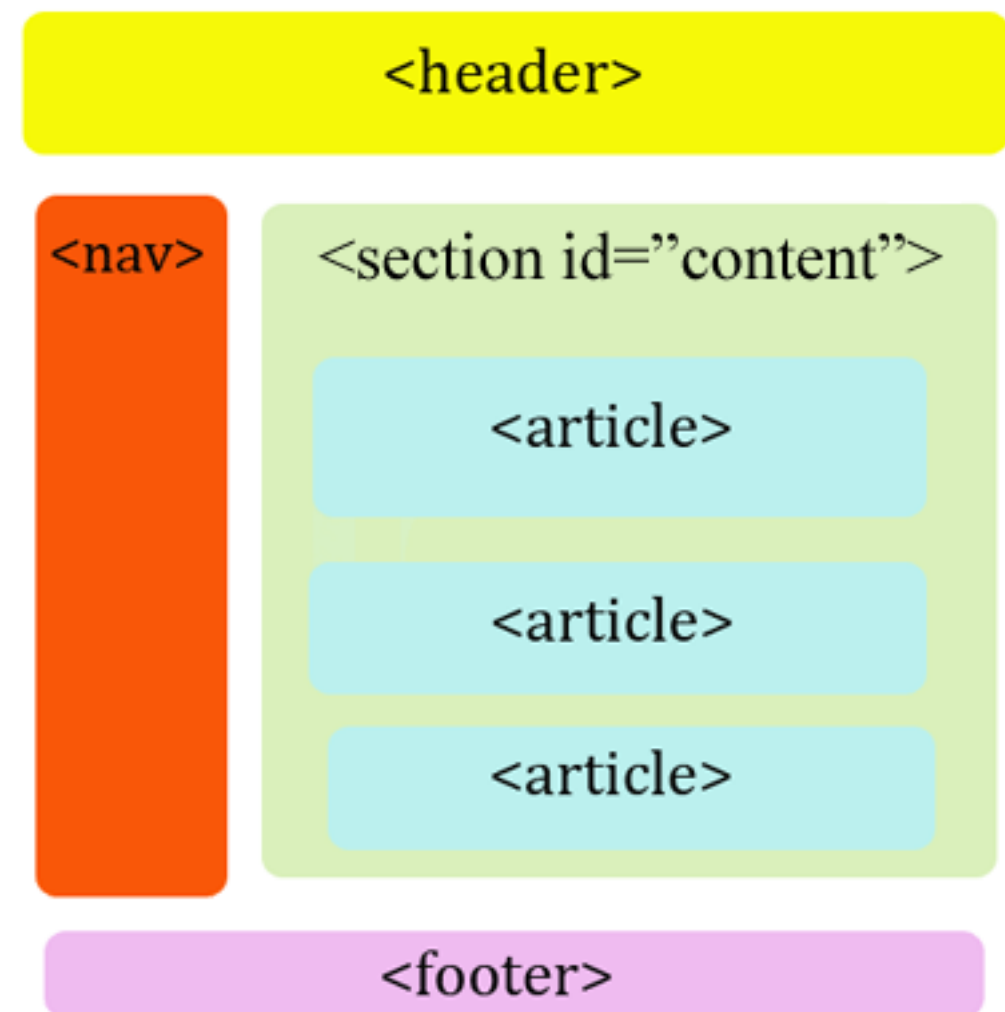
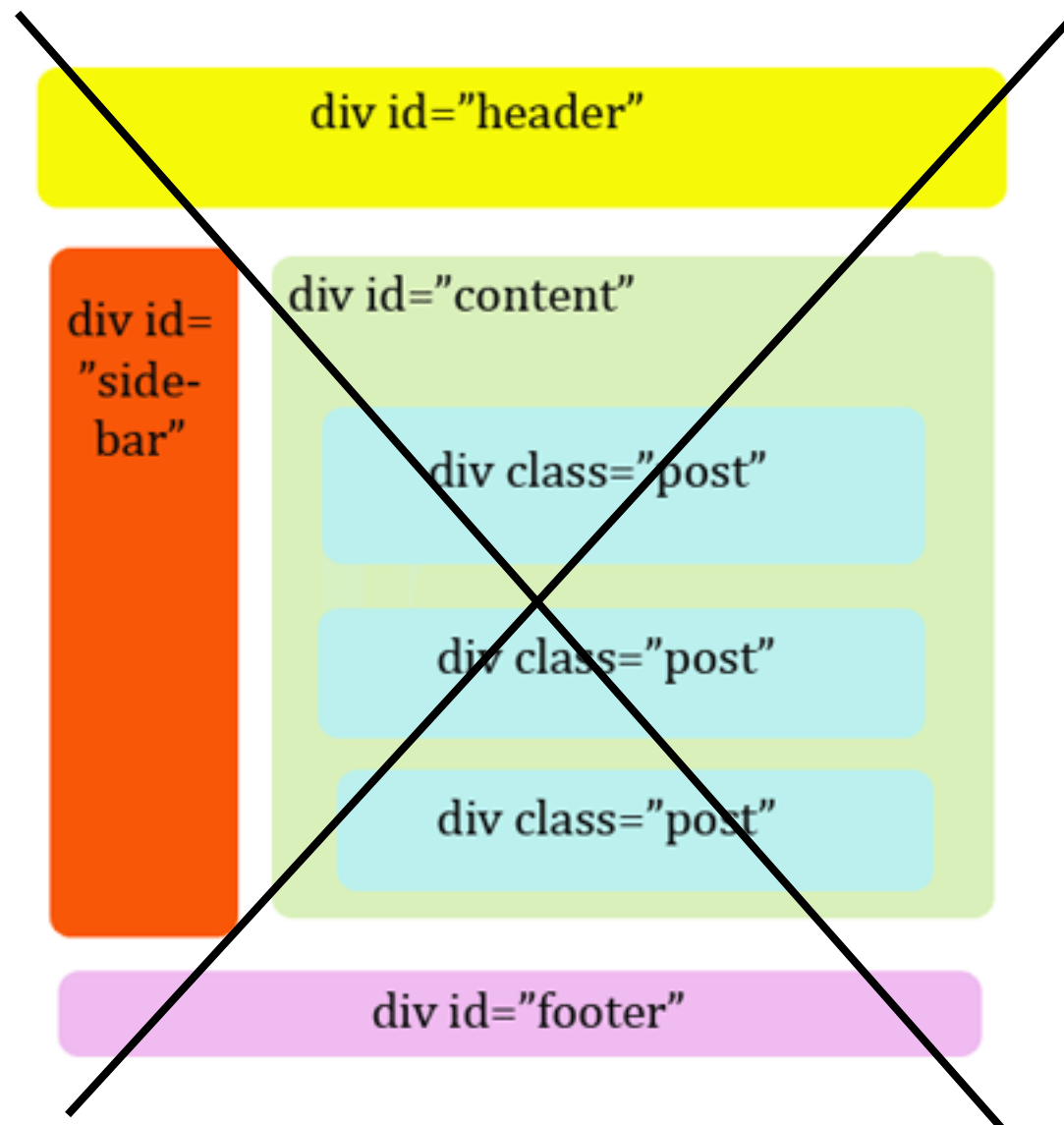


Image: <http://html5doctor.com/designing-a-blog-with-html5/>

# HTML5 WAY

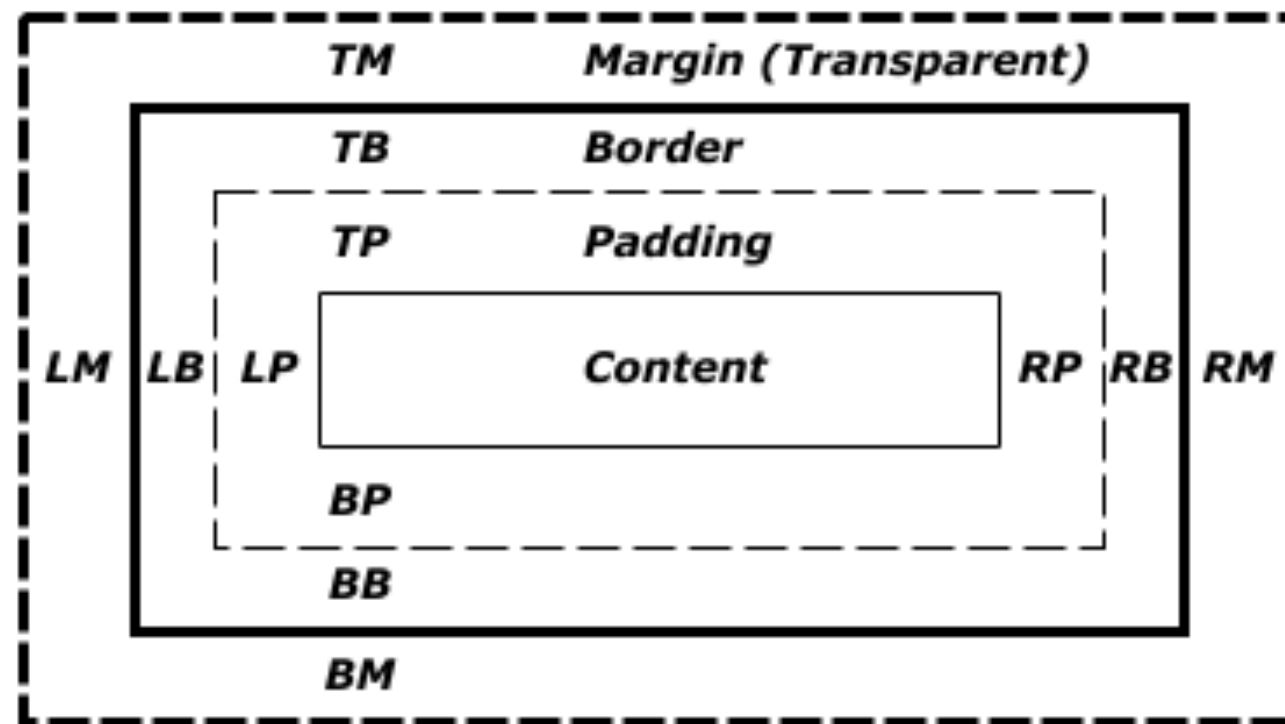


# WHAT ABOUT DIV?

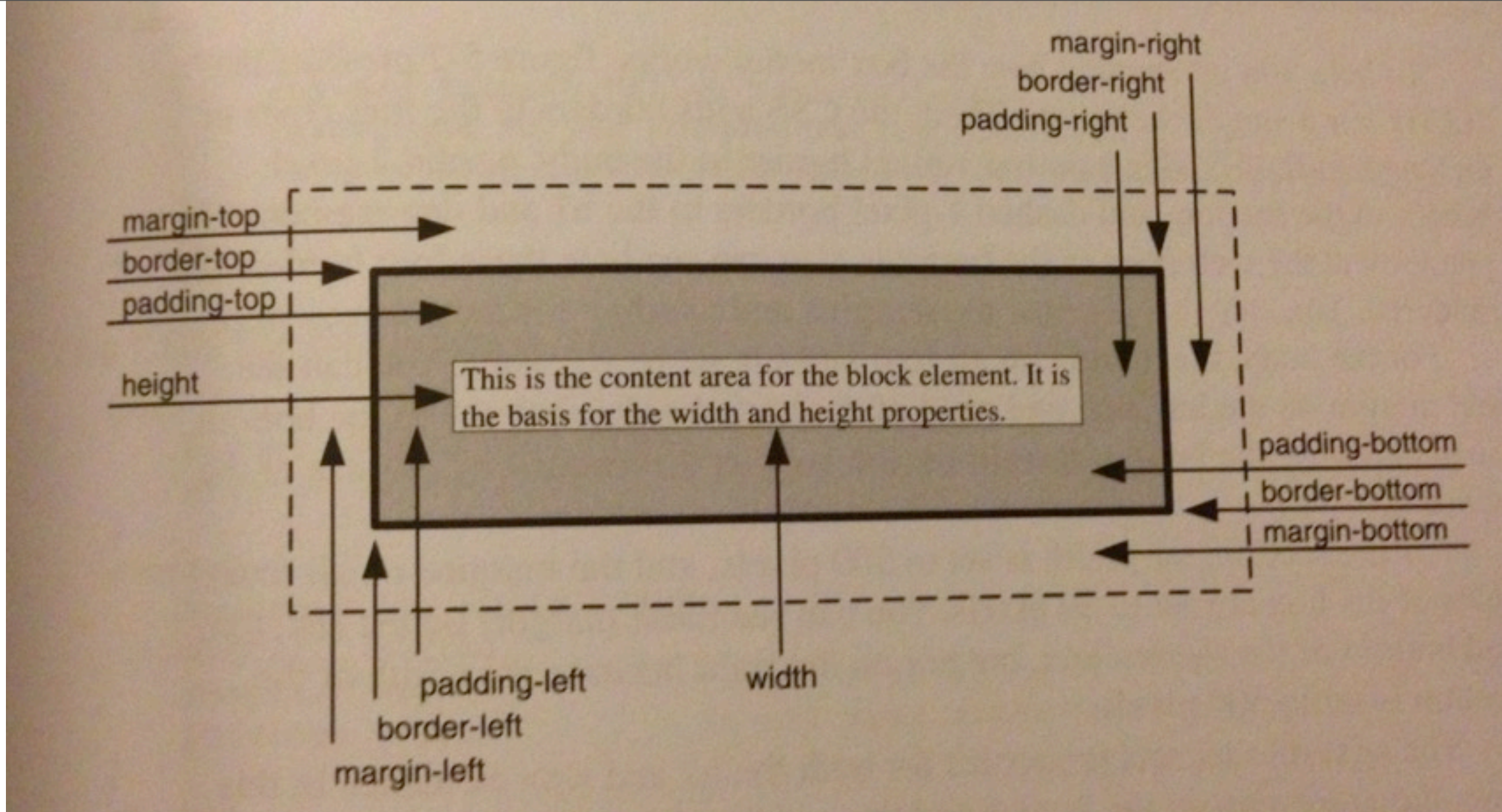
You can still use it as a generic document section to group block-elements so you can format them in CSS.

`<div>` has no semantic meaning (unlike `<section>` and `<article>`).

# THE BOX MODEL



- Margin edge
- Border edge
- - - Padding edge
- Content edge



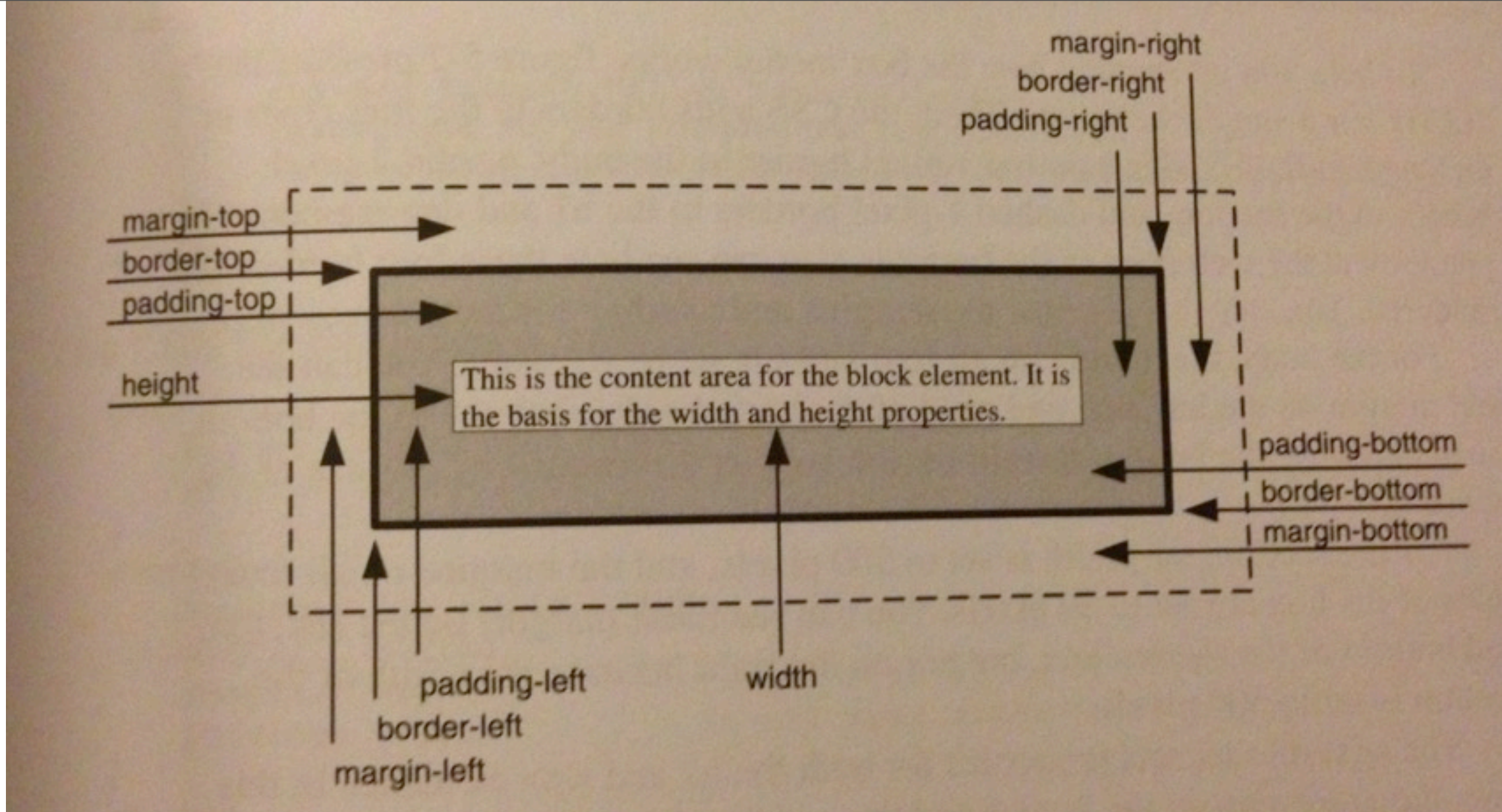
To calculate the **HEIGHT** of a box:

top margin + top border + top padding +  
height +

bottom padding + bottom border + bottom margin

From Murach's *HTML and CSS3* book





To calculate the **WIDTH** of a box:

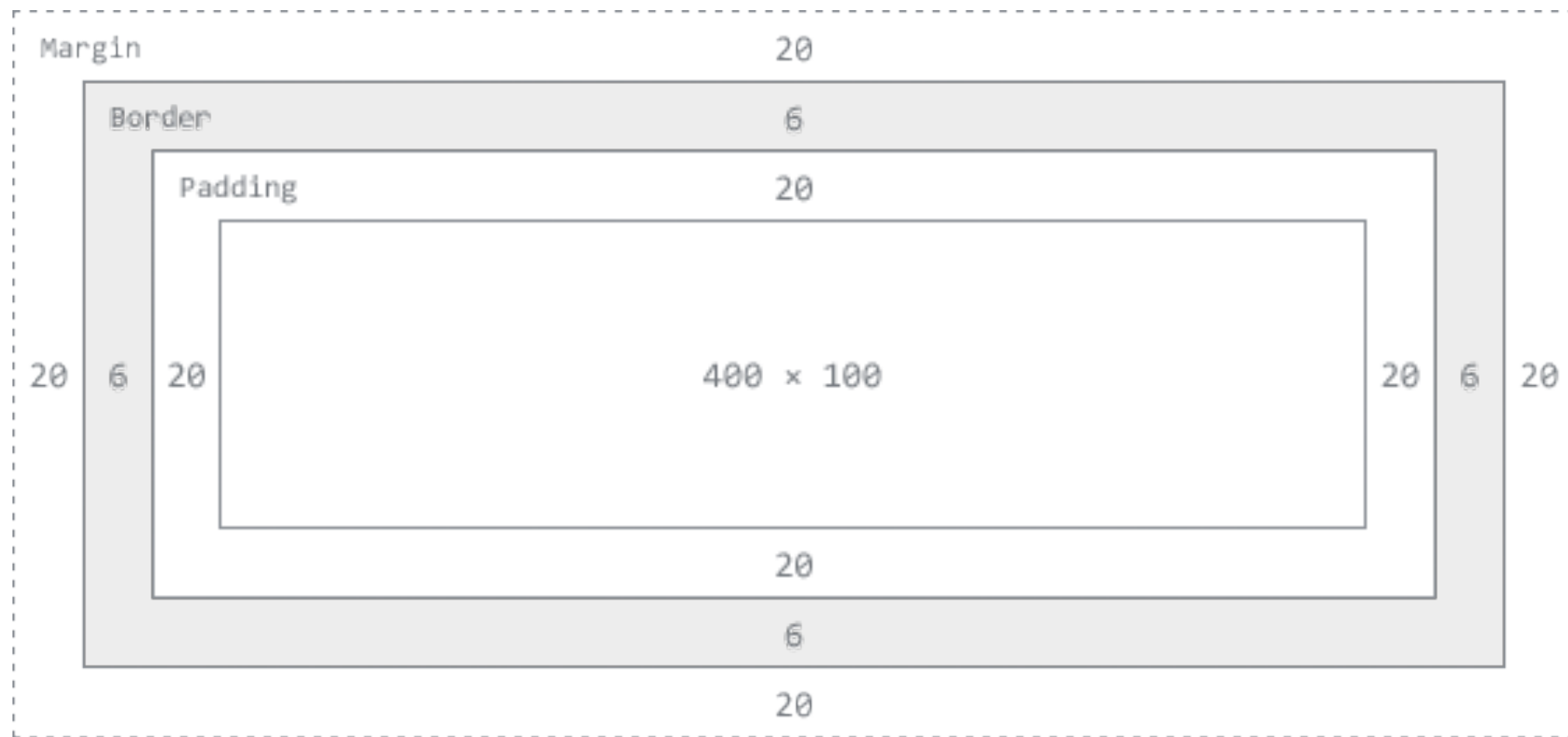
left margin + left border + left padding +  
width +

right padding + right border + right margin

From Murach's *HTML and CSS3* book



# THE BOX MODEL



What is actual width and height of the entire box?

# MARGIN SETTING

**/\* SINGLE SIDE - order doesn't matter \*/**

```
p {  
  margin-top: 5px;  
  margin-right: 10px;  
  margin-bottom: 20px;  
  margin-left: 10px;  
}
```

# MARGIN SETTING

**/\* MULTIPLE SIDE - order DOES matter \*/**

**margin: 5px;**

(1) all four sides have same value

**margin: 0 10px;**

(1) top & bottom (2) right & left

**margin: 5px 10px 20px;**

(1) top (2) right & left (3) bottom

**margin: 5px 10px 20px 10px;**

(1) top (2) right (3) bottom (4) left

# MARGIN SETTING

**/\* MULTIPLE SIDE - order DOES matter \*/**

**margin: 5px;**

**/\* all four sides 5px \*/**

**margin: 0 10px;**

**/\* top & bottom 0, right & left 10px \*/**

**margin: 5px 10px 20px;**

**/\* top 5px, right & left 10px, bottom 20px \*/**

**margin: 5px 10px 20px 10px;**

**/\* top 5px, right 10px, bottom 20px, left 10px \*/**

# MARGIN SETTING

**/\* MULTIPLE SIDE - in clockwise order \*/**

**margin: .5em 1em 2em 1em;**

**T R o u B L e**

**top**

**right**

**bottom**

**left**



# BORDER STYLING

`/* order doesn't matter */`

Examples:

`border: blue solid 1px;`

`border: #999 dotted 3px;`

`border-top: #f00 solid 1px;`

`border-left: #f00 double 3px;`

# BORDER WIDTH

`/* order DOES matter */`

Examples:

`border-width: 1px;`

`border-width: 1px 2px;`

`border-width: 1px 2px 2px;`

`border-width: 1px 2px 2px 1px;`

# BORDER RADIUS

**`/* creates rounded corners */`**

**Examples:**

**`border-radius: 1px;`** **`/* all four sides */`**

**`border-radius: 1px 2px 2px 1px;`** **`/* topLeft topRight lowerRight lowerLeft */`**

**<http://border-radius.com/>**

# MIN & MAX WIDTH & HEIGHT

min-width

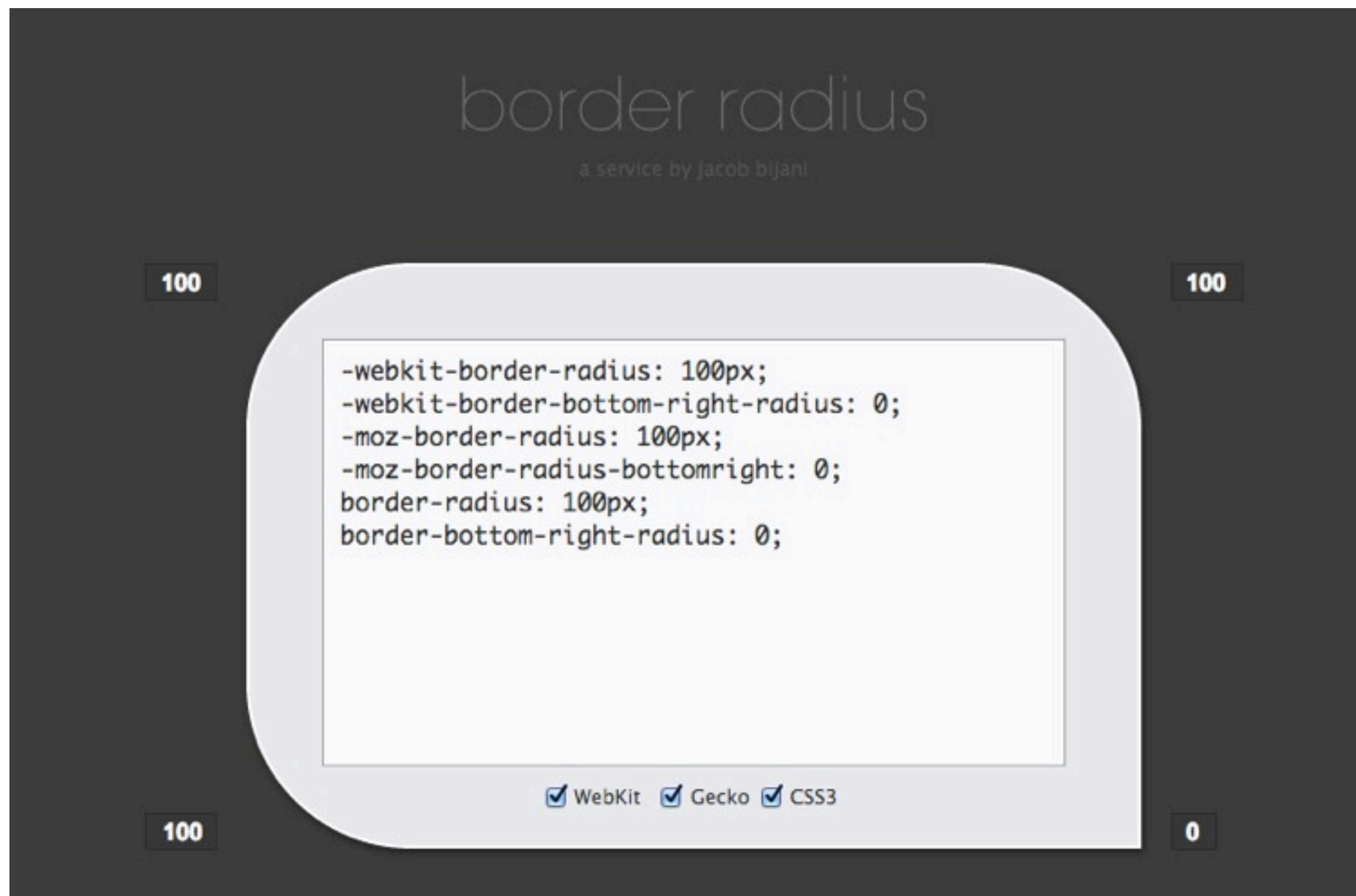
max-width

min-height

max-height

# BORDER RADIUS

<http://border-radius.com/>





# BORDER RADIUS

<http://border-radius.com/>

```
-webkit-border-radius: 100px;  
-moz-border-radius: 100px;  
border-radius: 100px;
```

# BORDER RADIUS

<http://border-radius.com/>

```
-webkit-border-radius: 100px;  
-moz-border-radius: 100px;  
-ms-border-radius: 100px;  
-o-border-radius: 100px;  
border-radius: 100px;
```

# VENDOR PREFIX

vendor prefix generator: <http://cssprefixer.appspot.com/>

<b>-webkit-border-radius</b>	<b>/* Chrome, Safari, Android */</b>
<b>-moz-border-radius</b>	<b>/* Firefox */</b>
<b>-ms-border-radius</b>	<b>/* Internet Explorer */</b>
<b>-o-border-radius</b>	<b>/* Opera */</b>
<b>border-radius</b>	<b>/* the standard, eventually */</b>

Always put the version that is does not have a vendor-prefix **LAST**

# BOX SHADOW

<http://css3generator.com/>

## CSS3 Generator

Box Shadow

Inset:

No

Horizontal Length:

10 px

Vertical Length:

10 px

Blur Radius:

20 px

Spread:

10 px

Shadow Color:

RGBA

R:

100

G:

23

B:

234

Opacity:

.4

Preview Area

Your Code



```
-webkit-box-shadow: 10px 10px 20px 10px  
rgba(100, 23, 234, .4);  
box-shadow: 10px 10px 20px 10px rgba(100, 23,  
234, .4);
```

# CSS3 MAKER

<http://css3maker.com/>

[CSS Gallery](#) [Login Or Registration](#) <sup>Beta</sup>

CSS 3.0 MAKER

[Home](#) [Border Radius](#) [Gradient](#) **CSS Transform** [CSS Animation](#) [CSS Transition](#) [RGBA](#) [Text Shadow](#) [Box Shadow](#) [Text Rotation](#) [@Font Face](#)

CSS3 Styles

Select Transform ☒ All

☐ Rotate ☐ Scale ☐ Skew ☐ Translate

Rotate

Scale

Skew

Translate

CSS3 Preview Area



CSS3 Codeview [Download](#)

```
transform: rotate(90deg) scale(1) skew(1deg)
translate(10px);
-webkit-transform: rotate(90deg) scale(1)
skew(1deg) translate(10px);
-moz-transform: rotate(90deg) scale(1)
skew(1deg) translate(10px);
-o-transform: rotate(90deg) scale(1) skew(1deg)
translate(10px);
-ms-transform: rotate(90deg) scale(1)
skew(1deg) translate(10px);
```

Made by



CSS Transform Browser Compatibility

 3.5+

 9+

 3.1+

 10.5+

 4.0+

Your Suggestion



# TYPE SELECTORS

```
1  body {  
2      line-height: 1;  
3  }  
4  
5  p {  
6      font-family: arial,helvetica,'sans-serif';  
7  }
```

# DESCENDANT SELECTORS

```
1  h1 { color: red }
2  em { color: red }
3  /*Although the intention of these rules is to add emphasis to
4  text by changing its color, the effect will be lost in a case such as:
5  */
6  <H1>This headline is <EM>very</EM> important</H1>
7  /*We address this case by supplementing the previous rules with a rule
8  that sets the text color to blue whenever an EM occurs anywhere within an H1:
9  */
10 h1 { color: red }
11 em { color: red }
12 h1 em { color: blue }
13 /*The third rule will match the EM in the following fragment:
14 */
15 <H1>This <SPAN class="myclass">headline
16 is <EM>very</EM> important</SPAN></H1>
```

# CHILD SELECTORS

```
1  /*The following rule sets the style of all
2  P elements that are children of BODY:
3  */
4
5  body > P { line-height: 1.3 }
6  /*The following example combines descendant selectors and child selectors:
7  */
8  div ol>li p
9  /*It matches a P element that is a descendant of an LI;
10 the LI element must be the child of an OL element; the OL element must be a descendant of a DIV.
11 Notice that the optional white space around the ">" combinator has been left out.
12 */
```

# CLASS SELECTORS

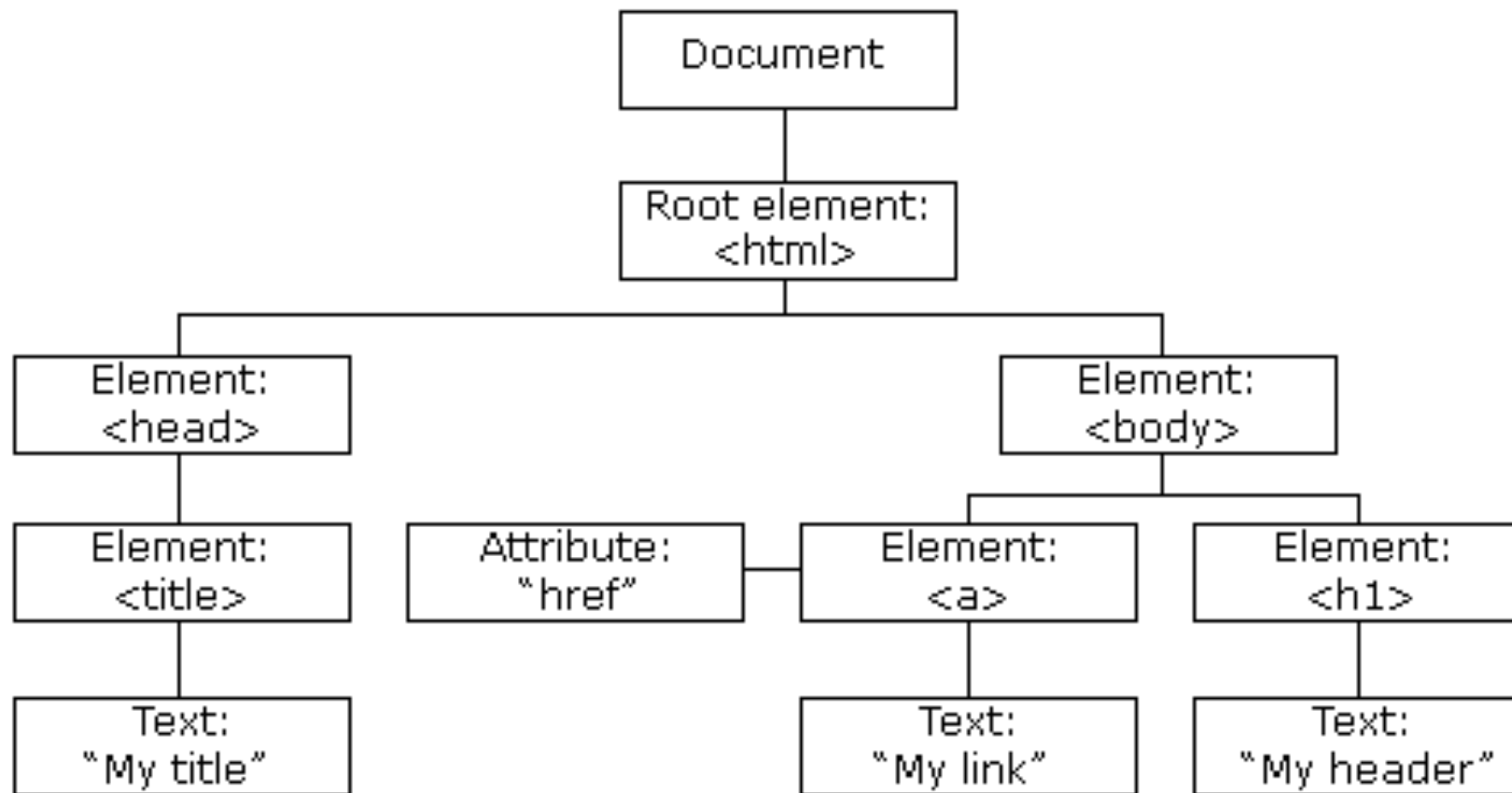
```
1  .nomargin{
2  display:block;
3  float:left;
4  width:360px;
5  height:250px;
6  margin-bottom:40px;
7  }
8
9
10 p.description{
11     line-height: 10px;
12     font-family: Verdana, Arial, Helvetica, 'sans-serif';
13 }
14 .description{
15     line-height: 10px;
16     font-family: Verdana, Arial, Helvetica, 'sans-serif';
17 }
```

# ID SELECTORS

```
1 The following ID selector matches the H1 element whose ID attribute has the value "chapter1":
2
3 h1#chapter1 {
4     text-align: center
5 }
6
7 #words {
8     border-top: 1px solid black ;
9     margin-top: 153px;
10    height:105px;
11    padding-bottom:6px;
12    padding-top:4px;
13 }
```



# DOM-Document Object Model



# FLOATS

```
1  img
2  {
3
4  float:right;
5  }
6
7  .thumbnail
8  {
9  float:left;
10 width:110px;
11 height:90px;
12 margin:5px;
13 }
14
15 .text_line
16 {
17 clear:both; /* left and right*/
18 }
```

\*for further reading: <http://www.alistapart.com/articles/practicalcss/>