



1)

DOWNLOAD LESSON CODE

2)

OPEN (CODE) IN SUBLIME

SNACKS N' DESIGN

TODAY!

RYAN

“How do you link the CSS into the HTML code?”

“Is there a rule to naming files, other than being able to trace them? Example being, life is easier if file names have no spaces?”

“Will the body's styling take precedent over the children elements styling?”

“What's your favorite CSS property?”

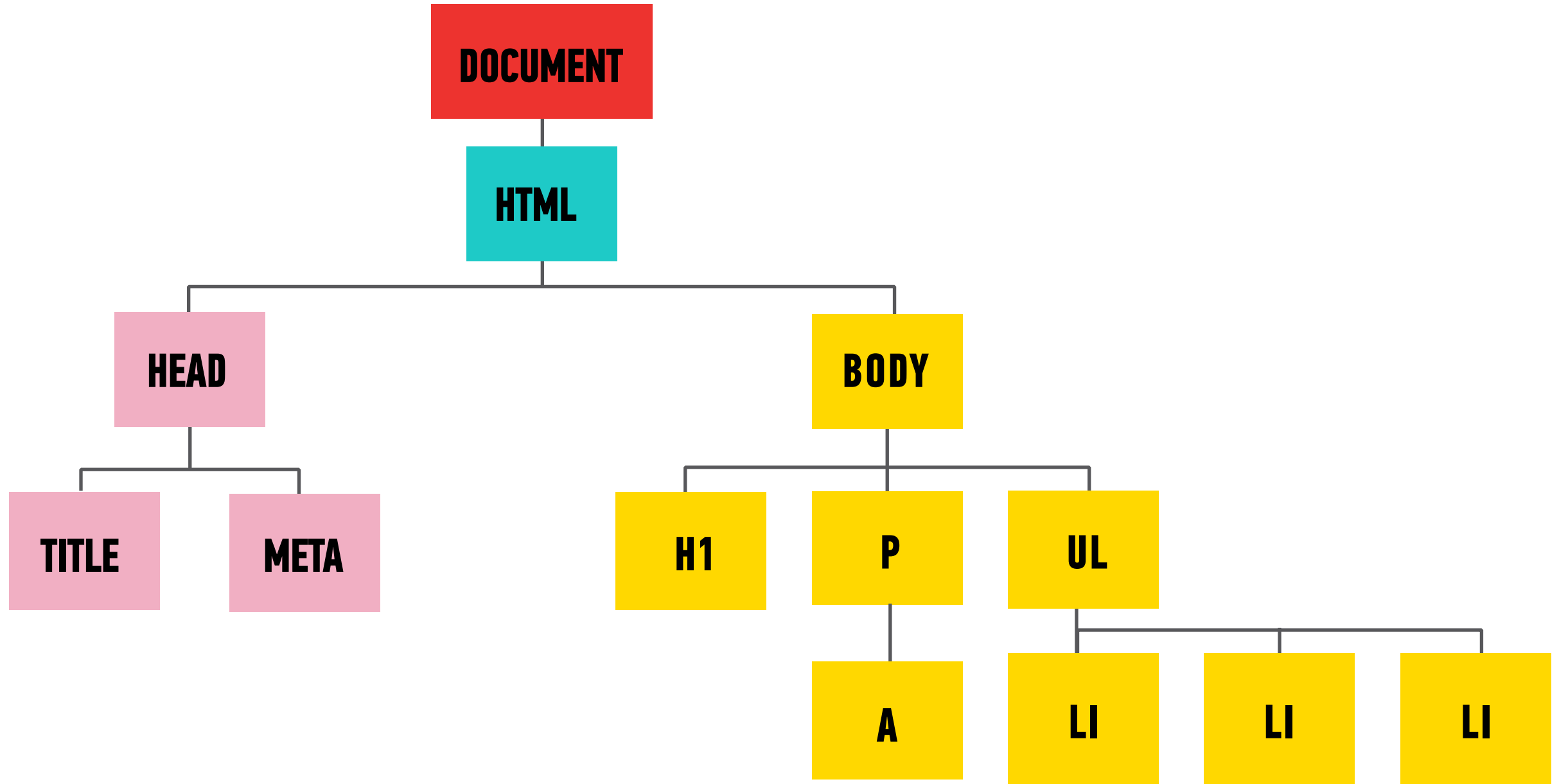
“I wanted to ask about from the first class, and have it re-demoed how to highlight and correct multiple li tags at once versus one by one. “

“I still get tripped up with the folder structure, but when i think it through and look at examples I'm good.”

“When is linking css style not recommended? What line does css fall under if not linked?”

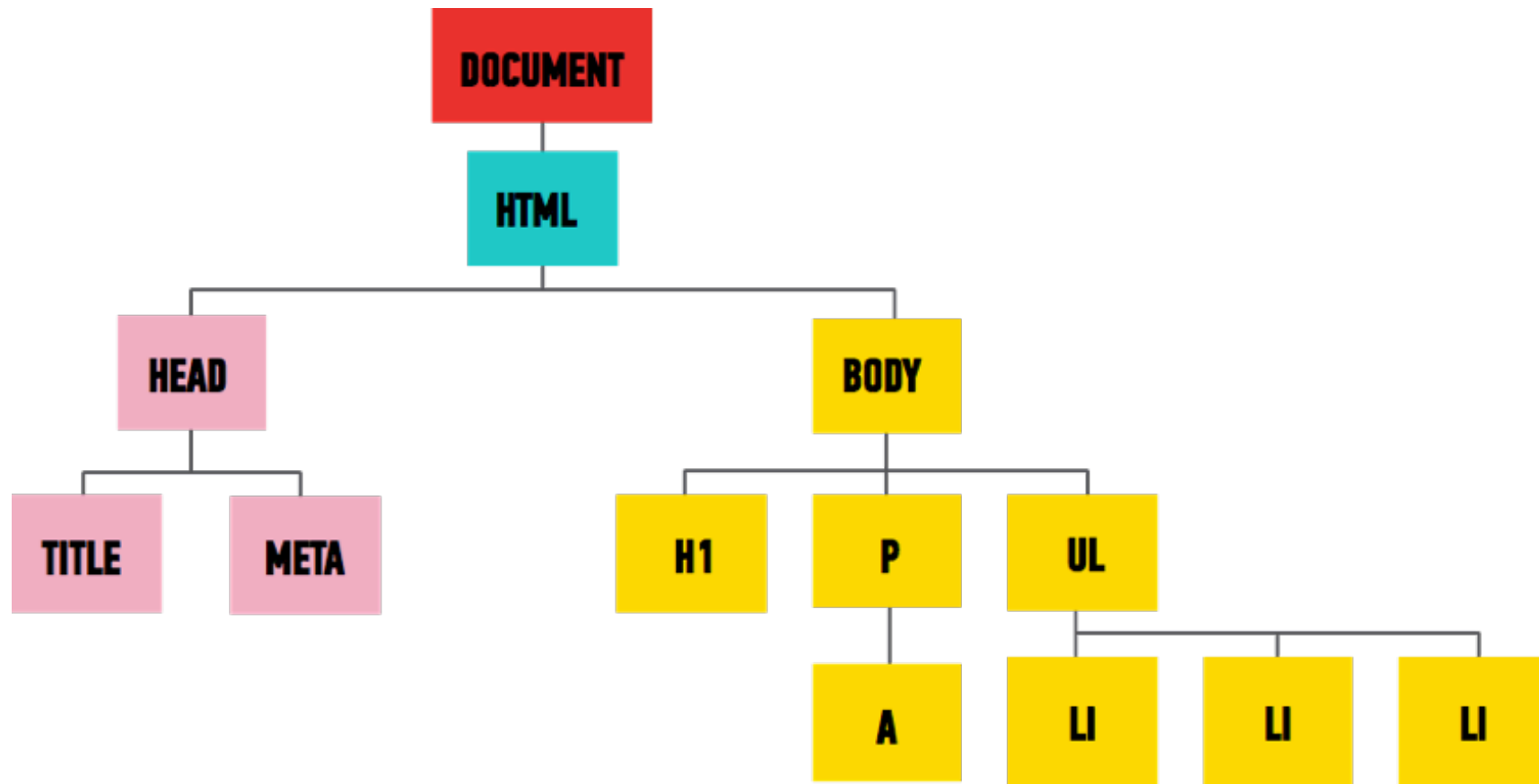
“Can we run through "DOM" again?”

DOM TREE

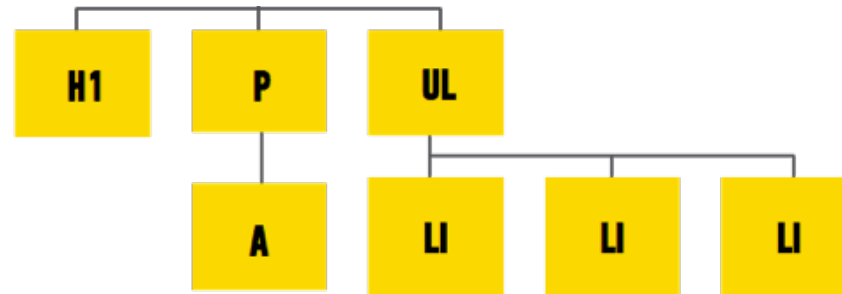


DOM TREE

- The Document Object Model (DOM) is the model that **describes how all elements in an HTML page, like headers, images, paragraphs etc., are related to the topmost structure: the document itself.**

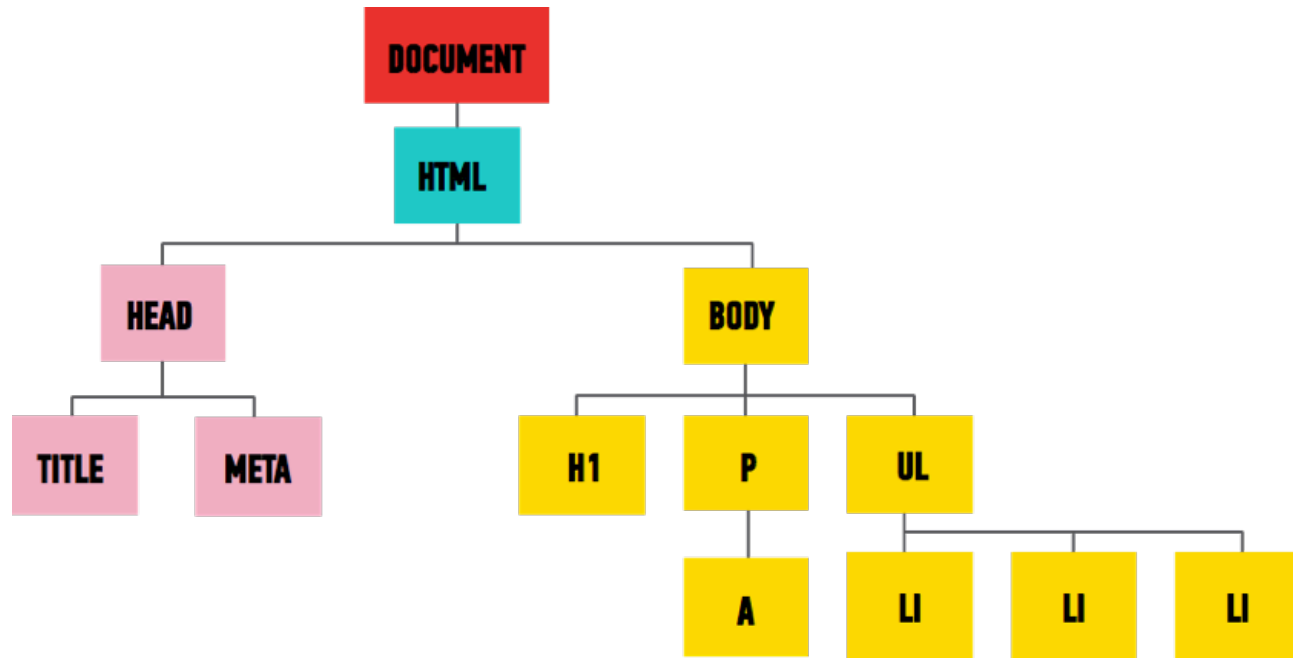


DOM TREE



```
<h1>Site title</h1>
<p>Bacon ipsum dolor amet brisket tail frankfurter cupim pig salami.
Biltong beef ribs ribeye short loin flank corned beef tri-tip beef ball tip
sausage jowl swine. Fatback porchetta strip steak doner chicken <a href="
http://www.jamieoliver.com/recipes/pork-recipes/pork-belly-roast/">pork
belly</a>. Rump picanha jowl ground round, pancetta doner boudin landjaeger
prosciutto meatloaf.</p>
<ul>
  <li>Bacon</li>
  <li>Chicken</li>
  <li>Meatloaf</li>
</ul>
```

HTML STRUCTURE



```
index.html
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html lang="en">
3   <head>
4     <meta charset="UTF-8">
5     <title>Document</title>
6   </head>
7   <body>
8
9     <h1>Site title</h1>
10    <p>Bacon ipsum dolor amet brisket tail
    frankfurter cupim pig salami. Fatback
    porchetta strip steak doner chicken <a href="
    http://www.jamieoliver.com/recipes/pork-recipes
    /pork-belly-roast/">pork belly</a></p>
11    <ul>
12      <li>Bacon</li>
13      <li>Chicken</li>
14      <li>Meatloaf</li>
15    </ul>
16
17  </body>
18 </html>
```

*“ Need lots of help with understanding what overrides
what in CSS.”*

HTML BASICS

CASCADING STYLE SHEETS

HOW CSS RULES CASCADE

- Cascading Style Sheets
- Cascade: CSS rules are able to override one another and cancel each other out, depending on their order. In other words, the rules are able to cascade downward until they are canceled out by another rule.

LAST RULE

- If the two selectors are identical, the latter will take precedence

INHERITANCE

- Inheritance in CSS is how certain properties are passed on from a parent element down to its children
- If you specify the font-family or color properties on the <body> element, they will apply child elements. This is because the font-family property is **inherited** by child elements.
- Not all properties are inherited. For example, it wouldn't make sense for the border to be inherited since it's unlikely that a child element should need the same border as its parent.
- You can force a lot of properties to inherit values from their parent elements by using 'inherit' for the value of the properties.

INHERITANCE

► More today!

CODE ALONG — HOMEWORK REVIEW



ADVANCED CSS

FEWD

REVIEW

CSS SYNTAX

Selector

The diagram illustrates the components of a CSS rule. A bracket above the text 'h1' identifies it as the 'Selector'. A bracket below the text 'color: yellow;' identifies it as the 'Declaration'. The opening curly brace '{' is positioned between the selector and the declaration, and the closing curly brace '}' is at the end of the declaration.

```
h1 { color: yellow; }
```

Declaration

CSS SYNTAX

h1, h2 {

color: yellow;

font-size: 16px;

}

Property

Value

USING INTERNAL CSS — :(

- ▶ You can include CSS rules by placing them inside a `<style>` element, which usually sits inside the `<head>`.

```
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <title>Visit Big Sur</title>

  <style>
    h1 {
      color: yellow;
    }
  </style>
</head>
```

USING EXTERNAL CSS — :)

- Use the `<link>` element to tell the browser where to find the CSS file that should be used to style the page.
- This should live inside the `<head>` of the document.

```
<head>  
  <meta charset="UTF-8">  
  <title>Document</title>  
  <link rel="stylesheet" href="css/style.css">  
</head>
```

- The **href** specifies the path to the CSS file.
- The **rel** attribute specifies the relationship between the HTML page and the file it is linked to.

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- Select nested elements to apply styling**
- Differentiate between classes and IDs and apply best practices when implementing.
- Apply and explain CSS “cascade” including: importance, specificity and inheritance.
- Define CSS Box Model, and demonstrate the ability to properly manipulate the "box" around elements

AGENDA



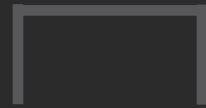
- Nested Selectors **
- Classes and Ids
- Importance, Specificity, Inheritance
- Box Model
- Lab — Travel Blog

FEWD

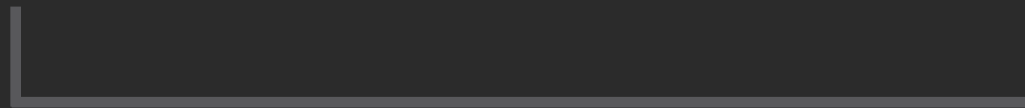
NESTED SELECTORS

CSS SYNTAX REMINDER

Selector



```
h1 { color: yellow; }
```



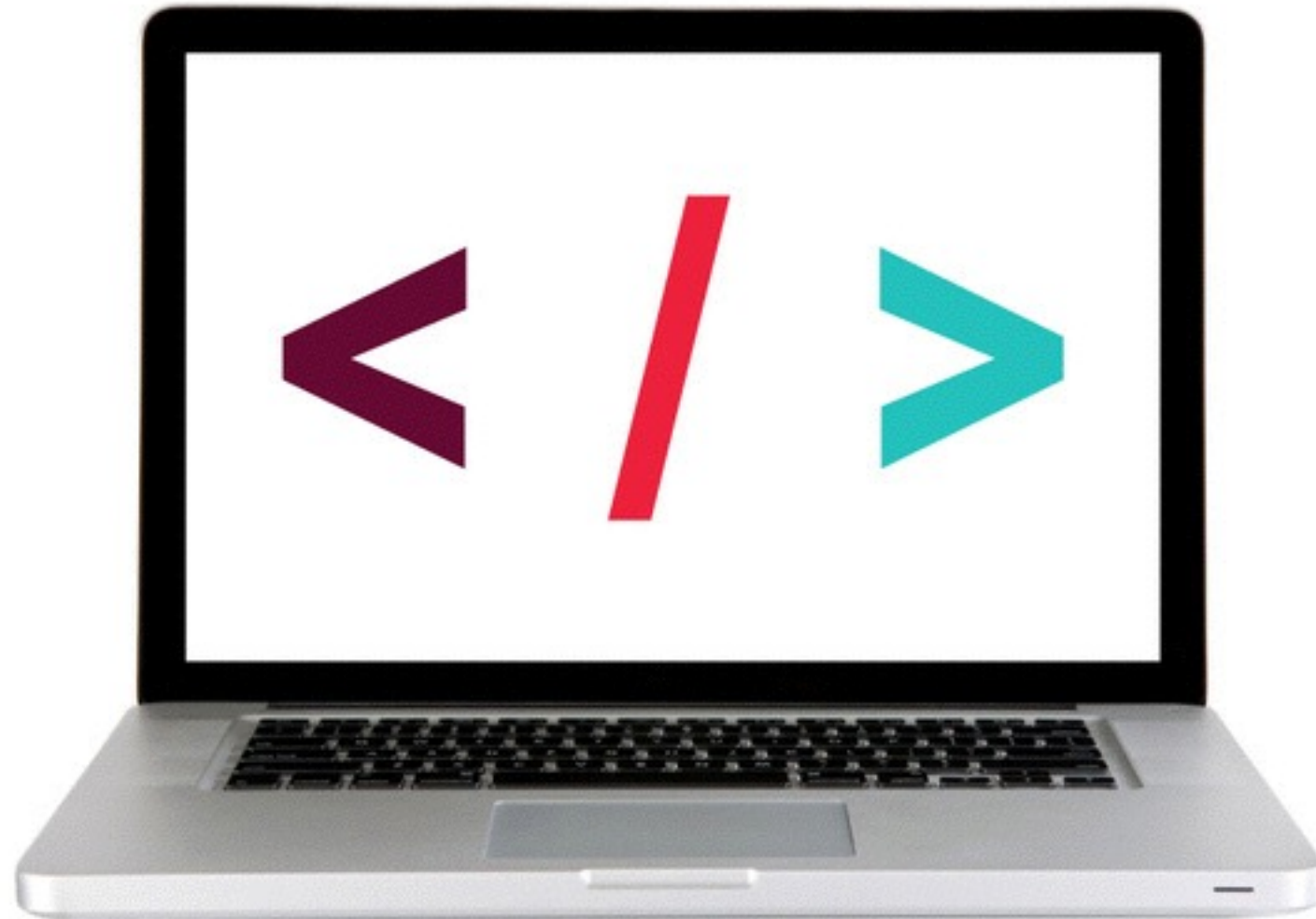
Declaration

SELECTORS

SELECTOR:

| | MEANING: | EXAMPLE: |
|------------------|---|---------------|
| UNIVERSAL | Applies to all elements in the document | * {} |
| TYPE | Matches element names | h1, h2, h3 {} |
| CHILD | Matches an element that is a direct child of another element | p>a {} |
| DESCENDANT | Matches an element that is a descendent (not just a child) of another element | p a {} |
| ADJACENT SIBLING | Matches the element that is directly after another element | p+a {} |
| GENERAL SIBLING | Matches the element that is a sibling of another | p~a {} |

LET'S TAKE A CLOSER LOOK



ACTIVITY



EXERCISE

LOCATION

- ▶ starter_code folder > [0] nested_selectors folder

KEY OBJECTIVE

- ▶ Use nested selectors to target selected elements

TIMING

5 min

1. Follow the instructions under 'Now You Try'

ADVANCED CSS

CLASSES AND IDS

TARGETING SPECIFIC ELEMENTS



- Classes and ids allow us to assign ‘labels’ to elements so that we can target them in our stylesheets

TARGETING SPECIFIC ELEMENTS



CLASSES AND IDS

IDS

- Ids are used to target *one specific element*
- Each element can only have one id
- **Important:** two elements on the same page cannot have the same id

```
<h3 id="about">Content</h3>
```

```
#about {  
  color: #ff0000;  
}
```



CLASSES AND IDS

CLASSES

- Classes are used to group elements together
- Elements can have multiple classes

```
<li class="emphasis">Content</li>
```

```
.emphasis {  
  color: #ff0000;  
}
```



LET'S CHAT MORE ABOUT SPECIFICITY & IMPORTANCE & INHERITANCE

INHERITANCE — SETTING BASE STYLES

- Certain properties are passed on from a parent element down to its children
- If you specify the font-family or color properties on the <body> element, they will apply to most child elements unless there is a more specific rule that applies. This is because the font-family property is **inherited** by child elements.

Inherited properties you'll use in this course:

- | | | |
|---------------|------------------|------------------|
| ‣ color | ‣ font-weight | ‣ text-align |
| ‣ font-family | ‣ letter-spacing | ‣ text-indent |
| ‣ font-size | ‣ line-height | ‣ text-transform |
| ‣ font-style | ‣ list-style | ‣ word-spacing |

MORE ABOUT CASCADING

- CSS rules are able to override one another and cancel each other out, depending on their order.
- CSS rules cascade downward until they are canceled out by another rule.

CONFLICT!! — WHEN TWO RULES APPLY TO THE SAME ELEMENT



IMPORTANCE

Adding **!important** after any property value indicates that it should be considered *more important than other rules that apply to the same element*.



SPECIFICITY

The *more specific rule* will take precedence over the more general rule



LAST RULE

If the two selectors are identical, the latter will take precedence

CONFLICT!! — WHEN TWO RULES APPLY TO THE SAME ELEMENT



IMPORTANCE

Adding **!important** after any property value indicates that it should be considered *more important than other rules that apply to the same element*.



SPECIFICITY

The *more specific rule* will take precedence over the more general rule

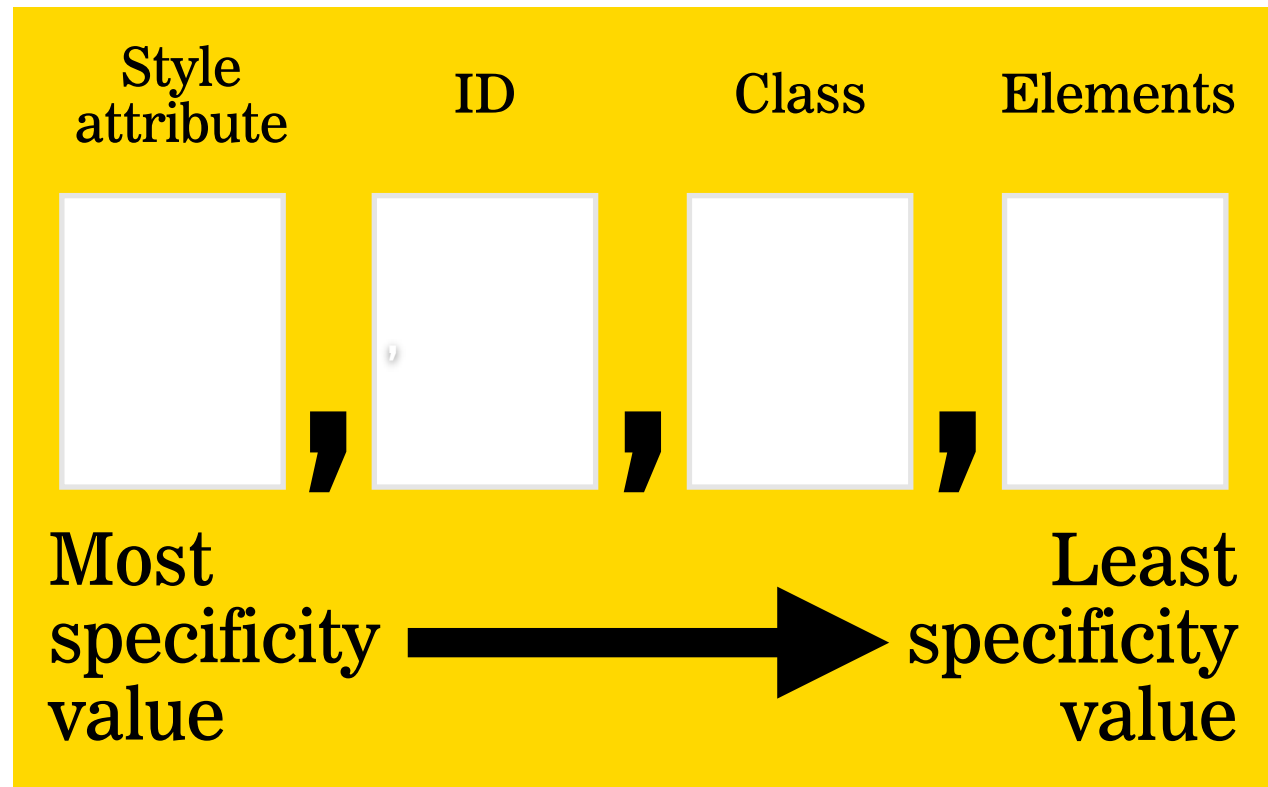


LAST RULE

If the two selectors are identical, the latter will take precedence

CSS CASCADING

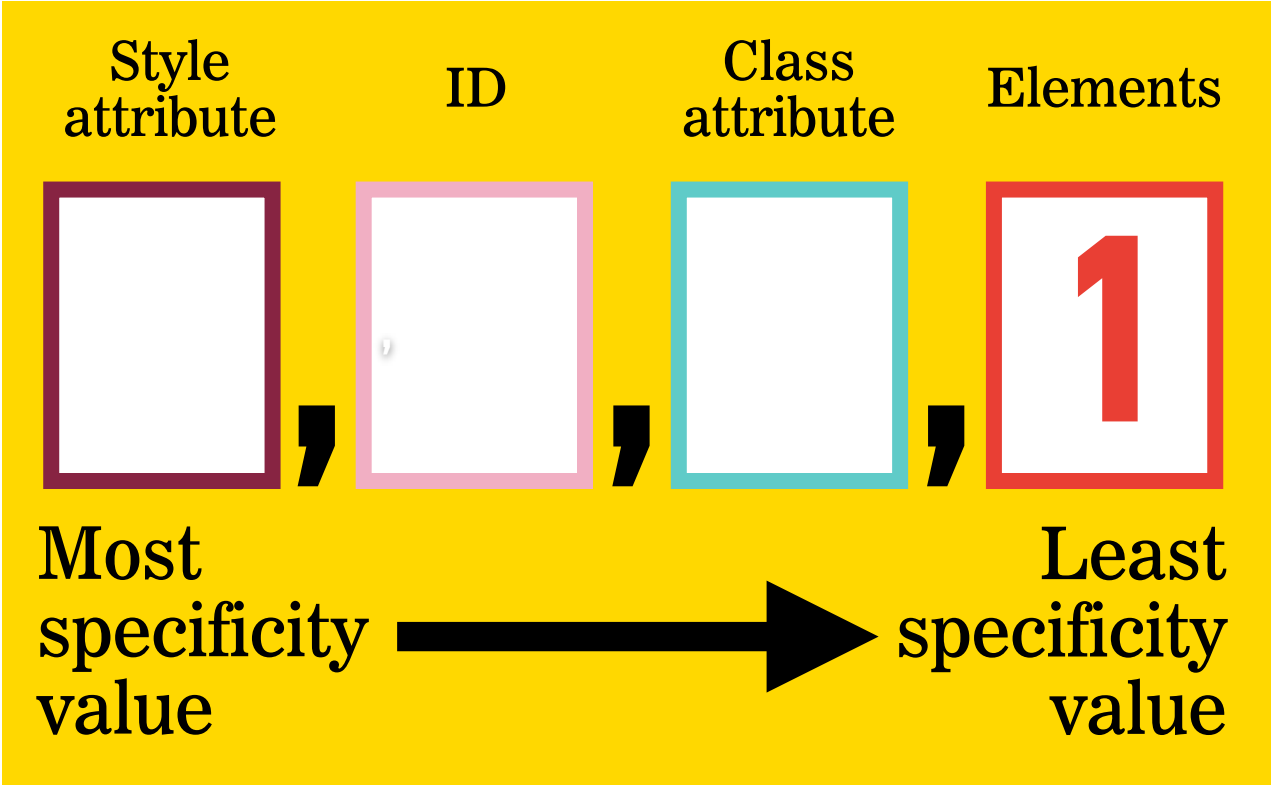
THE SPECIFICITY GAME!



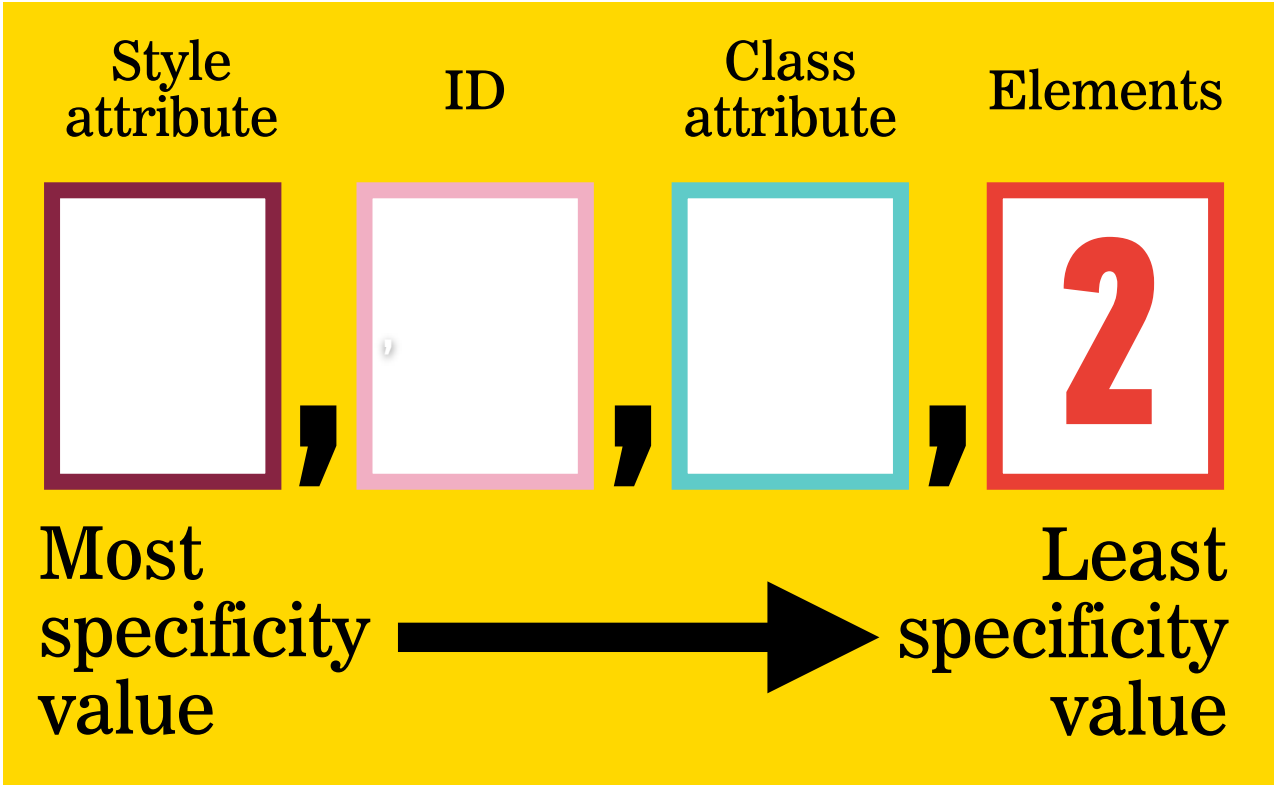
MORE ABOUT CASCADING

SPECIFICITY

a



p a

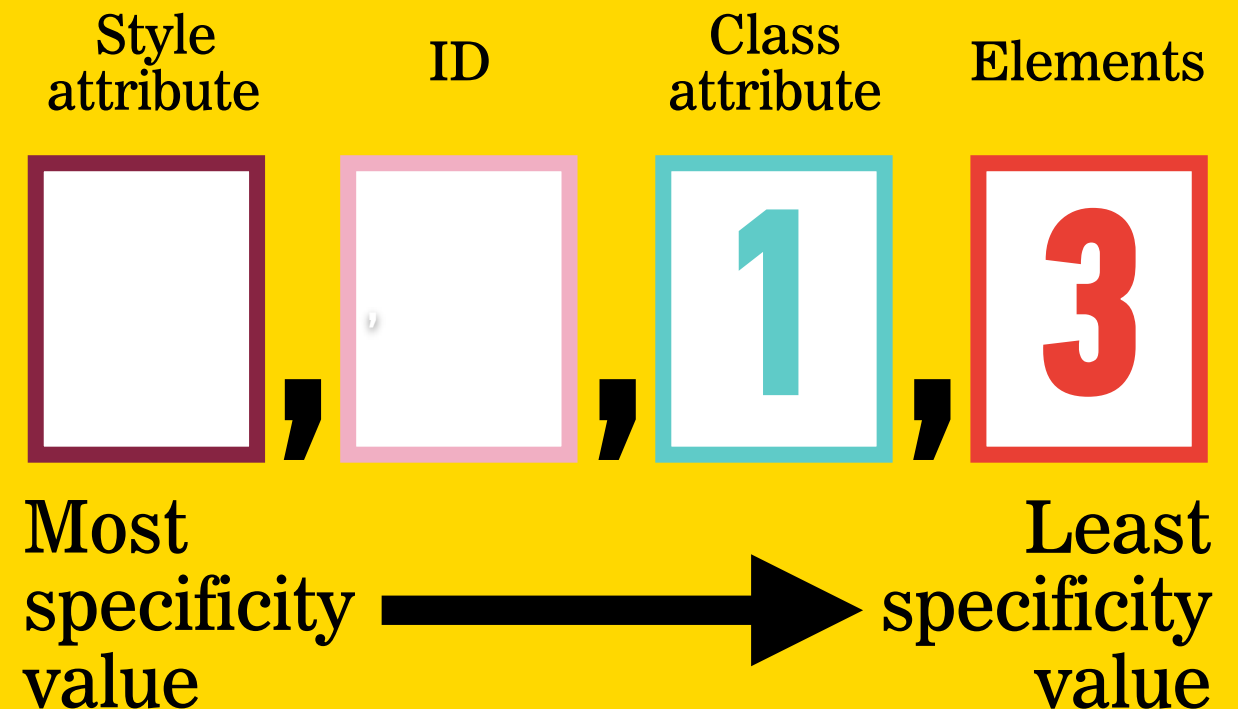
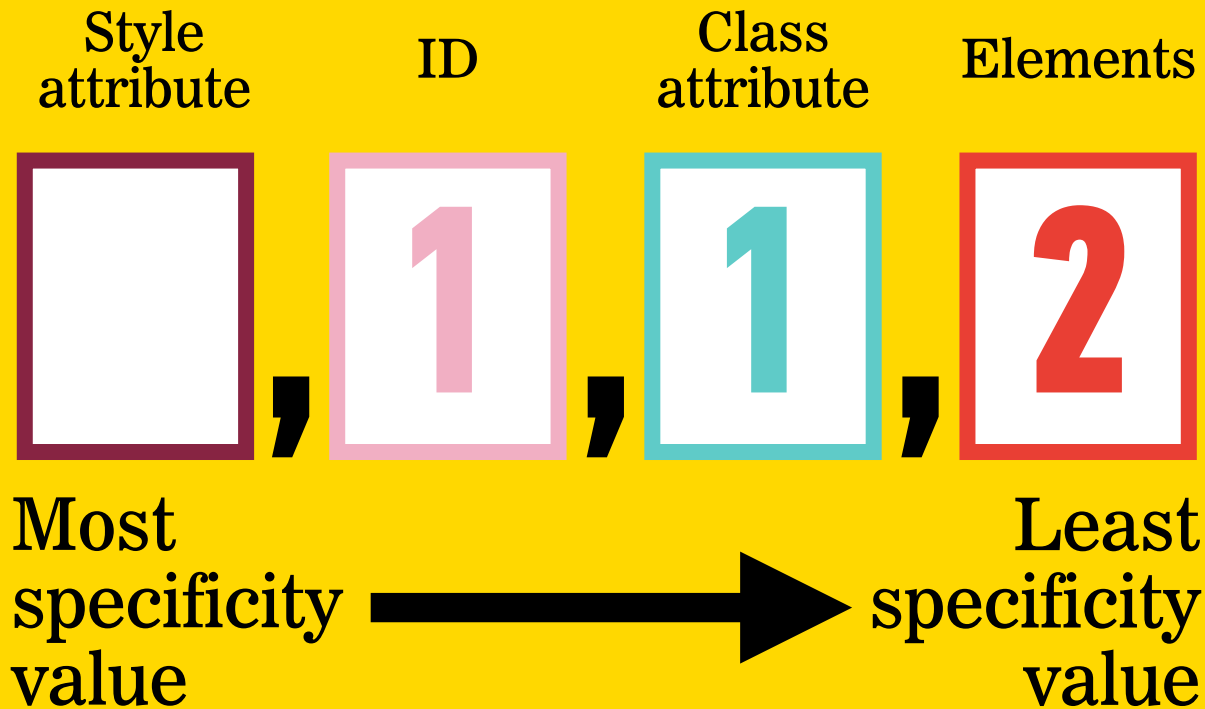


CSS CASCADING

WINNER!

#nav li.active p

.home li h2 + p

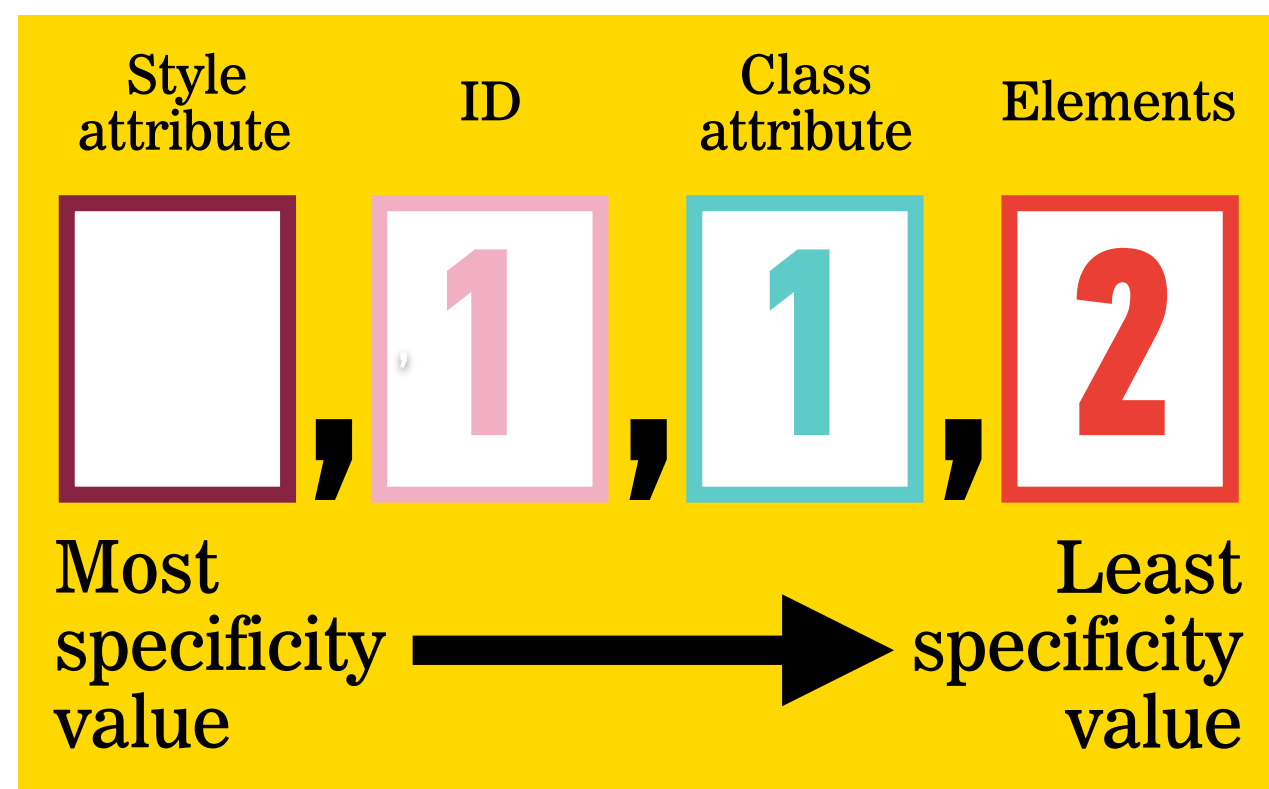
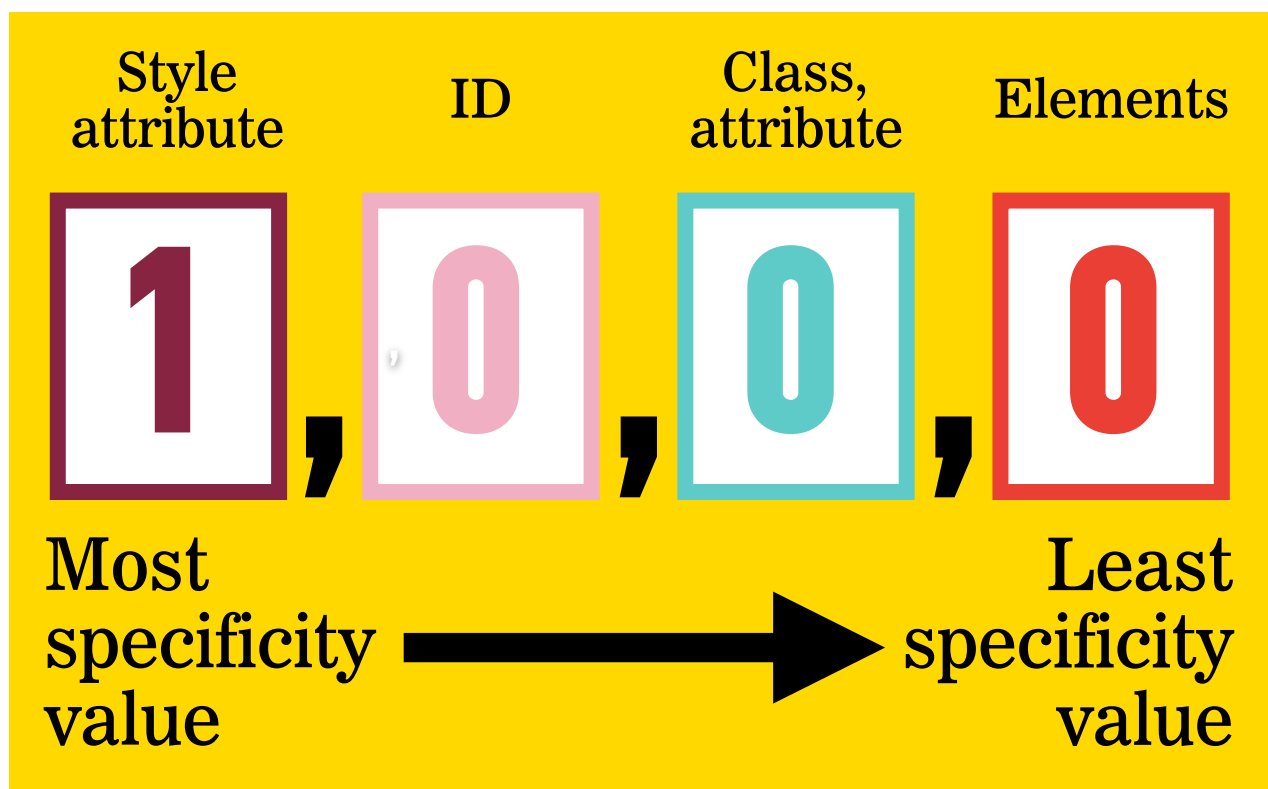


CSS CASCADING

WINNER!

`<li style="color: red">`

`#about .first h2 + li`



CSS CASCADING

!IMPORTANT

li {color: green *!important*;}

WINNER!

| !important | Style attribute | ID | Class attribute | Elements |
|--------------|-----------------|----|-----------------|----------|
| 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Trumps all!! | | | | |

!important can only be overridden by another !important

CONFLICT!! — WHEN TWO RULES APPLY TO THE SAME ELEMENT



IMPORTANCE

Adding **!important** after any property value indicates that it should be considered *more important than other rules that apply to the same element*.



SPECIFICITY

The *more specific rule* will take precedence over the more general rule



LAST RULE

If the two selectors have the same importance and specificity, the latter will take precedence

ACTIVITY



EXERCISE

KEY OBJECTIVE

- ▶ Summarize CSS “cascade” including: importance, specificity and inheritance.

TYPE OF ACTIVITY

- ▶ Turn and Talk

TASKS

2 min

1. Turn and talk to a partner

2 min

2. A few pairs will share with the class

INSPECT ELEMENT



To access the elements panel (in Chrome): Right click > Inspect Element

FEWD

BOX MODEL

REMEMBER THAT THING WE MENTIONED?

Muir Woods

Keffiyeh next level retro, brunch *sriracha* dreamcatcher
mixtape jean shorts XOXO master cleanse keytar
Kickstarter. Neutra kale chips Vice health goth ethical,
flannel single-origin coffee stumptown meditation
Kickstarter mumblecore yr cronut master cleanse keytar.

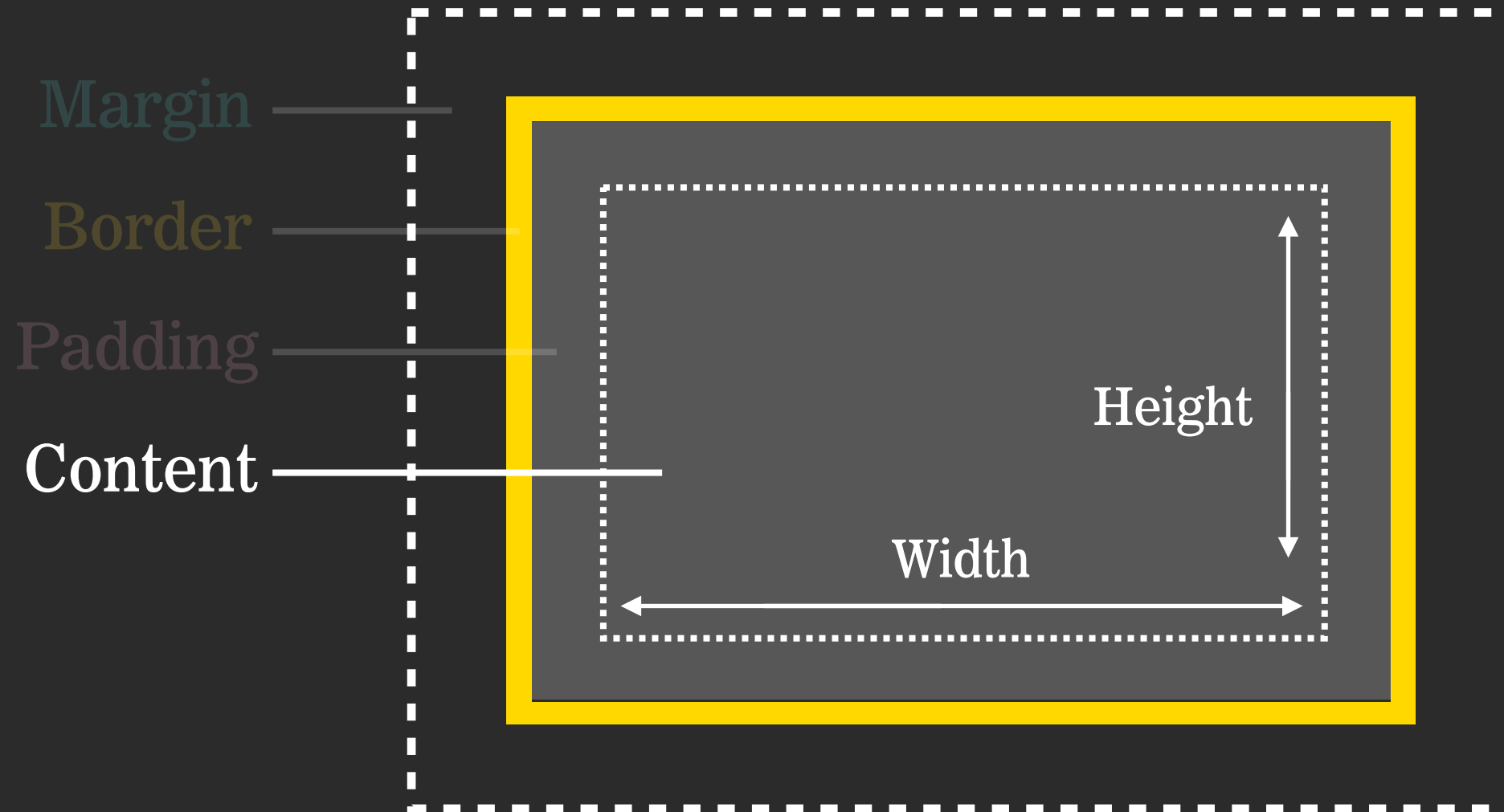
Bushwick sartorial pickled, quinoa church-key before they
sold out drinking vinegar put a bird on it readymade organic
lumbersexual. Four dollar toast chia *Intelligentsia* YOLO
Marfa. Migas raw denim photo booth authentic, roof party
shabby chic pop-up flexitarian *skateboard* blog.

Muir Woods

Keffiyeh next level retro, brunch *sriracha* dreamcatcher
mixtape jean shorts XOXO master cleanse keytar
Kickstarter. Neutra kale chips Vice health goth ethical,
flannel single-origin coffee stumptown meditation
Kickstarter mumblecore yr cronut master cleanse keytar.

Bushwick sartorial pickled, quinoa church-key before they
sold out drinking vinegar put a bird on it readymade organic
lumbersexual. Four dollar toast chia *Intelligentsia* YOLO
Marfa. Migas raw denim photo booth authentic, roof party
shabby chic pop-up flexitarian *skateboard* blog.

CSS — BOX MODEL



CSS BOX MODEL

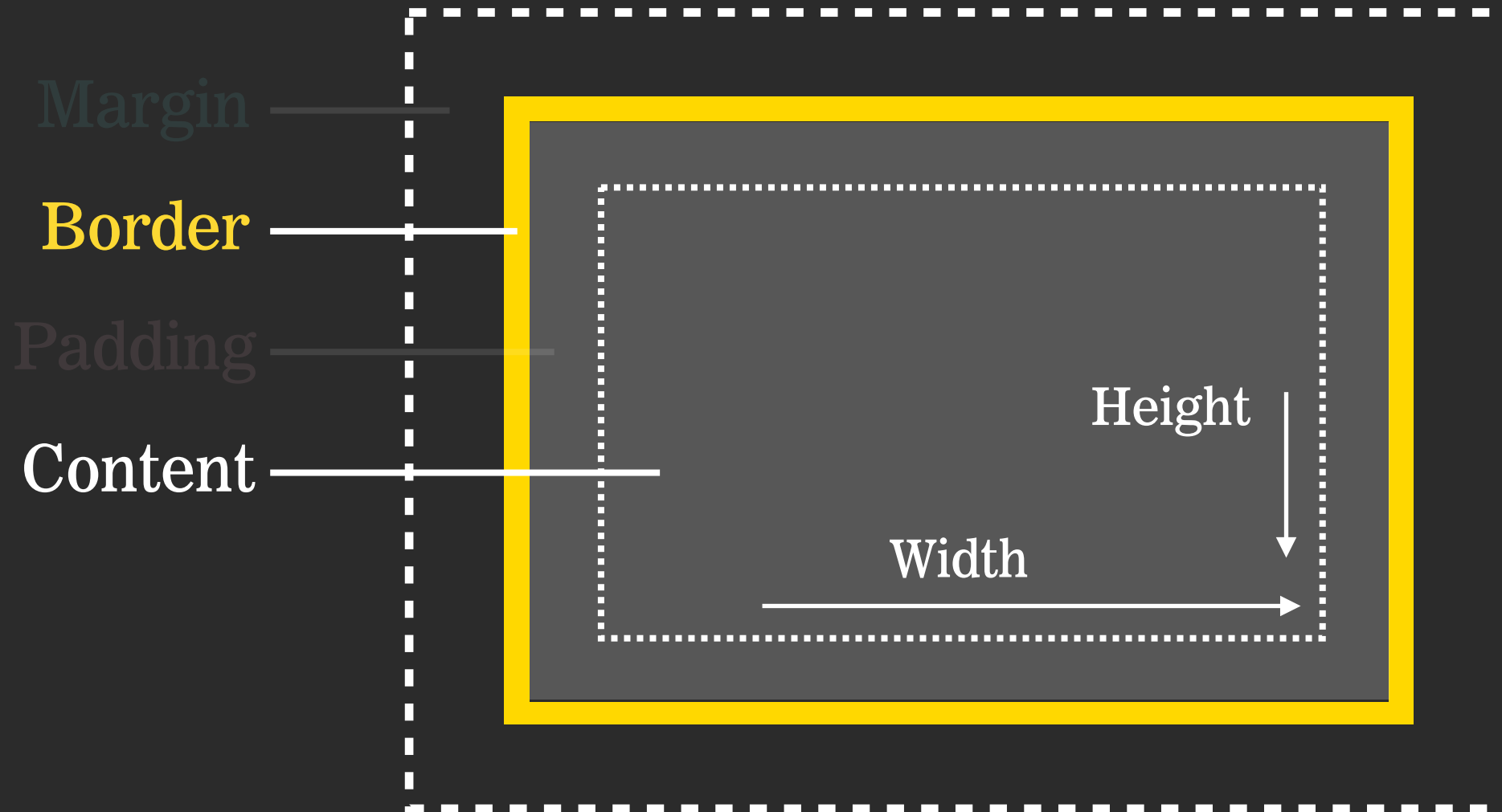
Every box has three properties that can be adjusted to control its appearance:

1

BORDER

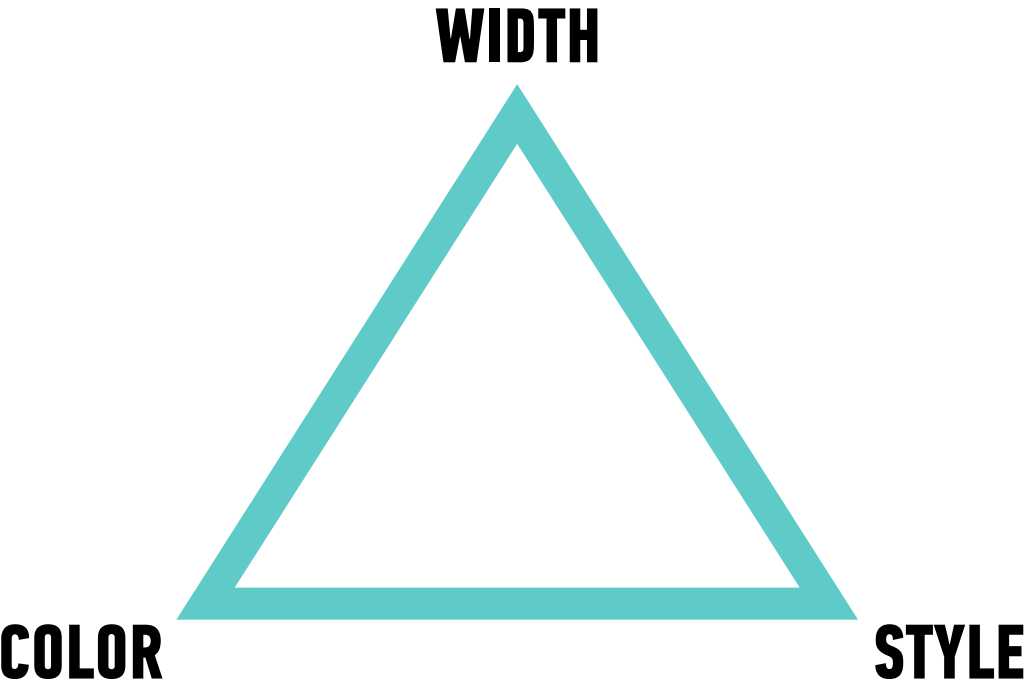
Every box has a border, even if it's not visible or specified to be 0 px wide

CSS — BOX MODEL

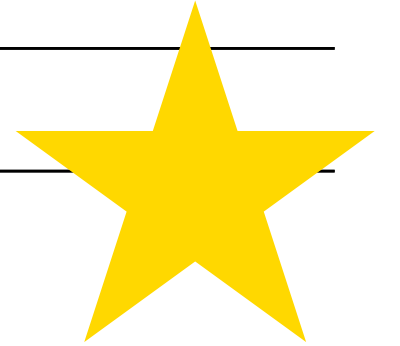


BORDERS

BORDER TRIFECTA:



BORDER SHORTHAND



1. Set the border width, [style](#) and color for all sides:

```
p {  
  border: 3px solid #ff0000;  
}
```

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet

2. Set a border width, [style](#) and color for a specific side:

```
p {  
  border-top: 10px solid #F9D423;  
  border-right: 10px dotted #FF4E50;  
  border-bottom: 10px dashed #FF4E50;  
  border-left: 10px solid #FC913A;  
}
```



CSS BOX MODEL

Every box has three properties that can be adjusted to control its appearance:

1

BORDER

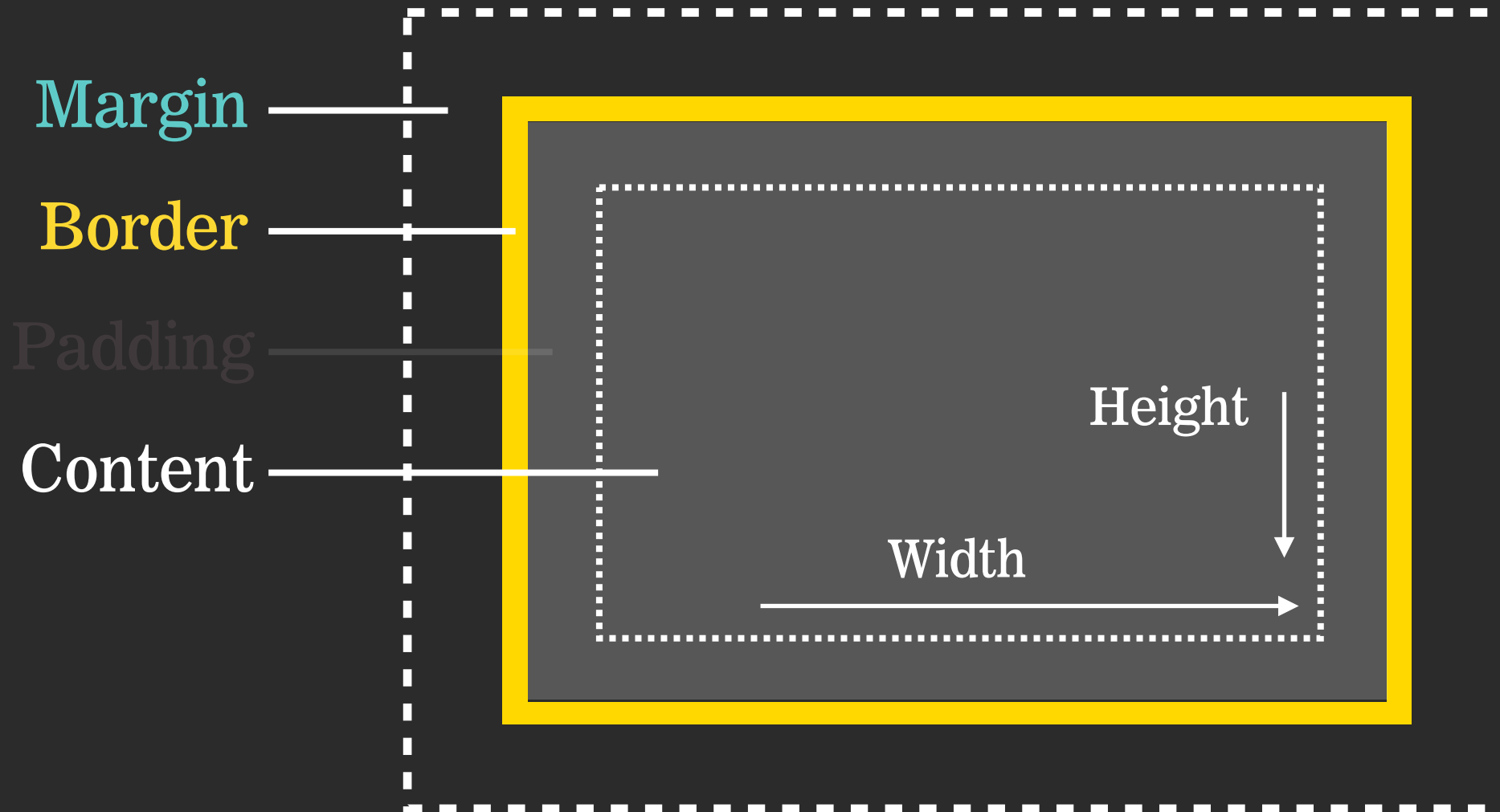
Every box has a border, even if it's not visible or specified to be 0 px wide

2

MARGIN

Margins sit outside the border. You can set the width of a margin to create a gap between the borders of two adjacent boxes

CSS — BOX MODEL



BOX MODEL — MARGIN SYNTAX

1. Set an even margin on all sides:

```
p {  
  margin: 20px;  
}
```

Title

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet

2. Set a margin for a specific side:

```
p {  
  margin-top: 20px;  
}
```

```
p {  
  margin-right: 20px;  
}
```

```
p {  
  margin-bottom: 20px;  
}
```

```
p {  
  margin-left: 20px;  
}
```

3. Set different values for multiple sides at once (shorthand)

‣ Values are specified in **clockwise** order: top, right, bottom, left

```
p {  
  margin: 20px 10px 5px 20px;  
}
```

CSS BOX MODEL

Every box has three properties that can be adjusted to control its appearance:

1

BORDER

Every box has a border, even if it's not visible or specified to be 0 px wide

2

MARGIN

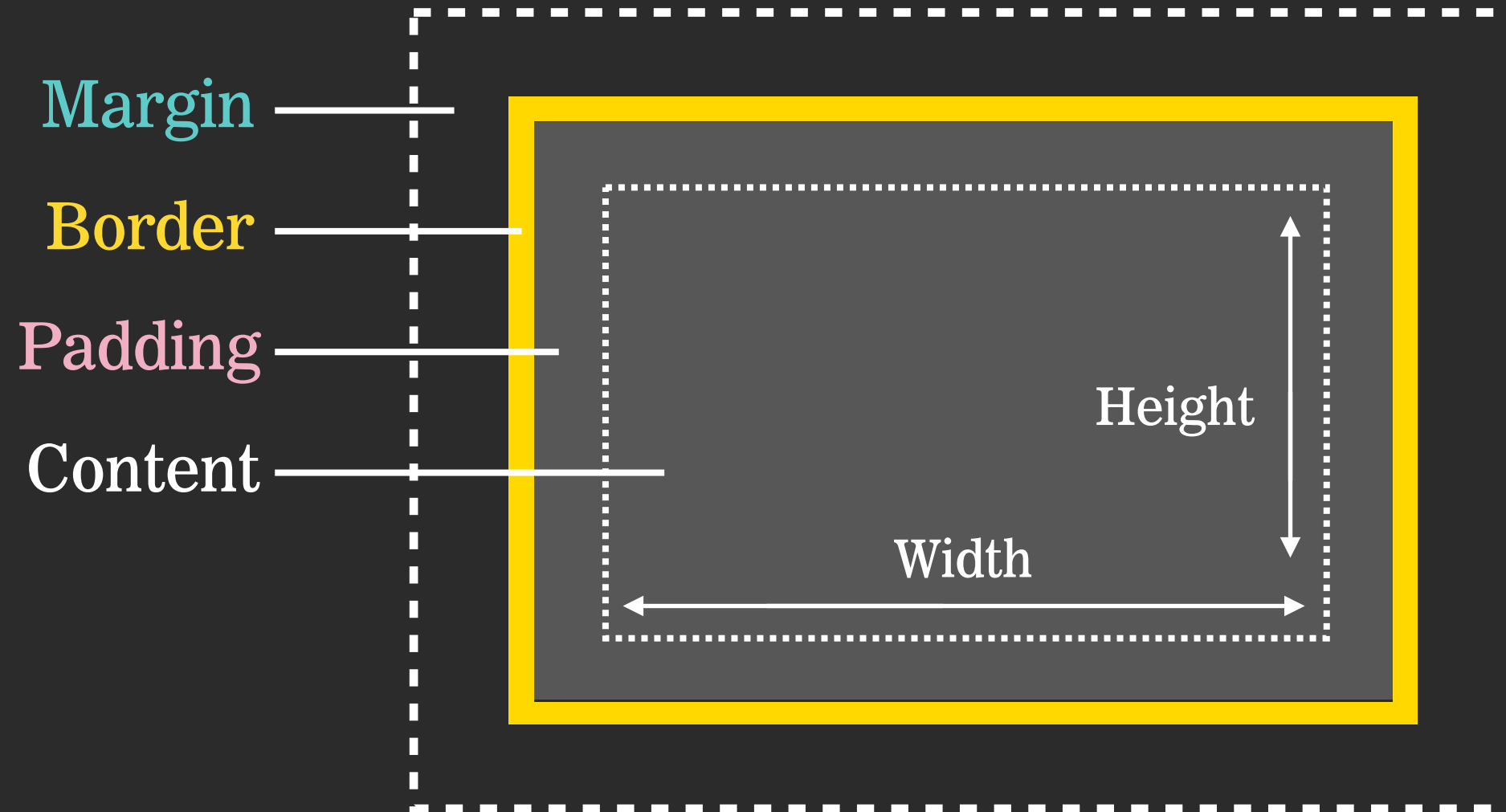
Margins sit outside the border. You can set the width of a margin to create a gap between the borders of two adjacent boxes

3

PADDING

Padding is the space between the border of a box and any content contained within it


CSS — BOX MODEL



BOX MODEL — PADDING SYNTAX

1. Set an even padding on all sides:

```
p {  
  padding: 20px;  
}
```



Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet

2. Set the padding on a specific side:

```
p {  
  padding-top: 20px;  
}
```

```
p {  
  padding-right: 20px;  
}
```

```
p {  
  padding-bottom: 20px;  
}
```

```
p {  
  padding-left: 20px;  
}
```

3. Set different values for multiple sides at once (shorthand)

‣ Values are specified in **clockwise** order: top, right, bottom, left

```
p {  
  padding: 20px 10px 5px 20px;  
}
```


BOX MODEL — INTERACTIVE MODEL

BOX-SIZING

CONTENT-BOX

BORDER-BOX

PADDING

PADDING-TOP

PADDING-RIGHT

PADDING-BOTTOM

PADDING-LEFT

20px

20px

20px

20px

BORDER

BORDER-TOP

BORDER-RIGHT

BORDER-BOTTOM

BORDER-LEFT

15px

15px

15px

15px

MARGIN

MARGIN-TOP

MARGIN-RIGHT

MARGIN-BOTTOM

MARGIN-LEFT

20px

20px

20px

20px

DIMENSIONS

WIDTH

HEIGHT

220px

220px

GENERATED SIZE

INCLUDE MARGIN

HORIZONTAL:

VERTICAL:

290px

290px

MARGIN

BORDER

PADDING

CONTENT

20

15

20

15

20

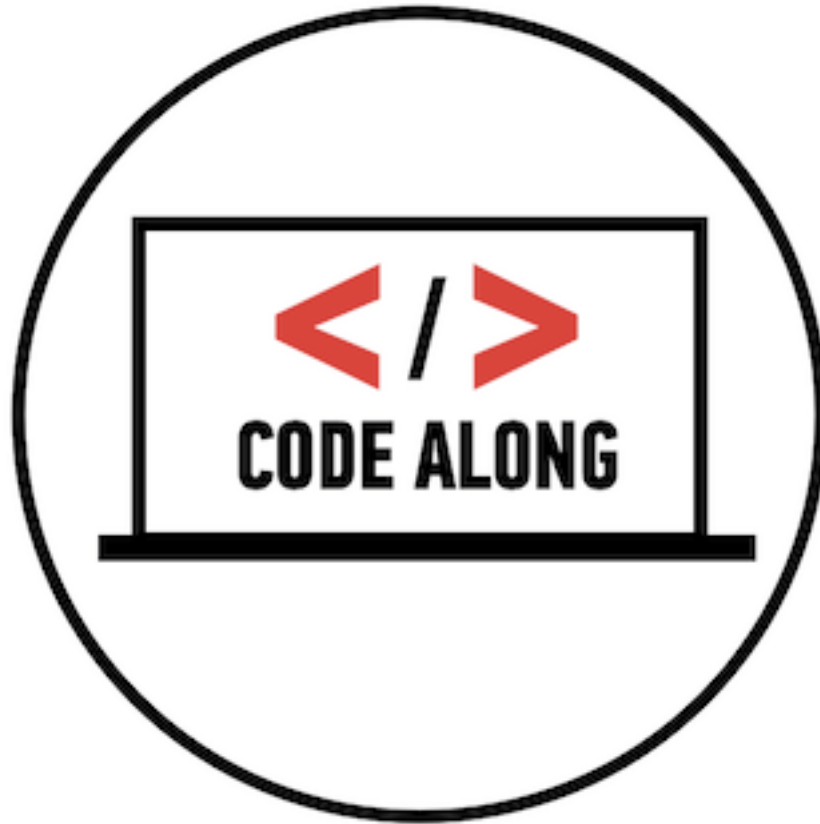
15

20

15

220 x 220

CODE ALONG — BOX MODEL



ACTIVITY



EXERCISE

LOCATION

- ▶ starter_code folder > [1] box_model folder

KEY OBJECTIVE

- ▶ Manipulate the "box" around tags

TIMING

5 min

1. Try adding styles for the <h2>, , and tags.

FEWD

TRAVEL BLOG



ACTIVITY – KEEP THE INSPECT ELEMENT PANEL OPEN AT ALL TIMES!



To access the elements panel (in Chrome): Right click > Inspect Element

ACTIVITY



EXERCISE

KEY OBJECTIVE

- ▶ Recreate the Travel Blog site, using [2] travel_blog_part1/assets/Travel_Blog.png as a reference

TASKS

1. Style the provided markup (you'll need to add a css file and link to it from your index.html)
2. Add a webfont (hint: this site uses the 'Lato' font)
3. Google and implement the <article> and <footer> tags.
4. **Bonus:** Add a transition on links to make the hover color fade in (Google)
5. **Super Bonus:** Implement drop caps (hint: look up ::first-letter pseudo-element)

*We'll be working on this next class plus weekend for homework as well

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- Select nested elements to apply styling
- Differentiate between classes vs IDs and apply best practices when implementing.
- Apply and explain CSS “cascade” including: importance, specificity and inheritance.
- Define CSS Box Model, and demonstrate the ability to properly manipulate the "box" around tags

ADVANCED CSS

HOMEWORK

FEEDBACK GROUPS

DUE 6PM, SUNDAY OCTOBER 8TH

- Continue working through the lab we started on today for Travel Blog
- Feedback groups from 2pm - 5pm @ GA *Eric AFK/Remote by request

*We'll discuss common patterns in the pages, and talk through a couple favorites on Monday

FEEDBACK

IF YOU ARE STUCK...

- 1) Use the “Chrome Inspector” to look at your code
- 2) Ask your question in the Slack channel and see if any fellow students might know the answer
- 3) Ask Eric in Slack or in-person

FINAL PROJECTS

WHATS NEXT?

- Write out 1-3 ideas that you might want to work with.
- Share with class on Monday
- Attach your ideas via the forms comments box when turning in Sunday's homework.

WHERE CAN I GET SOME INSPIRATION FROM WHAT PAST STUDENTS HAVE DONE?

- Visit the General Assembly [Gallery](#)

SNACKS N' DESIGN

MONDAY, OCTOBER 9TH

ERIN

(GOOGLE SHEET IS PINNED IN SLACK)

ADVANCED CSS

LET'S TALK

ADVANCED CSS

EXIT TICKETS

ADVANCED CSS

REVIEW RESOURCES