
WEEKLY OVERVIEW

WEEK 1

HTML/CSS Basics

WEEK 2

Advanced CSS — Box Model and Layout

WEEK 3

Bootstrap / Bootstrap Lab

CLASS 3 LAB:

On the Road

The Adventure of a Lifetime

[Blog](#) [Events](#) [Snapshots](#) [Store](#) [Contact](#) [About](#)

11/12/15

Camping by Loon Lake



C ray culpa stumptown, flexitarian ex Odd Future do fugiat Wes Anderson proident 3 wolf moon officia bitters small batch. Et consequat do, nulla you probably haven't heard of them High Life scenester. Vinyl fugiat High Life, kogi do VHS in aliqua lo-fi leggings gentrify Neutra tumblr. Odio vegan PBR, Marfa forage blue bottle try-hard readymade meggings retro delectus Echo Park. Ugh consectetur farm-to-table forage, laboris blue bottle McSweeney's tattooed excepteur yr. Magna ut Schlitz flexitarian, vinyl craft beer proident yr forage 8-bit ethical sustainable placeat retro. Officia pickled beard, adipiscing gluten-free sint craft beer quis thundercats id 3 wolf moon fashion axe.

[Continues...](#)

11/11/15

A Morning Hike in Big Sur



S effies sunt Tumblr, delectus small batch DIY umami sint, Polaroid chambray selfies McSweeney's Cosby sweater, Pitchfork tattooed assumenda Wes Anderson Blue Bottle twee Carles ennui. Nisi locavore fugiat sapiente salvia aliqua. Shoreditch kogi exercitation fashion axe. Wolf semiotics Pinterest, laboris quis master cleanse toused small batch street art bespoke fingerstache dreamcatcher ethical labore. Dreamcatcher iPhone typewriter, tote bag four loko fanny pack master cleanse organic PBR reprehenderit actually. Craft beer drinking vinegar wayfarers, pork belly nanxhal pariatur polaroid cupidatat in 8-bit distillery anim literally.

[Continues...](#)

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TODAY'S LAB:

On the Road The Adventure of a Lifetime

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11/12/15

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[Continues...](#)

About Us

On the Road is u salvia, fixe mumblecore ex aesthetic qui mûn blog cliché. Retro disrupt keytar PBR, delectus consectetur flexitarian fingerstache selfies nostrud Schlitz. Tempor Wes Anderson banh mi bicycle rights. Eu occaecat Williamsburg yr letterpress, biodiesel plaid tote bag cliché messenger bag lomo bespoke sapiente next level.

[More...](#)

Ad

11/11/15

A Morning Hike in Big Sur



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[Continues...](#)

Popular Posts

- [Breakfast in the Bay](#)
- [Morning Crescent](#)
- [Above the Clouds](#)
- [Camper update - Kitchen Rehaul](#)
- [Journey through Muir Woods](#)
- [Playing in a Travelling Band](#)
- [Rocky Mountain High](#)
- [Winding our way through Tennessee](#)
- [A Flat Tire and a Lesson Learned](#)
- [Our Brand new Camper!](#)

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GA GENERAL ASSEMBLY

LAYOUT

Sarah Holden

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- Differentiate between block and inline elements
- Use HTML5 structural elements to properly organize your page.
- Discover how to create multi-column layouts with the float property.
- Secure your layouts and avoid overlaps with the clear property and the clearfix method.

AGENDA



- Display
- Divs
- HTML5 Structural Elements
- Box-Sizing Part 2
- Floats
- Multi-column layouts
- Lab — Travel Blog pt. 2

FEWD

REVIEW

HTML SYNTAX — TAGS

Opening tag

Closing tag

`<tag name>content</tag name>`

Element

HTML SYNTAX — ATTRIBUTES

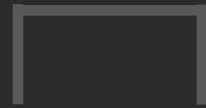
Attribute
Name

<tagName name="value"></tagName>

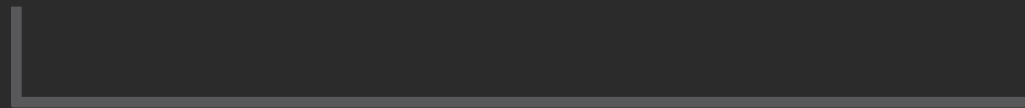
Attribute
Value

CSS SYNTAX

Selector



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



Declaration

CSS SYNTAX

h1 {

color: yellow;

font-size: 16px;

}

Property

Value

SELECTORS — MOST COMMON

| SECTOR: | MEANING: | | EXAMPLE: | |
|---------|------------|---|----------|-----------|
| | TYPE | Selects an element | | a {} |
| | DESCENDANT | Selects an element that is a descendent of another element | | p a {} |
| | UNIVERSAL | Selects all elements in a document | | * {} |
| | MULTIPLE | Select multiple elements | | h1, h2 {} |

SELECTORS — WHEN WE NEED TO GET MORE SPECIFIC

| SELECTOR: | MEANING: | | EXAMPLE: |
|-----------|------------------|---|----------|
| | CHILD | Selects an element that is a direct child of another element | p > a {} |
| | ADJACENT SIBLING | Selects an element that is directly after another element | p + a {} |
| | GENERAL SIBLING | Selects an element that is a sibling of another | p ~ a {} |

CLASSES AND IDS

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

IDS

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

```
<nav id="main-nav">Content</nav>
```

```
#main-nav {  
  text-align: center;  
}
```

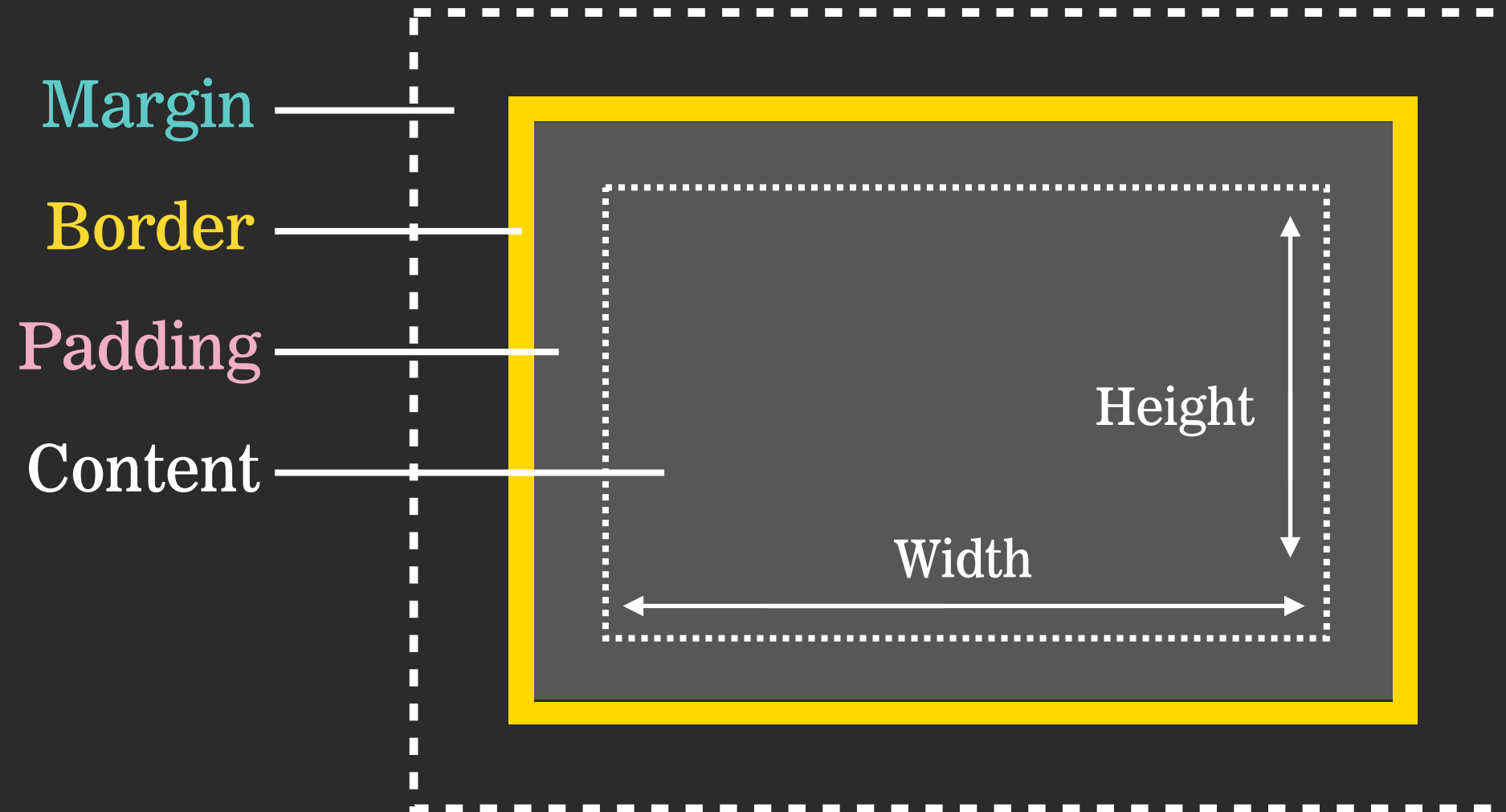
CLASSES

- Classes are used to group elements together

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

```
.emphasis {  
  color: red;  
  font-size: 20px;  
}
```

REFRESHER — BOX MODEL



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

SPECIFICITY:

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

GENERAL

SPECIFIC

INHERITANCE

ELEMENT SELECTORS

CLASSES

IDS

INLINE STYLES

!IMPORTANT

NESTED SELECTORS

ACTIVITY — DISPLAY LAB



EXERCISE

KEY OBJECTIVE

- ▶ Get practice using selectors

LOCATION OF FILES

- ▶ `starter_code_lesson_4` > **nested_selectors** folder

TIMING

5 min

1. First make all the anchors on the page #FFA7C0
2. Then make the anchors within the header nav #D16121
3. Lastly, make the anchors in the footer nav #FFE540

FEWD

DISPLAY

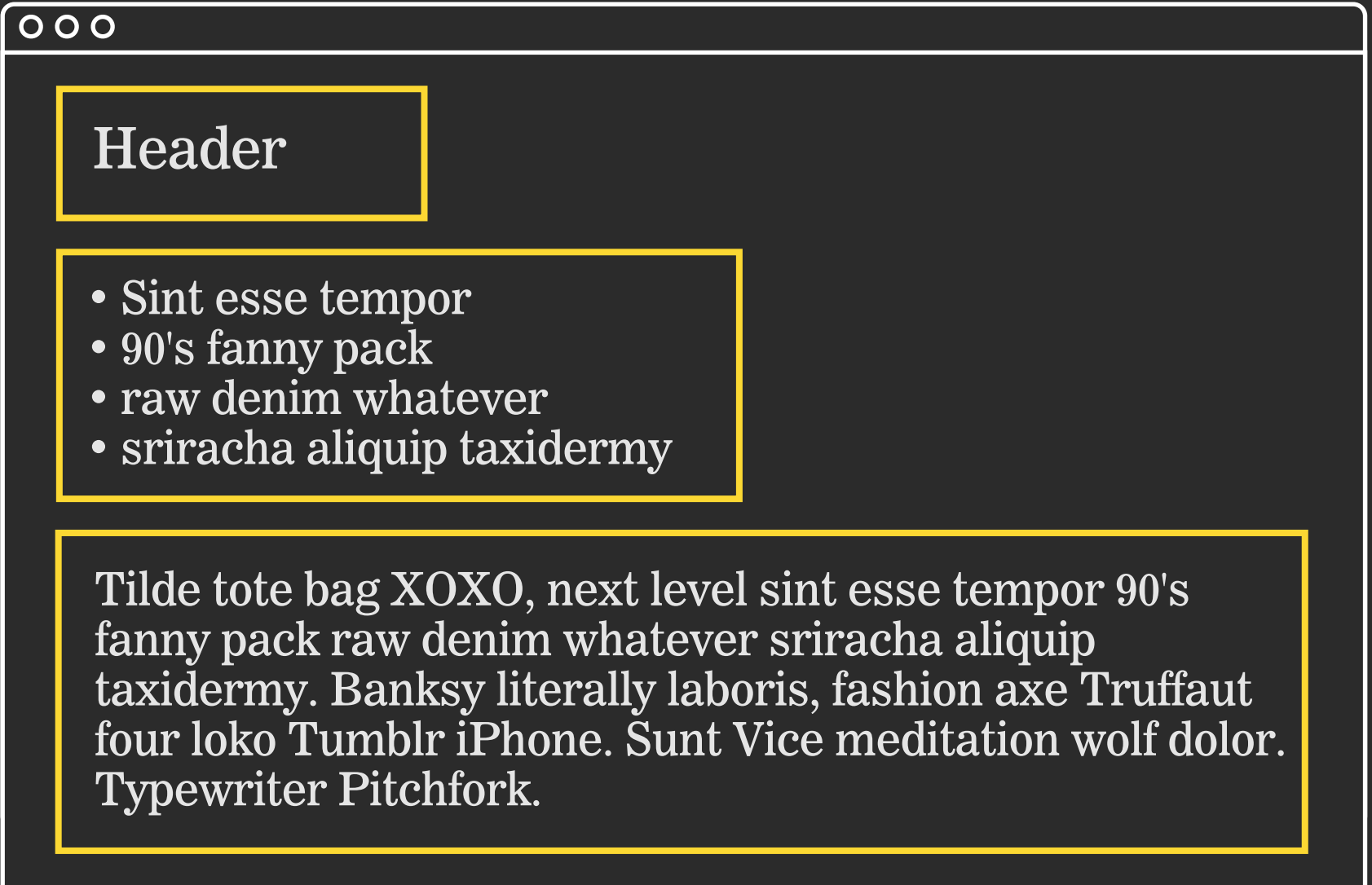
BUILDING BLOCKS

BLOCK-LEVEL ELEMENTS

- ▶ Will always start on a new line

Examples:

- ▶ `<h1>-<h6>`
- ▶ ``
- ▶ ``
- ▶ `<p>`
- ▶ ``
- ▶ `<div>`



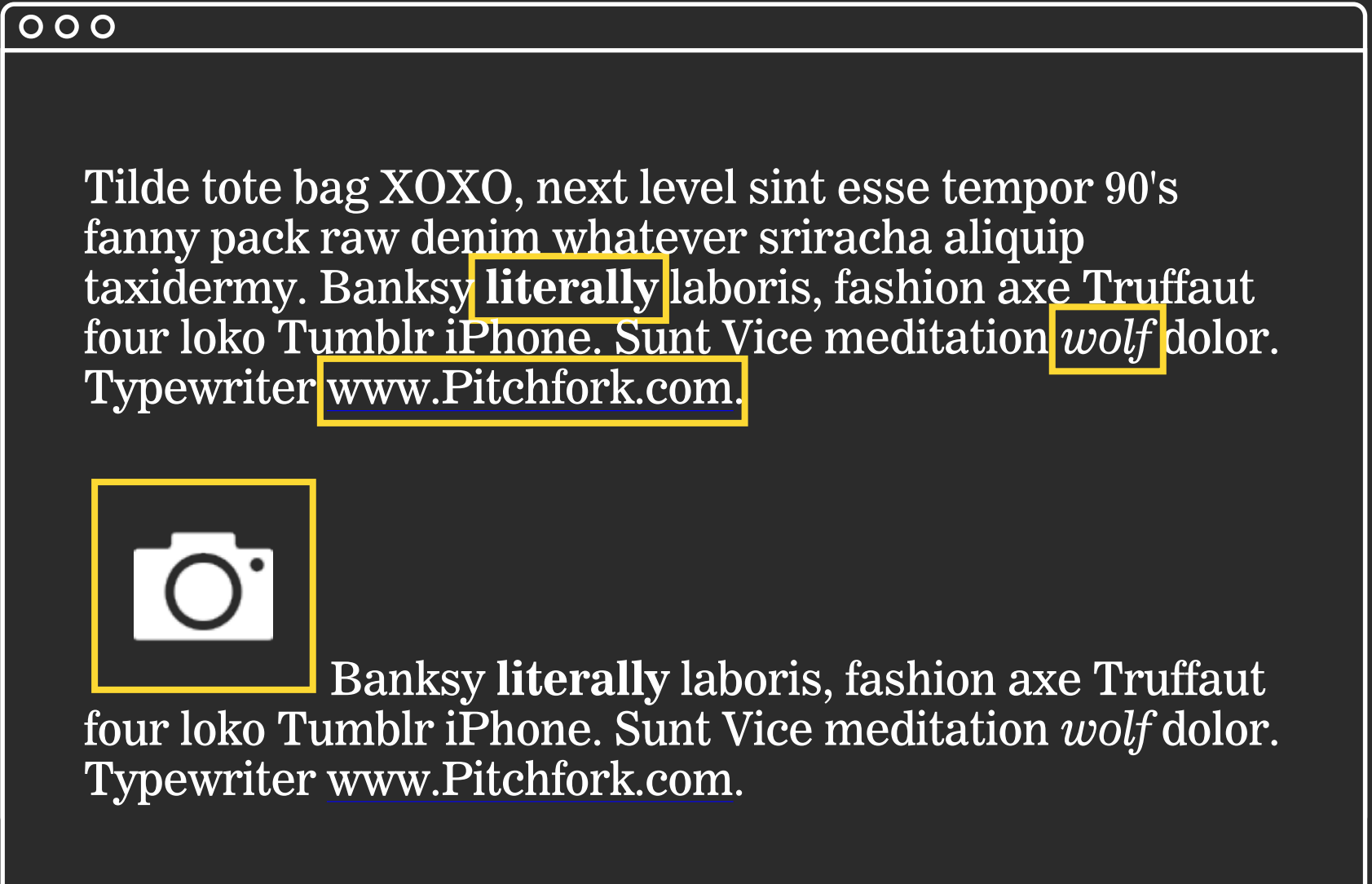
BUILDING BLOCKS

INLINE ELEMENTS

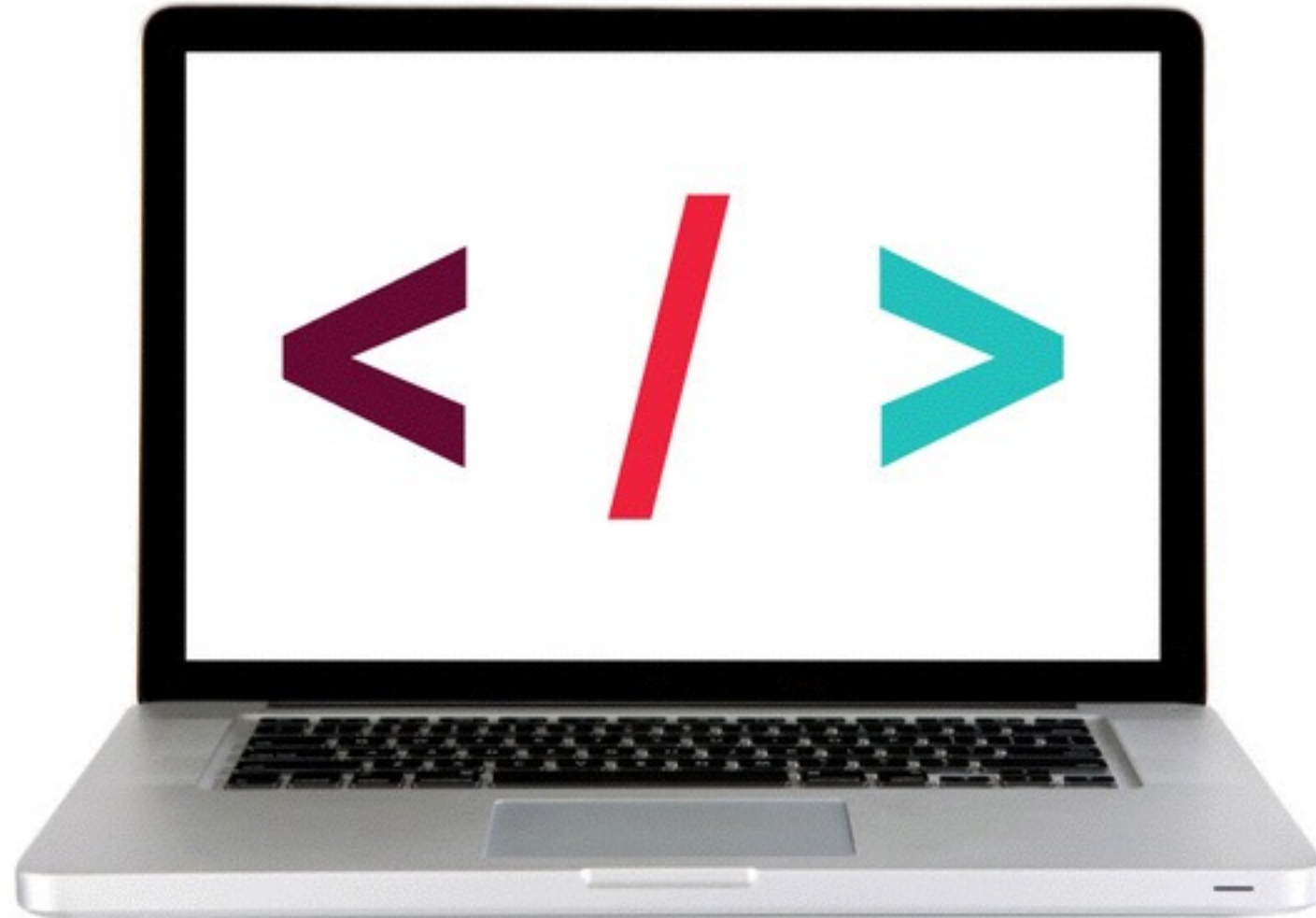
Will always appear to continue on the same line as their neighboring elements

Examples:

- ▶ `<a>`
- ▶ ``
- ▶ ``
- ▶ ``
- ▶ `<q>`
- ▶ ``



LET'S TAKE A CLOSER LOOK – PART 1



DIMENSION – A KEY DIFFERENCE BETWEEN INLINE AND BLOCK ELEMENTS

If you try to add dimension to an inline element:

- Some properties will be applied
- Some properties will be *partially* applied
- Others will *not* be applied at all

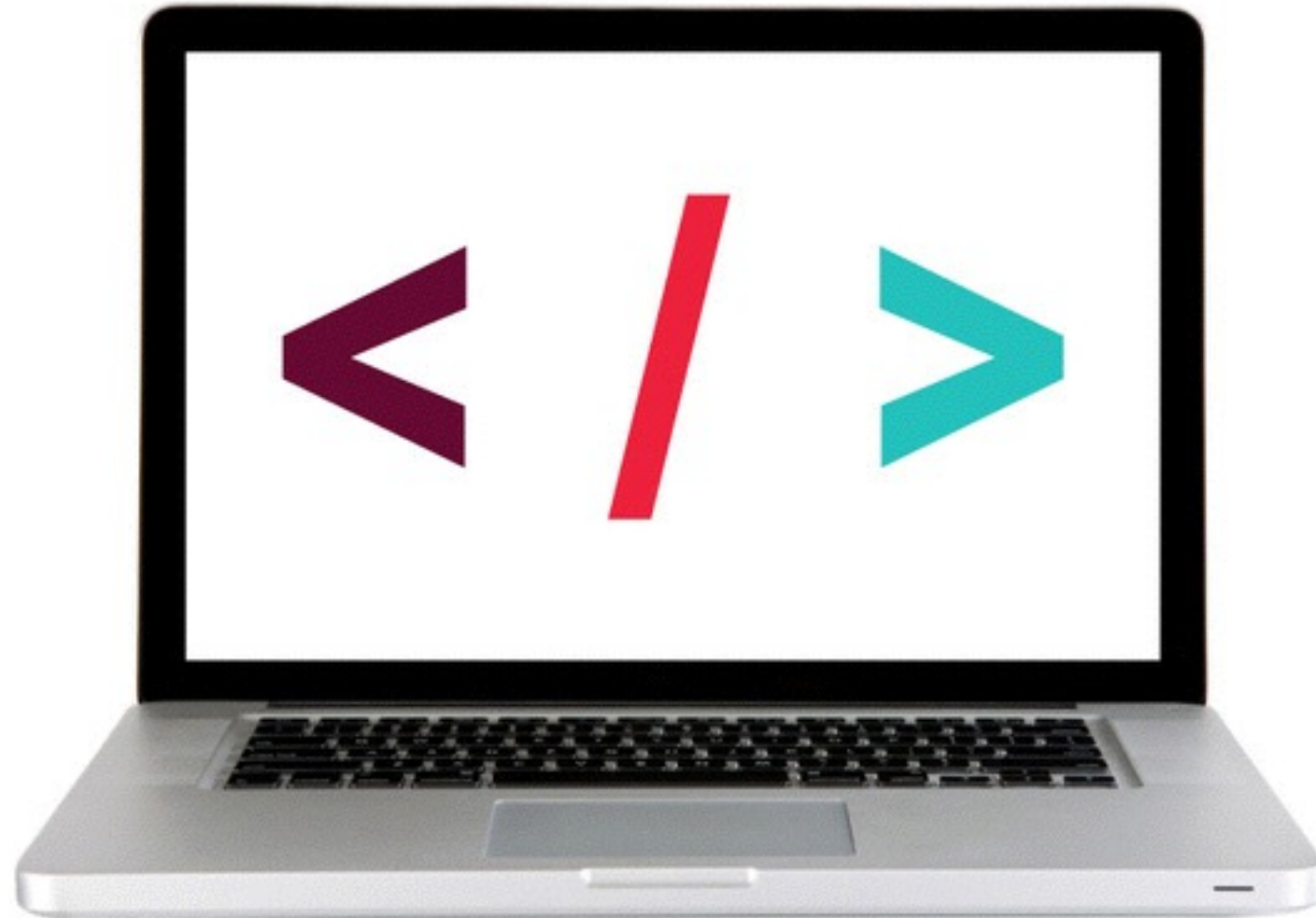
The most noticeable properties are width, height, margin and padding.

DIMENSION – A KEY DIFFERENCE BETWEEN INLINE AND BLOCK ELEMENTS

SUMMARY — WHICH DIMENSIONS CAN BE CHANGED?

| | WIDTH & HEIGHT | PADDING & MARGIN |
|--------|----------------|---------------------------------------|
| BLOCK | yes | can apply to all sides |
| INLINE | no | will only affect left and right sides |

LET'S TAKE A CLOSER LOOK – PART 2



DISPLAY

You can change whether elements are displayed as inline or block elements by using the **display** property.

1. Make a block-level element act like an inline element:

```
li {  
  display: inline;  
}
```

2. Make an inline element act like a block-level element:

```
a {  
  display: block;  
}
```

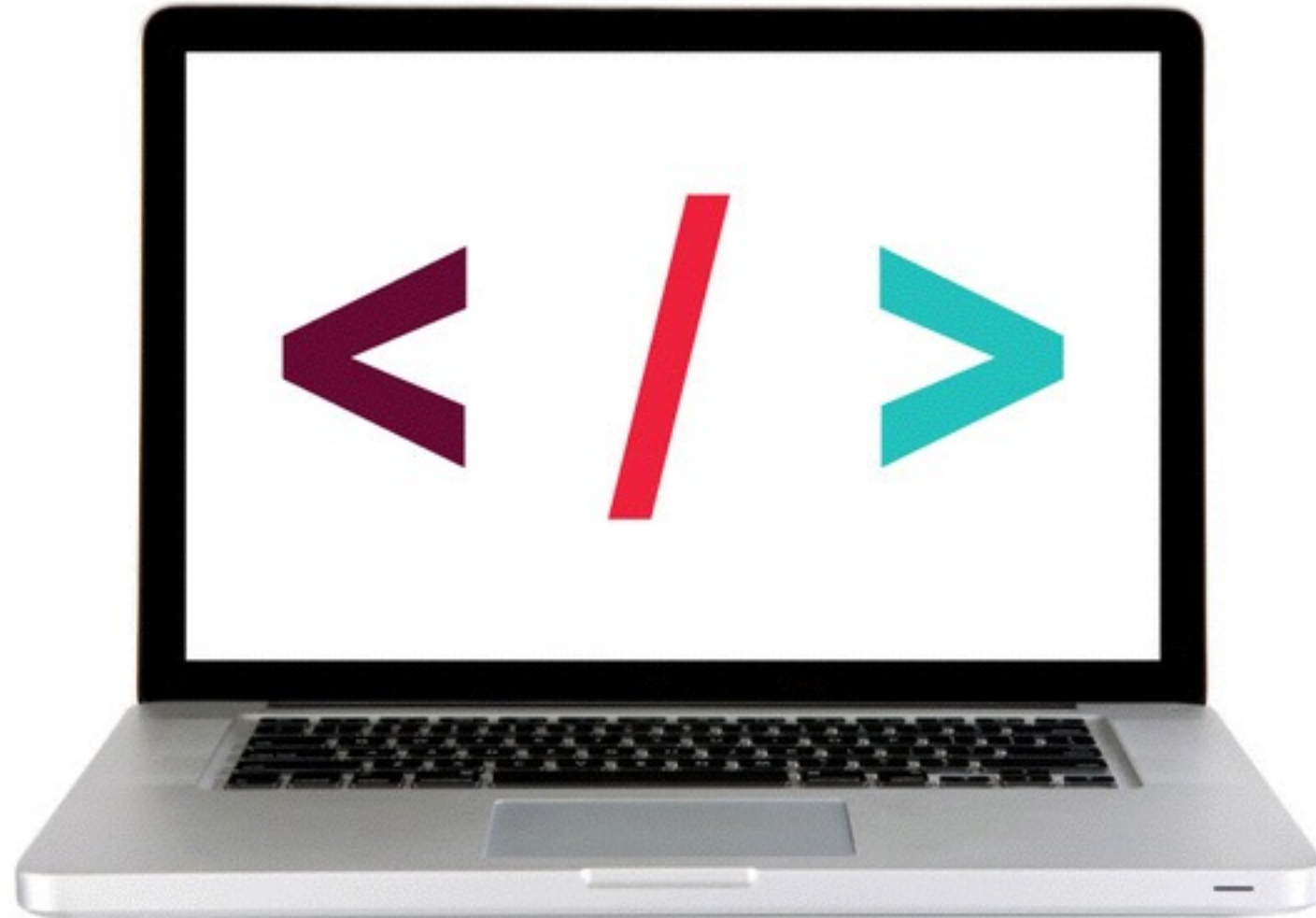
3. Make a block-level element flow like an inline element, while retaining width, height, padding, and margin:

```
h2 {  
  display: inline-block;  
}
```

4. Hide an element from a page:

```
li {  
  display: none;  
}
```

LET'S TAKE A CLOSER LOOK



TEXT-ALIGN

| | TEXT-ALIGN |
|-----------------------|------------|
| BLOCK | yes |
| INLINE / INLINE-BLOCK | no |

ACTIVITY — DISPLAY LAB



EXERCISE

KEY OBJECTIVE

- ▶ Get practice using the 'display' property

LOCATION OF FILES

- ▶ `starter_code_lesson_4` > **display_lab** folder

TIMING

5 min

1. Follow the instructions in steps 1-3

FEWD

DIVS

GROUPING TEXT & ELEMENTS

THE <DIV> ELEMENT

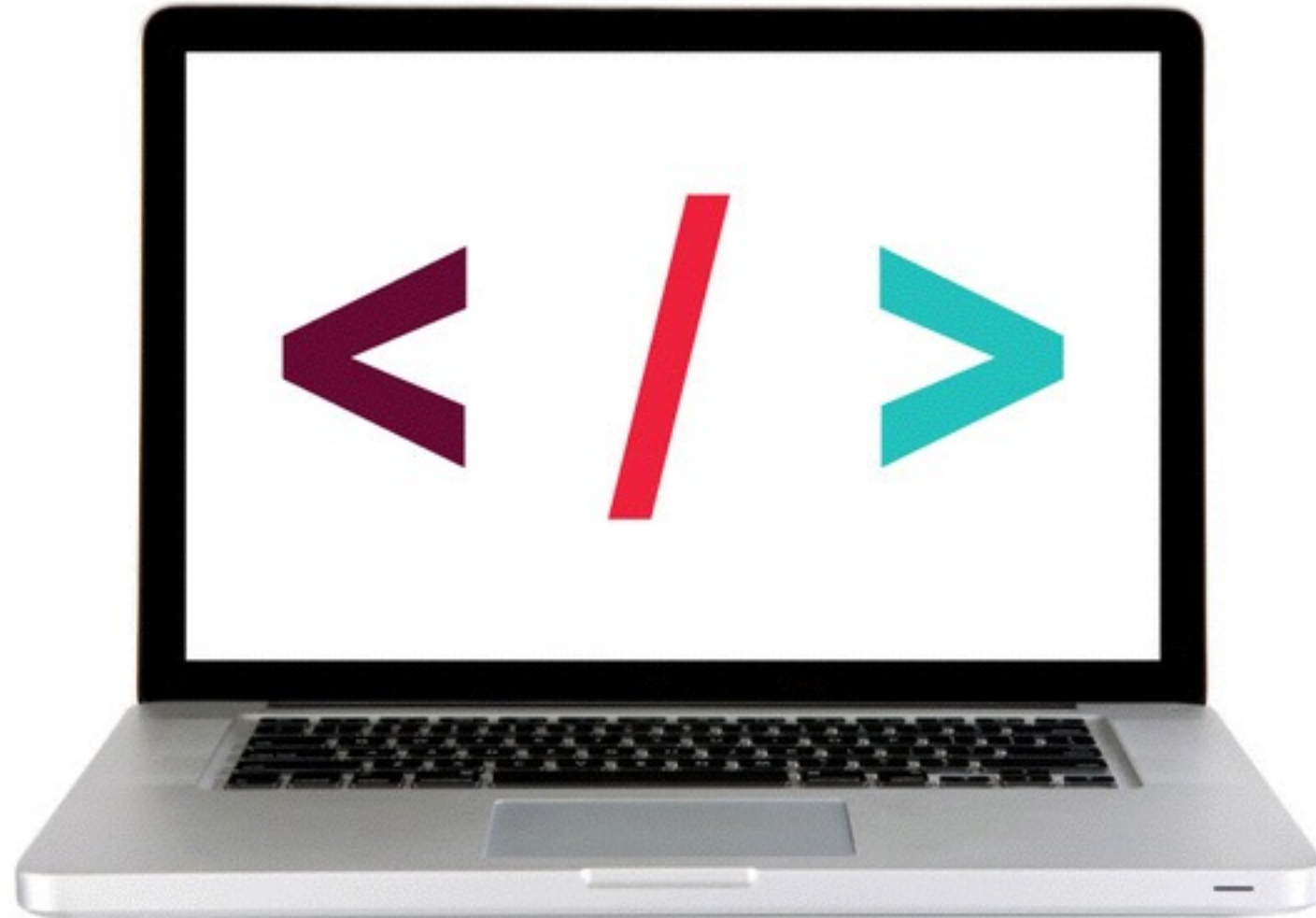
- Allows us to group a set of HTML elements together into a **block-level** box
- We can then style that chunk of HTML

THE ELEMENT

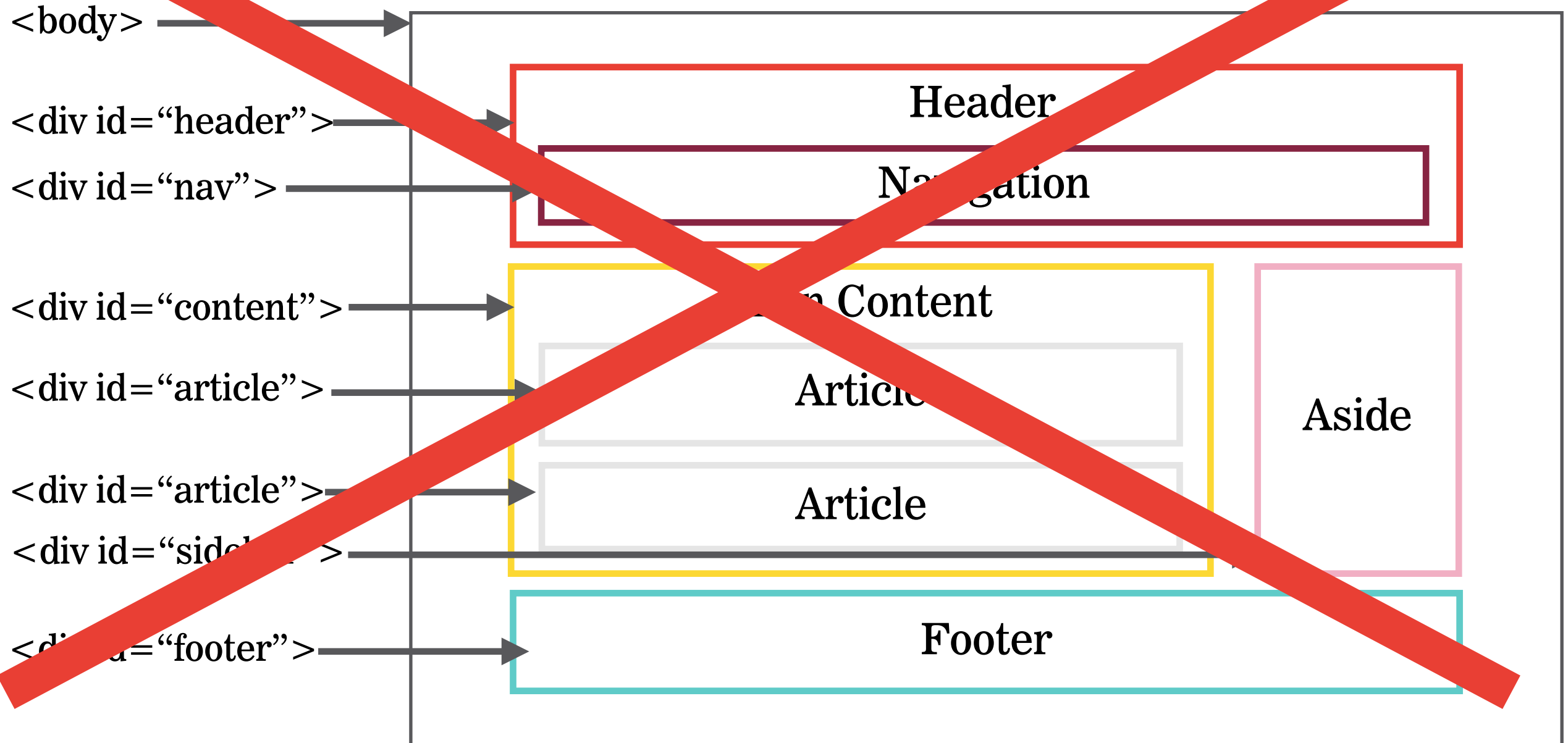
The element acts like the **inline equivalent** of the <div> element. It is used to either:

1. Style one little piece of text within a larger paragraph
2. Contain several inline elements

LET'S TAKE A LOOK



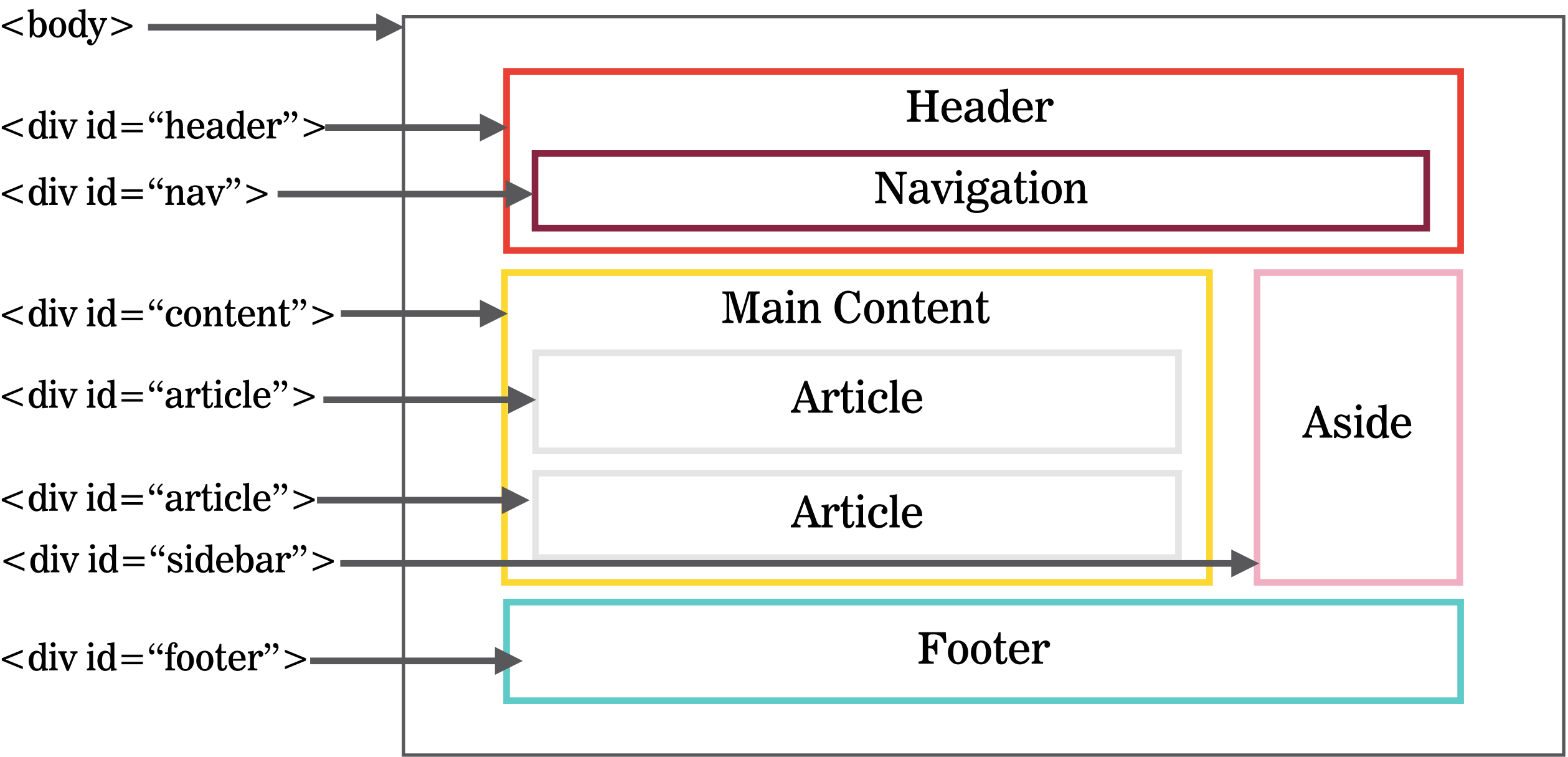
~~DIV = SECTIONING OFF PARTS OF A WEBPAGE (OLD WAY OF DOING THINGS)~~



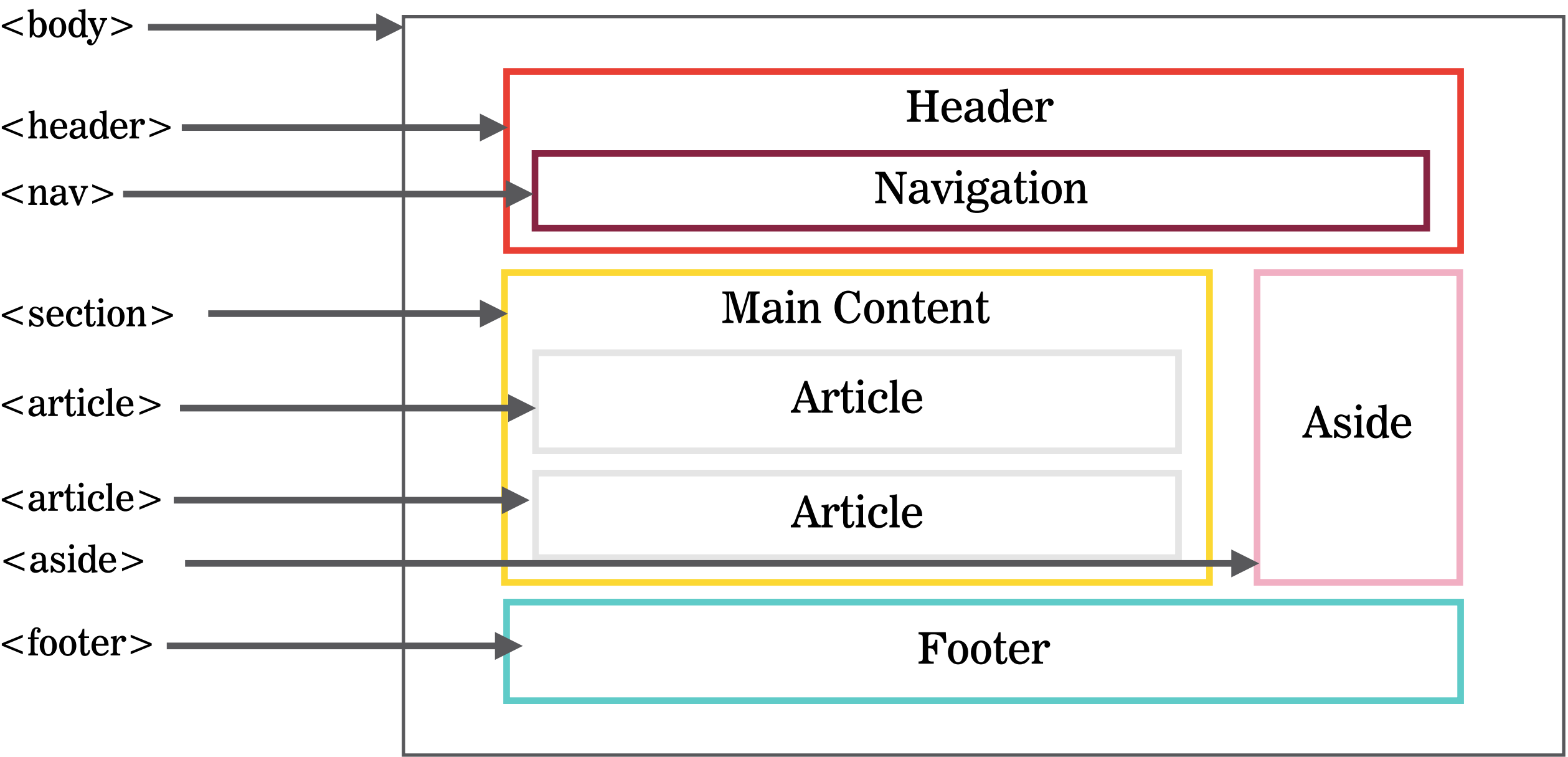
FEWD

HTML5 STRUCTURAL ELEMENTS

TRADITIONAL HTML LAYOUTS



STRUCTURAL ELEMENTS



STRUCTURAL ELEMENTS

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <title>HTML5 World</title>
</head>
<body>

  <div id="header">
    <h1>Page title</h1>
    <div id="nav">
      <a href="">Link to page</a>
      <a href="">Link to page</a>
    </div>
  </div>

  <div id="content">
    <div id="article">
      <p>Hi! I'm an article</p>
    </div>
    <div id="article">
      <p>Hi! I'm an article</p>
    </div>
  </div>

  <div id="sidebar">
    <p>Hi, I'm the sidebar</p>
  </div>

  <div id="footer">
    <p>Copyright info</p>
  </div>

</body>
</html>
```

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <title>HTML5 World</title>
</head>
<body>

  <header>
    <h1>Page title</h1>
    <nav>
      <a href="">Link to page</a>
      <a href="">Link to page</a>
    </nav>
  </header>

  <section>
    <article>
      <p>Hi! I'm an article</p>
    </div>
    <article>
      <p>Hi! I'm an article</p>
    </div>
  </section>

  <aside>
    <p>Hi, I'm the sidebar</p>
  </aside>

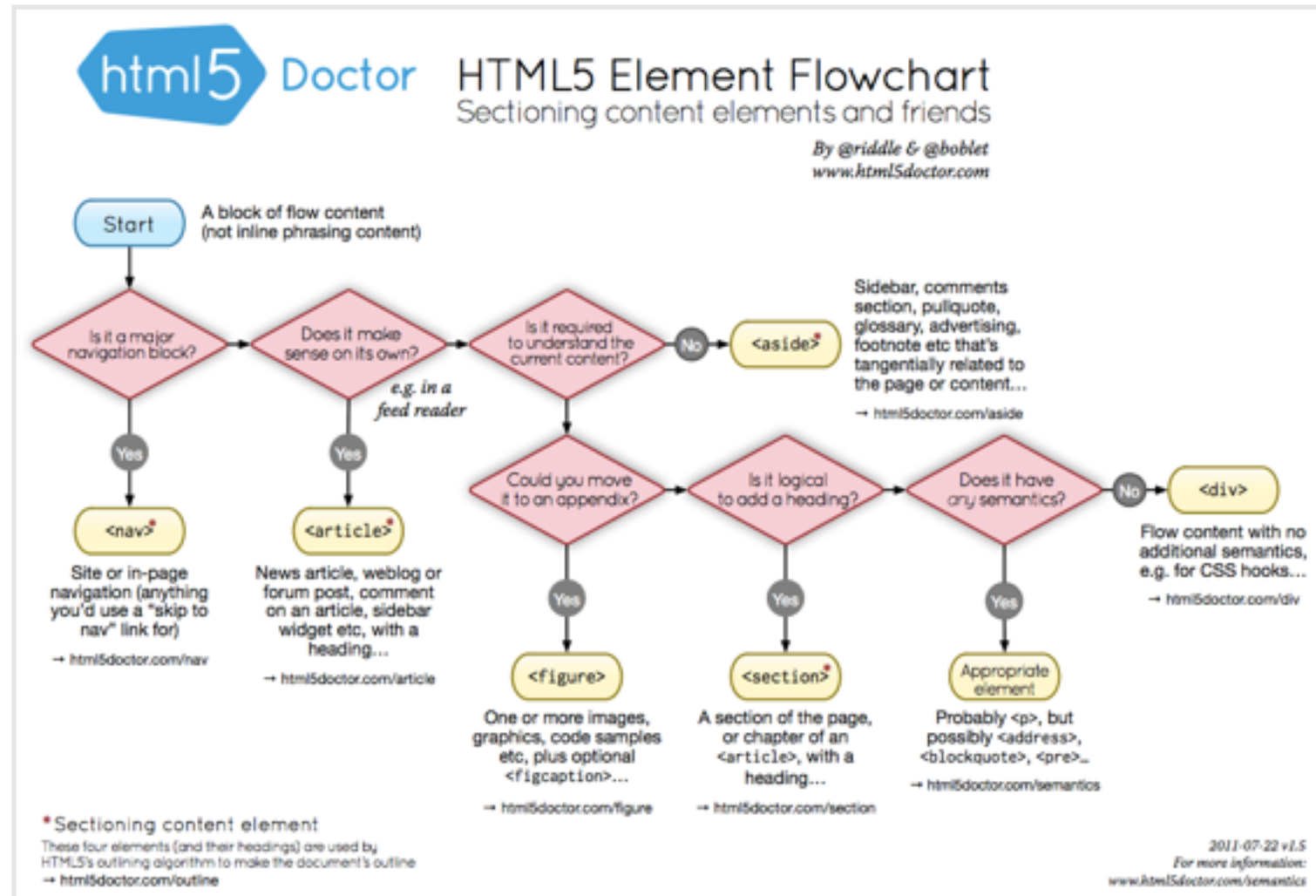
  <footer>
    <p>Copyright info</p>
  </footer>

</body>
</html>
```

SO...IS THERE STILL A PLACE FOR DIVS IN AN HTML5 WORLD?

- Yes! The `<div>` still has a place in the HTML5 world
- You should use `<div>` when there is **no other element that suits your purpose**
- Its most common use will likely be for **stylistic purposes** — i.e., wrapping some HTML in a CSS-styled container.

HTML5 ELEMENT FLOWCHART



ACTIVITY — 'DIV' UP THE CONTENT



EXERCISE

KEY OBJECTIVE

- Identify content sections

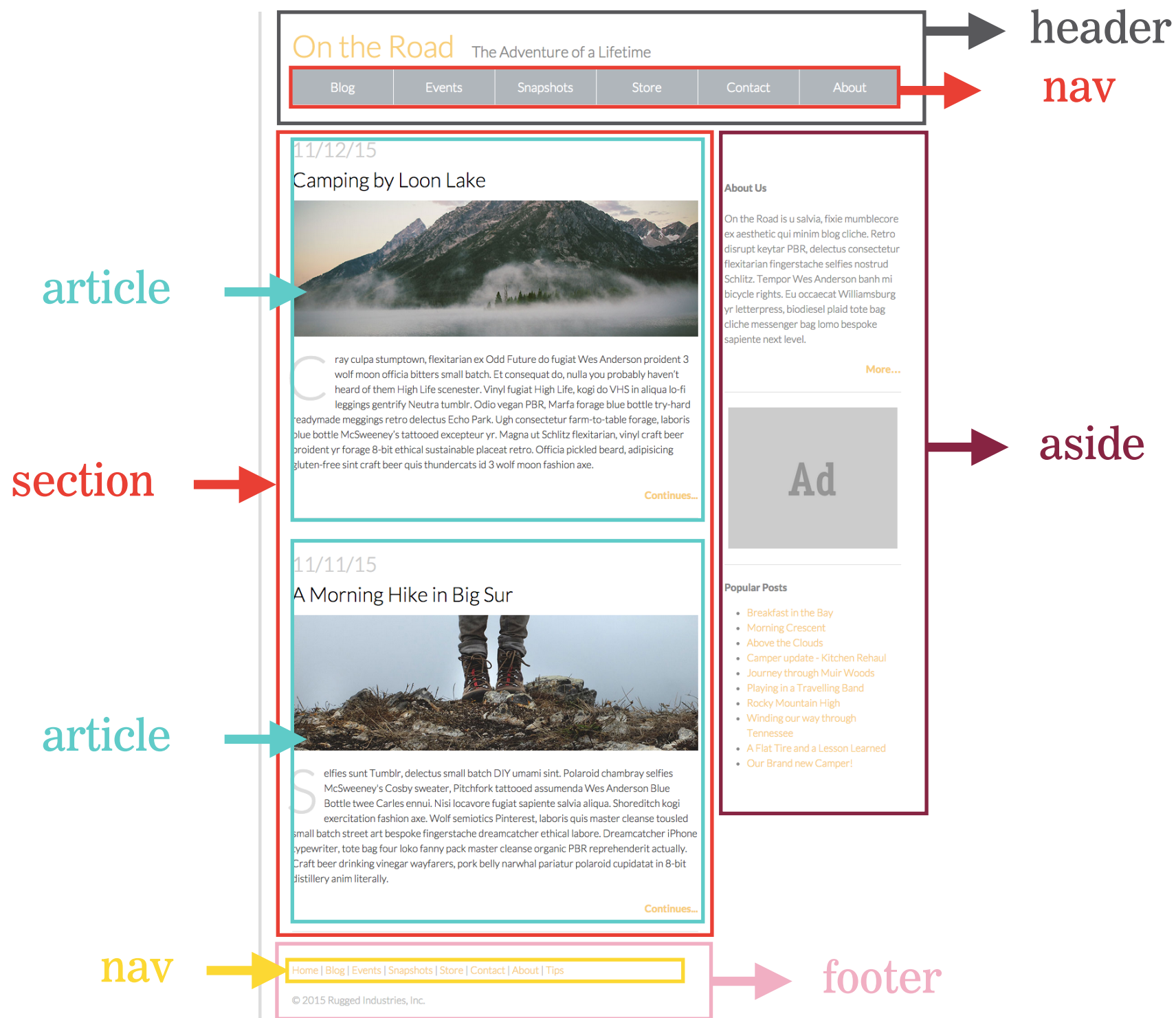
TYPE OF EXERCISE

- Partner

TIMING

8 min

1. First draw boxes around the content you think should live inside a sectioning element — a div, header, footer, etc.
2. Then determine which boxes/divs should have a class or id. Look for similarities to determine what should be a class.



STEPS TO ACHIEVE A MULTI-COLUMN LAYOUT

1. MAKE SURE EACH COLUMN HAS A WRAPPER AROUND IT IN YOUR HTML

2. GIVE A WIDTH TO EACH COLUMN

3. FLOAT EACH COLUMN TO LEFT

**4. CLEAR ANYTHING UNDERNEATH YOUR COLUMNS I.E. A FOOTER
USING THE CSS CLEAR PROPERTY (CLEAR: BOTH;)**

5. CLEARFIX CLASS TO THE PARENT OF ANY FLOATED ELEMENTS

6. USE PADDING TO ADD SPACE BETWEEN COLUMNS

7. ADD BOX-SIZING: BORDER-BOX; TO EVERYTHING

LET'S TAKE A CLOSER LOOK

BEATLES — DRIVE MY CAR

LYRICS

Asked a girl what she wanted to be
She said baby, "Can't you see
I wanna be famous, a star on the screen
But you can do something in between"

Baby you can drive my car
Yes I'm gonna be a star
Baby you can drive my car
And maybe I love you

I told a girl that my prospects were good
And she said baby, "It's understood
Working for peanuts is all very fine
But I can show you a better time"

I told that girl I can start right away
And she said, "Listen baby I got something to say
I got no car and it's breaking my heart
But I've found a driver and that's a start"

Baby you can drive my car
Yes I'm gonna be a star
Baby you can drive my car
And maybe I love you
Beep beep'm beep beep yeah
Beep beep'm beep beep yeah
Beep beep'm beep beep yeah
Beep beep'm beep beep yeah (fade out)

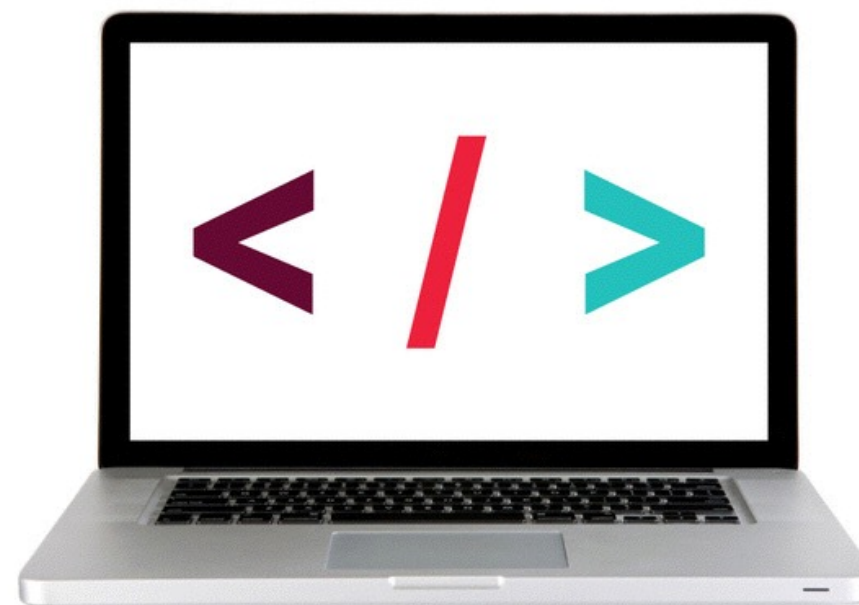
ALBUM INFO



Rubber Soul is the sixth studio album by English rock band the Beatles, released on 3 December 1965.

- Album: Rubber Soul
- Release Date: December 3, 1965

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ACTIVITY — FLOATS LAB



EXERCISE

KEY OBJECTIVE

- ▶ Work through steps to create a multi-column layout

LOCATION OF FILES

- ▶ `starter_code_lesson_4` > **`floating_sections_lab`** folder

TIMING

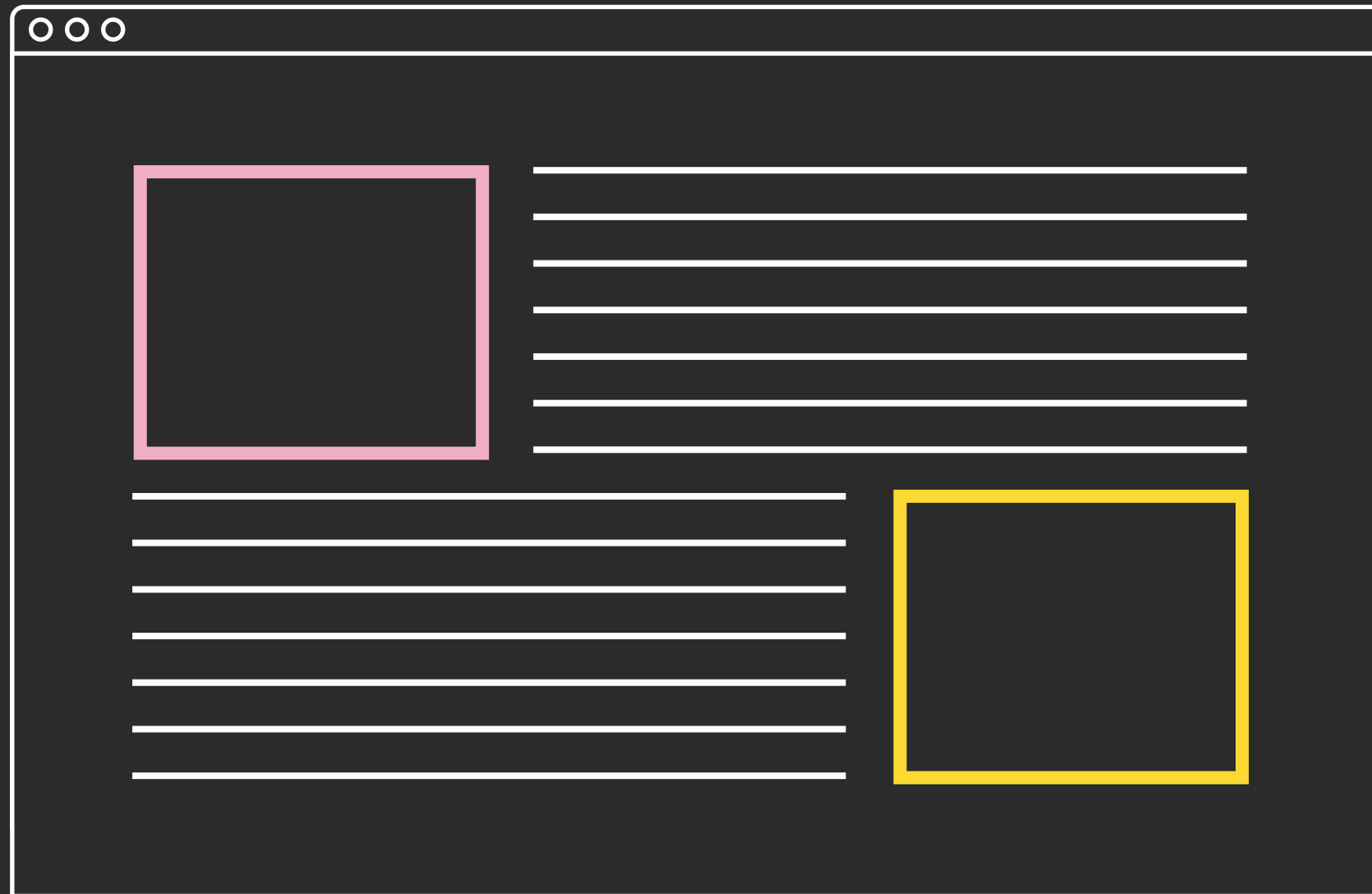
2 min

1. Follow steps #1 and #2 in `index.html`

FEWD

FLOATS

CSS — FLOATS



FLOATS

Values for the float property:

```
p {  
  float: left;  
}
```

▸ **float: left;** Floats an element to the left side

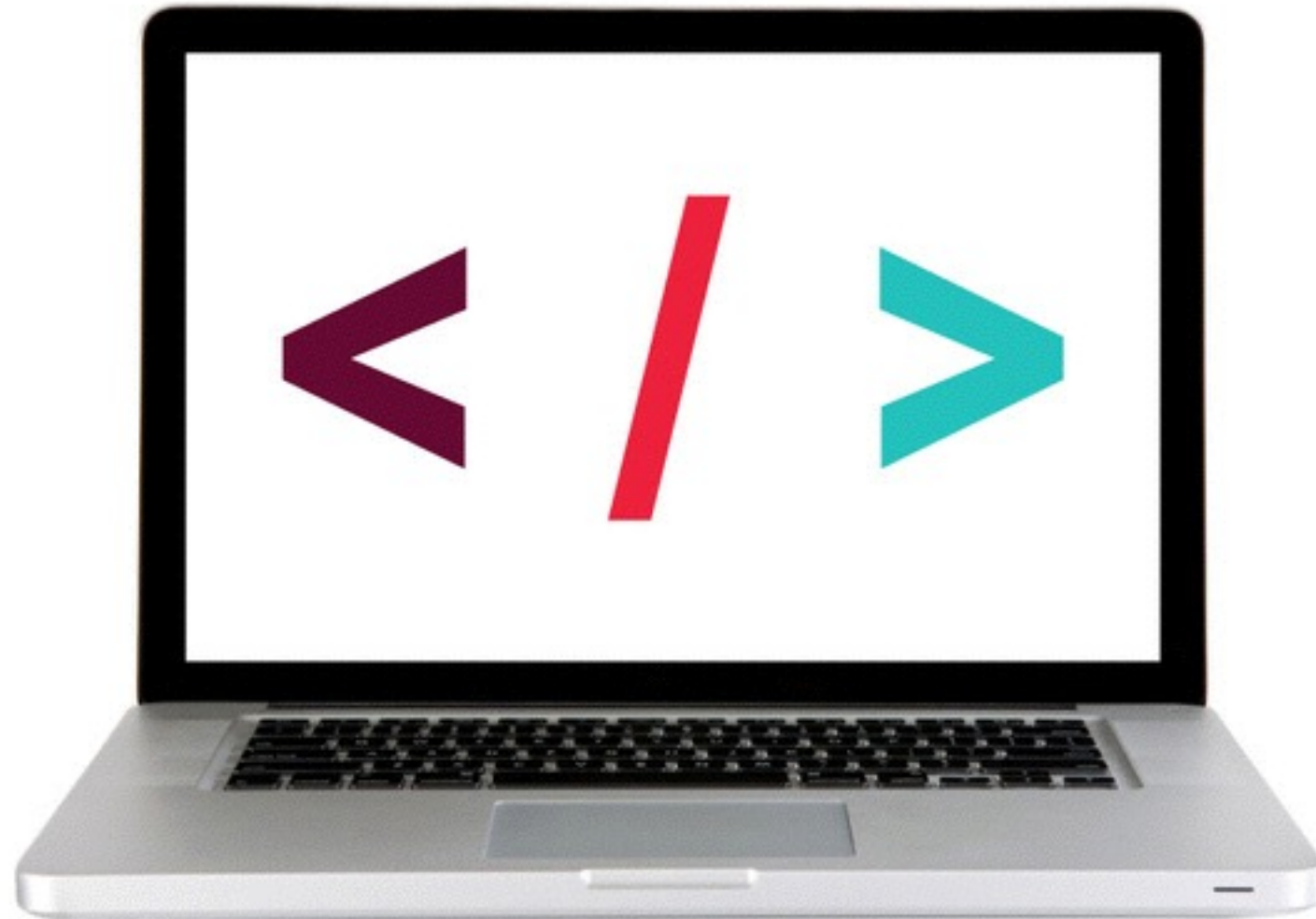
```
h1 {  
  float: right;  
}
```

▸ **float: right;** Floats an element to the right side

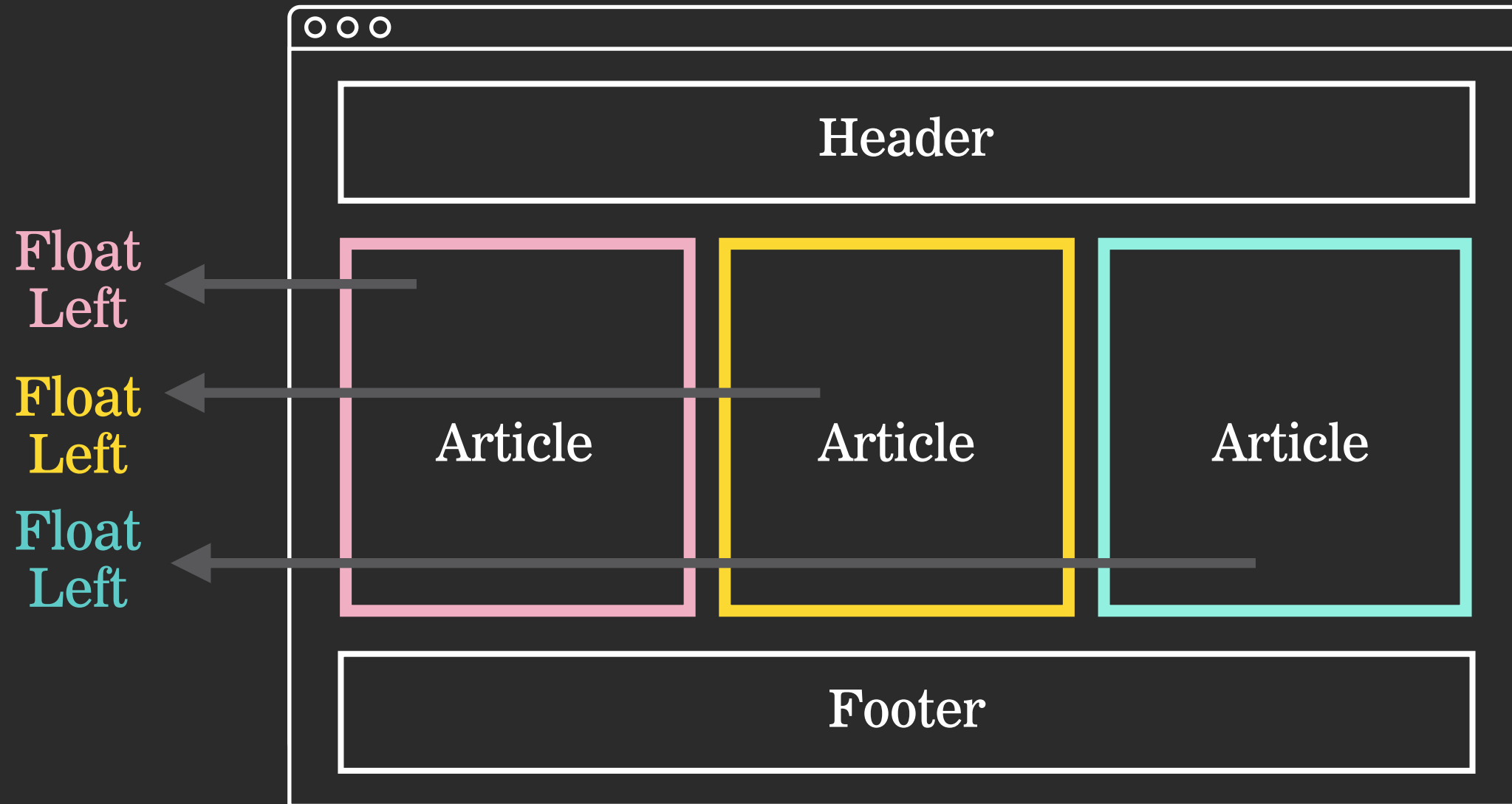
```
div {  
  float: none;  
}
```

▸ **float: none;** (the default) ensures the element will not float

LET'S TAKE A LOOK



CSS — MULTI-COLUMN LAYOUT



STEPS TO ACHIEVE A MULTI-COLUMN LAYOUT

1. MAKE SURE EACH COLUMN HAS A WRAPPER AROUND IT IN YOUR HTML

2. GIVE A WIDTH TO EACH COLUMN (PREFERABLY IN %)

3. FLOAT EACH COLUMN TO LEFT

**4. CLEAR ANYTHING UNDERNEATH YOUR COLUMNS I.E. A FOOTER
USING THE CSS CLEAR PROPERTY (CLEAR: BOTH;)**

5. CLEARFIX CLASS TO THE PARENT OF ANY FLOATED ELEMENTS

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Baby you can drive my car
And maybe I love you

I told a girl that my prospects were good
And she said baby, "It's understood
Working for peanuts is all very fine
But I can show you a better time"

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But I've found a driver and that's a start"

Baby you can drive my car
Yes I'm gonna be a star
Baby you can drive my car
And maybe I love you
Beep beep'm beep beep yeah
Beep beep'm beep beep yeah
Beep beep'm beep beep yeah
Beep beep'm beep beep yeah (fade out)

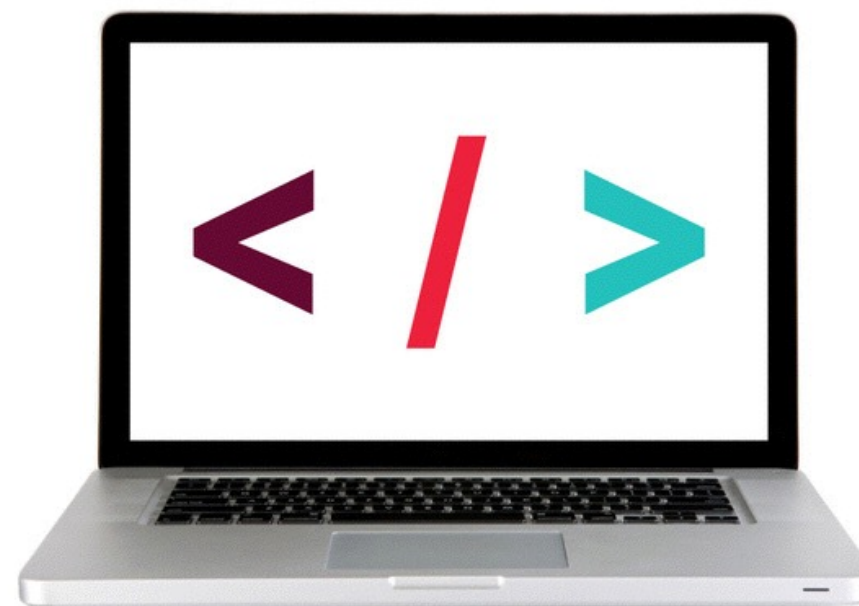
ALBUM INFO



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- Album: Rubber Soul
- Release Date: December 3, 1965

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ACTIVITY — FLOATS LAB



EXERCISE

KEY OBJECTIVE

- ▶ Work through steps to create a multi-column layout

LOCATION OF FILES

- ▶ `starter_code_lesson_4` > **`floating_sections_lab`** folder

TIMING

2 min

1. Follow steps #4 - #7 in `style.css`. Steps are a little out of order! You can use command + f to open a search window and search for a step.

FEWD

FLOATS — LAYOUT ISSUES

CLEARING FLOATS

- The **clear** property specifies which side(s) of an element other floating elements are not allowed

LEFT

- No floating elements allowed on the left side

RIGHT

- No floating elements allowed on the right side

```
.clear {  
  clear: both;  
}
```

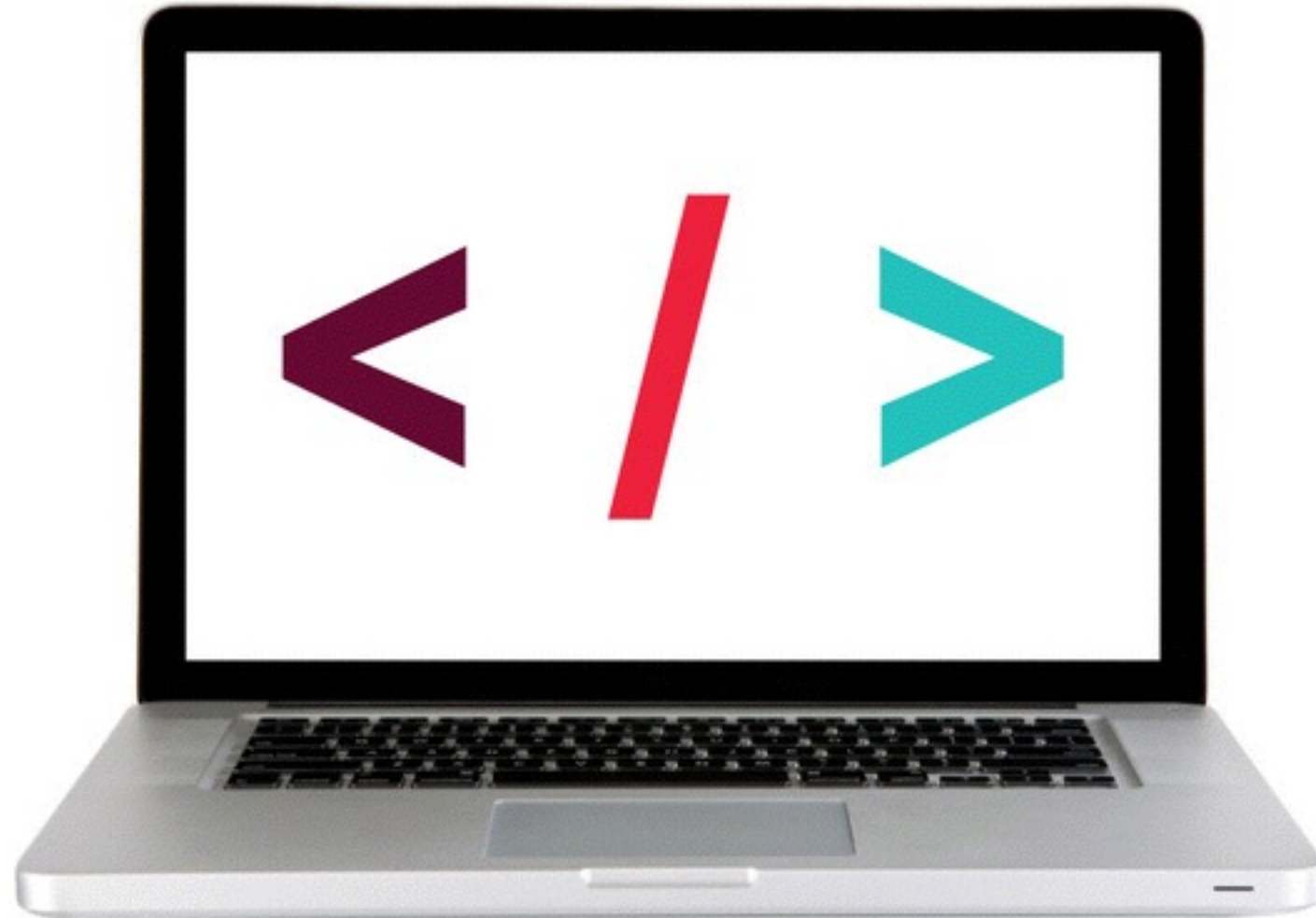
BOTH

- No floating elements allowed on either the left or right side

NONE

- Allows floating elements on both sides

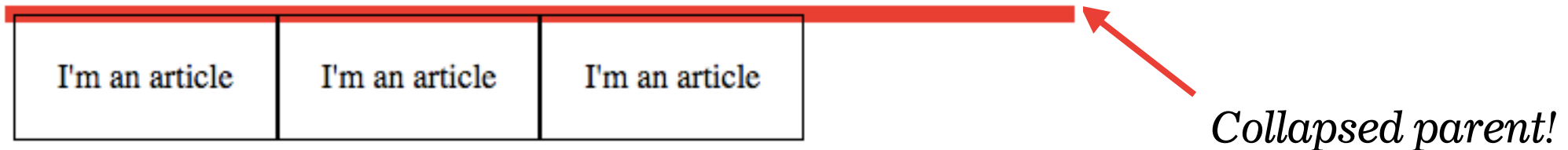
LET'S TAKE A LOOK



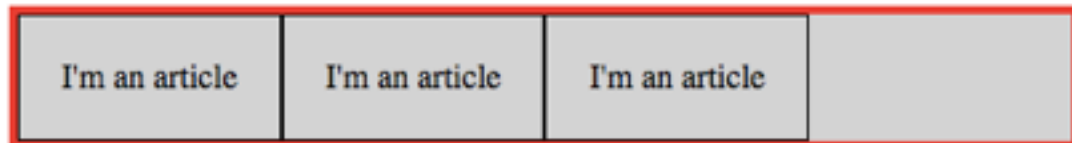
PARENTS OF FLOATED ELEMENTS

- ▶ If a containing element **only contains floated elements**, some browsers will treat it as if it is zero pixels tall.

PROBLEM:



SOLUTION:



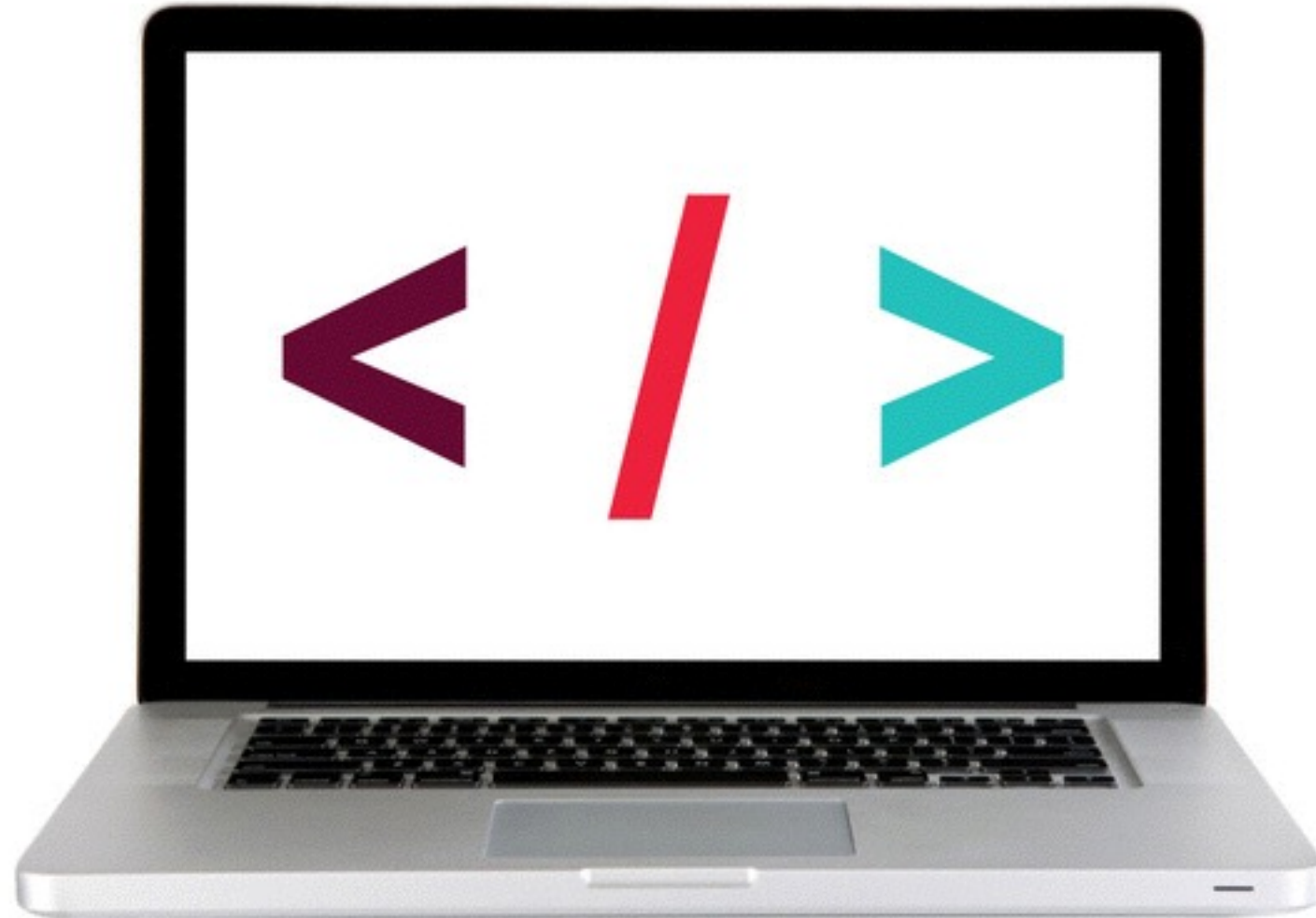
PT. 1 — ADD CSS CLASS:

```
.clearfix:after {  
  content: "";  
  display: table;  
  clear: both;  
}
```

PT. 2 — ADD CLASS TO HTML:

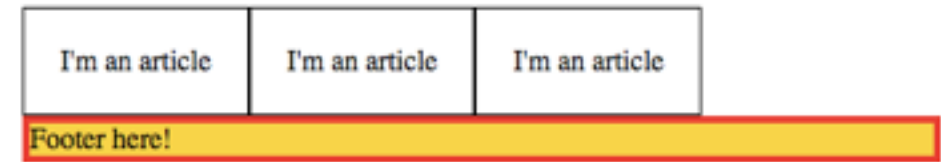
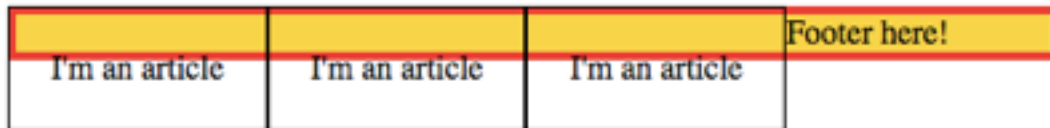
```
<div class="clearfix">  
  <p>1</p> <!-- float: left -->  
  <p>2</p> <!-- float: left -->  
  <p>3</p> <!-- float: left -->  
</div>
```

LET'S TAKE A LOOK



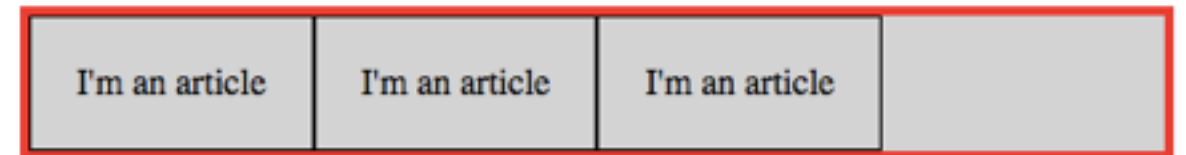
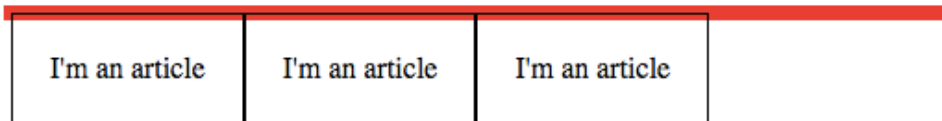
CONFUSING NAMES — KEEPING THINGS STRAIGHT

CLEAR: BOTH; *Make sure an element starts on a new line*



```
footer {  
  clear: both;  
}
```

CLEARFIX: *Fixes collapsed parent*



```
.clearfix:after {  
  content: "";  
  display: table;  
  clear: both;  
}
```

```
<div class="clearfix">  
  <p>1</p> <!-- float: left -->  
  <p>2</p> <!-- float: left -->  
  <p>3</p> <!-- float: left -->  
</div>
```

STEPS TO ACHIEVE A MULTI-COLUMN LAYOUT

1. MAKE SURE EACH COLUMN HAS A WRAPPER AROUND IT IN YOUR HTML

2. GIVE A WIDTH TO EACH COLUMN

3. FLOAT EACH COLUMN TO LEFT

**4. CLEAR ANYTHING UNDERNEATH YOUR COLUMNS I.E. A FOOTER
USING THE CSS CLEAR PROPERTY (CLEAR: BOTH;)**

5. ADD CLEARFIX CLASS TO THE PARENT OF ANY FLOATED ELEMENTS

6. USE PADDING TO ADD SPACE BETWEEN COLUMNS

7. ADD BOX-SIZING: BORDER-BOX; TO EVERYTHING

LET'S TAKE A CLOSER LOOK

BEATLES — DRIVE MY CAR

LYRICS

Asked a girl what she wanted to be
She said baby, "Can't you see
I wanna be famous, a star on the screen
But you can do something in between"

Baby you can drive my car
Yes I'm gonna be a star
Baby you can drive my car
And maybe I love you

I told a girl that my prospects were good
And she said baby, "It's understood
Working for peanuts is all very fine
But I can show you a better time"

I told that girl I can start right away
And she said, "Listen baby I got something to say
I got no car and it's breaking my heart
But I've found a driver and that's a start"

Baby you can drive my car
Yes I'm gonna be a star
Baby you can drive my car
And maybe I love you
Beep beep'm beep beep yeah
Beep beep'm beep beep yeah
Beep beep'm beep beep yeah
Beep beep'm beep beep yeah (fade out)

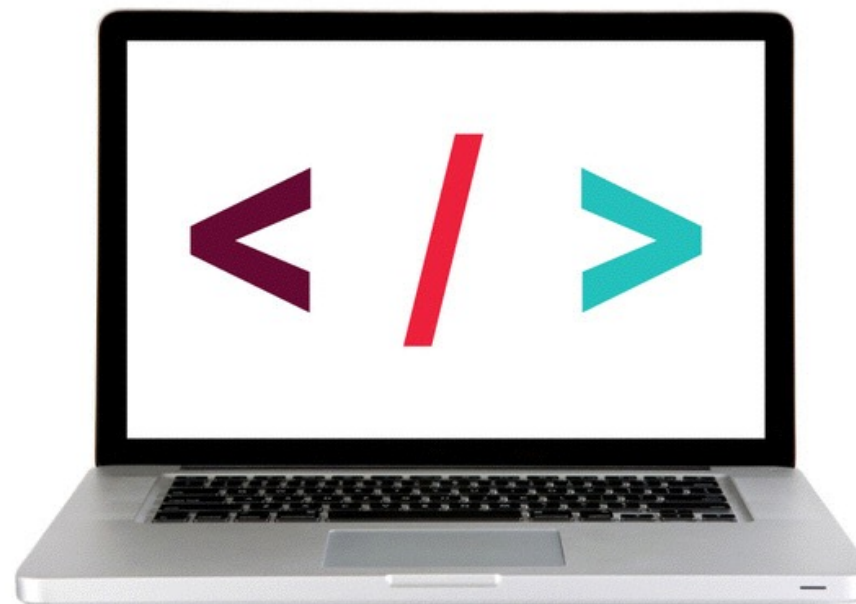
ALBUM INFO



Rubber Soul is the sixth studio album by English rock band the Beatles, released on 3 December 1965.

- Album: Rubber Soul
- Release Date: December 3, 1965

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ACTIVITY — FLOATS LAB



EXERCISE

KEY OBJECTIVE

- ▶ Work through steps to create a multi-column layout

LOCATION OF FILES

- ▶ `starter_code_lesson_4` > **`floating_sections_lab`** folder

TIMING

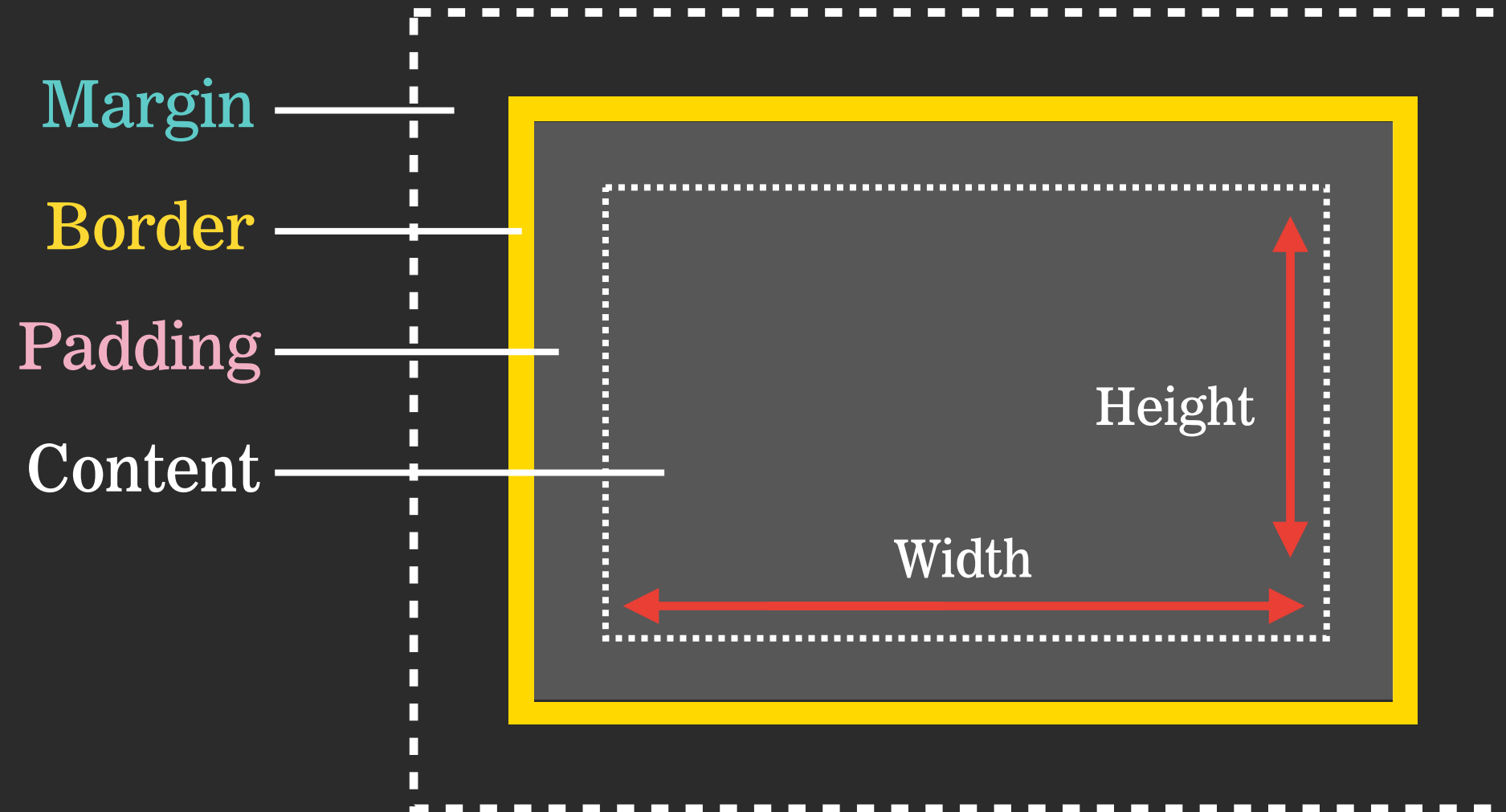
2 min

1. Follow step #8 in `style.css`.
2. Follow step #9 in `index.html`

FEWD

BOX-SIZING FTW!

REFRESHER — BOX MODEL



THE DEFAULT WAY — BOX-SIZING: CONTENT-BOX;

- ▶ **Default box-sizing** (box-sizing: content-box): As soon as an element has either padding or border applied, the actual rendered width is wider than the width you set in your CSS.

Actual width = *width* + *border-left* + *border-right* + *padding-left* + *padding-right*



WIDTH: 25%;

TOTAL WIDTH: 25%

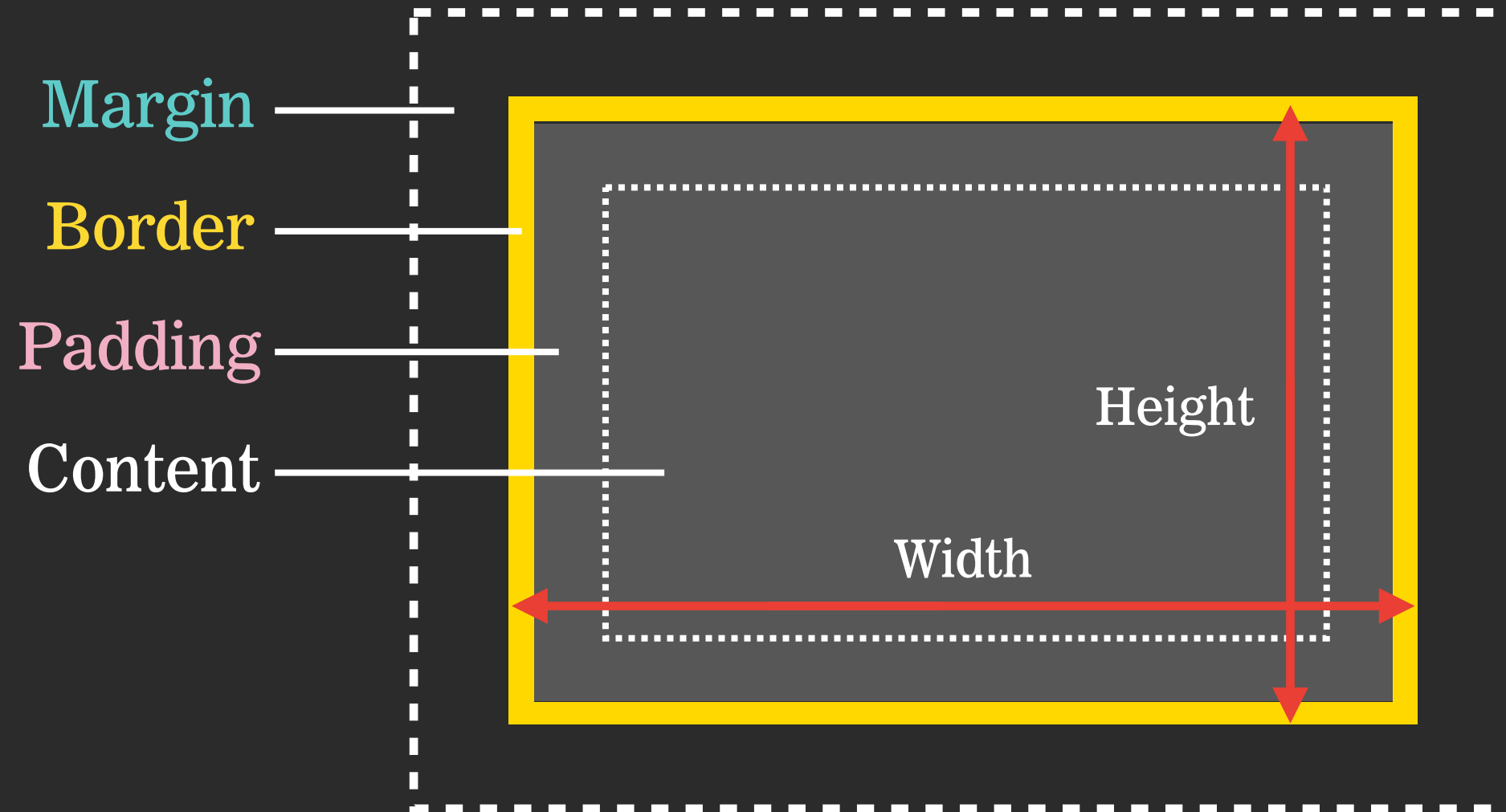


**WIDTH: 25%;
BORDER: 6PX SOLID PINK;**

TOTAL WIDTH: 25% + 6px + 6px

BOO!

BOX-SIZING: BORDER-BOX



HERE'S THE SYNTAX

```
* {  
  box-sizing: border-box;  
}
```

*Add this at the very **top** of your CSS file.

WHY IS THIS SO AWESOME?

- ▶ With **box-sizing: border-box** — the padding and border press their way inside the box instead of expanding the box.

Actual width = *Width set in CSS*

YAY!

```
* {  
  box-sizing: border-box;  
}
```

**25% WIDTH AND
BORDER: 6PX SOLID PINK**

TOTAL WIDTH: 25%

YAY!

WHY IS THIS SO AWESOME?

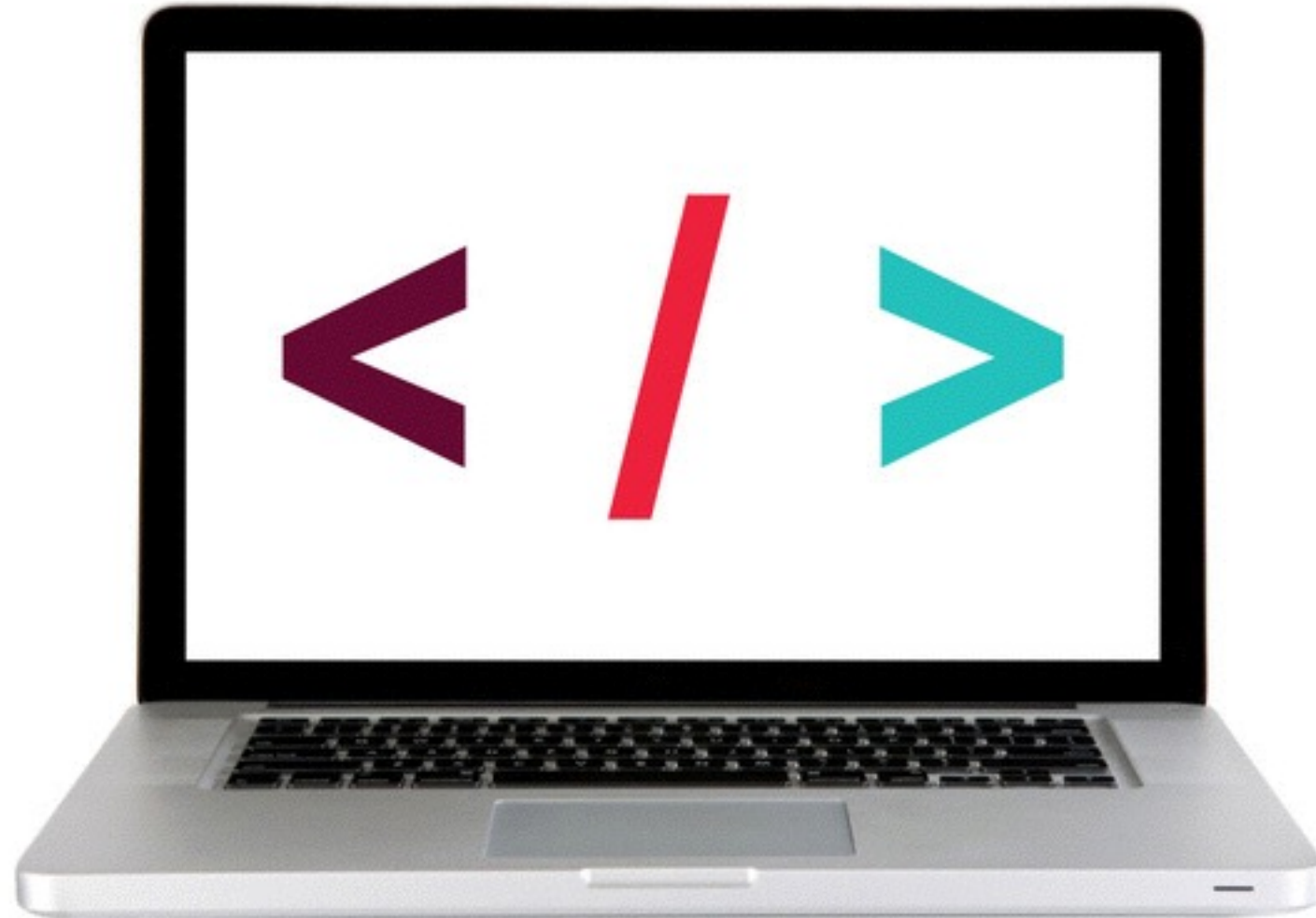
```
* {  
  box-sizing: border-box;  
}
```



**NOW FOUR OF US CAN SIT IN A ROW SIDE BY SIDE NO MATTER
HOW MUCH PADDING AND BORDER WE HAVE.**

YAY!

LET'S TAKE A CLOSER LOOK



STEPS TO ACHIEVE A MULTI-COLUMN LAYOUT

1. MAKE SURE EACH COLUMN HAS A WRAPPER AROUND IT IN YOUR HTML

2. GIVE A WIDTH TO EACH COLUMN

3. FLOAT EACH COLUMN TO LEFT

4. CLEAR ANYTHING UNDERNEATH YOUR COLUMNS I.E. A FOOTER
USING THE CSS CLEAR PROPERTY (CLEAR: BOTH;)

5. CLEARFIX CLASS TO THE PARENT OF ANY FLOATED ELEMENTS

6. USE PADDING TO ADD SPACE BETWEEN COLUMNS

7. ADD BOX-SIZING: BORDER-BOX; TO EVERYTHING (USE THE * CSS SELECTOR)

LET'S TAKE A CLOSER LOOK

BEATLES — DRIVE MY CAR

LYRICS

Asked a girl what she wanted to be
She said baby, "Can't you see
I wanna be famous, a star on the screen
But you can do something in between"

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Yes I'm gonna be a star
Baby you can drive my car
And maybe I love you
Beep beep'm beep beep yeah
Beep beep'm beep beep yeah
Beep beep'm beep beep yeah
Beep beep'm beep beep yeah (fade out)

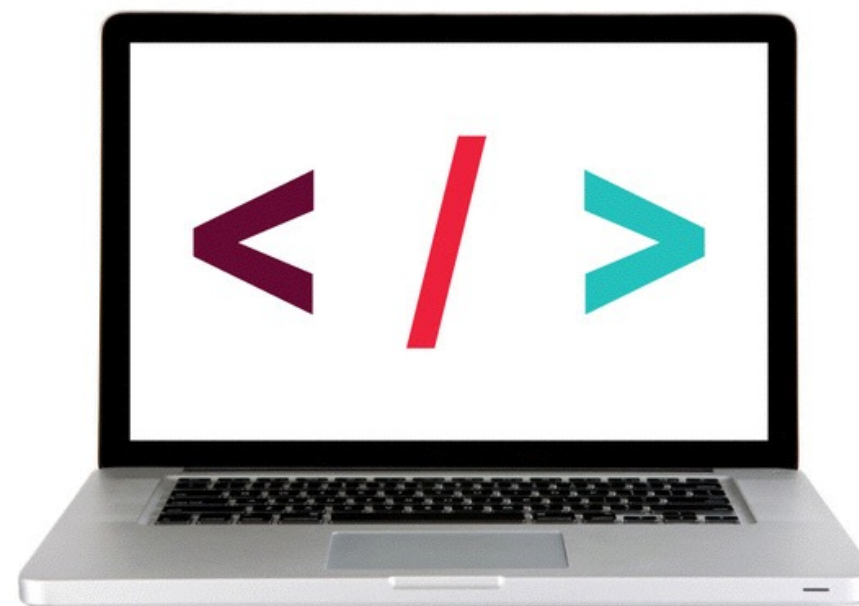
ALBUM INFO



Rubber Soul is the sixth studio album by English rock band the Beatles, released on 3 December 1965.

- Album: Rubber Soul
- Release Date: December 3, 1965

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ACTIVITY — FLOATS LAB



EXERCISE

KEY OBJECTIVE

- ▶ Work through steps to create a multi-column layout

LOCATION OF FILES

- ▶ `starter_code_lesson_4` > **`floating_sections_lab`** folder

TIMING

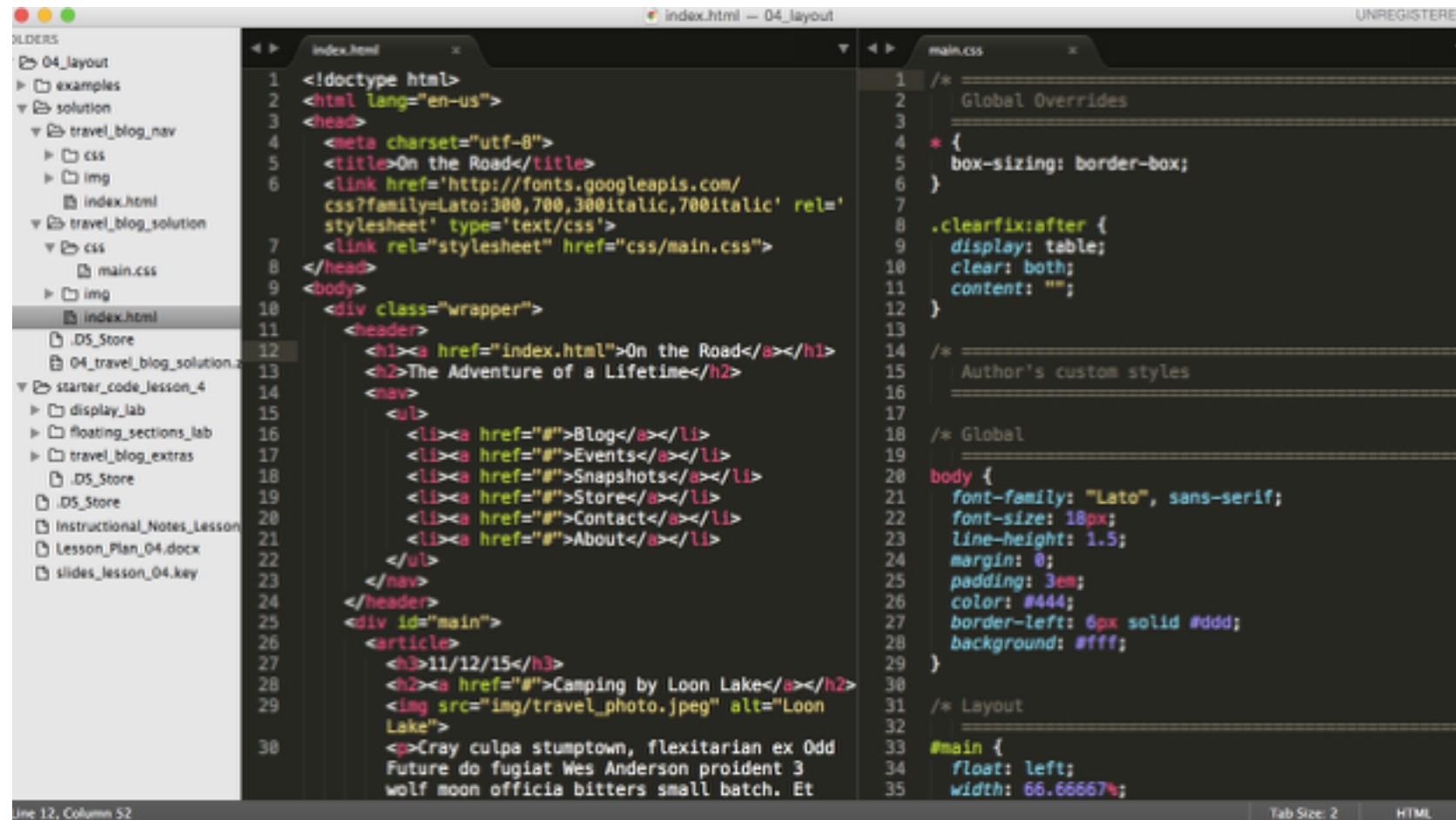
2 min

1. Follow steps #9 and #10 in `style.css`. Steps are a little out of order! You can use command + f to open a search window and search for a step.

FEWD

TRAVEL BLOG PART 2

LAB — WORKFLOW



The screenshot shows a code editor with three panels. The left panel is a file explorer showing a directory structure for a travel blog. The middle panel shows the `index.html` file, and the right panel shows the `main.css` file.

index.html

```
1 <!doctype html>
2 <html lang="en-us">
3 <head>
4   <meta charset="utf-8">
5   <title>On the Road</title>
6   <link href='http://fonts.googleapis.com/
  css?family=Lato:300,700,300italic,700italic' rel='
  stylesheet' type='text/css'>
7   <link rel="stylesheet" href="css/main.css">
8 </head>
9 <body>
10  <div class="wrapper">
11    <header>
12      <h1><a href="index.html">On the Road</a></h1>
13      <h2>The Adventure of a Lifetime</h2>
14      <nav>
15        <ul>
16          <li><a href="#">Blog</a></li>
17          <li><a href="#">Events</a></li>
18          <li><a href="#">Snapshots</a></li>
19          <li><a href="#">Store</a></li>
20          <li><a href="#">Contact</a></li>
21          <li><a href="#">About</a></li>
22        </ul>
23      </nav>
24    </header>
25    <div id="main">
26      <article>
27        <h3>11/12/15</h3>
28        <h2><a href="#">Camping by Loon Lake</a></h2>
29        
30        <p>Cray culpa stumptown, flexitarian ex Odd
  Future do fugiat Wes Anderson proident 3
  wolf moon officia bitters small batch. Et
```

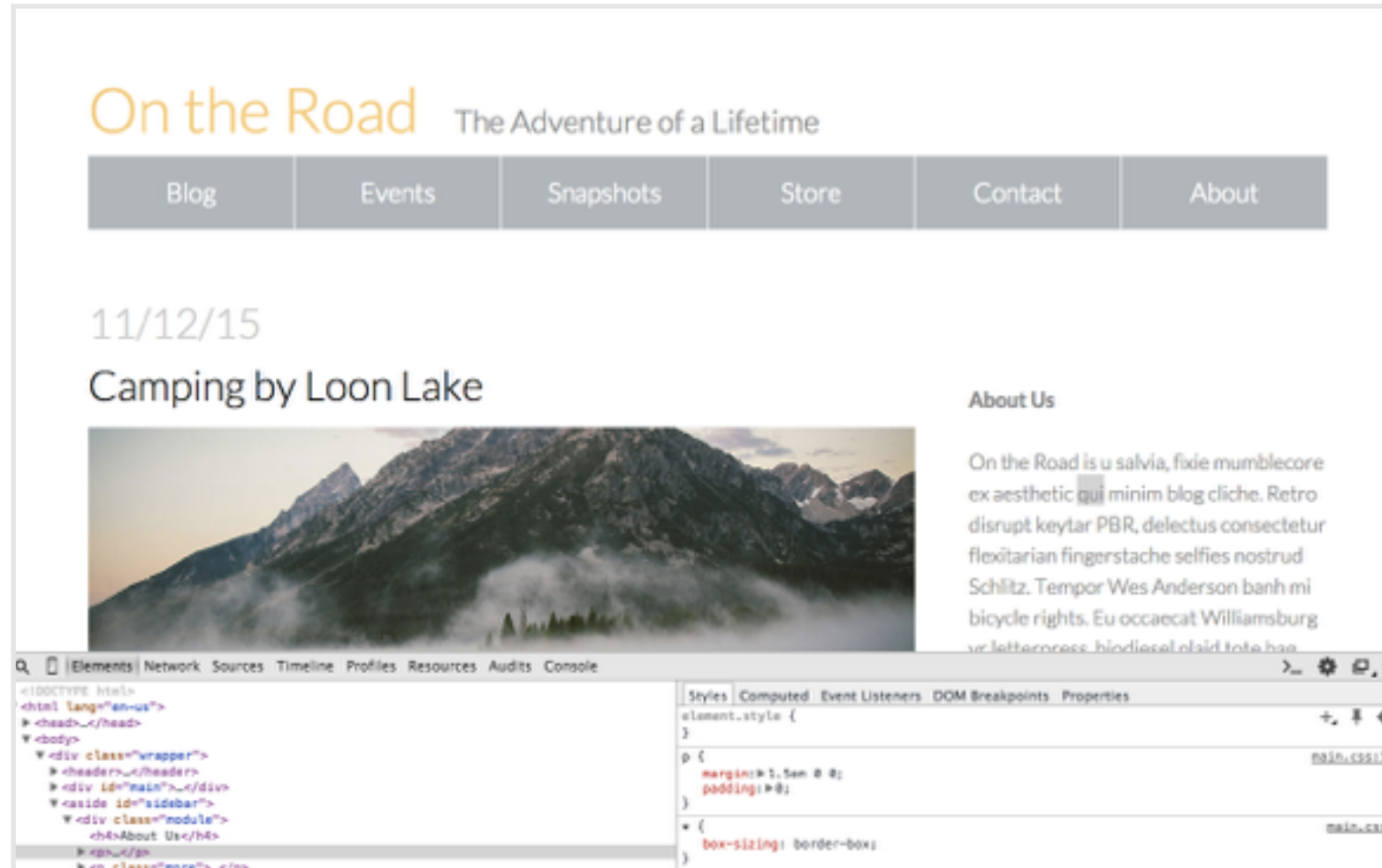
main.css

```
1 /* =====
2   Global Overrides
3   =====
4  * {
5    box-sizing: border-box;
6  }
7
8  .clearfix:after {
9    display: table;
10   clear: both;
11   content: "";
12 }
13
14 /* =====
15   Author's custom styles
16   =====
17
18 /* Global
19 =====
20 body {
21   font-family: "Lato", sans-serif;
22   font-size: 18px;
23   line-height: 1.5;
24   margin: 0;
25   padding: 3em;
26   color: #444;
27   border-left: 6px solid #ddd;
28   background: #fff;
29 }
30
31 /* Layout
32 =====
33 #main {
34   float: left;
35   width: 66.6667%;
```

Mac: command + option + 2

Windows: Alt + ↑ + 2

LAB — WORKFLOW



Right click > Inspect Element

LAB — WORKFLOW

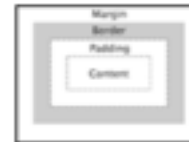


FEWD LESSON 4

LAYOUT CSS:

| | |
|----------------------|-----------------------------------|
| <code>clear</code> | left, right, both, none |
| <code>float</code> | left, right, none |
| <code>display</code> | inline, inline-block, block, none |

BOX MODEL:



GROUPING TEXT & ELEMENTS:

| | |
|---------------------------|---|
| <code><div></code> | Defines a section in a document (block-level) |
| <code></code> | Defines a section in a document (block-level) |

HTML5 SECTIONING ELEMENTS

| | |
|------------------------------|--|
| <code><header></code> | Defines a header for a section or page |
| <code><nav></code> | Defines navigation links |
| <code><article></code> | Defines an article |
| <code><aside></code> | Defines content away from the page content |
| <code><footer></code> | Defines a footer for a section or page |

CSS:

| | |
|-----------------------------|---|
| <code>height</code> | auto, length, % |
| <code>width</code> | auto, length, % |
| <code>margin</code> | margin top margin right |
| <code>margin-top</code> | auto, length, % |
| <code>margin-right</code> | |
| <code>margin-bottom</code> | |
| <code>margin-left</code> | |
| <code>padding</code> | padding top padding right padding bottom padding left |
| <code>padding-top</code> | auto, length, % |
| <code>padding-right</code> | |
| <code>padding-bottom</code> | |
| <code>padding-left</code> | |

| | |
|----------------------------|---|
| <code>border</code> | border-width border-style border-color |
| <code>border-top</code> | border-width border-style border-color |
| <code>border-right</code> | |
| <code>border-bottom</code> | |
| <code>border-left</code> | |
| <code>border-width</code> | width (example: 2px) |
| <code>border-style</code> | none, hidden, dotted, dashed, solid, double, groove, ridge, inset, outset |
| <code>border-color</code> | color |

STEPS TO ACHIEVE A MULTI-COLUMN LAYOUT:

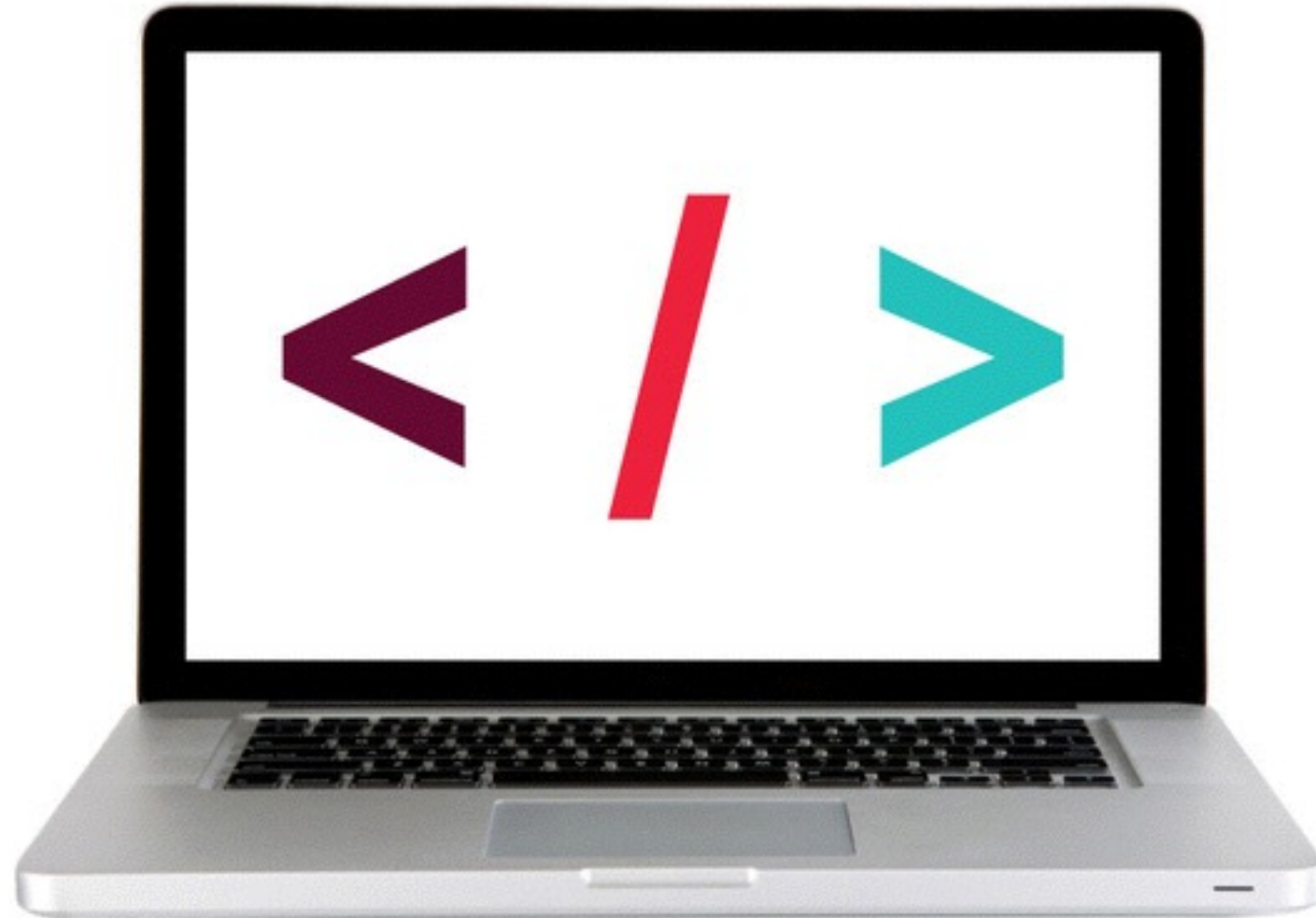
1. Make sure each column has a wrapper around it in your HTML.
2. Give a width to each column (preferably in %).
3. Float each column to left.
4. Use padding to add space between columns.
5. Add box-sizing: border-box; to everything (use the * CSS selector).
6. Clear anything underneath your columns i.e. a footer using the CSS clear property (clear: both;).

LAB — WORKFLOW

Temporarily add a border to everything on the page using the `*` selector so that you can easily see how all the elements on the page line up.

```
* {  
  box-sizing: border-box;  
  border: 1px solid black;  
}
```

LAB — WORKFLOW — EVALUATING A DESIGN



LAB — TRAVEL BLOG PT. 2



ACTIVITY — TRAVEL BLOG



EXERCISE

KEY OBJECTIVE

- Demonstrate the ability to plan and build a website

TYPE OF EXERCISE

- Partner

TIMING

40 min

1. Recreate the Travel Blog site, using Travel_Blog.png as a reference (in starter_code folder)
2. Use HTML structural tags such as <header>, <aside>, <article> and <footer>

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- Differentiate between block and inline elements
- Use HTML5 structural elements to properly organize your page.
- Discover how to create multi-column layouts with the float property.
- Secure your layouts and avoid overlaps with the clear property and the clearfix method.

WEEKLY OVERVIEW

WEEK 1

HTML/CSS Basics

WEEK 2

Advanced CSS — Box Model and Layout

WEEK 3

Bootstrap / Bootstrap Lab

LAYOUT

HOMework

HOMEWORK

HOMEWORK:

Be sure to read the specs on the FEWD Dashboard.

FINAL PROJECTS

- Visit the General Assembly [Gallery](#) and start to get ideas
- Brainstorm and jot down a few ideas