



INTRO TO WEB DEVELOPMENT PART ONE: HTML & CSS

WEEK 2 SESSION 1

GOALS FOR TONIGHT

- CSS Resets
- The Box Model

CODE CHALLENGE

EXTEND YOUR "ABOUT ME" SITE

Apply the following CSS properties to your site:

- font-family
- color
- background color
- child selectors
- 3 CSS properties that were not used in class

CSS RESET

CSS RESET

Because each of the browsers implement CSS and HTML just a little bit differently, two sites which are styled exactly the same can end up looking just a little bit off from one another.

One way to combat this is to use a CSS Reset. This is a css file that sets all of the usual suspects to normalized values, giving you a standard place to start from.

CSS RESET

There are many css resets that can be found freely on the internet. One of the first and most popular is [this one](#).

USING A CSS RESET

A CSS reset is just another css file that you include in your project. The only requirement is that you include your reset file *before* your project's css file. This is because of the way css is read by the browser. Whatever comes last wins so a css reset file included after a `styles.css` will overwrite any styles that conflict between the two.

```
<link rel="stylesheet" href="reset.css">  
<link rel="stylesheet" href="styles.css">
```


THE BOX MODEL

THE BOX MODEL

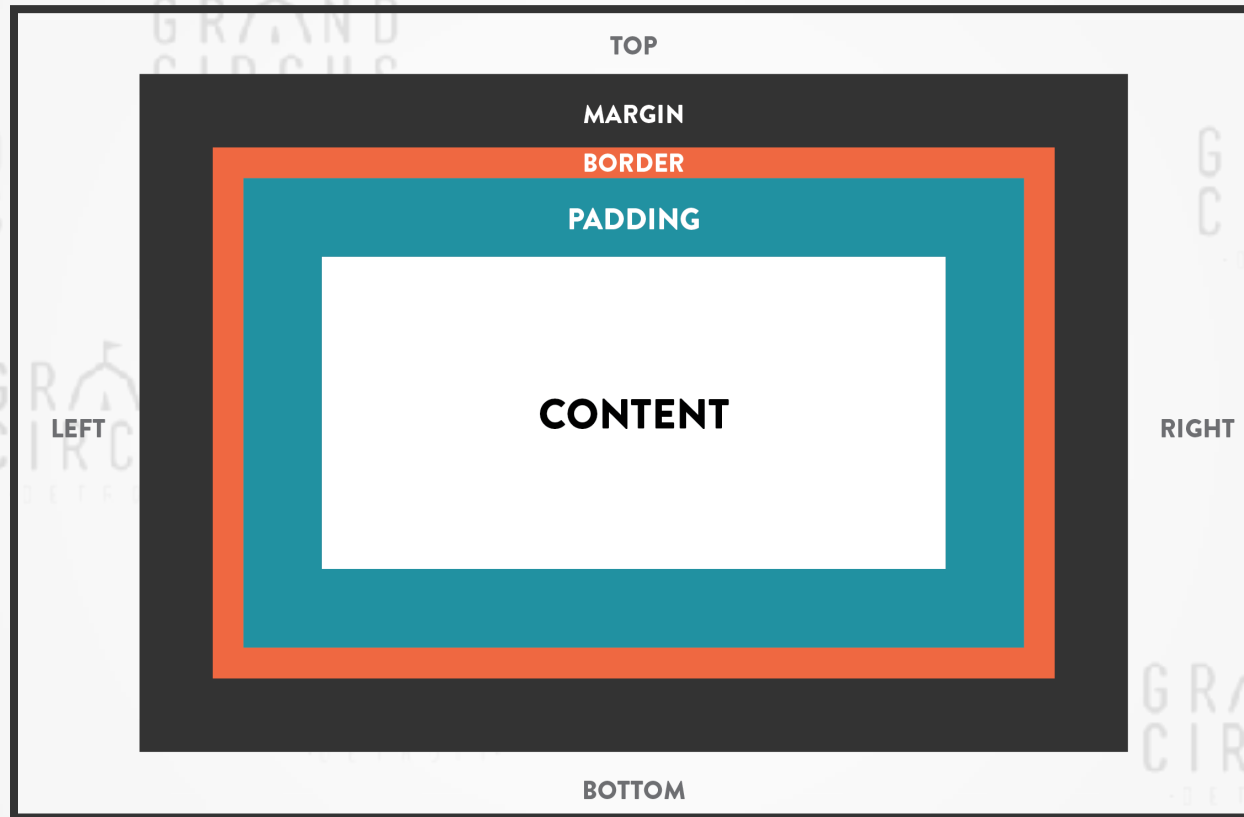
Every HTML element is in a box, regardless of its visible shape.

THE BOX MODEL

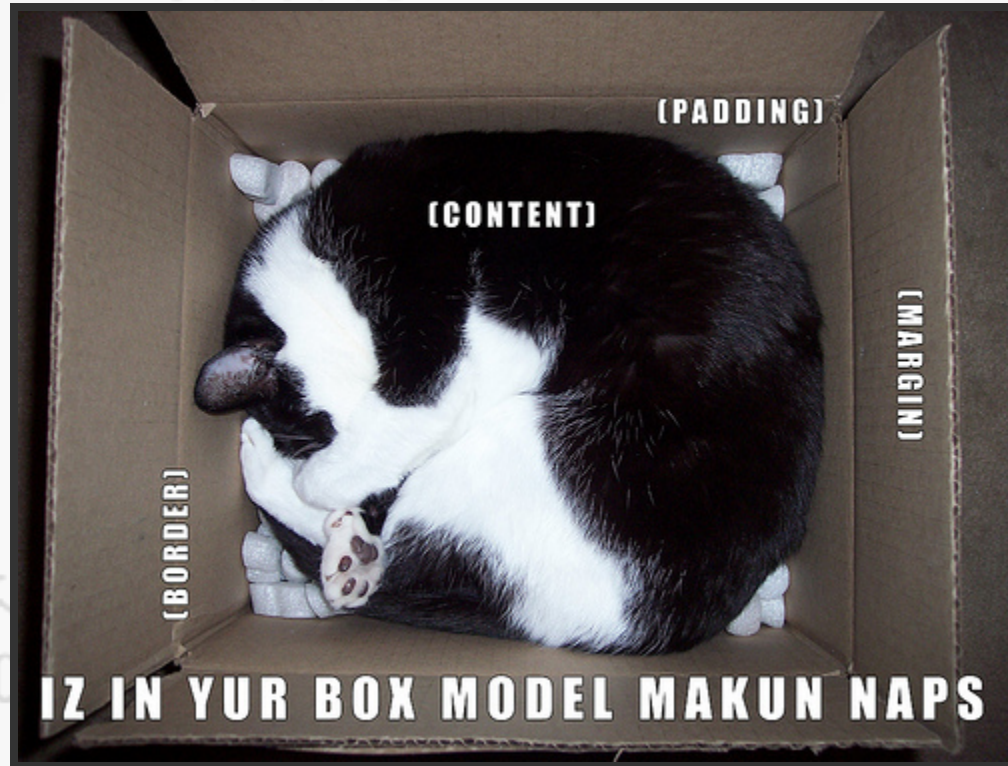
The total size of an element is a combination of the following:

- Content
- Padding
- Border
- Margin

THE BOX MODEL

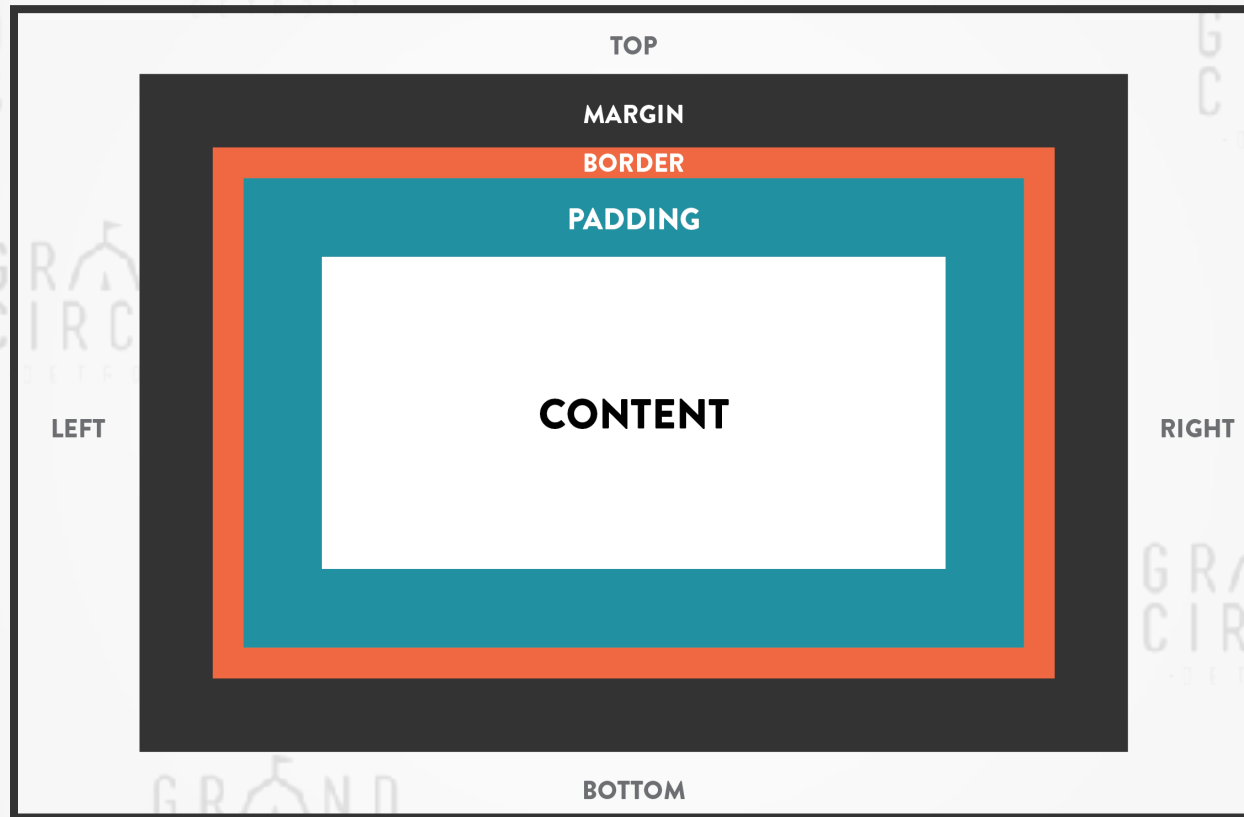


THE BOX MODEL



BORDER

THE BOX MODEL



BORDER

Border is the edge around the element. It has elements of thickness, style, and color.

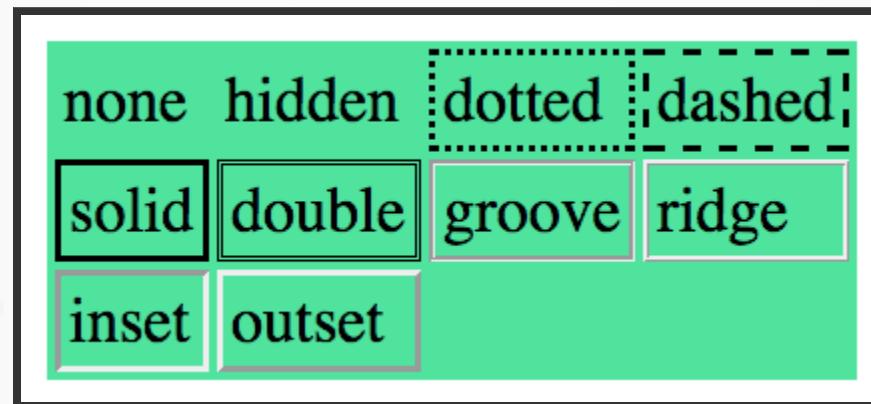
BORDER

Border is a CSS property and is defined using CSS rules. There are a few different ways to specify a border.

BORDER

```
p { /* each property specified separately */  
  border-width: 10px; /* thickness */  
  border-style: solid;  
  border-color: blue;  
}  
p { /* all properties specified in one rule */  
  border: 1px dashed black;  
}  
p { /* Two separate styles on one element */  
  border-top: 1px dotted #FF0000;  
  border-bottom: 1px groove #FF0;  
}
```

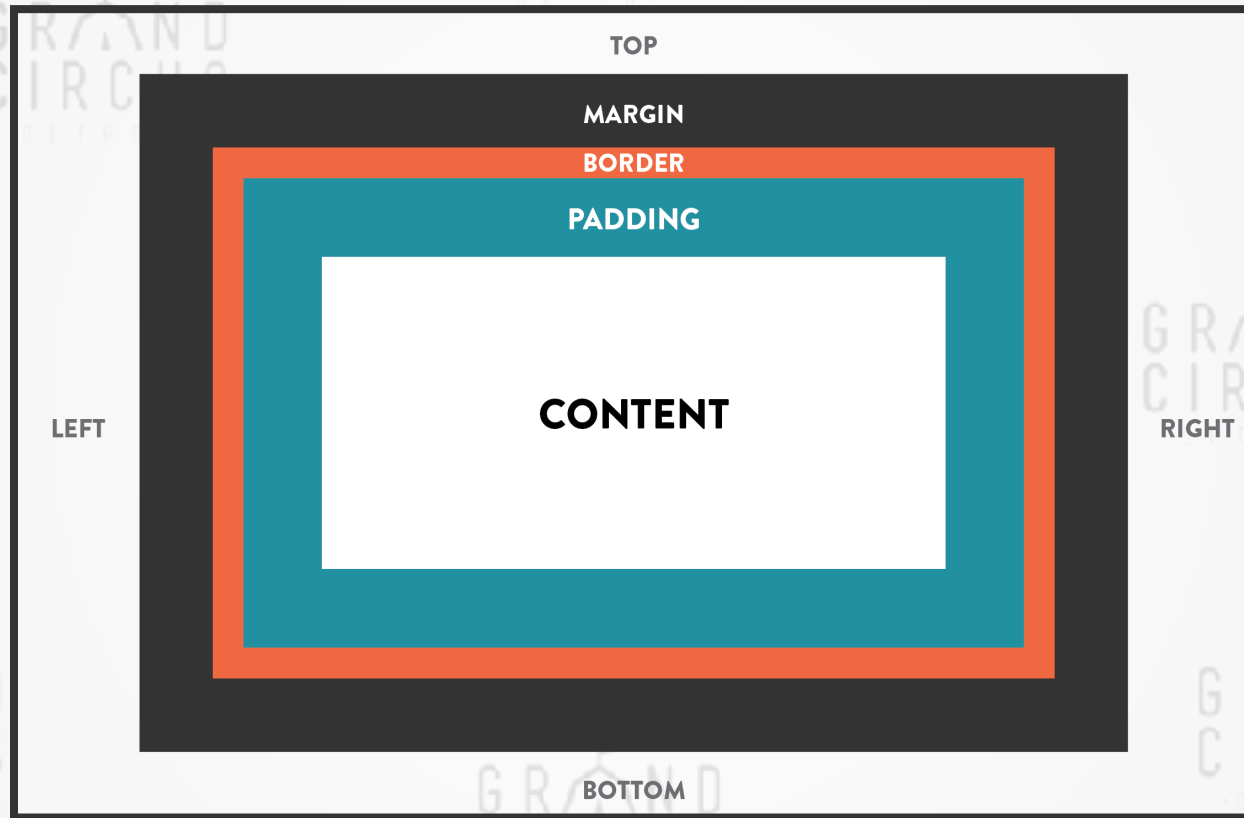
BORDER STYLES



The background of the slide features a repeating pattern of a logo. The logo consists of the words "GRAND CIRCUS" in a bold, sans-serif font, with a stylized tent icon above the word "CIRCUS". Below this, the word "DETROIT" is written in a smaller, all-caps, sans-serif font, flanked by two small horizontal lines. The entire logo is repeated across the slide in a light gray color, creating a subtle, textured background.

PADDING

THE BOX MODEL



PADDING

Padding is the space between the content within an element and the border. Padding can be specified in units of pixels `px`, Ems `em`, or percentage `%` of the containing element.

PADDING

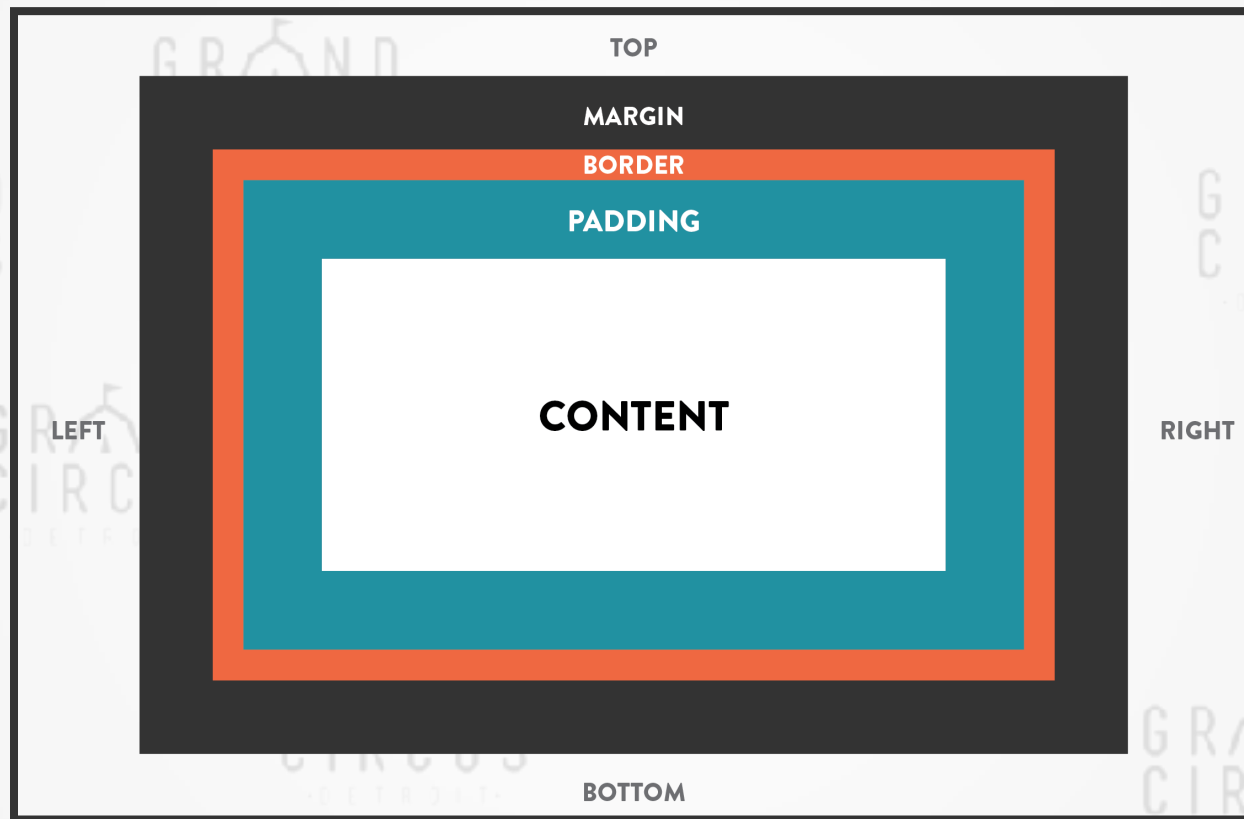
Padding is a CSS property (just like `color` or `font-family`) and is defined using the same rules. The only difference is that there are a few different ways to write them.

PADDING

```
p {  
  padding: 10px; /* 10 px of padding on all sides */  
}  
p {  
  padding: 10px 5px; /* 10 px on top/bottom, 5px on left/right */  
}  
p {  
  padding-top: 5px;  
  padding-right: 10px;  
  padding-bottom: 15px;  
  padding-left: 20px;  
}  
p {  
  padding: 5px 10px 15px 20px; /* top, right, bottom, left */  
}
```


MARGIN

THE BOX MODEL



MARGIN

Margins are the space outside the element that separates it from other elements. It is 'outside the fence' in terms of its relationship to the border.

MARGIN

Like padding & border is a CSS property and is defined using CSS rules. Much like padding, there are a few different ways to specify it.

MARGIN

```
p {  
  margin: 10px; /* 10 pixels of margin on all sides */  
}  
p {  
  margin: 10px 5px; /* 10 px on top/bottom, 5px on left/right */  
}  
p {  
  margin-top: 5px;  
  margin-right: 10px;  
  margin-bottom: 15px;  
  margin-left: 20px;  
}  
p {  
  margin: 5px 10px 15px 20px; /* top, right, bottom, left */  
}
```

AUTO MARGIN

If margin is set to `auto` on an element that has a set width, it will take up as much space as possible. You can use this to center or justify an element left or right. This only works for horizontally centering.

AUTO MARGIN

```
p {  
  margin: 0 auto;  
  width: 300px;  
}  
p {  
  margin-right: auto;  
  margin-left: 10px;  
  width: 25%;  
}
```

QUESTIONS?

The background of the slide is a light gray pattern of the Grand Circus Detroit logo. The logo consists of a stylized house icon above the words "GRAND CIRCUS" and "DETROIT" in a smaller font below it. This pattern is repeated across the entire slide.

CODE ALONG

MESSING WITH THE BOX MODEL

BOX MODEL SHENANIGANS

- New Project (index.html, main.css)
- Create a basic HTML site
- Add 3 div elements with IDs and put a paragraph tag in each.
- Add some content
- Apply the following CSS properties
- Using the ID selectors, specify padding, border, and margin for each div
- try different border styles
- try setting some different widths and heights just to see how they're affected (if at all)

The background of the slide is a repeating pattern of the Grand Circus Detroit logo, which consists of a stylized building icon above the words "GRAND CIRCUS" and "DETROIT" in a smaller font below it. The word "HOMEWORK" is centered in a large, bold, black sans-serif font.

HOMEWORK

HOMework 2-1

- Make a copy of the homework from week 1 session 1 (plain HTML)
- Add appropriate margin, border, and padding to the text, images, and lists
- Add a border to the image and table
- Create a div for all of the page content and horizontally center it.
- Add appropriate border and padding to the container div.