Introduction to Web Design and Development

Session 3: Intro to CSS Layout

Questions and Confusions

Any trouble with the homework,
or what we've covered so far?

Session Goals

- Introduce more common CSS selectors

- Practice applying CSS

- Learn about the box model

- Discuss element display types

- Introduce techniques for layout in CSS

Sibling Selector

a ~ div { ... }

```
<div>
  <a class="excel" href="#">Download</a>
  <div>Other</div>
  <h1 class="ppt" href="#">Download</h1>
  <div>Something else</div>
</div>
```

Adjacent Sibling Selector

a + div { ... }

```
<div>
  <a class="excel" href="#">Download</a>
  <div>Other</div>
  <h1 class="ppt" href="#">Download</h1>
 <div>Something else</div>
</div>
```

:Pseudo Classes!

'Not' Pseudo Class

CSS

a:not(.pdf) { ... }

HTML

```
<a class="excel" href="#">Download</a>
<a class="word" href="#">Download</a>
<a class="ppt" href="#">Download</a>
<a class="pdf" href="#">Download</a>
```

Nth Child

```
a:nth-child(odd) { ... }
```

```html
<div>
  <a href="#">Download</a>
  <a href="#">Download</a>
  <a href="#">Download</a>
  <a href="#">Download</a>
</div>
```

Nth Child

CSS

a:nth-child(even) { ... }

HTML

```
<div>
  <a href="#">Download</a>
  <a href="#">Download</a>
  <a href="#">Download</a>
  <a href="#">Download</a>
</div>
```

Nth Child

CSS

a:nth-child(3) { ... }

HTML

```
<div>
  <a href="#">Download</a>
  <a href="#">Download</a>
  <a href="#">Download</a>
  <a href="#">Download</a>
  <a href="#">Download</a>
  <a href="#">Download</a>
</div>
```

Nth Child

CSS

a:nth-child(3n+3) { ... }

HTML

```
<div>
  <a href="#">Download</a>
  <a href="#">Download</a>
  <a href="#">Download</a>
  <a href="#">Download</a>
  <a href="#">Download</a>
  <a href="#">Download</a>
</div>
```

First Child

CSS

a:first-child { ... }

HTML

```
<div>
  <a class="excel" href="#">Download</a>
  <a class="word" href="#">Download</a>
  <a class="pdf" href="#">Download</a>
  <a class="ppt" href="#">Download</a>
</div>
```
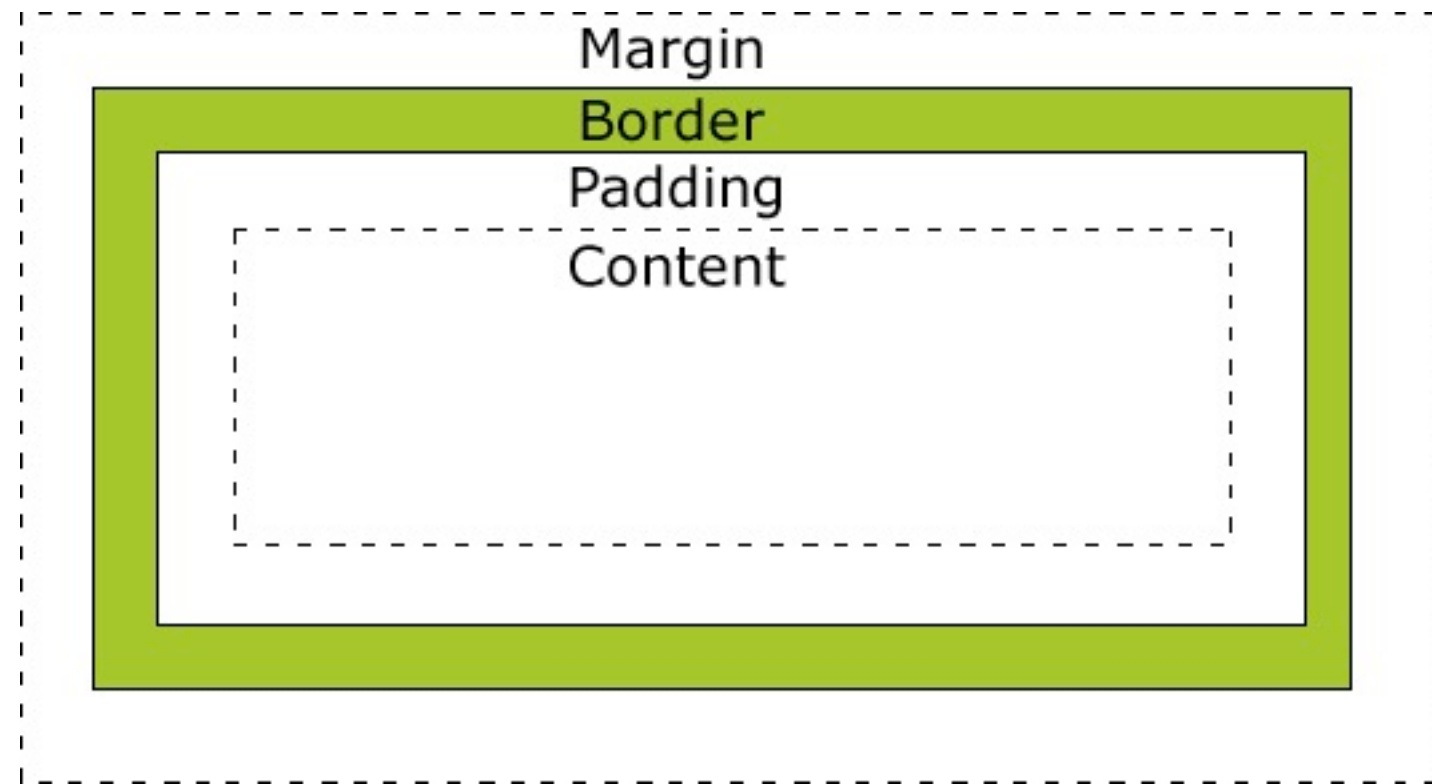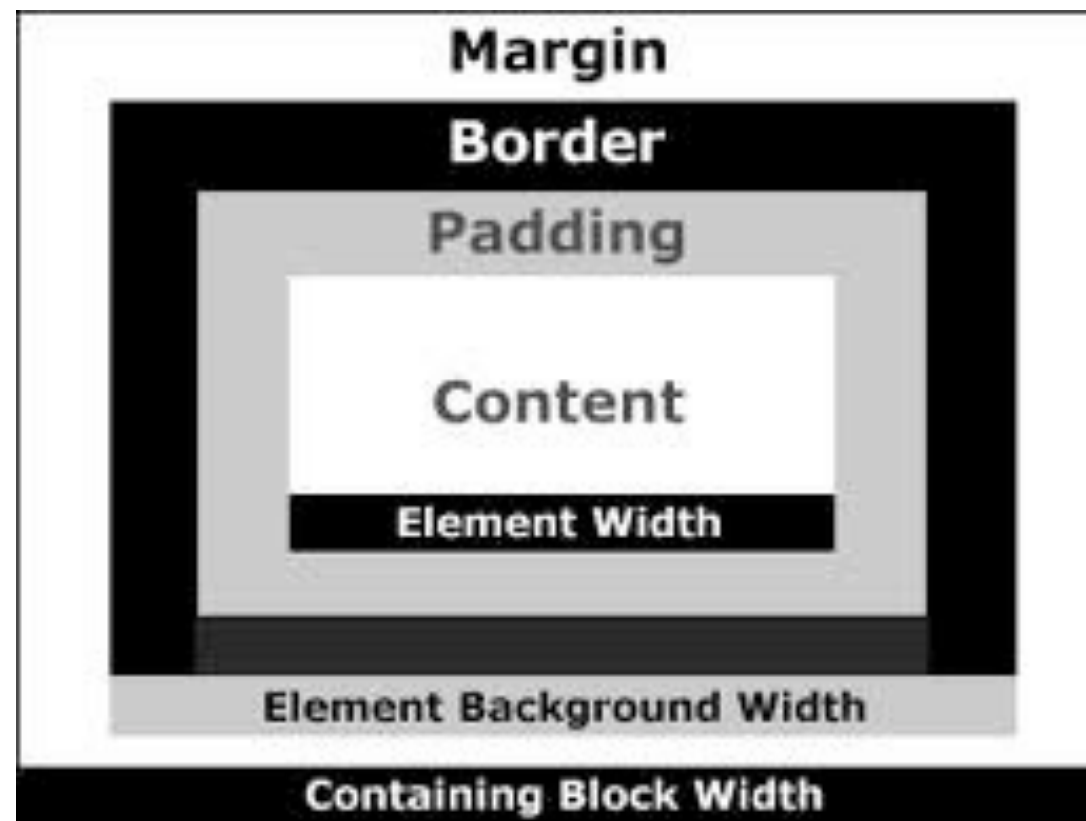
First Child

CSS

a:last-child { ... }

HTML

```
<div>
  <a class="word" href="#">Download</a>
  <a class="pdf" href="#">Download</a>
  <a class="ppt" href="#">Download</a>
  <a class="excel" href="#">Download</a>
</div>
```

:hover

:focus

:active

:link

anchors only

Lets Make This

The CSS "Box Model"

The CSS "Box Model"

Inline vs. Block Elements

Inline

INLINE ELEMENTS FLOW WITH TEXT

PELLENTESQUE HABITANT MORBI TRISTIQUE SENECTUS
ET NETUS ET MALESUADA FAMES AC TURPIS EGESTAS.
VESTIBULUM | INLINE ELEMENT | VITAE, ULTRICIES
EGET, TEMPOR SIT AMET, ANTE. DONEC EU LIBERO SIT
AMET QUAM EGESTAS SEMPER. AENEAN ULTRICIES MI
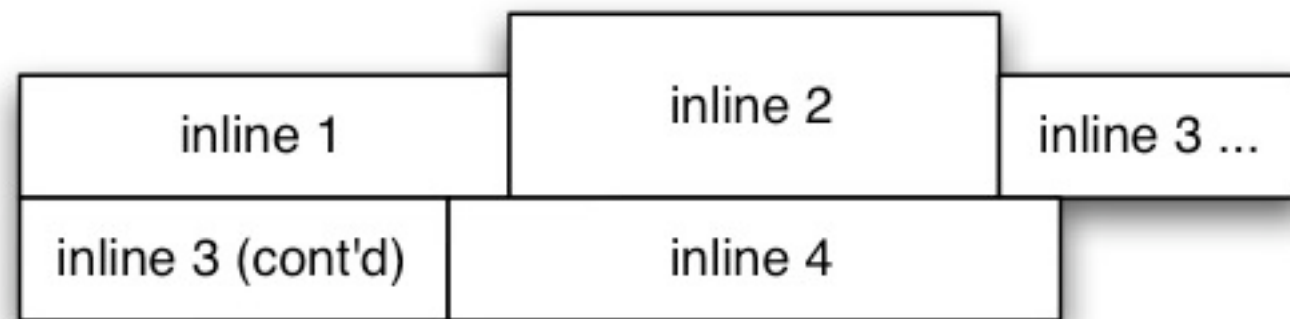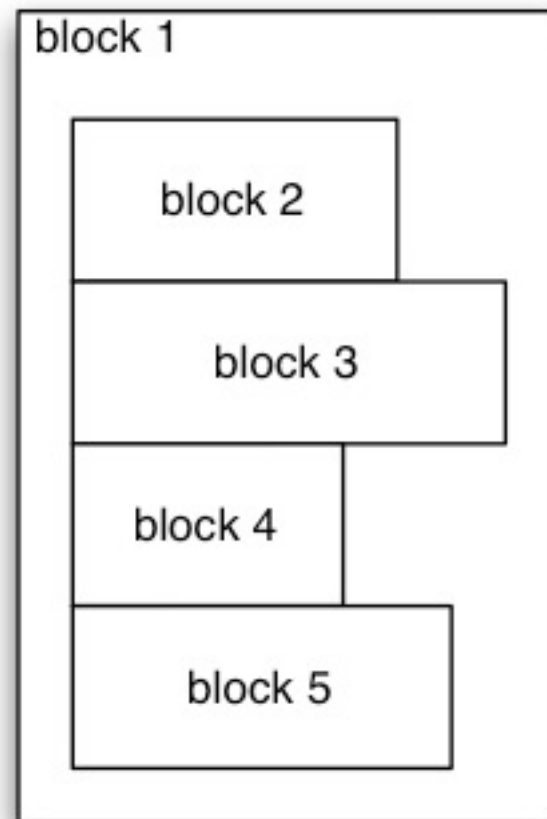VITAE EST. MAURIS PLACERAT ELEIFEND LEO.

Block

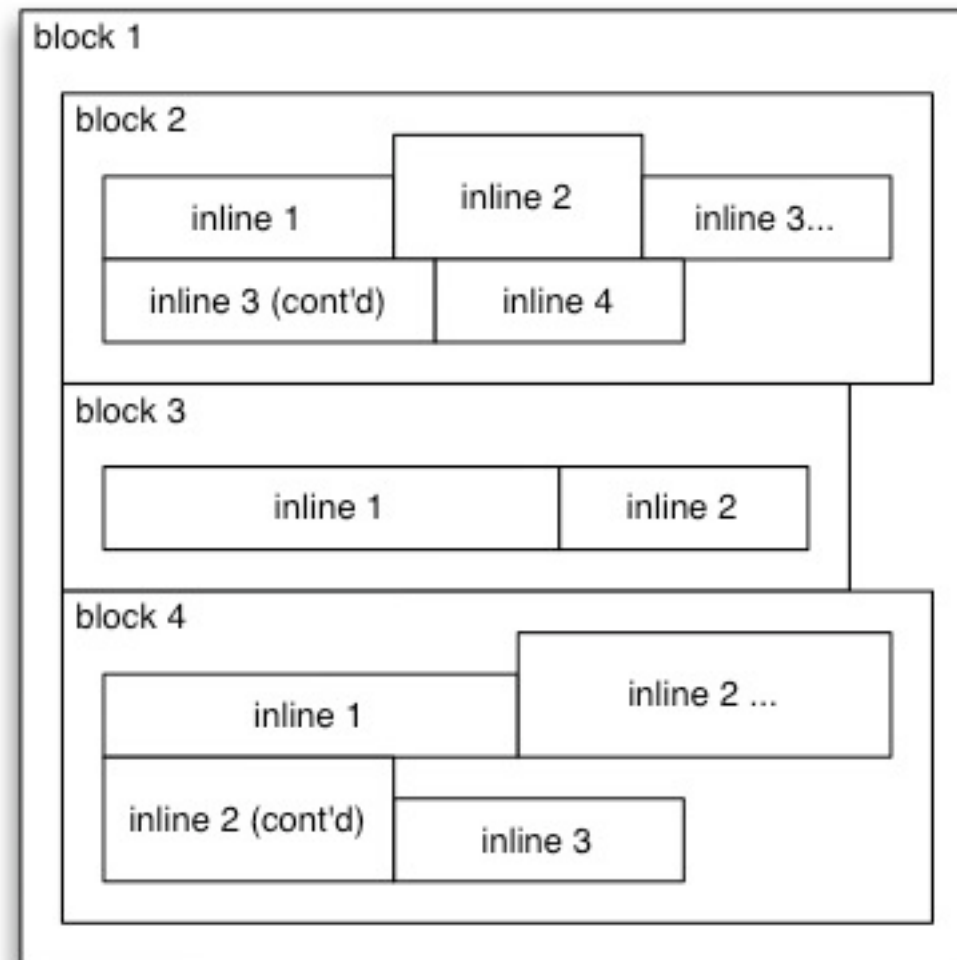BLOCK ELEMENTS EXPAND NATURALLY $\longrightarrow$

AND NATURALLY DROP BELOW OTHER ELEMENTS

Inline

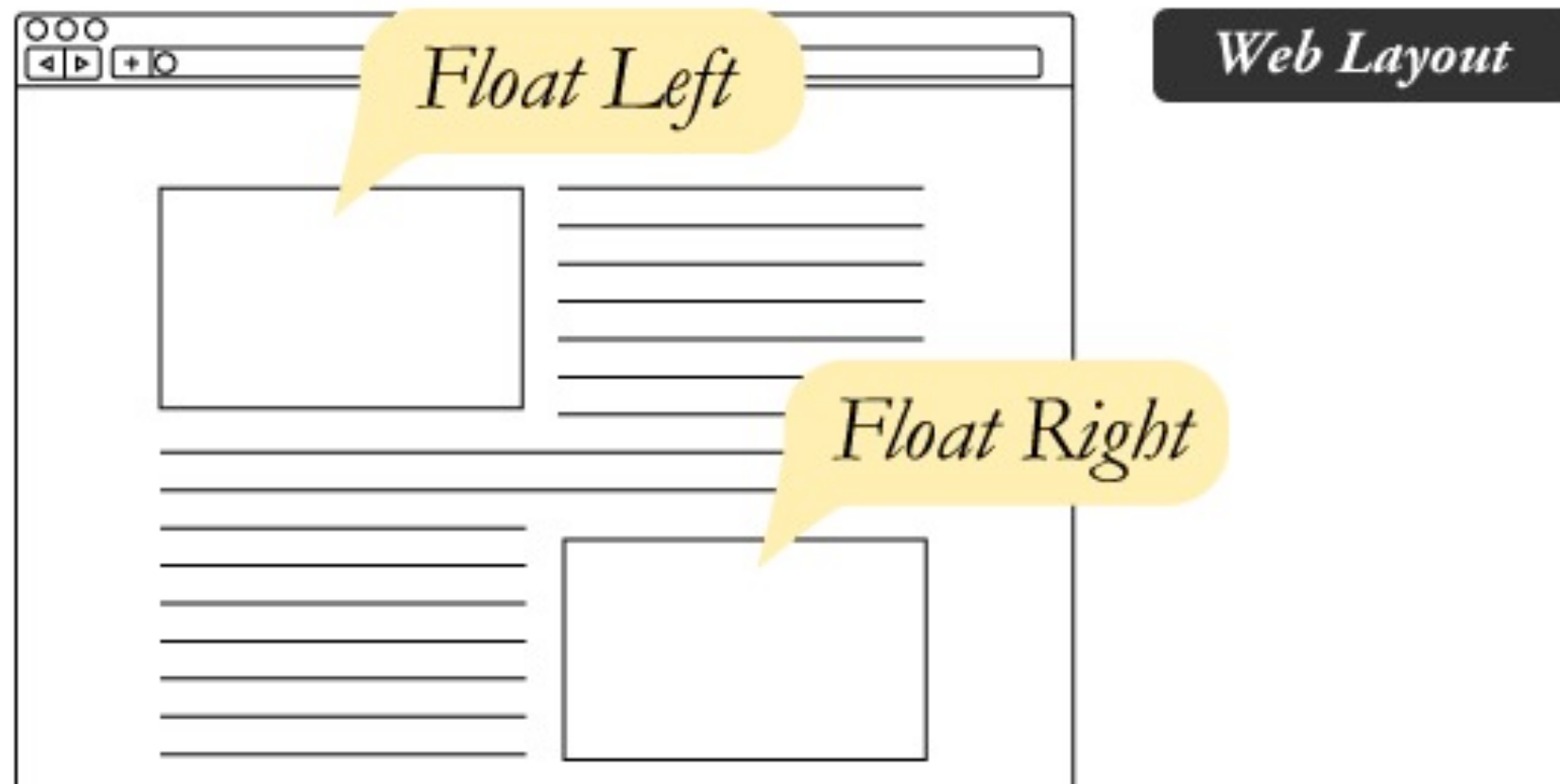| inline 1 | inline 2 | inline 3 ... |
| inline 3 (cont'd) | inline 4 | |

Block

Deluxe Combo

Inline Elements

- Are subject to whitespace

- Ignore width, min-width, or max-width

- Ignore height, min-height, or max-height

- Ignore top and bottom margin

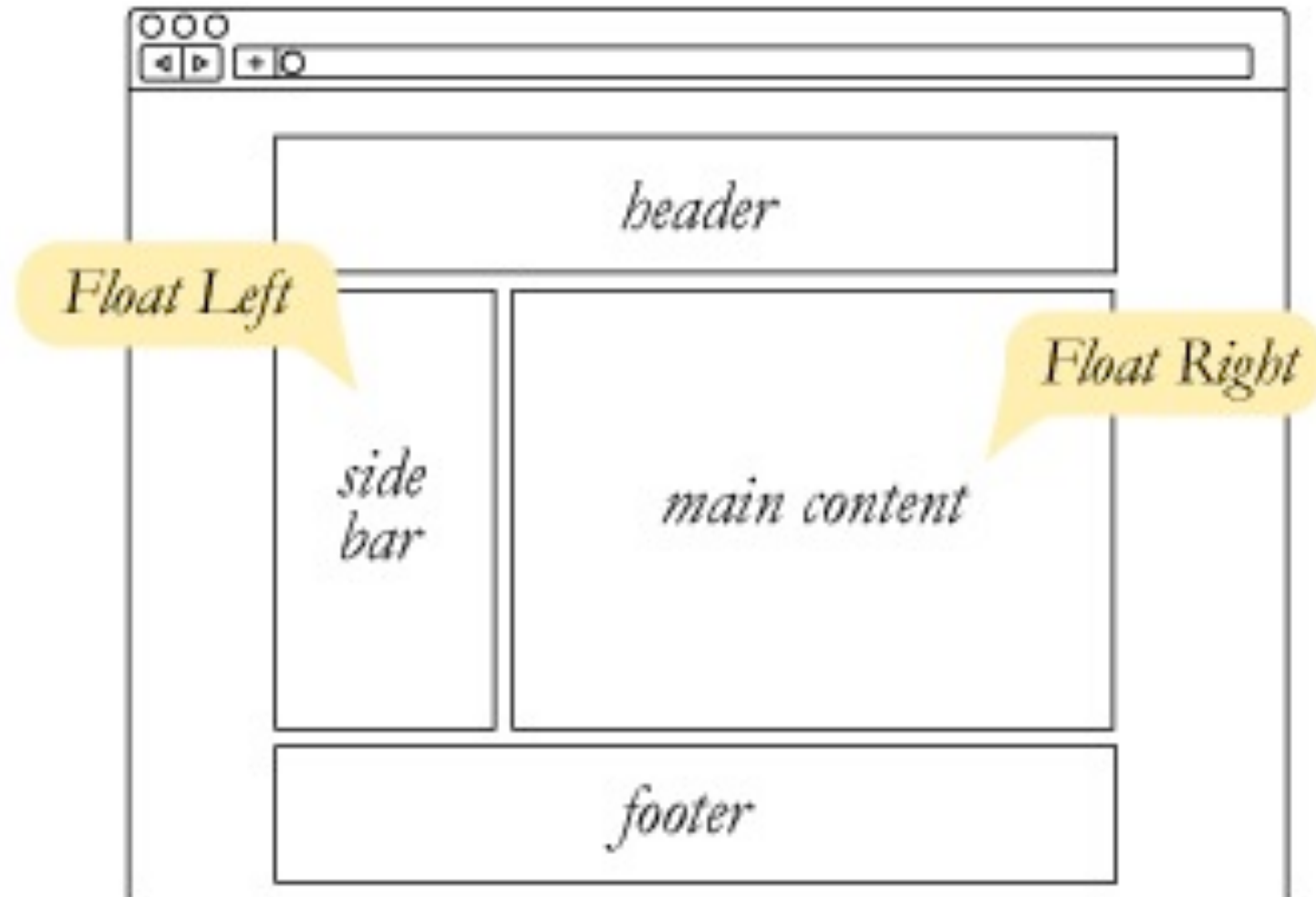- If floated, become "block" elements

Block Elements

- Expand to 100% of their parent's width by default

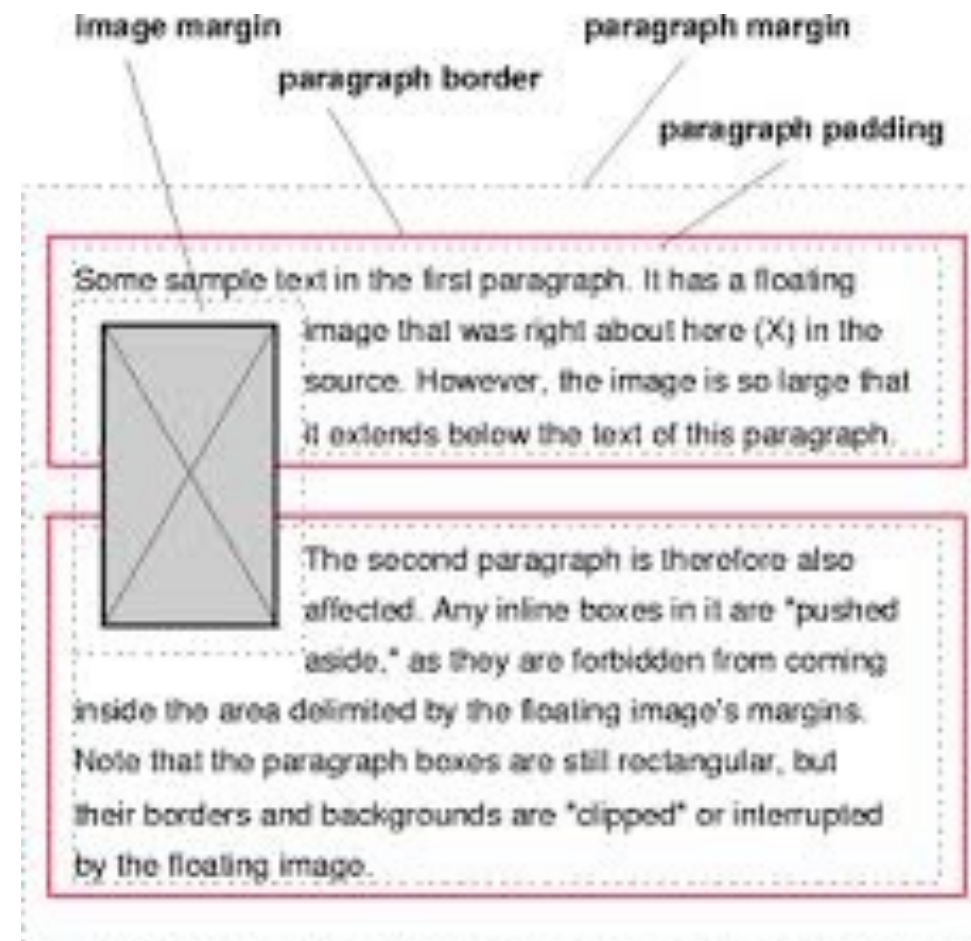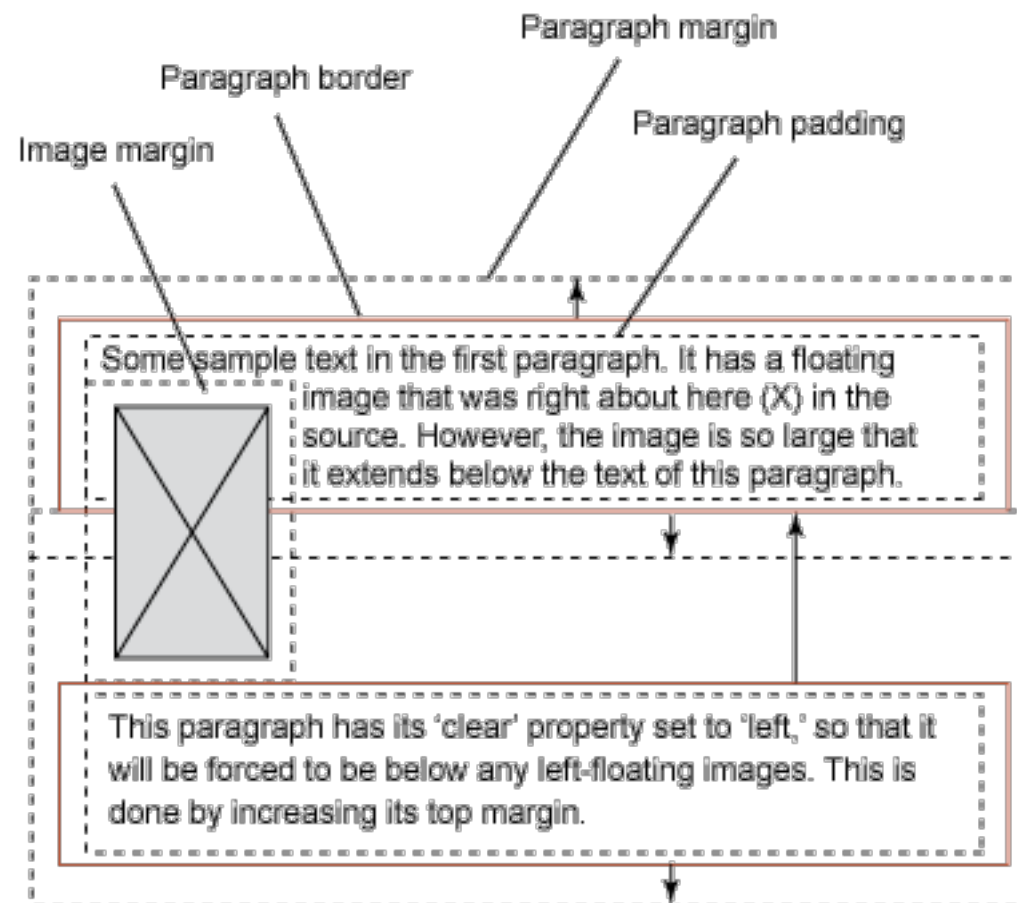- Will expand vertically to fit contents

display: none;

Floating

Floating

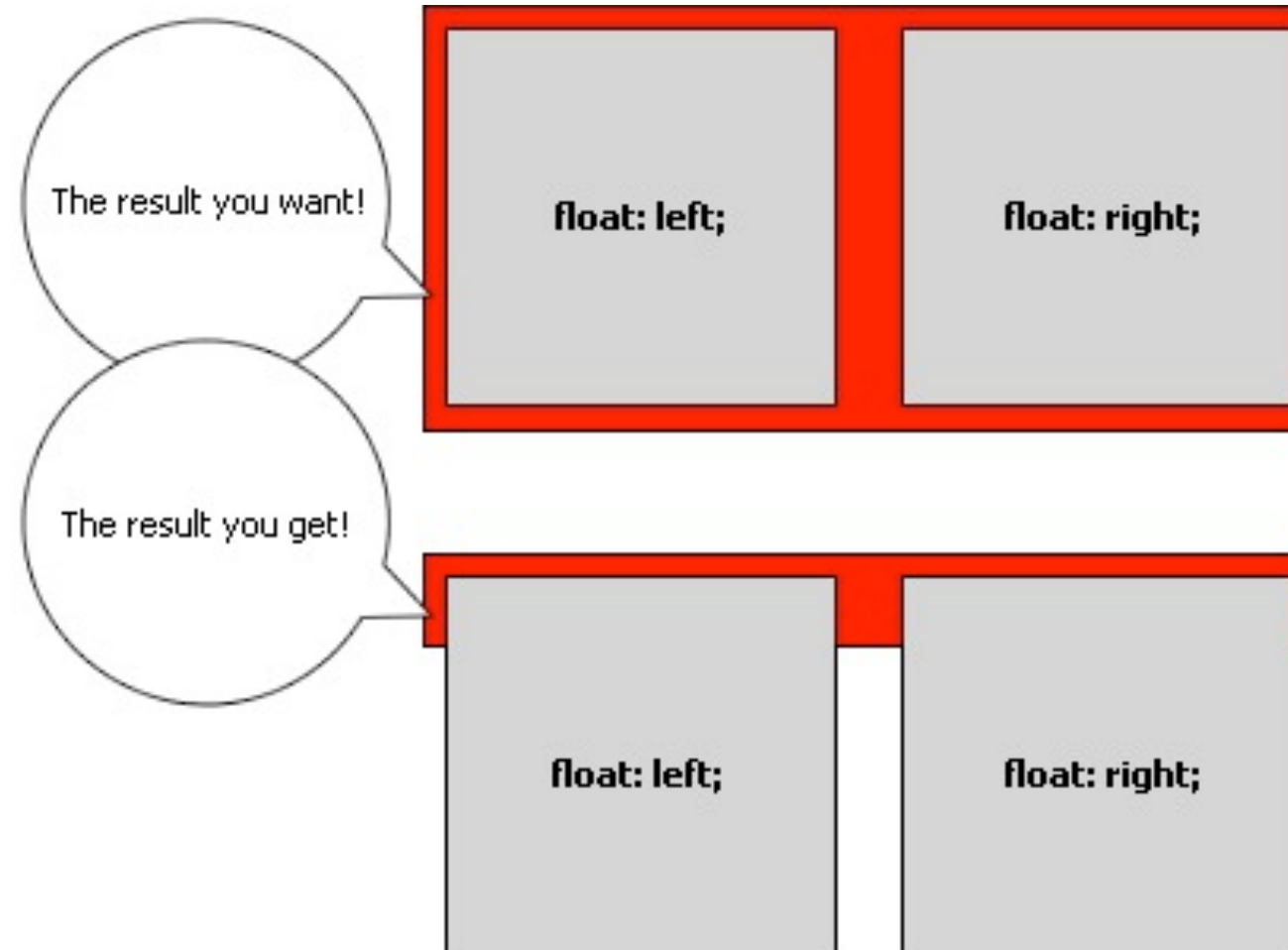# Clearing

Clearing

Paragraph margin

Paragraph border

Paragraph padding

Image margin

Some sample text in the first paragraph. It has a floating image that was right about here (X) in the source. However, the image is so large that it extends below the text of this paragraph.

This paragraph has its 'clear' property set to 'left,' so that it will be forced to be below any left-floating images. This is done by increasing its top margin.
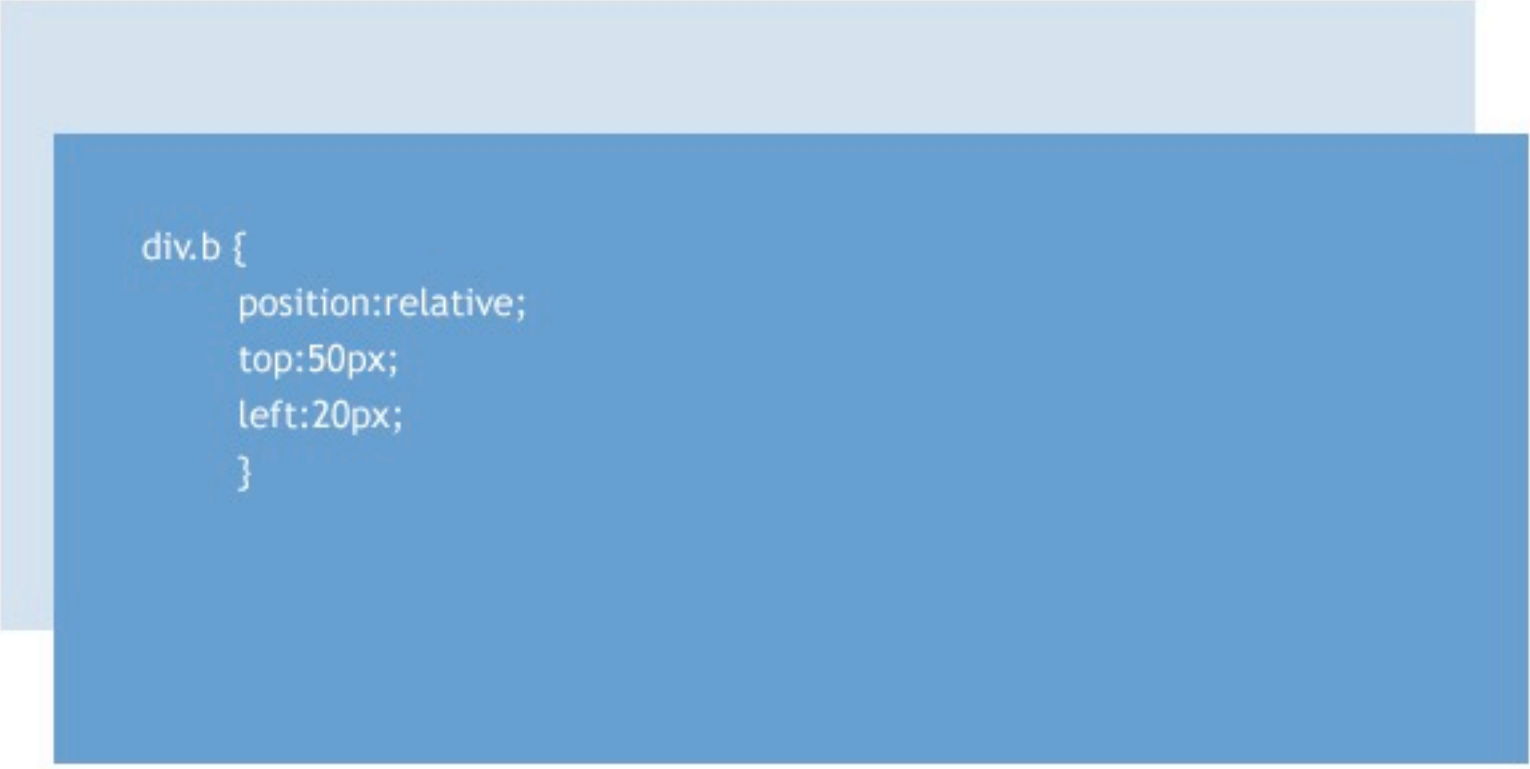
Clearing

Position: *something*

- Static - the default

- Relative - relative to the default

- Absolute - relative to the closest non-static ancestor

- Fixed - relative to the browser window
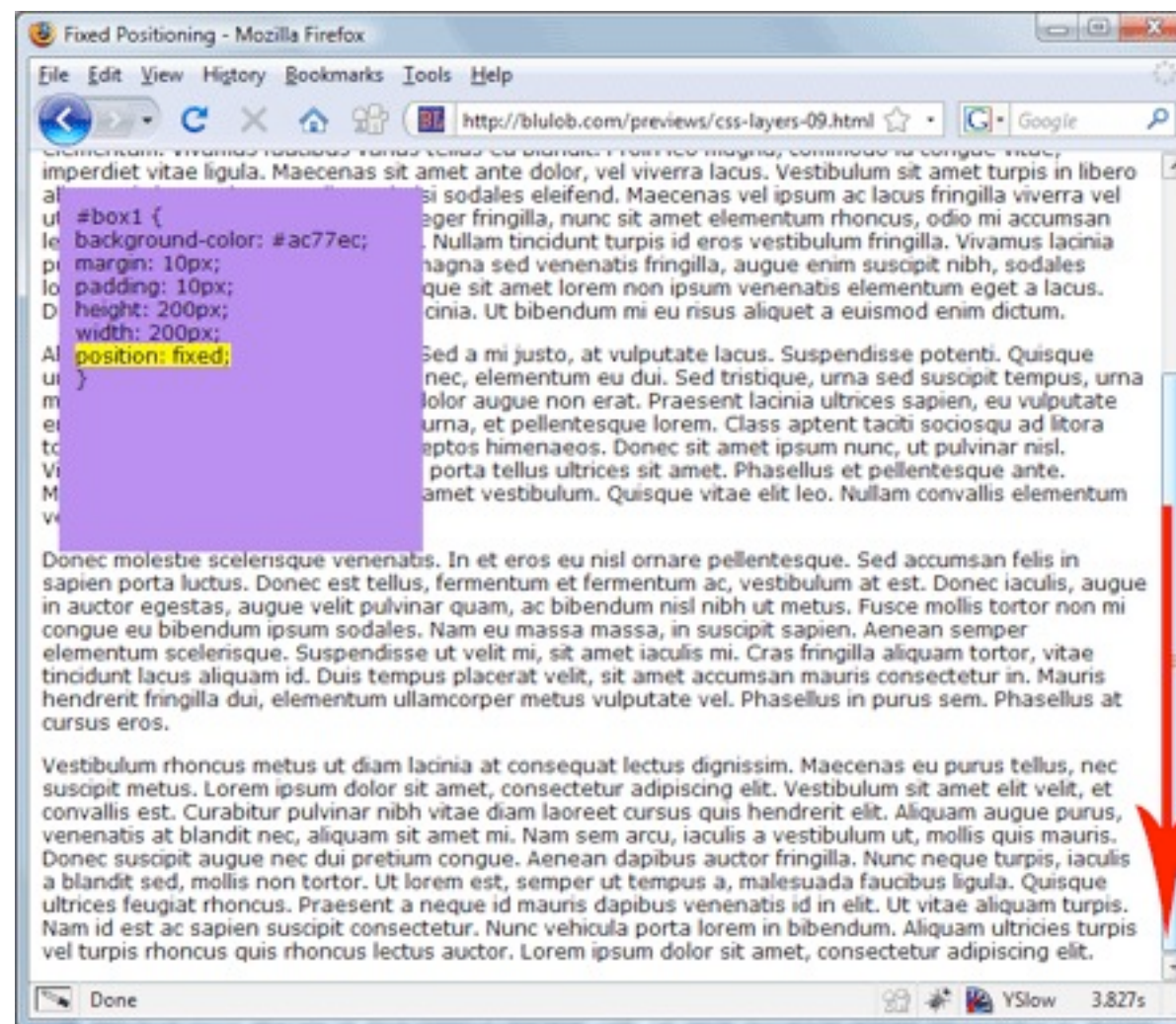
Static

What you've all been seeing.

Relative

```
div.b {
    position:relative;
    top:50px;
    left:20px;
    }
```
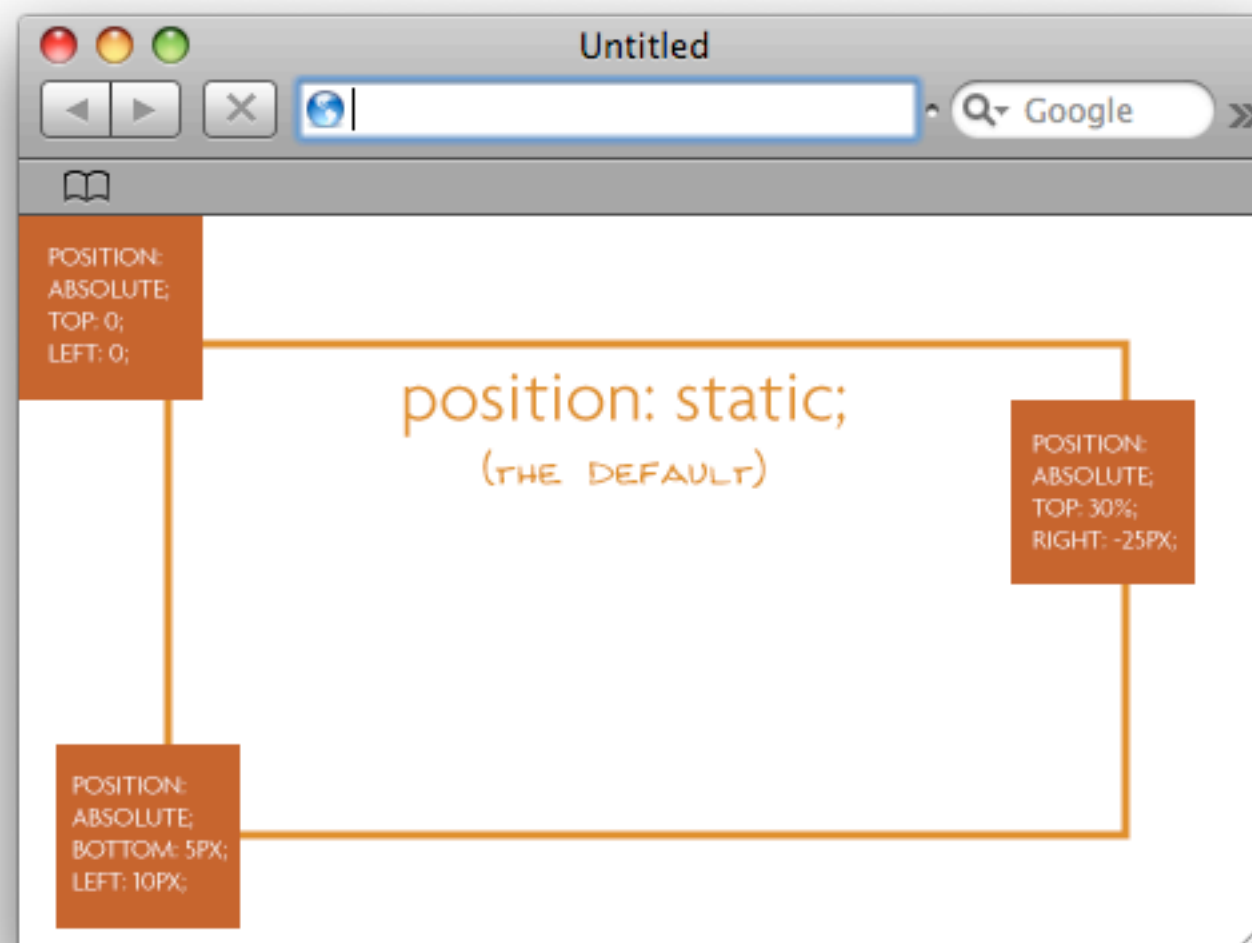
- new position of the element

- old position of the element

Fixed

Absolute

Absolute