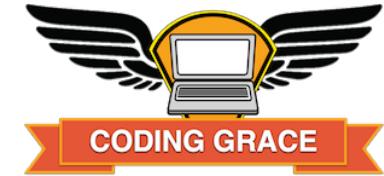

Intermediate HTML5 & CSS3



Welcome



Thanks



Introductions



Mentors

Tools

- Browser
- Code editor
- Pen & paper

Recap: HTML & CSS

HTML = structure

CSS = layout, presentation & design

Recap: HTML tags vs CSS tags

HTML

`<h1> Hello world </h1>`

`<element> content </element>`

CSS

`h1 { color: green; }`

`selector { property: value; }`

Recap: Separate structure & style

Keep HTML & CSS separate where possible

- Easier to maintain
- Multiple HTML pages can share CSS files
- Improved accessibility

Recap: Bad Practice

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <title>The Cake Blog</title>
    <style>
      body { background-color: #fdfdf9;
              color: #333;
              font-family: "Helvetica Neue", Helvetica, Arial, sans-serif;
              font-size: 1em;
              line-height: 1; }
    </style>
  </head>
  <body>
```

Recap: Good Practice

HTML file

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <title>The Cake Blog</title>
    <link rel="stylesheet" href="css/blog-styles.css">
  </head>
  <body>
```

CSS file (*blog-styles.css*)

```
/* Styles for my Cake Blog */

body {
  background-color:#fdfdf9;
  color: #333;
  font-family: "Helvetica Neue", Helvetica, Arial, sans-serif;
  font-size: 1em;
  line-height: 1.5;
}
```

HTML5 & CSS3

What ‘5’ and ‘3’ mean

HTML5

- Latest spec for HTML
- Actively being developed
- Introduced new semantic tags like <header>, <article>, <nav>, <footer>

CSS3

- Set of specifications that build on CSS2.1
- Constantly evolving
- Introduced properties such as CSS gradients, drop shadows, columns and rounded corners
- Vendor specific properties

HTML5 & CSS3

HTML5 & CSS3 are *totally independent* of each other

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <title>The Cake Blog</title>
    <link rel="stylesheet" href="css/blog-styles.css">
  </head>
  <body>

    <header>
      <h1>The Cake Blog</h1>
      <p>Welcome to my blog about cake featuring recipes and reviews of cake shops around Ireland and beyond.</p>
    </header>

    <section>
      <article>
        <h2>Title of the blog post</h2>
        <p>Blog post content...</p>
      </article>
    </section>

    <footer>
      <p>Follow me on <a href="http://www.instagram.com/cloudsteph">Instagram</a>.</p>
    </footer>

  </body>
</html>
```

HTML

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <title>The Cake Blog</title>
    <link rel="stylesheet" href="css/blog-styles.css"> ← CSS file
  </head>
  <body>

    <header>
      <h1>The Cake Blog</h1>
      <p>Welcome to my blog about cake featuring recipes and reviews of cake shops around Ireland and beyond.</p>
    </header>

    <section>
      <article>
        <h2>Title of the blog post</h2>
        <p>Blog post content...</p>
      </article>
    </section>

    <footer>
      <p>Follow me on <a href="http://www.instagram.com/cloudsteph">Instagram</a>.</p>
    </footer>

  </body>
</html>
```

CSS is kept external and loaded into the HTML page

```
/* Styles for my Cake Blog */

body {
    background-color:#fdfdf9;
    color: #333;
    font-family: "Helvetica Neue", Helvetica, Arial, sans-serif;
    font-size: 1em;
    line-height: 1.5;
}

header {
    display: block;
    padding: 10px 20px;
    background: #a0153f; |
    color: #fdfdf9;
}

    header h1 {
        font-size: 2em;
    }

article {
    display: block;
    clear: both;
    padding: 10px 20px;
    border-bottom: 1px dashed #a0153f;
}
```

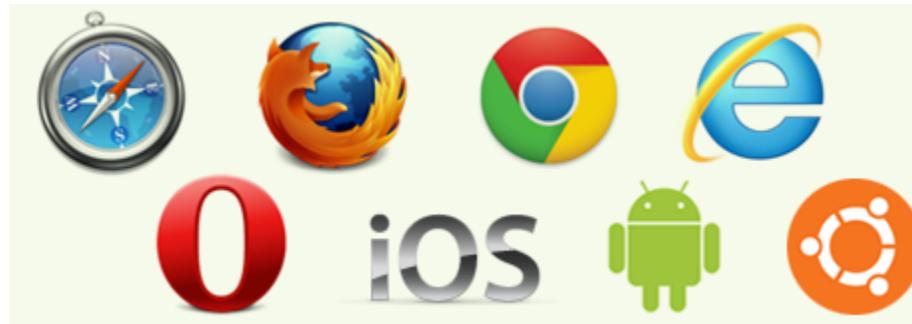
CSS file

What HTML5 and CSS3 means

- More semantic HTML
- More visual effects with CSS
- Checking browser compatibility
- Polyfills
- More testing!

Browser support

Each web browser renders HTML & CSS a little differently

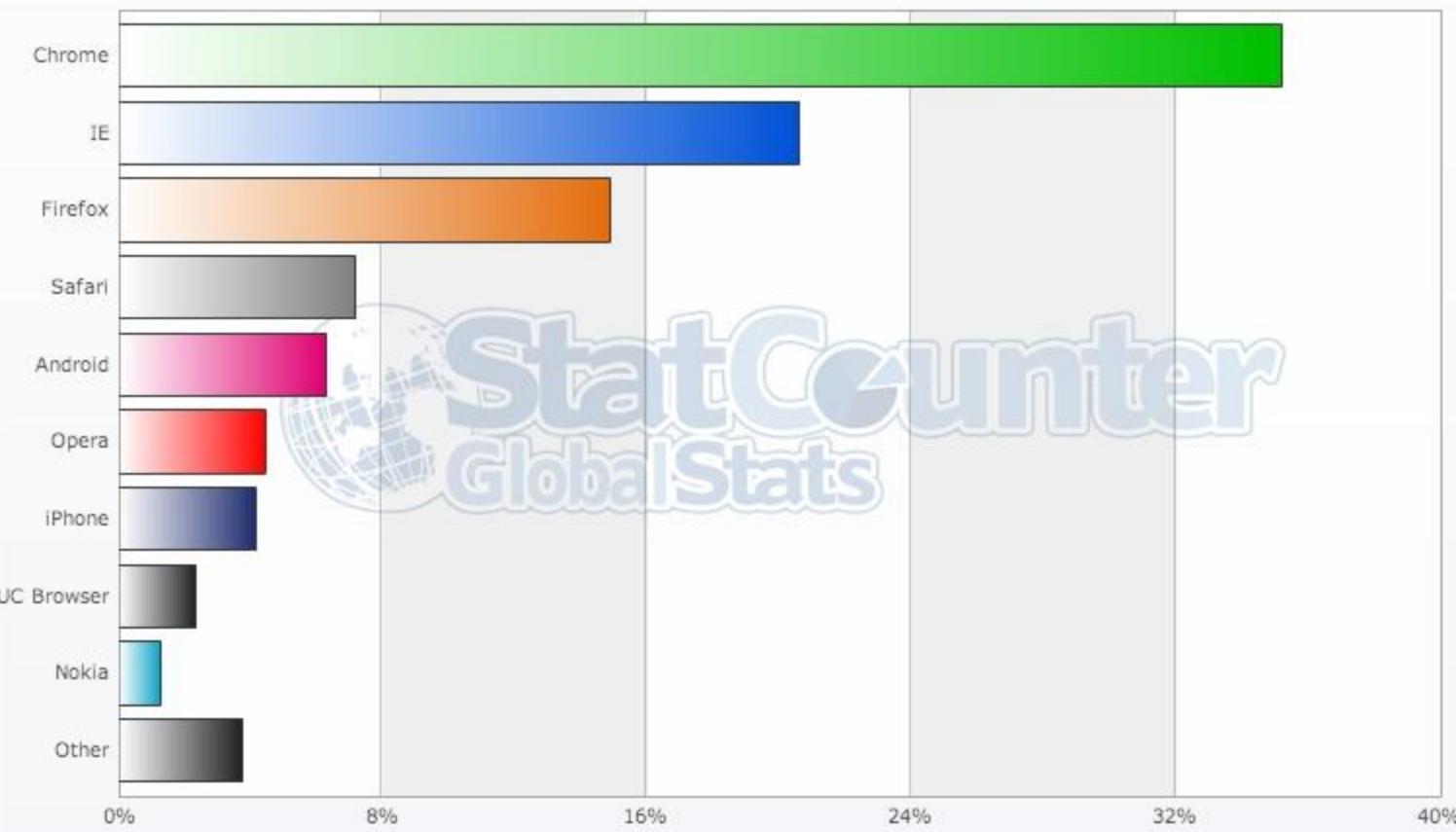


Browser support

- Most modern browsers can support HTML5 elements & technologies
- Most modern browsers can support CSS3 properties
- Workarounds available for compatibility with older browsers

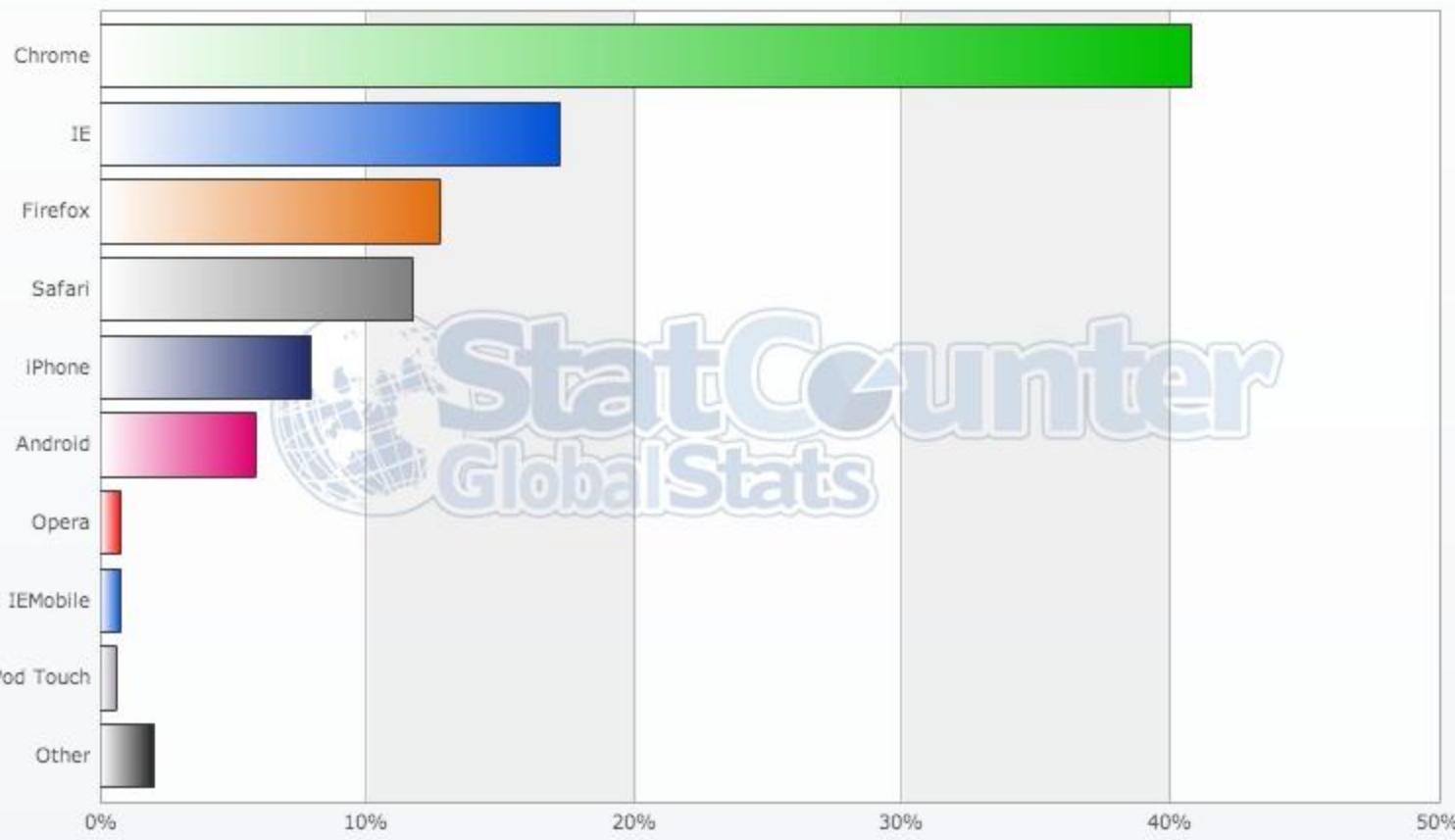
StatCounter Global Stats

Top 9 Browsers from Sept 2013 to Feb 2014



StatCounter Global Stats

Top 9 Browsers in Ireland from Sept 2013 to Feb 2014



Internet Explorer :(

- Multiple versions in use
- Different levels of support
- Automatic updating only introduced in V9



6 different versions tracked within the last 6 months!

Browser support references

- caniuse.com
- quirksmode.org/compatibility.html

**Let's not get bogged down in
that stuff!**

It's mostly wonderful :)

HTML5

Lovely semantic HTML

Semantic HTML?

Semantic HTML is HTML that gives
meaningful structure to its content

<address>

12 Main Street, Bray, Co. Wicklow

</address>

Semantic HTML?

```
<div class="address">
```

12 Main Street, Bray, Co. Wicklow

```
</div>
```

OK

Valid HTML

```
<address>
```

12 Main Street, Bray, Co. Wicklow

```
</address>
```



Best
Practice

HTML5: new tags/elements

<article>

<main>

<aside>

<nav>

<header>

<section>

<footer>

<video>

HTML5: new attributes

```
<input type="email" placeholder="yourname@gmail.com" />
```

- type = “email” triggers an email-friendly keyboard on some devices
- placeholder lets you easily give users an idea of what to fill into the form field



"yourname@gmail.com"

Semantic HTML, better CSS

HTML

```
<div class="nav">
```

CSS

```
.nav { }
```

HTML

```
<input type="text" class="email" />
```

CSS

```
.email { }
```

.email could be anything email related

HTML

```
<nav>
```

CSS

```
nav {}
```

HTML

```
<input type="email" />
```

CSS

```
input[type="email"] { }
```

much more context

HTML markup of a typical blog

- DOCTYPE
- <head>
- <body>
 - <header>
 - <section>
 - <h1> <h2> <p> etc
 - <article>
 - <footer>

Exercise 1

Mark up a HTML page with at least one sample blog post including:

- Header with blog title & short description
- One blog post with title, paragraphs & image(s)
- Footer with your name & email address

Reference sample

<http://stephaniefrancis.github.io/codinggrace>

Placeholder content: <http://www.cupcakeipsum.com/>

<http://baconipsum.com/>

<http://slipsum.com/ipsum/>

The Cake Blog

Welcome to my blog about cake featuring recipes and reviews of cake shops around Ireland and beyond.

Review of The Pepperpot Café

Cupcake ipsum dolor. Sit amet lollipop candy bear claw. Marshmallow candy canes gingerbread dragée dragée sweet cotton candy. Bonbon pastry icing pie oat cake gummies jujubes.



Largest

→ **The Cake Blog**

space →

Welcome to my blog about cake featuring recipes and reviews of cake shops around Ireland and beyond.

Large

→ **Review of The Pepperpot Café**

space →

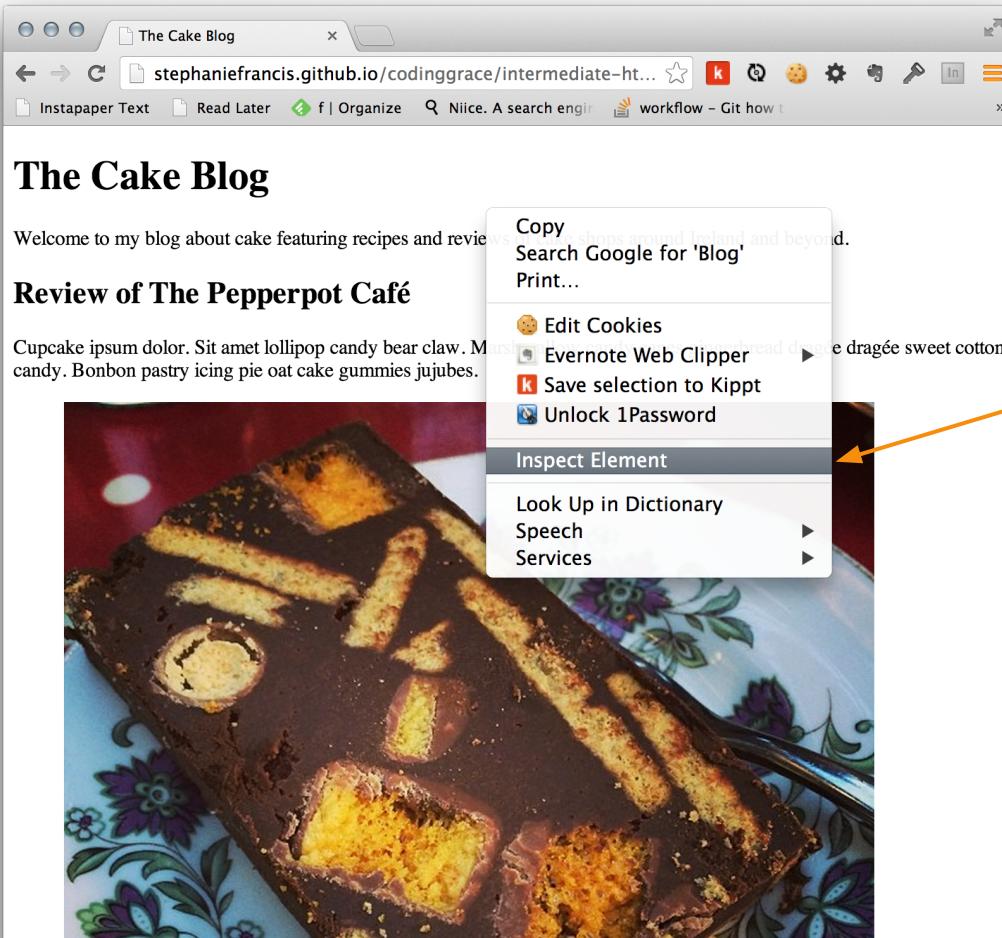
Cupcake ipsum dolor. Sit amet lollipop candy bear claw. Marshmallow candy canes gingerbread dragée dragée sweet cotton candy. Bonbon pastry icing pie oat cake gummies jujubes.

space →



Browser CSS

Browsers apply some CSS of their own to all web pages unless it has been reset



Right click on some text

Choose 'Inspect Element'

The Cake Blog

stephaniefrancis.github.io/codinggrace/intermediate-ht... ↗

Instapaper Text Read Later f | Organize Niice. A search engin workflow – Git how t

The Cake Blog

Welcome to my blog about cake featuring recipes and reviews of cake shops around Ireland and beyond.

Review of The Pepperpot Café

Cupcake ipsum dolor. Sit amet lollipop candy bear claw. Marshmallow candy canes gingerbread dragée dragée sweet cotton candy. Bonbon pastry icing pie oat cake gummies jujubes.



Developer Tools – http://stephaniefrancis.github.io/codinggrace/intermediate-htmlcss/blog.html

Elements Network Sources Timeline Profiles Resources Audits Console AngularJS

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
  <html>
    <head>
      <meta charset="utf-8">
      <title>The Cake Blog</title>
      <meta name="description" content="">
      <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1">
      <style id="clearly_highlighting_css" type="text/css">...</style>
      <style>...</style>
    </head>
    <body>
      <header>
        <h1>The Cake Blog</h1>
        <p>...</p>
      </header>
      <section>...</section>
      <footer>...</footer>
    </body>
  </html>
```

Styles Computed Event Listeners >>

```
element.style { }
h1 { user agent stylesheet
  display: block;
  font-size: 2em;
  -webkit-margin-before: 0.67em;
  -webkit-margin-after: 0.67em;
  -webkit-margin-start: 0px;
  -webkit-margin-end: 0px;
  font-weight: bold;
}
```

margin 21.440
border -
padding -
783 x 37
-
-
-
-
21.440

Developer Tools - http://stephaniefrancis.github.io/codinggrace/intermediate-htmlcss/blog.html

Elements Network Sources Timeline Profiles Resources Audits Console AngularJS

<!DOCTYPE html>
▼<html>
 ►<head>...</head>
 ▼<body>
 ►<header>...</header>
 ►<section>...</section>
 ►<footer>...</footer>
 </body>
</html>

Styles Computed Event Listeners »

element.style {
}
article, aside, user agent stylesheet
footer, header, hgroup, main, nav,
section {
 display: block;
}

margin -
border -
padding -
783 x 76.438
-

html body header h1 0:00

Chrome Web Inspector

The Cake Blog

stephaniefrancis.github.io/codinggrace/intermediate-ht...

Instapaper Text Read Later f | Organize Niice. A search engin workflow – Git how t

The Cake Blog

Welcome to my blog about cake featuring recipes and reviews of cake shops around Ireland and beyond.

Review of The Pepperpot Café

Cupcake ipsum dolor. Sit amet lollipop candy bear claw. Marshmallow candy canes gingerbread dragée dragée sweet cotton candy. Bonbon pastry icing pie oat cake gummies jujubes.



Browser CSS

Developer Tools – http://stephaniefrancis.github.io/codinggrace/intermediate-htmlcss/blog.html

Elements Network Sources Timeline Profiles Resources Audits Console AngularJS

Styles Computed Event Listeners >

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
  <html>
    <head>
      <meta charset="utf-8">
      <title>The Cake Blog</title>
      <meta name="description" content="">
      <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1">
      <style id="clearly_highlighting_css" type="text/css">...</style>
      <style>...</style>
    </head>
    <body>
      <header>
        <h1>The Cake Blog</h1>
        <p>...</p>
      </header>
      <section>...</section>
      <footer>...</footer>
    </body>
  </html>
```

h1 { user agent stylesheet

display: block;
font-size: 2em;
-webkit-margin-before: 0.67em;
-webkit-margin-after: 0.67em;
-webkit-margin-start: 0px;
-webkit-margin-end: 0px;
font-weight: bold;

margin 21.440
border -
padding -
783 x 37
-
-
-
-
21.440

Browser CSS

- Sometimes known as ‘user agent CSS’
- Each browser applies a different stylesheet
- Fallback for web pages

Browser CSS

- Best to reset or ‘normalise’ the CSS being loaded by browsers
- Plenty different free downloadable options out there
- ilovecss.me

Exercise 2

1. Download and link **normalize.css** to your HTML page
2. **Create a new CSS file** and link it to your HTML page

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <meta charset="utf-8">
    <title>The Cake Blog</title>
    <meta name="description" content="">
    <link rel="stylesheet" href="css/normalize.css">
  </head>
  <body>
```

Linking up normalize.css

The Cake Blog

Welcome to my blog about cake featuring recipes and reviews of cake shops around Ireland and beyond.

Review of The Pepperpot Café

Cupcake ipsum dolor. Sit amet lollipop candy bear claw. Marshmallow candy canes gingerbread dragée dragée sweet cotton candy. Bonbon pastry icing pie oat cake gummies jujubes.



```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <meta charset="utf-8">
    <title>The Cake Blog</title>
    <meta name="description" content="">
    <link rel="stylesheet" href="css/normalize.css">
    <link rel="stylesheet" href="css/blog-styles.css">
  </head>
  <body>
```

Link your own CSS file **after** normalize.css

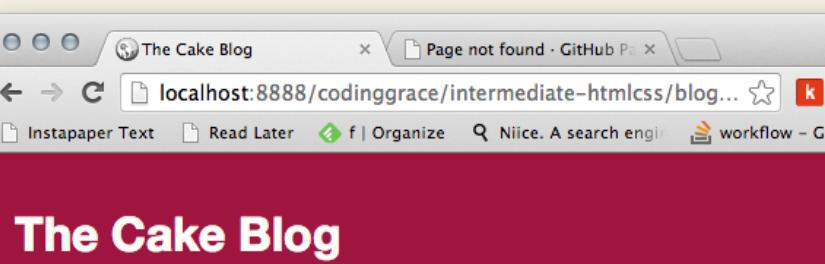
Why after?

CSS = Cascading Style Sheets

The Cascade

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <meta charset="utf-8">
    <title>The Cake Blog</title>
    <meta name="description" content="">
    1 <link rel="stylesheet" href="css/normalize.css">
    2 <link rel="stylesheet" href="css/blog-styles.css">
  </head>
  <body>
```

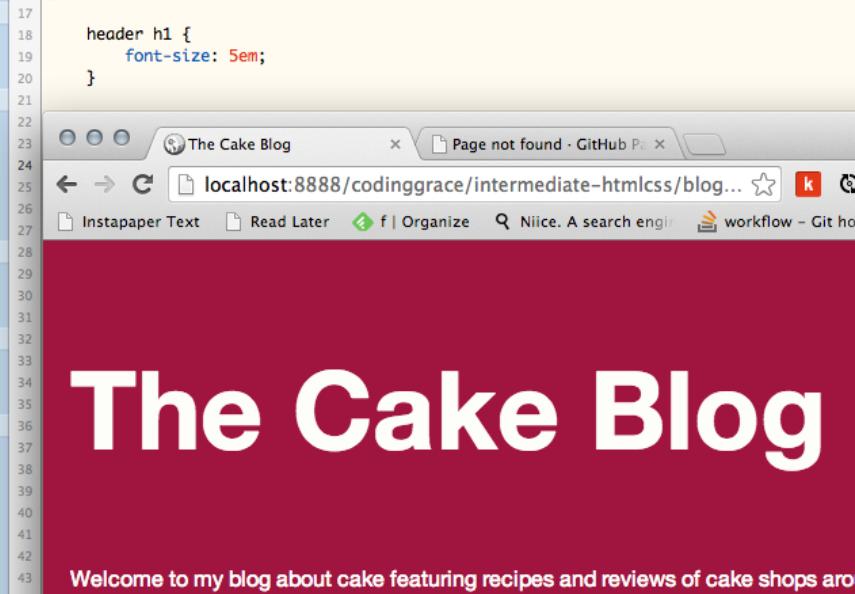
```
stephaniefrancis projects codinggrace intermediate-htmlcss css normalize.css
125
126 /**
127 * Address variable `h1` font-size and margin within `section` and `article`
128 * contexts in Firefox 4+, Safari 5, and Chrome.
129 */
130
131 h1 {
132   font-size: 2em;
133   margin: 0.67em 0;
134 }
135
136
137
138
139
140
141
142
143
144
145
146
147
```



The screenshot shows a browser window with the title 'The Cake Blog'. The header text 'The Cake Blog' is displayed in a large, white, sans-serif font. Below the header, there is a large amount of blank white space, indicating that the main content area is currently empty.

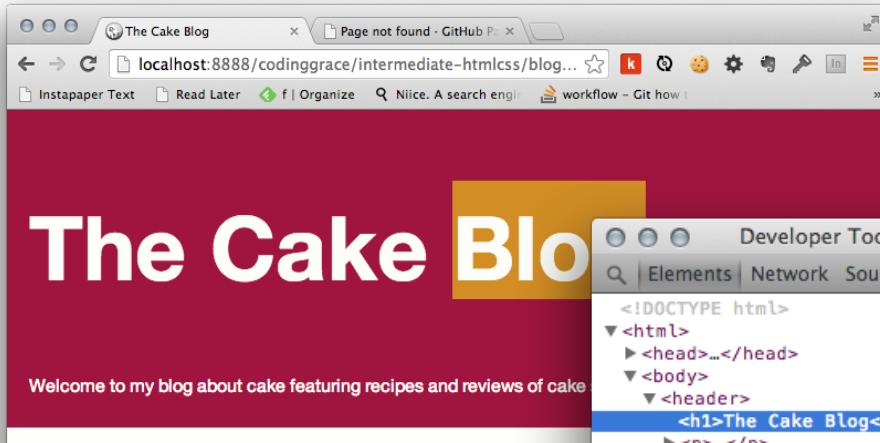
Only normalize.css

```
stephaniefrancis projects codinggrace intermediate-htmlcss css blog-styles.css
6
7   font-family: "Helvetica Neue", Helvetica, Arial, sans-serif;
8   font-size: 1em;
9   line-height: 1.5;
10
11 header {
12   display: block;
13   padding: 10px 20px;
14   background: #00153f;
15   color: #fdfdf9;
16 }
17
18 header h1 {
19   font-size: 5em;
20 }
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28
29
30
31
32
33
34
35
36
37
38
39
40
41
42
43
44
45
```



The screenshot shows a browser window with the title 'The Cake Blog'. The header text 'The Cake Blog' is displayed in a very large, white, sans-serif font, significantly larger than in the previous screenshot. Below the header, there is a large amount of blank white space, indicating that the main content area is currently empty.

My CSS file loaded AFTER normalize.css



Developer Tools - http://localhost:8888/codinggrace/intermediate-htmlcss/blog.html

My CSS

normalize.css

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>...</head>
  <body>
    <header>
      <h1>The Cake Blog</h1>
      <p>...</p>
    </header>
    <section>...</section>
    <footer>...</footer>
  </body>
</html>
```

Styles Computed Event Listeners »

element.style { }

header h1 { blog-styles.css:18
 font-size: 5em; }

h1 { normalize.css:131
 font-size: 2em;
 margin: 0.67em 0; }

h1 { user agent stylesheet
 display: block;
 font-size: 2em;
 -webkit-margin-before: 0.67em;
 -webkit-margin-after: 0.67em;
 -webkit-margin-start: 0px;
 -webkit-margin-end: 0px;
 font-weight: bold; }

Inherited from header

header { blog-styles.css:11
 color: #fdfdf9; }

Inherited from body

Try it out yourself!

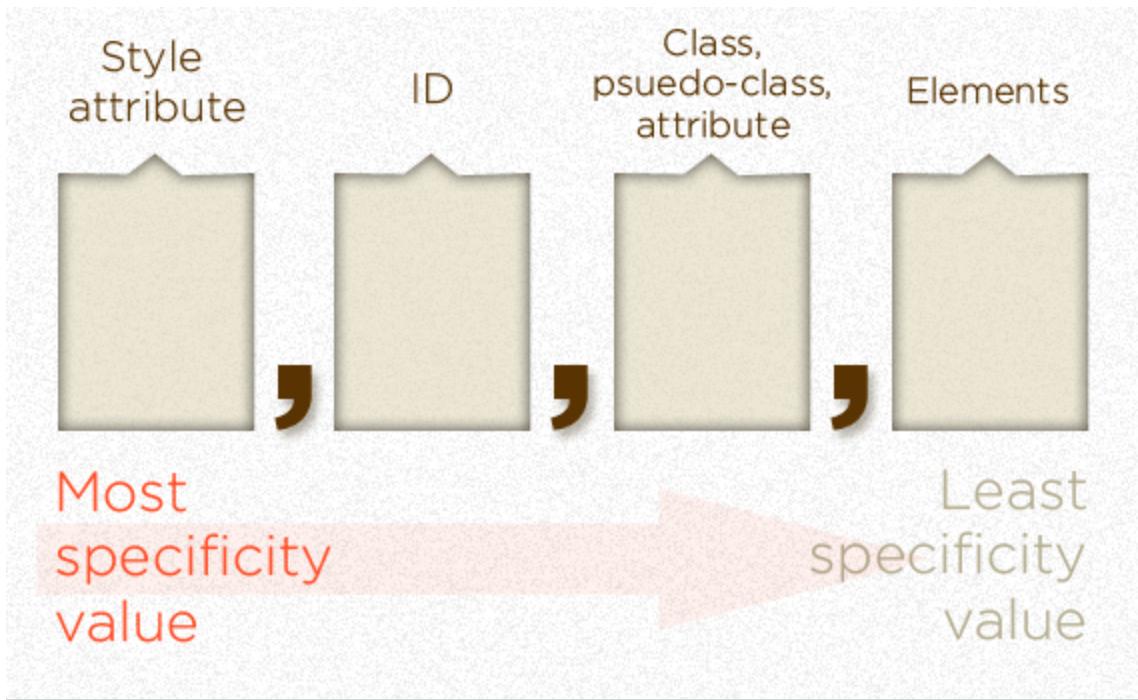
The Cascade

The CSS cascade uses selector pattern matching to apply to elements style declarations that have cascaded down through the document from various sources.

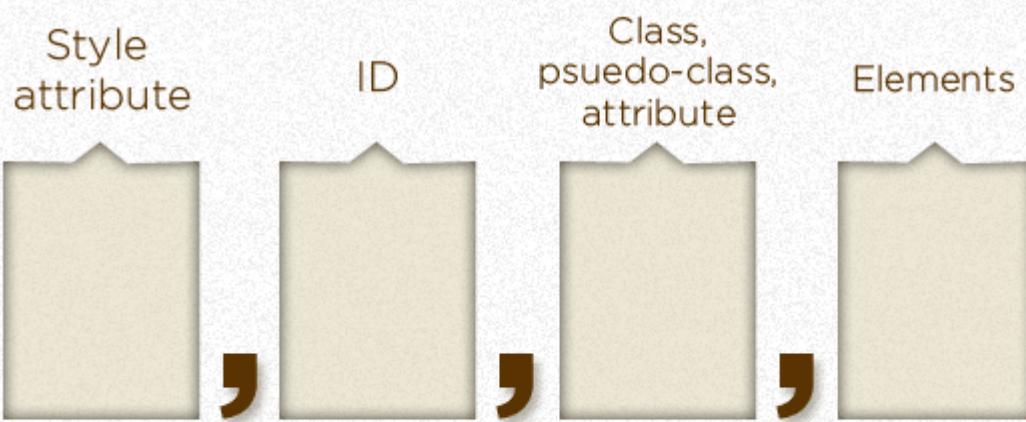
The Cascade: Factors

- External / inline
- Order of your CSS files
- Order of styles
- Selectors
- Inheritance
- !important keyword

The Cascade: Specificity



Thanks to css-tricks.com/specifics-on-css-specificity/



Most
specificity
value

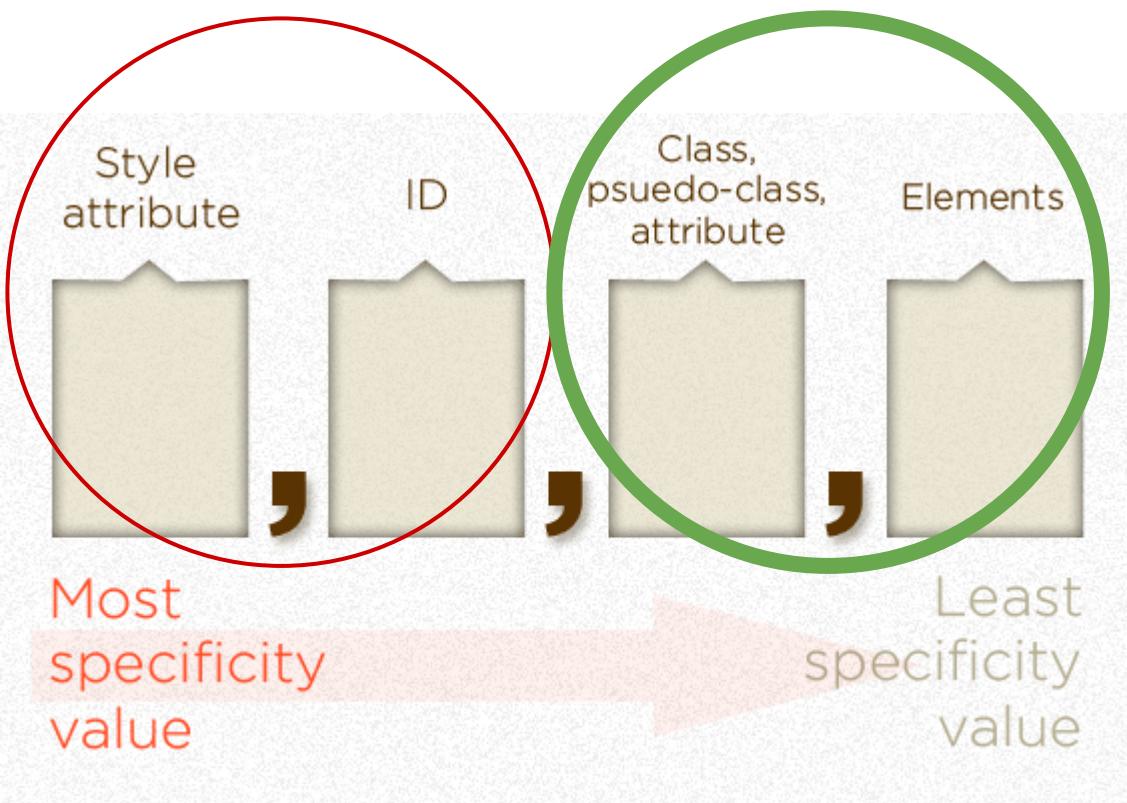
Least
specificity
value

`<p style="color: red;">Hello!</p>`

`p#bigtext { colour: green; }`

`p.bigtext { color: pink; }`

`p { color: black; }`



Up to you and what you're doing to make the decision on which to use

Choose carefully!

Generally good to **avoid** the **style** attribute (*aka inline CSS*) and **IDs** as they fight pretty hard against each other!

The Cascade: Inheritance

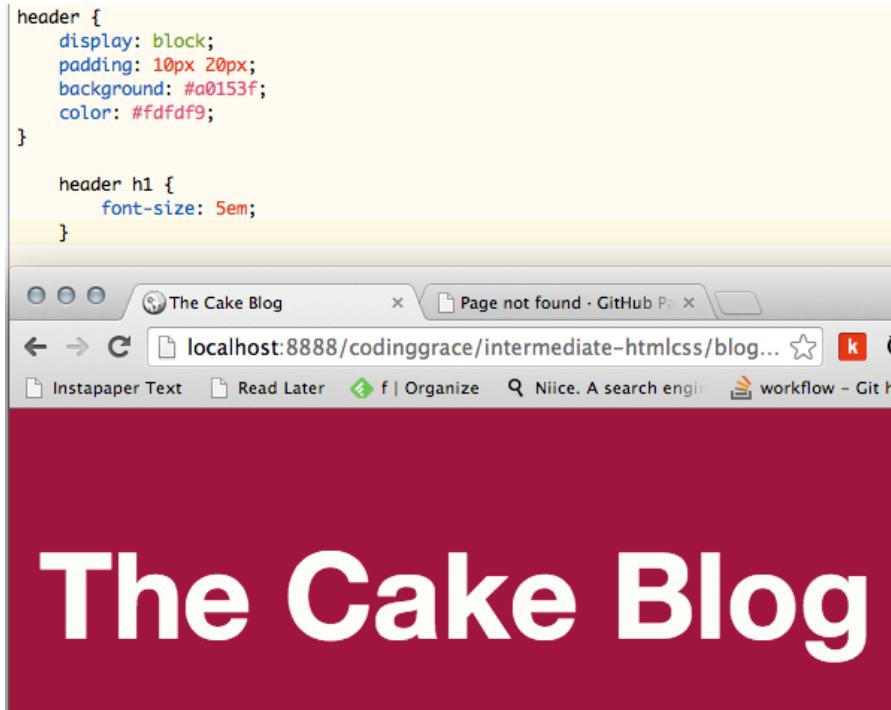
- Styles get inherited
- Refer to **parent** and **child elements**
- Target more specific areas of your layout

The Cascade: Inheritance

```
11 header {  
12   display: block;  
13   padding: 10px 20px;  
14   background: #a0153f;  
15   color: #fdfdf9;  
16 }  
17  
18 header h1 {  
19   font-size: 5em;  
20   color: aqua;  
21 }  
22  
23   
24 The Cake Blog  
25 Page not found · GitHub Pa...  
26 localhost:8888/codinggrace/intermediate-htmlcss/blog...  
27 Instapaper Text Read Later f | Organize Niice. A search engine workflow - Git hc  
28  
29  
30  
31  
32  
33  
34  
35  
36  
37  
38  
39  
40
```

color: aqua is specified on **header h1 {}** so the **h1** inside header is rendered in aqua

The Cascade: Inheritance



```
header {  
  display: block;  
  padding: 10px 20px;  
  background: #a0153f;  
  color: #fdfdf9;  
}  
  
header h1 {  
  font-size: 5em;  
}
```

No colour is specified on ***header h1 {}*** so it inherits ***color: #fdfdf9;*** from its parent element, **<header>**

The Cascade: !important

```
p { color: aqua !important; }
```

- Best avoided but sometimes necessary
- Overwrites inheritance
- Goes on the end after the target value

CSS Layouts

1. The Display Property
2. Box Model
3. Floats
4. Positioning

CSS Layouts: Display Property

- Key property
- Every HTML element has a default
- Multiple options, 3 key values:
 - `display: block;`
 - `display: inline;`
 - `display: none;`

CSS Layouts: Display Property

block

```
<div>
```

div is the standard block-level element. A block-level element starts on a new line and stretches out to the left and right as far as it can. Other common block-level elements are p and form, and new in HTML5 are header, footer, section, and more.

```
</div>
```

CSS Layouts: Display Property

inline

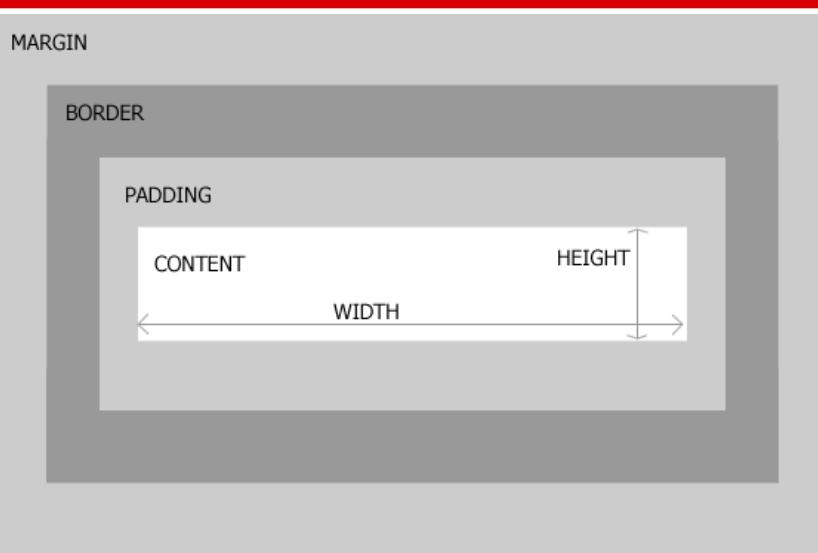
`span` is the standard inline element. An inline element can wrap some text inside a paragraph ` like this ` without disrupting the flow of that paragraph. The `a` element is the most common inline element, since you use them for links.

CSS Layouts: Display Property

none

Another common display value is `none`. Some specialized elements such as `script` use this as their default. It is commonly used with JavaScript to hide and show elements without really deleting and recreating them.

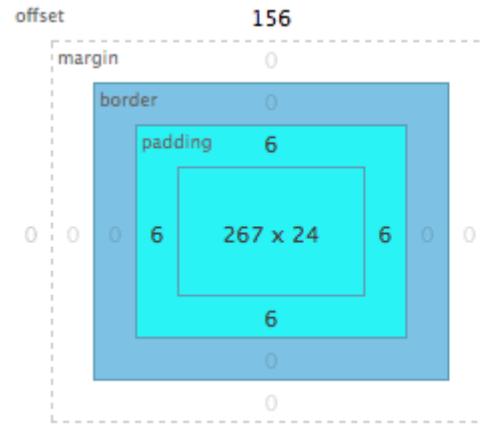
CSS Layouts: Box Model



How the size of a box is calculated in the browser.

- Padding +
- Margin +
- Border +
- Width

CSS Layouts: Box Model



Firebug's Box Model Display
(not to scale, but very useful)

getfirebug.com

CSS Layouts: Box Model

Container that is:

- 300px wide with a
- 1px border and has
- 10px padding all the way around

```
.box {  
    display: block;  
    width: 278px;  
    padding: 10px;  
    border: 1px solid black; }
```

Default way a browser calculates the size of elements. Known as '**content-box**' box-sizing.

300px minus
(10px left & right = 20px) +
(1px left & right = 2px)
= 278px

CSS Layouts: Box Model

Enter our **CSS3** hero, **border-box**

- Easier to build layouts
- Almost no calculation required
- Good browser support

border-box tells the browser to **add** everything – borders, padding, width etc – **UP TO** the width property we have set

```
.box {  
    display: block;  
    width: 300px;  
    padding: 10px;  
    border: 1px solid black;  
    box-sizing: border-box;  
    -webkit-box-sizing: border-box;  
    -moz-box-sizing: border-box;  
    box-sizing: border-box;  
}
```

CSS3 Vendor Prefixes

Why 3 times?

- Experimental properties
- Different browsers read different implementations
- Backwards compatibility
- Eventually will have one property with agreed syntax

```
.box {  
    display: block;  
    width: 300px;  
    padding: 10px;  
    border: 1px solid black;  
    box-sizing: border-box;  
    -webkit-box-sizing: border-box;  
    -moz-box-sizing: border-box;  
    box-sizing: border-box;  
}
```

CSS3 Vendor Prefixes

```
.gradient {  
  /* Fallback (could use .jpg/.png alternatively) */  
  background-color: red;  
  
  /* SVG fallback for IE 9 (could be data URI, or could use filter) */  
  background-image: url(fallback-gradient.svg);  
  
  /* Safari 4, Chrome 1-9, iOS 3.2-4.3, Android 2.1-3.0 */  
  background-image:  
    -webkit-gradient(linear, left top, right top, from(red), to(#f06d06));  
  
  /* Safari 5.1, iOS 5.0-6.1, Chrome 10-25, Android 4.0-4.3 */  
  background-image:  
    -webkit-linear-gradient(left, red, #f06d06);  
  
  /* Firefox 3.6 - 15 */  
  background-image:  
    -moz-linear-gradient(left, red, #f06d06);  
  
  /* Opera 11.1 - 12 */  
  background-image:  
    -o-linear-gradient(left, red, #f06d06);  
  
  /* Opera 15+, Chrome 25+, IE 10+, Firefox 16+, Safari 6.1+, iOS 7+, Android 4.*/  
  background-image:  
    linear-gradient(to right, red, #f06d06);  
}
```

- Gradients are highly experimental but useful
- Syntax is changing
- Need to check what is the most up to date/current syntax
- Easier to generate!

Comments

HTML

```
<!-- this will not appear in your  
content, it is instead ignored by  
the browser -->
```

```
<!-- comment here -->
```

CSS

```
/* this will not appear as CSS or  
interfere with your styles */
```

```
/* comment here */
```

CSS Layouts: Floats

Review of The Pepperpot Café

Cupcake ipsum dolor. Sit amet lollipop candy bear claw. Marshmallow candy canes gingerbread dragée dragée sweet cotton candy. Bonbon pastry icing pie oat cake gummies jujubes.

Biscuit gingerbread wafer lemon drops. Dessert cheesecake tootsie roll oat cake. Gingerbread tiramisu cotton candy cookie powder bonbon.

Cake oat cake sesame snaps gummies pie



```
img {  
    display: block;  
    float: right;  
}
```

Possible values:

- right
- left
- none

CSS Layouts: Floats

The Cake Blog

Welcome to my blog about cake featuring recipes and reviews of cake shops around Ireland and beyond.

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About this blog

Gummies pastry sugar plum caramels. Gingerbread croissant cupcake donut. Lemon drops danish gummi bear powder tootsie roll sweet roll gummi bears halvah.

Caramels bonbon sweet roll roll powder cheesecake cookie pudding pastry tootsie roll. Soufflé liquorice carrot cake chupa chups.

section

aside

```
section {  
    display: block;  
    width: 65%;  
    float: left; }
```

```
aside {  
    display: block;  
    width: 30%;  
    float: right; }
```

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Follow me on [Instagram](#).

```
footer {  
    display: block;  
    width: 100%;  
    clear: both;  
}
```

Possible values:

- right
- left
- both

CSS Layouts: Floats

```
display: block; float: left; display: block; float: left; display: block; float: left;  
width: 33%; height: 300px; width: 33%; height: 300px; width: 33%; height: 100px;
```

```
display: block; float: left;  
width: 33%; height: 200px;
```

CSS Layouts: Floats

```
display: block; float: left; display: block; float: left; display: block; float: left;  
width: 33%; height: 300px; width: 33%; height: 300px; width: 33%; height: 100px;
```

```
display: block; float: left;  
width: 33%; height: 200px;  
clear: left;
```



CSS Layouts: Floats

```
display: block; float: left; width: 33%; height: 300px; display: block; float: left; width: 33%; height: 300px; display: block; float: left; width: 33%; height: 100px;
```

```
display: block; float: left; width: 33%; height: 200px; clear: left;
```

```
<div class="yellow-box">  
  <p><code>  
    display: block;  
    float: left;  
    width: 33%;  
    height: 300px;  
  </code></p>  
</div>
```

```
<div class="green-box">  
  <p><code>  
    display: block;  
    float: left;  
    width: 33%;  
    height: 300px;  
  </code></p>  
</div>
```

```
<div class="blue-box">  
  <p><code>  
    display: block;  
    float: left;  
    width: 33%;  
    height: 100px;  
  </code></p>  
</div>
```

```
→ <div class="orange-box">  
  <p><code>  
    display: block;  
    float: left;  
    width: 33%;  
    height: 200px;  
    clear: left;  
  </code></p>  
</div>
```

CSS Layouts: Positioning

position: value;

Available values are:

- static
- relative
- absolute
- fixed

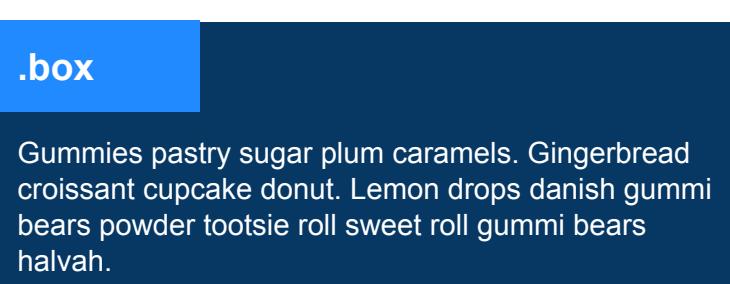
Used in combo with at least one and at most two of the following:

top: 0px;
right: 5%;
left: 0px;
bottom: 20px;

CSS Layouts: Positioning

```
.box {  
    position: static;  
}
```

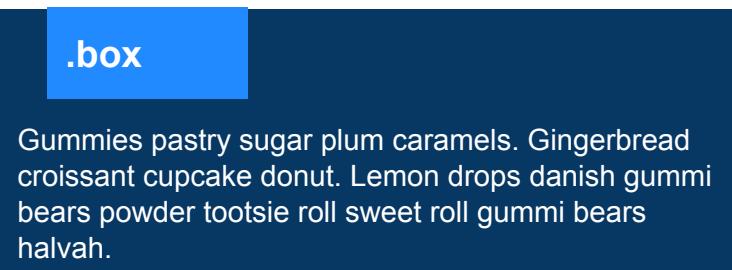
- Default
- Elements just flow normally in the page
- Probably only set this in your CSS if trying to overwrite a different **position** value set on a parent element



CSS Layouts: Positioning

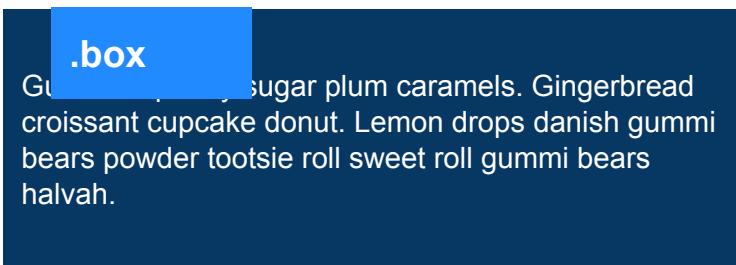
```
.box {  
    position: relative;  
    left: 20px;  
}
```

- Means relative to itself
- If used alone, same effect as ***position: static;***
- When used with ***top, left, right*** or ***bottom***, it changes the position of the element relative to where it would appear normally



CSS Layouts: Positioning

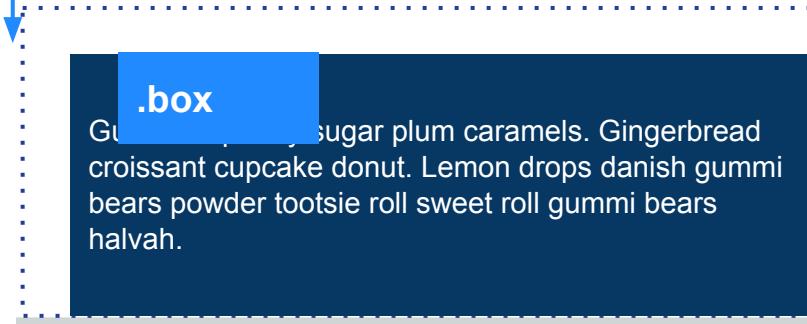
```
.box {  
  position: absolute;  
  left: 20px;  
}
```



- Can position an element ***anywhere*** you like
- Trade off: takes the element out of the normal flow of the document, as if the rest of the page content doesn't know it exists
- If parent has ***position: relative;*** set, it will be positioned within the constraints of that parent <- pretty common usage

CSS Layouts: Positioning

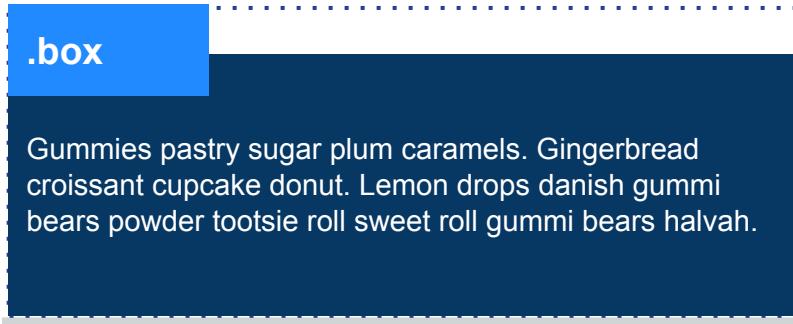
```
.outer-box {  
    position: relative;  
    left: 30px; }  
  
.box {  
    position: absolute;  
    left: 20px; }
```



- Looks to the **parent** to see if positioning is set & the absolute position is set within that container
- If **.outer-box** didn't have ***position: relative*** set, it would look to the parent of **.outer-box** for positioning and onwards through ancestors as far as the **<body>** element

CSS Layouts: Positioning

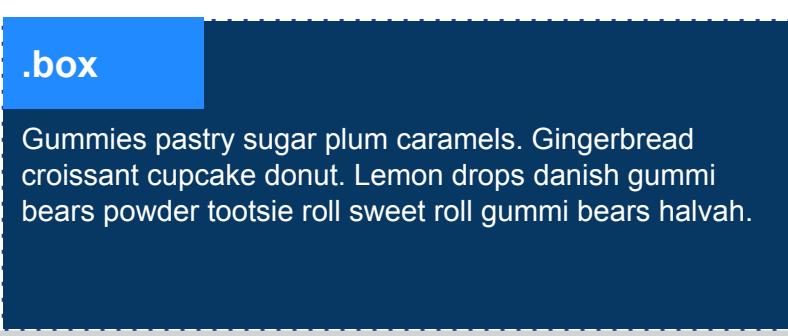
```
.box {  
  position: absolute;  
  left: 20px; }
```



- Looks to the **parent** to see if positioning is set & the absolute position is set within that container
- If **.outer-box** didn't have ***position: relative*** set, it would look to the parent of **.outer-box** for positioning and onwards through ancestors

CSS Layouts: Positioning

```
.box {  
  position: fixed;  
}
```



- Not commonly used
- Fixes the position relative to the viewport, aka the browser window itself
- Sometimes used for navigation bars on mobile sites/apps so navigation is always on screen
- Content flows behind & underneath it

Exercise 3: Style your blog!

- Header:
 - fixed to the top
 - title & description
 - email/twitter link at top right
- Blog post:
 - Headings & paragraphs
 - At least one image
 - Align images to the right
- Sidebar to the left or right of your blog posts
- Footer the full width of the page

Try out **selectors** & experiment with **inheritance** in your CSS:

- ID (#title)
- class (.intro)
- p (element)

Experiment with **positioning** and **floats**

What now?



Check out:

HTML5 Resources

- <http://html5doctor.com/>
- <http://diveintohtml5.info/>
- <http://html5demos.com/>
- <https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/Guide/HTML/HTML5>

CSS3 Resources

- <http://learnlayout.com/>
- <http://css-tricks.com/box-sizing/>
- <http://css-tricks.com/absolute-relative-fixed-positioining-how-do-they-differ/>
- <http://caniuse.com/>
- <http://css3generator.com/>
- <http://ilovecss.me/>



Other Upcoming Workshops

- Basic Command Line: Fri 28th Mar (18:30-21:00)
<http://bit.ly/1fHFRso>
- Introduction to Processing: Sat 15th Mar (11:00-16:00)
<http://bit.ly/NV2X2W>

TBA:

- Game Art with Pete McNally (Havok): April
- Intro to GIT: Wed Apr 16th (18:30-21:00)
- Ruby on Rails: April or May
- Functional Programming Series starting in May



Other upcoming events

- Codess @ MS Ireland: Thu 13th Mar
 - Details: <http://bit.ly/1g3kPmM>
- PyLadies Dublin: Tue 18th Mar (18:00-21:00)
 - Details: dublin.pyladies.com (monthly meetup)
- GDG Google's Women TechMaker: Tue 25th Mar
 - Intro to Python
 - Intro to HTML5
- #WeAreHere's unFAIL unconference @ Science Gallery: Sat 26th Apr
 - I'll announce when we have our website up.
- Raspberry Pi talk with Eben Upton @ Science Gallery: Thu 3rd Apr
 - Details: <http://bit.ly/1gaSOOpN>
- GameCraft 2nd Year Anniversary @ DIT: Sat 26th Apr
 - Details: @globalgamecraft on Twitter

Thank you!



Mentors

Thank you!



Mentors



Thank you!



Mentors



And you for participating!



Thank you!

Sign up to newsletter: <http://eepurl.com/FTu9H>

Join the mailing list: <http://bit.ly/1eXZxXU>

Contact me: codinggrace@gmail.com