

ADVANCED CSS

LET'S GET EVERYTHING SET UP!

1. In Schoology, go to: **Courses(in the top menu) > FEWD CHI 1: Section 1**
2. Then go to the **Class Materials** folder — it's the pink one!
3. Once you're inside the **Class Materials** folder, *bookmark it*. This is the main folder we'll be working out of for the remainder of this course (In Chrome, click on the star next to the address bar to add a bookmark)
4. Navigate to the **Week 2 (It's the yellow folder) > Lesson 3 folder**
5. There you'll find all the materials for today's class
6. Download `starter_code.zip` and `slides_lesson_3.pdf`
7. Move them from your Downloads folder to your Desktop
8. Double-click on `starter_code.zip` to unzip it
9. After you've unzipped, delete the original .zip file to avoid confusion and make sure you don't unzip it again later!!!



FEWD

LET'S TAKE A QUICK TOUR OF SCHOOLOGY

FEWD

REVIEW

HOMEWORK BONUS

1. Add a [webfont](#)
2. Add a [pseudo-class](#)
3. Add a [favicon](#)

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



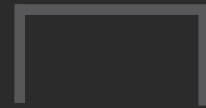
- Nested Selectors
- Classes and Ids
- Importance, Specificity, Inheritance
- Box Model
- Lab — Travel Blog

FEWD

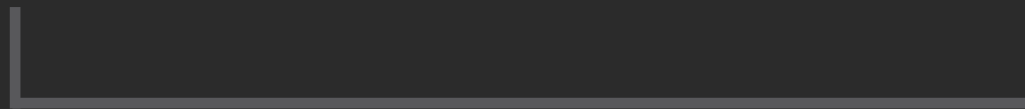
NESTED SELECTORS

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 {}

ACTIVITY



EXERCISE

LOCATION

- ▶ starter_code folder > 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

- 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

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

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

CLASSES

- Classes are used to group elements together

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

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

LET'S CHAT MORE ABOUT SPECIFICITY & IMPORTANCE & INHERITANCE

MORE ABOUT CASCADING

- 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.

CSS CASCADING

IMPORTANCE

- You can add !important after any property value to indicate that it should be considered more important than other rules that apply to the same element.

SPECIFICITY

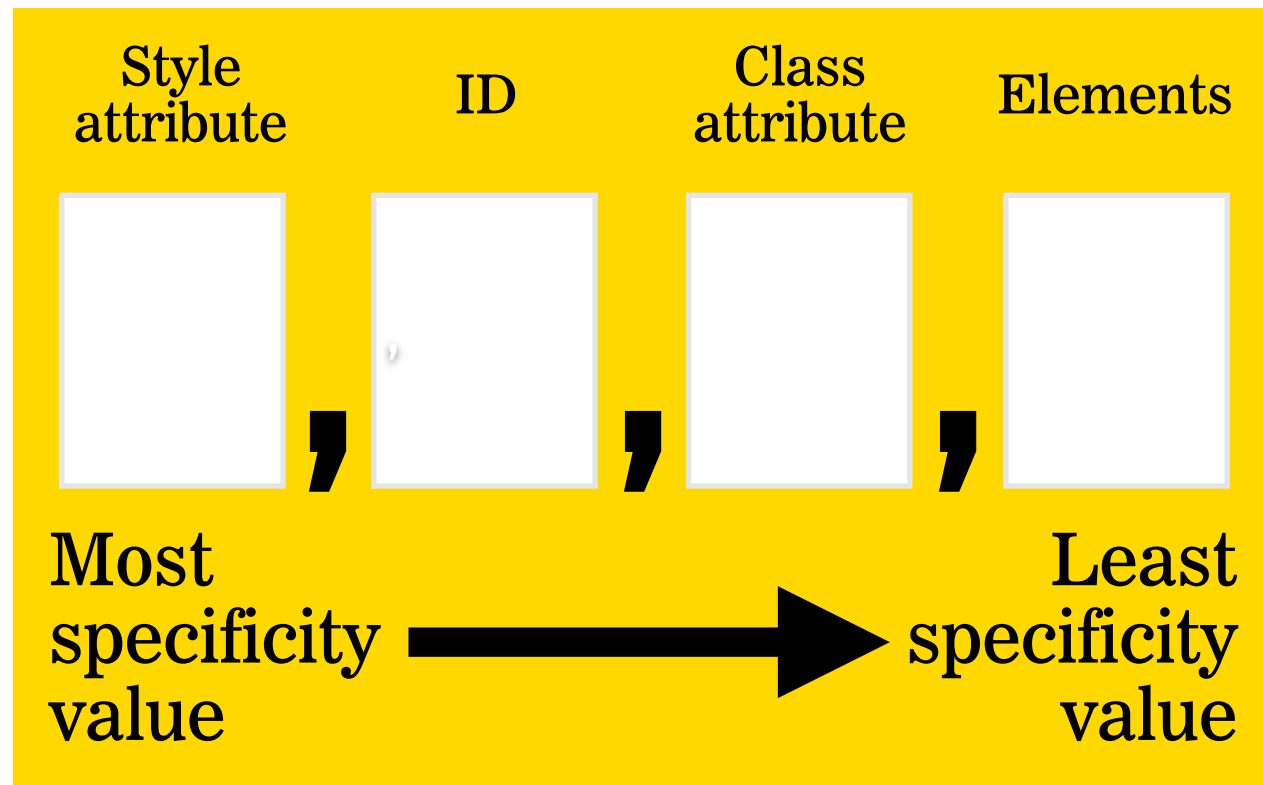
- The more specific rule will take precedence over the more general rule

LAST RULE

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

CSS CASCADING

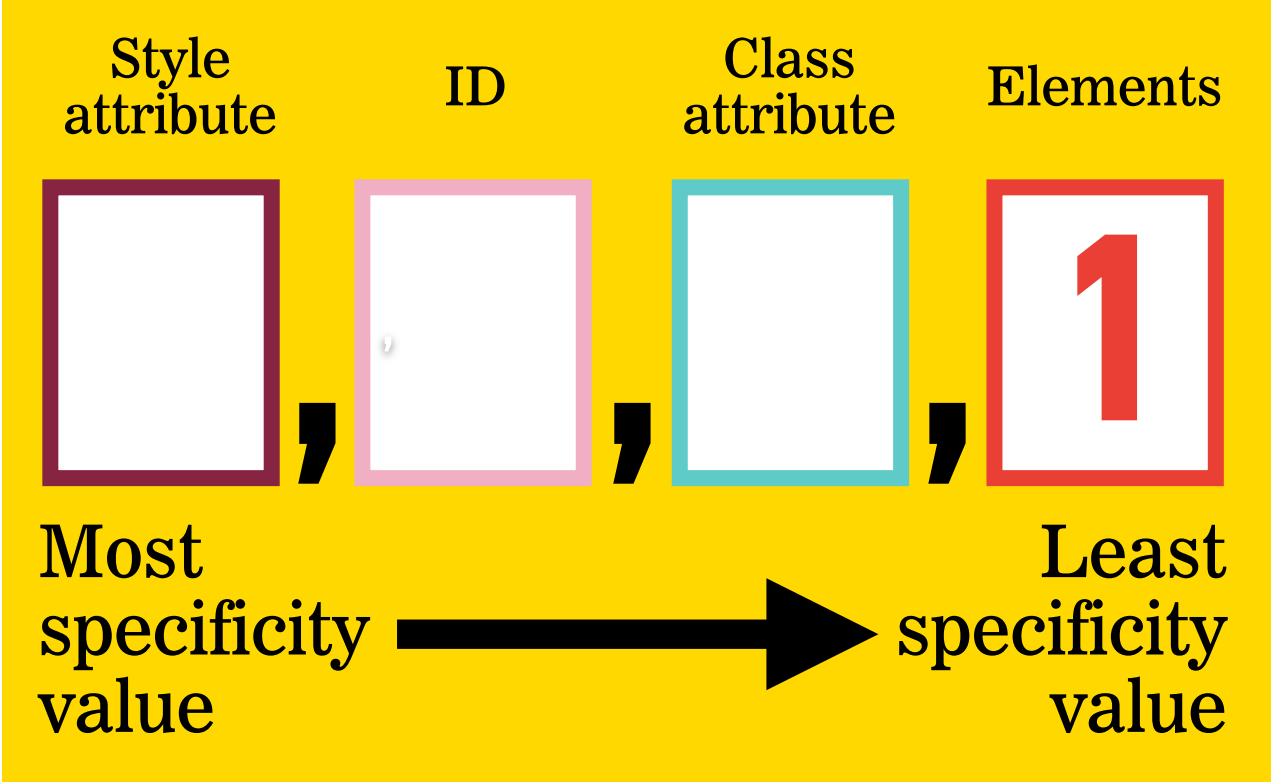
THE SPECIFICITY GAME!



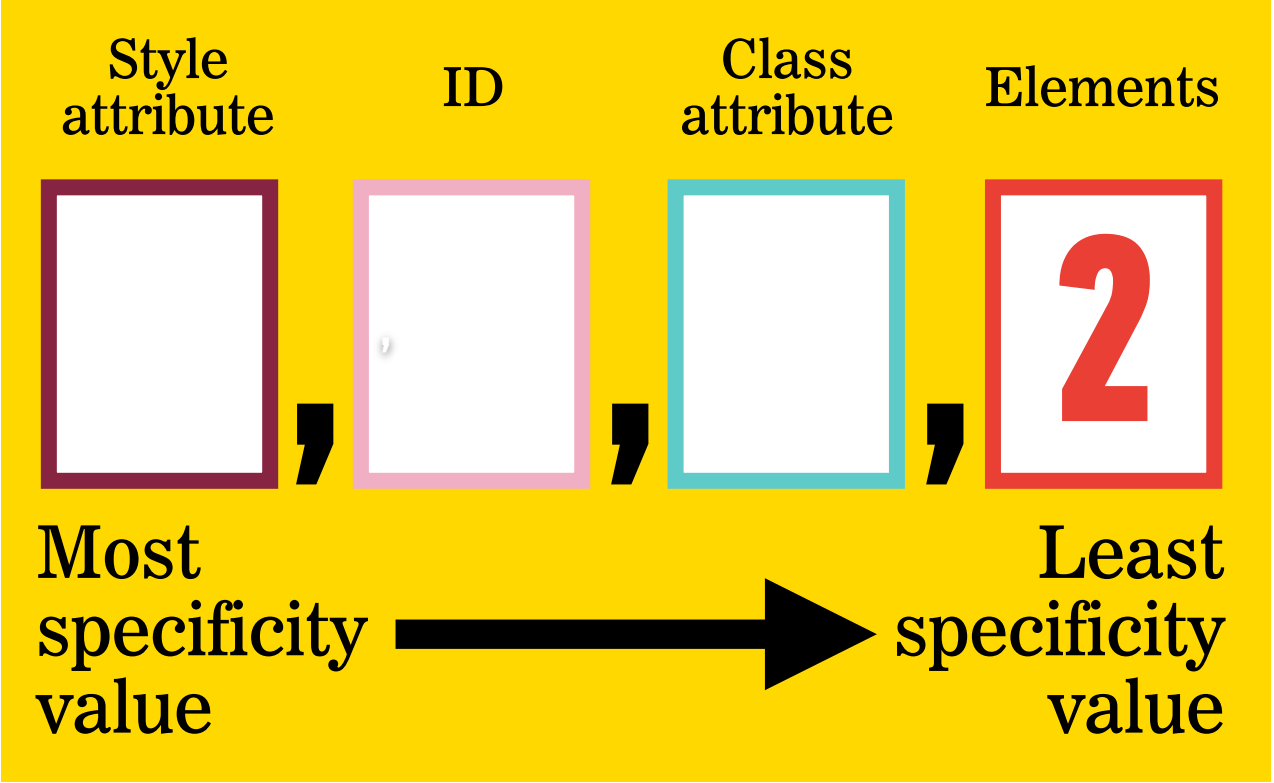
MORE ABOUT CASCADING

SPECIFICITY

p



p a

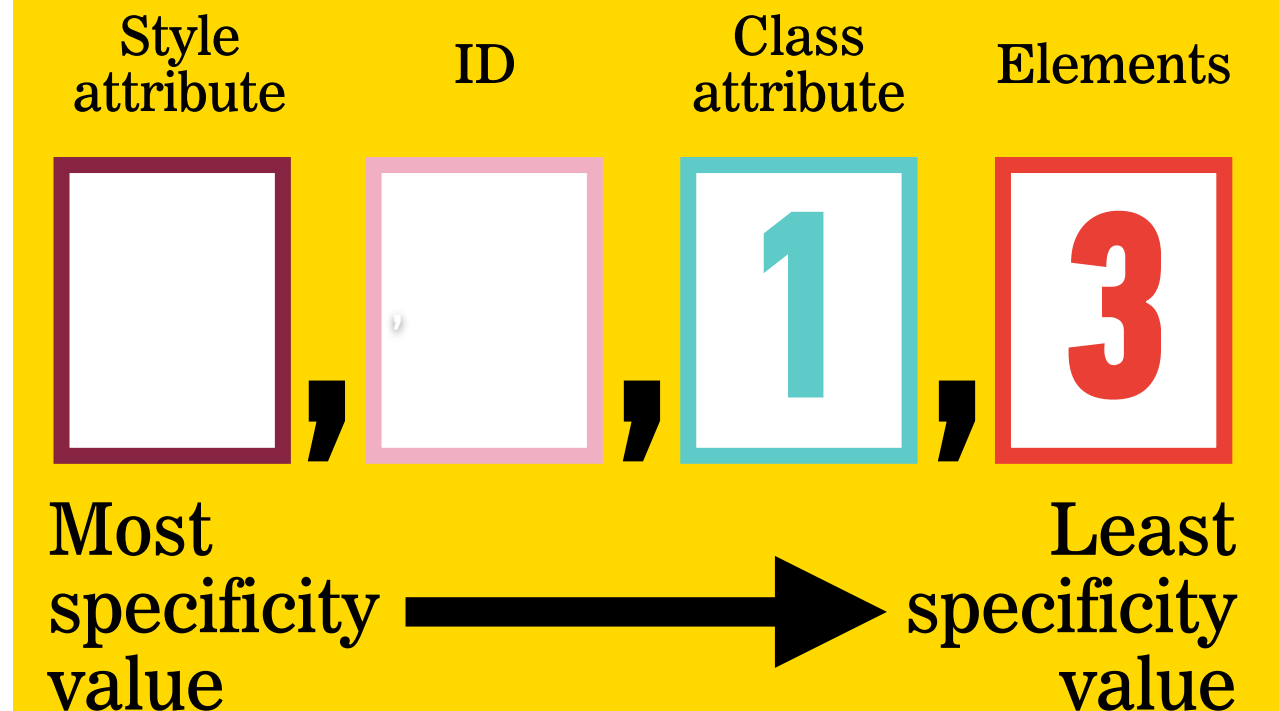
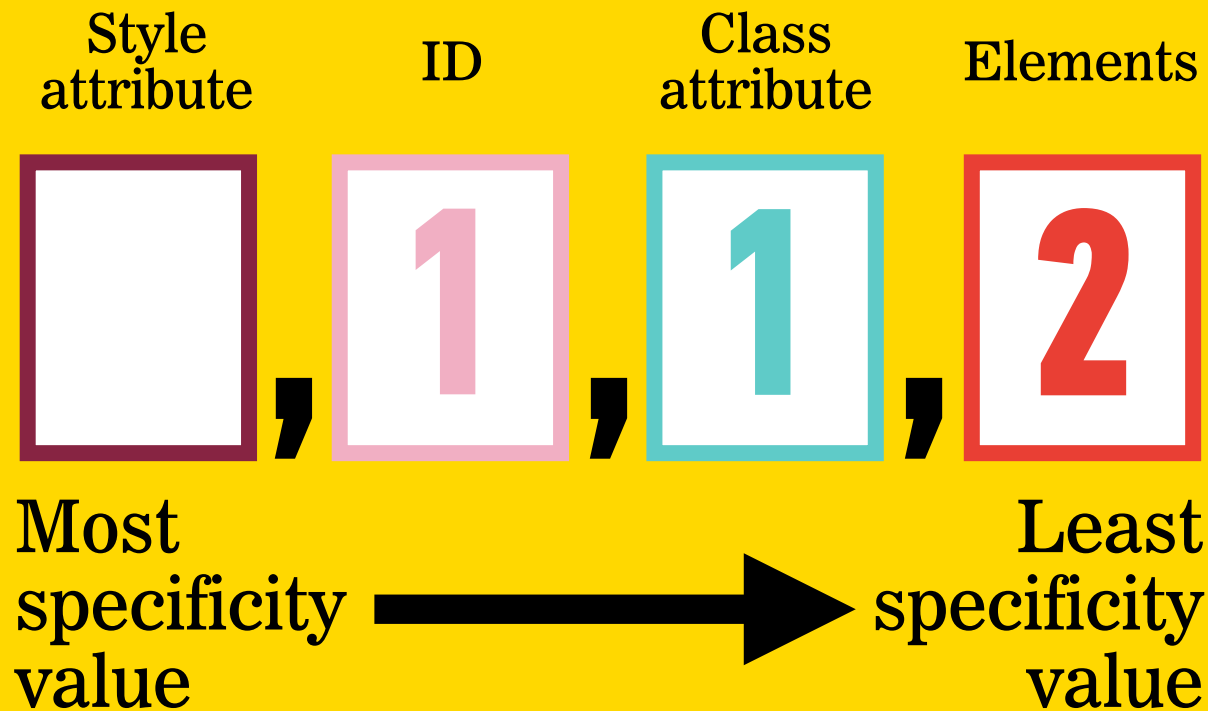


CSS CASCADING

WINNER!

#nav **li**.active **a**

.home **li** **h2** + **p**

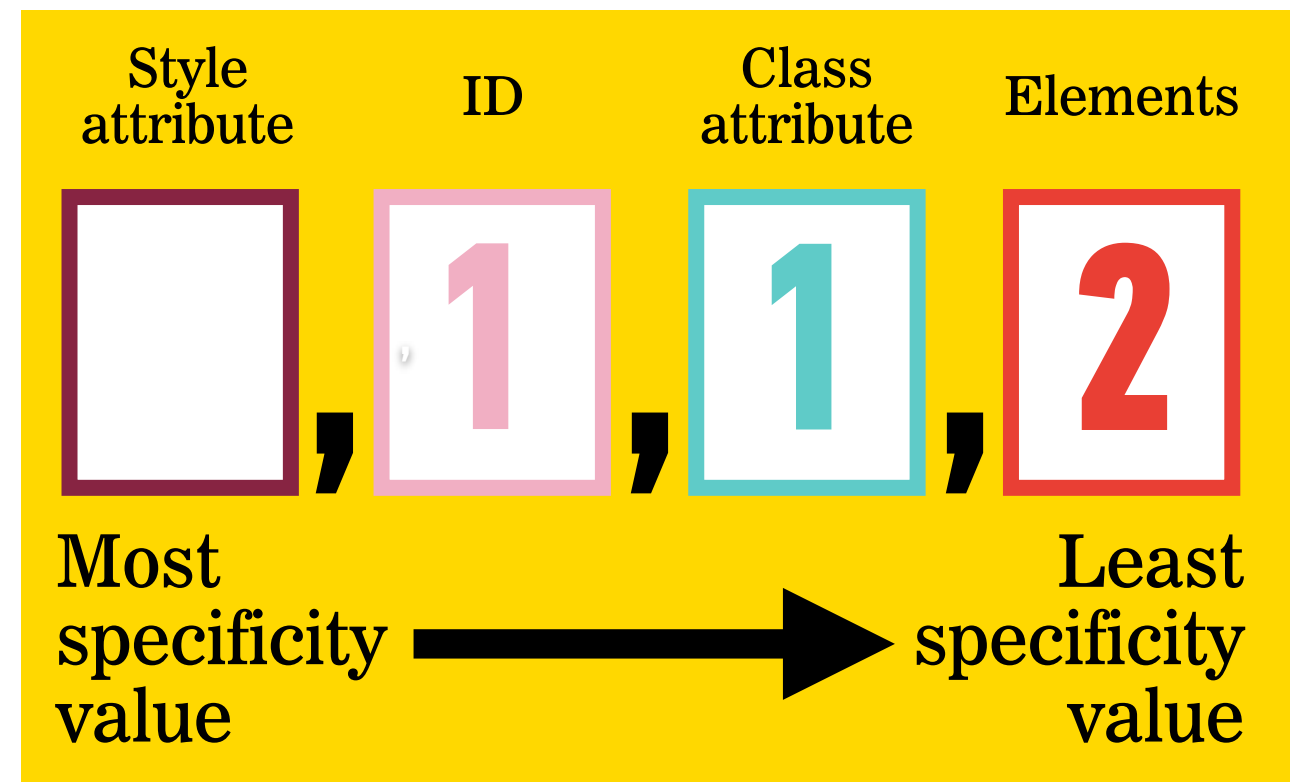
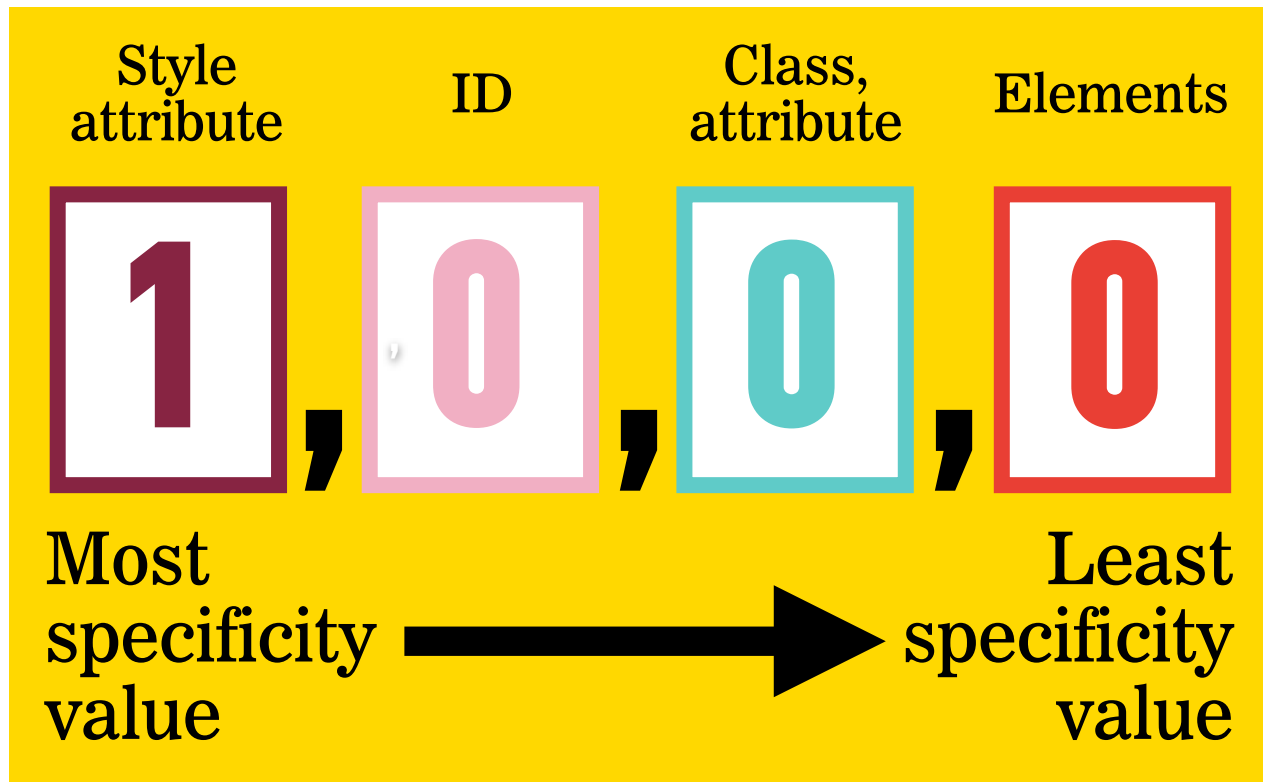


CSS CASCADING

WINNER!

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

`#about .first h2 + p`



MORE ABOUT CASCADING

IMPORTANCE

- You can add !important after any property value to indicate 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

!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

MORE ABOUT CASCADING

IMPORTANCE

- You can add !important after any property value to indicate 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

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 to most 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.

ACTIVITY



EXERCISE

KEY OBJECTIVE

- ▶ Explain 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

FEWD

BOX MODEL

REMEMBER THAT THING WE MENTIONED?

- There is an invisible box around every HTML element
- CSS allows you to create rules that control the way that each individual box (and the contents of that box) is presented

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.

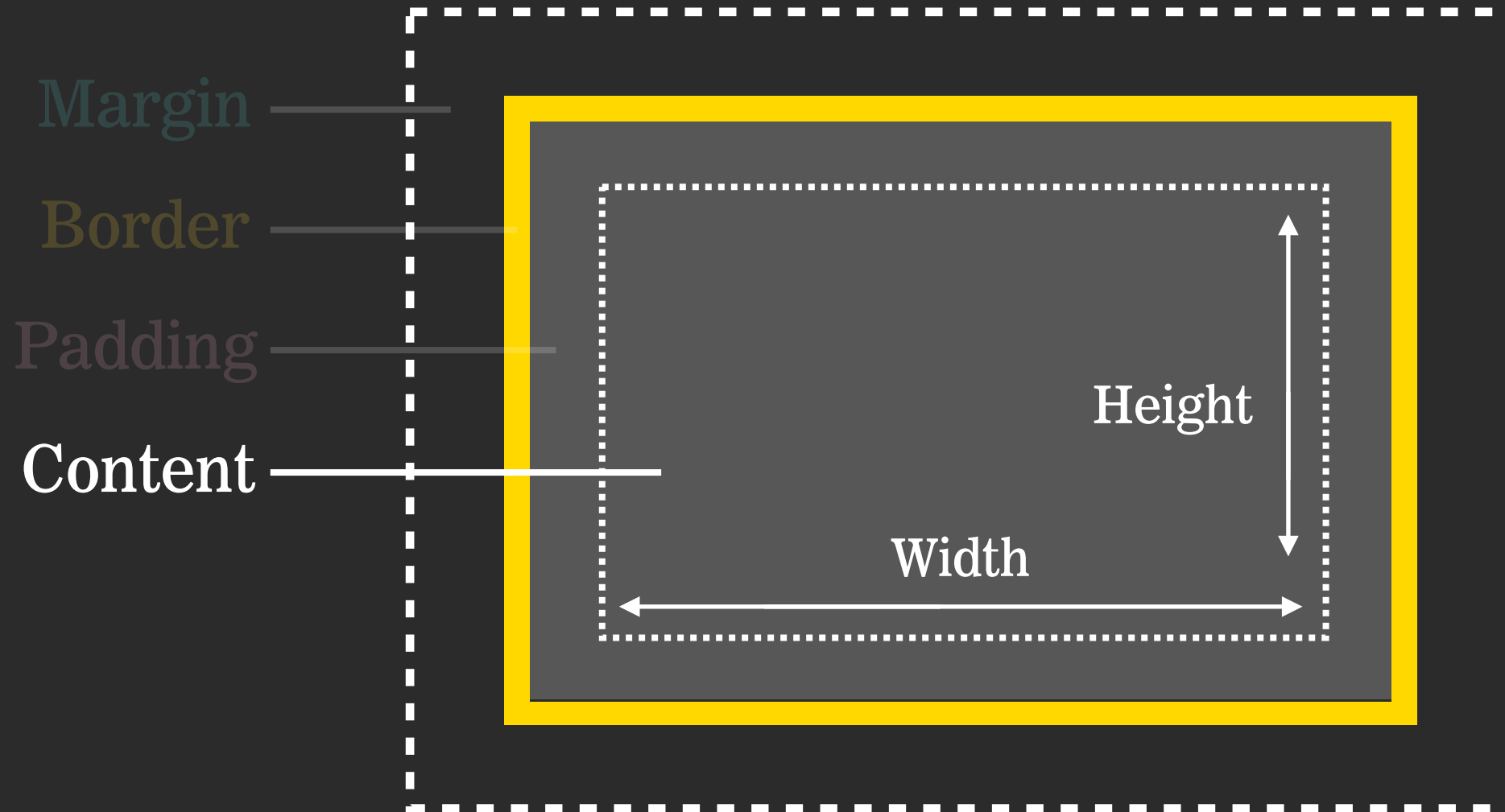
Bushwick sartorial pickled, quinoa church-key before they
sold out drinking vinegar put a bird on it readymade organic
lumbersexual. Four dollar toast chia *Intelligentsia* YOLO
Marfa. Migas raw denim photo booth authentic, roof party
shabby chic pop-up flexitarian *skateboard* blog.

Muir Woods

Keffiyeh next level retro, brunch *sriracha* dreamcatcher
mixtape jean shorts XOXO master cleanse keytar
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Bushwick sartorial pickled, quinoa church-key before they
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Marfa. Migas raw denim photo booth authentic, roof party
shabby chic pop-up flexitarian *skateboard* blog.

CSS — BOX MODEL



CSS BOX MODEL

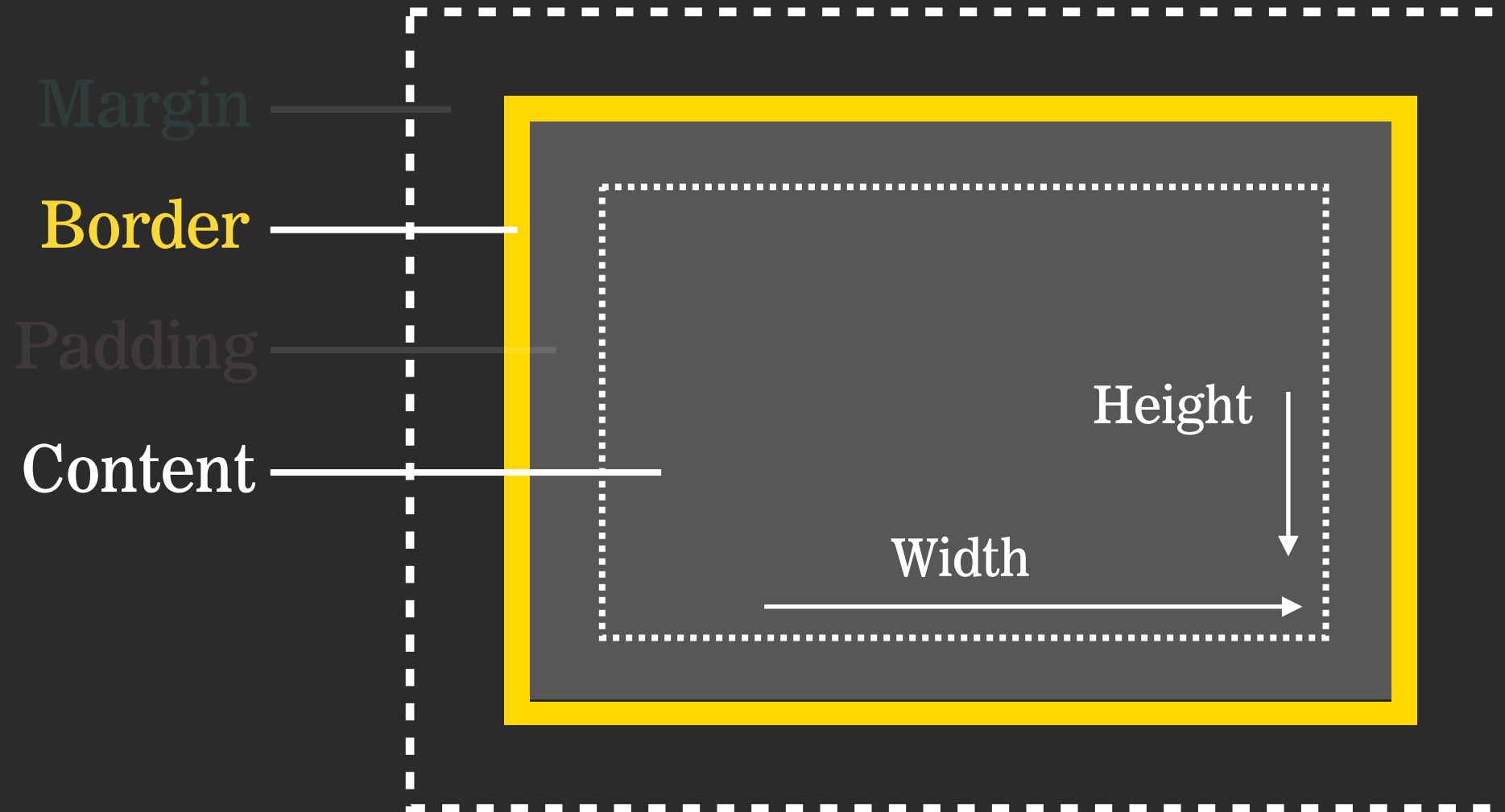
Every box has three properties that can be adjusted to control its appearance:

1

BORDER

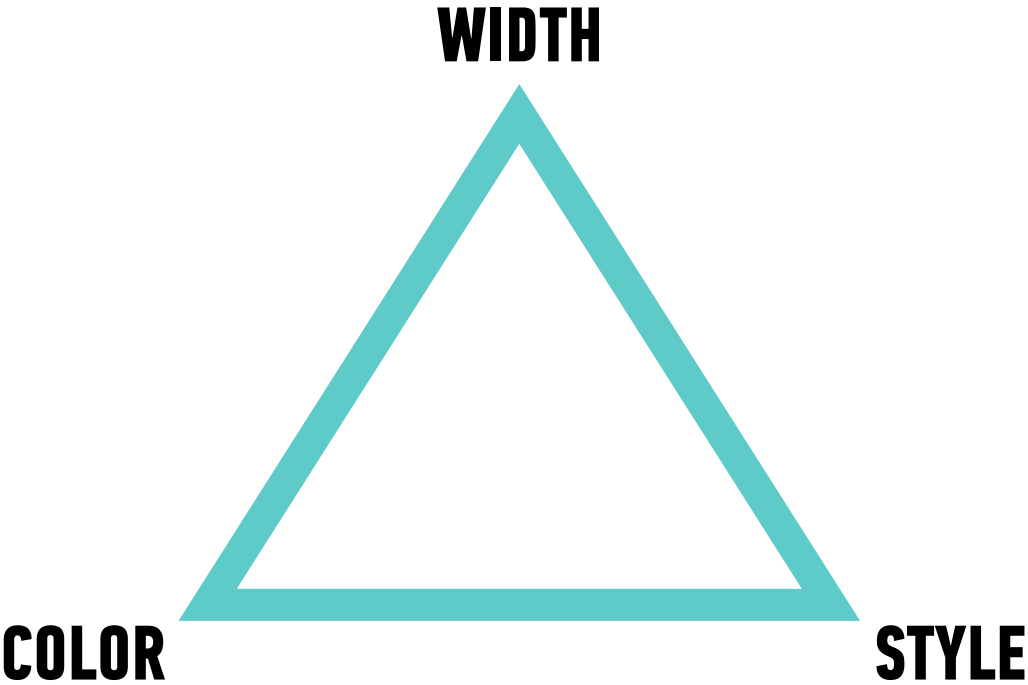
Every box has a border, even if it's not visible or specified to be 0 px wide

CSS — BOX MODEL



BORDERS

BORDER TRIFECTA:



BORDER WIDTH

1. Set a border-width for all sides:

```
p {  
  border-width: 1px;  
}
```

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet

```
p {  
  border-width: 5px;  
}
```

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet

2. Set a border-width for a specific side:

```
p {  
  border-top-width: 20px;  
}
```

```
p {  
  border-right-width: 20px;  
}
```

```
p {  
  border-left-width: 20px;  
}
```

```
p {  
  border-bottom-width: 20px;  
}
```

BORDER STYLE

1. Set a border-style for all sides:

```
p {  
  border-style: solid;  
}
```

solid

dashed

dotted

double

2. Set a border-width for a specific side:

```
p {  
  border-top-style: 20px;  
}
```

```
p {  
  border-right-style: 20px;  
}
```

```
p {  
  border-bottom-style: 20px;  
}
```

```
p {  
  border-left-style: 20px;  
}
```

BORDER COLOR

1. Set a border-color for all sides:

```
p {  
  border-color: #ff0000;  
}
```

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet

2. Set a border-color for a specific side:

```
p {  
  border-top-color: 20px;  
}
```

```
p {  
  border-right-color: 20px;  
}
```

```
p {  
  border-left-color: 20px;  
}
```

```
p {  
  border-bottom-color: 20px;  
}
```

BORDER SHORTHAND

1. Set the border width, style and color for all sides:

```
p {  
  border: 5px solid #ff0000;  
}
```

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet

2. Set a border width, style and color for a specific side:

```
p {  
  border-top: 5px solid red;  
}
```

```
p {  
  border-right: 5px solid red;  
}
```

```
p {  
  border-bottom: 5px solid red;  
}
```

```
p {  
  border-left: 5px solid red;  
}
```

CSS BOX MODEL

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

1

BORDER

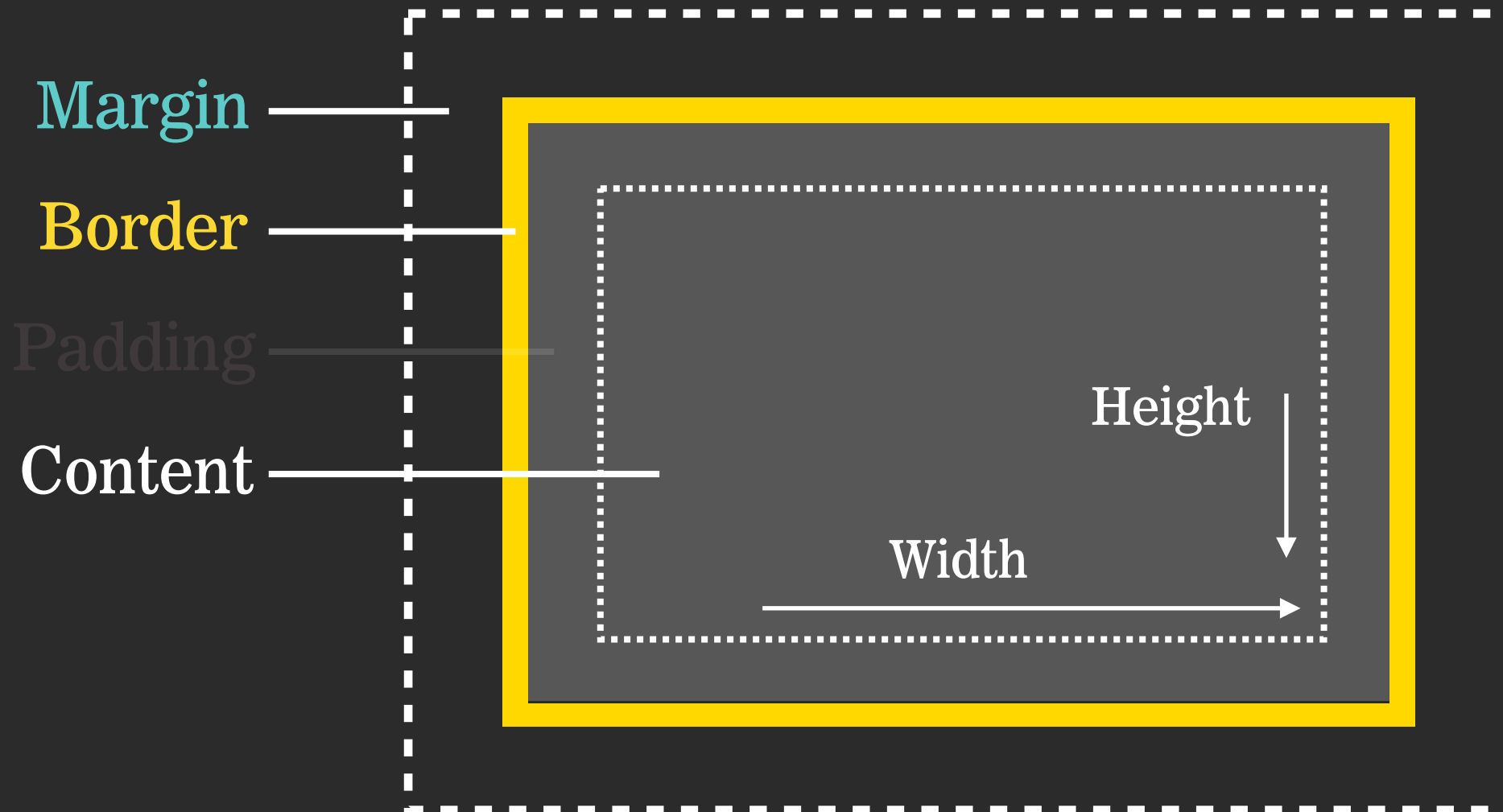
Every box has a border, even if it's not visible or specified to be 0 px wide

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 5px 10px 2px;  
}
```

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

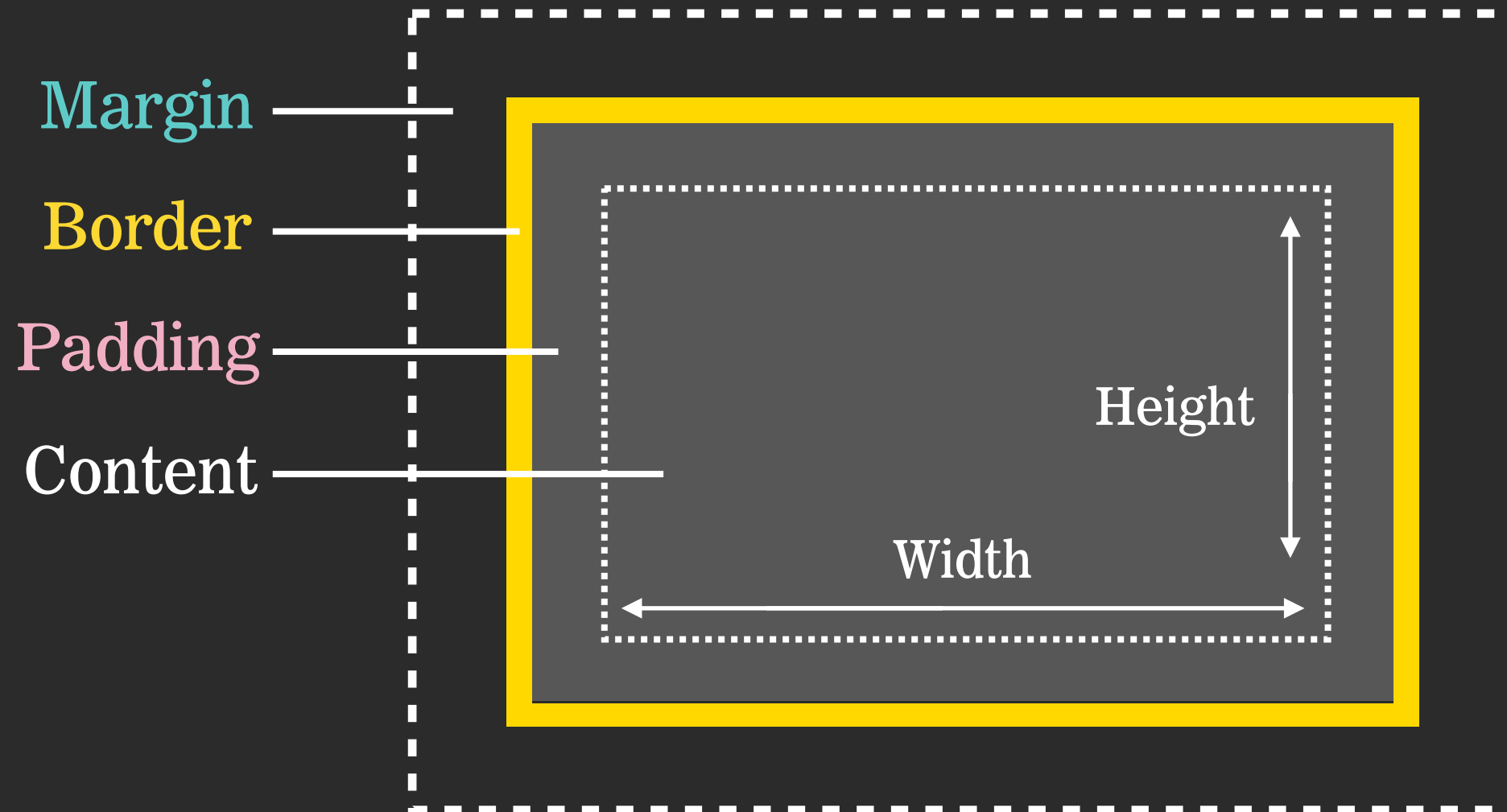
Margins sit outside the border. You can set the width of a margin to create a gap between the borders of two adjacent boxes

3

PADDING

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

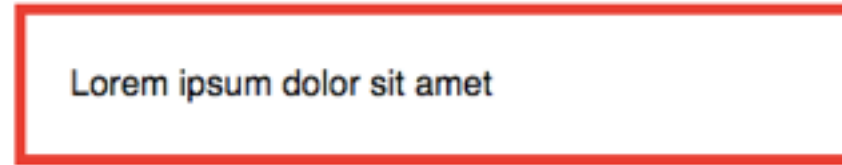
CSS — BOX MODEL



BOX MODEL — PADDING SYNTAX

1. Set an even padding on all sides:

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



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: 10px 20px 30px 5px;  
}
```

CODE ALONG — BOX MODEL



ACTIVITY



EXERCISE

LOCATION

- ▶ starter_code folder > box_model folder

KEY OBJECTIVE

- ▶ Manipulate the "box" around tags

TIMING

5 min

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

FEWD

HOW TO TACKLE A PROJECT

FEWD

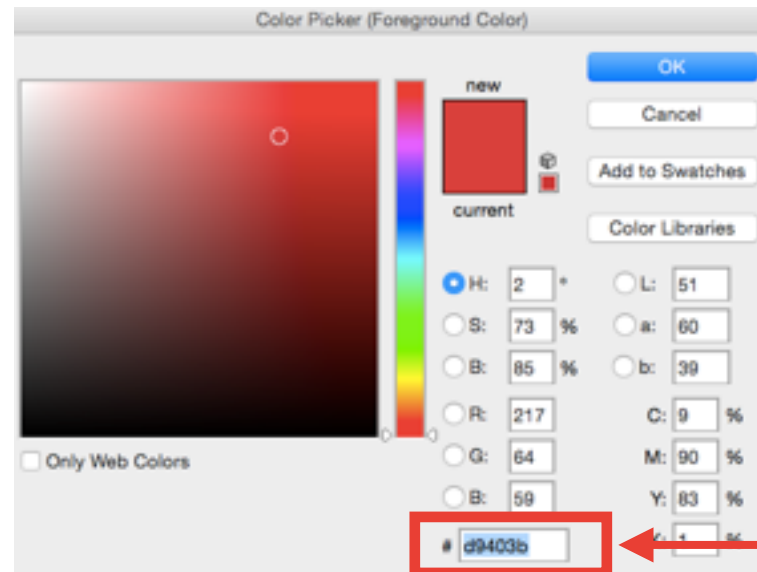
EXTRA! EXTRA! HOW TO CONVERT A DESIGN INTO A PIXEL-PERFECT SITE

CONVERTING A DESIGN TO CODE

PICKING COLORS FROM AN IMAGE:

1. Use the free color picker for Mac: [Sip http://www.gimpshop.com/html/mac_download.html](http://www.gimpshop.com/html/mac_download.html)

2. Photoshop color picker: Click on the foreground color to bring up the color picker (below it's the red square)

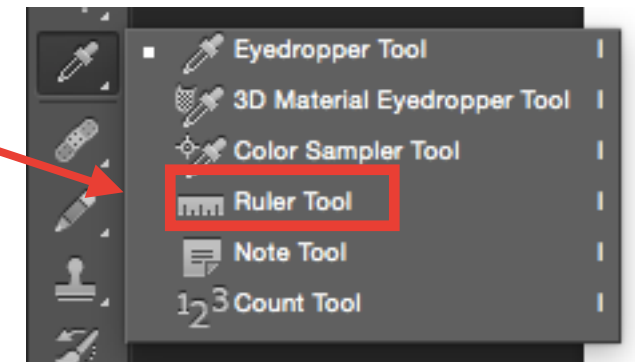


Hex code

CONVERTING A DESIGN TO CODE

MEASURING DISTANCE:

- ▶ To measure parts of an image in pixels: an easy way to measure distance without Photoshop is to use the screen capture. Press command + shift + 4 to get the screen shot 'crosshair' to show up. Then drag to measure and press escape when you're done measuring and before you lift up the finger that was dragging so that it won't save the screen capture.
- ▶ Ruler for measuring distance: lives behind the eyedropper
- ▶ To save images for the web: File > Save For Web





ACTIVITY



EXERCISE

KEY OBJECTIVE

- ▶ Recreate the Travel Blog site, using Travel_Blog.png as a reference

TASKS

1. Style the provided markup
2. Add a webfont (hint: this site uses the 'Lato' font)
3. Google and implement the <article> and <footer> tags.
4. **Bonus:** Post something in the 'Discussions' thread for this assignment (Discussions > Travel Blog)
5. **Second Bonus:** Add a transition on links to make the hover color fade in
6. **Super Bonus:** Tailor the site to make it your own, adding your own fonts and images. For pretty stock images I recommend <https://unsplash.com/>

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

HOMEWORK

BEFORE WEDNESDAY:

- Finish Fashion Blog Part 1

REQUIRED READING (BEFORE NEXT MONDAY):

If you purchased the textbook - HTML & CSS by Jon Duckett

- Chapter 13: Boxes and Chapter 15: Layout

Otherwise:

- Read Chris Coyier's [All About Floats](#)

BONUS READING:

- From the textbook — Chapter 17: HTML5 Layout

FINAL PROJECTS

WHERE CAN I FIND MORE INFO AND WHEN EACH MILESTONE IS DUE?

- [Final Project](#) folder on Schoology

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

- Visit the General Assembly [Gallery](#)

ADVANCED CSS

EXIT TICKETS