

# Next steps in HTML and CSS

Data Studio – Lede Program

July 20, 2019

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# How many different CSS style properties are there?

<https://www.w3.org/Style/CSS/all-properties.en.html>

# Quick review!

- CSS stands for Cascading Style Sheets because the computer reads it top to bottom and inherits the most recent reference OR the most specific reference to a selector.
- CSS describes how the HTML content should look on the page
- You attach CSS to your HTML elements via CSS selectors referencing **tags**, **classes**, and **ids** on your HTML elements.

# Inline styles vs separate CSS

```
<p style="background:#ccc; color:#000; border: solid black 1px;">
```

```
95
96
97  <!-- .html file -->
98
99  <p> Testing</p>
100
101
102
103
104
```

```
21
22
23  /* .css file */
24
25  p {
26      background:#ccc;
27      color:#000;
28      border: solid black 1px;
29  }
30
```

class attributes can be applied to  
multiple elements for style repetition  
and consistency



```
<div class="class-name" id="unique-id">Your content</div>
```



id attributes are unique to  
that specific element and  
should only be used once

```
.class-name {  
  font-size: 28px;  
  color: blue;  
}
```

Class selectors in CSS are referenced with a period

```
#id-name {  
  color: green;  
}
```

ID selectors in CSS are referenced with a hash (#)

# CSS units of measurement

- Numeric values
  - Length values for specifying e.g. element width, border thickness, or font size, and unitless integers for specifying e.g. relative line width or number of times to run an animation.
- Percentages:
  - Specifying size or length — relative to a parent container's width or height for example, or the default font-size. These are often to facilitate responsive design (e.g. creating "liquid layouts", which automatically adjust to fit on different screen sizes).
- Colors
  - Specifying background colors, text colors, etc.
- Functions
  - Specifying e.g. background images or background image gradients.

# What can CSS do?

- [A pure CSS mona lisa](#)
- [How to parallel park](#)
- [The Avengers](#)



# Download the source file

<https://github.com/ashlynstill/data-studio-learning-css>

**Typography: How do we  
style our text in CSS?**

```
<div class="header">  
  <h1>This is a sample headline</h1>  
  <h3>This is a sample h3 heading</h3>  
</div>
```

```
<div class="body-text">  
  <p>This is a paragraph</p>  
  <p>This is the <span>second</span> paragraph</p>  
</div>
```

# Layout: Styling our block elements with CSS

```
<div class="header">
  <h1>This is a sample headline</h1>
  <h3>This is a sample h3 heading</h3>
</div>
```

```
<div class="body-text">
  <p>This is a paragraph</p>
  <p>This is the <span>second</span> paragraph</p>
</div>
```

```
<div class="box-model">
  <p>The box model</p>
  <div id="nested-box"></div>
</div>
```

# The Box Model

- The browser renders every element on the page as a box
- The box model is how we style that box
- The box is made of four parts: content, padding, border, margin

Margin edge

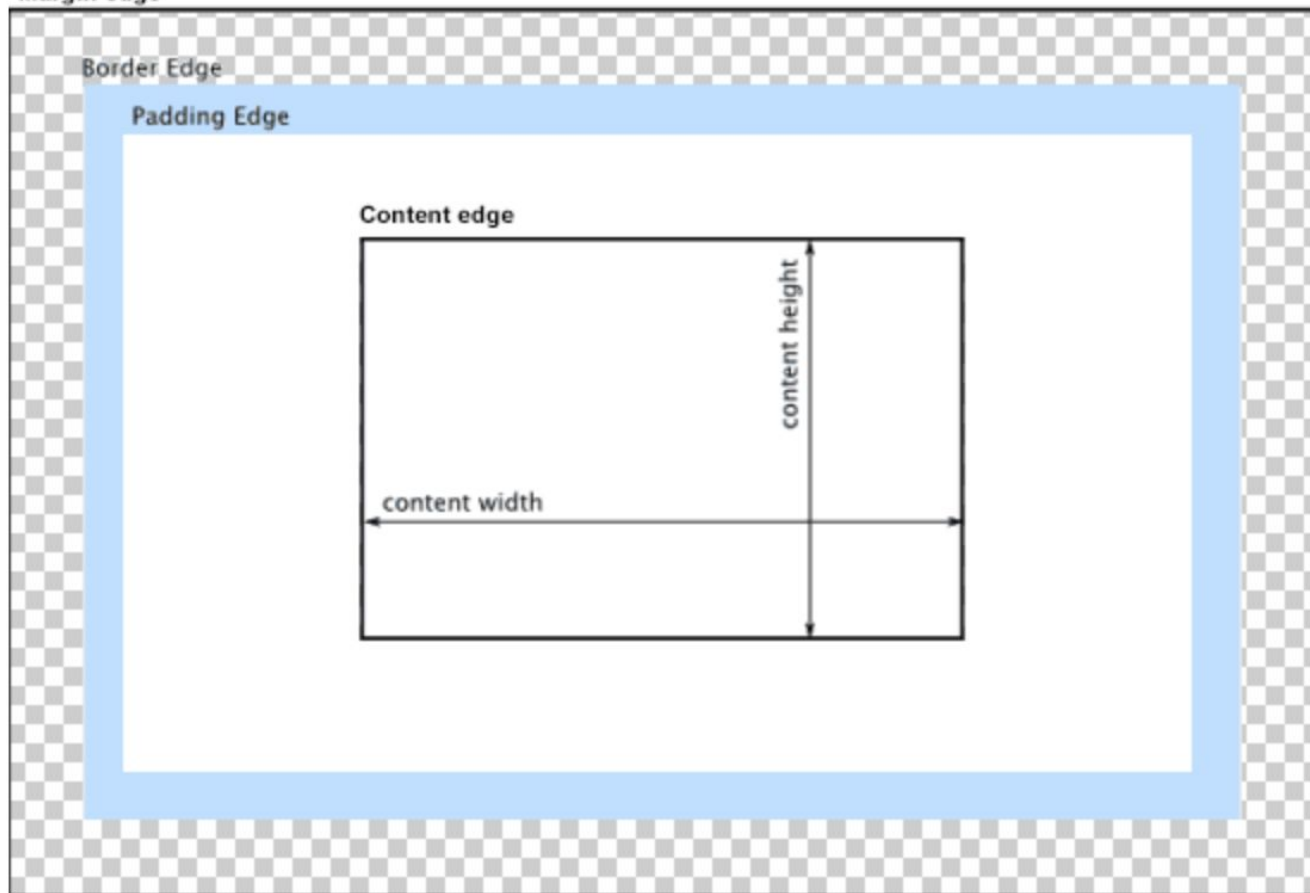
Border Edge

Padding Edge

Content edge

content height

content width



# Nesting and positioning within the box model

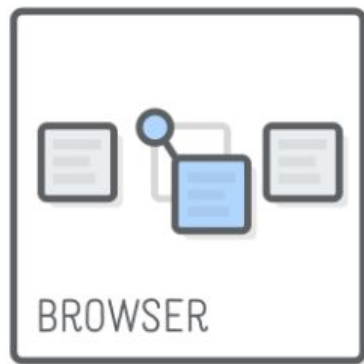
- We can use what we know about the box model to position elements inside each other
- Each “box” is relative to the other “boxes” on the page
- We can use the css `position` attribute to make adjustments to how the boxes relate to each other



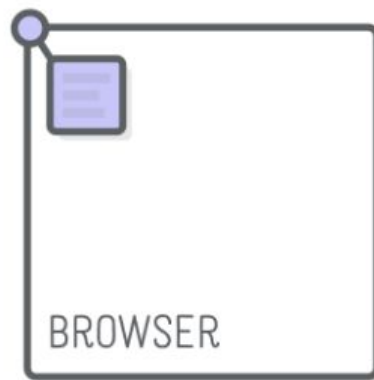
## STATIC



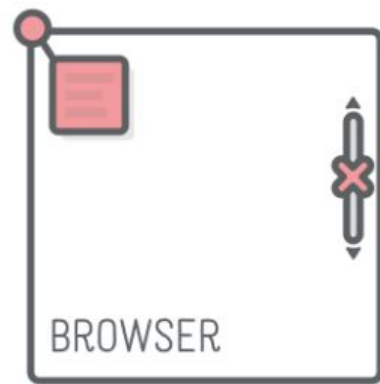
## RELATIVE



## ABSOLUTE



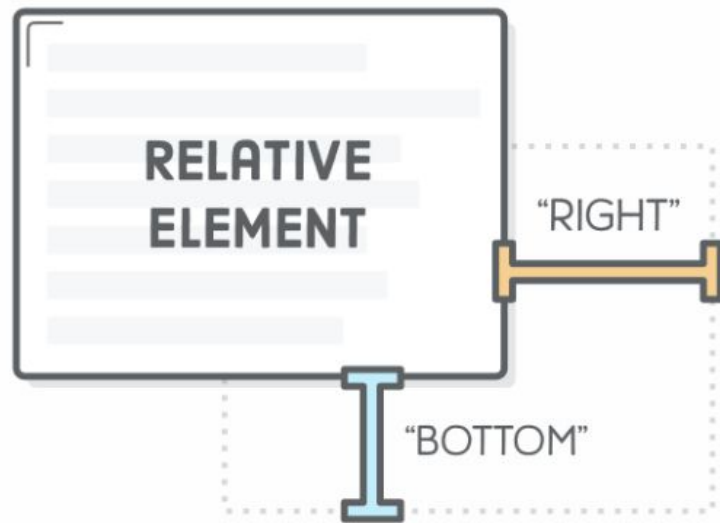
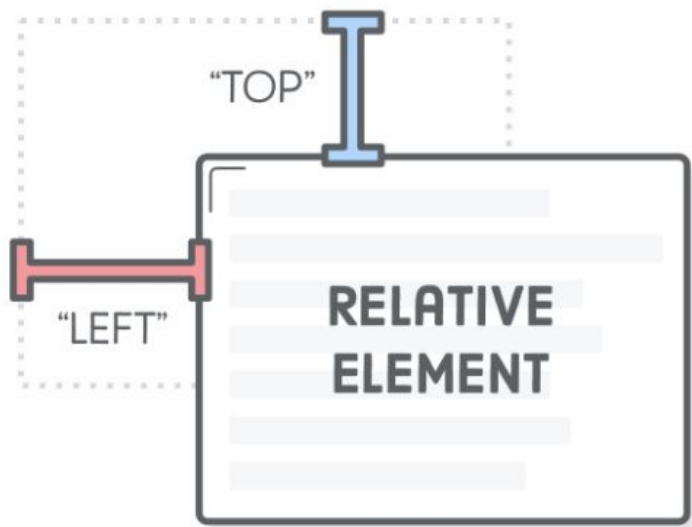
## FIXED



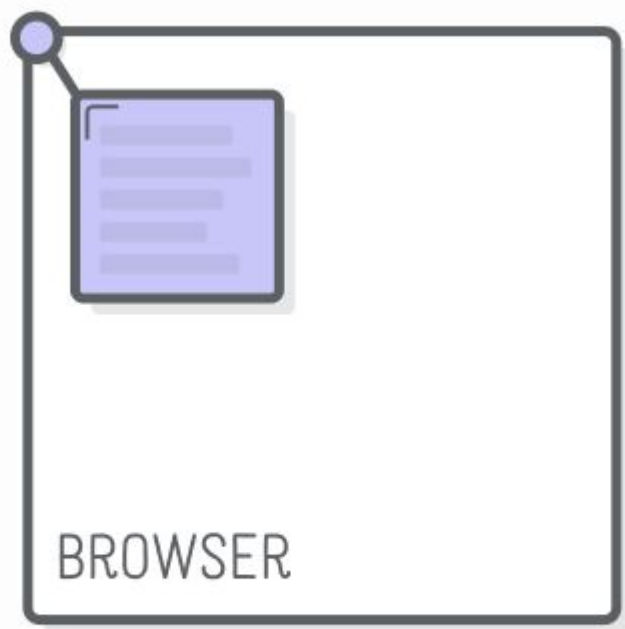


**RELATIVE POSITIONING**

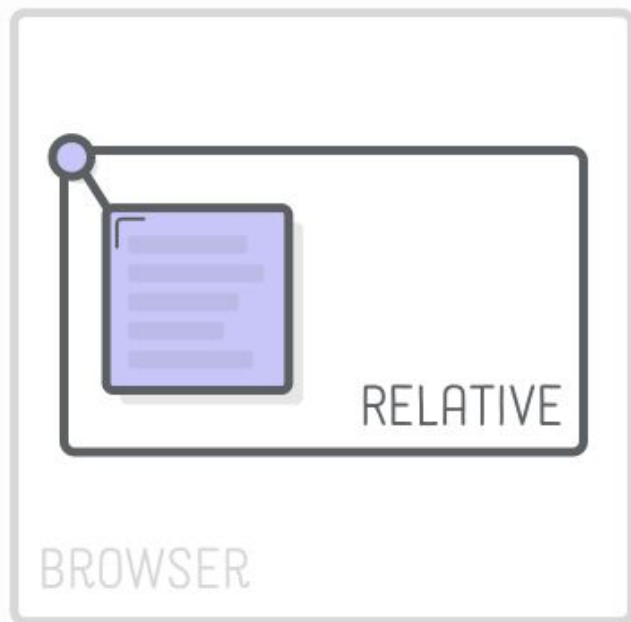
ORIGINAL POSITION



ORIGINAL POSITION



## **ABSOLUTE POSITIONING**



## **RELATIVELY ABSOLUTE POSITIONING**



**FIXED POSITIONING**

```
<div id="position-example">
  <div id="div-before">Div before</div>
  <div id="parent">
    <div id="child1">
      <h4>Child 1</h4>
      <p>This is the first child div. Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipisicing elit, sed do eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et dolore magna aliqua.</p>
    </div>
    <div id="child2">
      <h4>Child 2</h4>
      <p>This is the second child div. Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipisicing elit, sed do eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et dolore magna aliqua.</p>
    </div>
    <div id="child3">
      <h4>Child 3</h4>
      <p>This is the third child div. Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipisicing elit, sed do eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et dolore magna aliqua.</p>
    </div>
  </div>
  <div id="div-after">Div after</div>
</div>
```

# Today's activity:

- We're making restaurant menus again, but this time we're going to make them as web pages using HTML and CSS!
- You can re-clone the learning-css repo and empty out the HTML to write your own, or you can duplicate the directory we worked on today and clear out the work we did



# Requirements

- Nested divs
- Styled inline and block elements
- Side-by-side divs
- An image
- Proof you used the box model: Make some adjustments to margins and padding
- Use the elements of design we talked about on Wednesday!

```
display: flex;
```