



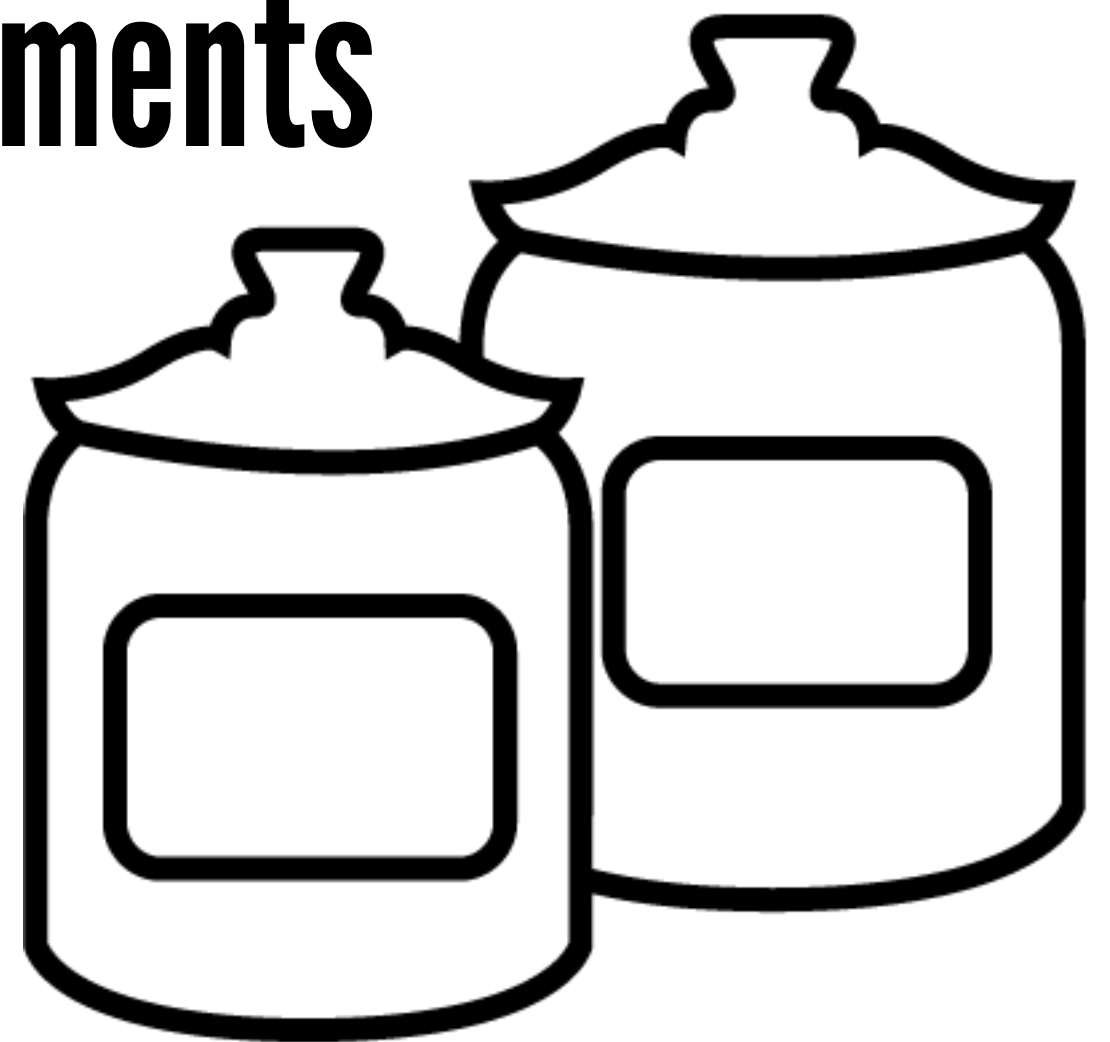
Questions?



This week

- New HTML5 container elements
- Inline-block elements
- Multi-column and grid layouts
- Floated elements
- CSS pseudo-classes
- HTML data tables

HTML5 container elements



Pre-HTML5 structural containers

- XHTML had **no way to give container elements semantic value**
- We'd fake it with **generic containers** and **semantic-sounding ids**

```
<div id="header"></div>
```

```
<div id="main"></div>
```

```
<div id="sidebar"></div>
```

```
</div id="footer"></div>
```

Why create semantic containers?

- **Consistency** across layouts and sites
- Continued **separation of style and content** to make restyling content easier
- Better support for **accessibility** by giving assistive tech users more opportunities for navigation content

Support for older IE browsers

- No native support for HTML5 structural elements in IE8 and older
- These browsers can be "tricked" into displaying and styling HTML5 elements using Javascript
- HTML5 shiv (or shim): <https://code.google.com/p/html5shiv/>

Installing HTML5 shim on your site

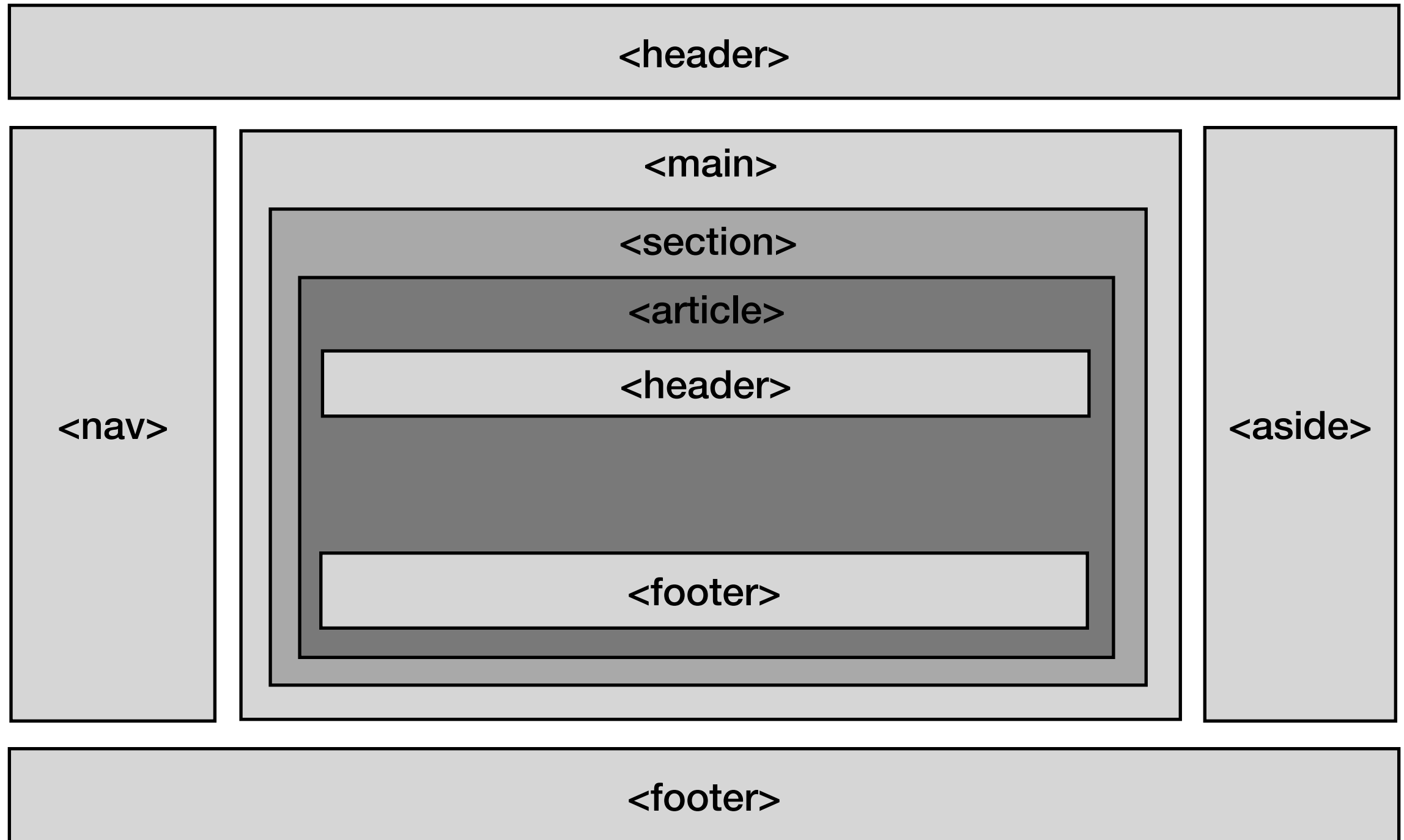
1. Go to <https://code.google.com/p/html5shim/> and download the zip file
2. Unzip it, and add it to your site files (hint: maybe in a js folder?)
3. Paste this into the <head> element of all of your pages:

```
<!--[if lt IE 9]>  
<script src="your-file-location"></script>  
<![endif]-->
```


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An example layout



HTML container elements

- **<header>**: header of a container
- **<nav>**: navigation grouping
- **<main>**: main content wrapper (new!)
- **<section>**: like content wrapper
- **<article>**: article content
- **<aside>**: supportive content
- **<footer>**: footer of a container

main

- **<main>** wraps the main content of a page
- **Main is used only once per page**

```
<div id="header"></div>
```

```
<main></main>
```

```
<div id="sidebar"></div>
```

```
</div id="footer"></div>
```

Updating our reset styles

- `<main>` is so new it's not in our reset styles, so let's add it before we continue

```
html, body, div, span, applet, object, iframe,
h1, h2, h3, h4, h5, h6, p, blockquote, pre,
a, abbr, acronym, address, big, cite, code,
del, dfn, em, img, ins, kbd, q, s, samp,
small, strike, strong, sub, sup, tt, var,
b, u, i, center,
dl, dt, dd, ol, ul, li,
fieldset, form, label, legend,
table, caption, tbody, tfoot, thead, tr, th, td,
article, aside, canvas, details, embed,
figure, figcaption, footer, header, hgroup,
menu, nav, output, ruby, section, summary,
time, mark, audio, video, main {
    margin: 0;
    padding: 0;
    border: 0;
    font-size: 100%;
    font: inherit;
    vertical-align: baseline;
}
/* HTML5 display-role reset for older browsers */
article, aside, details, figcaption, figure,
footer, header, hgroup, menu, nav, section, main {
    display: block;
}
```

article

- `<article>` is what it sounds like: a standalone piece of content
- There can be multiple articles on a page

- Blog posts
- News articles
- Comments
- Reviews

```
<article>  
  <h2>Blog Post</h2>  
  <p>Either the well was very  
    deep, or she fell very slowly,  
    for she had plenty of time as  
    she went down to look about  
    her and to wonder what was  
    going to happen next.</p>  
</article>
```

section

- `<section>` wraps thematically related content, often with its own heading
- There can be multiple sections in a page

- A group of blog posts

```
<section>  
  <h3>About SVC</h3>
```

- An article section on a single topic

```
<p>SVC dates back to  
the days before  
Photoshop, the web, and  
iPads; 1971, to be  
exact.</p>
```

- A sidebar widget with its own header

```
</section>
```

header

- `<header>` wraps any introductory content and/or navigation aids
- There can be multiple headers in a page
- The header of a site
- The header of a section
- The header of an article

```
<header>  
    
  
  <h1>Site Title</h1>  
</header>
```


footer

- `<footer>` wraps any closing information about a container
- There can be multiple footers in a page
 - The footer of a site

```
<footer>  
  <small>&copy; 2013 Web  
  Footers</small>  
</footer>
```
 - The footer of an article (ex.: a list of category links or tags for a blog post)

nav

- **<nav>** wraps major navigation elements
- There can be multiple groups in a page
- Typically wraps a list of links

```
<nav>
  <ul>
    <li><a href="index.html">Home</a></li>
    <li><a href="about.html">About</a></li>
    <li><a href="contact.html">Contact</a></li>
  </ul>
</nav>
```

aside

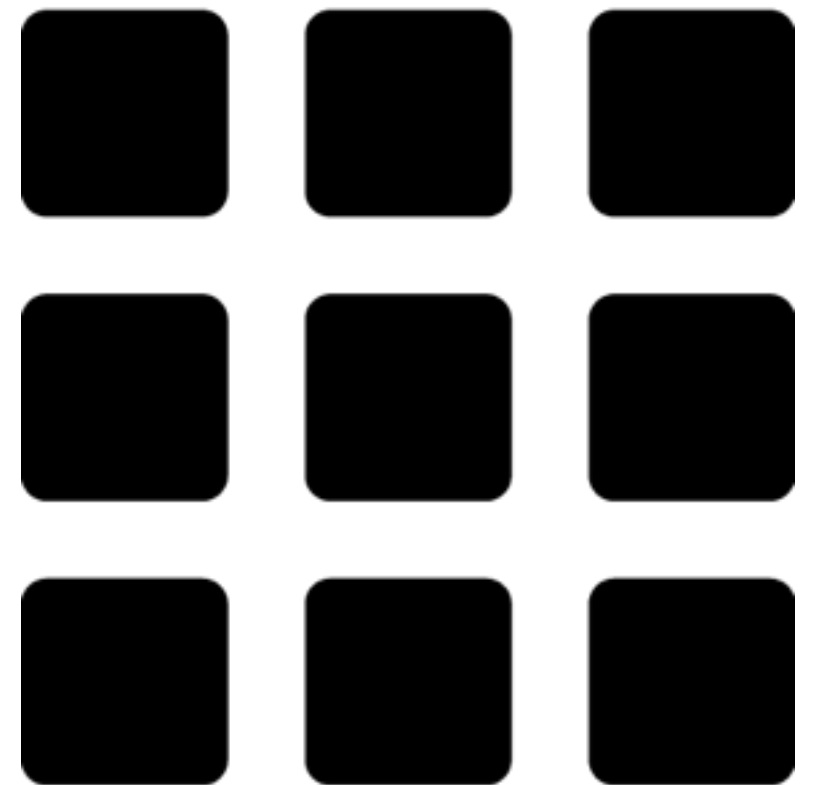
- **<aside>** wraps tangentially related content
- There can be multiple asides in a page
- Typically contains content that doesn't stand on its own without other content
 - A sidebar
 - A pullquote from an article
 - A supporting fact for an article

Notes on using HTML5

- Online resources will be most up to date (ex.: html5doctor.com)
- Elements will come and go HTML5 is an experiment in documentation and process
- HTML5 is an experiment in documentation and process
- If you're not sure, a `<div>` is fine!

**Let's put our content in
meaningful HTML5 containers.**

Multi-column and grid layouts



A brief history of web layouts

- Before CSS, we used `<table>` `elements` to make web layouts :(
- With CSS we can use a variety of declarations to arrange elements on the screen
 - Pros: Any content can display anywhere!
 - Cons: Any content can display anywhere!

What's inline and block again?

- **Inline elements** line up with their neighbors (ex.: ``, `<a>`)
- **Block elements** create breaks with their neighbors (ex.: `<div>`, `<h1>` etc., `<p>`, ``, ``)
- We can use CSS to make each behave like the other on the page

Modify display behavior

- Make an inline element behave like a block element

```
span { display: block; }
```

- Make a block element behave like an inline element

```
div { display: inline; }
```

inline + block = inline-block

- Displays elements **side-by-side like inline elements** but also with **the box model of block elements**
- Optimal for lining up content containers into **multi-column layouts within a container**

```
section { display: inline-block; }
```

Making columns

```
<body>  
  <main><!-- main page content --></main>  
  <aside><!-- sidebar content --></aside>  
</body>
```

```
body { width: 920px; }  
main, aside { display: inline-block; }  
main { width: 600px; }  
aside {  
  width: 300px;  
  margin-left: 20px;  
}
```

Let's make some columns.

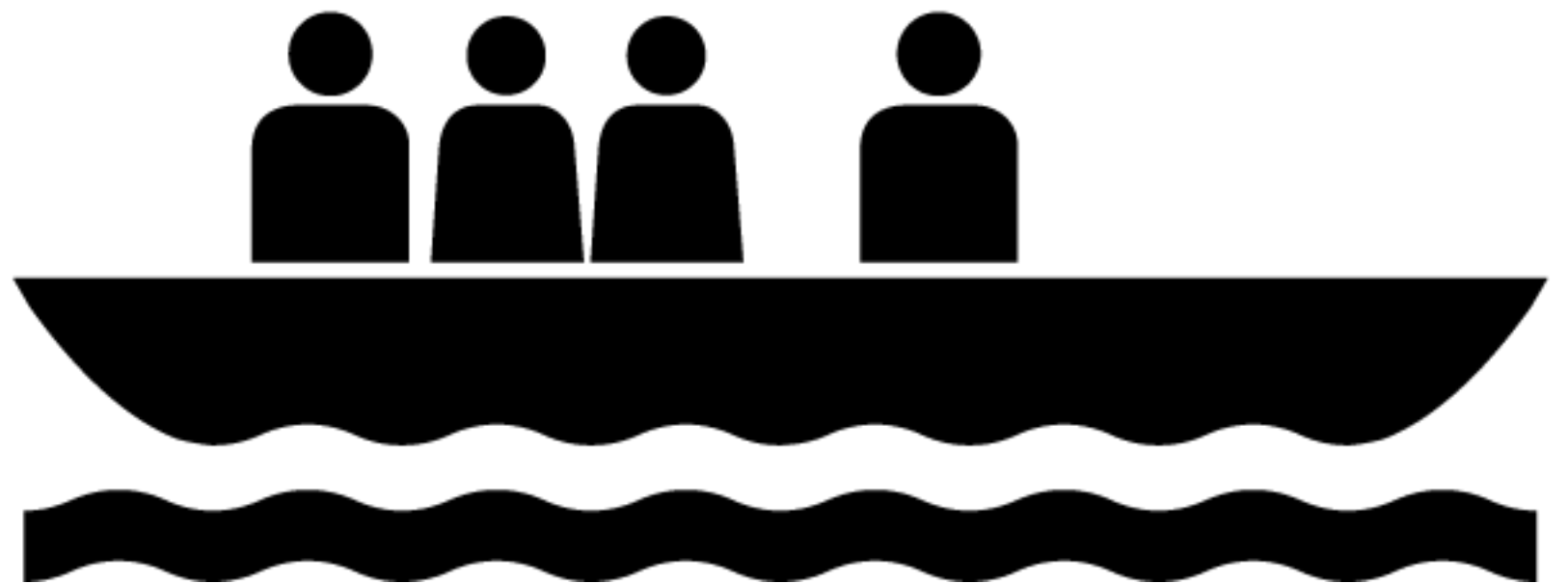
Making grids

```
<main>
  <section><!-- section content --></section>
  <section><!-- section content --></section>
  <section><!-- section content --></section>
  <section><!-- section content --></section>
</main>
```

```
main { width: 600px; }
section {
  display: inline-block;
  width: 300px;
  height: 200px;
}
```

Let's make a grid.

Floating elements



Floating block-level elements

- Any element can be made to display like a block element
- Block elements can be floated **left** or **right**

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

- Takes the element out of the structure of the page and **flows the rest of the content around it**

Floating content within a container

```
<section>  
    
  <p><!-- paragraph content --></p>  
</section>
```

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

Let's float an image inside a container.

Floating columns

```
<body>  
  <main><!-- main page content --></main>  
  <aside><!-- sidebar content --></aside>  
</body>
```

```
body { width: 920px; }  
main {  
  float: left;  
  width: 600px;  
}  
aside {  
  float: right;  
  width: 300px;  
  margin-left: 20px;  
}
```

**Let's float elements in columns
(one left, one right) instead of
using `inline-block`.**

Floating a grid

```
<main>  
  <section><!-- section content --></section>  
  <section><!-- section content --></section>  
  <section><!-- section content --></section>  
  <section><!-- section content --></section>  
</main>
```

```
main { width: 600px; }  
section {  
  float: left;  
  width: 300px;  
  height: 200px;  
}
```

**Let's float elements in a grid
(instead of using `inline-
block`): first left, then right.**

inline-block versus floating

- **display: inline-block** maintains the page structure
- **float** allows content to flow around the floated element
- In general:
 - Use **inline-block** for layout
 - Use **float** for non-layout positioning

CSS pseudo-classes



Pseudo-classes can style states

- **Pseudo-classes** can be used to style **states of an element**
- Usually used to style **<a> elements** and **form elements**

```
a:link { /* the default state of a link */}  
a:visited { /* a link that's been clicked */}  
a:hover { /* a link that has a mouse hover */}  
a:focus { /* a link that has keyboard focus */}  
a:active { /* a link that is currently being clicked */}
```

:hover **VERSUS** :focus

- **:hover** is for a link that has a mouse hover
- **:focus** is for a link that has keyboard focus with the Tab key
- Browsers have their own **default :focus** styles for accessibility

```
a:hover, a:focus {  
    /* typically they'll be styled together like this */  
}
```

:hover for other elements

- **:hover** can also be used to style hover states for non-interactive elements

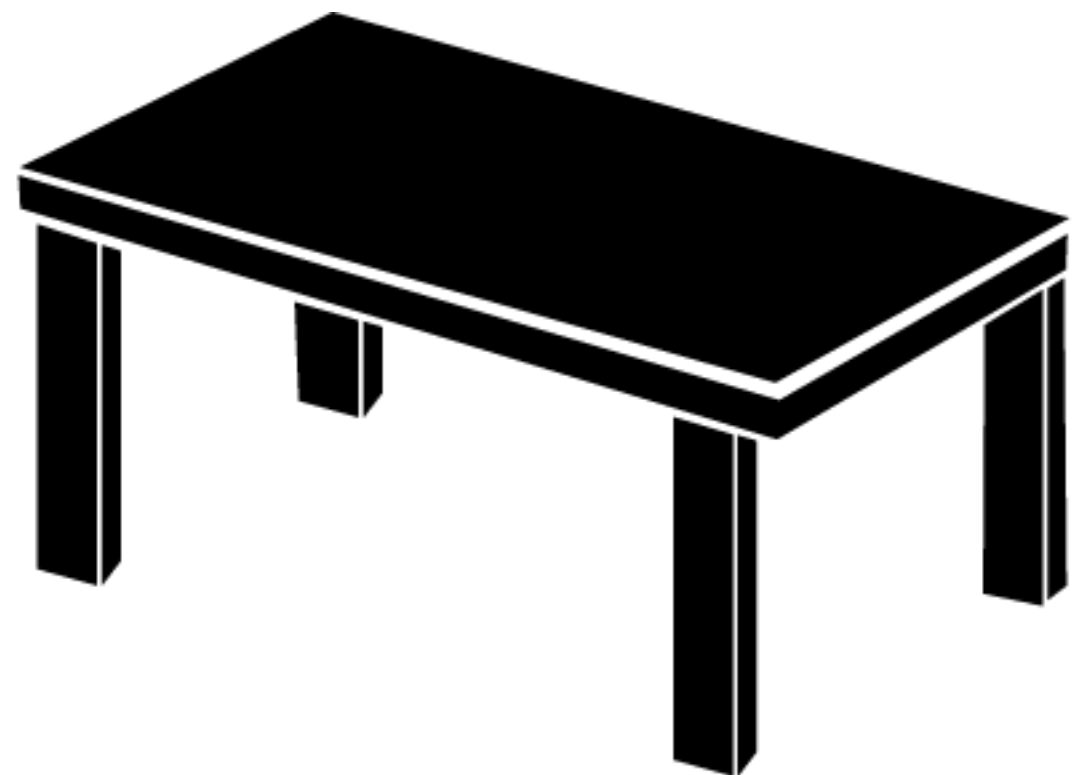
```
tr { /* a table row with one background... */  
  background: #99ff66;  
}
```

```
tr:hover { /* ...could have another on hover */  
  background: #ff6600;  
}
```

CSS selectors are evolving

- **Pseudo-classes, pseudo-elements, combinators, and attribute selectors** create ways to style targeted content
- To learn more of these techniques, and see which ones work in which browsers: <http://www.quirksmode.org/css/selectors/>

HTML data tables



What's a `<table>` for?

- Presenting data in a tabular format
 - That's it!
-
- | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| ● Product feature comparisons | ● Listings |
| ● Financial data | ● Lists of people with data |
| | ● Etc. |

Remember content first?

- Tables start with planning...
 - What **content** needs to be displayed?
 - What's the most logical way to **organize** the content?
 - Where do the **headers and data rows** go?
 - How should different parts of the table be **styled**?

Basic table elements

- `<table>` wraps all other table elements
- `<tr>` creates a row of generic table cells
- `<th>` creates a table header cell
- `<td>` creates a single table cell

Diagram of a table

<table>

<tr>	<th>column head</th>	<th>column head</th>	<th>column head</th>	<th>column head</th>	</tr>
<tr>	<th>row head</th>	<td>data! </td>	<td>data! </td>	<td>data! </td>	</tr>
<tr>	<th>row head</th>	<td>data! </td>	<td>data! </td>	<td>data! </td>	</tr>
<tr>	<th>row head</th>	<td>data! </td>	<td>data! </td>	<td>data! </td>	</tr>

</table>

Table attributes

- **colspan** indicates the number of **columns** a cell should span

```
<th colspan="3">This table header spans  
three columns</th>
```

- **rowspan** indicates the number of **rows** a cell should span

```
<td rowspan="3">This table cell spans three  
rows</td>
```

Let's make a table!

Styling table elements

- **border-spacing** controls space between adjacent cells

```
border-spacing: 10px 5px;
```

- **border-collapse** unifies adjacent borders and removes border-spacing

```
border-collapse: collapse;
```

- **Background, border, margin, and padding styles can be applied too**

Additional table elements

- **<thead>** wraps a row or rows of table header cells
- **<tbody>** wraps rows of regular cells
- **<tfoot>** wraps a row or rows of footer cells (ex.: totals of figures in your table)

For next week

- **Style your links with pseudo-classes**
- **Add HTML5 container elements**
- **Style a multi-column layout or grid**
- **Make and style a data table for your project, if appropriate**
- ***HTML5 for Web Designers*: ch. 5**
- ***HTML and CSS*: ch. 6, 14, 15, 17**

Next week

- Lingerling questions
- Project demos (Email me your project homepage URL if you want to share)
- More browser tools
- iFrames
- Web fonts
- Overviews of related tech and issues

Questions?

- Visit <http://dpersing.github.io/svc>
 - Class slides
 - Code examples from class
 - Additional general and class-specific resources
- Email me at dep@dpersing.com