Aim Code School

Style Conference Part II

Start by adjusting our box size to use the border-box version of the box model, which will make sizing all of our elements much easier.

- From there, we can use the universal selector, *, along with universal pseudo-elements, *:before and *:after, to select every imaginable element and change the box-sizing to border-box.
- ☐ We need to include vendor prefixes for the box-sizing property
- ☑ Vendor prefixes are one way browsers use to give us CSS developers access to newer features not yet considered stable.

- Create a selector with a class of **container**. Within this selector let's set our **width to 960 pixels**, our left and right **padding to 30 pixels**, our **top and bottom margins to 0**, and our **left and right margins to auto**.

```
1 .container {
2    margin: 0 auto;
3    padding-left: 30px;
4    padding-right: 30px;
5    width:960px;
6 }
```

Now that we have a container class available to use, go ahead and apply the class of container throughout our HTML to the <header> and <footer> elements on each page, including the index.html, speakers.html, schedule.html, venue.html, and register.html files.

```
1 <header class="container">...</header>
2
3 <footer class="container">...</footer>
```

Let's center the rest of the content on our pages. On the home page, our index.html file, let's add the class of container to each <section> element on the page, one for our hero section (the section that introduces our conference) and one for our teasers section.
 Additionally, wrap all of the <h1> elements on each page with a <section> element with the class of container.

```
8 <section class="container">
9 | <h1>...</h1>
10 </section>
```

We'll be back to this content but for now we are headed in the right direction

Now that all of the content is centered, create some vertical spacing between elements.
 For starters, place a 22-pixel bottom margin on a few of our heading and paragraph elements.

```
8  h1, h3, h4, h5, p {
9     margin-bottom: 22px;
10  }
11
```

- We also need to create a border and some rounded corners. Start by placing a button within the top **<section**> element on our home page, just below the header.
- Previously we added an <a> element within this <section> element. Let's add the classes of btn and btn-alt to this anchor.

Now let's create some styles for those classes within our **CSS**. Below our typography rule set, let's create a new section of the CSS file for buttons.

- To begin, add the btn class and apply some common styles that can be shared across all buttons. We'll want all of our buttons to have a 5-pixel border-radius. They should be displayed as inline-block elements so we can add padding around all four sides without issue; we'll remove any margin.
- Wel also want to include styles specific to this button, which is done by using the btn-alt class. Here, add a 1-pixel, solid, gray border with 10 pixels of padding on the top and bottom of the button and 30 pixels of padding on the left and right of the button.

```
.btn {
16
         border-radius: 5px;
17
         display: inline-block;
18
19
         margin: 0;
20
21
      .btn-alt {
22
         border: 1px solid #dfe2e5;
23
         padding: 10px 30px;
24
25
```

Next create css for the home page styles, we'll use the **class of hero** to apply padding around all four sides of the **<section>** element.

- Because we're working on the home page, let's also add a bit of padding to the **<section>** element that contains our **<a>** element with the classes of btn and btn-alt. We'll do so by adding a class attribute value of hero to the **<section>** element, alongside the container class attribute value, as this will be the leading section of our website.