

**CSCI-UA-4-005** 

## **Intro to Web Design + Computer Principles**

CSS - Day 2

Professor Emily Zhao M/W 12:30PM – 1:45PM



## **Agenda**

- Absolute vs Relative Paths: Warm-Up/Review
- i6 Server vs Cyberduck vs local development: Review
- NYC Website Demo: Finish CSS
  - IDs
  - Classes
  - Box Model
- Work on Assignment #3 (if time)

## Paths/URLs

### **Absolute URL**

- Complete and unambiguous
- Less portable
- Most commonly used for external resources/web addresses on the internet

On the web, an absolute URL includes the protocol (http/https), the optional subdomain (www), domain (example.com), and path. <a href="https://www.example.com/about/team/">https://www.example.com/about/team/</a>

On your local computer:

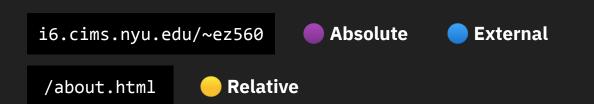
file:///C:/Users/YourUsername/Documents/example.txt

## **Relative URL**

- Used within a website to specify the location of resources IN
   RELATION to the current page or directory
- More concise and used for internal linking
- Easier to maintain

### Examples:

	Represents current directory
./images/pic.jpg	Relative to the current directory
<pre>images/pic.jpg</pre>	Relative to the current directory
/page.html	One level up in the directory structure
/css/styles.css	Root-relative, starts from the website's root directory



https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Computer\_science





/Users/emilyzhao/Downloads/module-04.pdf

Absolute

Local

../WebDesign/Assignments/Me/styles/main.css

Relative

/images/cat.png Relative

http://127.0.0.1:5502/index.html





# **Paths Practice**

#### $\vee$ ROOT

- √ images
- image1.jpg
- image2.jpg
- image3.jpg
- √ pages
- page1.html
- page2.html
- page3.html
- index.html
- # styles.css

**Problem 1**: In the "index.html" file located in the root directory, create a link to the "page1.html" file using a relative path.

**Problem 2**: In the "page2.html" file located in the "pages" directory, create an image tag to display the "image2.jpg" image using a <u>relative path</u>.

**Problem 3**: In the "page3.html" file located in the "pages" directory, create a link to the "styles.css" file in the root directory. Use a relative path.

**Problem 4:** In the "page1.html" file located in the "pages" directory, create a link to the "page2.html" file using a <u>relative path</u>.

**Problem 5:** In the "page2.html" file located in the "pages" directory, create a link to the "index.html" file using a root-relative path.

i6 server, Cyberduck, local computer

#### i6 Server

mail
perl5
public\_html

- index.html
- Me
  - index.html
  - page1.html
  - page2.html

i6.cims.nyu.edu/~NETID/
 me/index.html

Think of them as <u>two **SEPARATE**</u> <u>computers</u>

Terminal allows you to view and change file/folder permissions on the i6 server

Cyberduck allows you to upload files to the i6 server.

If you want to update a file on the i6 server, you must edit it from Cyberduck or re-upload from your computer.

Always check the URL in the browser to see which files you're looking at!

Any relative links need to work in relation to computer's file system.

#### **Your Computer**

desktop documents web\_design

- nyc-website
- index.html
- css-practice
- Me
  - index.html
  - page1.html
  - page1.html

http://127.0.0.1:5502/index.html

file:///Users/emilyzhao/Me/index.html

## **NYC Website Demo**

## **CSS Rule Set**

Selector

Indicates which HTML element will be formatted

Property/Value pair(s)
Specifies formatting to apply

Style rules are separated by a semicolon

```
h1 {
  color: red;
  text-align: center;
}
```

## Cascade

The principle of the "cascade" is applied when style rules are in conflict

Three primary factors determine which style rule wins out:

- Inheritance
- Specificity
- Location

## **Units of Length**

There are two types of length units in CSS: relative and absolute.

Relative units of length include:

- em (relative to font size)
- % (relative to the containing element)

Absolute units of length include:

– px (pixels)

Alternatively specifications:

- auto (browser calculates length)
- inherit (from the parent element)

### ids

- An attribute used to uniquely identify a specific HTML element within a webpage
- Selected using a # followed by the id name.
- Only ONE instance of a id can be used on a HTML page

```
<h1 id="title">

...
</h1>
```

```
#title {
  color: yellow;
}
```

CSS

### classes

- An attribute used to uniquely identify a specific HTML element within a webpage
- Selected using a . followed by the class name.
- Several instances of a style
   can be used on a HTML page

```
.blog-post {
  background: yellow;
}
```

CSS

## **Box Model**

