



CSCI-UA-4-005

Intro to Web Design + Computer Principles

CSS – Day 2

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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.

<https://www.example.com/about/team/>

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:

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

 Absolute  Relative  External  Local

i6.cims.nyu.edu/~ez560

 Absolute  External

/about.html

 Relative

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Computer_science

 Absolute  External

/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

 Absolute  Local

Paths Practice

✓ **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 relative path.

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 relative path.

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](http://i6.cims.nyu.edu/~NETID/me/index.html)

Think of them as two **SEPARATE** computers

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

HTML

```
<h1 id="title">  
    ...  
</h1>
```

CSS

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

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

HTML

```
<article class="blog-post">  
    ...  
</article>
```

CSS

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


Box Model

