

Welcome to HTML and CSS Class 3!

Slides at: <http://goo.gl/fPvVVS>

Please open your work from last week:

1. Open Sublime
2. Drop last week's folder on Sublime to open it as a project
3. Open index.html & style.css in Sublime
4. Open index.html in Chrome
5. Open the Chrome Inspector



HTML and CSS 101

Class 3

What we'll be making today

Today we will be adding
divs and spans to create
a header, footer,
sidebar and a content
area.

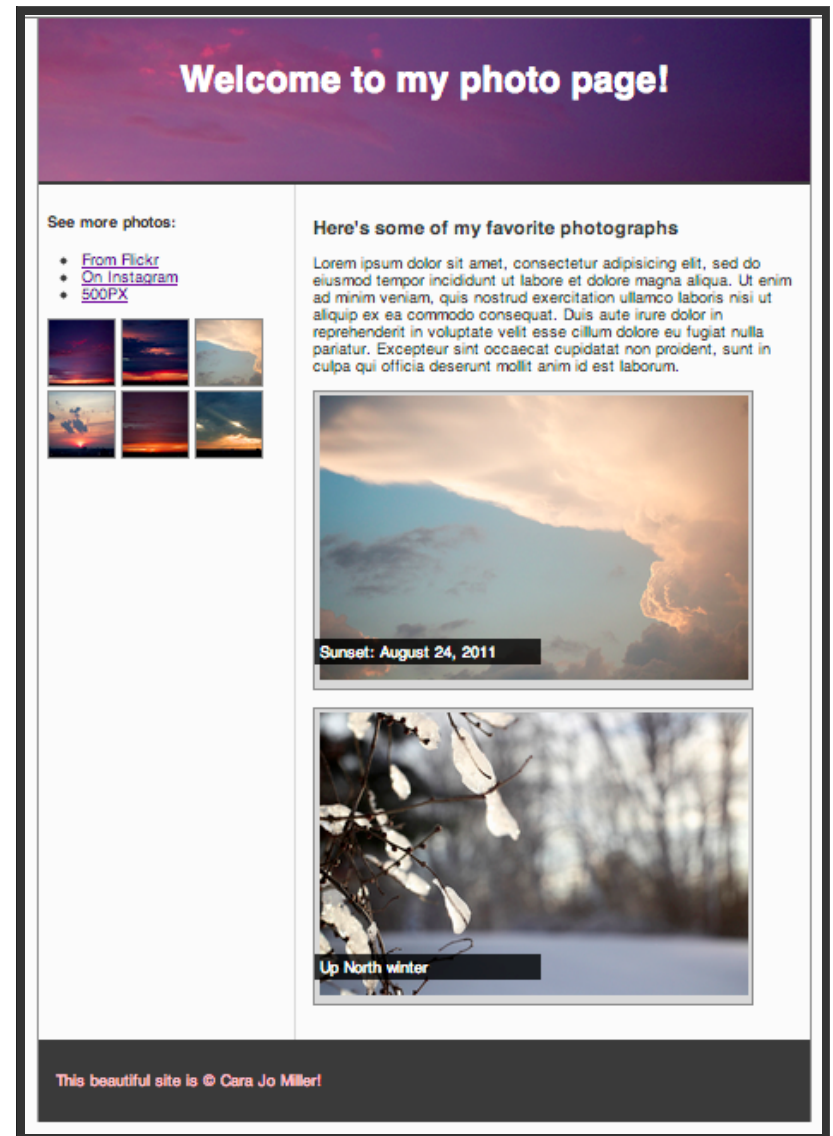
Inline vs Block

So far, we have mostly seen "block" elements.

They appear on the next line, like paragraphs.

There are also "inline" elements.

They appear on the same line that they are written on.



Block & Inline Elements,

BLOCK:



INLINE:



- CSS divides HTML into two types: inline and block.
- After block elements, browsers render a new line.
- Inline elements: `img`, `a`, `br`, `em`, `strong`
- Block elements: `p`, `h1`, `ul`, `ol`, `li`, `hr`, almost everything else

Element: Div

- Block level element. Each new div is rendered on a new line.
- A division, or section of content within an HTML page.
- Used to group elements to format them with CSS.
- Apply IDs and classes to divs to control their styles with CSS.

```
<div>
  <p>Content<p>
  <p>Content<p>
</div>
```

```
<div id="header">
  <h1>Main Heading<h1>
</div>
```

```
<div class="sub-content">
  <p>Some more content<p>
</div>
```


Grouping elements with div

- The div tag is used everywhere to group elements together into sections.
- For example, what if we want the first 2 paragraphs of a section to be right-aligned, purple & bold, but we don't want any other paragraphs to be right-aligned?
- We would wrap them in a div element to style them differently.

Grouping elements with div, cont.

```
.align-right{  
  text-align:right;  
  color:green;  
  font-weight:bold;  
}
```

```
<div class="align-right">  
  <p>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipisicing elit</p>  
  <p>Sed do eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et dolore.</p>  
</div>  
<p>Magna aliqua. Ut enim ad minim veniam.</p>  
<p>Quis nostrud exercitation ullamco.</p>
```

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipisicing elit

Sed do eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et dolore.

Magna aliqua. Ut enim ad minim veniam.

Quis nostrud exercitation ullamco.

Let's Develop It

1. Let's add divs to separate our page content into different sections on our page.
2. Create a header, content area, sidebar, and a footer.
3. Add some CSS to change the background color of each section to something different.
4. View the results in your browser.
5. Find the HTML, then the CSS that you added in the Chrome Inspector.

Element: Span

- Inline element. Each new span is rendered next to each other & only wraps when it reaches the edge of the containing element.
- Can be used to apply styles to text inline so as not to break the flow of content.

Span

Span is used to apply a specific style inline

```
.yellow{  
  color:yellow;  
}
```

```
<p>Paragraph with <span class ="yellow">yellow</span> text.</p>
```

Paragraph with yellow text.

Let's Develop It

1. Let's add 2 spans with different classes to our content (index.html) to help highlight some text.
2. Create three styles in your style.css to change the styles of the selected text.
3. View the results in your browser.
4. Find the HTML and CSS you added in the Chrome Inspector.

Pseudo-classes, more CSS for links

Changing the format of a link when you hover over it is accomplished by using pseudo-classes.

Syntax:

```
selector:pseudo-class
{
  property:value;
}
```

Example:

CSS pseudo-classes are used to add special effects to some selectors.

```
a:link
{
  text-decoration:none;
}
```

Pseudo-classes, more CSS for links

```
a:link {color: red;} /* unvisited link */  
a:visited {color: lime;} /* visited link */  
a:hover {color: aqua;} /* mouse over link */  
a:active {color: yellow;} /* selected link */
```

Note: a:hover MUST come after a:link and a:visited in the CSS definition in order to be effective!

Note: a:active MUST come after a:hover in the CSS definition in order to be effective!

Let's Develop It

Add pseudo classes to your links

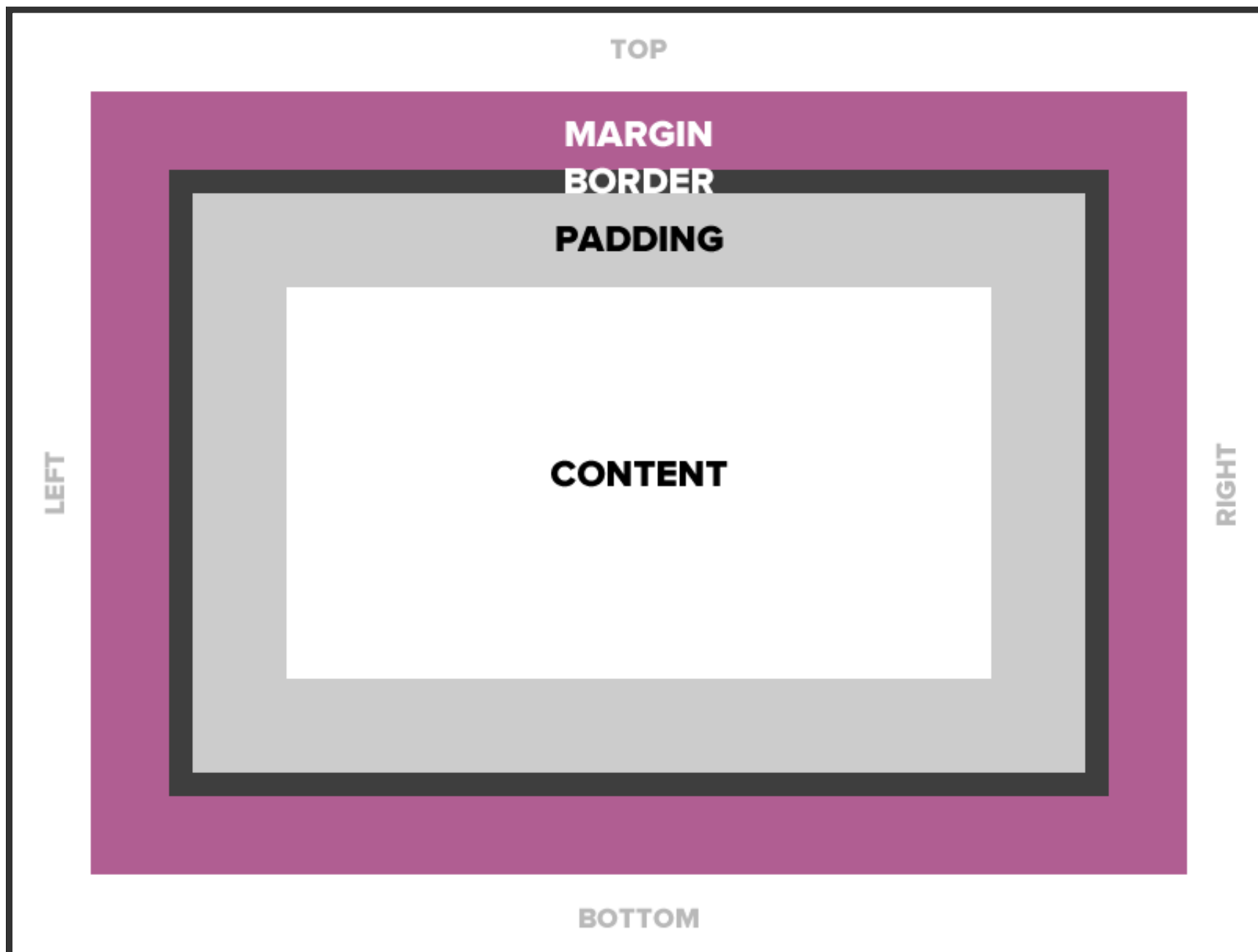
```
/* unvisited link */
a:link {background-color: red;
        color: yellow;
        font-weight: bold;
        font-style: italic;}

/* visited link */
a:visited {background-color: lime;}

/* mouse over link */
a:hover {background-color: aqua;}

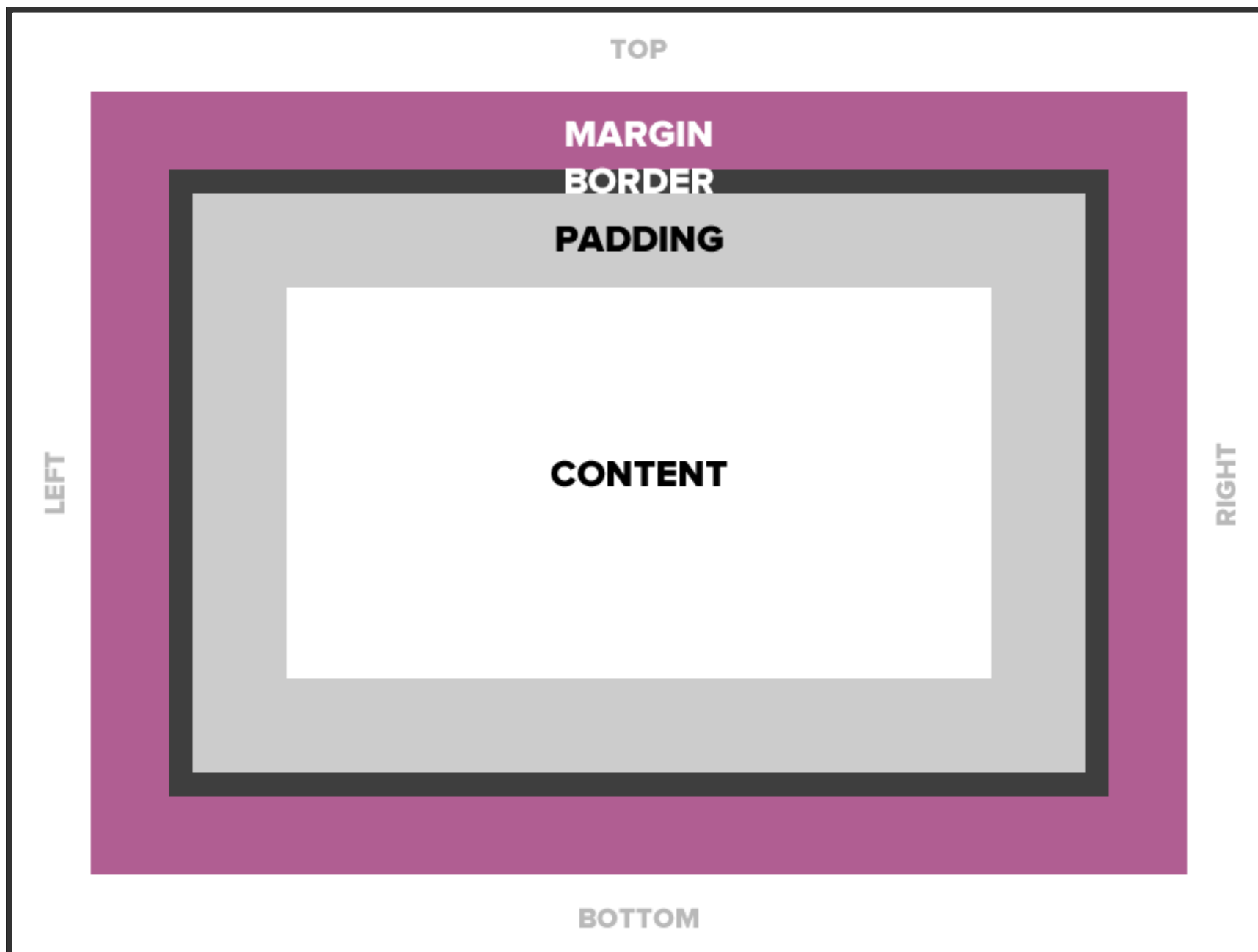
/* selected link */
a:active {background-color: yellow;}
```

Box Model



Padding

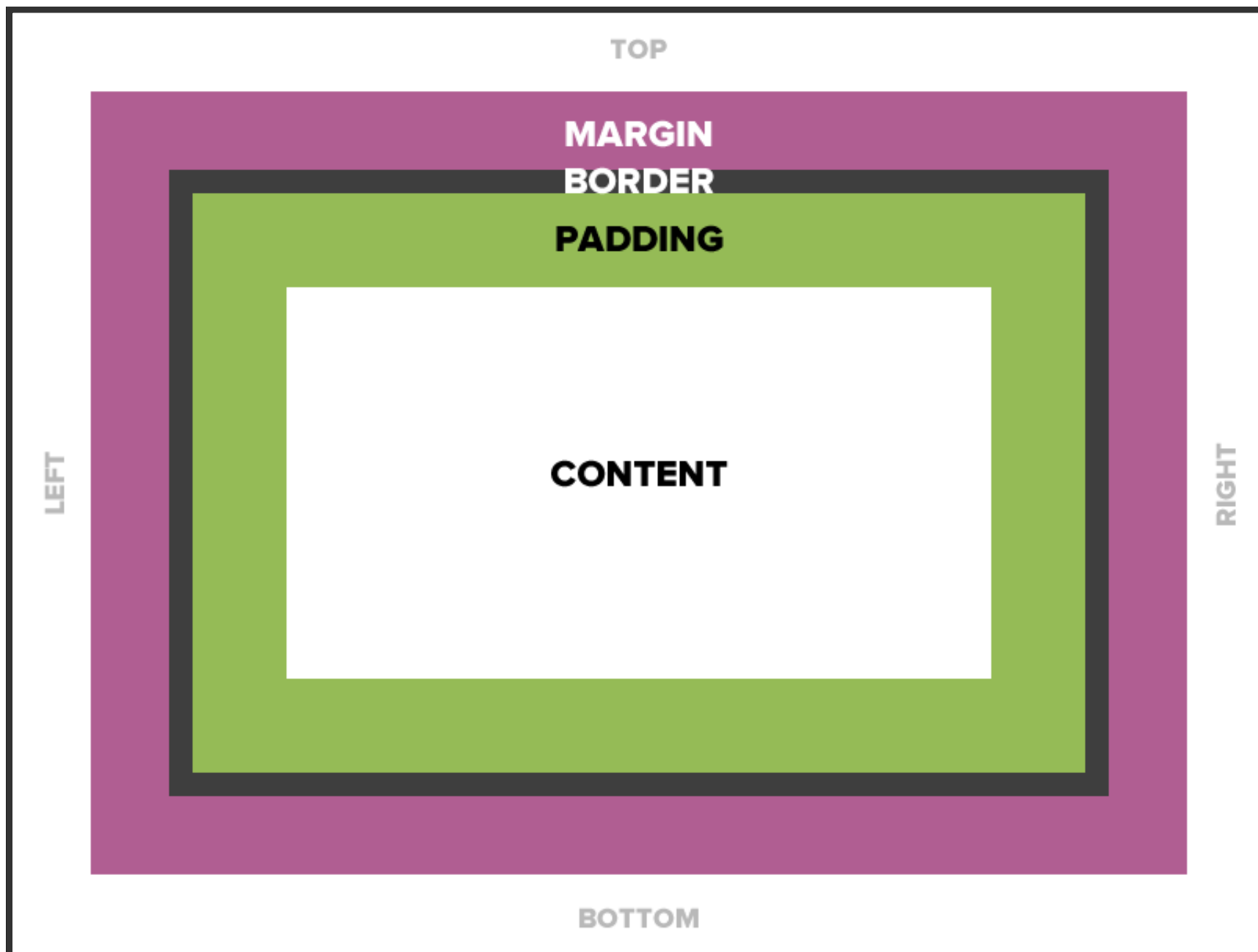
Space between the border and the content



Padding

Space between the border and the content

Adds to the total width of the box.



Padding

15 pixels on all sides

```
padding: 15px;
```

10 pixels on top only

```
padding-top: 10px;
```

10 on top, 5 on right, 3 on bottom, 5 on left

```
padding: 10px 5px 3px 5px;
```


Padding

Four values

```
padding: top right bottom left;
```

Two values

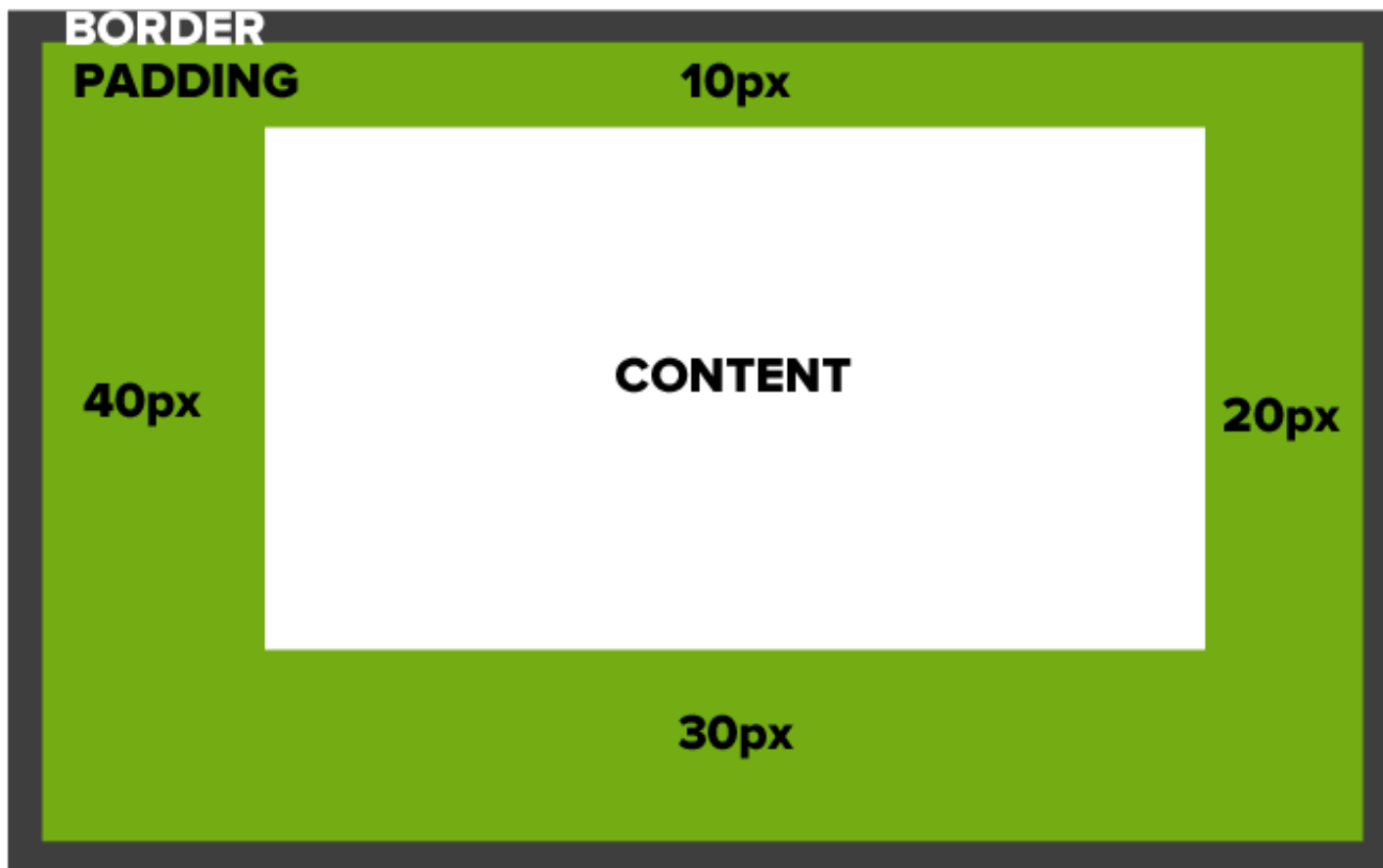
```
padding: top/bottom right/left;
```

One value

```
padding: all;
```

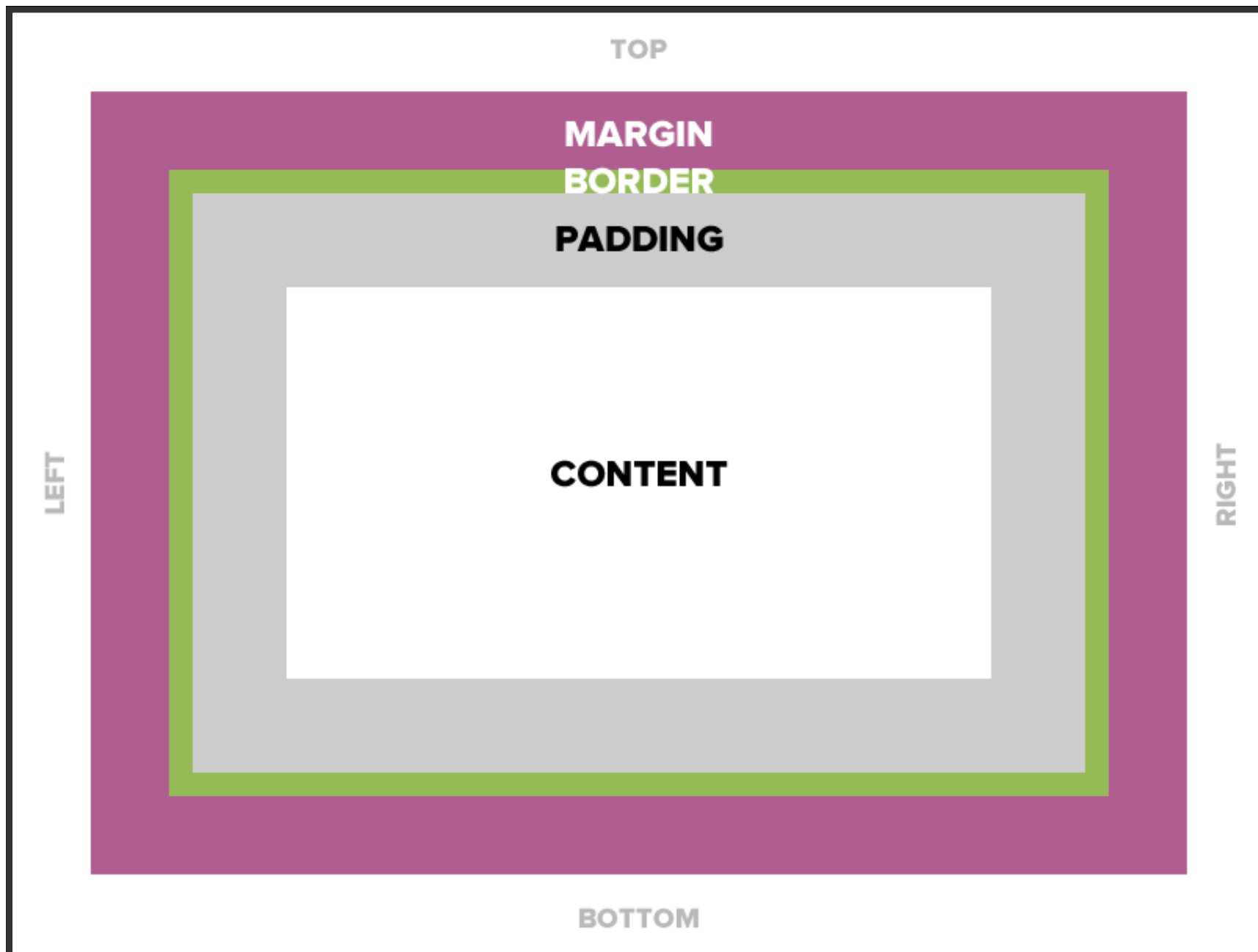
Padding

```
padding: 10px 20px 30px 40px;
```



Border

The edge around the box, specified as "thickness, style, color."



Border

A solid red border

```
border: 1px solid red;
```

A thick dotted black top border

```
border-top: 4px dotted black;
```

Two different border styles

```
border-top: 3px solid red;  
border-bottom: 10px dashed black;
```

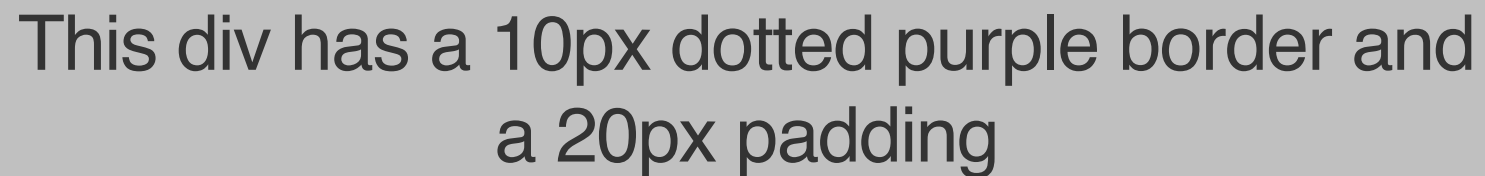
This div has a thin solid red border on top and
a thick black dashed border on bottom

Border - Other Properties

```
border-width: 10px;  
border-style: dotted;  
border-color: purple;
```

You can specify each property separately, or all three together.

```
border: 10px dotted purple;
```



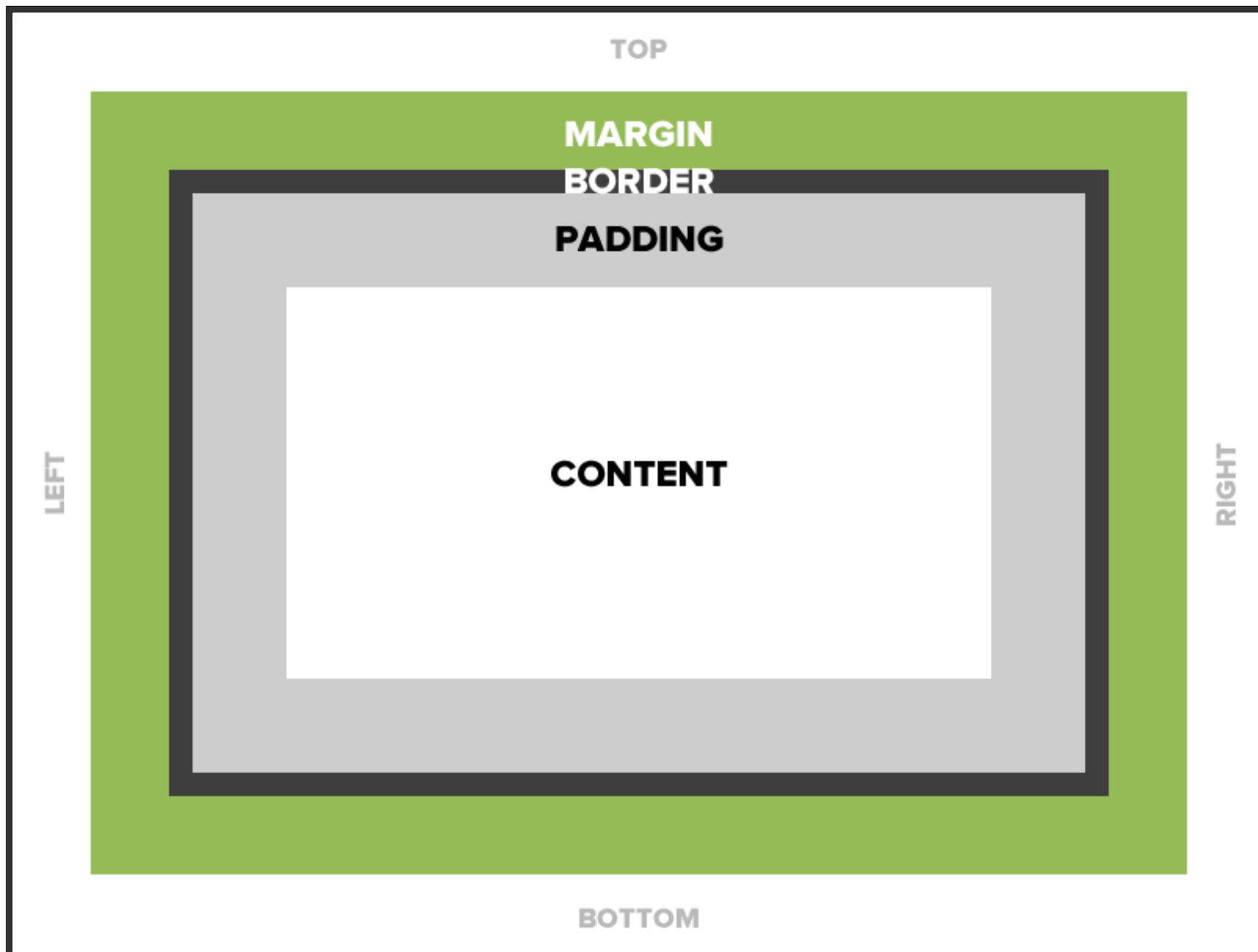
This div has a 10px dotted purple border and a 20px padding

Let's Develop it!

1. When adding code to a page, start from the top left and work your way across then down, like a typewriter.
2. Add some padding to your divs.
3. Add any border to your sidebar div.
4. Add a top border to your footer div.

Margin

The transparent area around the box that separates it from other elements.



Margin

15 pixels on all sides

```
margin: 15px;
```

10 on top, 5 on right, 3 on bottom, 5 on left

```
margin: 10px 5px 3px 5px;
```

10 pixels on top

```
margin-top: 10px;
```

This div has a top margin of 10px

Auto Margin

If a margin is set to auto on a box that has width, it will take up as much space as possible.

CENTERED

```
margin: auto;  
width: 300px;
```

This div is centered

FLUSH-RIGHT

```
margin-left: auto;  
margin-right: 5px;  
width: 400px;
```

This div is flush right

Let's Develop it!

1. When adding padding and margins (& border-radius), start from the top left and work clockwise to the right.
2. Add some margins to our divs.
3. Add some margins to our paragraphs and headers.

Property: Width

Sets the width of an element.

Does not include padding or borders, remember these add to the width.

$\text{real width} = \text{width} + \text{padding} + \text{borders}$

margins not included!

Property: Height

Sets the height of an element.

Does not include padding or borders, remember these add to the width.

real height = height + padding + borders

margins not included!

Let's develop it!

- Set your sidebar width to 30%
- Set your content width to 70%

Questions?



