GENERAL ASSEMBLY

FRONT-END WEB DEVELOPMENT

Joe Bliss Will Code for Food

AGENDA

"Quiz"

Homework Review / Q&A / Check-In

Inspector Chrome

More CSS

The Box Model

Normalize

Divs

Classes and IDs

Floats

"QUIZ"

- 1. HTML provides the _____ for a web page, and CSS the _____.
- 2. HTML, CSS and JavaScript are what type of files? What are their extensions?
- 3. Name some tags that get closed. Name some tags that don't get closed.

HOMEWORK REVIEW / Q&A

GOOGLE CHROME INSPECTOR



GOOGLE CHROME INSPECTOR

"Peek under the hood"

Allows you to see the style of specific elements on a page on-the-fly.

Also Firefox's plugin "Firebug" is quite good.

EXERCISE - SCAVENGER HUNT

Pick a site (any site).

- What color are the links on this site?
- What heading tag is being used for the title?
- What other headings are being used (if any)?
- What is the address of a particular image? Is it relative or absolute?
- How many stylesheets are linked in the <head>?

FONT STUFF

font-weight

- Sets the thickness of the font.
- Common values are: normal, bold

font-style

- Sets the slant of the font.
- Common values are: normal, italic

font-size

- Sets the height of the font.
- ▶ Common values are: px, %

FONT-FAMILY



FONT-FAMILY

font-family

- Decides the font you are using.
- Accepts multiple values as a list.
- Should always end with serif, sans-serif, cursive, monospace, or fantasy.
- Font-families that are multiple words are enclosed in double quotes: "Times New Roman".

FONT-FAMILY

Some common serif fonts:

Georgia, Times, Palatino, "Times New Roman"

Common sans-serif fonts:

Arial, Helvetica, Verdana, "Lucida Grande", Impact

Common monospace fonts:

"Courier New", Courier

http://www.ampsoft.net/webdesign-l/WindowsMacFonts.html http://cssfontstack.com/

TEXT

text-align

- How text is oriented within the containing block.
- Common values are: left, right, center.

text-decoration

- Any extra-textual visual emphasis.
- Common values are: none, underline.

text-transform

- Controls capitalization of text.
- Common values are: none, uppercase, lowercase, capitalize

ALSO THESE

line-height

- Specifies how tall each line of text is.
- Common values include: normal, length

letter-spacing

- Sets the length between characters.
- Common values include: normal, length

CSS ALMANAC

http://css-tricks.com/almanac/properties/

LEARN ALL THE PROPERTIES.

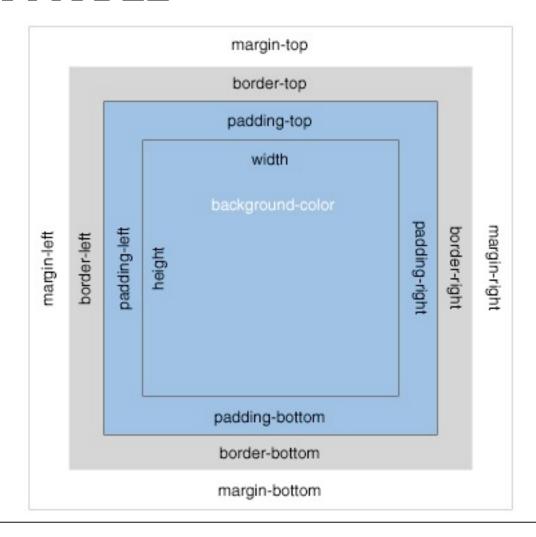
THE BOX MODEL

Every element on your website is a box. Most of these boxes get stacked on top of one another.

Picture it like reverse Tetris.

The layout of each "box" is a combination of height, width, margin, padding, and border.

THE BOX MODEL



BOX MODEL

height: __px;

The height of the element.

width: __px;

The width of the element.

Note: it's often not useful to set height on an object, as content will continue past the set height.

BOX MODEL

padding: __px;

The space between the border and the content of the element.

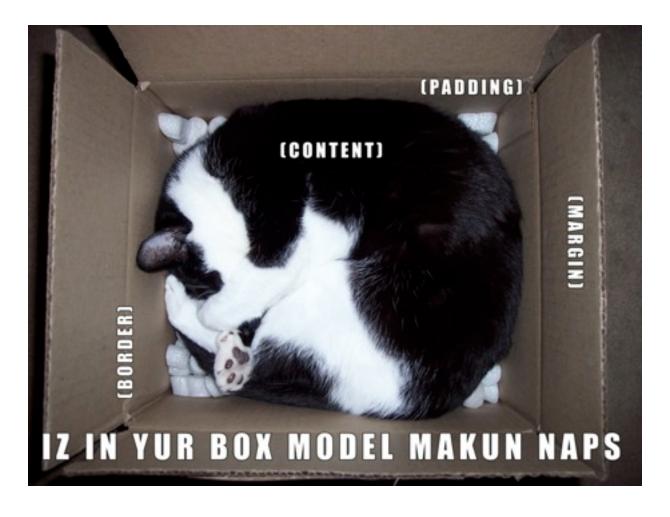
border: __px;

The border around the element.

margin: __px;

The space between the border and the other objects on the page.

I CAN HAZ BOX?



CODEALONG - BOX MODEL CODEPEN

http://codepen.io/josephjbliss/pen/zCrin

HOW TO DEAL WITH DIFFERENCES BETWEEN BROWSERS

Way 1: Normalize It

- A way to make all browsers the same while maintaining some default styles.
- http://nicolasgallagher.com/about-normalize-css/

Way 2: Reset It

- Removes ALL style from the page.
- http://meyerweb.com/eric/tools/css/reset/

CODEALONG - NORMALIZE IT

- Download normalize.css (from http:// necolas.github.io/normalize.css/)
- Put it in your CSS folder.
- Add an additional link to your <head> BEFORE your project CSS.

NORMAL EYES VS. STEVE BUSCEMEYES



EXERCISE - BROOK&LYN

Putting it all together!

Build the HTML. We will do the CSS together.

THE ALMIGHTY DIV!

The most basic building block of HTML.

By itself, it does nothing and has no dimensions. It is used to organize other tags into blocks of content.

We use it for layout EVERYWHERE.

RIDDLE ME THIS ...

What if we want to set the width of one of our <div>'s without affecting the rest?

What if we have 3 's on our site that we want red and two we want blue?

What would we do?

CLASSES AND IDS

Classes and ID's are a way, in the HTML, to provide "flags" on content that we can then style in the CSS.

http://codepen.io/josephjbliss/pen/lFpKx

IDS

```
#idname {
//css goes here
}
<!-- This content will be styled accordingly -->
<div id="idname">
</div>
```

CLASSES

```
.classname {
//css goes here
<!-- This content will be styled accordingly -->
<div class="classname">
</div>
<div class="classname">
```

RULE OF THUMB

Use an ID when you are styling one specific item.

Use a CLASS when you are styling a group of items.

EXERCISE - FASHION BLOG

Your turn.

Let's talk through it a bit first, shall we?

FLOATS



FLOATS

http://codepen.io/josephjbliss/pen/dlsBe

CODEALONG - TWO COLUMN LAYOUT

EXTERNAL VS. INTERNAL VS. INLINE

External CSS - A separate file, i.e. "css/style.css"

- Included in index.html in a k> tag in the <head>.
- The most common use of CSS.

Internal CSS

- Defined via a <style> tag in the index.html
- Most common in stand-alone pages and HTML emails.

Inline CSS

- Defined via a stye="" attribute within the element that is getting styled.
- Good for prototyping, used very seldom (until we get to JS)

http://www.beginnersguidetohtml.com/guides/css/styles/external-internal-inline-styles

CASCADING STYLE SHEETS

What style will be used when there is more than one style specified for an HTML element?

Generally speaking we can say that all the styles will "cascade" into a new "virtual" style sheet by the following rules, where number four has the highest priority:

- Browser default
- External style sheet
- Internal style sheet (in the head section)
- Inline style (inside an HTML element)