J220
Coding for Journalists

LECTURER
Yoli Martinez

Download files from
https://journ233.github.io

Sign into
https://pollev.com/yolim

Zoom screenshare + start Zoom recording

Agenda

Announcements/NICAR prep

Homework review + how much time

More CSS Properties

CSS Display

BREAK

Non-semantic HTML

In-Class Activity

Homework

Announcements – Prepare for NICAR

Conference prep:

- Review all sessions now
- Create a [schedule](#) for yourself, have back-up sessions
- Download the Guidebook app
- Join the nicar channel in newsnerdery slack and joc slack
- The wifi will be bad, prepare accordingly
- Carry a phone and computer charger
- Look at the job board
- Pace yourself, okay to take a break

Announcements - Prepare for NICAR

Networking prep:

- Look up speakers and their work, start reaching out now to set up coffee meetups and chats between sessions
- Attend networking events
    - Students, Journalist of color, LGBTQ, International journalists, Women in data
- Go to Berkeley Alumni meetup, actually talk to alumni
- Pace yourself, okay to take a break

Announcements — Prepare for NICAR

Class prep:

- Bring back something to share with class
    - New tools, interesting reporting, new organizations, data sources, inspiration?

How much time spent on J220

Woops, we forgot to ask this question in **Assignment #5**!

Go to pollev.com/soooh to answer the prompt to get extra credit.

How much time did you spend on J220 this week OUTSIDE of typical lecture hours? Include homework, office hours, reading, peer study groups, etc.

1 hour or under

2 hours or under

3 hours or under

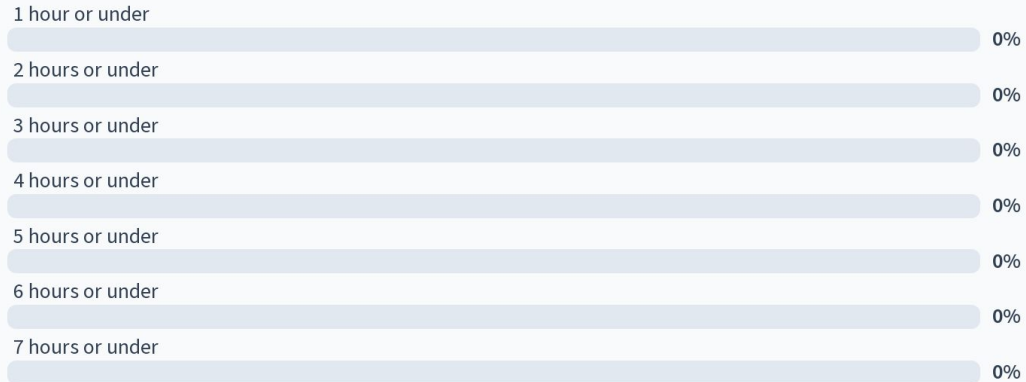4 hours or under

5 hours or under
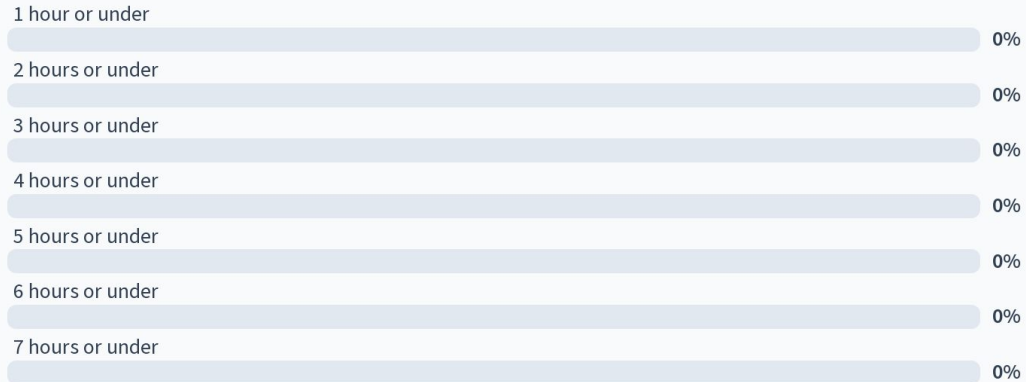
6 hours or under

7 hours or under

J220 | **https://journ220.github.io** | Yoli Martinez and Soo Oh | 2024-03-04

How much time did you spend on J220 this week OUTSIDE of typical lecture hours? Include homework, office hours, reading, peer study groups, etc.

1 hour or under

0%

2 hours or under

0%

3 hours or under

0%

4 hours or under

0%

5 hours or under

0%

6 hours or under

0%

7 hours or under

0%

How much time did you spend on J220 this week OUTSIDE of typical lecture hours? Include homework, office hours, reading, peer study groups, etc.

1 hour or under

0%

2 hours or under

0%

3 hours or under

0%

4 hours or under

0%

5 hours or under

0%

6 hours or under

0%

7 hours or under

0%

Homework review

Go to review and rubric

Box Model Review

Review: Border

border-width: px,
rem, or thin,
medium, thick

Usually use pixels

```
figure {
  border-width: 2px;
  border-style: solid;
  border-color: red;
}
```

Review: Border

border-style: solid, dotted, dashed are the most common values.

Can find all of them in the [Mozilla documentation](#)

```css
figure {
  border-width: 2px;
  border-style: solid;
  border-color: red;
}
```

Review: Border

border-color: named color, hex, rgb, rgba (with transparency)

Can find all the named colors in the [Mozilla documentation](#)

```css
figure {
  border-width: 2px;
  border-style: solid;
  border-color: red;
}
```

Review: Border

Reviewing CSS

A sentence to test using color in CSS.

A new section title

A normal sentence inside of a section

```
figure {
  border-width: 2px;
  border-style: solid;
  border-color: red;
}
```
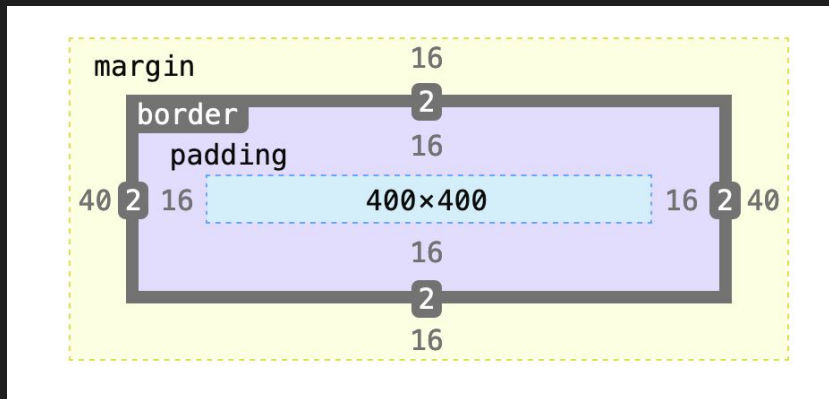
Review: Border

Reviewing CSS

A sentence to test using color in CSS.

A new section title

A normal sentence inside of a section

```css
figure {
  border: 2px solid red;
}
```
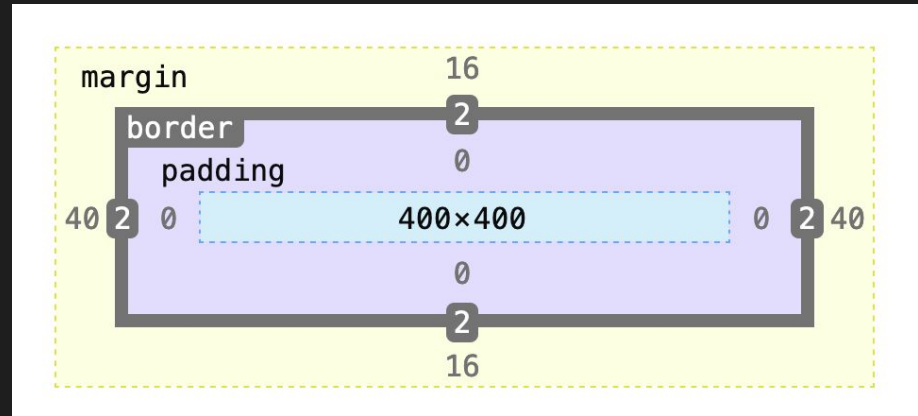
Review: Padding

The space between the content and the border

Can specify top, right bottom left

```css
figure {
  border: 2px solid red;
  padding-top: 1rem;
  padding-right: 1rem;
  padding-bottom: 1rem;
  padding-left: 1rem;
}
```

Review: Padding

Can simplify into one line.

Order: top, right, bottom, left

```css
figure {
  border: 2px solid red;
  padding: 1rem 1rem 1rem 1rem;
}
```

Review: Padding

If top/bottom and left/right are the same, can simplify even more

Order: top/bottom, left/right

```css
figure {
  border: 2px solid red;
  padding: 1rem 1rem;
}
```

Review: Padding

If all the values are the same

```css
figure {
  border: 2px solid red;
  padding: 1rem;
}
```
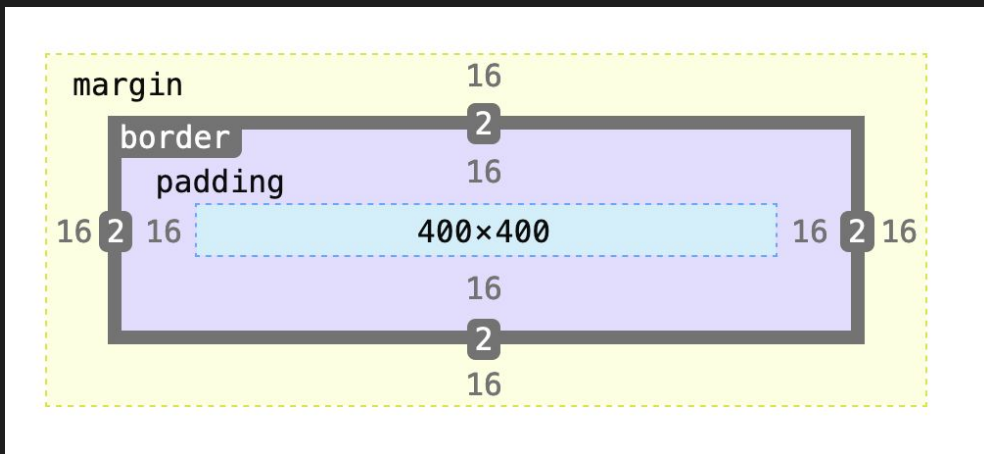
Review: Padding

Reviewing CSS

A sentence to test using color in CSS.

A new section title

A normal sentence inside of a section

```
figure {
  border: 2px solid red;
  padding: 1rem;
}
```

Review: Margin

Margin works the same way as padding. Can be simplified to be:

margin: 1rem 1rem;

```
figure {
  border: 2px solid red;
  padding: 1rem 1rem;
  margin-top: 1rem;
  margin-right: 1rem;
  margin-bottom: 1rem;
  margin-left: 1rem;
}
```

Review: Margin

It comes together
like padding too.

```css
figure {
  border: 2px solid red;
  padding: 1rem;
  margin: 1rem;
}
```

Review: Margin

Reviewing CSS

A sentence to test using color in CSS.

A new section title

A normal sentence inside of a section

```
figure {
  border: 2px solid red;
  padding: 1rem;
  margin: 1rem;
}
```

Review: Margin

Reviewing CSS

A sentence to test using color in CSS.

A new section title

A normal sentence inside of a section

Figure had inherit margins before
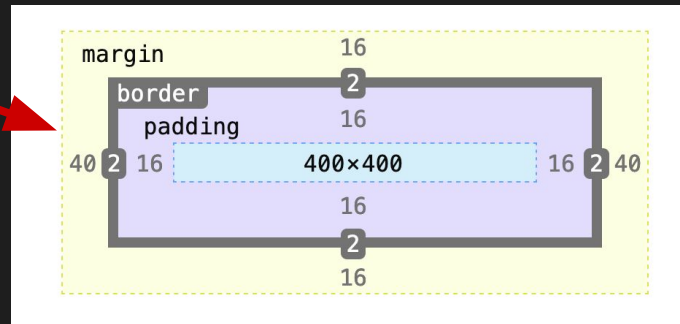
Figure after CSS styling
```css
figure {
    margin: 0;
}
```
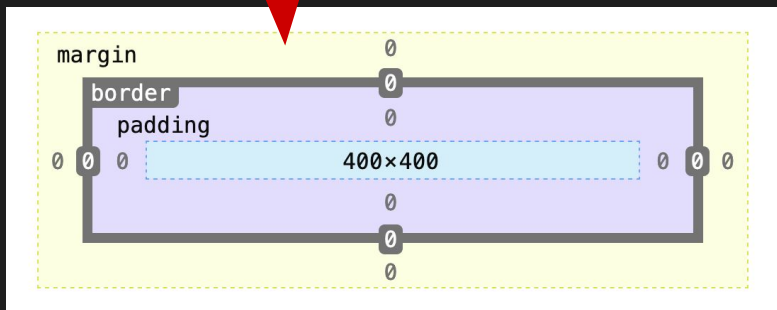
What questions do you have?

More CSS Properties

CSS Properties: Width

Just like with font, the width CSS value can be pixels, em, rem or percent.

CSS Properties: Width

Imagine we have a very very long paragraph. In our set up now, the text reaches each edge of the page. This is not accessible. It's hard to read something that stretches across the page.

CSS Width

Using the width property, we can control the horizontal size of an html element

```html
<html lang="en-US">
  <head>
    <!-- meta tags -->
    <link rel="stylesheet" href="./styles/main.css">
  <head>
  <body>
    <main>
      <header>
        <h1>Using CSS</h1>
        <p>This is a dek.</p>
      </header>
      <p>Pretend there are many sentences here.</p>
      <p>Pretend there are many sentences here.</p>
    </main>
  </body>
</html>
```

CSS Width

Using the width property, we can control the horizontal size an html element

```css
main {
  width: 90%;
}
```

```html
<html lang="en-US">
  <head>
    <!-- meta tags -->
    <link rel="stylesheet" href="./styles/main.css">
  <head>
  <body>
    <main>
      <header>
        <h1>Using CSS</h1>
        <p>This is a dek.</p>
      </header>
      <p>Pretend there are many sentences here.</p>
      <p>Pretend there are many sentences here.</p>
    </main>
  </body>
</html>
```

CSS Properties: Width

Before:

Using CSS

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Nam eget libero eget augue venenatis tempus mollis sed sem. Morbi in dictum tellus, eget elementum turpis. Sed commodo sapien eget imperdiet fringilla. Aenean pharetra quis lectus a pharetra. Maecenas felis ligula, feugiat at finibus vel, pharetra vel dolor. Maecenas rutrum mauris finibus, mollis odio ornare, accumsan lectus. Aenean erat sapien, sagittis non odio ultricies, pretium blandit diam. Suspendisse id elementum dui, et pretium tellus. Vestibulum blandit aliquet orci. Praesent consectetur porta quam ornare bibendum. Donec vel mollis nulla, at varius lacus. Nulla lacus neque, feugiat in lectus gravida, venenatis volutpat ex.

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After:

Using CSS

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CSS Properties: Width

Before:

After:

CSS Properties: Margin

Visually, it's easier to scan and read a page when there is space around elements. This is where margin helps

CSS Margin

Margin can be added to any side of the element

```
<p>Pretend there are many
sentences here.</p>
<p>Pretend there are many
sentences here.</p>
```

```css
p {
  margin-top: 1.5rem;
  margin-bottom: 1.5rem;
  margin-left: 2rem;
  margin-right: 2rem;
}
```

CSS Margin

CSS Magic! *

Centering a page

When given a width, margin can auto-calculate the left/right margin

```css
main {
  width: 90%;
  margin: 0 auto;
}
```

```html
<html lang="en-US">
  <head>
    <!-- meta tags -->
    <link rel="stylesheet" href="./styles/main.css">
  <head>
  <body>
    <main>
      <header>
        <h1>Using CSS</h1>
        <p>This is a dek.</p>
      </header>
      <p>Pretend there are many sentences here.</p>
      <p>Pretend there are many sentences here.</p>
    </main>
  </body>
</html>
```
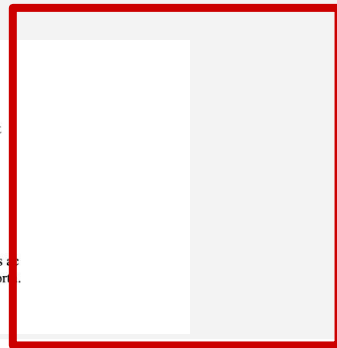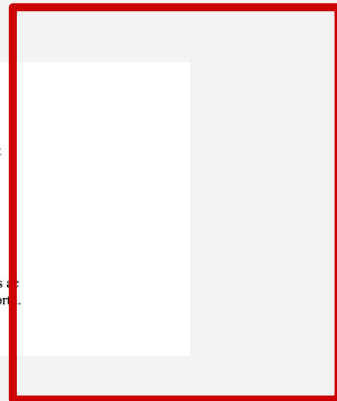
CSS Properties: Width

Before:

Using CSS

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Nam eget libero eget augue venenatis tempus mollis sed sem. Morbi in dictum tellus, eget elementum turpis. Sed commodo sapien eget imperdiet fringilla. Aenean pharetra quis lectus a pharetra. Maecenas felis ligula, feugiat at finibus vel, pharetra vel dolor. Maecenas rutrum mauris finibus, mollis odio ornare, accumsan lectus. Aenean erat sapien, sagittis non odio ultricies, pretium blandit diam. Suspendisse id elementum dui, et pretium tellus. Vestibulum blandit aliquet orci. Praesent consectetur porta quam ornare bibendum. Donec vel mollis nulla, at varius lacus. Nulla lacus neque, feugiat in lectus gravida, venenatis volutpat ex.

Aliquam condimentum sem a lorem volutpat, in sagittis lorem efficitur. Integer scelerisque ante tortor, ut viverra tortor mattis vel. Curabitur pretium mi id nulla tincidunt venenatis. Maecenas eu elementum metus. Suspendisse imperdiet, dui eu ornare imperdiet, nisl ligula laoreet purus, ut blandit enim orci in dolor. Maecenas nec viverra est. Aenean non porta enim. Mauris ligula leo, porttitor ac viverra sit amet, ornare id justo. Sed laoreet at elit ac viverra. Cras volutpat diam eget tellus cursus, vitae bibendum mauris vehicula. Donec ex augue, mattis eu mattis id, euismod eu ex.

Suspendisse potenti. Sed sit amet lacinia turpis. Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Donec sollicitudin nunc velit, non maximus ante dignissim eget. Morbi vel imperdiet quam. Vivamus vestibulum et eros sed commodo. Curabitur vel massa turpis. Praesent ut est lobortis, finibus lorem eget, sollicitudin enim. Sed commodo, nisl id interdum congue, nunc metus lobortis libero, vel sagittis nunc felis eu erat. Cras porta pretium maximus. Interdum et malesuada fames ac ante ipsum primis in faucibus. Vivamus sollicitudin, erat in consequat pellentesque, neque neque consequat est, ac varius est ex rutrum diam. Donec augue orci, iaculis consectetur purus et, cursus varius enim. Donec tristique vehicula dui vitae porta. Maecenas suscipit, nisl eu porta viverra, sapien tortor fermentum sapien, et aliquet est nisl eget sapien. Nulla sed ex iaculis, lobortis turpis et, tincidunt turpis.

After:

Using CSS

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What questions do you have?

CSS Properties: Width

Width also helps us with images

We'll use width to control the size of the image so it doesn't overflow

Let's open the file shared in slack

What questions do you have?

Border radius

Experiment. What happens when you add a border-radius?

```css
figure {
  margin: 0;
}

img {
  width: 100%;
  border-radius: 10%;
}
```

The CSS Box Model

This is a paragraph in my learning CSS html file. It is most
show how the page is rendering on the browser. Cats are c

Border radius

Order: top-left, top-right, bottom-right, bottom-left

```css
figure {
  margin: 0;
}

img {
  width: 100%;
  border-radius: 10% 30% 10% 90%;
}
```

The CSS Box Model

This is a paragraph in my learning CSS html file. It is mostly being used as a placeholder, since we need to add a bit of text to show how the page is rendering on the browser. Cats are cool.

Sometimes petting a cat can help with stress

`Border radius`

Sometimes the best way to learn is to experiment with CSS properties

```css
figure {
  margin: 0;
  padding: 1rem;
  background-color: cadetblue;
  border-radius: 90% 30% 10% 10%;
}
img {
  width: 100%;
  border-radius: 10% 30% 10% 90%;
}
```

The CSS Box Model

This is a paragraph in my learning CSS html file. It is mostly being used as a placeholder, since we need to add a bit of text to show how the page is rendering on the browser. Cats are cool.

Sometimes petting a cat can help with stress

`Border radius`

Want to make a round image?
First, start with a square photo

```css
img {
  width: 100%;
  border-radius: 50%;
}
```


The CSS Box Model

This is a paragraph in my learning CSS html file. It is mostly being used as a placeholder, since we need to add a **bit of text** to show how the page is rendering on the browser. Cats are cool.

Sometimes petting a cat can help with stress

This is a paragraph in my learning CSS html file. It is mostly being used as a placeholder, since we need to add a bit of text to show how the page is rendering on the browser. Cats

What questions do you have?

CSS Properties: Text decoration

For design and aesthetic reason, a lot of people like to remove the automatic underline that appear under a link.

But this is usually bad for accessibility.

Text decoration

This bad accessibility
implementation is
done like so:

```css
a {
  color: seagreen;
  text-decoration: none;
}
```

Never do this!

Text decoration

Why am I even
showing you
text-decoration?

Because it's pretty
cool! And hopefully
these new uses keep
you from making bad
accessibility decisions!

Text decoration

In its simplest form, text-decoration is a underline on text (at least that's the auto styling of an anchor tag)

```css
.veggieText {
    color: seagreen;
    text-decoration:
}
```

Text decoration

But this CSS property can take up to 4 CSS values:

- Line
- Color
- Style
- Thickness

```css
.veggieText {
  color: seagreen;
  text-decoration-line:
  text-decoration-color:
  text-decoration-style:
  text-decoration-thickness:
}
```

Text decoration

Allowed CSS values for line:

- underline
- line-through

```css
.veggieText {
  color: seagreen;
  text-decoration-line: underline;
  text-decoration-color:
  text-decoration-style:
  text-decoration-thickness:
}
```

Text decoration

Allowed CSS values for color:

- any

```css
.veggieText {
  color: seagreen;
  text-decoration-line: underline;
  text-decoration-color: red;
  text-decoration-style:
  text-decoration-thickness:
}
```

Text decoration

Allowed CSS values for style:

- solid
- dashed
- wavy

If none is specified, inherits solid from browser.

```css
.veggieText {
  color: seagreen;
  text-decoration-line: underline;
  text-decoration-color: red;
  text-decoration-style: solid;
  text-decoration-thickness:
}
```

Text decoration

Allowed CSS values for thickness:

- any

If none is specified, inherits auto from browser.

```css
.veggieText {
  color: seagreen;
  text-decoration-line: underline;
  text-decoration-color: red;
  text-decoration-style: solid;
  text-decoration-thickness: 2px;
}
```

Text decoration

Or simply combine all. The order doesn't matter, but this is most common: line type, color, style, size

```
.veggieText {
  color: seagreen;
  text-decoration: underline red solid 2px;
}
```

Text decoration

Have fun:

What questions do you have?

CSS Display

CSS Display

Some HTML tags come with an inherit display. What does that mean?

This <h1> tag has inherit margin. We did not add this with CSS.

Reviewing CSS

A sentence to test using color in CSS

h1 | 400 × 38.4

CSS Display

HTML elements either take up all the space from left to right (a block element), or they wrap around other elements (inline).

You've used several block elements already:

<p>, <main>, <ul>,<table>, <h1>-<h6>, <footer>, etc.

CSS Display

You've also used inline elements:

<a>, <img>, <strong>, <em>* ,
<cite>, <code>

They don't break out into their own
line. A link stays inline with the text
it's nested in.

A new section

You can find documentation on more CSS properties in the
Mozilla website. The following is an unordered list:

CSS Display

Sometimes you want to change or add a display property to an element.

```css
p {
  display:
}
```

CSS Display

inline:

allows elements to appear on the right and left side and also allows margin and padding on the left and right

Would have the behavior of an anchor tag

```css
p {
  display: inline;
}
```

CSS Display

block:

doesn't allows
elements to be next
to it, appears at 100%
width the CSS width
property is not set.
Also accepts height
and box model
properties

```css
a {
  display: block;
}
```

CSS Display

inline-block:

allows elements to appear on the right and left side, but can also take on **width and height** and all box model properties

```css
a {
  display: inline-block;
}
```

What questions do you have?

CSS Display

Manipulating the display property of an element can help us…. When creating navigation!

CSS Display

Here is a nav using the unordered list element. We can use display to change the layout

Reviewing CSS

- Blog
- Resume
- Contacts

A sentence to test using color in CSS.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en-US">
  <head>
  </head>
  <body>
    <nav>
      <ul class="navLinks">
        <li><a href="#blog">Blog</a></li>
        <li><a href="#resume">Resume</a></li>
        <li><a href="#contact">Contacts</a></li>
      </ul>
    </nav>
  </body>
</html>
```
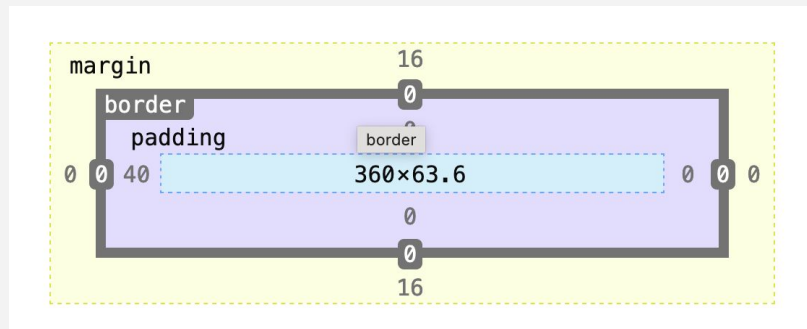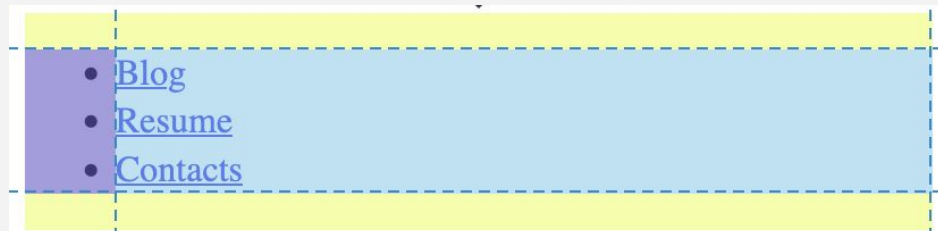
CSS Display

 has an inherit block display, padding-left and a margin on to top and bottom

```
<nav>
  <ul class="navLinks">
    <li><a href="#blog">Blog</a></li>
    <li><a href="#resume">Resume</a></li>
    <li><a href="#contact">Contacts</a></li>
  </ul>
</nav>
```
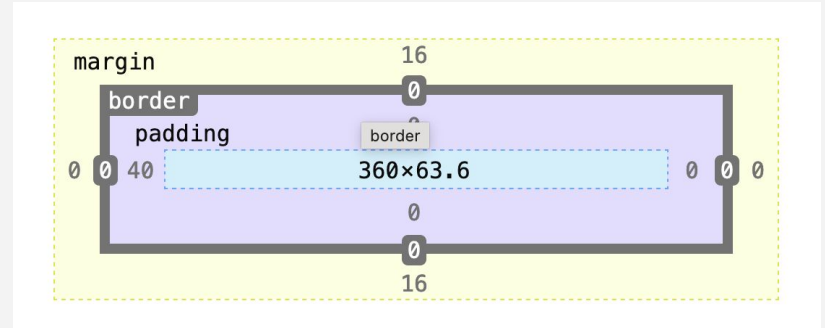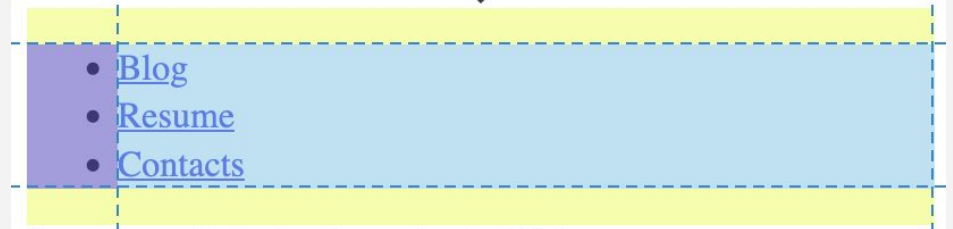
CSS Display

 also has another inherit property: **list-style-type: disc;**

This creates the dots in the list. You can use this property to update the dots with circle, emojis or anything else.
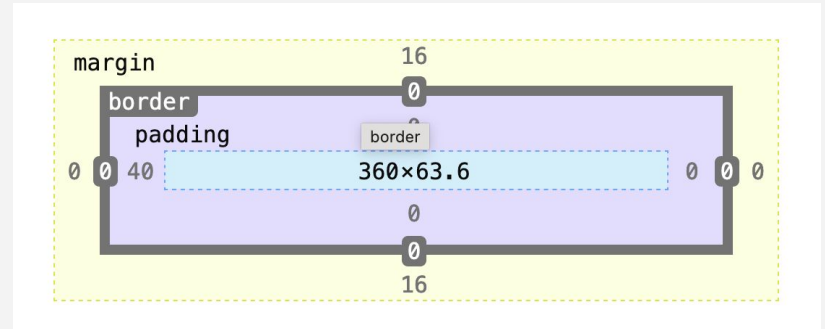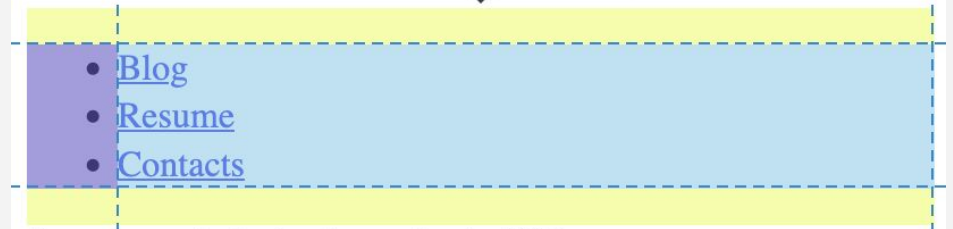
Find options in [Mozilla documentation](#)

CSS Display

The list-item <li> has a special inherit property too: **display: list-item;** This makes the items line up vertically

```
<nav>
  <ul class="navLinks">
    <li><a href="#blog">Blog</a></li>
    <li><a href="#resume">Resume</a></li>
    <li><a href="#contact">Contacts</a></li>
  </ul>
</nav>
```

CSS Display

But we know we can manipulate the CSS display property. Let's do so


```
<nav>
  <ul class="navLinks">
    <li><a href="#blog">Blog</a></li>
    <li><a href="#resume">Resume</a></li>
    <li><a href="#contact">Contacts</a></li>
  </ul>
</nav>
```

CSS Display

First, let's remove the dots next to the items listed:

```css
.navLinks {
  list-style-type: none;
}

/* This also works, why would you not use it? */

ul {
  list-style-type: none;
}
```

```html
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en-US">
  <head>
  </head>
  <body>
    <nav>
      <ul class="navLinks">
        <li><a href="#blog">Blog</a></li>
        <li><a href="#resume">Resume</a></li>
        <li><a href="#contact">Contacts</a></li>
      </ul>
    </nav>
  </body>
</html>
```
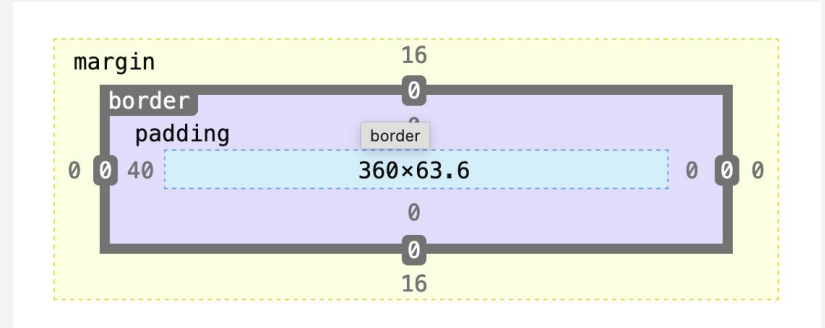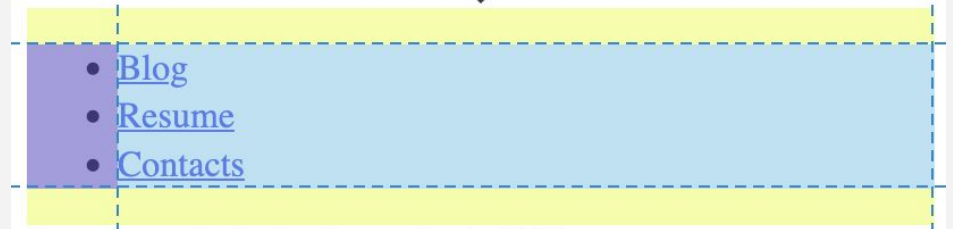
What questions do you have?

CSS Display

Now, let's have the list items line up horizontally, instead of vertically.

```css
.navLinks {
  list-style-type: none;
}

.navLinks li {
  display: inline-block;
}
```

```html
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en-US">
  <head>
  </head>
  <body>
    <nav>
      <ul class="navLinks">
        <li><a href="#blog">Blog</a></li>
        <li><a href="#resume">Resume</a></li>
        <li><a href="#contact">Contacts</a></li>
      </ul>
    </nav>
  </body>
</html>
```

CSS Display

Inline-block has elements to show up side by side.

```css
.navLinks {
  list-style-type: none;
}

.navLinks li {
  display: inline-block;
}
```

```html
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en-US">
  <head>
  </head>
  <body>
    <nav>
      <ul class="navLinks">
        <li><a href="#blog">Blog</a></li>
        <li><a href="#resume">Resume</a></li>
        <li><a href="#contact">Contacts</a></li>
      </ul>
    </nav>
  </body>
</html>
```

CSS Display

CSS Display

Because of inline-block we can now apply box model properties

```css
.navLinks {
  list-style-type: none;
}

.navLinks li {
  display: inline-block;
}
```

```html
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en-US">
  <head>
  </head>
  <body>
    <nav>
      <ul class="navLinks">
        <li><a href="#blog">Blog</a></li>
        <li><a href="#resume">Resume</a></li>
        <li><a href="#contact">Contacts</a></li>
      </ul>
    </nav>
  </body>
</html>
```
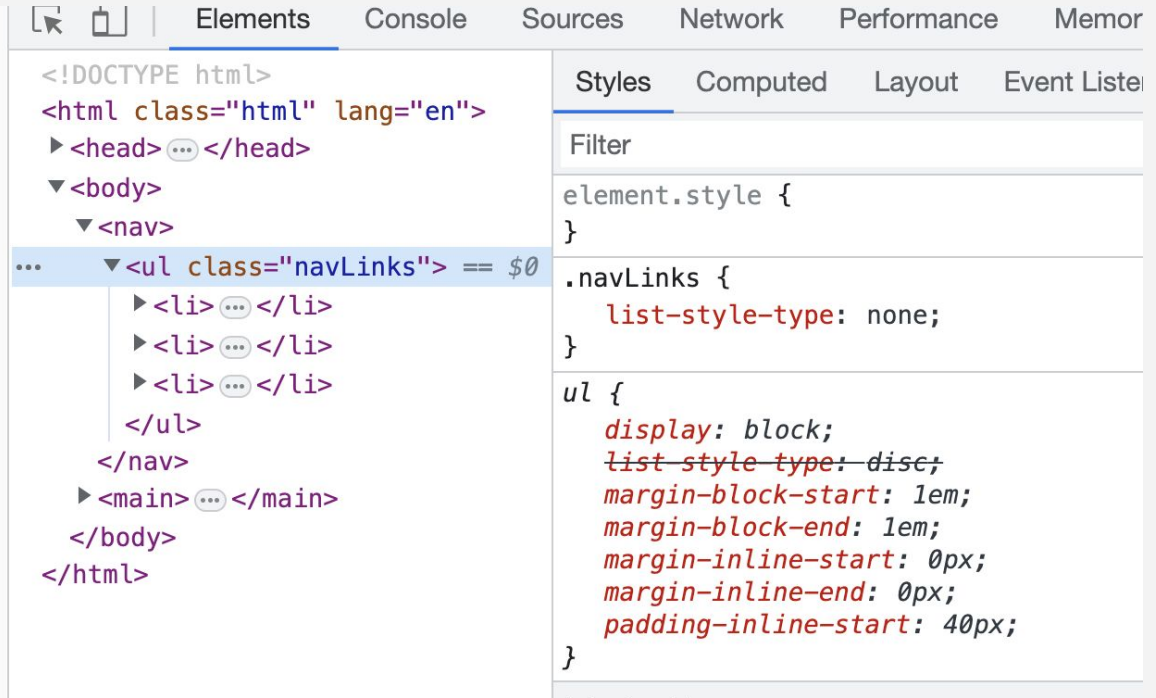
CSS Display

```css
.navLinks {
  list-style-type: none;
  margin: 0;          ⟵
  padding: 0;         ⟵
}
.navLinks li {
  display: inline-block;
  font-size: 1.5rem;  ⟵
}
```

<u>Blog</u> <u>Resume</u> <u>Contact</u>

The CSS Box Model

This is a paragraph in my learning CSS html file. It is mostly being used as a placeholder, since we need to add a bit of text to show how the page is rendering on the browser. Cats are cool.

CSS Display

```css
.navLinks {
  list-style-type: none;
  margin: 0;
  padding: 0;
  text-align: center;    ⟵
}
.navLinks li {
  display: inline-block;
  font-size: 1.5rem;
  padding: 2rem 0;    ⟵
}
.navLinks a {
  color: cadetblue;    ⟵
}
```

Blog Resume Contact

The CSS Box Model

This is a paragraph in my learning CSS html file. It is mostly being used as a placeholder, since we need to add a bit of text to show how the page is rendering on the browser. Cats are cool.

CSS Display

```css
.navLinks {
  list-style-type: none;
  margin: 0;
  padding: 0;
  text-align: center;
}
.navLinks li {
  display: inline-block;
  font-size: 1.5rem;
  padding: 2rem 0;
}
.navLinks a {
  color: cadetblue;
  text-decoration: none;
  padding: 1rem;
}
```

Blog   Resume   Contact

The CSS Box Model

This is a paragraph in my learning CSS html file. It is mostly being used as a placeholder, since we need to add a bit of text to show how the page is rendering on the browser. Cats are cool.
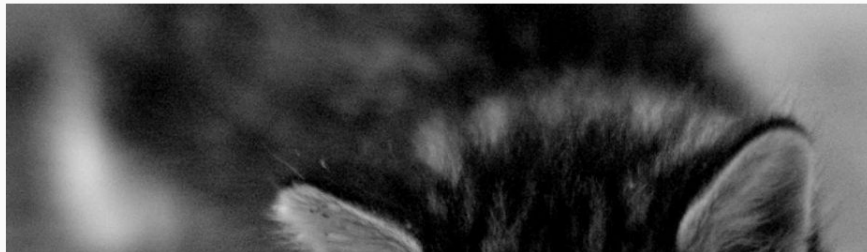
CSS Display

```css
.navLinks {
  list-style-type: none;
  margin: 0;
  padding: 0;
  text-align: center;
}
.navLinks li {
  display: inline-block;
  font-size: 1.5rem;
  padding: 2rem 0;
}
.navLinks a {
  color: cadetblue;
  text-decoration: none;
  padding: 1rem;
}
.navLinks a:hover {
  text-decoration: underline;
}
```

Blog   Resume   Contact

The CSS Box Model

This is a paragraph in my learning CSS html file. It is mostly being used as a placeholder, since we need to add a bit of text to show how the page is rendering on the browser. Cats are cool.

<- Using a mouse to hover over

Blog   Resume   Contact

The CSS Box Model

This is a paragraph in my learning CSS html file. It is mostly being used as a placeholder, since we need to add a bit of text to show how the page is rendering on the browser. Cats are cool.
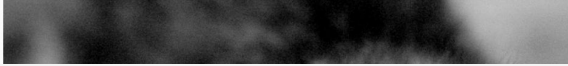
<- Using tab to navigate, seeing padding around .navLinks a

What questions do you have?

Break

Meet back in 15 minutes.

start Zoom recording

Screenshare

Non-semantic HTML (<div> and <span>)

`<div>` and `<span>`

Best practice is to use semantic HTML whenever possible, but sometimes, you need to style elements that are grouped or don't have a semantic counterpart.

What if you have to add and style a photo slideshow? A group of photos? A data visualization? Or there are inline elements you want to add?

`<div>` and `<span>`

1. <div> is an empty block-level element. It **won't** wrap around anything else, can also be made into inline-block using CSS Display

2. <span> is an empty inline-level element. It **will** wrap around items, can also be made into inline-block using CSS Display

`<div>`

Let's add an empty div with a class of emptyDiv. We'll add border so it's easy to see

```css
.emptyDiv {
  border: 2px solid red;
}
```

```html
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en-US">
  <head>
  </head>
  <body>
    <div class="emptyDiv"></div>
  </body>
</html>
```

`<div>`

The CSS Box Model

This is a paragraph in my learning CSS html file. It is mostly being used as a placeholder, since we need to add a **bit of text** to show how the page is rendering on the browser. Cats are cool.

This is a paragraph in my learning CSS html file. It is mostly being used as a placeholder, since we need to add a bit of text to show how the page is rendering on the browser. Using span to style some coding: `#testId { color: red }`Cats are cool.

This is inside of a div. Mauris non auctor orci, pulvinar pulvinar nulla. Suspendisse sit amet fermentum erat. Etiam consequat felis eget tortor laoreet fermentum. Pellentesque a tempus nulla. Vivamus tincidunt ligula vitae porta cursus. Donec tincidunt porta ante vel mattis. Maecenas eget vulputate magna, hendrerit ornare

```
▶ <head> ⋯ </head>
▼ <body>
    ▶ <nav> ⋯ </nav>
    ▼ <main>
        ▶ <header> ⋯ </header>
        ▶ <p> ⋯ </p>
⋯       <div class="emptyDiv"></div>
          == $0
        ▶ <p> ⋯ </p>
        ▶ <div class="divExample"> ⋯
          </div>
        ▶ <span> ⋯ </span>
        ▶ <span> ⋯ </span>
        ▶ <section id="blog"> ⋯
          </section>
        ▶ <section id="resume"> ⋯
          </section>
```

```
Filter

element.style {
}

.emptyDiv {
    border: ▶ 2px solid ■ red;
}

div {
    display: block;
}

Inherited from body

body {
    background-color: □#fafafa;
    font-size: 16px;
    width: 80%;
    margin: ▶ 0 auto;
}
```

`<div>`

Block-level elements accept width and height. Notice, even with a width less than 100%, the element doesn't wrap

```
.emptyDiv {
  border: 2px solid red;
  height: 2rem;
  width: 30%;
}
```

The CSS Box Model

This is a paragraph in my learning CSS html file. It is mostly being used as a placeholder, since we need to add a **bit of text** to show how the page is rendering on the browser. Cats are cool.

This is a paragraph in my learning CSS html file. It is mostly being used as a placeholder, since we need to add a bit of text to show how the page is rendering on the browser. Using span to style some coding: `#testId { color: red }`Cats are cool.

This is inside of a div. Mauris non auctor orci, pulvinar pulvinar nulla. Suspendisse sit amet fermentum erat. Etiam consequat felis eget tortor laoreet fermentum. Pellentesque a tempus nulla. Vivamus tincidunt ligula vitae porta cursus. Donec tincidunt porta ante vel mattis.

`<div>`

Let's add more <div> elements next to each other

```css
.emptyDiv, .emptyDiv2,
.emptyDiv3 {
  border: 2px solid red;
  height: 2rem;
  width: 30%;
}
```

```html
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en-US">
  <head>
  </head>
  <body>
    <div class="emptyDiv"></div>
    <div class="emptyDiv2"></div>
    <div class="emptyDiv3"></div>
  </body>
</html>
```

`<div>`

The CSS Box Model

This is a paragraph in my learning CSS html file. It is mostly being used as a placeholder, since we need to add a **bit of text** to show how the page is rendering on the browser. Cats are cool.

This is a paragraph in my learning CSS html file. It

```
    <head> ⋯ </head>
    <body>
        <nav> ⋯ </nav>
        <main>
            <header> ⋯ </header>
            <p> ⋯ </p>
            <div class="emptyDiv"></div> == $0
            <div class="emptyDiv2"></div>
            <div class="emptyDiv3"></div>
            <p> ⋯ </p>
            <div class="divExample"> ⋯ </div>
            <span> ⋯ </span>
            <span> ⋯ </span>
```

`<div>`

Notice what happens when display is changed to an inline-block element

```css
.emptyDiv, .emptyDiv2,
.emptyDiv3 {
  border: 2px solid red;
  height: 2rem;
  width: 30%;
  display: inline-block;
}
```

```html
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en-US">
  <head>
  </head>
  <body>
    <div class="emptyDiv"></div>
    <div class="emptyDiv2"></div>
    <div class="emptyDiv3"></div>
  </body>
</html>
```

`<div>`

The CSS Box Model

This is a paragraph in my learning CSS html file. It is mostly being used as a placeholder, since we need to add a **bit of text** to show how the page is rendering on the browser. Cats are cool.

This is a paragraph in my learning CSS html file. It is mostly being used as a placeholder, since we need to add a bit of text to show how the page is rendering on the browser. Using span to style some coding: `#testId { color: red }`Cats are cool.

This is inside of a div. Mauris non auctor orci, pulvinar pulvinar nulla. Suspendisse sit amet fermentum erat. Etiam consequat felis eget tortor laoreet fermentum. Pellentesque a tempus nulla. Vivamus tincidunt ligula vitae porta cursus. Donec tincidunt porta ante vel mattis. Maecenas eget

```
▶<header>…</header>
▶<p>…</p>
<div class="emptyDiv"></div> == $0
<div class="emptyDiv2"></div>
<div class="emptyDiv3"></div>
▶<p>…</p>
▶<div class="divExample">…</div>
```

html.html   body   main   **div.emptyDiv**

Styles   Computed   Layout   Event Listeners

Filter

```
element.style {
}

.emptyDiv, .emptyDiv2, .emptyDiv3 {
    border: ▶ 2px solid ■ red;
    height: 2rem;
    width: 30%;
    display: inline-block;
}

div {
    display: block;
}
```

<span>

Let's add some spans. See how they look on the page.

In the HTML we have them in separate lines, but the browser doesn't care about spacing

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en-US">
  <head>
  </head>
  <body>
    <div class="emptyDiv"></div>
    <div class="emptyDiv2"></div>
    <div class="emptyDiv3"></div>
    <span>This text is inside of a span.</span>
    <span>Here's a second span.</span>
  </body>
</html>
```
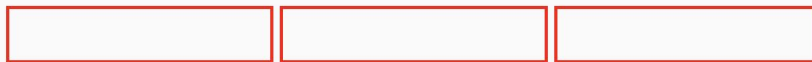
`<span>`

The second span doesn't break out into a separate line. It continues.

The CSS Box Model

This is a paragraph in my learning CSS html file. It is mostly being used as a placeholder, since we need to add a **bit of text** to show how the page is rendering on the browser. Cats are cool.

This is a paragraph in my learning CSS html file. It is mostly being used as a placeholder, since we need to add a bit of text to show how the page is rendering on the browser. Using span to style some coding: `#testId { color: red }`Cats are cool.

This is inside of a span. Mauris non auctor orci, pulvinar pulvinar nulla. Suspendisse sit amet fermentum erat. Etiam consequat felis eget tortor laoreet fermentum. Suspendisse sit amet fermentum erat. This is a second span. Pellentesque a tempus nulla. Vivamus tincidunt ligula vitae porta cursus. Donec tincidunt porta ante vel mattis. Maecenas eget vulputate magna, hendrerit ornare enim. Proin vitae augue diam. Sed ac arcu auctor, dapibus lacus ut, porttitor nulla.

Blog

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Nulla id neque vitae ligula dictum fermentum vel eget odio. Duis vulputate vulputate egestas. Suspendisse et

<span>

Let's style a span!

```html
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en-US">
  <head>
  </head>
  <body>
    <p>This is a paragraph in my portfolio. Because
I want recruiters to really remember my name, I'm
going to style it super cool every time it's
written. My name is <span class="nameDisplay">Yoli
Martinez</span>. While I think my name is
important, maybe this doesn't warrant a strong tag.
Okay, yay! They'll remember me now.</p>
  </body>
</html>
```

`<span>`

tincidunt porta ante vel mattis. Maecenas eget vulputate magna, hendrerit ornare enim. Proin vitae augue diam. Sed ac arcu auctor, dapibus lacus ut, porttitor nulla.

This is a paragraph in my portfolio. Because I want recruiters to really remember my name, I'm going to style it super cool every time it's written. My name is Yoli Martinez. While I think my name is important, maybe this doesn't warrant a strong tag. Okay, yay! They'll remember me now.

Blog

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. erat leo, sit amet interdum quam faucibus et. Curabitur non laoreet lectus.

```
▶ <p> ⋯ </p>
▶ <span> ⋯ </span>
▶ <span> ⋯ </span>
▼ <p> == $0
    "This is a paragraph in my portfolio. Because I want
    recruiters to really remember my name, I'm going to
    style it super cool every time it's written. My name is
    "
    <span class="nameDisplay">Yoli Martinez</span>
    ". While I think my name is important, maybe this
    doesn't warrant a strong tag. Okay, yay! They'll
    remember me now."
  </p>
▶ <section id="blog"> ⋯ </section>
```

`<div>`

Here's some stuff I can do:

```css
.nameDisplay {
  font-style: italic;
  padding: 0 5px;
  font-weight: 700;
  background-color:
orangered;
  color: white;
}
```

```html
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en-US">
  <head>
  </head>
  <body>
    <p>This is a paragraph in my portfolio. Because I want recruiters to really remember my name, I'm going to style it super cool every time it's written. My name is <span class="nameDisplay">Yoli Martinez</span>. While I think my name is important, maybe this doesn't warrant a strong tag. Okay, yay! They'll remember me now.</p>
  </body>
</html>
```

`<span>`

`<div>` and `<span>`

So what are some real examples of using divs and spans?

`<div>` and `<span>`

Maybe you have triptych, where you want to style or display the photos a certain way?
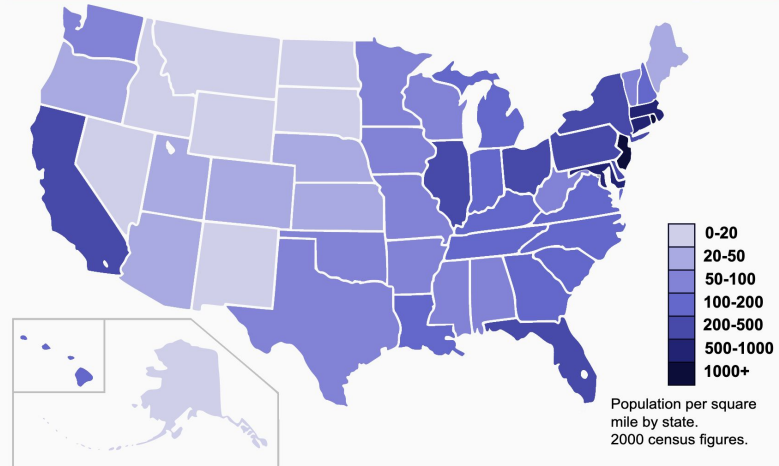
<div> can also wrap around data visualizations

The CSS Box Model

This is a paragraph in my learning CSS html file. It is mostly being used as a placeholder, since we need to add a **bit of text** to show how the page is rendering on the browser. Cats are cool.

This is my short caption

0-20
20-50
50-100
100-200
200-500
500-1000
1000+

Population per square mile by state. 2000 census figures.

Wikimedia Commons

`<div>` and `<span>`

By using divs, you can take advantage of the box model, and give elements margins, paddings.
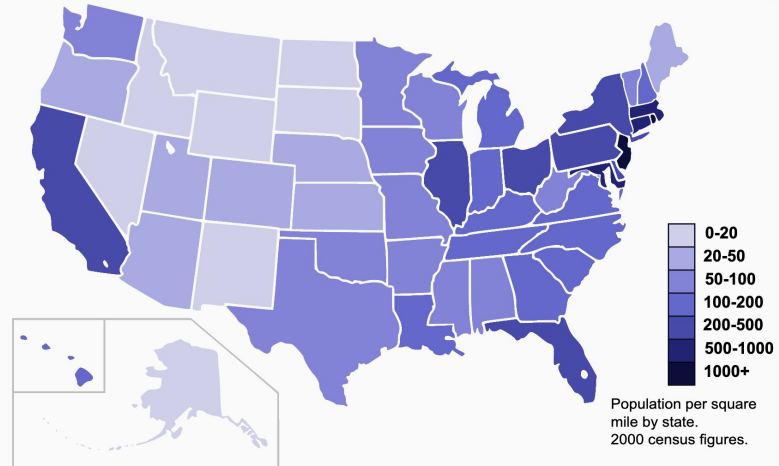
It can also help with layout in the page

The CSS Box Model

This is a paragraph in my learning CSS html file. It is mostly being used as a placeholder, since we need to add a **bit of text** to show how the page is rendering on the browser. Cats are cool.

This is my short caption

0-20
20-50
50-100
100-200
200-500
500-1000
1000+

Population per square mile by state. 2000 census figures.

Wikimedia Commons

`<div>` and `<span>`

`<span>` can help if you need to add styling to certain words or have to include other elements.

Notice WSJ's company stock ticker.

What questions do you have?

In-Class Activity

In-Class Activity

Add some text-decoration, border-radius, background-color or any other CSS property to the html page you have saved now.

Post screenshot in the class slack! I'll start a thread.

Homework

https://journ220.github.io

Please help clean up: close windows, return tables, etc.