Saturday, May 18, 2019 – NOTES

## YouTube video re: Float

<https://youtu.be/VwxGKpvW8Zk>

<div class=”service”>

<h2>Service#1</h2>

<p> This is service#1</p>

</div>

<div class=”service”>

<h2>Service#2</h2>

<p> This is service#2</p>

</div>

<div class=”service”>

<h2>Service#3</h2>

<p> This is service#3</p>

</div>

[CSS file]

.service {

float: left;

background: #eee;

width: 29.33%;

margin: 1%

padding: 1%

height: 14

}

This should display three boxes side by side, spaced from left to right.

## CSS Syntax

selectors adding into HTML using classes and identifiers.

Classes use .classname

IDs use #idname (unique)

elements just use their names

a {background-color: yellow;

element selector -element name p, a, div, span, etc Applies to all <p> elements

class selector - period + variable name .myDiv, .phonenumber

ID selector = # hash tag + variable name #myDiv, #phoneNumber

<html>

<head>

<style>

p {

color: red;

}

.languages {color: purple;

}

#english {

color: green;

}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<p>Hello, I am a paragraph.</p>

<ul class="languages">

<li id="english">Good Morning</li>

<li>Buenos Dias</li>

<li>Bon Jour</li>

</ul>

</body>

</html>

## Block Elements

paragraphs, headers, divs - take up the full width of the page or container

InLine Elements

align side by side, like img, span, a tags

Tip: Use the border property to see the edges of the containers

<style>

h1, img, a, div {border: 4px solid #0000;

display: block;}

</style>

border-width: 4px;

border-style: solid;

border-color: #0000;

OR border: (width) (style) (color) -- boder: 4px solid #0000;

## Relative paths:

Connects us with other files in our working directory.

In this case, style.css is in the same folder as our HTML document.

Absolute Paths

Always use relative paths! If you deploy websites without them, all of your links will fail.

The same will happen if you move your project from one folder to another.

Remember, there is no such thing as a C: drive on the internet

example,

<link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="style.css"> - stylesheet is in the same folder as the html page

<link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="css/style.css"> - moved the style sheet into a folder called "css"

<link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="main/css/style.css" - moved css folder into folder called "main"

## Box Model

Every element has a box model

Outside layer=Margin -you move yourself away from other elements

Border –

Padding – space between the actual content, closest to the content

Content

Each box has a customizable space properties: margin, border, padding

Typical spacing value: 20px 10px 10px 20px (top, right, bottom,left – clockwise)

Image size + border width + padding = total size

Ex. Image is 200x200, you added a 5 pixel border = 210x210

Add a margin-top 40 then total size is 250x210

box-sizing: content-box (default box model)

box-sizing: content-box;

width: 100%

border: solid #1e5792

## Float

By default, every html element displayed in the browser is governed by a concept called Flow.

This means HTML elements force adjacent elements to flow around them.

Float Left

Float Right

Logo float left and nav float right (homework)

Clear – resume normal flow of the page

Create wrapper container that is full width

Create wrapper container – float left

Create wrapper container – float right

Clear

Full block with footer

Add this to style;

.clearfix::after {

content: “”;

display: block;

clear: both; (clear out the float form both sides, (clear: right clear: left are also options))

}

Then add this in the body where you want the float to stop;

<div class=”clearfix”> </div>

::after – is a pseudo element, use it to style specific parts of the element. It says basically, apply this rule ‘after’ the previous element. This will add an HTML element, hidden from view, after the content of the .clearfix element. This clears the float.

Clearing the float – however floats often get in the way

<div class= “clearfix” >

## Positioning

Relative

Absolute

Fixed

Layering w/ z-index

## Chrome Inspector

You can edit and see your changes directly In the Inspector tool.