HTML & CSS: LEVEL 1

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Week 5

SESSION OVERVIEW

- Review fonts, floats and positioning.
- Tables
- Creating a form
- Next steps: Javascript and jQuery
- Evaluations

REVIEW!

{} CLASSES AND IDS

You can add `class` and `id` to any HTML element to identify it for styling.

- You decide the `class` and `id` values – be descriptive!

```
<p class="important">Big text</p>

<p class="anyLettersOrNumbersOr_Or-">Still
totally valid</p>
```

{} CLASSES

Multiple elements can have the same `class`

In CSS, target a class with a **period**

```
.kittens { color: gray; }
```

```
<p class="kittens">This will be gray.</p>
```

{} IDS

Only **one** element per page can use the same id

In CSS, target an id with a **hash**:

```
#kittenContainer { color: gray; }
```

```
<div id="kittenContainer">This will be
gray.</div>
```

{} HOW TO CHOOSE BETWEEN THEM

If you think it’s likely or possible that you’ll want to apply the same style to multiple things, definitely use `class`

If your element is guaranteed to be the only one on the page, you can use `id` – or you can still use `class`

If your element needs to be linked to directly, use `id`

3 WEB LAYOUT PROPERTIES

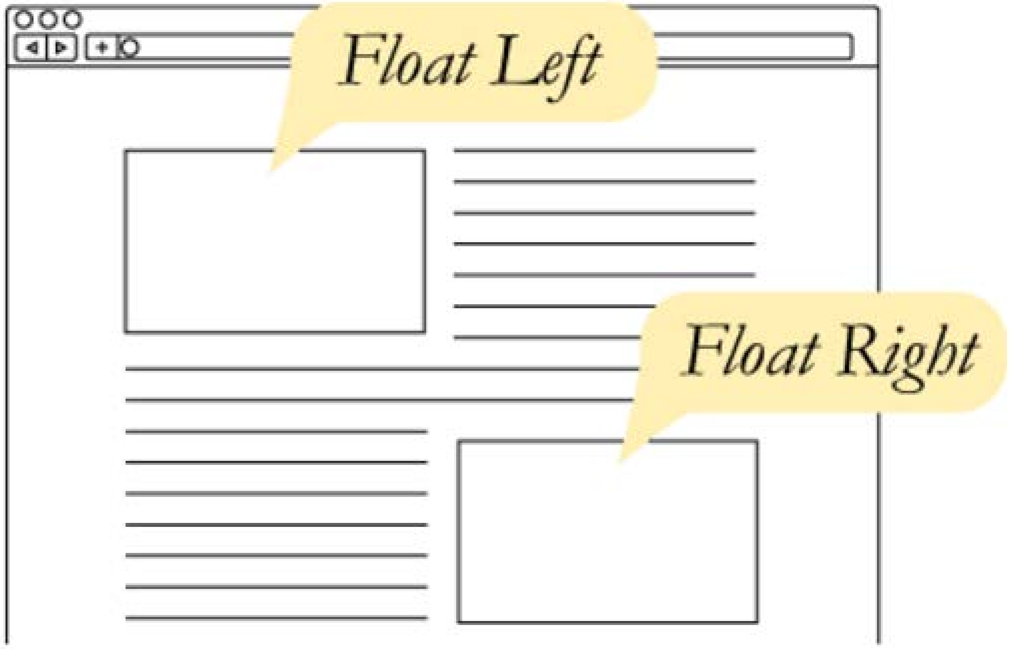
- `display:` dictates how elements behave within the box model
- `float:` moves elements around within the page flow
- `position:` takes elements entirely out of the page flow

CSS FLOATS

The `float` property takes an element out of the normal flow and “floats” it to the left or right side of its container.

- This allows other content to flow around it

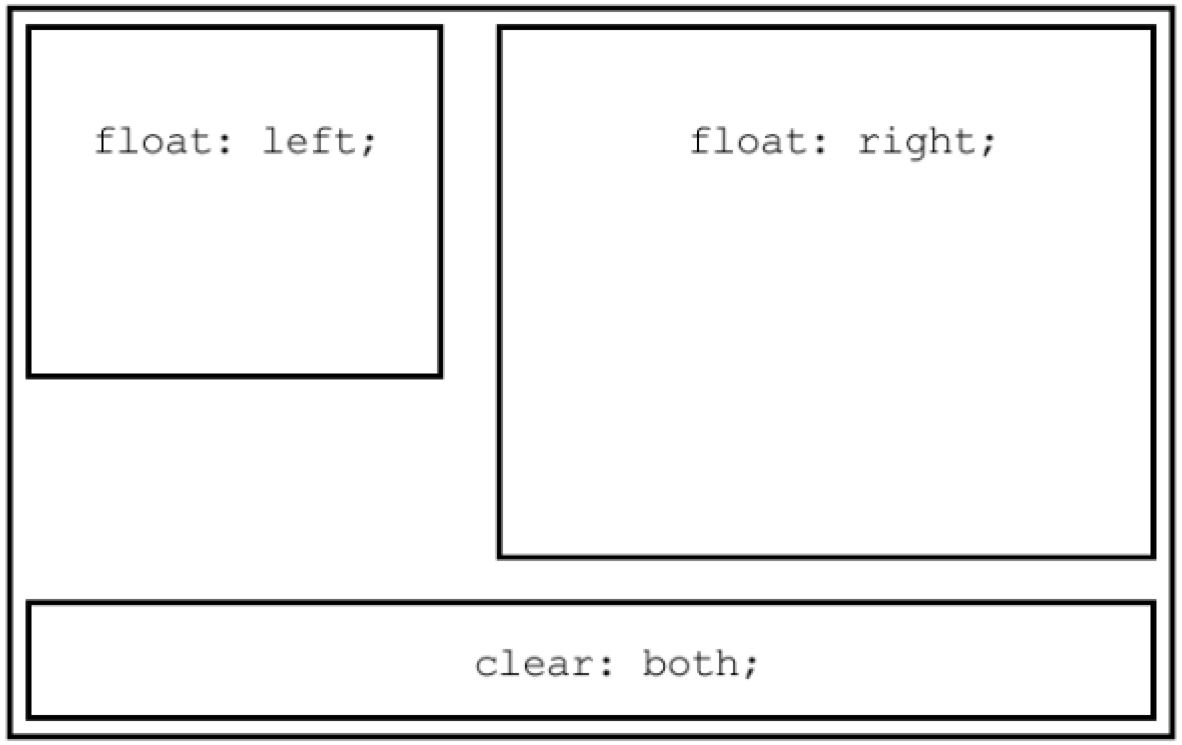
```
img { float: left; }
```



THE CLEAR PROPERTY

The `clear` property is the sister property to `float`

- It doesn't do much until there are floated elements on the page
- An element with `clear` applied to it will force itself **below** the floated element
- Everything after that will be back in the normal flow
- This "stretches" out the container and keeps it from collapsing



QUESTIONS?

CSS POSITIONING

CSS POSITIONING

The `position` property specifies how an element is positioned on the page. Possible values are:

- `relative`
- `absolute`
- `fixed`
- `static`

The default `position` is `static`, which just means that the element obeys whatever its box model rules tell it to do.

CSS POSITIONING

`position: absolute` is a powerful tool that allows you to place any page element exactly where you want it, down to the pixel.

When an element has `position: absolute`, it is entirely removed from the normal flow of the page.

- That means its padding, margins, and borders no longer affect the elements around it

CSS POSITIONING

We can dictate where elements go on the page down to the pixel!

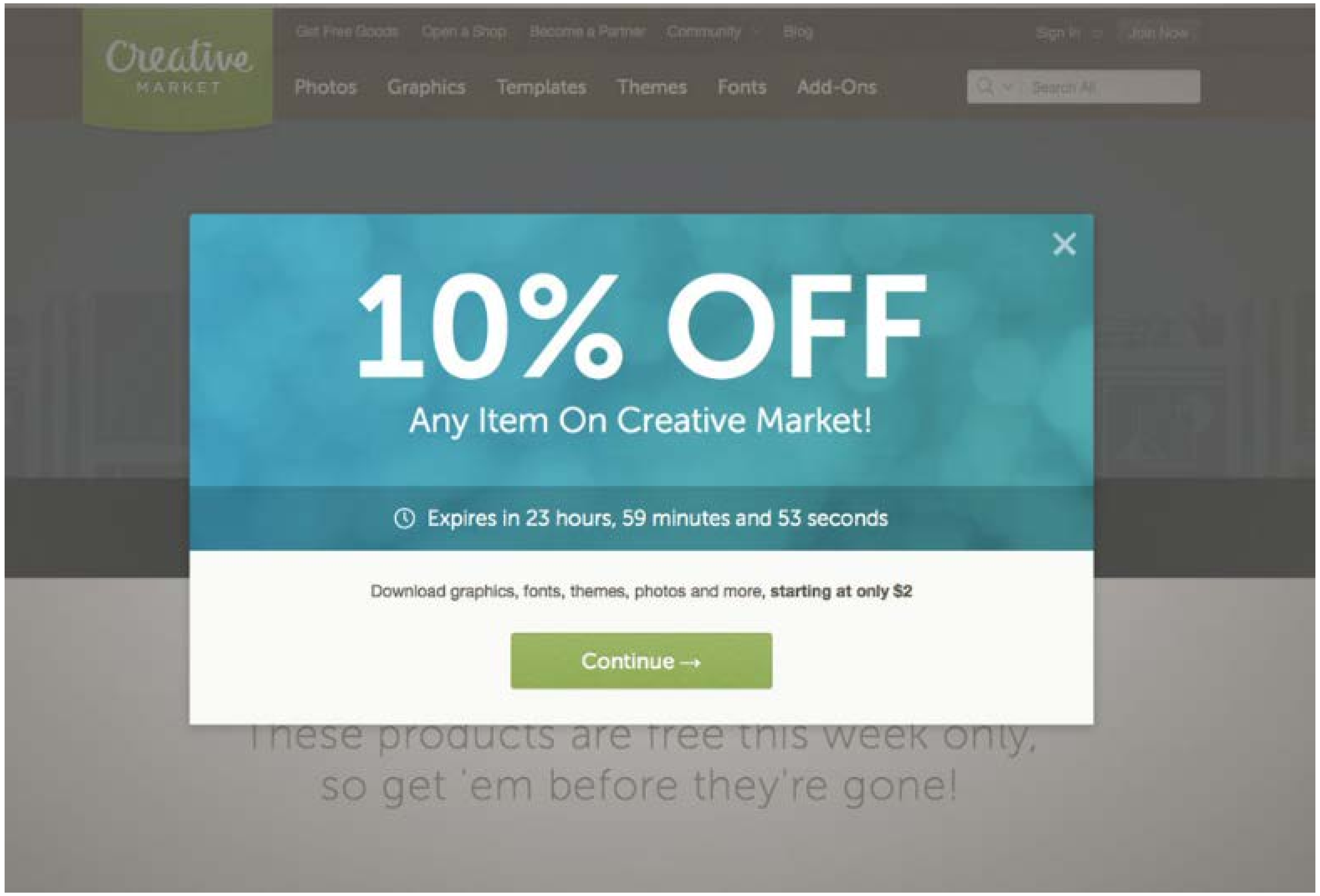
left, right, top, bottom

Can tweak positively or negatively

```
nav {
   position: absolute;
   right: -10px;
   top: 30px;
}
```

ABSOLUTE POWER

`position: absolute` is commonly used when creating page modals that pop up over other content



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POSITION: FIXED

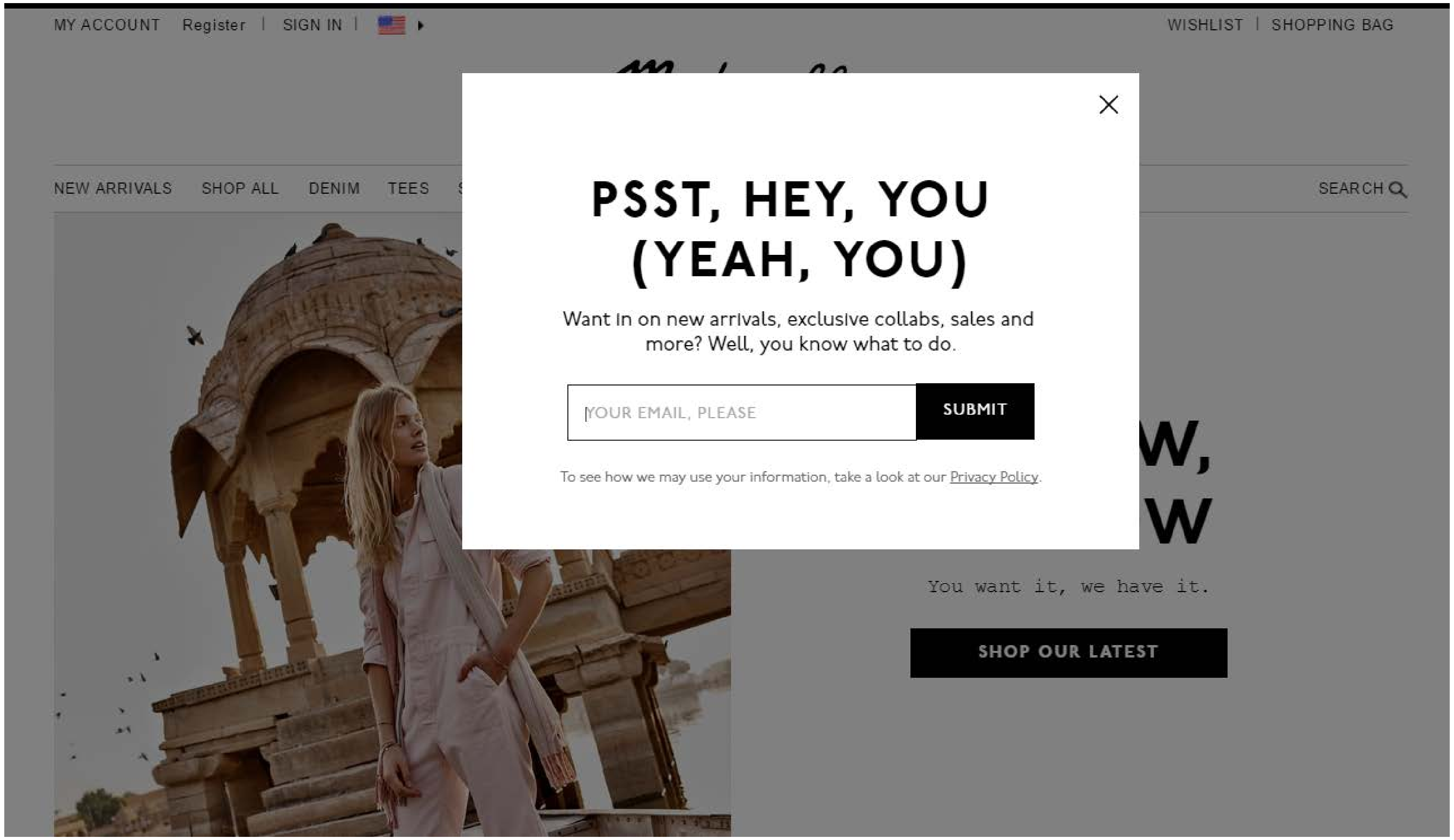
`position: fixed` makes content “stick” to the browser window, regardless of where the user scrolls.

Commonly used to make headers, navigation menus, or sidebars that follow the page as it scrolls.

```
nav {
    position: fixed;
    left: 0;
    top: 0;
}
```

ABSOLUTE POWER

This greyed-out background uses `position: fixed` to cover the entire page, even if they scroll



PSST, HEY, YOU (YEAH, YOU)

Want in on new arrivals, exclusive collabs, sales and more? Well, you know what to do.

To see how we may use your information, take a look at our Privacy Policy.

You want it, we have it.

PRACTICE TIME!

ASSIGNMENT

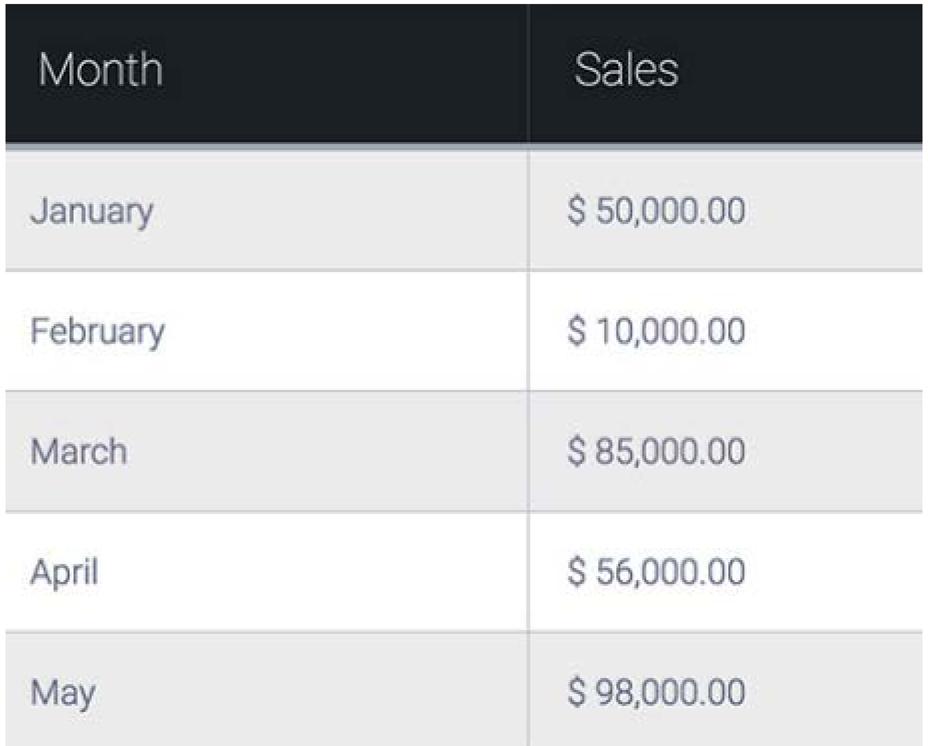
Create a new page that has a modal popup covering the main content

TABLES

WHY TABLES?

Use tables to present data in a tabular format.

- Listings of people, addresses, etc
- Financial data
- Sports stats
- Product features



Month	Sales
January	$ 50,000.00
February	$ 10,000.00
March	$ 85,000.00
April	$ 56,000.00
May	$ 98,000.00

TABLE ELEMENTS

`<table>` wraps the whole table

`<thead>` wraps the table header

`<tbody>` wraps the main data

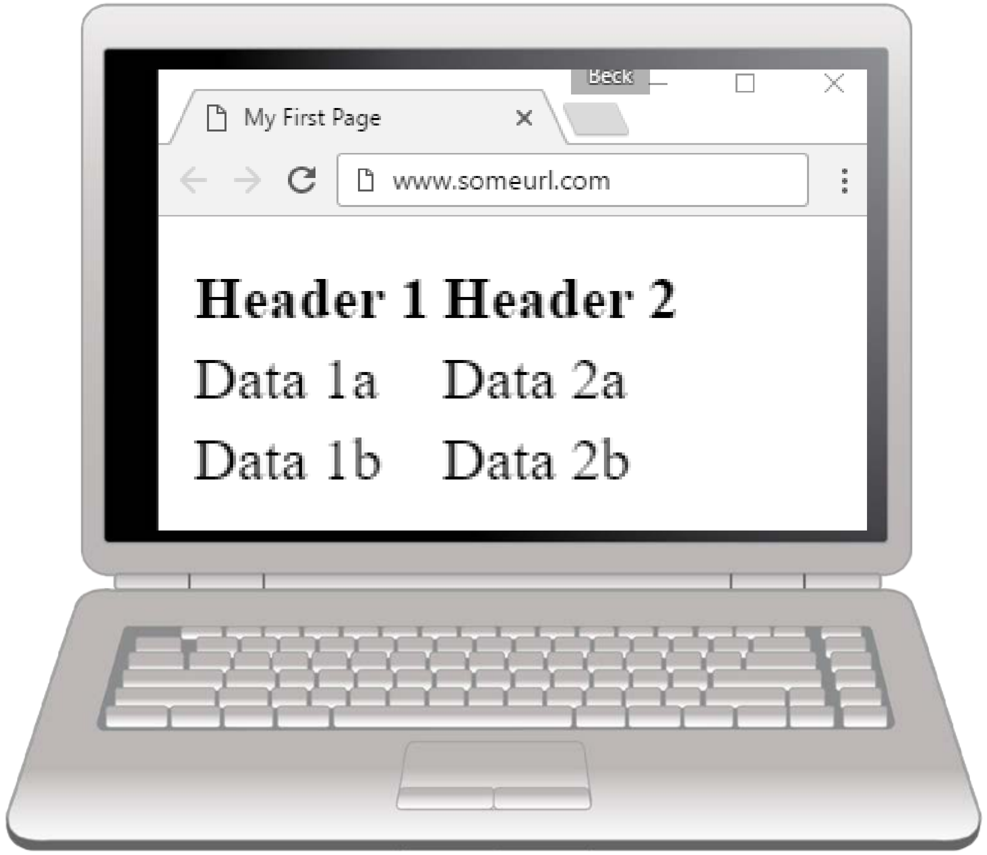
`<tr>` wraps a **t**able **r**ow

`<th>` wraps a **t**able **h**eader cell

`<td>` wraps a regular **t**able **d**ata cell

A BASIC TABLE

```
<table>
     <thead>
          <tr>
               <th>Header 1</th>
               <th>Header 2</th>
          </tr>
     </thead>
     <tbody>
          <tr>
               <td>Data 1a</td>
               <td>Data 2a</td>
          </tr>
          <tr>
               <td>Data 1b</td>
               <td>Data 2b</td>
          </tr>
     </tbody>
</table>
```



Header 1	Header 2
Data 1a	Data 2a
Data 1b	Data 2b

<> TABLE ELEMENTS

`<tr></tr>` creates a table row.

- Every row is a new line
- Header rows and body rows both use `<tr>`
- Make sure the same number of cells appear in every row (or things will look broken)

<> TABLE ELEMENTS

`<th></th>` creates a **heading** table cell.

- Put inside a row (`<tr></tr>`) inside a `<thead>` element

- Displays as bold by default

- Screen readers will read the heading of a column when reading the corresponding item in a row

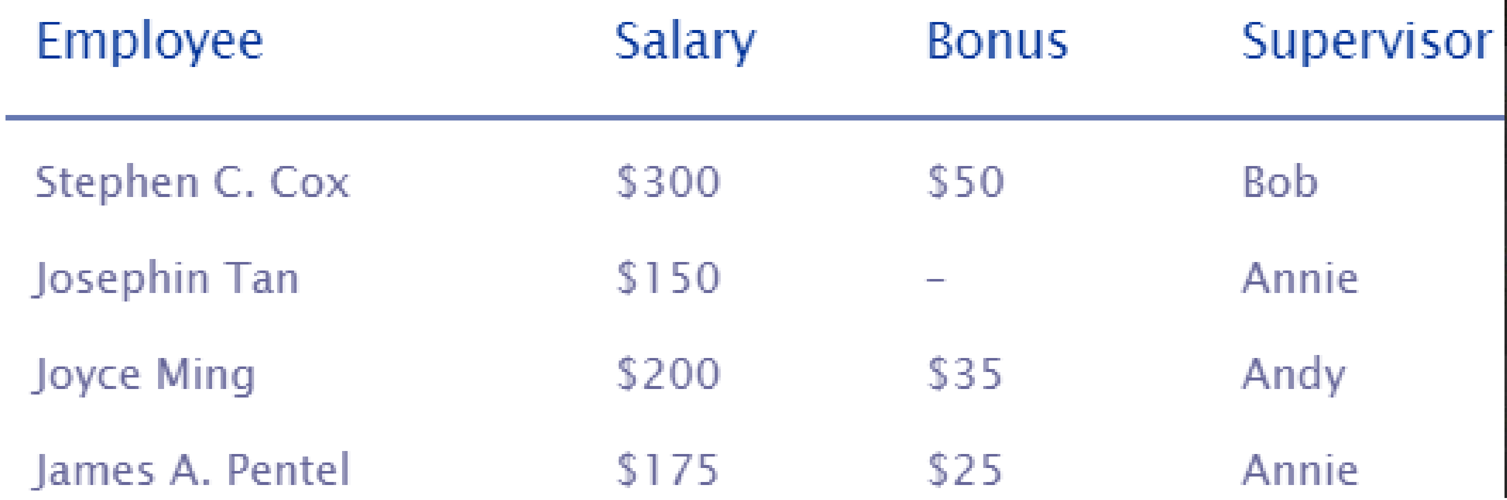
<> TABLE ELEMENTS

`<td></td>` creates a **regular** table cell.

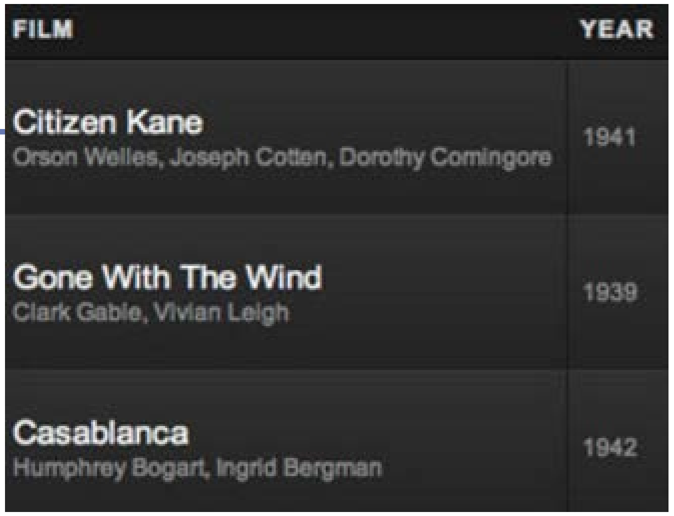
- Put inside a row (`<tr></tr>`) inside the `<tbody>` element
- Table cells can hold any kind of content (images, links, lists, etc)
- Table cells always expand to fit their content, both horizontally and vertically
- Browsers will choose a table cell width that best fits the content (but you can change this in CSS)

STYLING TABLES

Tables can be styled using the CSS properties we've already discussed.



Employee	Salary	Bonus	Supervisor
Stephen C. Cox	$300	$50	Bob
Josephin Tan	$150	–	Annie
Joyce Ming	$200	$35	Andy
James A. Pentel	$175	$25	Annie

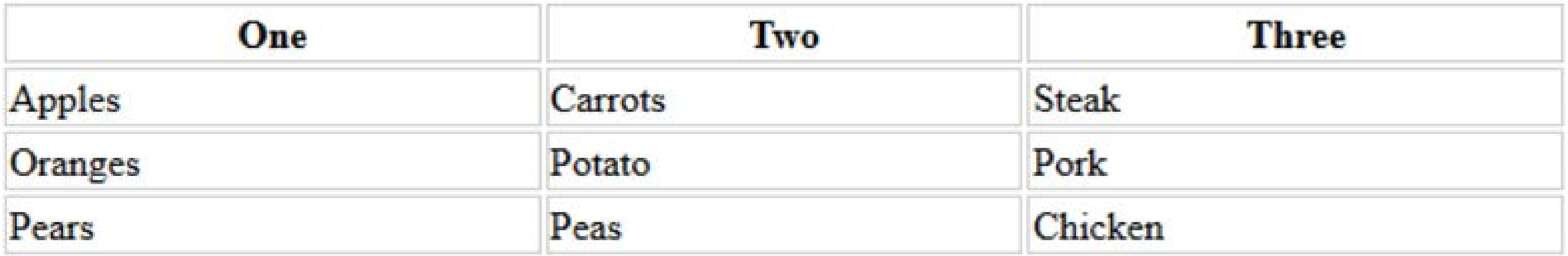


FILM	YEAR
Citizen Kane Orson Welles, Joseph Cotten, Dorothy Comingore	1941
Gone With The Wind Clark Gable, Vivian Leigh	1939
Casablanca Humphrey Bogart, Ingrid Bergman	1942

STYLING TABLES

If you try to add borders to table cells you may notice something odd:

```
td, th { border: 1px solid #cccccc; }
```



One	Two	Three
Apples	Carrots	Steak
Oranges	Potato	Pork
Pears	Peas	Chicken

- This is because adjacent table cells each have their own distinct borders that do not merge together
- You can get rid of this behavior by setting this CSS style:

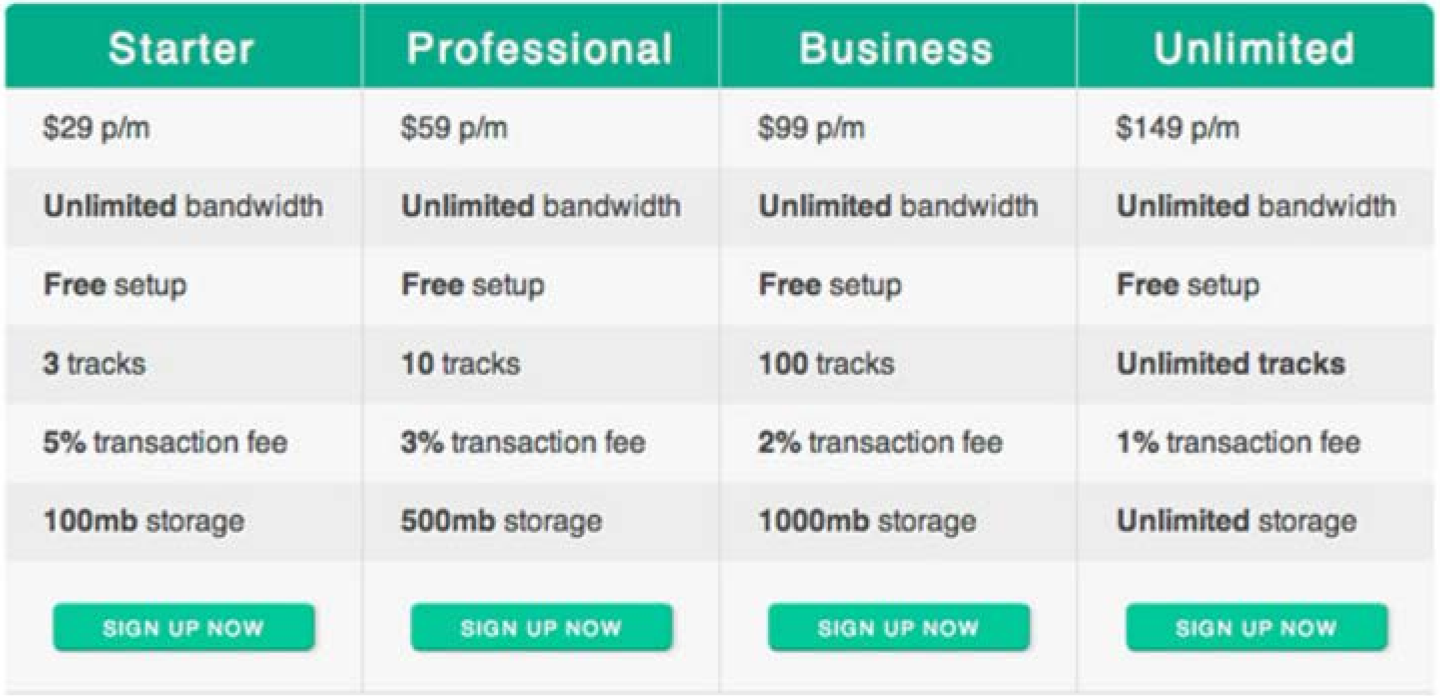
```
td, th { border-collapse: collapse; }
```

STYLING TABLES

You can create zebra-striped tables by using the pseudo-selector `:odd` or `:even`

This says, apply light grey background to only table data contained in odd rows of the table:

```
tr:odd td { background-color: #ccc; }
```



Starter	Professional	Business	Unlimited
$29 p/m	$59 p/m	$99 p/m	$149 p/m
Unlimited bandwidth	**Unlimited** bandwidth	**Unlimited** bandwidth	**Unlimited** bandwidth
Free setup	**Free** setup	**Free** setup	**Free** setup
3 tracks	**10** tracks	**100** tracks	**Unlimited tracks**
5% transaction fee	**3%** transaction fee	**2%** transaction fee	**1%** transaction fee
100mb storage	**500mb** storage	**1000mb** storage	**Unlimited** storage
SIGN UP NOW	SIGN UP NOW	SIGN UP NOW	SIGN UP NOW

PRACTICE TIME!

ASSIGNMENT

Add a table to your site with at least 4 rows and 2 columns.

- Style the table header and table body differently.

- Apply box model properties like padding, margin, and border; font properties like size, color, and font-family; and container properties like background.

FORMS

FORMS

Forms are used to collect information from a user.

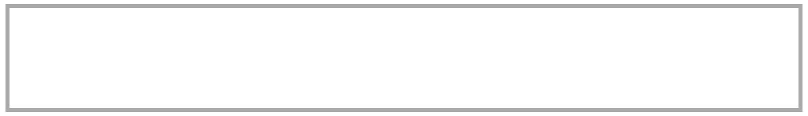
- The element `<form>` itself doesn't visually appear on the page – it's just a wrapper for form content

INPUT

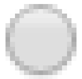
The `input` element allows users to enter data in various ways.

- Looks different depending on its `type`
- Displays inline by default

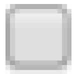
```
<input type="text" />
```



```
<input type="radio" />
```



```
<input type="checkbox" />
```



INPUT

The `input` element **requires** an attribute called `name` to identify what data is being provided.

- Just like classes or ids, you pick what to call it – so be descriptive!

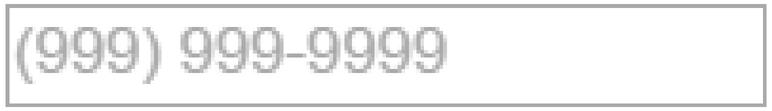
```
<input type="text" name="emailAddress" />
```

INPUT

A `placeholder` attribute in a text input creates a "watermarked" label that is inside the box.

- Often used to show formatting suggestions
- By default, the browser displays as a light grey
- But, like anything else, it can be styled with CSS using the `:placeholder` pseudo-class

```
<input type="text" name="phoneNumber"
        placeholder="(999) 999-9999" />
```



(999) 999-9999

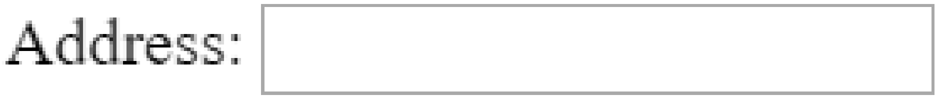
LABELS

A label describes what should go inside the input on a form.

```
<label for="address">Address:</label>
<input type="text" name="address" />
```

You tell the label what it’s `for` by giving it the `name` of the input field it’s related to.

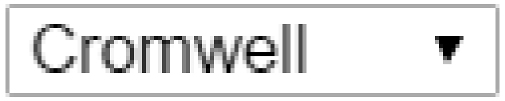
- `label` is also an inline element, so by default it appears on the same line as an `input`



Address:

DROPDOWN

A `select` element creates a dropdown box.



Cromwell ▼

```html
<select name="cities">
     <option value="sydney">Sydney</option>
     <option value="melbourne">Melbourne</option>
     <option value="cromwell" selected="selected">Cromwell</option>
     <option value="queenstown">Queenstown</option>
</select>
```

DROPDOWN

```
<select name="cities">
     <option value="sydney">Sydney</option>
     <option value="melbourne">Melbourne</option>
     <option value="cromwell" selected="selected">Cromwell</option>
     <option value="queenstown">Queenstown</option>
</select>
```

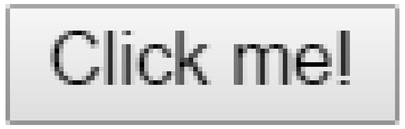
Each `option` in a dropdown is a child of a `select` element.

- To choose an option when the page loads, apply the attribute `selected="selected"`

SUBMIT

Finally, a submit button at the bottom of the form.

```
<button type="submit">Click me!</button>
```



When a button has `type="submit"`, hitting enter will automatically submit the form.

PRACTICE TIME!

ASSIGNMENT

Create a new page that contains a form.

- Include at least 2 different types of `input`, at least one `label`, and a submit button.
- Style your form.
- What happens when you click the submit button?

JAVASCRIPT/JQUERY

Javascript is a scripting language that developers use to manipulate the Document Object Model.

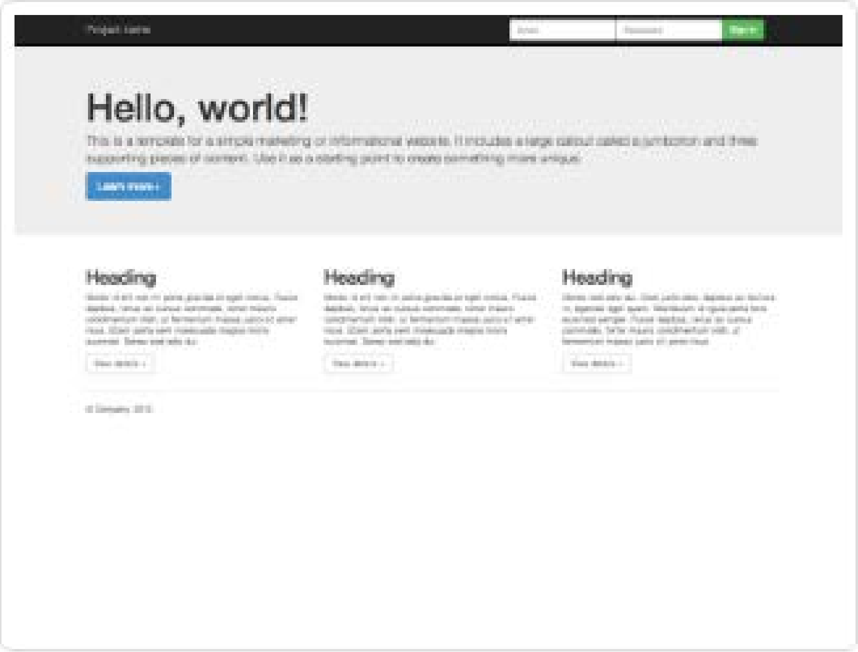
- jQuery is a Javascript library for easily creating animations and interactions with very little code

- Find elements on the page using CSS syntax

BOOTSTRAP

Bootstrap is a CSS library you can import into a project to quickly provide some base styles for your project.

http://getbootstrap.com/getting-started/



Project name

Email Password Sign in

Hello, world!

This is a template for a simple marketing or informational website. It includes a large callout called a jumbotron and three supporting pieces of content. Use it as a starting point to create something more unique.

Learn more »

Heading

[illegible]

View details »

Heading

[illegible]

View details »

Heading

[illegible]

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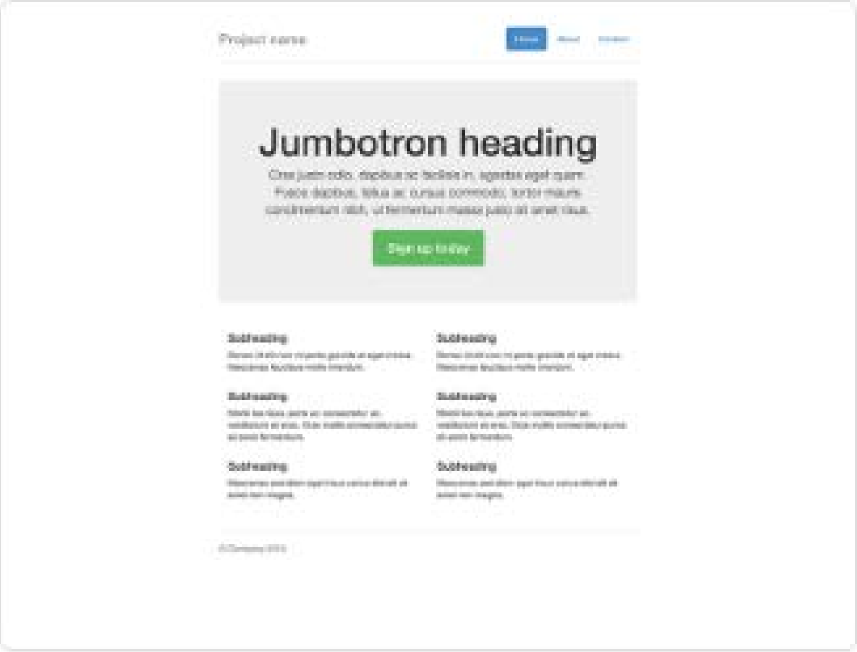

Project name

Home About Contact

Jumbotron heading

Cras justo odio, dapibus ac facilisis in, egestas eget quam. Fusce dapibus, tellus ac cursus commodo, tortor mauris condimentum nibh, ut fermentum massa justo sit amet risus.

Sign up today

Subheading

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THATS ALL FOLKS!

Please provide feedback for this class!

http://svcseattle.com/evaluation