Intermediate HTML and CSS part 2

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Three Column Content

- Why three columns?
- O It's a comfortable width for readability.
- O Because 3 is a pleasing design construct.

Three Column Content - HTML

Our HTML should look something like this.

```
<section id="main-content" class="container">
   <h3>About Me</h3>
   <div id="about" class="flex-container">
      <section class="column"> <!-- First column -->
         <img src="images/design.jpg" alt="design" />
         <h4>Skill 1</h4>
         Yrite a little about yourself here. 
      </section><!-- Repeat .column x3 -->
   </div>
</section>
```

- O Now that we have our 3 columns, we want them to appear next to each other. We can do this easily using Flexbox
- Flexbox makes it easier to design flexible responsive layout structure without using float or positioning

- Flexbox works by creating a flex container around your content and adding your settings to that container
- O In our HTML, we added already added a <div> element with the class of "flex-container"

- The parent container becomes flexible by setting the display property to flex
- Now that we have our flex container, we can add the flex setting in our CSS
- O Wow! That was easy!

```
.flex-container {
   display: flex;
}
```

Flex Container Properties

- flex-direction
- O flex-wrap
- of lex-flow
- o justify-content
- o align-items
- o align-content

Flex Direction

 defines in which direction the container wants to stack the flex items

```
.flex-container {
   display: flex;
   flex-direction: row;
}
```

Flex Wrap

specifies whether the flex items should wrap or not

```
.flex-container {
    display: flex;
    flex-wrap: wrap;
}
```

Flex Flow

o is a shorthand property for setting both the flex-direction and flexwrap properties

```
.flex-container {
   display: flex;
   flex-flow: row wrap;
}
```

Justify Content

o is used to align the flex items

```
.flex-container {
    display: flex;
    justify-content: space-around;
}
```

Align Items

o is used to align the flex items vertically

```
.flex-container {
   display: flex;
   align-items: center;
}
```

Align Content

o is used to align the flex lines

```
.flex-container {
    display: flex;
    align-content: space-between;
}
```

Child Element Flex Properties

If you want an item in the child container to behave differently, you can set flex properties on it

- order
- of lex-grow
- O flex-shrink
- flex-basis
- O flex
- o align-self

- Now let's go back and fix some of our page layout
- Now we have three columns, but they are a little too wide for our page (if you are using the side nav)
- Let's start by giving our columns a width of 30% and we can add some padding too

```
.column {
  width: 30%;
  padding: 15px;
}
```

- We still have a little problem with our images flowing outside of our columns
- That's because they ignore constraints like div width, unless you tell them to do so
- O Let's fix that

```
.column img {
  width: 90%;
  max-width:90%;
}
```

- Now let's center our images. We can do that by setting the display to block and adding an auto margin
- We can also add a border radius to make them round

```
.column img {
  width: 90%;
  max-width:90%;
  border-radius: 50%;
  margin: 0 auto 20px auto;
  display: block;
}
```

Let's Develop It

- Let's work on three column section
- O Adjust the font size of the main header of the content area
- Adjust the font size of the headers in the columns try changing their colors too
- O Add a border to the images to make them stand out a bit more

Experience Section – More Flexbox

- Let's create a section in our page that shows our job history, like you would have on your resume
- O We can dive a little deeper into flexbox for the layout

Experience Section – HTML

- Our HTML should look something like this.
- Notice the class names? Yep, we're gonna use some flex!

```
<section id="skills" class="container">
  <h3>My Experience</h3>
  <section class="job"> <!-- First job in list -->
    My Company Name<br/>
Title
    List of your responsibilities
    Start date - End date
  </section> <!-- Repeat .job for each position -->
</section>
```

Experience Section - CSS

- Let's add the flex property to our .jobs class
- Let's justify our content using the space around property
- Finally, let's add some padding and a bottom border

```
.job {
    display: flex;
    justify-content: space-around;
    padding: 24px 0;
    border-bottom: 1px solid #e6ac00;
}
```

Experience Section - CSS

- This still doesn't look quite right.
- Let's adjust the width of our individual flex items

```
.flex-basis-25 {
   flex-basis: 25%;
}
.flex-basis-50 {
   flex-basis: 50%;
   padding-right: 16px;
}
```

Experience Section - CSS

- I like to add my bullet items back to my list items for this section
- Let's try adding the circle bullet

```
.job ul {
   list-style-type: circle;
}
```

Some References – Flexbox

More on Flexbox and to each of the properties in action:

https://codepen.io/enxaneta/pen/adLPwv

To play a game and learn flexbox:

https://flexboxfroggy.com/

Icons and Fonts

- The world of HTML has progressed beyond Times New Roman and Arial
- O How do we use modern and stylish fonts?
- And how do we add cool icons?

- Meet Google Web Fonts!
- O Google has hundreds of free, open-source fonts that have been optimized for the web, and ready for us to use!
- The service runs on Google's servers which are fast, reliable and tested. Google provides this service free of charge.

- Owww.google.com/fonts
- O In our example, we've used Lato for the body and Bree Serif for the headlines
- O You can use any font you'd like!

- O Three easy steps:
 - Search for the fonts you want and add them to your collection
 - 2. Narrow down your results only choose what you will need (less is better)
 - 3. Grab the code that Google prepares for you and add it to your site!

```
@import url(http://fonts.googleapis.com/
css?family=Lato:300,400,700,300italic,400italic|Bree+Serif);
```

Now let's add your fonts to the CSS

```
@import
url(http://fonts.googleapis.com/css?family=Lato|
Bree+Serif);
body {
   font-family: 'Lato', sans-serif;
h1, h2, h3, h4, h5, h6 {
   font-family: 'Bree Serif', serif;
```

- Ohttps://fontawesome.com/
- Ohttps://fontawesome.com/cheatsheet
- Font Awesome Free is open source and completely free for commercial use.
- Font Awesome has over 900 icons for you to choose from
- Font Awesome icons have accessibility built in

- O Three easy steps:
 - 1. Add the link to the Font Awesome CDN to the <head> section of your HTML
 - 2. Search for the icon you want to use
 - 3. Add the icon code to your HTML & style it with CSS

<script defer src="https://use.fontawesome.com/releases/v5.0.10/js/all.js"
integrity="sha384-slN8GvtUJGnv6ca26v8EzVaR9DC58QEwsIk9q1QXdCU8Yu8ck/tL/5szYlBbqmS+"
crossorigin="anonymous"></script>

- Let's add a section with icons that will link to your social media
- Your HTML should look something like this

- Now let's add some CSS to your social section
- Let's give your social section a background color, some margin and padding
- Let's also give some margin and color to your icons (target the <a> tag)

```
#social-links {
  background: #8a80c3;
  margin-top: 20px;
  padding: 25px 0;
   text-align: center;
#social-links a {
  margin: 20px;
   color: #fafafa;
```

Let's Develop It

- O Let's work fonts and your social section
- O Pick some fonts for your site using Google Fonts.
- Adjust the font-size and line-height to refine your fonts.
- Add links and icons for your social media sites
- Style the social section and icons to your liking

Questions?