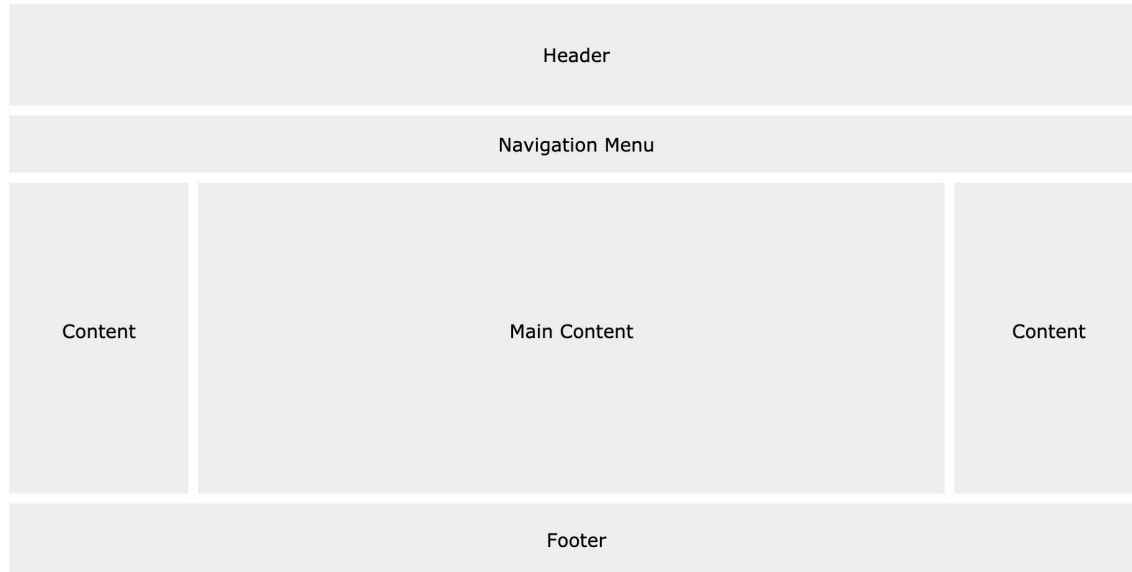# nimble

CSS Website Layout

Hoang

Growth Session #25 - XXV - June 20-21 2019

A website is often divided into headers, menus/feature content, content and a footer

Header

Navigation Menu

Content	Main Content	Content

Footer

A group of content with introductory content such as heading elements, navigation, secondary navigation (Sign in/Sign up/Other), or a logo
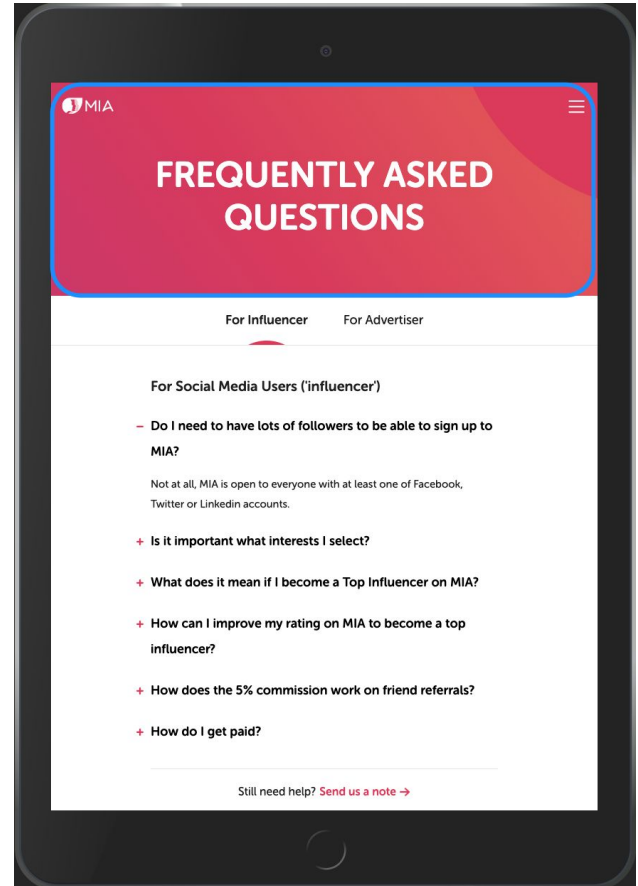
Header (continue)

Appropriate things to include in <header> elements include (but are not limited to):

- The heading element (<h1>-<h6>)
- An introductory paragraph or statement.
- A profile picture
- A logo
- A search form
- Primary navigation
- Author's name
- Post/updated date
- Meta data
- Social media links

Hero content is major brand activity that's designed to make a big splash and appeal to a mass audience, so as many people as possible become exposed to it and the brand.

- Ex: The blue marked part

Body:

Defines all the content of a document.

Contains all the content and HTML tags.

A group of content with footer content such as additional navigation and legal statement

Footer (continue)

Appropriate things to include in <footer> elements include (but are not limited to):

- Copyright information
- Legalities
- Footnotes
- Low priority site navigation
- Author's name
- Post/updated date
- Meta data
- Social media links

- Article: A standalone piece of content that is publishable on its own. For example, a blog article
- Aside: Information that is related to, but separate from the other content on a page
- Section: A section of related content that can logically be grouped together. Used for outline purposes and not styling purposes
- Nav: A group of navigational elements

When to use <nav>

The <nav> element only ever needs to be used once per navigation block. Sub-navigation that is already contained inside a <nav> element does not need to be wrapped in a second <nav> element.

Avoid nesting an <aside> inside an <aside>

Article is like "Block"; Section is like "Element"

<section> and <article> are easy to get confused with one another. If you are familiar with "Block Element Modifier" (BEM) syntax, then an easy way to think of the difference between the two is that an <article> is a bit like the "B" (or "Block") in BEM. It is a container that stores self-contained content that still makes sense when placed in a different context.

- Making Heading 1 be the first heading

- You need to label your sections. Here are three methods.
  - Method 1: Add an aria-label attribute
  - Method 2: Add a <h#> element to it
  - Method 3: Use an aria-labelledby attribute

Sectioning elements and the document outline algorithm

An important thing to know about these sectioning elements is that they are all supposed to feature a <h#> element inside of them (or be labeled in some other way, but more on that later). This is primarily for the sake of something called the document outline algorithm.

Thanks!

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