FEWD

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

LAYOUT

AGENDA

- Review
- Nested elements and how to target them in CSS
- Divs and Classes
- Inline vs Block
- HTML5 Structural Elements
- CSS Reset
- Floats
- Lab Time

REVIEW

What would you like to review?

CSS - NESTED SELECTORS

HTML

```html
<p>Hello, I am <em>VERY</em> happy right now!</p>
```

CSS

```css
p em {
    font-weight: bold;
}
```

CSS - NESTED SELECTORS

```
p {
    font-family: arial, sans-serif;
}

p em {
    font-weight: bold;
}
```

`<em>` will **inherit** styles from `<p>`, and then get its own additional styles

INLINE VS BLOCK

- Block elements get placed on a new line on the page
- Inline elements get placed right next each other
- Every element has a default display property (either inline or block), but it can be overridden in CSS
- It's best practice to only nest block elements in other **block** elements, not inside **inline** elements
- **Inline** elements can be nested in other **inline** elements

INLINE VS BLOCK EXAMPLE

Creating navigation

INLINE VS BLOCK WITH HUMANS

DIV

What is a Div?

```
<div>
  <p></p>
  <p></p>
  <ul>
    <li></li>
    <li></li>
  </ul>
</div>
```

CLASS & ID

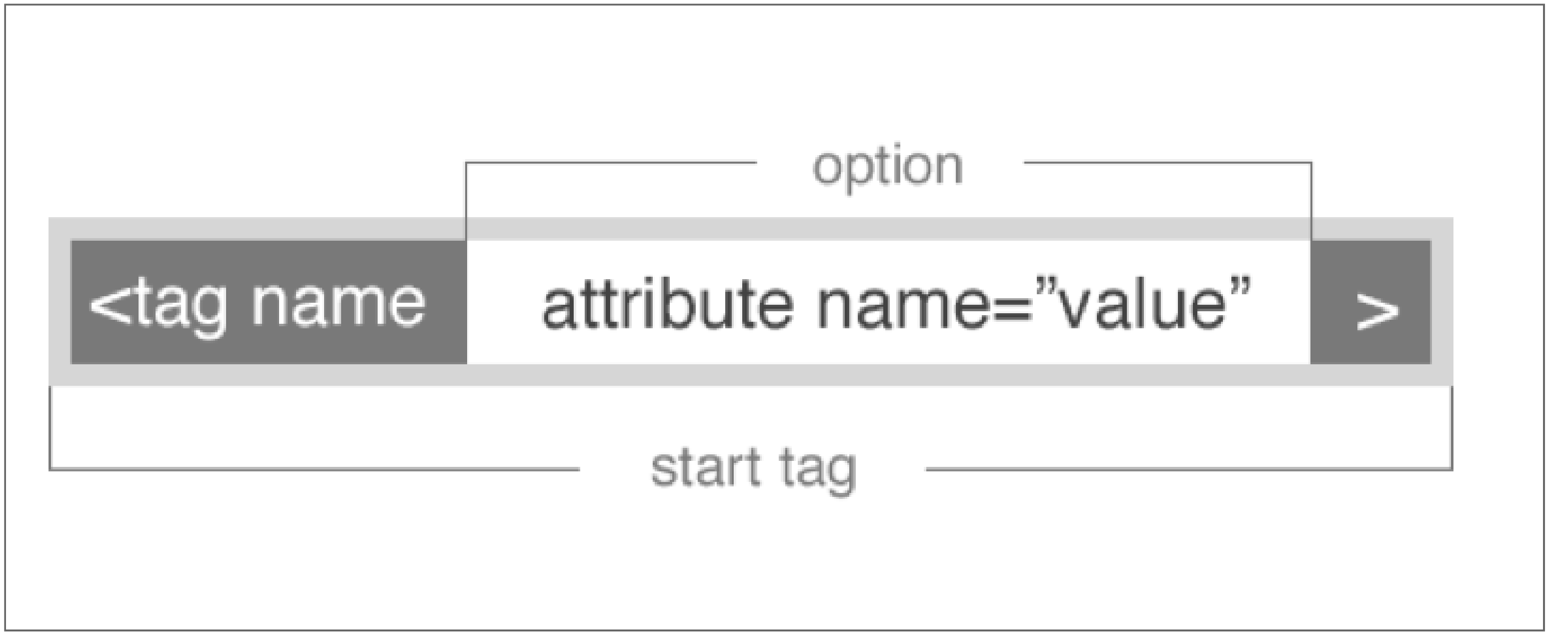
With classes and ids we can target specific elements on a page, so we can manipulate it uniquely.

CLASS

```
<body>
  <div>
    <p>I want to be gray</p>
    <p>I want to be black</p>
  </div>
</body>
```

What if we wanted to have gray text for one paragraph, and black text for other paragraph?

CLASS & ID



CLASS

```
<body>
  <div>
    <p class="color-gray">I want to be gray</p>
    <p class="color-black">I want to be black</p>
  </div>
</body>
```

CLASS

How to **select** classes in CSS

`.color-gray`

```
.color-gray {
  color: #666;
}
```

ID

(Don't use IDs)

HTML:

```
<body>
  <div id="container">
    <p class="color-gray">I want to be gray</p>
    <p class="color-black">I want to be black</p>
  </div>
</body>
```

CSS:

```
#container {
  width: 960px;
}
```

CLASS & ID

IDS ARE UNIQUE

CLASSES ARE NOT UNIQUE

CLASSES

When should you use them?

ALWAYS

CLASSES

USING MULTIPLE CLASSES ON ONE ELEMENT

HTML:

```
<div class="container">
  <p class="paragraph color-gray">I want to be gray</p>
  <p class="paragraph color-black">I want to be black</p>
</div>
```

Why would we want to do this?

CLASSES

USING MULTIPLE CLASSES ON ONE ELEMENT

CSS:

```
.paragraph {
  font-family: Helvetica, arial, sans-serif;
}
.color-gray {
  color: gray;
}
.color-black {
  color: black;
}
```

</>

CODE ALONG

CLASS

SEMANTIC HTML

- HTML should only describe the content on the page and how it should be layed out
- HTML **should not** be used to style elements
- HTML5 gave us some additional tags to use to help with this

HTML5 STRUCTURAL ELEMENTS

Adding structure to HTML elements that are related to content layout.

```
<section> </section>

<header> </header>

<nav> </nav>

<aside> </aside>

<footer> </footer>
```

CSS RESET

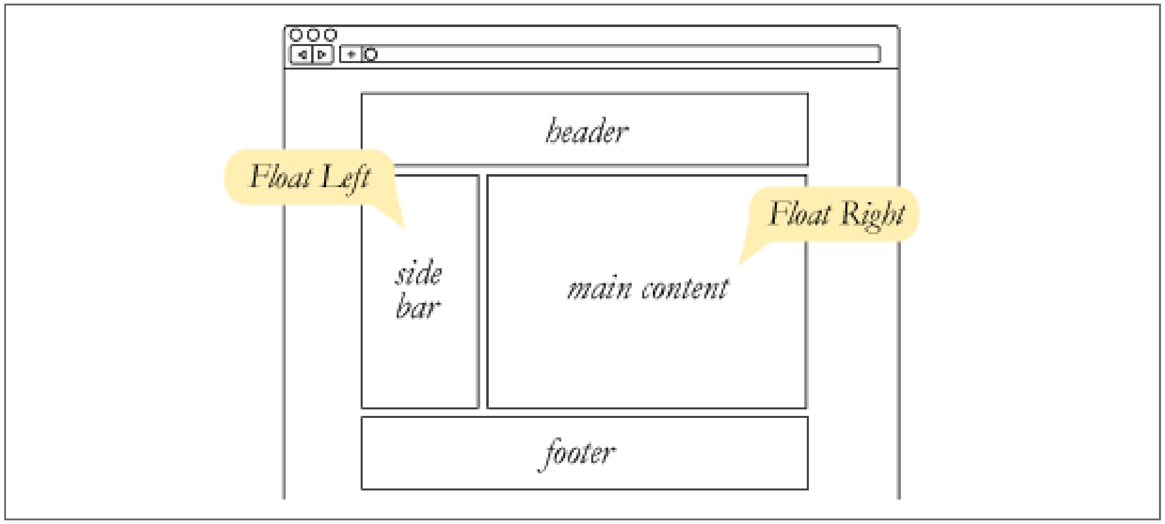
An additional stylesheet you can include on your page that will reset all default browser styles like margins and paddings

- Why might this be useful?

FLOATS

FLOATS

Float is a CSS positioning property, used to layout a web page.



FLOATS

- Used to position an element either to the left or right
- A "floated" element gets taken out of the normal flow of the web page
- Floats should be "cleared" after
- Clearing a float places the cleared element beneath the float and restores the normal flow of elements after the floated element
- Floats will mess you up ALWAYS

</>

CODE ALONG

FLOATING SECTIONS

FLOATS WITH HUMANS

LAYOUT CHALLENGE