



FEWD - Box Model & More CSS

Thomas Broomfield

Lead Developer, PwC Ventures.

Agenda

- Review
- Box Model
- The DOM
- Classes and IDs
- Lab Time

Review

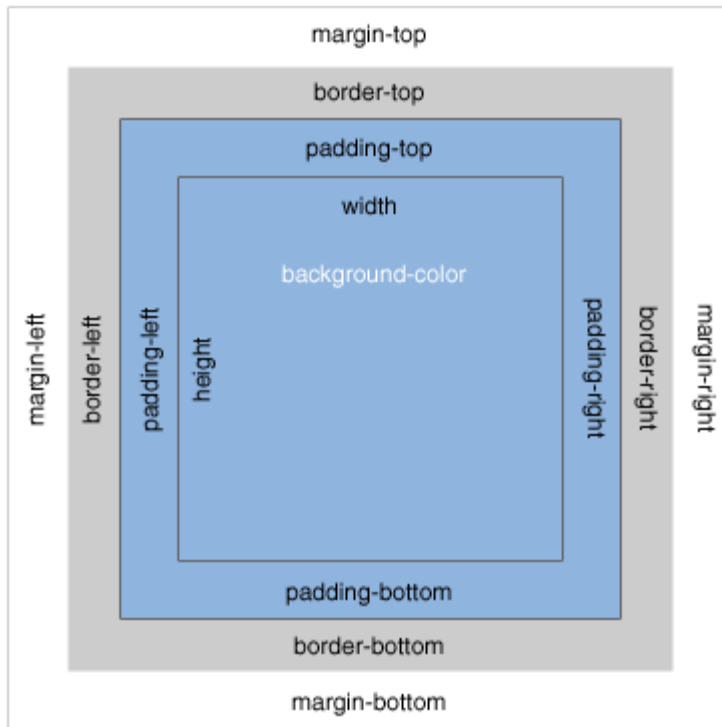
- Tag recognition.
- Basic CSS.
- External stylesheets.
- Nested selectors.

Box Model

Every element in web design is a box.

The box can have a border, margin and padding.

Box Model



Box Model

Width = width + padding-left + padding-right + border-left + border-right

Height = height + padding-top + padding-bottom + border-top + border-bottom

The CSS display attribute.

- Each element has a CSS display attribute, this determines how the element sits on the page.
- The options are block, inline-block, inline and flex - we will cover flex next lesson.

display: block

*"I will **not** share my line with any other element"*

If an element is set to `display: block`, it will push other elements to the next line.

Some tags with this behaviour by default: `<h1>`, `<div>`, `<p>`.

display: inline

"I'm happy to share my line with other elements"

If an element is set to `display: inline`, it will allow other inline elements to sit next to it.

- Inline element cannot have a height, they will always be the height of the content.

Some tags with this behaviour by default: `<a>`, ``, `<label>`.

display: inline-block

Very similar to `display: inline`, however, it can have a height, which makes it more useful for layouts.

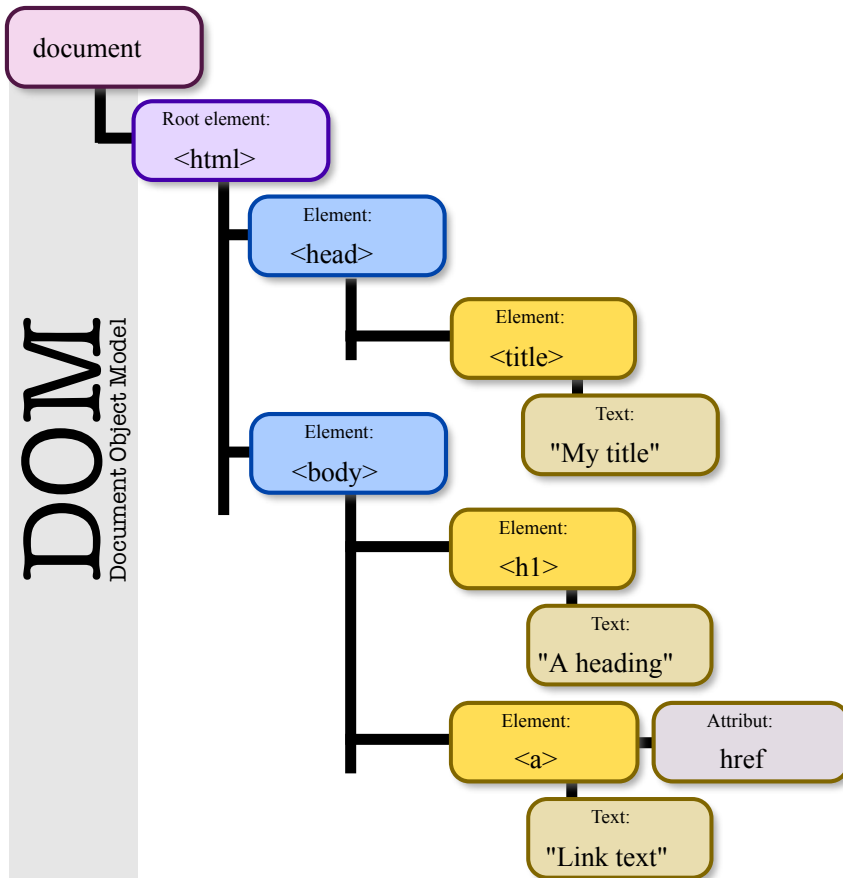
The DOM

Document Object Model.

The DOM

- The DOM is a way to describe a HTML document.
- We have touched on this before, but it allows us to understand the hierarchy a document may have.
- We can draw the DOM of a particular webpage visually:

The DOM





Draw Me a DOM

CSS - Classes and IDs.

- Up until this point, we have only been able to target elements by the name of the tag - (h1, a, li).
- This works well in simple situations, but has limitations.
- Can you think of any situations where this would not work?

Imagine the following situation:

- You have a list of links.
- You want to make the current link bold.
- When you are on the 'About' page, the 'About' link should be bold.

```
<ul>
  <li><a href='home.html'>Home</a></li>
  <li><a href='about.html'>About</a></li>
  <li><a href='contact.html'>Contact</a></li>
</ul>
```


This situation can be solved by applying a class attribute to an element:

```
<ul>
  <li><a href='home.html'>Home</a></li>
  <li><a href='about.html' class='active'>About</a></li>
  <li><a href='contact.html'>Contact</a></li>
</ul>
```

And apply CSS to the class using the `.` as a prefix:

```
.active {
  font-weight: bold;
}
```

Now every object we have on our page that we apply the `active` class to will have bold text.

If you wish, you can limit a class to only applying to a certain tag:

```
a.active {  
  font-weight: bold;  
}
```

Don't get confused with nesting:

```
a .active {  
  font-weight: bold;  
}
```

Pop quiz:

```
<h2 class='our-class'>Foo</h2>  
<p class='our-class'>Bar</p>
```

```
h2.our-class {  
  color: green;  
}  
.our-class {  
  color: red;  
}
```

IDs

- IDs are very similar to classes, however, they are used for when your page will only have one of a certain element.
- A class should describe the element you are styling: 'active', 'primary', 'secondary', 'button', 'section' ect. An ID should name the object on the page: 'main-area', 'mobile-nav', 'main-logo' ect.
- IDs are referenced in css using the # prefix:

```
<img id='main-logo' src='logo' />
```

```
#main-logo {  
  border: 1px solid black;  
}
```



Relaxr Landing Page

