



# MORE CSS

WITH **GUY ROUTLEDGE**

**@GUYROUTLEDGE | #FEWD**

# AGENDA

- Review
- Building blocks of layout
- Nested Selectors
- Google Fonts
- Fashion Blog Lab

# OBJECTIVES

- Understand the building blocks of page layout so you can control the flow of content
- Select elements of the page with more precision

# REVIEW

# BOX MODEL

Every element in web design is a box.

# BOX MODEL

Broadly speaking, elements are either **inline** or **block**

# BOX MODEL

**inline** boxes display next to each other, in a line and are as wide and tall as the content inside of them.

Examples are elements like `<a>` tags or `<span>` tags.

# BOX MODEL

**block** elements start on a new line, fill the width of their parent element and stack on top of each other.

Examples are elements like `<div>` or `<ul>` or `<p>`.



# BOX MODEL

We can change the type of element by changing the CSS **display** property.

```
div { display: inline; }  
img { display: block; }
```

# BOX MODEL

Boxes have a number of properties that we use to describe them and how they lay out on the page:

- **width**
- **height**
- **padding**
- **border**
- **margin**

## COMPUTED WIDTH

`width + padding-left + padding-right +  
border-left + border-right`

## COMPUTED HEIGHT

`height + padding-top + padding-bottom +  
border-top + border-bottom`

**COMPUTED WIDTH**

**width**

**COMPUTED HEIGHT**

**height**

Wouldn't it be nice if we could simplify things?

# BOX SIZING

I add this snippet on every site at the top of the CSS file

```
* {  
  box-sizing: border-box;  
}
```

# SHORTHAND

# SHORTHAND

Margin and Padding can be set on 1 or more sides with a single line of code

```
div {  
  margin:20px; /* all four sides */  
  margin:20px 40px; /* top/bottom and left/right */  
  margin:20px 40px 10px; /* top left/right and bottom */  
  margin:10px 20px 30px 40px; /* top right bottom left */  
}
```

# SHORTHAND

Border is made up of 3 properties which can combine to apply the same border on all four sides

```
div {  
  border-width: 1px;  
  border-style: solid;  
  border-color: red;  
  border: 1px solid red;  
}
```



# SHORTHAND

Border can also be set on a single side

```
div {  
  border-top: 1px solid red;  
  border-bottom: 10px solid black;  
}
```

# BOX MODEL

An interactive demo of the box model

<http://guyroutledge.github.io/box-model/>



# FASHION BLOG

# NESTED SELECTORS

We've seen how to select elements on the page with CSS

```
h1 { color:red; }
```

Will select all **h1** and make them red.

# NESTED SELECTORS

But what if don't want *all* **h1** to be red. What if we just want the main heading in an article to be red?

# NESTED SELECTORS

We can use the tree-like structure of HTML (where we have parent, child and sibling elements) to select elements based on their parent element.

```
article h1 { color:red; }
```

Will select any **h1** that are children of **article** tags.

# NESTED SELECTORS

We call these *descendent selectors* and they can contain as many elements as necessary to target elements specifically.

```
header nav a { }
```

Next time we'll learn more specific types of selectors.

# GOOGLE FONTS

Google Fonts is a free service that provides access to a whole range of different font families.



# GOOGLE FONTS

1. Head to <http://www.google.com/fonts>
2. Search for a font
3. Click the "quick use" icon (middle icon on right hand side)
4. Choose the font styles you need
5. Leave the character set as Latin
6. Copy and paste the **link** stylesheet code snippet
7. Copy and paste the **font-family** into your CSS eg.

body {

```
font-family: 'Lato', sans-serif;
```

}

