



# 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
- Have more fine-grained control of CSS selection

# 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.

