

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

Every element in web design is a box.

Broadly speaking, elements are either inline or block

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 tags.

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 or .

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

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

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;
}
```

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*
}
```

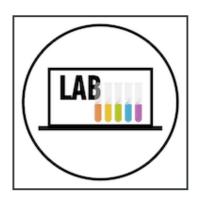
Border is made up of 3 properties which can combine to apply the same border on all four sides

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

Border can also be set on a single side

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

An interactive demo of the box model http://guyroutledge.github.io/box-model/



FASHION BLOG

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

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

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

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?

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.

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;
```