🔔   Menu

Previous   Next
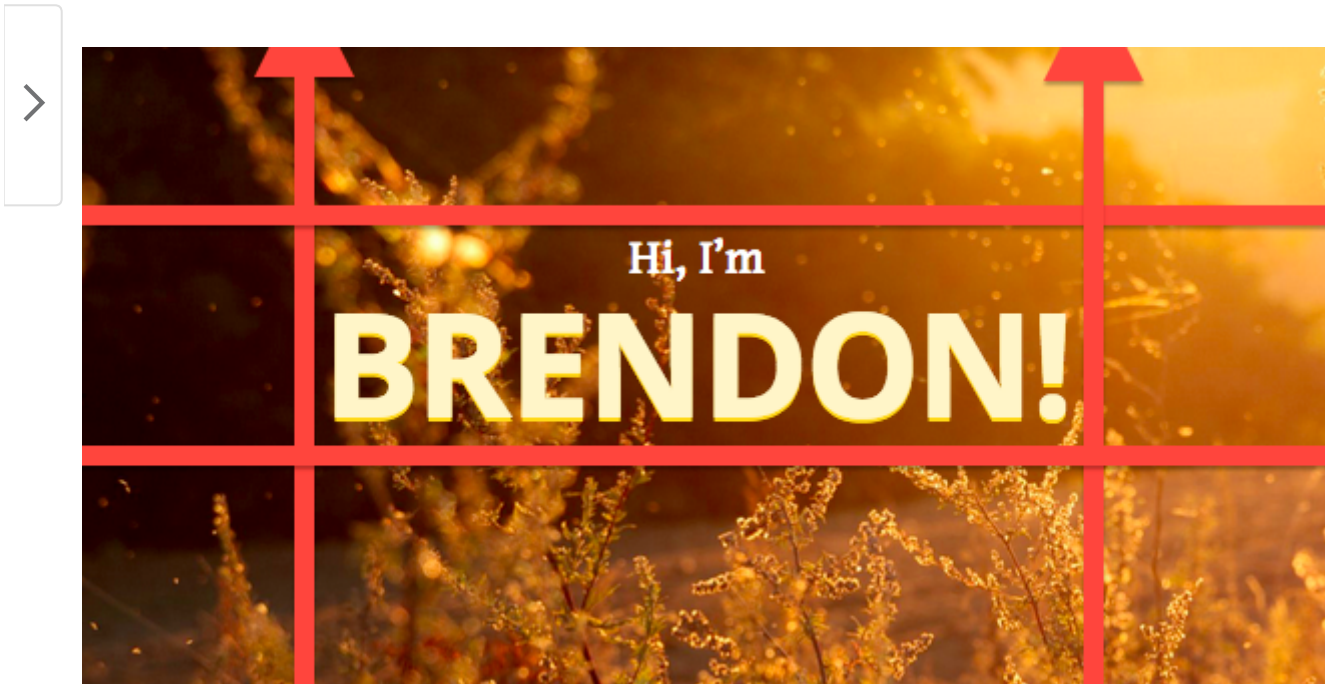
Unit 3 / Lesson 2 / Assignment 4

Build Your Header: Walkthrough

🕐 Estimated Time: **1 hour**

When you look at the header's design, you see three things -- 1) small text stating "Hi, I'm", 2) large text reading "Brendon!", and 3) a background image.

Analyze the wireframe

The small text and large text are centered both horizontally and vertically.

Coding

Start by adding the text content to your HTML in CodePen:

```
<header>
    <p>Hi, I'm</p>
```

```
        <h1>Name!</h1>
    </header>
    <section>
    </section>
    <section>
    </section>
    <section>
    </section>
    <footer>
    </footer>
```

Now to get the elements in your header positioned correctly, you're going to need to use CSS. To target specific parts of the CSS you're going to use the "class" attribute.

Add the following code to yours:

```
<header class="masthead">
    <p class="masthead-intro">Hi, I'm</p>
    <h1 class="masthead-heading">Name!</h1>
</header>
<section>
</section>
<section>
</section>
<section>
</section>
<footer>
</footer>
```

The header tag now has a "class" attribute equal to "masthead". The word "masthead" is nothing special. You could have chosen any word to be our class attribute. "Masthead" is commonly used for headers with big background images like this.

Now in our CSS, you can link styles to specific class attributes. Let's start by centering the text "Hi, I'm Name!". In the HTML, "Hi, I'm" has the "masthead-

intro" class. To select the "masthead-intro" class, enter this code into your CSS:

```
.masthead-intro {

}
```

This selects the masthead-intro class. Now in between the curly braces let's type the following:
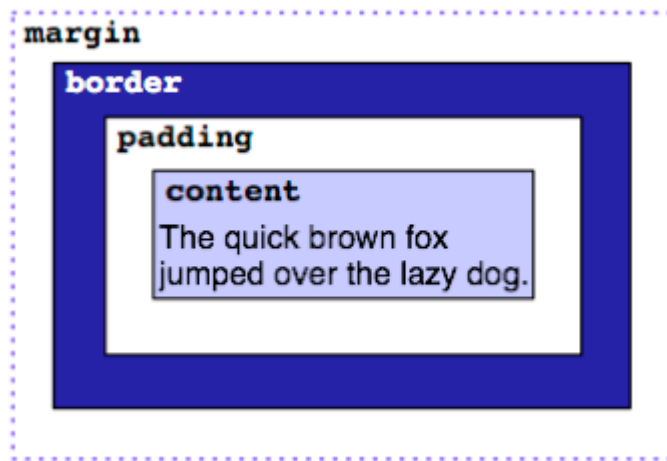
```
.masthead-intro {
    text-align: center;
}
```

The "masthead-heading" text is also text-aligned center. You could copy and paste the same code above but replace `.masthead` with `.masthead-heading` *or* you could just add the ".masthead-heading" above the ".masthead-intro" selector with a comma like this:

```
.masthead-heading,
.masthead-intro {
    text-align: center;
}
```

Now you need to get this content centered vertically. To do this you're going to use CSS's padding and margin properties. The best way to visualize this is to imagine what designers call "The Box Model."

Around any element are 3 layers of space: 1) padding, 2) border, and 3) margin.

Increasing padding increases the distance between your element and its border. Increasing a margin adds more space outside of your element's border.

With this knowledge, add this to your CSS:

```
.masthead {
    padding: 6em 0;
}

.masthead-intro {
    margin-bottom: 0.1em;
}

.masthead-heading {
    margin-top: -0.2em;
}
```

By using padding for the "masthead" class you're making that class bigger. By using margin for the masthead-intro and "masthead-heading" class you're pushing other elements away from it.

- **Padding shorthand:** In the "masthead" class you can indicate that there's `padding: 6em 0;` . **The first number value (6em) represents padding top and bottom** while **the second number value (0) represents padding right and left**.This is written in short hand. You

could have instead wrote, `padding-top: 6em`, `padding-bottom: 6em`, `padding-left: 0em`, `padding-right: 0em`. There are several shorthand CSS properties that can be referenced here.

- **Using em:** Ems are a unit of measure that isn't fixed like inches or centimeters. A centimenter is the same width anywhere in the world, ems are relative to the current font size. What's the current font size? That's dependent on your computer's browser. For most computer browsers, an "em" is equal to 16px. It's best practice to use ems in web development because it's common for content to be viewed on several different devices -- cell phones, tablets, desktop computers, even smart watches. Using ems makes it easier to adapt the content for each screen.

- **Negative measurements:** You're using a negative margin to bring two elements closer together than the standard margin given.

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‹ **Previous**   **Next** ›