



BEGINNING HTML AND CSS

CLASS 3

WELCOME!

Girl Develop It is here to provide affordable and accessible programs to learn software through mentorship and hands-on instruction.

Some "rules"

- We are here for you!
- Every question is important
- Help each other
- Have fun

REVIEW - HTML

```
<h1>headings</h1>

<p class="background-blue">
  paragraphs with <strong>importance</strong>.
</p>

<ul>
  <li>lists</li>
</ul>

 image with relative src
<a href="http://google.com">a link with absolute href</a>

<p id="footer">
  IDs are used once per page.
</p>
```

REVIEW - CSS

```
/* classes start with . */  
  
.background-blue{  
  background-color:blue;  
}  
  
/* IDs start with # */  
  
#footer{  
  font-size:12px;  
  color:#888;  
}
```

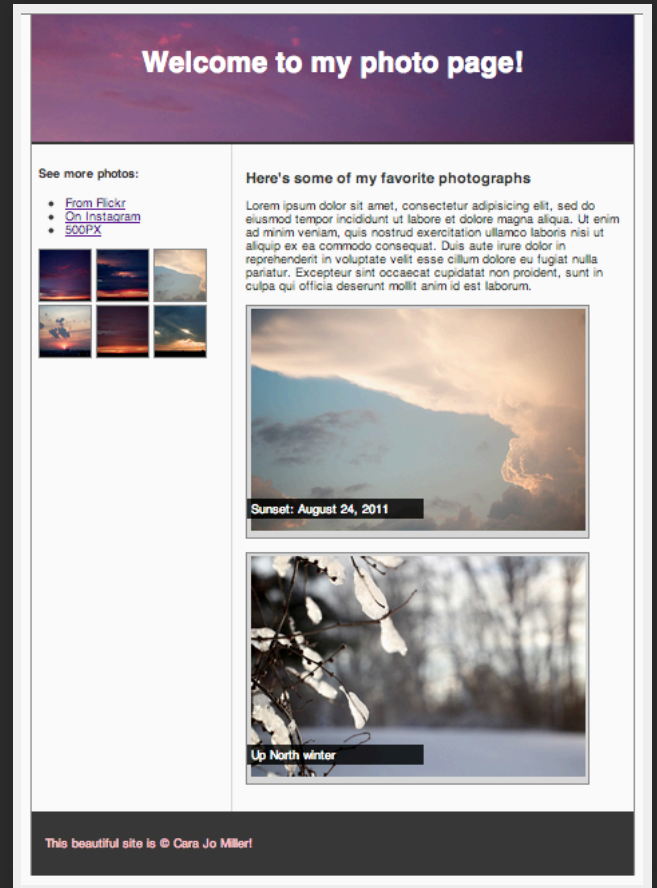
REVIEW - CONNECTING HTML AND CSS

External CSS

```
<head>  
  <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="style.css">  
</head>
```

WHAT WE'LL BE MAKING TODAY

Today we will be making a site from scratch using divs and spans to create a header, footer and a content area.



INLINE VS BLOCK

So far, we have
mostly seen "block"
elements

They appear on the
next line, like
paragraphs

There are also
"inline" elements

They appear on the
same line that they
are written on.

BLOCK & INLINE

BLOCK:

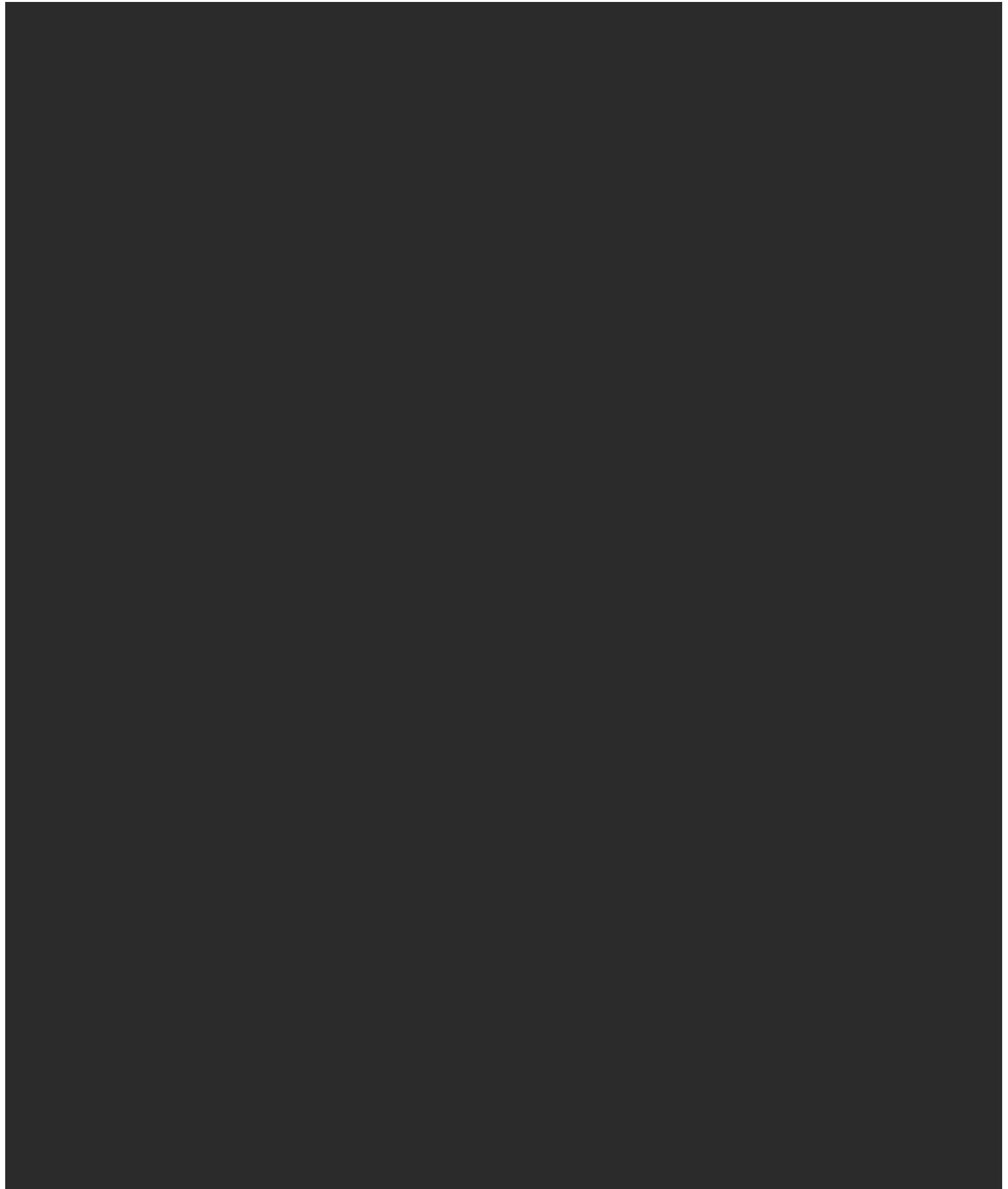


INLINE:



ELEMENTS,

- CSS divides HTML into two types: inline and block.
- After block elements, browsers render a new line.
- Inline elements: `img`, `a`, `br`, `em`, `strong`
- Block elements: `p`, `h1`, `ul`, `li`, almost everything else



ELEMENT: DIV

- Block level element. Each new div is rendered on a new line.
- A division, or section of content within an HTML page.
- Used to group elements to format them with CSS.
- Apply IDs and Classes to divs to control their styles with CSS.

```
<div>
  <p>Content<p>
  <p>Content<p>
</div>
```

```
<div id="header">
  <h1>Main Heading<h1>
</div>
```

```
<div class="sub-content">
  <p>Some more content<p>
</div>
```

GROUPING ELEMENTS WITH DIV

- The div tag is used everywhere to group elements together into sections.
- For example, what if we want the first 2 paragraphs of a section to be right-aligned, green & bold, but we don't want any other paragraphs to be right-aligned?
- We would wrap them in a div element to style them differently.

GROUPING ELEMENTS WITH DIV, CONT.

```
.align-right{  
  text-align:right;  
  color: green;  
  font-weight: bold;  
}
```

```
<div class="align-right">  
  <p>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipisicing elit</p>  
  <p>Sed do eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et dolore.</p>  
</div>  
<p>Magna aliqua. Ut enim ad minim veniam.</p>  
<p>Quis nostrud exercitation ullamco.</a>
```

**Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipisicing
elit**

Sed do eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et dolore.

Magna aliqua. Ut enim ad minim veniam.

Quis nostrud exercitation ullamco.

LET'S DEVELOP IT

Let's create a site using divs to separate content into different sections on our page.

Create a header, content area, sidebar, and a footer.

ELEMENT: SPAN

- Inline element. Each new span is rendered next to each other & only wraps when it reaches the edge of the containing element.
- Can be used to apply styles to text inline so as not to break the flow of content.

SPAN

Span is used to apply a specific style inline

```
.yellow{  
  color:yellow;  
}
```

```
<p>Paragraph with <span class ="yellow">yellow</span> text.</p>
```

Paragraph with **yellow** text.

LET'S DEVELOP IT

Let's add some spans to our content to help highlight some text.

PSEUDO-CLASSES, MORE CSS FOR LINKS

Changing the format of a link when you hover over it is accomplished by using pseudo-classes.

Syntax:

```
selector:pseudo-class
{
  property:value;
}
```

Example:

```
a:link
{
  text-decoration: none;
}
```

CSS pseudo-classes are used to add special effects to some selectors.

PSEUDO-CLASSES, MORE CSS FOR LINKS

```
a:link      {color:#FF0000;} /* unvisited link */  
a:visited  {color:#00FF00;} /* visited link */  
a:hover    {color:#FF00FF;} /* mouse over link */  
a:active   {color:#0000FF;} /* selected link */
```

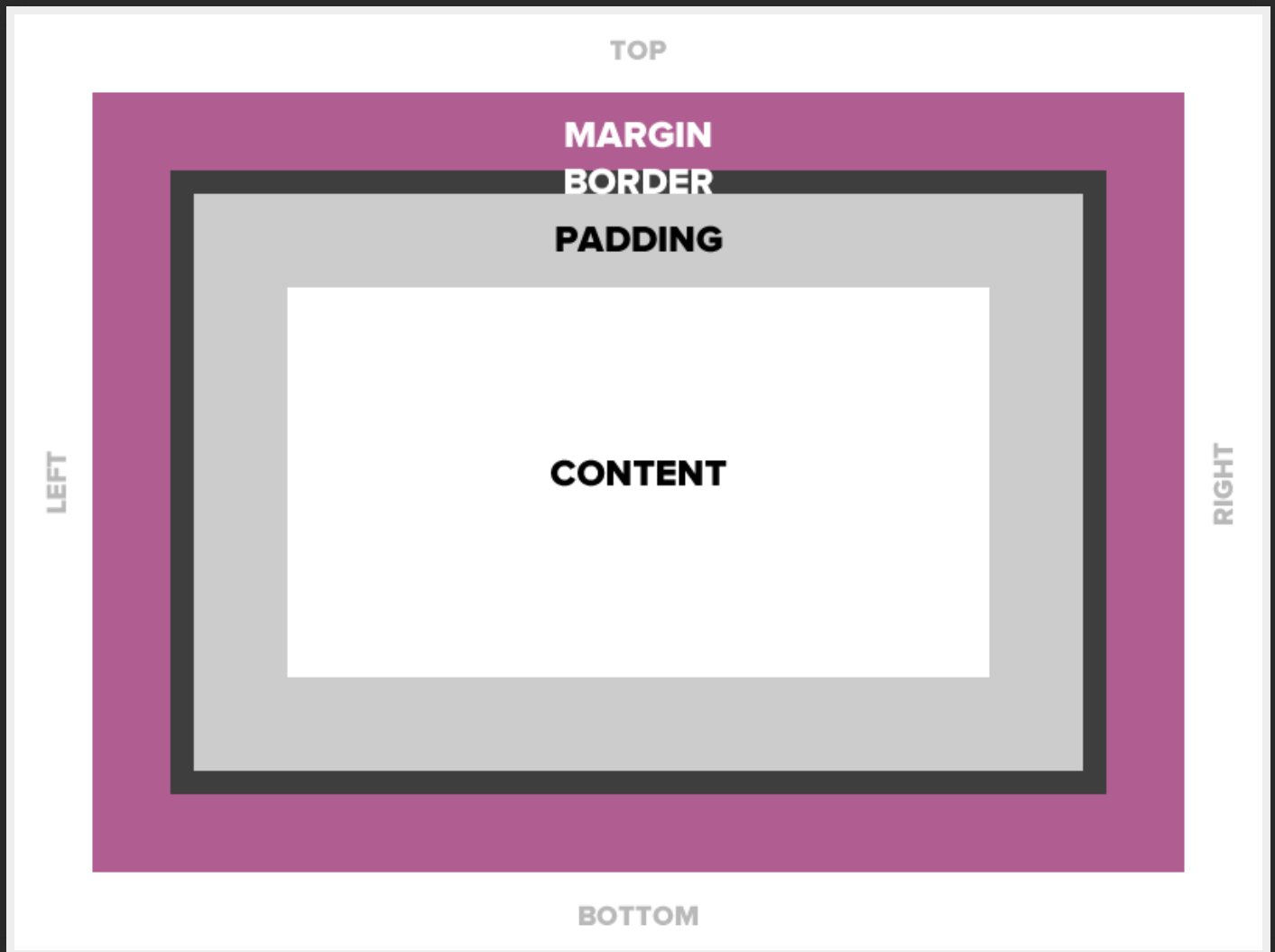
Note: a:hover MUST come after a:link and a:visited in the CSS definition in order to be effective!

Note: a:active MUST come after a:hover in the CSS definition in order to be effective!

LET'S DEVELOP IT

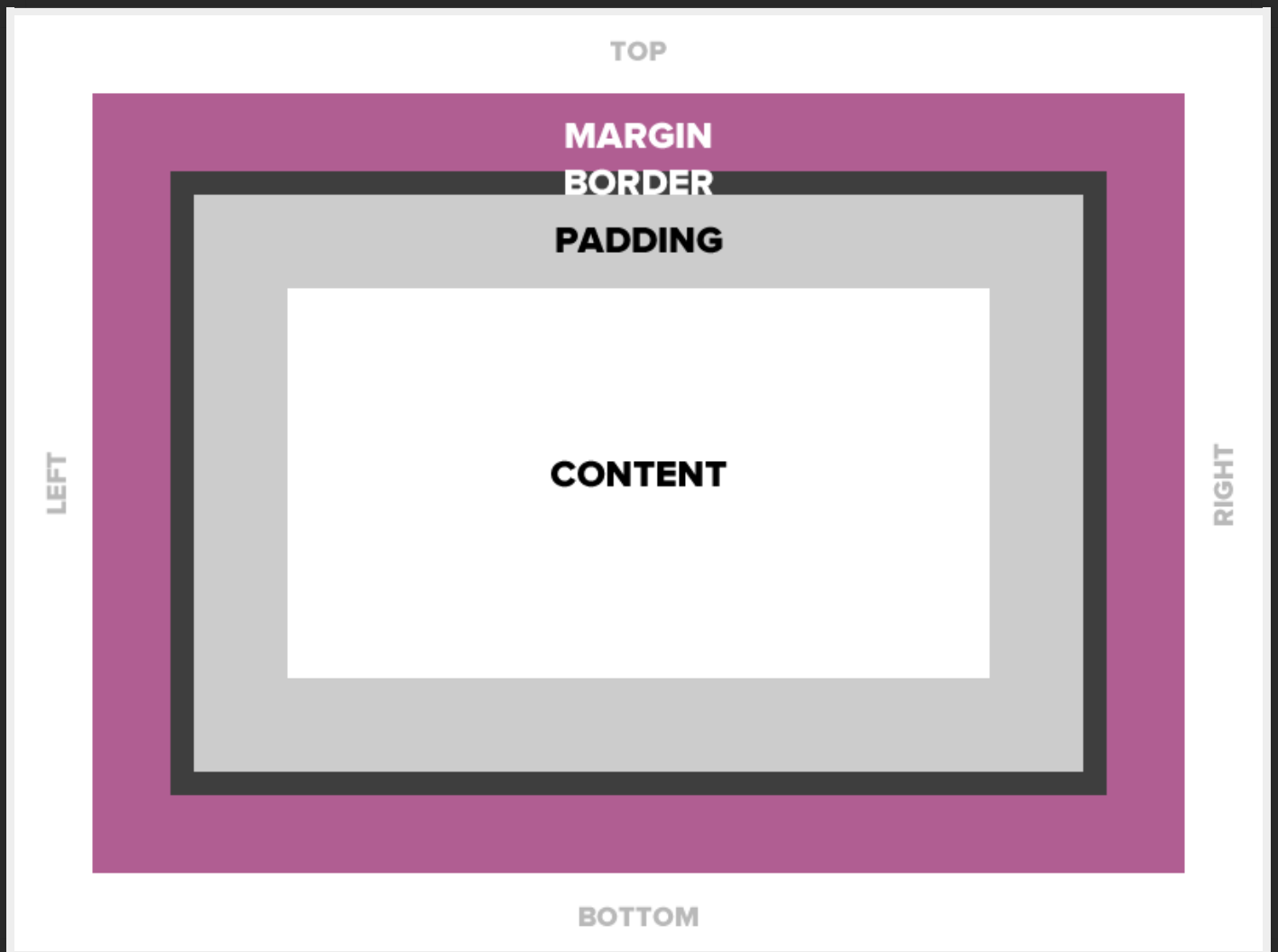
Add pseudo classes to your links

BOX MODEL



PADDING

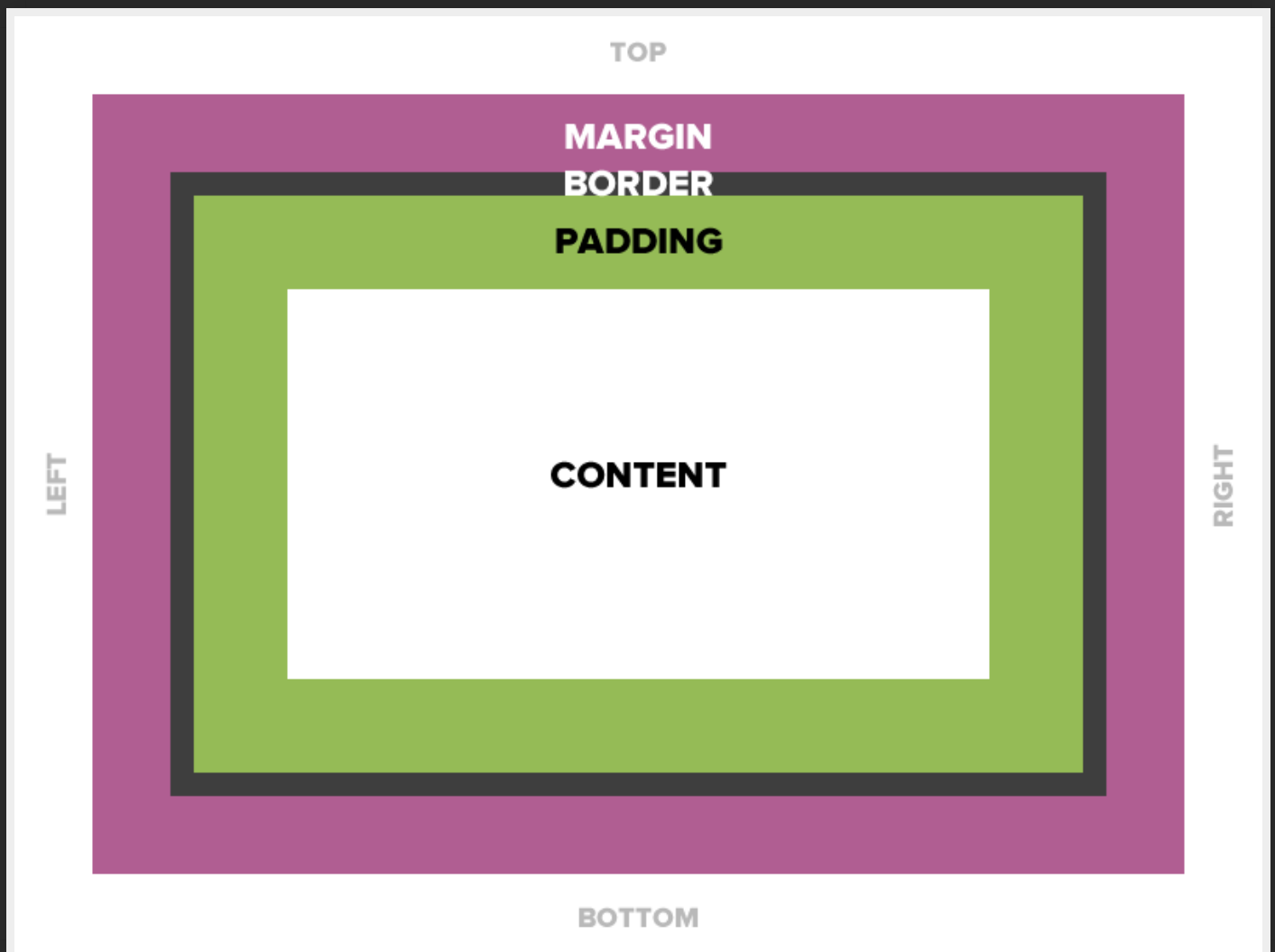
Space between the border and the content



PADDING

Space between the border and the content

Adds to the total width of the box.



PADDING

15 pixels on all sides

```
padding: 15px;
```

10 pixels on top only

```
padding-top: 10px;
```

10 on top, 5 on right, 3 on bottom, 5 on
left

```
padding: 10px 5px 3px 5px;
```

PADDING

Four values

```
padding: top right bottom left;
```

Two values

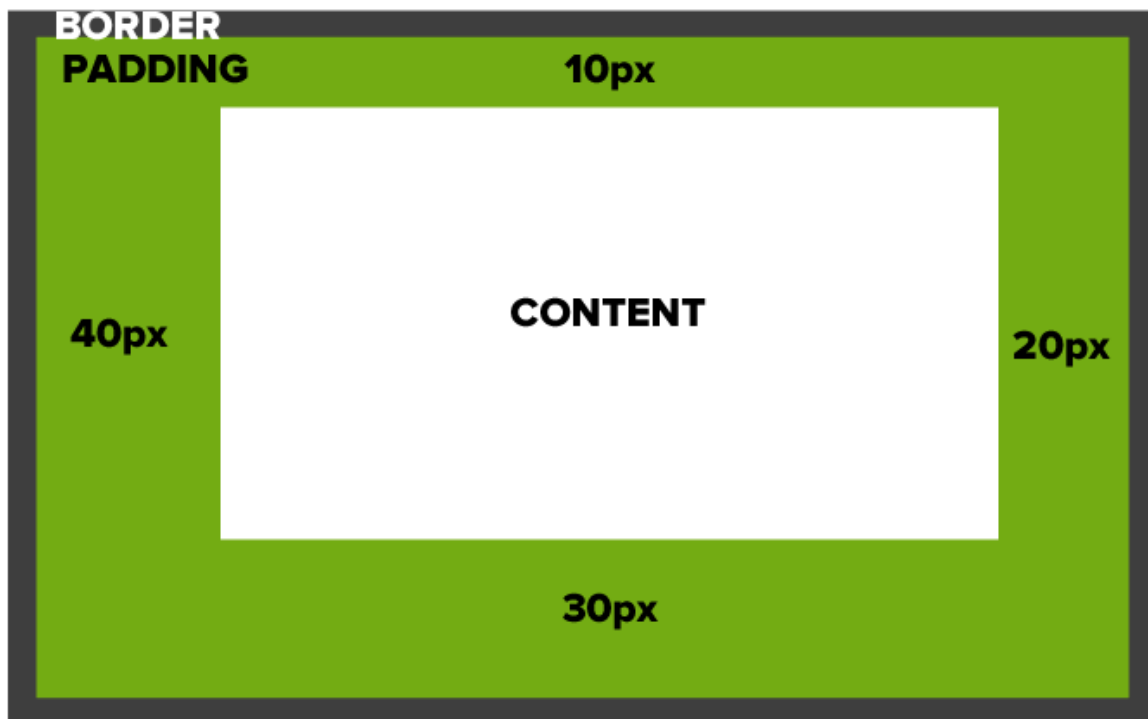
```
padding: top/bottom right/left;
```

One value

```
padding: all;
```

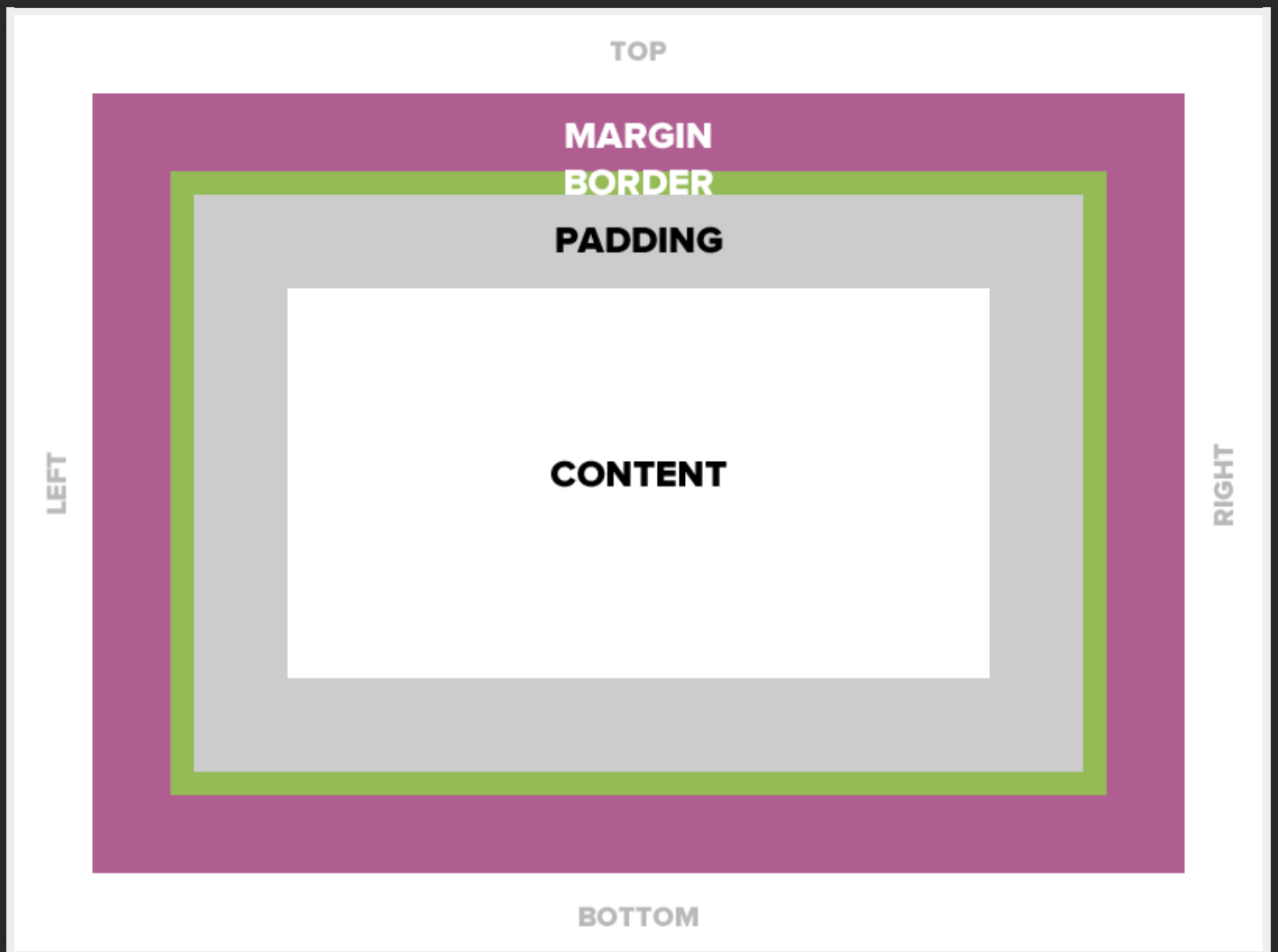

PADDING

```
padding: 10px 20px 30px 40px;
```



BORDER

The edge around the box, specified as "thickness, style, color."



BORDER

A solid red border

```
border: 1px solid #ff0000;
```

A thick dotted black top border

```
border-top: 4px dotted #000000;
```

Two different border styles

```
border-top: 1px solid #ff0000;  
border-bottom: 4px dotted #000000;
```

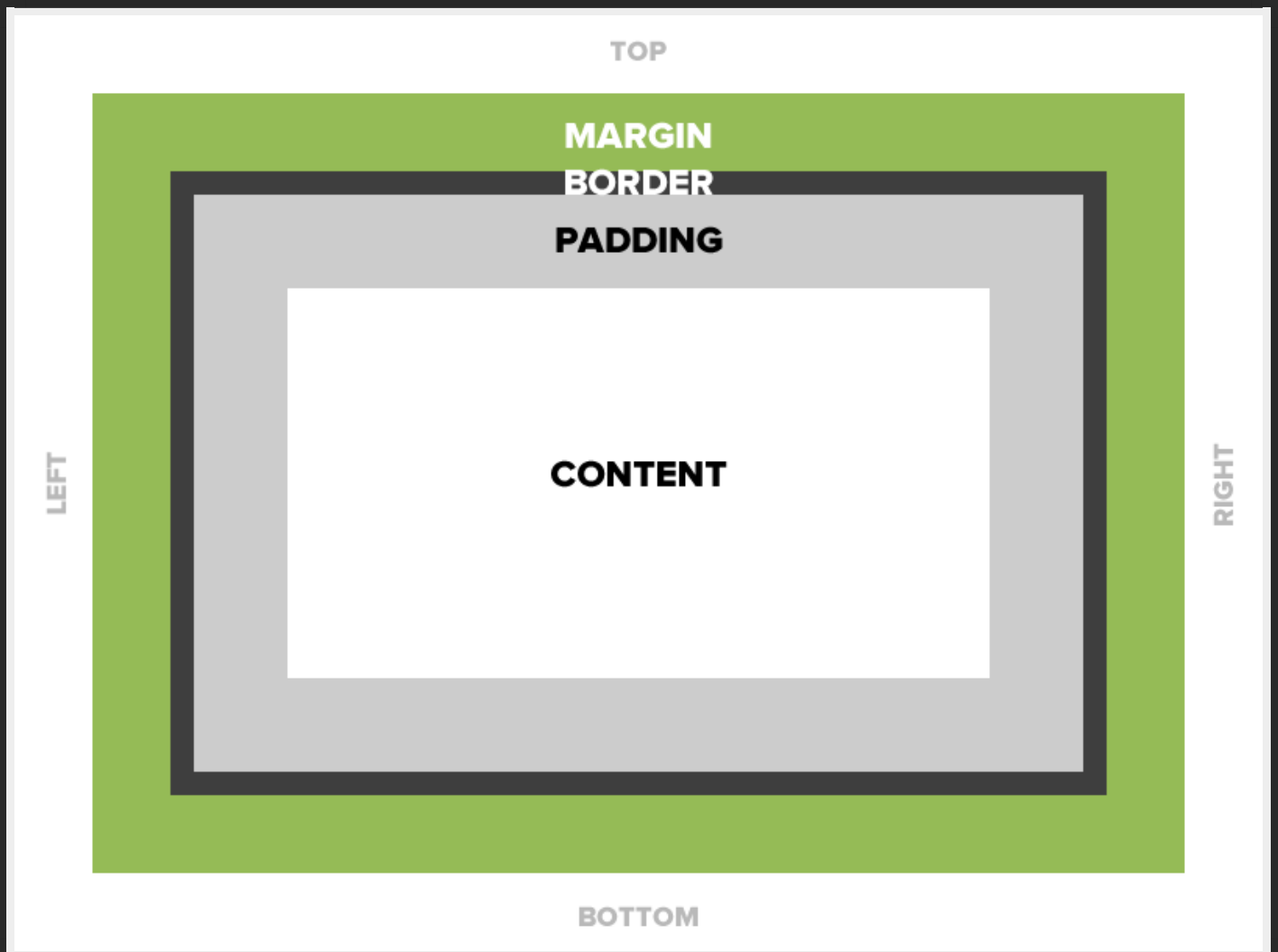
BORDER - OTHER PROPERTIES

```
border-width: 10px;  
border-style: dashed;  
border-color: #666666;
```

You can specify each property separately, or all three together.

MARGIN

The transparent area around the box that separates it from other elements.



MARGIN

15 pixels on all sides

```
margin: 15px;
```

10 on top, 5 on right, 3 on bottom, 5 on left

```
margin: 10px 5px 3px 5px;
```

10 pixels on top

```
margin-top: 10px;
```

AUTO MARGIN

If a margin is set to auto on a box that has width, it will take up as much space as possible.

CENTERED

```
margin: auto;  
width: 300px;
```

FLUSH-RIGHT

```
margin-left: auto;  
margin-right: 5px;  
width: 300px;
```

LET'S DEVELOP IT!

Let's add some padding, borders, and margins to our divs.

Let's center our entire document in the browser.

PROPERTY: WIDTH

Sets the width of an element.

Does not include padding or borders,
remember these add to the width.

PROPERTY: HEIGHT

Sets the height of an element.

Does not include padding or borders,
remember these add to the width.

LET'S DEVELOP IT!

Add a width & height to our divs.

Use IDs to target each div with CSS

QUESTIONS?



