

a deeper dive into CSS

Building a Website 2018

yesterday we made **section** and
navigation elements, **accessibly**

we did this using HTML

today we're going to use CSS for
advanced positioning

and we're going to maintain our
simple, accessible HTML structure

the *background*

early CSS did simple stuff like what we
learned last week

- colors
- backgrounds
 - sizing
 - fonts

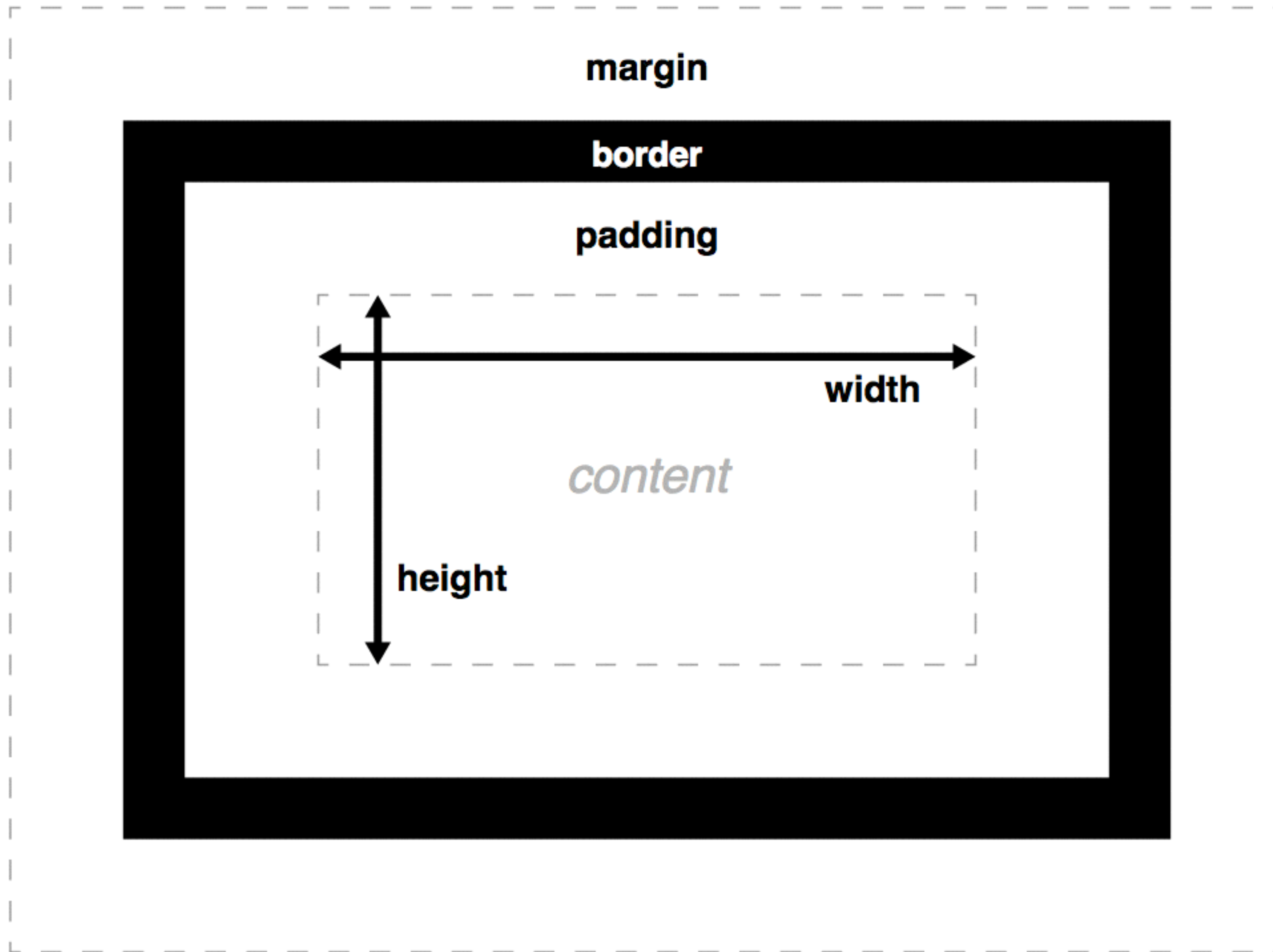
as CSS evolved,
the box model emerged

Box model

Each element is represented as a rectangular box, with the box's content, padding, border, and margin built up around one another like the layers of an onion

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the *conceptual*

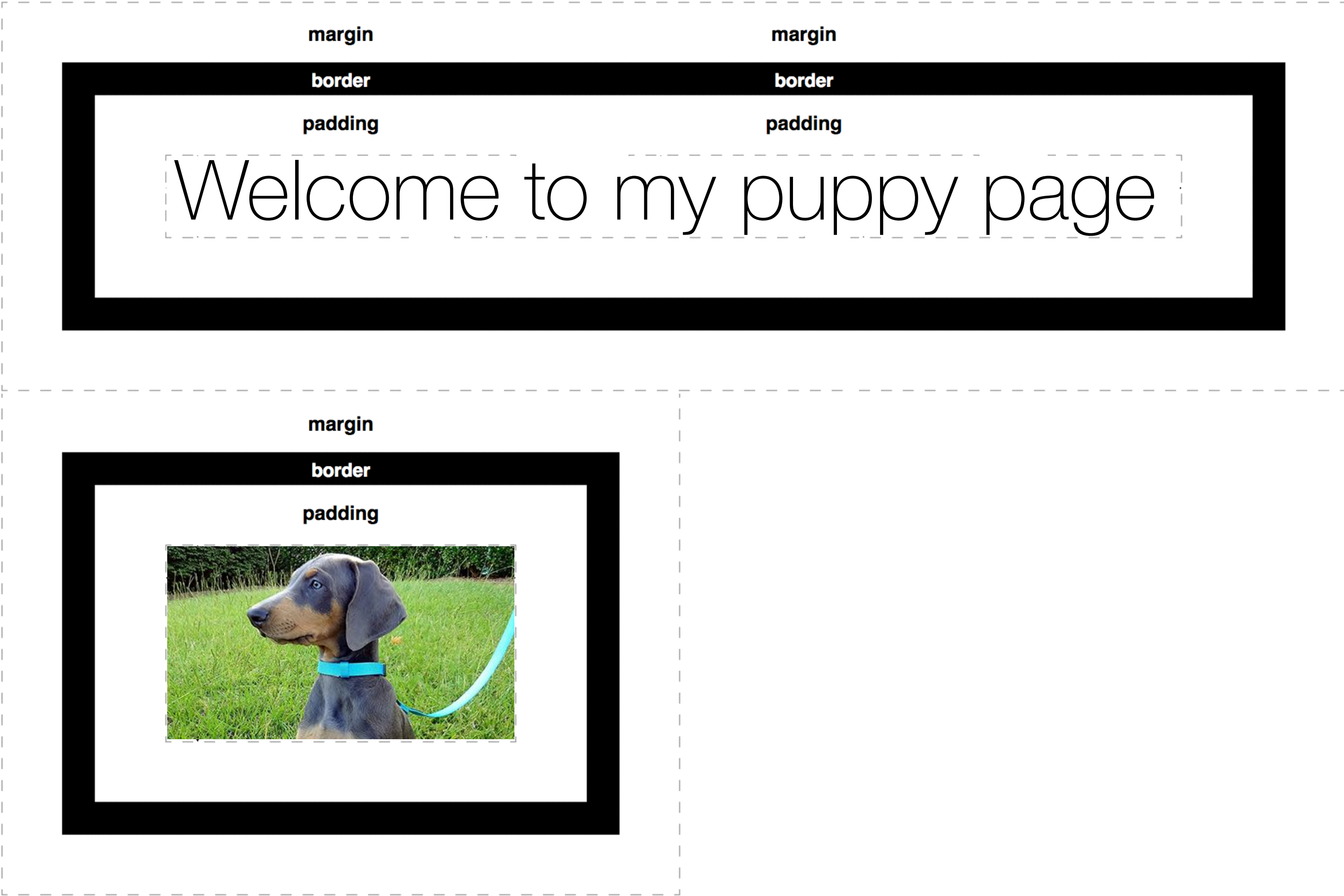


margin

border

padding

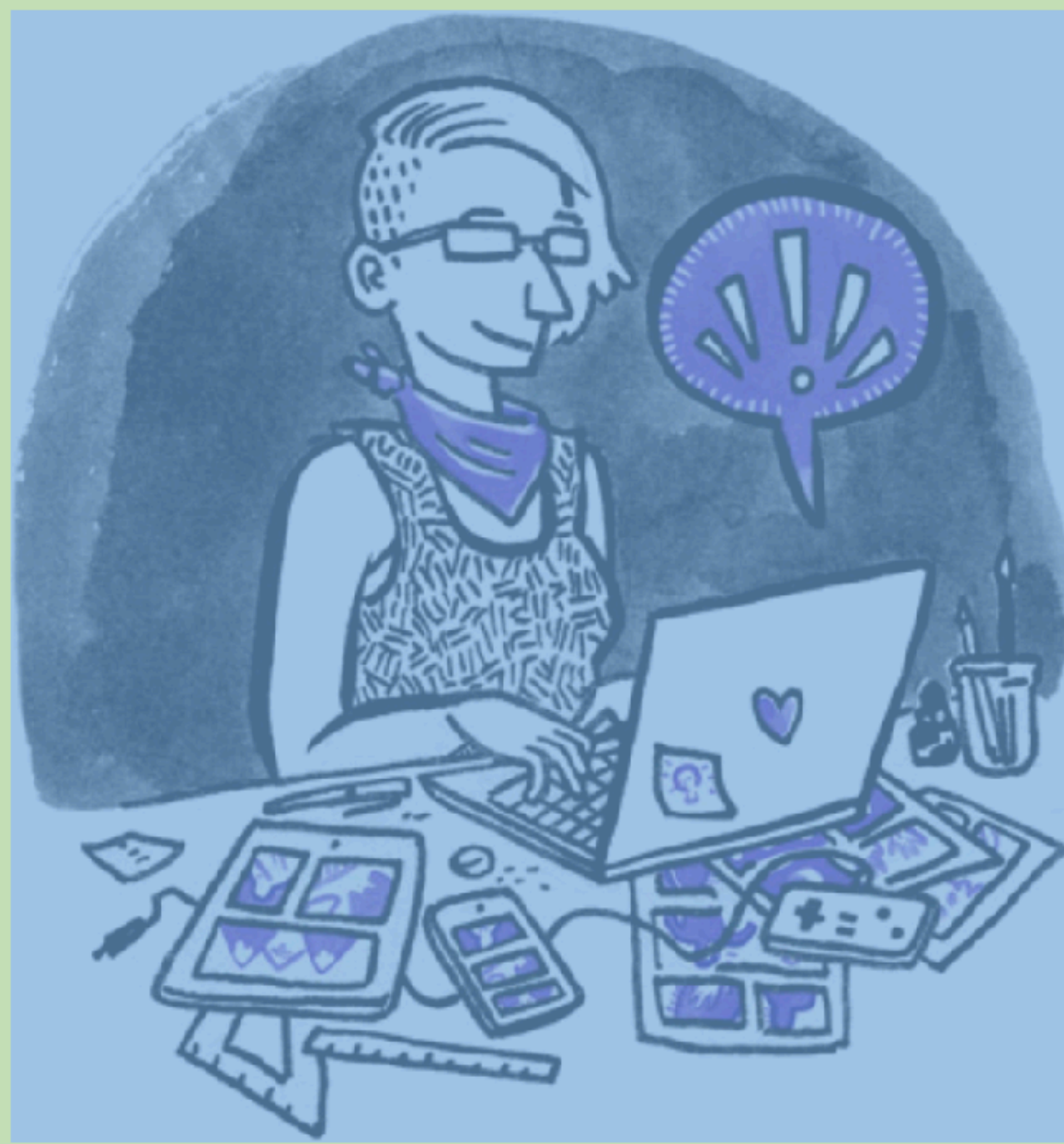




Welcome to my puppy page



img | 375 × 399.77



Hi, I'm Joyce!

I'm an experience designer with a focus in journalism and education. I make comics, games, and other digital products to help folks tell better stories.

I cofounded [Symbolia](#), was a [Fellow at American University](#), and I [speak internationally about media innovation](#).

If you'd like to work together, talk about tabletop games, or make jam comics, [holler at me on twitter](#) or [drop me a line](#).

if your pages look messed up,
check the box!

the *practical*

Accessible puppies

A site about accessibility and puppies

- [accessibility](#)
- [puppies](#)

Accessibility

Keeping your work accessible

One of the primary ways we make our pages accessible is by ordering our h-tags correctly. Another is by keeping our page generally flowing top to bottom

Keeping your puppies, puppies

Check out this cute puppy, maybe he is a helper:



CSS positioning

position

flexbox

classes

position

property governing **where an element sits** on an HTML page

position

relative

absolute

fixed

position

```
position: relative;  
top: 0;  
bottom: 0;  
left: 0;  
right: 0;
```


position

- A **relatively positioned element** is an element whose `computed position` value is `relative`. The `top` and `bottom` properties specify the vertical offset from its normal position; the `left` and `right` properties specify the horizontal offset.

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position

- An **absolutely positioned element** is an element whose `computed position` value is `absolute` or `fixed`. The `top`, `right`, `bottom`, and `left` properties specify offsets from the edges of the element's `containing block`. (The containing block is the

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position

- A **stickily positioned element** is an element whose **computed position** value is **sticky**. It's treated as relatively positioned until its **containing block** crosses a specified threshold

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flexbox

an efficient way to **lay out, align**
and **distribute space** among
items in a container

flexbox

flexbox is incredibly useful for building
simple, responsive pages

flexbox

flexbox is a **module** rather than a
single property

flexbox

```
display: flex;  
flex-wrap: wrap;  
justify content: center;
```



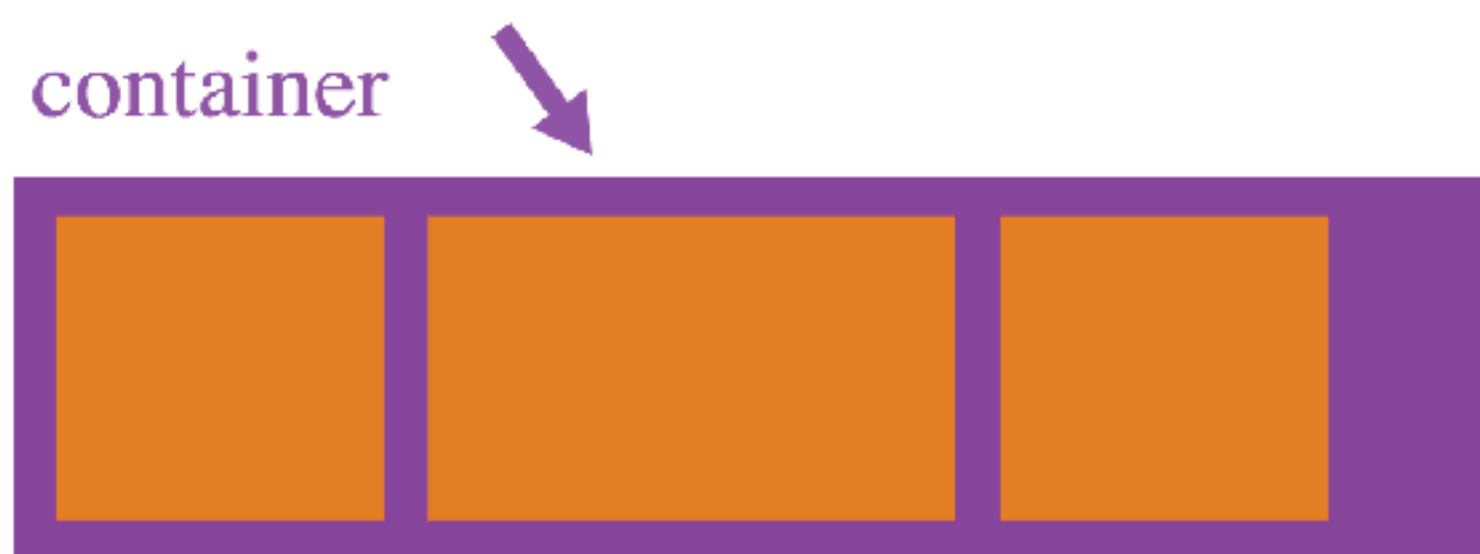
Home » Code Snippets » CSS »

A Complete Guide to Flexbox

BY **CHRIS COYIER** LAST UPDATED ON APRIL 23, 2018
 FLEXBOX, LAYOUT

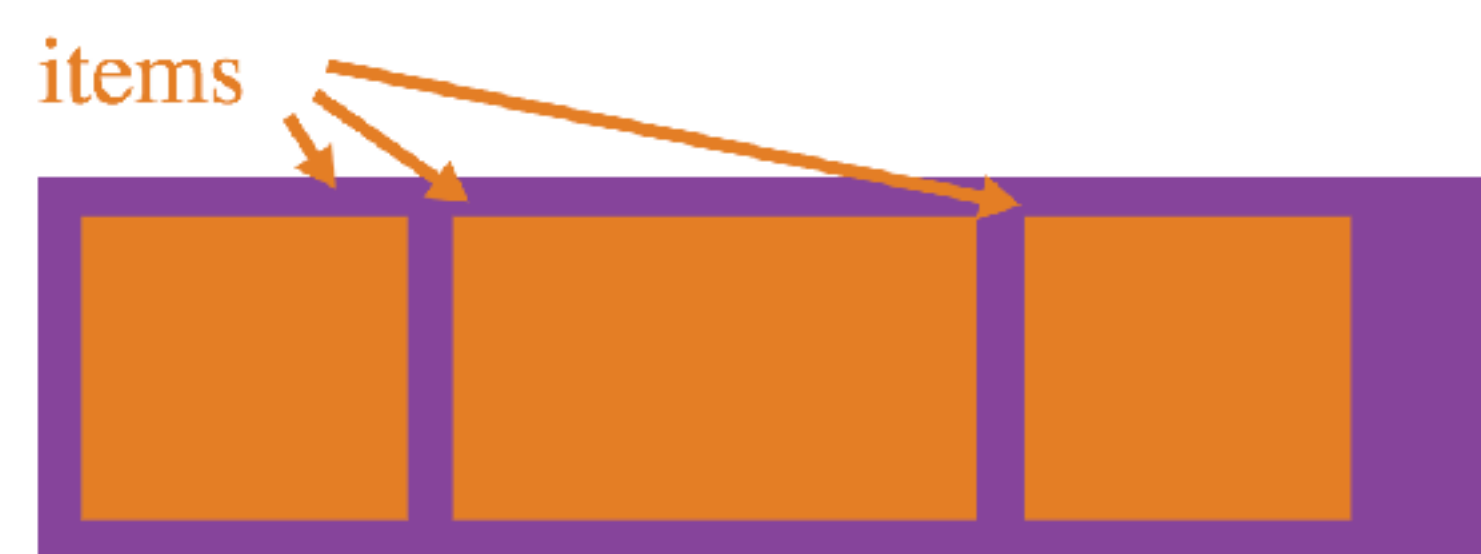
▶ **Background**

▶ **Basics & Terminology**



Properties for the Parent

(flex container)



Properties for the Children

(flex items)

classes

a way to **apply CSS rules** to several specific elements, **even if they are different types**

classes

```
1 .puppyStuff {  
2     width: 40%;  
3     background color: purple;  
4     display: block;  
5     margin: auto;  
6 }
```

```
<h2 class="puppyStuff">Keeping your puppies, puppies</h2>  
<p class="puppyStuff">Check out this cute puppy, maybe he is  
a helper:</p>  
  
<p>You can't actually keep them pupppies, i lied, i'm sorry</p>  
>
```

classes

class names

MUST start with a letter!

classes

otherwise, only **letters**,
numbers, -, and _ are allowed

Q's?

let's make our own!

homework

- Write the CSS to make your city website match your wireframes.
- Deploy to GitHub pages and request my review.

Due tomorrow.