ARCH A4988

Coding for Spatial Practices

💻 <CSS Basics>

Learning Objectives

Learning Objectives

1. Style HTML elements on a web page.
2. Understand best practices for specificity and cascading
3. Understand why external CSS sheets are better than inline styles
4. Apply styles to specific elements using classes and ids

Agenda

1. Review
2. Lecture: CSS Basics
3. Assignment #2

Review: Linking Files

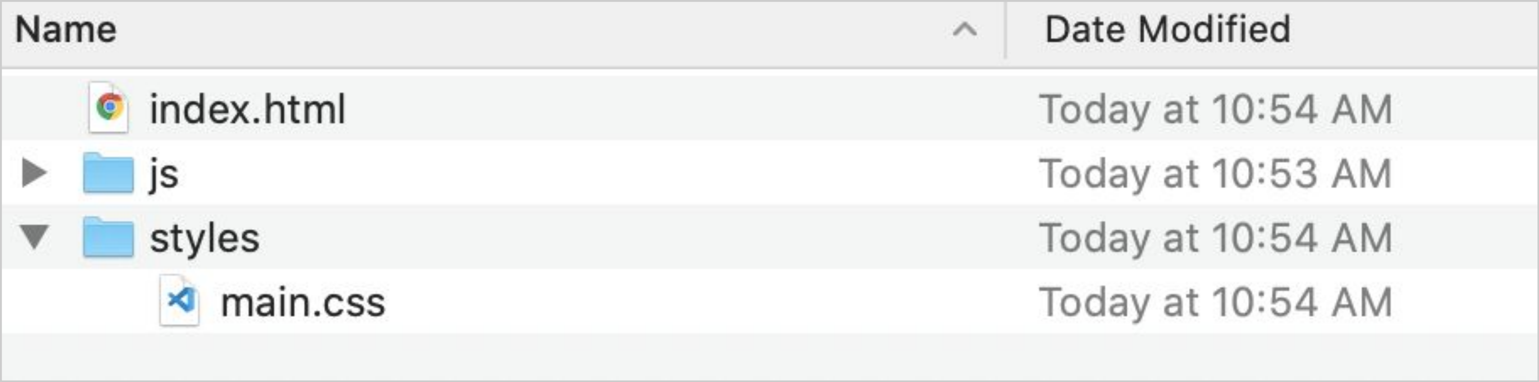
Websites Need More than just HTML

Resource	Syntax
Style sheets	`<link rel="stylesheet" href="css/style.css">`
JavaScript	`<script src="js/main.js"></script>`
Images	`<img src="img/corbusier.png">`
Videos	`<video src="vid/ad-campaign.mp4"></video>`
Other pages	`<a href="https://archdaily.com"> ArchDaily </a>`

Relative Paths: Folders

Relative paths are written in relation to the file making the reference.

In this example, a relative path from `index.html` to `main.css` would look like this: `<link rel="stylesheet" href="styles/main.css">`.



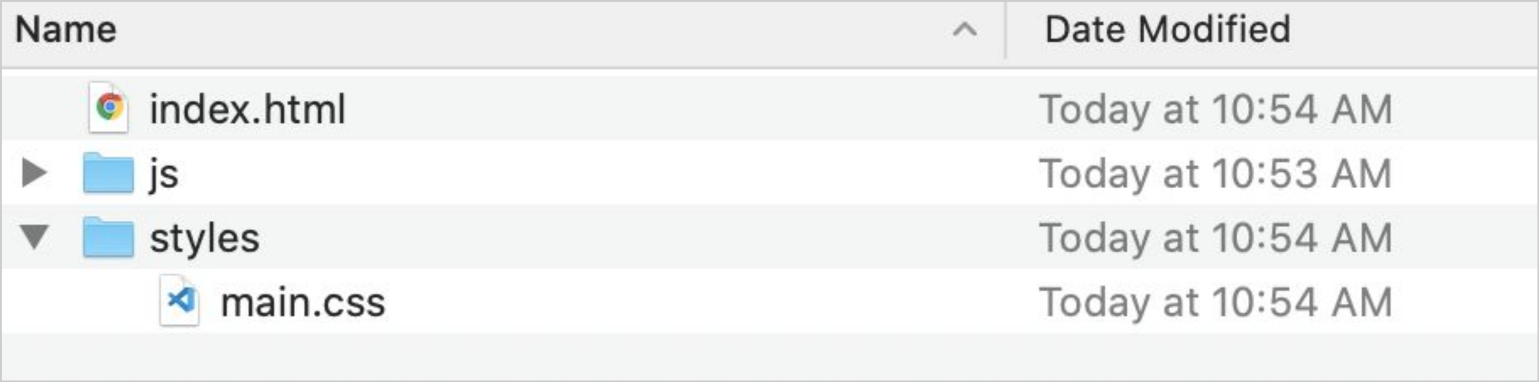
Name	Date Modified
index.html	Today at 10:54 AM
▶ js	Today at 10:53 AM
▼ styles	Today at 10:54 AM
main.css	Today at 10:54 AM

Relative Paths: Single Dot

This same example can be written in a slightly different way:

```
<link rel="stylesheet" href="./styles/main.css">
```

The `./` tells the browser to look for the file starting in the current directory.



Name	Date Modified
index.html	Today at 10:54 AM
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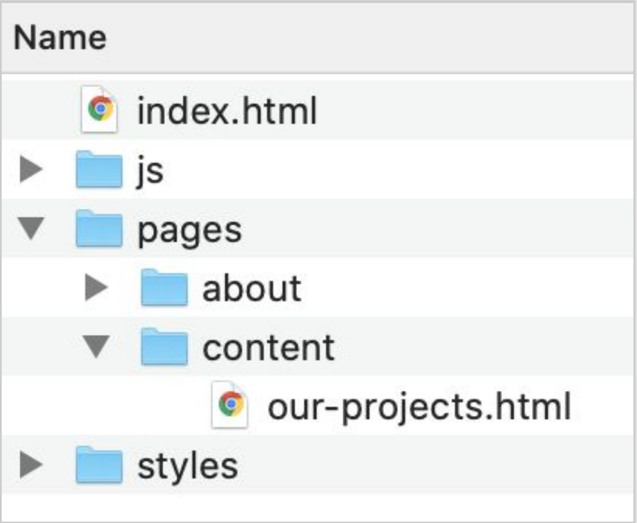
▼ styles	Today at 10:54 AM
main.css	Today at 10:54 AM

Relative Paths: Double Dot

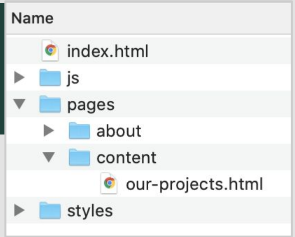


Double dot notation references one folder **above** the current directory.

This is how you'd link `index.html` from `our-projects.html` (notice how they chain): `<a href="../../index.html">`.

Translated into English, this says, "*Go up one folder from content to pages, then up one more folder from pages to the root level, and find a file called 'index.html.'*"

Absolute Paths: Starting /



```
Name
 index.html
▶ js
▼ pages
   ▶ about
   ▼ content
       our-projects.html
▶ styles
```

From `index.html`, you can reference `our-projects.html` relatively:

```
<a href="./pages/content/our-projects.html">
```

Or you can reference it absolutely:

```
<a href="/pages/content/our-projects.html">
```

Notice that the only difference is the dot in front for relative and the slash for absolute. Absolute paths start in the root directory of your project. You want to use relative links whenever you can.

Absolute Paths: HTTP/HTTPS

The main use case for absolute paths is when they are external resources like images or websites. When you see the `http://` or `https://` protocol in front, it’s time to reach for absolute links.

You'll generally see them with anchor tags, like this:

```
<a href="https://archdaily.com">ArchDaily</a>
```

But, when linking between HTML pages within the same site, stick to relative:

```
<a href="../index.html">Go to Homepage</a>
```

Common Patterns with Paths

Relative path for an image, typically in a subfolder:

```
<img src="images/corbusier.png"/>
```

Relative path for a background image in CSS. Images and style sheets usually both live in subfolders, so you have to go up one and into the images folder:

```
background-image: url(../images/corbusier.png);
```

Linking style sheets, which are typically in a subfolder:

```
<link rel="stylesheet" href="styles/main.css">
```

Linking external JavaScript files, also typically in a subfolder:

```
<script src="js/app.js"></script>
```

The Basics

Semantic Elements

Semantic elements tell browsers something about the contents of the element. They designed to communicate the meaning of the content to the browser, developer, reader, and any other technologies interpreting the document (e.g. voice assistants, search engine web crawler, browser translation tools, or assistive technologies such as screen readers).

- **article**
- **aside**
- **footer**
- **header**
- **main**
- **nav**
- **section**

Semantic Elements

Element	Description
`main`	Indicates the main content of a page.
`header`	Content placed above, and contextualizing, the main content.
`nav`	A navigation section, typically containing links or tabs.
`section`	Typically indicates one of several, equally placed segments of content.
`aside`	A sidebar of content placed next to, and supplementing, an element.
`div`	A “division” of the page; a very generic, non-semantic element.

Semantic Elements

```
<nav>
    List of Links
</nav>
<main>
   <section>
      <div>
         Content A
      </div>
      <div>
         Content B
      </div>
   </section>
</main>
```

Can you identify the semantic elements? How are the elements in the following HTML nested, and why would you write HTML this way?

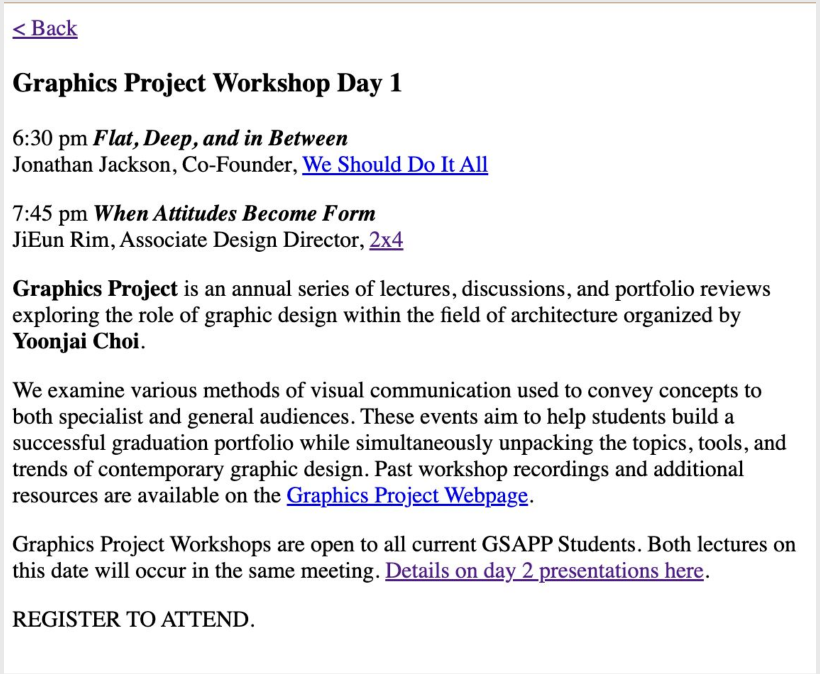
CSS Basics

What is CSS?

CSS = Cascading Style Sheet

CSS handles the presentation layer of our webpage.

CSS allows us to associate style rules with HTML elements.



< Back

Graphics Project Workshop Day 1

6:30 pm ***Flat, Deep, and in Between***
Jonathan Jackson, Co-Founder, We Should Do It All

7:45 pm ***When Attitudes Become Form***
JiEun Rim, Associate Design Director, 2x4

Graphics Project is an annual series of lectures, discussions, and portfolio reviews exploring the role of graphic design within the field of architecture organized by **Yoonjai Choi**.

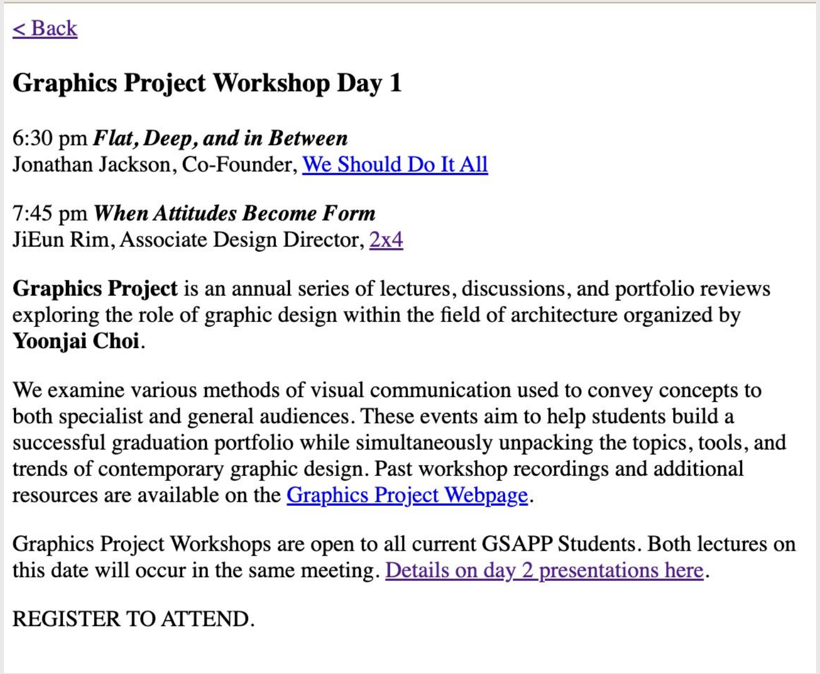
We examine various methods of visual communication used to convey concepts to both specialist and general audiences. These events aim to help students build a successful graduation portfolio while simultaneously unpacking the topics, tools, and trends of contemporary graphic design. Past workshop recordings and additional resources are available on the Graphics Project Webpage.

Graphics Project Workshops are open to all current GSAPP Students. Both lectures on this date will occur in the same meeting. Details on day 2 presentations here.

REGISTER TO ATTEND.

Browsers' Inherent Styles

- White background
- Black text color
- Times New Roman font
- Left text alignment
- Bold headers
- Blue underline links
- Predetermined font size
- Predetermined margin and padding



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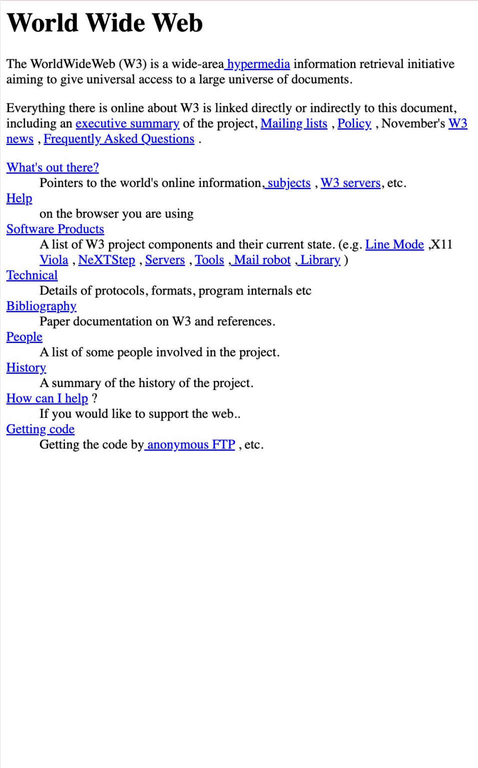
Case Studies

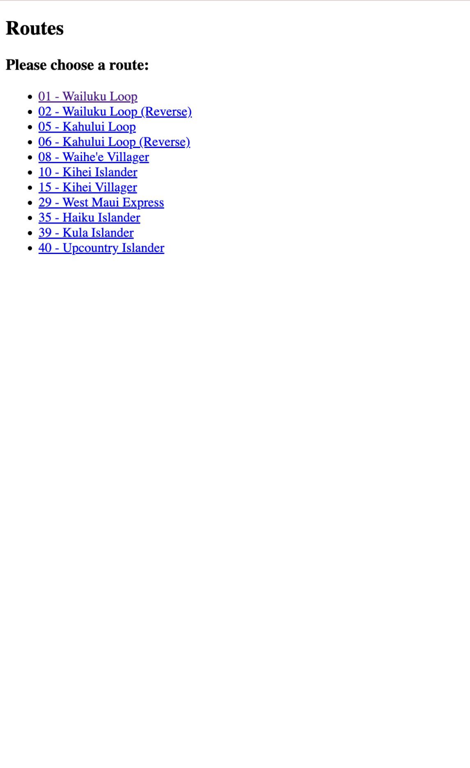


World Wide Web

The WorldWideWeb (W3) is a wide-area hypermedia information retrieval initiative aiming to give universal access to a large universe of documents.

Everything there is online about W3 is linked directly or indirectly to this document, including an executive summary of the project, Mailing lists , Policy , November's W3 news , Frequently Asked Questions .

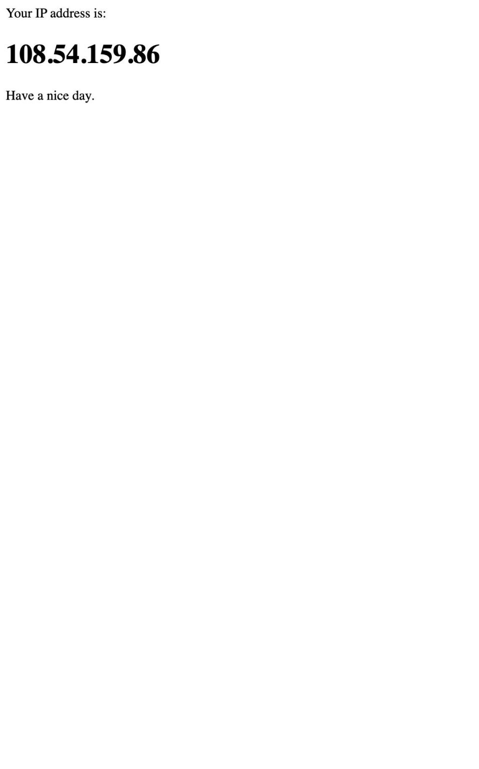
What's out there?
    Pointers to the world's online information, subjects , W3 servers, etc.
Help
    on the browser you are using
Software Products
    A list of W3 project components and their current state. (e.g. Line Mode ,X11 Viola , NeXTStep , Servers , Tools , Mail robot , Library)
Technical
    Details of protocols, formats, program internals etc
Bibliography
    Paper documentation on W3 and references.
People
    A list of some people involved in the project.
History
    A summary of the history of the project.
How can I help ?
    If you would like to support the web..
Getting code
    Getting the code by anonymous FTP , etc.



Routes

Please choose a route:

- 01 - Wailuku Loop
- 02 - Wailuku Loop (Reverse)
- 05 - Kahului Loop
- 06 - Kahului Loop (Reverse)
- 08 - Waihe'e Villager
- 10 - Kihei Islander
- 15 - Kihei Villager
- 29 - West Maui Express
- 35 - Haiku Islander
- 39 - Kula Islander
- 40 - Upcountry Islander

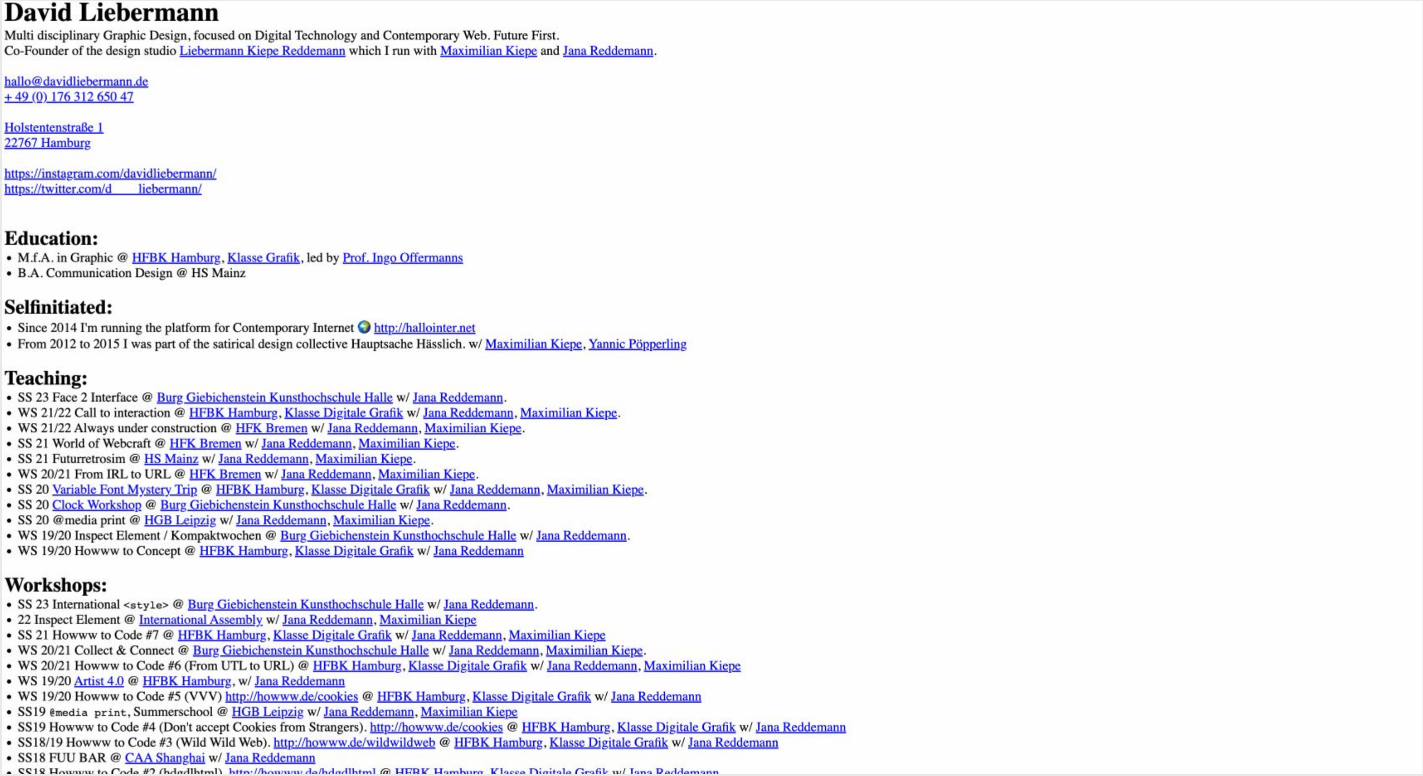


Your IP address is:

108.54.159.86

Have a nice day.

Case Studies



David Liebermann

Multi disciplinary Graphic Design, focused on Digital Technology and Contemporary Web. Future First.
Co-Founder of the design studio Liebermann Kiepe Reddemann which I run with Maximilian Kiepe and Jana Reddemann.

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Holstentenstraße 1
22767 Hamburg

https://instagram.com/davidliebermann/
https://twitter.com/d____liebermann/

Education:

- M.f.A. in Graphic @ HFBK Hamburg, Klasse Grafik, led by Prof. Ingo Offermanns
- B.A. Communication Design @ HS Mainz

Selfinitiated:

- Since 2014 I'm running the platform for Contemporary Internet 🌍 http://hallointer.net
- From 2012 to 2015 I was part of the satirical design collective Hauptsache Hässlich. w/ Maximilian Kiepe, Yannic Pöpperling

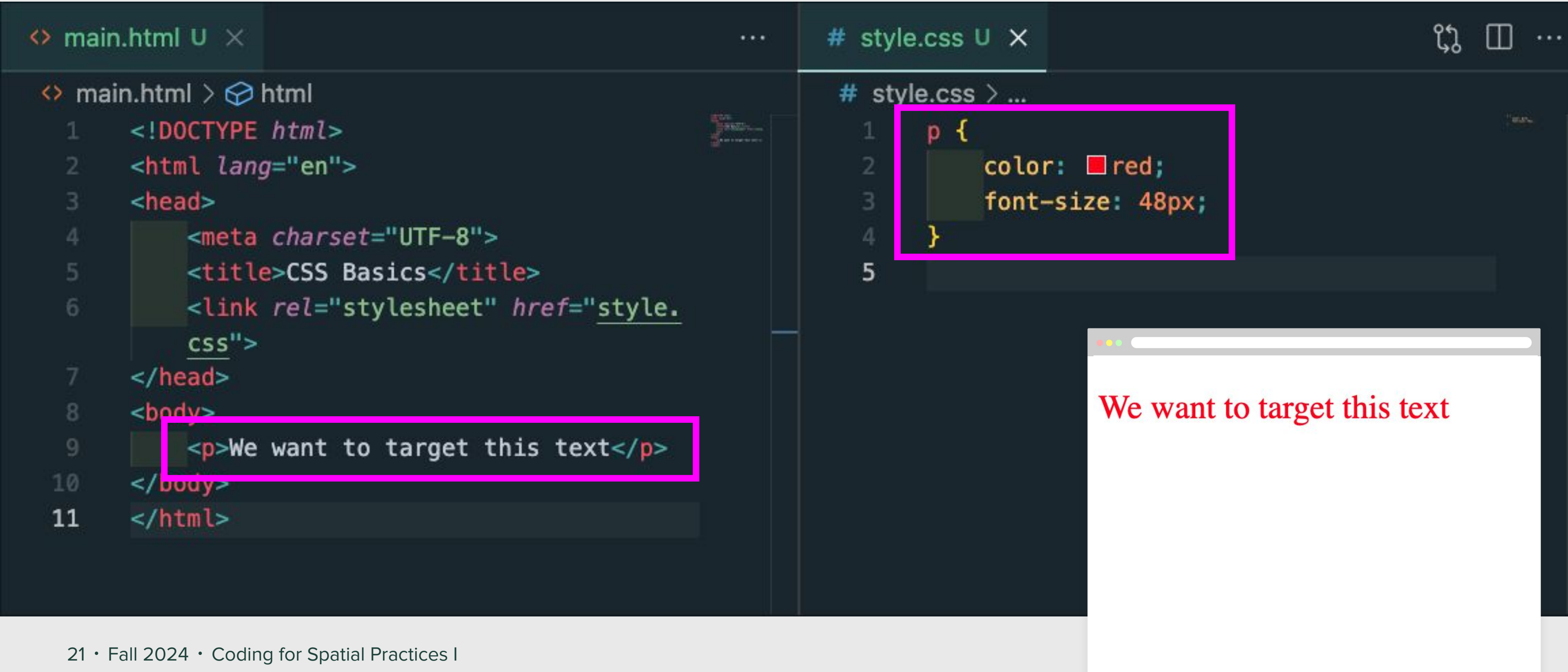
Teaching:

- SS 23 Face 2 Interface @ Burg Giebichenstein Kunsthochschule Halle w/ Jana Reddemann.
- WS 21/22 Call to interaction @ HFBK Hamburg, Klasse Digitale Grafik w/ Jana Reddemann, Maximilian Kiepe.
- WS 21/22 Always under construction @ HFK Bremen w/ Jana Reddemann, Maximilian Kiepe.
- SS 21 World of Webcraft @ HFK Bremen w/ Jana Reddemann, Maximilian Kiepe.
- SS 21 Futurretrosim @ HS Mainz w/ Jana Reddemann, Maximilian Kiepe.
- WS 20/21 From IRL to URL @ HFK Bremen w/ Jana Reddemann, Maximilian Kiepe.
- SS 20 Variable Font Mystery Trip @ HFBK Hamburg, Klasse Digitale Grafik w/ Jana Reddemann, Maximilian Kiepe.
- SS 20 Clock Workshop @ Burg Giebichenstein Kunsthochschule Halle w/ Jana Reddemann.
- SS 20 @media print @ HGB Leipzig w/ Jana Reddemann, Maximilian Kiepe.
- WS 19/20 Inspect Element / Kompaktwochen @ Burg Giebichenstein Kunsthochschule Halle w/ Jana Reddemann.
- WS 19/20 Howww to Concept @ HFBK Hamburg, Klasse Digitale Grafik w/ Jana Reddemann

Workshops:

- SS 23 International `<style>` @ Burg Giebichenstein Kunsthochschule Halle w/ Jana Reddemann.
- 22 Inspect Element @ International Assembly w/ Jana Reddemann, Maximilian Kiepe
- SS 21 Howww to Code #7 @ HFBK Hamburg, Klasse Digitale Grafik w/ Jana Reddemann, Maximilian Kiepe
- WS 20/21 Collect & Connect @ Burg Giebichenstein Kunsthochschule Halle w/ Jana Reddemann, Maximilian Kiepe.
- WS 20/21 Howww to Code #6 (From UTL to URL) @ HFBK Hamburg, Klasse Digitale Grafik w/ Jana Reddemann, Maximilian Kiepe
- WS 19/20 Artist 4.0 @ HFBK Hamburg, w/ Jana Reddemann
- WS 19/20 Howww to Code #5 (VVV) http://howww.de/cookies @ HFBK Hamburg, Klasse Digitale Grafik w/ Jana Reddemann
- SS19 `@media print`, Summerschool @ HGB Leipzig w/ Jana Reddemann, Maximilian Kiepe
- SS19 Howww to Code #4 (Don't accept Cookies from Strangers). http://howww.de/cookies @ HFBK Hamburg, Klasse Digitale Grafik w/ Jana Reddemann
- SS18/19 Howww to Code #3 (Wild Wild Web). http://howww.de/wildwildweb @ HFBK Hamburg, Klasse Digitale Grafik w/ Jana Reddemann
- SS18 FUU BAR @ CAA Shanghai w/ Jana Reddemann
- SS18 Howww to Code #2 (hdgdlhtml). http://howww.de/hdgdlhtml @ HFBK Hamburg, Klasse Digitale Grafik w/ Jana Reddemann

Targeting HTML Elements with CSS



```html
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8">
    <title>CSS Basics</title>
    <link rel="stylesheet" href="style.
    css">
</head>
<body>
    <p>We want to target this text</p>
</body>
</html>
```

```css
p {
    color: red;
    font-size: 48px;
}
```

We want to target this text

CSS Syntax

- CSS selector, **h1**
- Block denoted by the opening and closing curly brace, {}
- Declarations, each formed with a **property:value** structure
- This is called a **rule**.

```
h1 {
    color: red;
    font-size: 48px;
}
```

CSS Rule

selector

curly bracket

declaration block

semicolon

```
p  {
       color: red;
       font-size: 48px;
    }
```

CSS Rule

selector

curly bracket

declaration block

semicolon

```
p {
    color: red;
    font-size: 48px;
  }
```

CSS Rule

selector

curly bracket

declaration block

semicolon

```
p {
    color: red;
    font-size: 48px;
  }
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CSS Rule

selector

curly bracket

declaration block

semicolon

```
p {
        color: red;
        font-size: 48px;
  }
```

CSS Declaration

selector

declaration

```
p {
    color: red;
    font-size: 48px;
  }
```

CSS Declaration

property

colon

value

```
p {
        color: red;
        font-size: 48px;
    }
```

CSS Declaration

property

colon

value

```
p {
    color: red;
    font-size: 48px;
  }
```

CSS Declaration

property

colon

value

```
p {
    color: red;
    font-size: 48px;
  }
```

Types of Selectors – element (tag name)

The selector will define which elements in the HTML document will have the rules applied.

Here we have **two examples**:

```
p {
        color: black;
        font-family: Roboto;
        font-weight: normal;
}

div {
        width: 50%;
        background: lemonchiffon;
}
```

Types of Selectors – element (tag name)

Selector elements use the same name as the HTML element

```
p {
      color: black;
      font-family: Roboto;
      text-align: center;
}

<p>We want to target this
text.</p>
```

Types of Selectors – class

Custom rulesets can be written using the **class selector**. In order to apply a class, we add a class attribute to our HTML element.

Class selectors utilize **dot (.) notation**

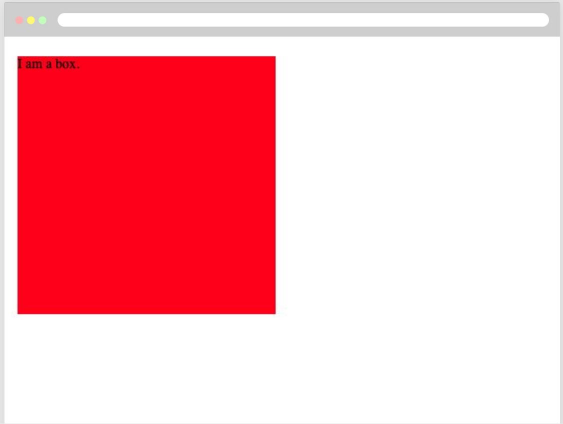
```
.box {
      background: red;
      width: 300px;
      height: 300px;
}
```

Types of Selectors – class

In HTML, we can apply a **class attribute** to multiple elements at a time. Think of a class like a name for the style. This allows us to group together similar elements for shared styling and interactivity.

```
<div class="box">
  <p>I am a box</p>
</div>
```

Types of Selectors – class



I am a box.

```
.box {
    background: red;
    width: 300px;
    height: 300px;
}

<div class="box">
  <p>I am a box</p>
</div>
```

Types of Selectors – descendant

Descendant selector allows you to target elements that are nested with in or ar descendants of another element

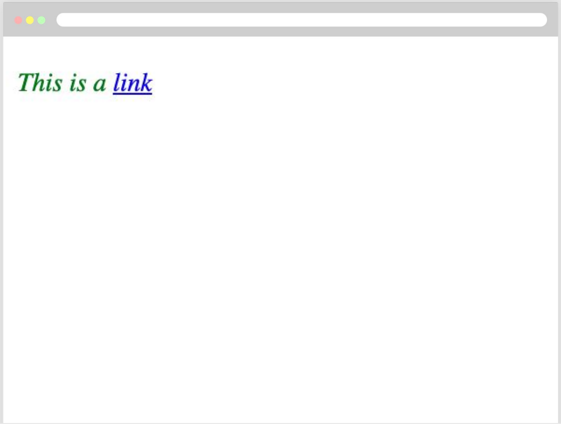
```
.wrapper li {
      color: green;
      font-style: italic;
}

<ul class="wrapper">
  <li>apple</li>
  <li>banana</li>
</ul>
```

Types of Selectors – child

Child selector targets only the direct children of an element.

```
.wrapper > p {
        color: green;
        font-style: italic;
}
```



This is a link

```
<div class="wrapper">
  <p>This is a
    <a href="http://...">link</a>
  </p>
</div>
```

Types of Selectors – Pseudo

selector

pseudo-class

```
a:link {
   color: blue;
}

a:hover {
   color: white;
}
```

Types of Selectors – Pseudo

selector

pseudo-class

```
a:link {
   color: blue;
}

a:hover {
   color: white;
}
```

Types of Selectors – attribute

The attribute selector targets elements based on their attribute values.

```
input[type="text"] {
  border: 1px solid #000;
}
```

```
<form>
  <input type="text"/>
</form>
```

CSS Style

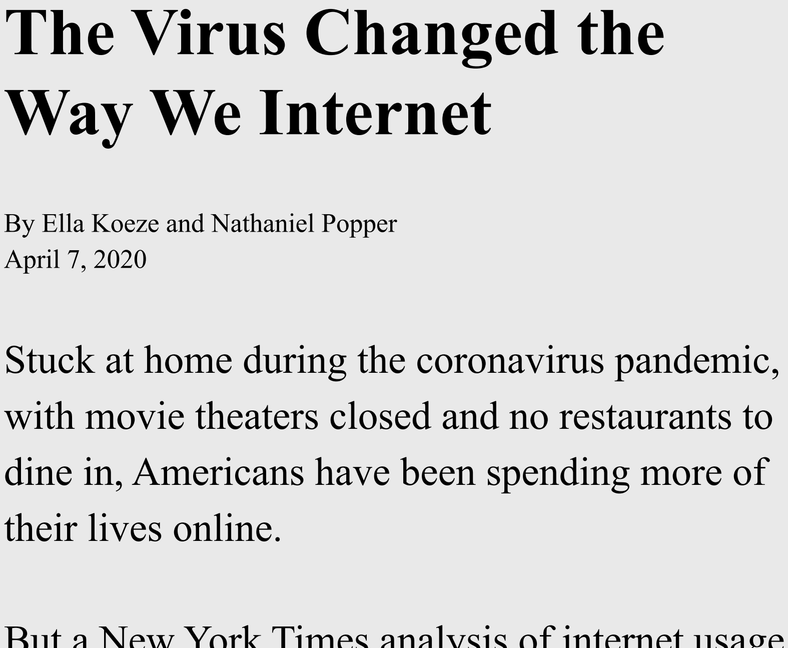
```
h1 {

   }
```

main.css

Element style

```
<h1>The Virus Changed the Way We Internet </h1>
<h3>By Ella Koeze and Nathaniel Popper </h3>
<h3>April 7, 2020</h3>
<p>Stuck at home during the coronavirus pandemic,
with movie theaters closed and no restaurants to dine
in, Americans have been spending more of their lives
online. </p>
<p>But a New York Times analysis of internet usage
in the United States from SimilarWeb and Apptopia,
two online data providers, reveals that our behaviors
shifted, sometimes starkly, as the virus spread and
pushed us to our devices for work, play and
```



The Virus Changed the Way We Internet

By Ella Koeze and Nathaniel Popper

April 7, 2020

Stuck at home during the coronavirus pandemic, with movie theaters closed and no restaurants to dine in, Americans have been spending more of their lives online.

But a New York Times analysis of internet usage

CSS Style

Element style

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

main.css

```
<h1>The Virus Changed the Way We Internet </h1>
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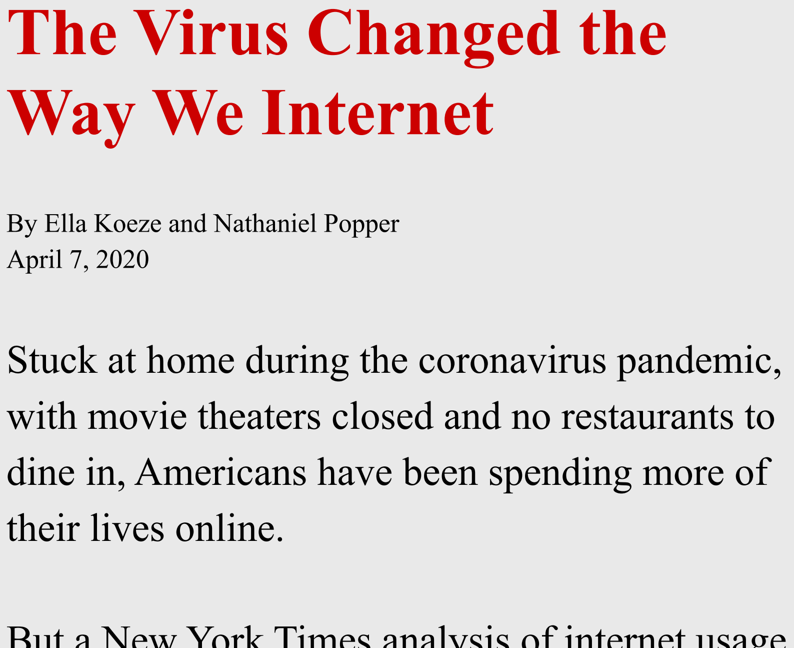

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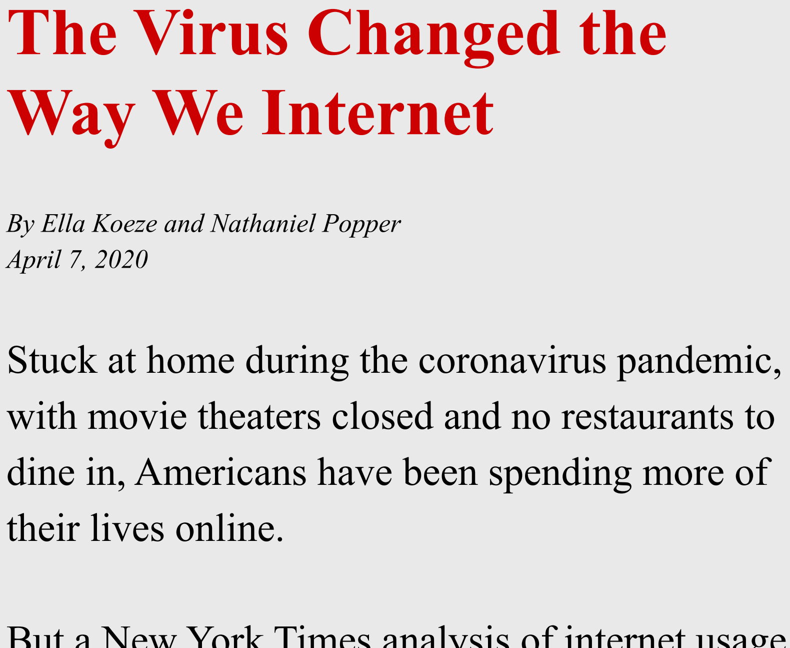
CSS Class

Class defines styles across multiple tags.

```css
.title {
      color: red;
}
```

main.css

```html
<h1 class=”title”>The Virus Changed the
Way We Internet </h1>
<h3 class=”lead”>By Ella Koeze and Nathaniel
Popper </h3>
<h3 class=”lead”>April 7, 2020</h3>
<p class=”content”>Stuck at home during the
coronavirus pandemic, with movie theaters closed and
no restaurants to dine in, Americans have been
spending more of their lives online. </p>
<p>But a New York Times analysis of internet usage
in the United States from SimilarWeb and Apptopia,
two online data providers, reveals that our behaviors
```



The Virus Changed the Way We Internet

By Ella Koeze and Nathaniel Popper
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But a New York Times analysis of internet usage

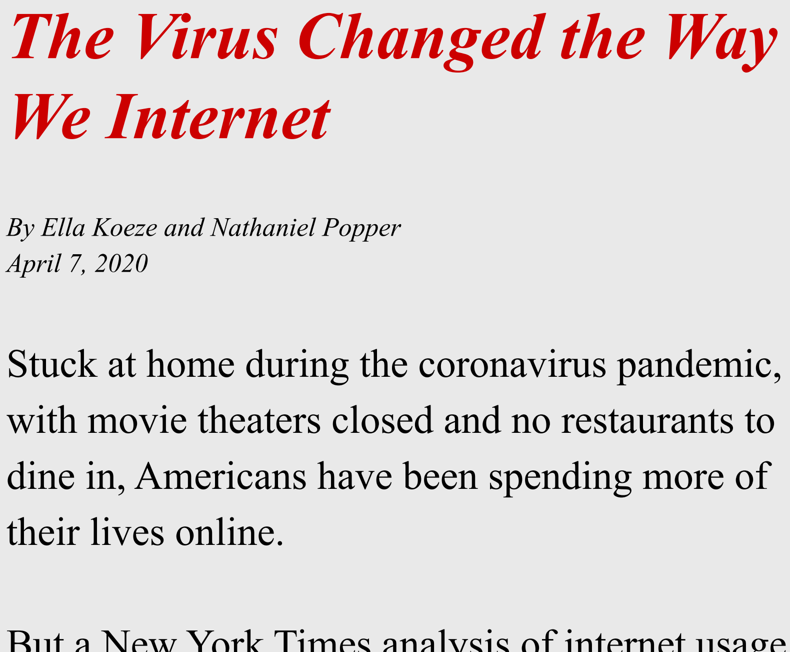
CSS Class

You can use multiple classes on a single HTML tag to combine styles.

```
.title {
     color: red;
}
.lead {
     font-style: italic;
}
```

main.css

```
<h1 class="title lead">The Virus Changed the Way We Internet </h1>
<h3 class="lead">By Ella Koeze and Nathaniel Popper </h3>
<h3 class="lead">April 7, 2020</h3>
<p class="content">Stuck at home during the coronavirus pandemic, with movie theaters closed and no restaurants to dine in, Americans have been spending more of their lives online. </p>
<p>But a New York Times analysis of internet usage in the United States from SimilarWeb and Apptopia, two online data providers, reveals that our behaviors
```



The Virus Changed the Way We Internet

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April 7, 2020

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But a New York Times analysis of internet usage

Connect Style to Structure

Inline

```
<p style="color:blue;">home</p>
```

Connect Style to Structure

Embed

```
<head>
    <style type="text/css">
        p {
            color:blue;
        }
    </style>
</head>
```

head

place CSS rules inside a <style> tag that is nested inside the <head> tag

Connect Style to Structure

index.html

main.css

External

```
<head>
    <link rel="stylesheet" href="main.css">
</head>
```

rel

relationship between the HTML page and the file its linked to

href

path to the stylesheet

Common CSS Properties

Color

- `color`
- `background`
- `background-color`
- `opacity`

Text

- `text-align`
- `font-size`
- `font-weight`
- `font-style`
- `line-height`

Pseudo-Selectors

- `:hover`
- `:visited`
- `:active`
- `:link`

Combinators

- `Universal (*)`
- `Descendant (“space”)`
- `Child (>)`
- `multiple (,)`

Guided Walk-Through:

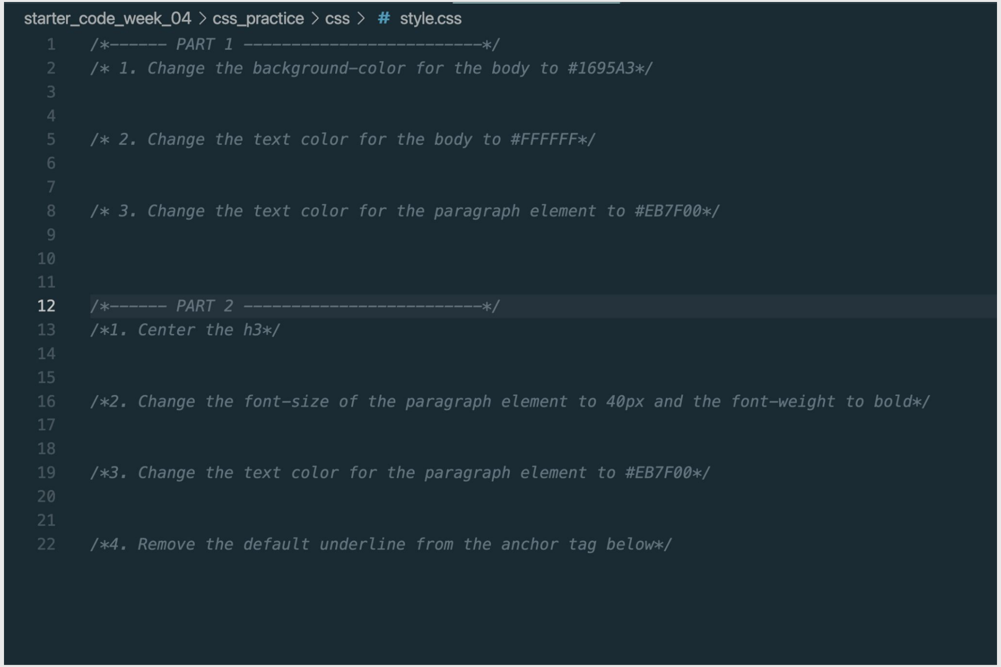
CSS Practice

20 minutes

Let’s do some CSS Practice! Follow the directions in the style.css file.

Instructions:

Go to the Google Drive course folder, **Week-04: CSS Basics** and download **starter_code_week_04** into your course folder. Complete the **css_practice** exercise.


starter_code_week_04 > css_practice > css > # style.css

```
/*------ PART 1 -------------------------*/
/* 1. Change the background-color for the body to #1695A3*/


/* 2. Change the text color for the body to #FFFFFF*/


/* 3. Change the text color for the paragraph element to #EB7F00*/



/*------ PART 2 -------------------------*/
/*1. Center the h3*/


/*2. Change the font-size of the paragraph element to 40px and the font-weight to bold*/


/*3. Change the text color for the paragraph element to #EB7F00*/


/*4. Remove the default underline from the anchor tag below*/
```

Guided Walk-Through:

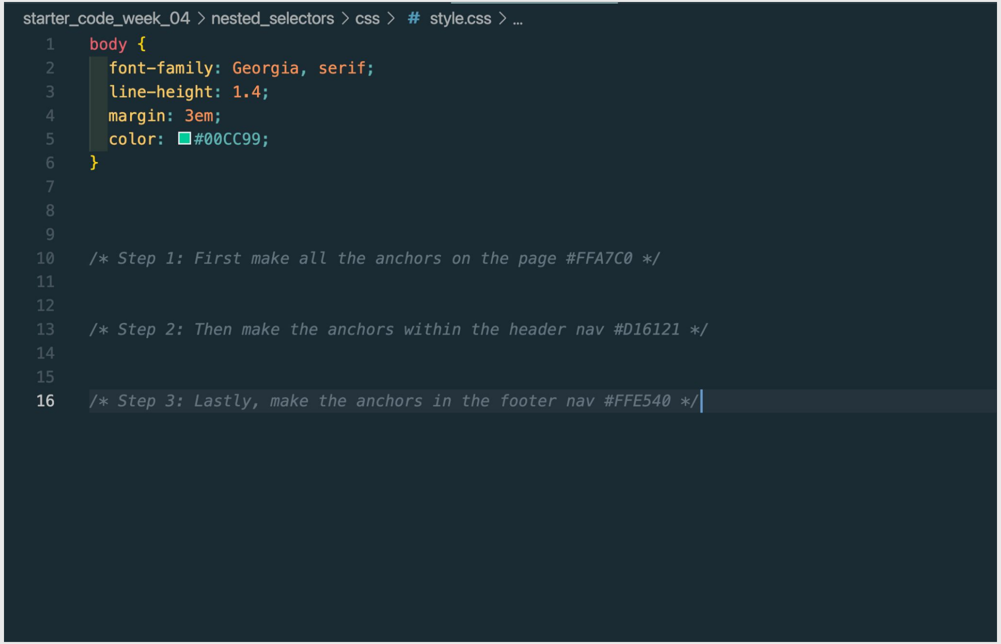
Nested Selectors

20 minutes

Let’s practice implementing nested selectors! Follow the directions in the **style.css** file.

Instructions:

Go to the Google Drive course folder, **Week-04: CSS Basics** and download **starter_code_week_04** into your course folder. Complete the **nested_selectors** exercise.


starter_code_week_04 > nested_selectors > css > # style.css > ...

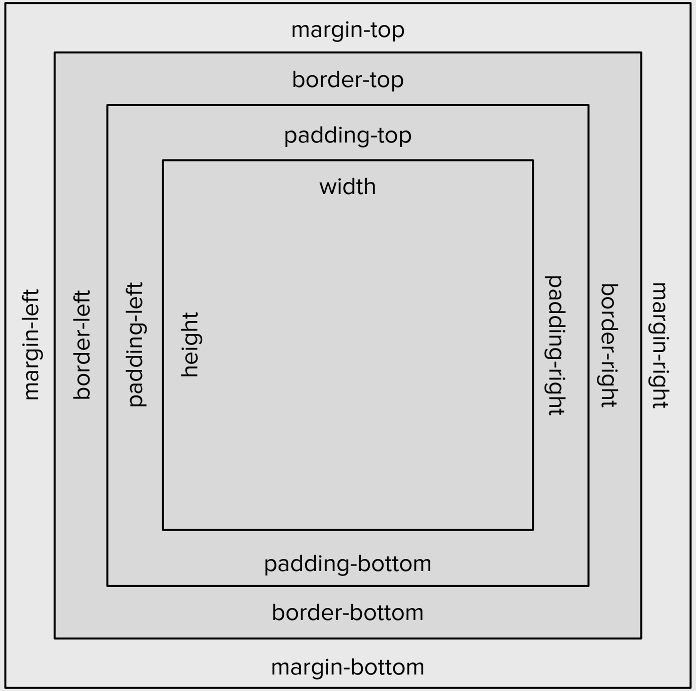
```css
body {
  font-family: Georgia, serif;
  line-height: 1.4;
  margin: 3em;
  color: #00CC99;
}



/* Step 1: First make all the anchors on the page #FFA7C0 */


/* Step 2: Then make the anchors within the header nav #D16121 */


/* Step 3: Lastly, make the anchors in the footer nav #FFE540 */
```

Box Model

Box Model

Every box has three properties that can be adjusted to control its appearance.

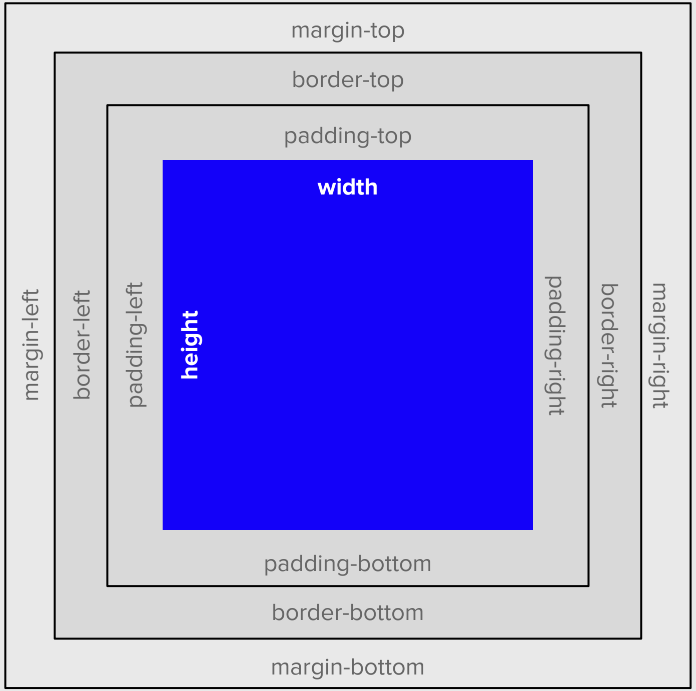
- margin
- border
- padding



Box Model

Content

Content is the text, image or data that you want displayed on your webpage.



Box Model

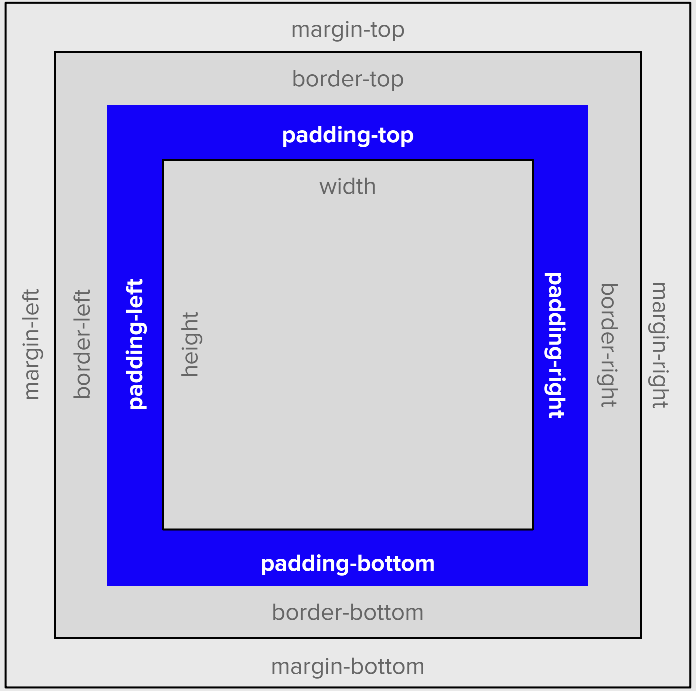
Padding

Padding is the space around your content.

```
padding: 20px 10px;
```

top & bottom   left & right

```
padding: 25px;
```



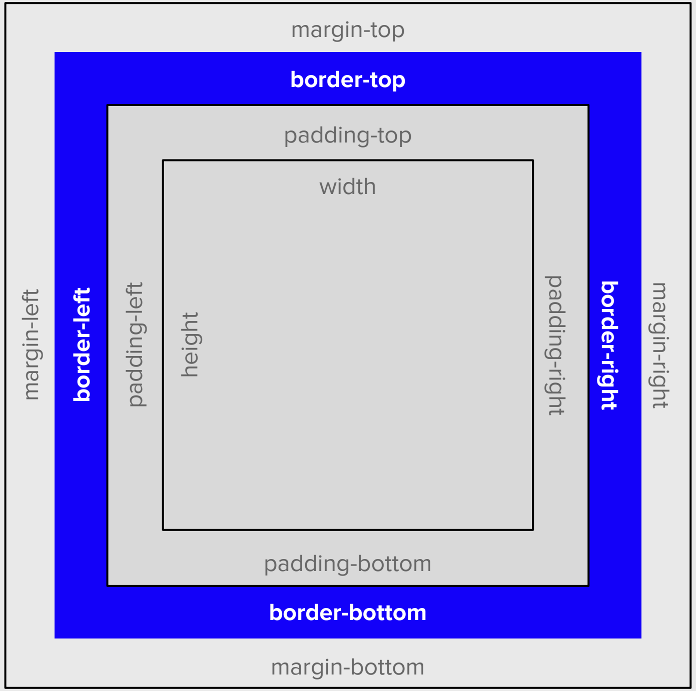
Box Model

Border

Every box has a border, even if it's not visible or specified to be 0 px wide

```
border: 5px solid red;
        width style color
```

```
border-top: 5px solid red;
border-side width style color
```



Box Model

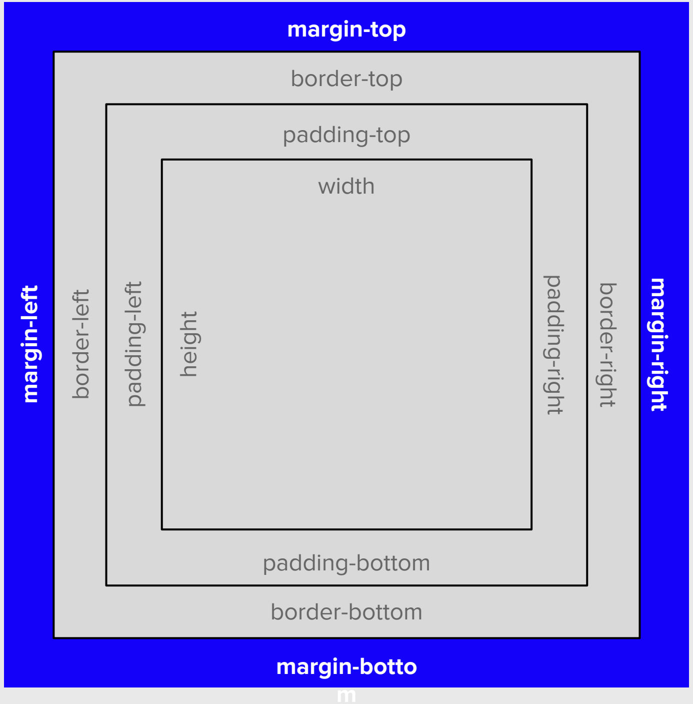
Margin

Margins sit outside the border. You can set the width of a margin to create a gap between the borders of two adjacent boxes.

```
margin: 20px 10px;
```

top & bottom left & right

```
margin: 25px;
```



Implementing Layout with Semantic Elements

Step 01. Define the container

We begin by defining a container, in which we place three elements. A header, a main, and a footer. Here’s the page structure:

```
<div class="container">
  <header></header>
  <main></main>
  <footer></footer>
</div>
```

Step 02. Reset margin and padding

The Universal Selector is the * in CSS. Literally the asterisk character. A common use of this selector is as a reset. We’ve talked about how HTML elements have their own CSS styles...so we use this to reset all the margins and padding.

```
* {
  margin: 0;
  padding: 0;
  box-sizing: border-box;
}
```

Step 03. Fill Viewport

Next, let’s discuss how to get our website to fill the entire viewport:

```
html,
body {
  height: 100%;
}

body {
  font-family: "Roboto", sans-serif;
  min-height: 100vh;
  background-color: papayawhip;
}
```

Step 04. Add Global Styles

Let’s give some blanket styles to all the sections for now to make it easier for us to see what we’re doing as we build:

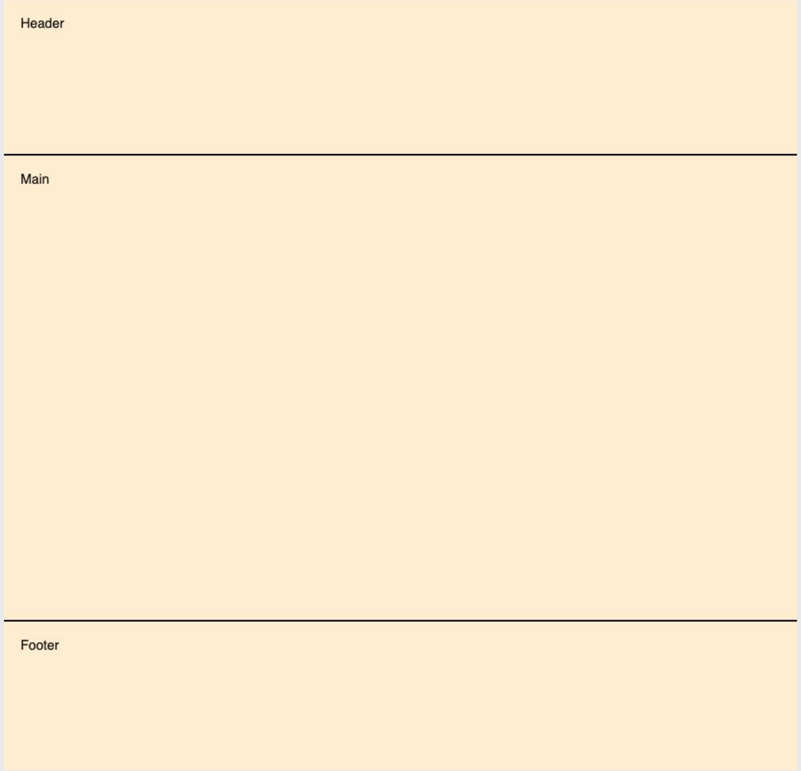
```
main, header, footer {
  padding: 20px;
  border: 1px solid #000000;
  color: #141414;
}
```

Step 04. Add Styles to each Element

Next, we apply the CSS properties that will move our elements into place:

```
header,
footer {
  height: 20vh;
}

main {
  height: 60vh;
}
```

Step 04. Add Styles to each Element

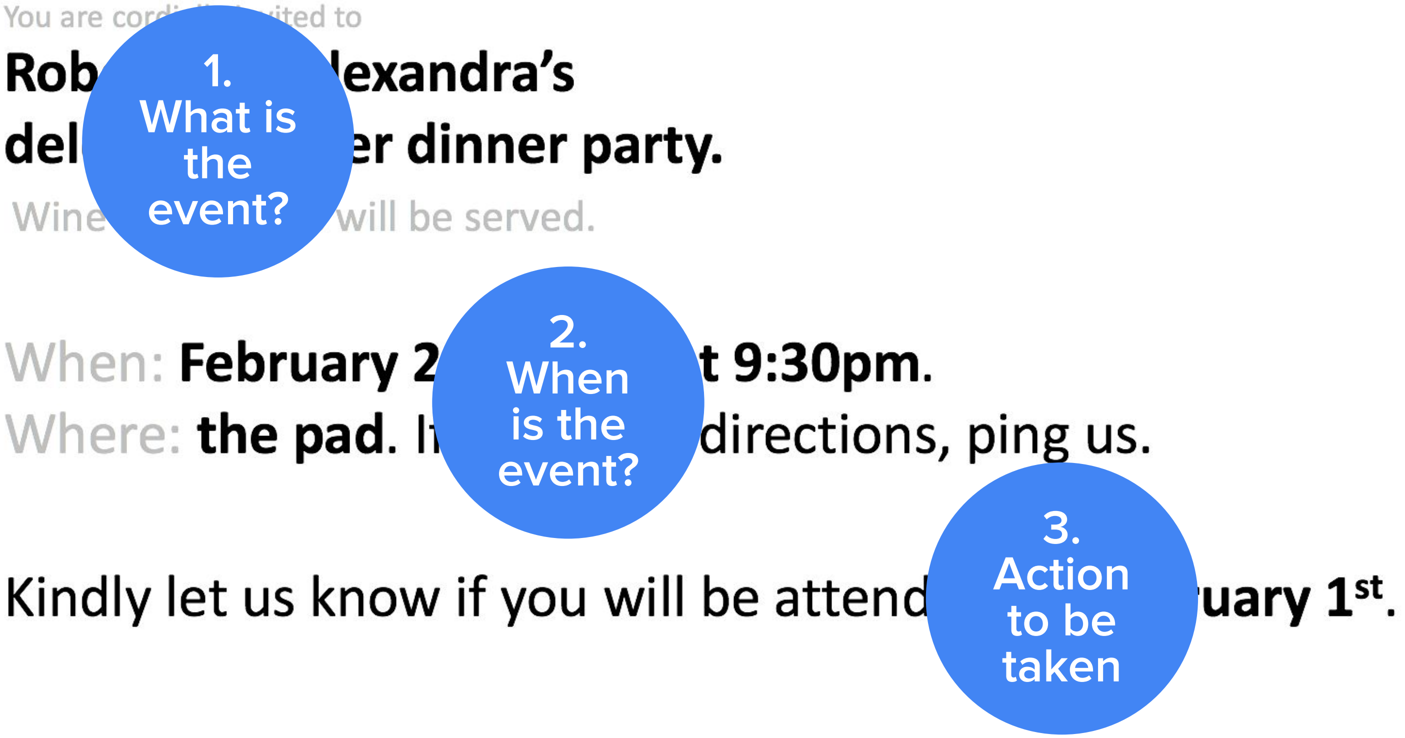


Invitation

Undifferentiated Text

You are cordially invited to Robert and Alexandra’s delectable after dinner party. Wine and nibbles will be served. When: February 20th, 2019 at 9:30PM. Where: The pad. Holla if you need directions. Kindly let us know if you will be attending by February 1st.

Group related information into chunks



You are cord ited to

Rob lexandra's
del er dinner party.

Wine will be served.

When: **February 2 t 9:30pm.**
Where: **the pad.** I directions, ping us.

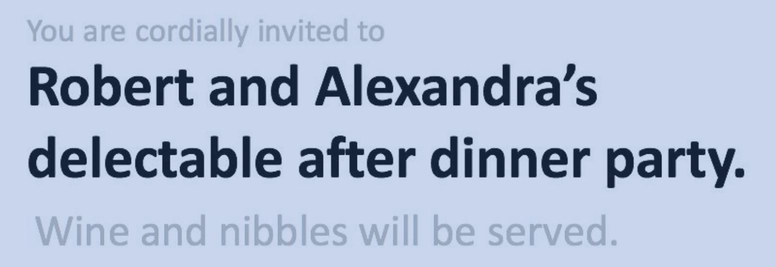
Kindly let us know if you will be attend **uary 1st**.

1. What is the event?

2. When is the event?

3. Action to be taken

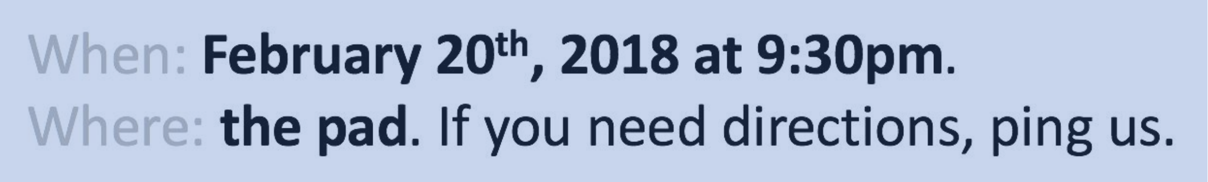
Group related information into chunks



You are cordially invited to

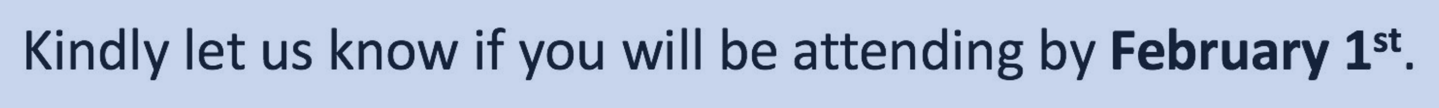
Robert and Alexandra's delectable after dinner party.

Wine and nibbles will be served.



When: **February 20th, 2018 at 9:30pm.**

Where: **the pad**. If you need directions, ping us.

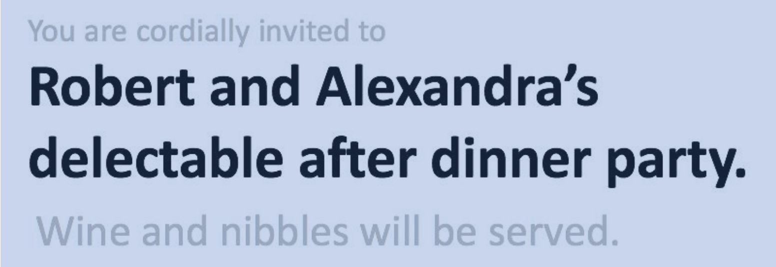


Kindly let us know if you will be attending by **February 1st**.

WHITESPACE

Creates three conceptual groups

Group related information into chunks



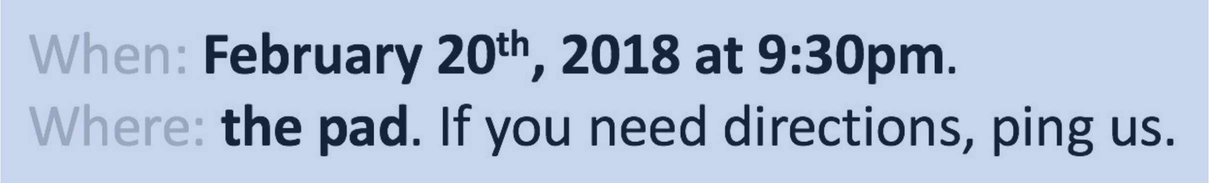
You are cordially invited to

Robert and Alexandra’s delectable after dinner party.

Wine and nibbles will be served.

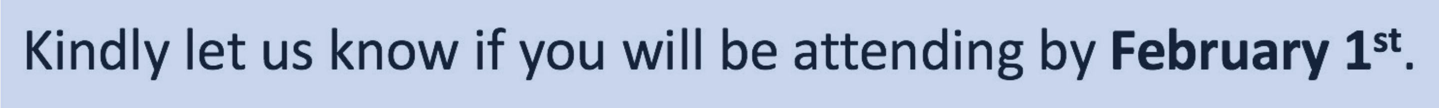
POSITION

Most important information is first



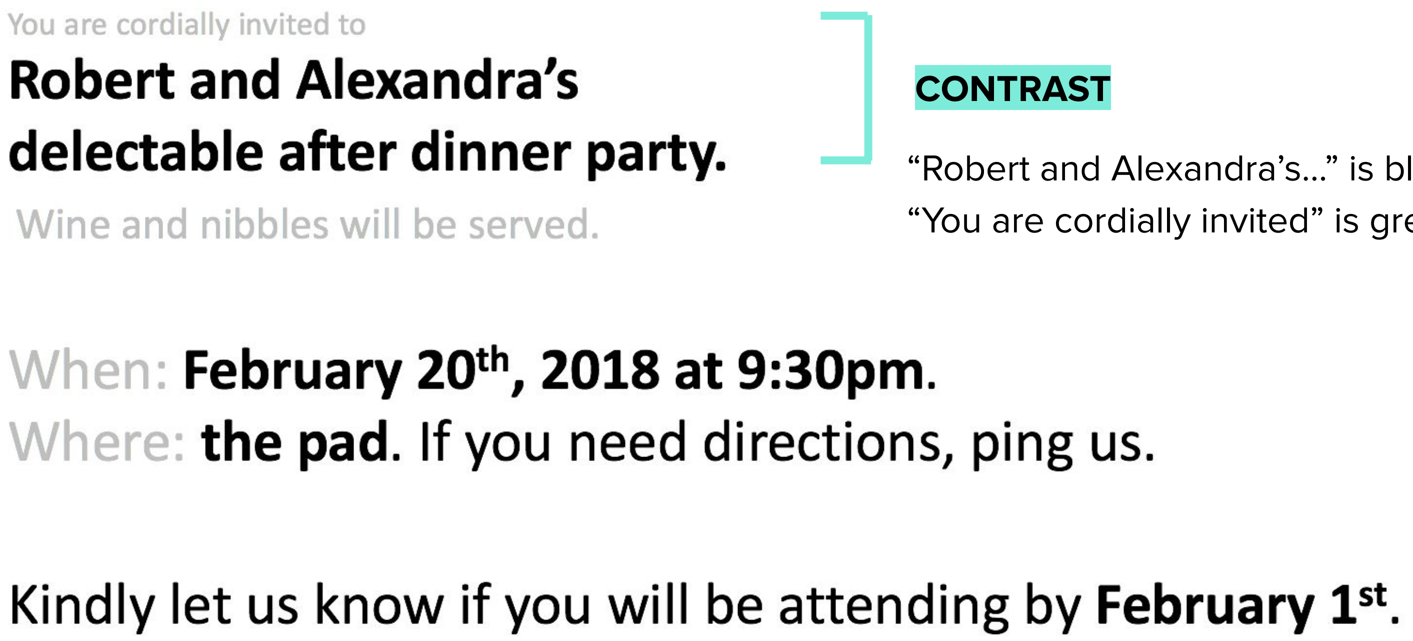
When: **February 20th, 2018 at 9:30pm.**

Where: **the pad.** If you need directions, ping us.



Kindly let us know if you will be attending by **February 1st**.

In each chunk, decide what's important to emphasize.



You are cordially invited to

Robert and Alexandra's delectable after dinner party.

Wine and nibbles will be served.

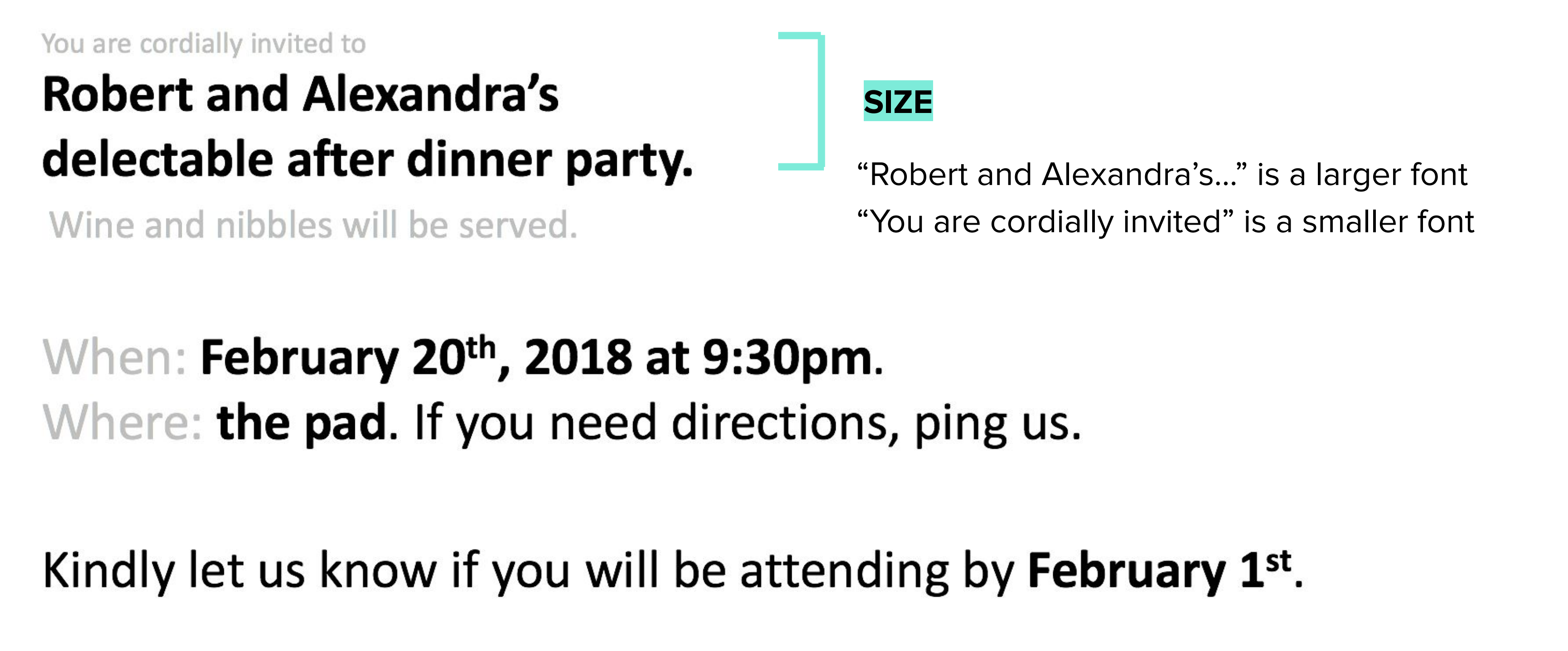
When: **February 20th, 2018 at 9:30pm.**
Where: **the pad**. If you need directions, ping us.

Kindly let us know if you will be attending by **February 1st**.

CONTRAST

"Robert and Alexandra's…" is black and bold
"You are cordially invited" is grey

In each chunk, decide what's important to emphasize.



You are cordially invited to

Robert and Alexandra's delectable after dinner party.

Wine and nibbles will be served.

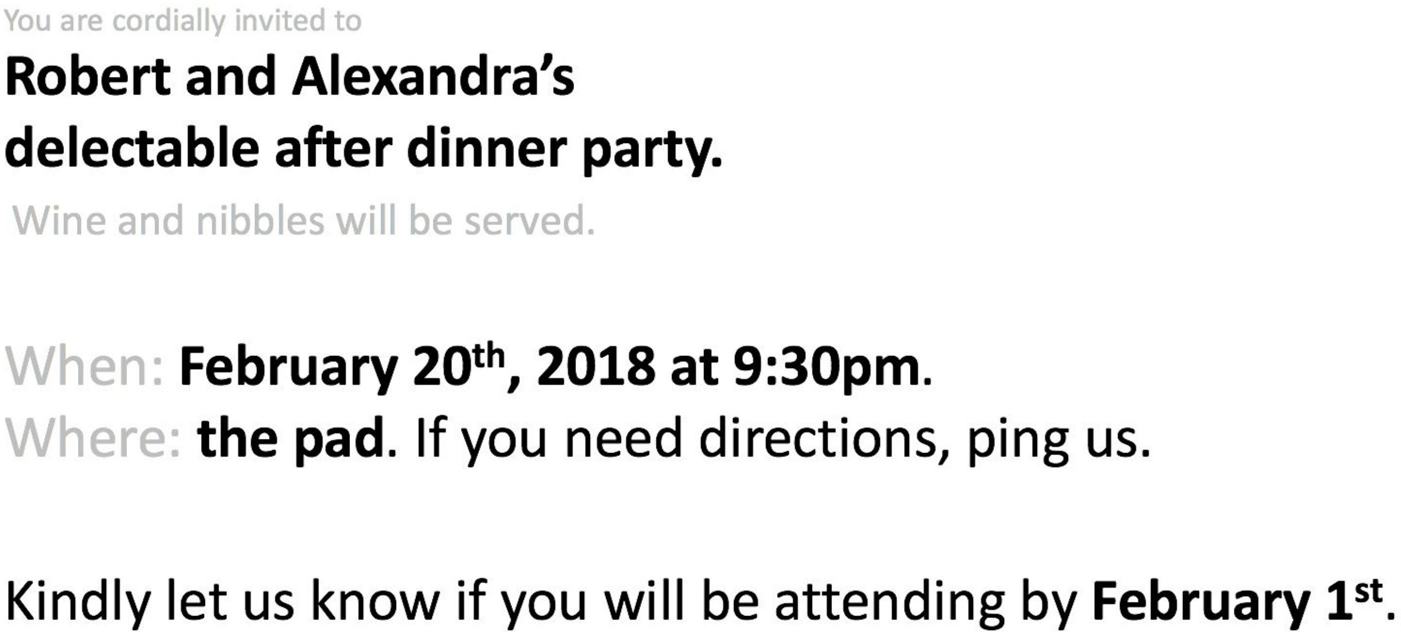
When: **February 20th, 2018 at 9:30pm.**
Where: **the pad**. If you need directions, ping us.

Kindly let us know if you will be attending by **February 1st**.

SIZE

"Robert and Alexandra's..." is a larger font
"You are cordially invited" is a smaller font

Visual Solution



You are cordially invited to

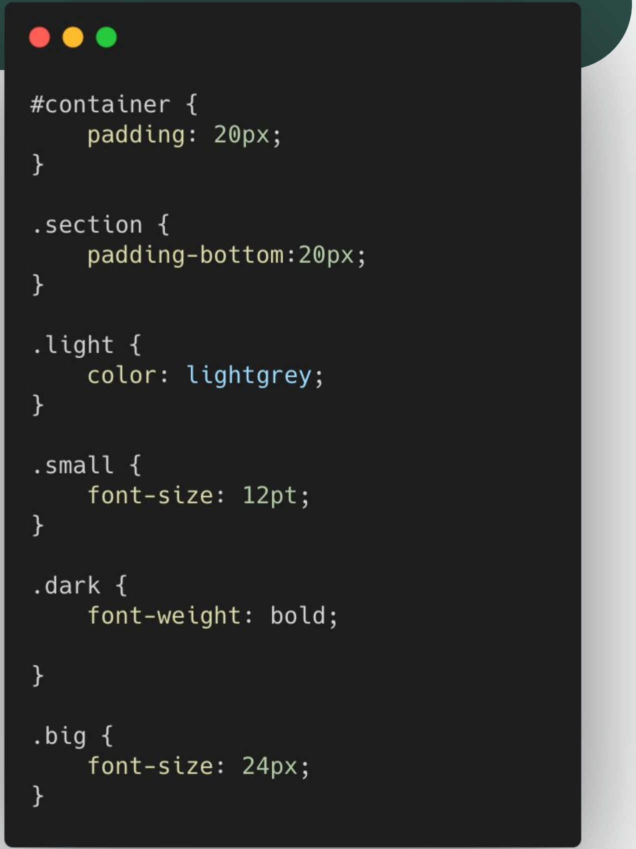
Robert and Alexandra’s
delectable after dinner party.

Wine and nibbles will be served.

When: **February 20th, 2018 at 9:30pm**.
Where: **the pad**. If you need directions, ping us.

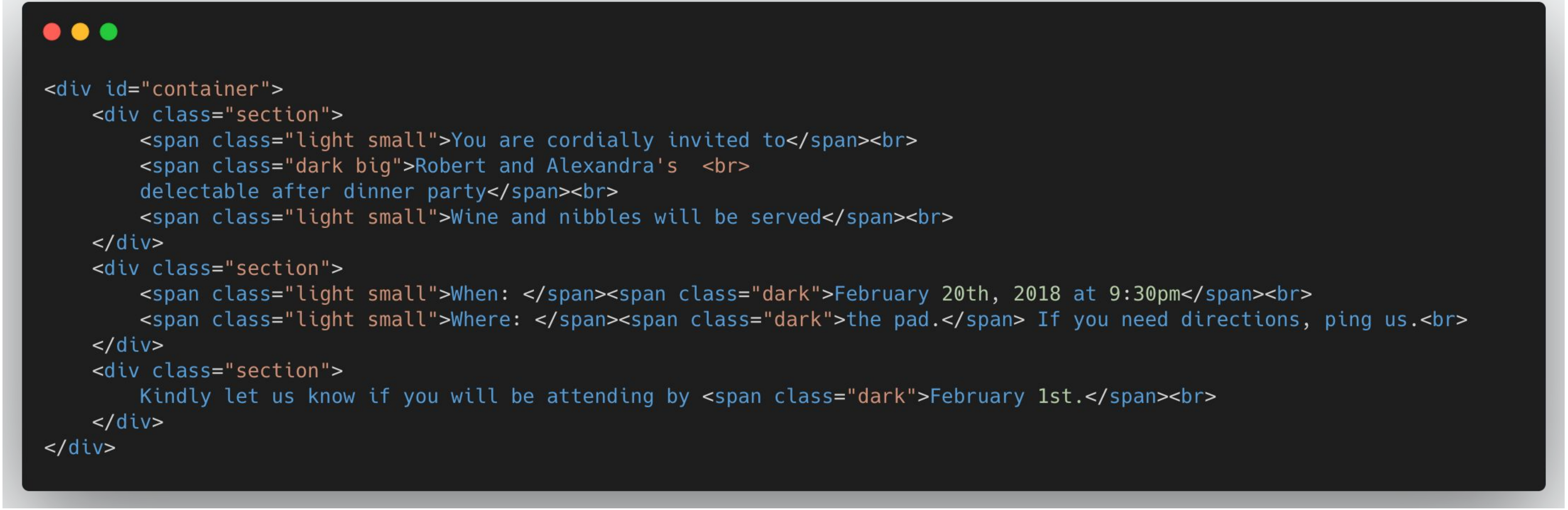
Kindly let us know if you will be attending by **February 1st**.

CSS Solution



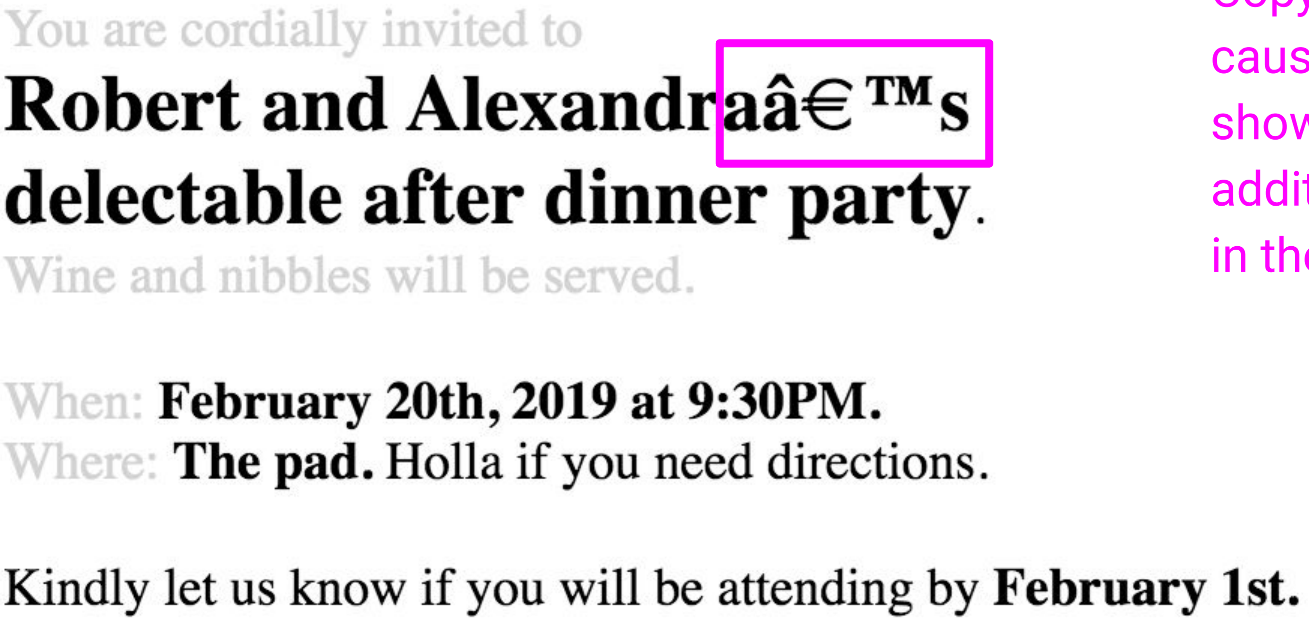
```css
#container {
    padding: 20px;
}

.section {
    padding-bottom:20px;
}

.light {
    color: lightgrey;
}

.small {
    font-size: 12pt;
}

.dark {
    font-weight: bold;

}

.big {
    font-size: 24px;
}
```

HTML Solution



```
<div id="container">
    <div class="section">
        <span class="light small">You are cordially invited to</span><br>
        <span class="dark big">Robert and Alexandra's  <br>
        delectable after dinner party</span><br>
        <span class="light small">Wine and nibbles will be served</span><br>
    </div>
    <div class="section">
        <span class="light small">When: </span><span class="dark">February 20th, 2018 at 9:30pm</span><br>
        <span class="light small">Where: </span><span class="dark">the pad.</span> If you need directions, ping us.<br>
    </div>
    <div class="section">
        Kindly let us know if you will be attending by <span class="dark">February 1st.</span><br>
    </div>
</div>
```

Common Errors



You are cordially invited to

Robert and Alexandraâ€™s delectable after dinner party.

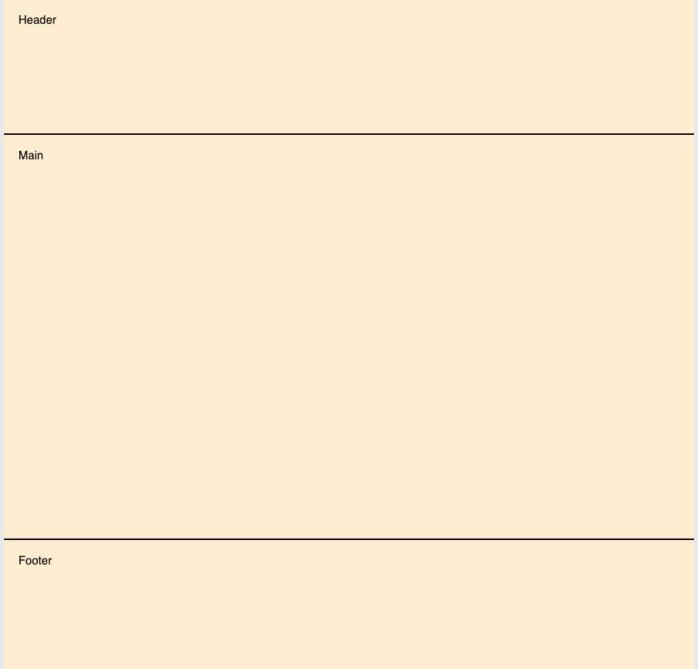
Wine and nibbles will be served.

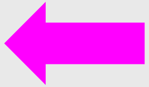
When: **February 20th, 2019 at 9:30PM.**
Where: **The pad.** Holla if you need directions.

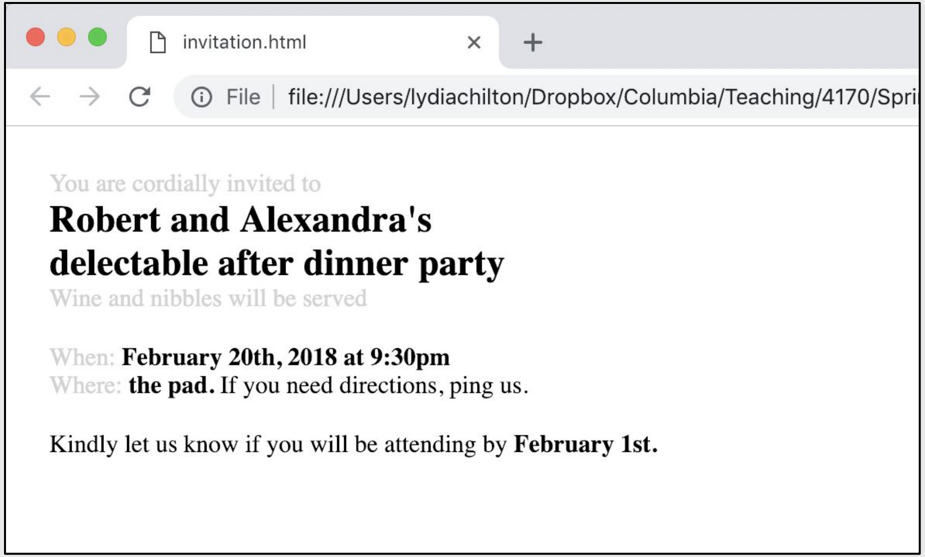
Kindly let us know if you will be attending by **February 1st.**

Copy paste issue that causes the code to show up with additional characters in the web browser.

Drop the Invitation into the Semantic Layout






invitation.html
File
file:///Users/lydiachilton/Dropbox/Columbia/Teaching/4170/Spri

You are cordially invited to

Robert and Alexandra's delectable after dinner party

Wine and nibbles will be served

When: **February 20th, 2018 at 9:30pm**
Where: **the pad.** If you need directions, ping us.

Kindly let us know if you will be attending by **February 1st.**

Guided Walk-Through:

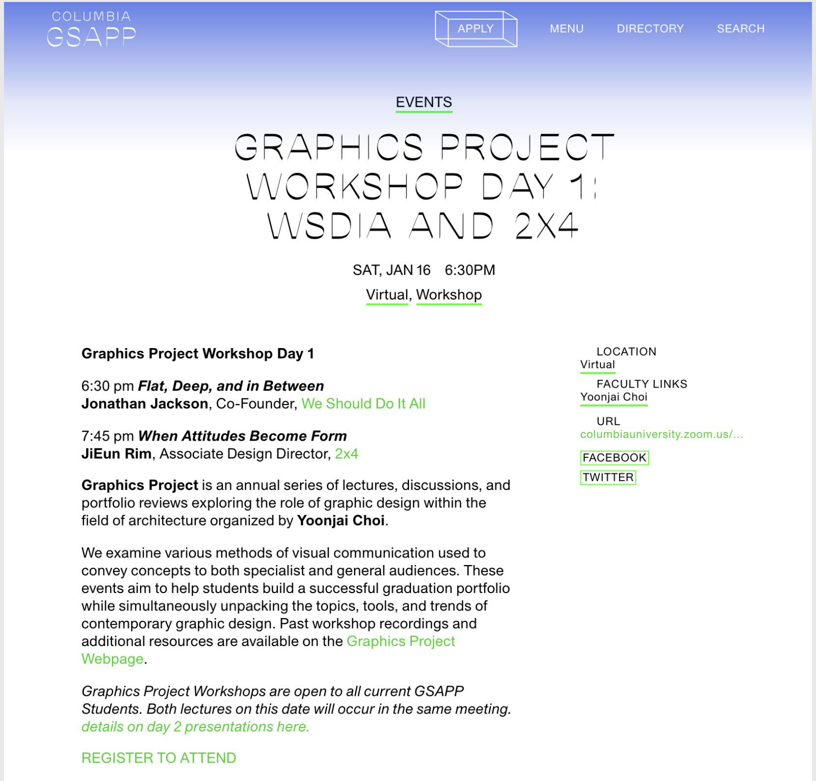
GSAPP Event Page

20 minutes

Let’s style the GSAPP event page **together** while adhering to the rules on information design, i.e. keep in mind the ***seven tools for visually indicating importance***.

Instructions:

Go to the Google Drive course folder, **Week-04: CSS Basics** and download **starter_code_week_04** into your course folder.



EVENTS

GRAPHICS PROJECT WORKSHOP DAY 1: WSDIA AND 2X4

SAT, JAN 16 6:30PM

Virtual, Workshop

Graphics Project Workshop Day 1

6:30 pm ***Flat, Deep, and in Between***
Jonathan Jackson, Co-Founder, We Should Do It All

7:45 pm ***When Attitudes Become Form***
JiEun Rim, Associate Design Director, 2x4

Graphics Project is an annual series of lectures, discussions, and portfolio reviews exploring the role of graphic design within the field of architecture organized by **Yoonjai Choi**.

We examine various methods of visual communication used to convey concepts to both specialist and general audiences. These events aim to help students build a successful graduation portfolio while simultaneously unpacking the topics, tools, and trends of contemporary graphic design. Past workshop recordings and additional resources are available on the Graphics Project Webpage.

Graphics Project Workshops are open to all current GSAPP Students. Both lectures on this date will occur in the same meeting. details on day 2 presentations here.

REGISTER TO ATTEND

LOCATION
Virtual

FACULTY LINKS
Yoonjai Choi

URL
columbiauniversity.zoom.us/...

FACEBOOK
TWITTER

Display Property

Normal Flow

Normal flow is where you begin with any layout. In the normal flow, text elements are laid out from top to bottom, and from left to right in left-to-right reading languages (or from right to left in right-to-left reading languages). This is the default behavior of the web browser.

In the normal flow, block-level elements stack on top of one another and inline elements fill the available space.

display

display controls the behavior of the box in which content sits. We’ll cover several of the most commonly used values of the **display** property:

- **block**
- **inline**
- **inline-block**

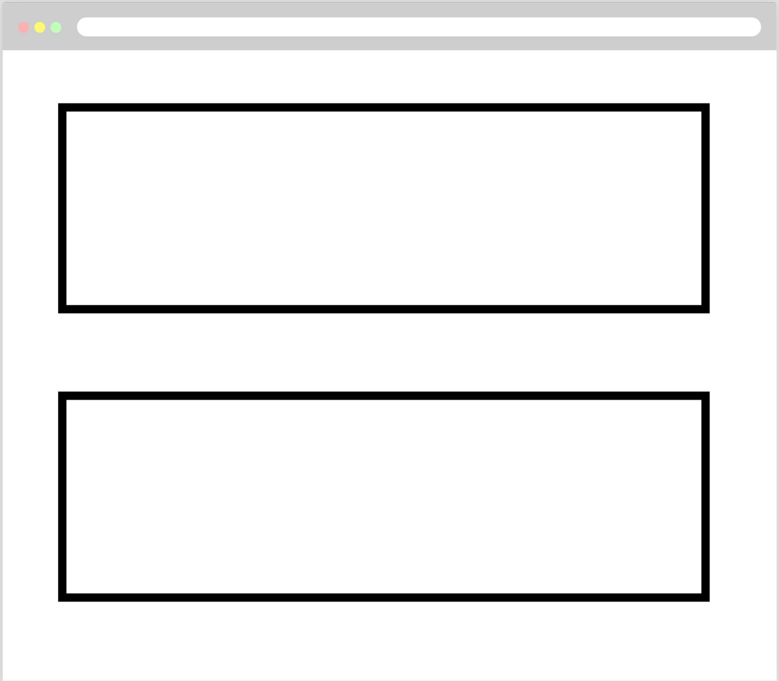
Block vs. Inline Elements

- Block-level elements inherit the box model.
  - **div, section, ul, nav, header, footer**
- Inline-level elements do NOT inherit the box model.
  - **span, img, br, strong, a, em**
- You can apply `display: block;` to an inline element via CSS and it will become a block-level element (and vice versa).
- Refer here for list of inline elements: https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Inline_elements

display: block

This element takes up as much width as possible and the following element drops to a new line.

```
display: block;
```

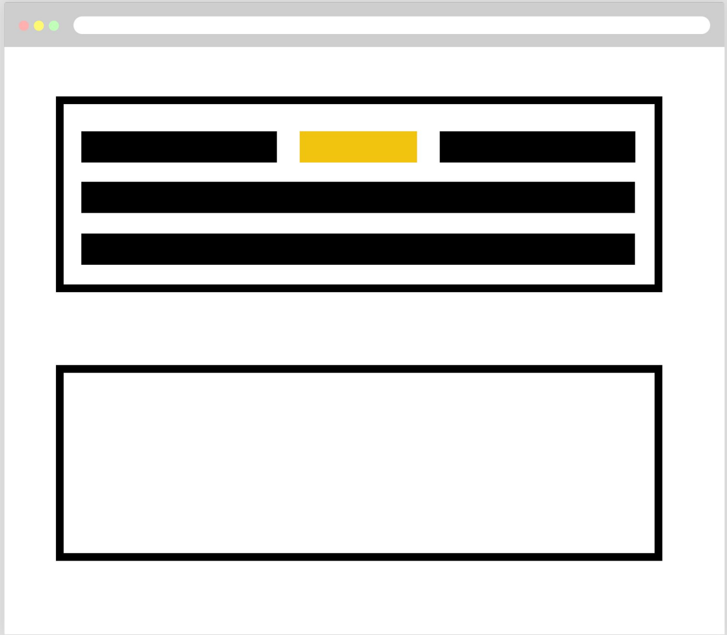


display: inline

This element takes up only as much width as it needs. Padding and margins only work for **left** and **right**, not top and bottom.

top and **bottom** spacing is controlled by the **line-height** property because the content is inline.

```
display: inline;
```

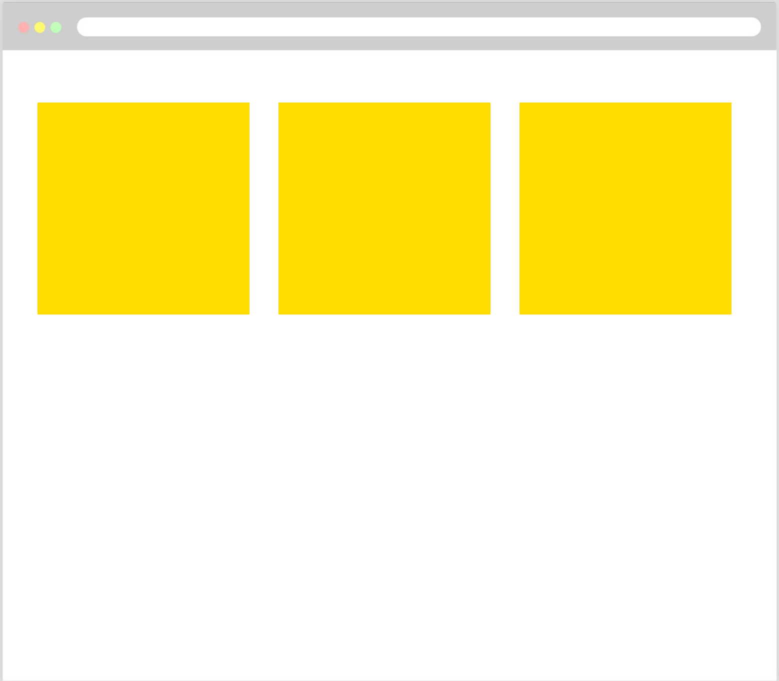


display: inline-block

This combines the two concepts.

Inline blocks display inline with other items but allow you to use all **margin**, **padding**, **height**, and **width** properties.

```
display: inline-block;
```



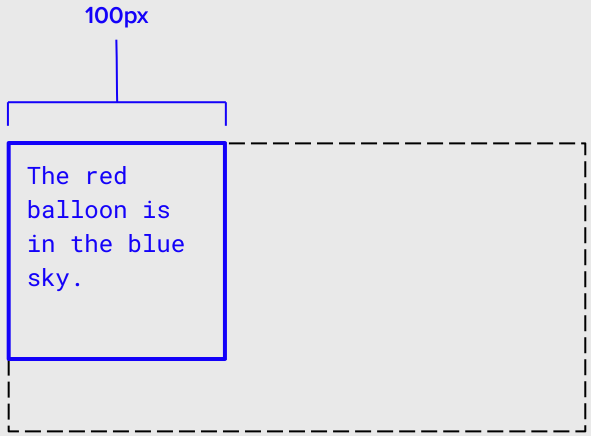
Units

px

%

em

```
div {
  width: 300px;
}

p {
  width: 100px;
}
```



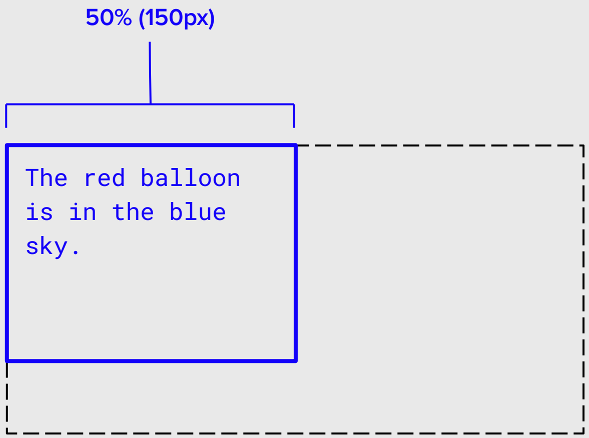
```
<div>
  <p>The red balloon is in the blue sky.</p>
</div>
```

Units

px
%
em

```
div {
  width: 300px;
}

p {
  width: 50%;
}
```

```
<div>
  <p>The red balloon is in the blue sky.</p>
</div>
```



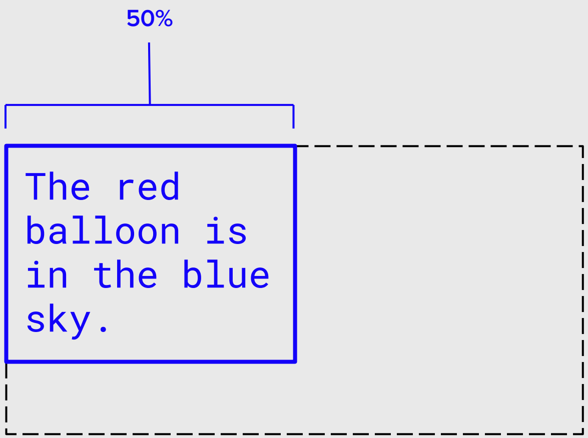
Units

px

%

em

```
body {
  font-size: 20px; /* 1em = 20px */
}
div {
  width: 300px;
}
p {
  width: 50%;
  font-size: 2em; /* 20px * 2 = 40px */
}
```



```
<div>
  <p>The red balloon is in the blue sky.</p>
</div>
```

Guided Walk-Through:

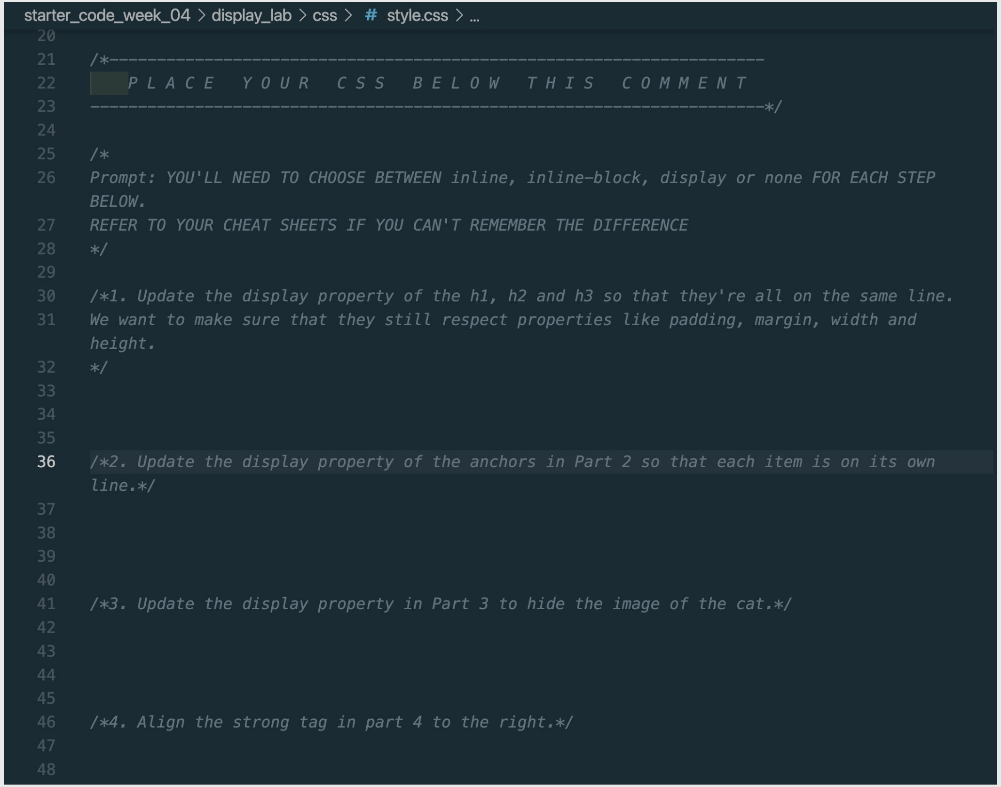
Display Lab

20 minutes

Let’s practice using the display properties! Follow the directions in the **style.css** file.

Instructions:

Go to the **starter_code_week_04** folder and complete the **display_lab** exercise.



starter_code_week_04 > display_lab > css > # style.css > ...

```

/*-----------------------------------------------------------------------
    P L A C E   Y O U R   C S S   B E L O W   T H I S   C O M M E N T
-----------------------------------------------------------------------*/

/*
Prompt: YOU'LL NEED TO CHOOSE BETWEEN inline, inline-block, display or none FOR EACH STEP BELOW.
REFER TO YOUR CHEAT SHEETS IF YOU CAN'T REMEMBER THE DIFFERENCE
*/

/*1. Update the display property of the h1, h2 and h3 so that they're all on the same line.
We want to make sure that they still respect properties like padding, margin, width and height.
*/



/*2. Update the display property of the anchors in Part 2 so that each item is on its own line.*/




/*3. Update the display property in Part 3 to hide the image of the cat.*/




/*4. Align the strong tag in part 4 to the right.*/


```

Positioning

Positioning

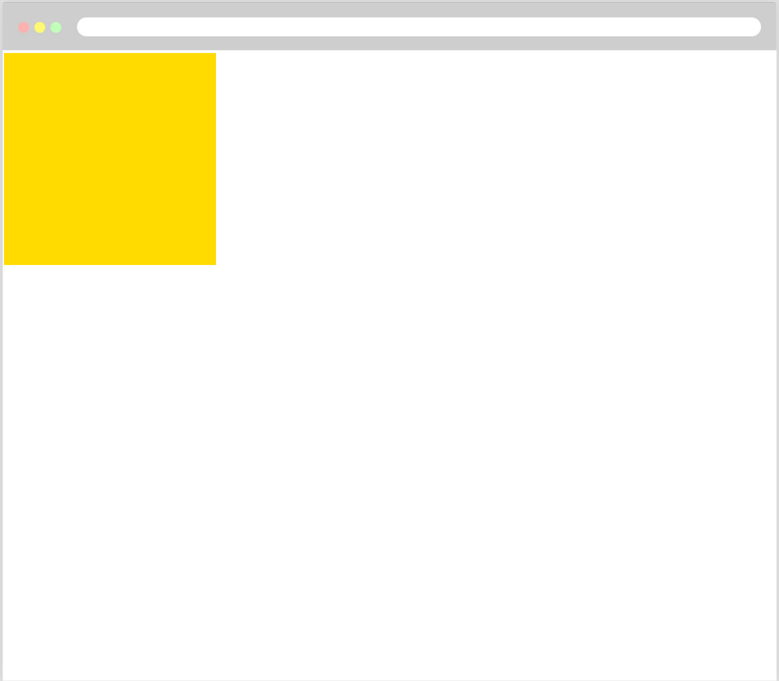
The **position** property allows you to manipulate the location of an element. By default, an element's position is static:

- **position: static**
- **position: relative**
- **position: absolute**
- **position: fixed**

Positioning

Static

This is the default position if none is declared.

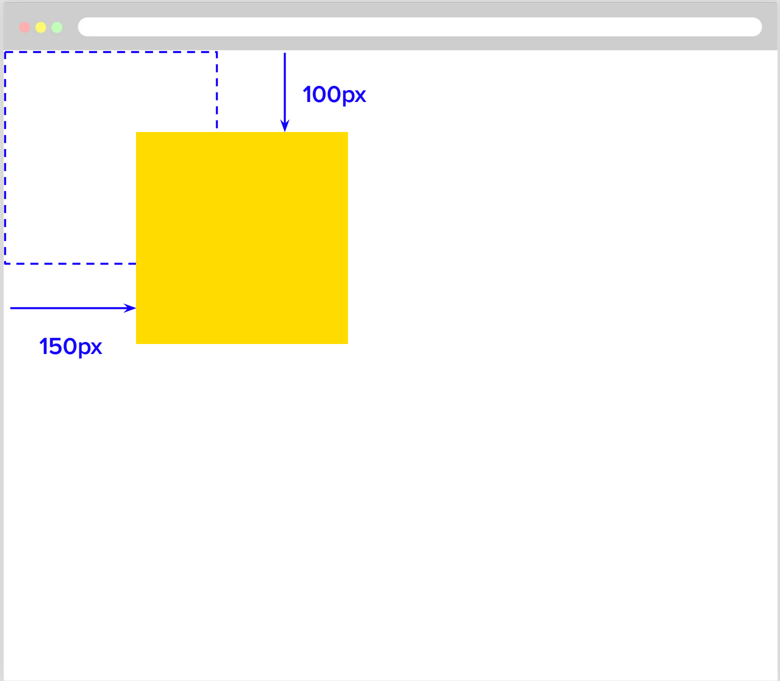


Positioning

Relative

This offsets elements based on its original position.

```
.box {
  position: relative;
  top: 100px;
  left: 150px;
  width: 300px;
  height: 300px;
  background-color: #D3D3D3;
}
```

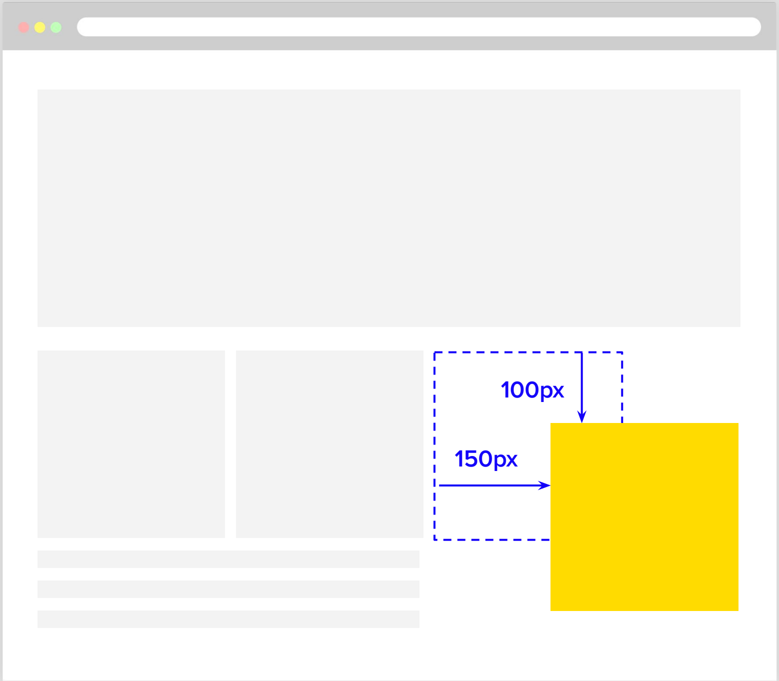


Positioning

Relative

This offsets elements based on its original position.

```
.box {
  position: relative;
  top: 100px;
  left: 150px;
  width: 300px;
  height: 300px;
  background-color: #D3D3D3;
}
```

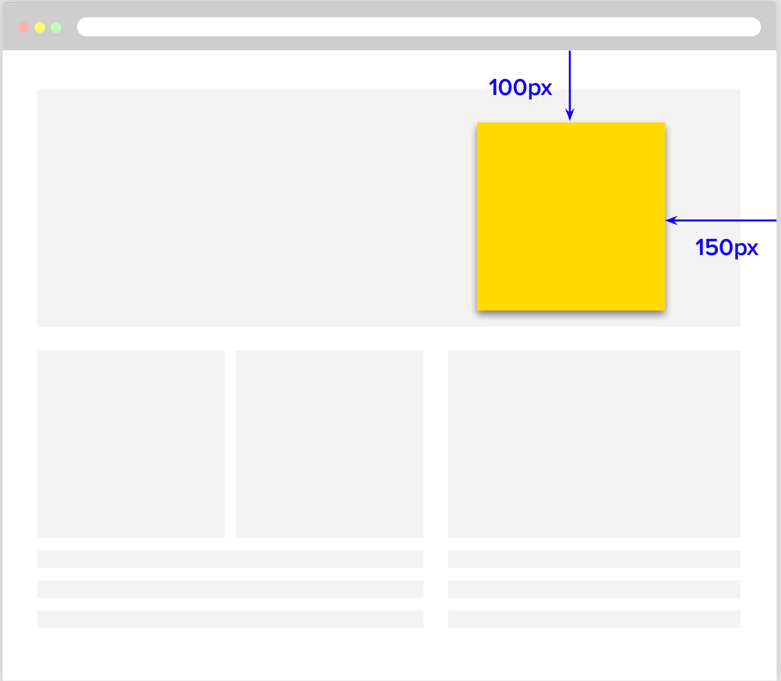


Positioning

Absolute

This disregards the normal flow of content.

```
.box {
  position: absolute;
  top: 100px;
  left: 150px;
  z-index: 1;
  width: 300px;
  height: 300px;
  background-color: #D3D3D3;
}
```

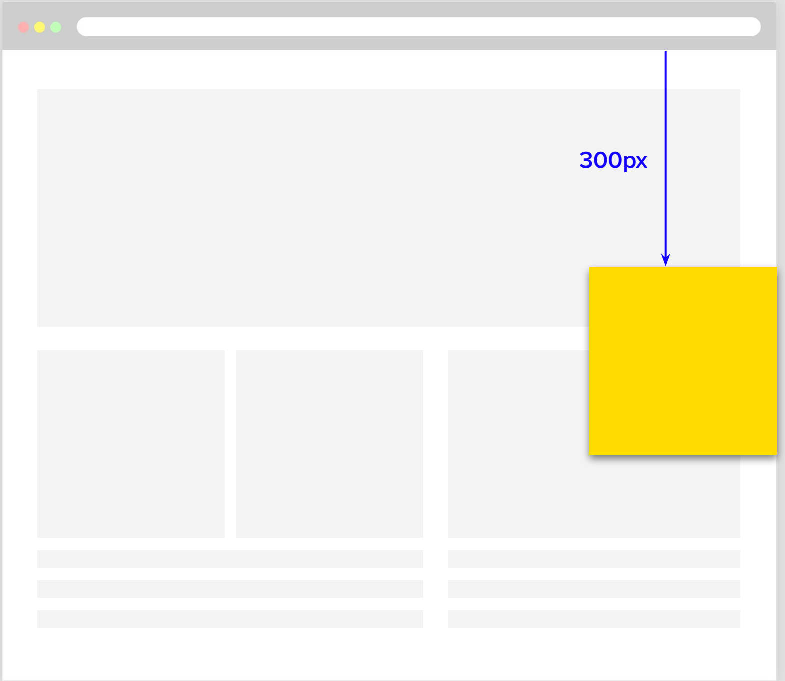


Positioning

Fixed

This freezes the element in place based on the browser window.

```
.box {
  position: fixed;
  top: 100px;
  right: 0px;
  z-index: 1;
  width: 300px;
  height: 300px;
  background-color: #D3D3D3;
}
```



Guided Walk-Through:

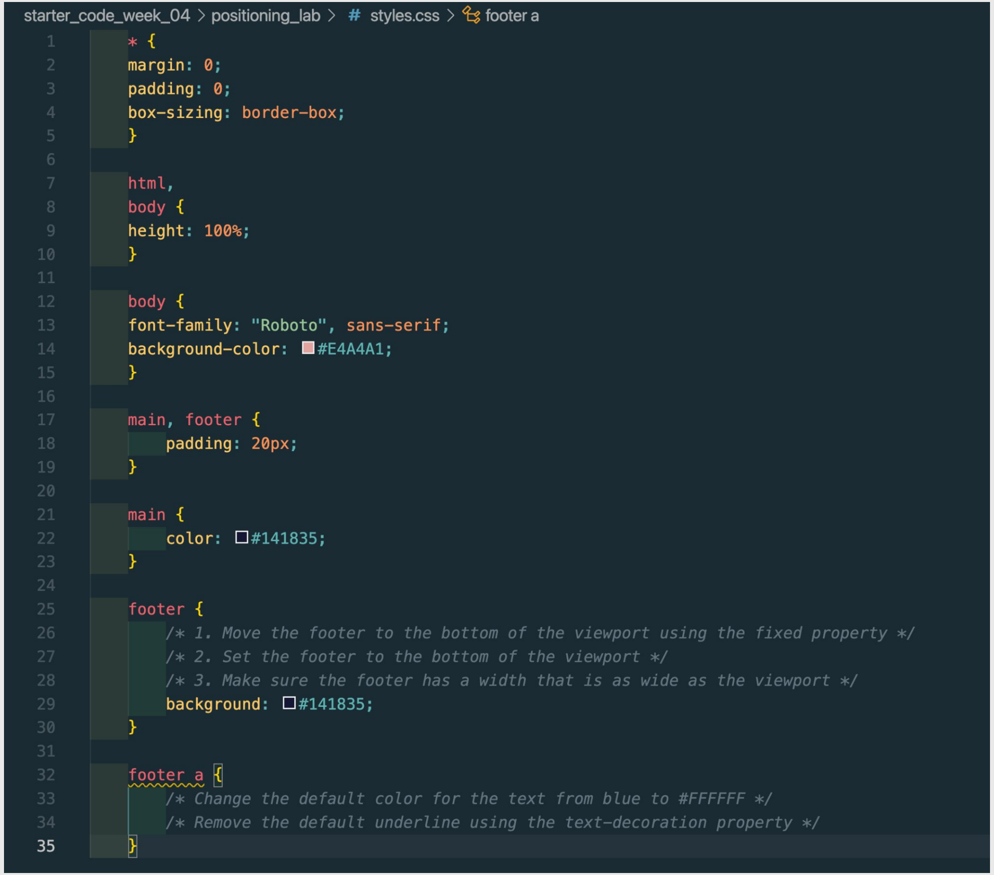
Positioning Lab

20 minutes

Let’s practice using the position properties! Follow the directions in the **style.css** file.

Instructions:

Go to the **starter_code_week_04** folder and complete the **positioning_lab** exercise.



starter_code_week_04 > positioning_lab > # styles.css > footer a

```css
* {
margin: 0;
padding: 0;
box-sizing: border-box;
}

html,
body {
height: 100%;
}

body {
font-family: "Roboto", sans-serif;
background-color: #E4A4A1;
}

main, footer {
    padding: 20px;
}

main {
    color: #141835;
}

footer {
    /* 1. Move the footer to the bottom of the viewport using the fixed property */
    /* 2. Set the footer to the bottom of the viewport */
    /* 3. Make sure the footer has a width that is as wide as the viewport */
    background: #141835;
}

footer a {
    /* Change the default color for the text from blue to #FFFFFF */
    /* Remove the default underline using the text-decoration property */
}
```

Guided Walk-Through:

Positioning Lab

20 minutes

Designed by Andrés Reisinger

Cascading Style Sheets

The Cascade

Hierarchy of Conflict Resolution

Stylesheets cascade – at a very simple level, this means that the order of CSS rules matter; when two rules apply that have equal specificity the one that comes last in the CSS is the one that will be used.

```
p {
  color: blue;
}

p {
  color: red;
}
```

```
<div>
  <p>The red balloon is in the blue sky.</p>
</div>
```

The red balloon is in the blue sky.

Inheritance

Hierarchy of Conflict Resolution

Some CSS property values set on parent elements are inherited by their child elements, and some aren't.

Specificity

Hierarchy of Conflict Resolution

Specificity is how the browser decides which property values are the most relevant to an element and therefore, which rule applies.

```
.title {
  color: pink;
}

p {
  color: red;
}
```

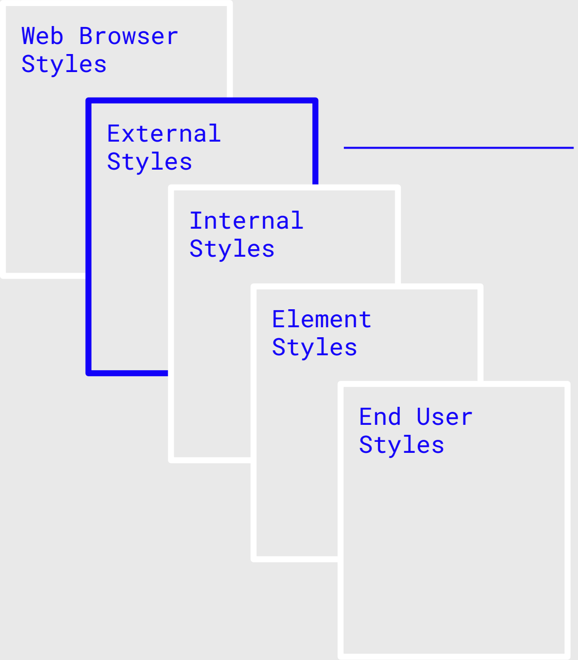
```
<div>
  <p class=”title”>The red balloon is in the blue
sky.</p>
</div>
```

```
The red balloon is in the blue sky.
```

The Cascade

Stylesheet Source

Closest to content gets more weight.



Styles defined by an external stylesheet (.css) file.

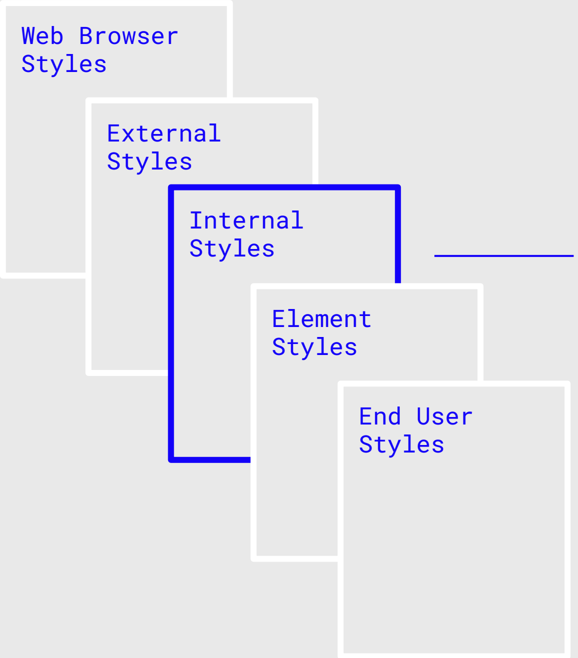
HTML page must include a reference to the external CSS file in the <link> element, placed inside <head> </head> section.

Recommended to use an external CSS file so you can apply the same styles to multiple pages.

The Cascade

Stylesheet Source

Closest to content gets more weight.



Web Browser Styles

External Styles

Internal Styles

Element Styles

End User Styles

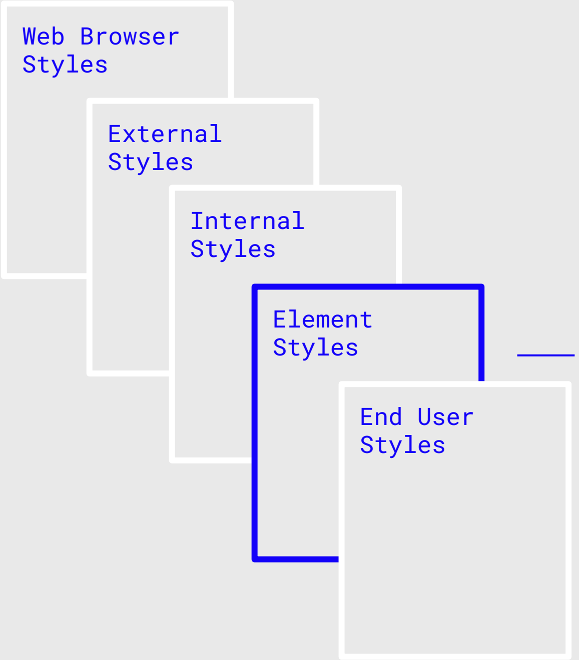
Styles defined by within the same HTML page in the <style> element, placed inside <head></head> section.

This is not recommended unless you are only making one HTML page.

The Cascade

Stylesheet Source

Closest to content gets more weight.



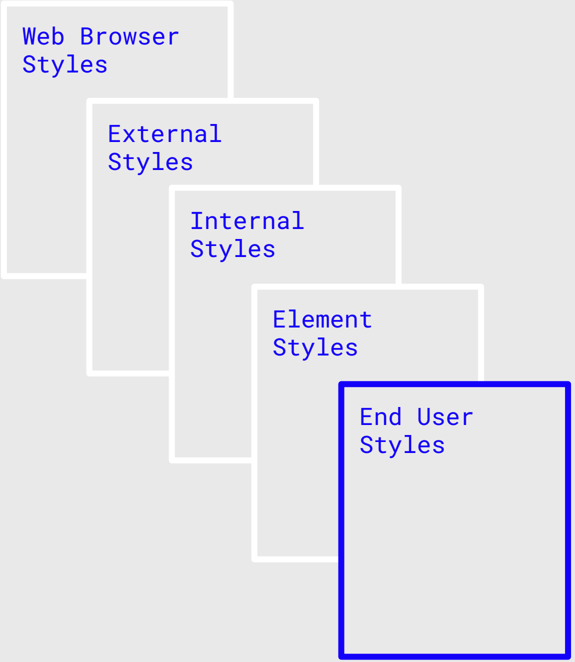
Element style is applied directly to an element in the HTML.

This is not recommended because it is difficult to override.

The Cascade

Stylesheet Source

Closest to content gets more weight.



Web Browser Styles

External Styles

Internal Styles

Element Styles

End User Styles

Users can always change your website

Assignments

Assignment 02

Using your new knowledge of some simple CSS styling properties, style *Houses or Museums?* by Lina Bo Bardi. You've already marked up the content in the previous exercise. Adhere to the rules of information design and keep in mind the *seven tools for visually indicating importance*. Play with color and scale, and experiment to get familiar with this new language. Look to your Are.na image journal for inspiration.

Test your results by opening the HTML file in Chrome. Use an HTML validator to check for mistakes with you webpage. Use a CSS Validator to check form mistakes with your styles.

Create a new folder in your Github repository called assignment-02. In that folder, create two files: **index.html** and **style.css**. Remember to link your .css file with your .html file. Push your changes to the Github cloud (aka remote repository), and post the link in the shared spreadsheet under the **#assignment-02** tab.

Note: Always keep your Developer Tools browser window open when you code!!

Assignment 02

Houses Or Museums?

Lina Bo Bardi, 1958

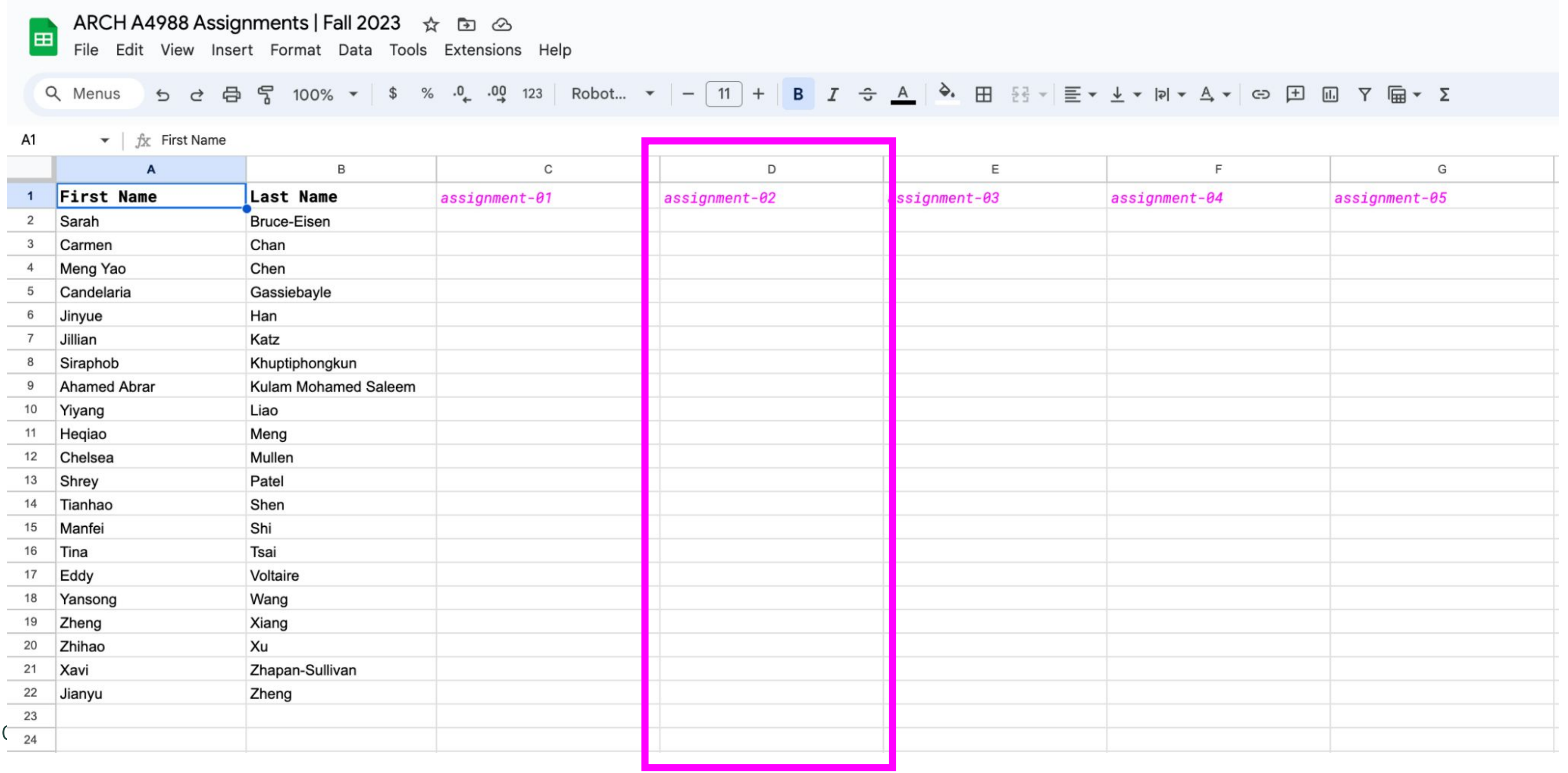
What should come first, houses or museums?

Everything at once: the houses, the schools, the museums, the libraries. Urban Planning cannot ignore cultural issues. If in the construction of new neighbourhoods, new housing forms the basis of the city plan (and by housing we also mean the market, the schools and the public services like the hospital and the post offices), the planning of a city cannot overlook two key public buildings that still today are considered an intellectual luxury: the Museum and the Library.

Museum? What is a museum?

In everyday life, when we want to describe a person, thing or idea that is outdated, not practical or useful, we often say ‘they belong in a museum’. The expression is a clear indicator of the place museums occupy in contemporary culture, the perception of them as dusty, useless spaces. Sometimes museums are merely the stage for the

Assignment 02



ARCH A4988 Assignments | Fall 2023

A1 fx First Name

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1	**First Name**	**Last Name**	*assignment-01*	*assignment-02*	*assignment-03*	*assignment-04*	*assignment-05*
2	Sarah	Bruce-Eisen					
3	Carmen	Chan					
4	Meng Yao	Chen					
5	Candelaria	Gassiebayle					
6	Jinyue	Han					
7	Jillian	Katz					
8	Siraphob	Khuptiphongkun					
9	Ahamed Abrar	Kulam Mohamed Saleem					
10	Yiyang	Liao					
11	Heqiao	Meng					
12	Chelsea	Mullen					
13	Shrey	Patel					
14	Tianhao	Shen					
15	Manfei	Shi					
16	Tina	Tsai					
17	Eddy	Voltaire					
18	Yansong	Wang					
19	Zheng	Xiang					
20	Zhihao	Xu					
21	Xavi	Zhapan-Sullivan					
22	Jianyu	Zheng					
23							
24							