

January 9, 2007: Day 5

WEB 1001: INTRODUCTION TO WEB DESIGN

BEING SPECIFIC

- ✘ So now you may wonder, “How do I style only one thing specifically?”
- ✘ CSS supports IDs and Classes. IDs are used for assigning styles to one specific item.
- ✘ Classes are used for assigning styles to multiple items.
- ✘ IDs and Classes are what make CSS stylesheets very powerful.

WHAT ARE THEY GOOD FOR?

- ✘ IDs are mostly used for layouts or if we have a unique item somewhere on our site we want to style differently.
- ✘ Classes are used for classifying groups of items to conform to a specific style, like navigation links, or specific kinds of paragraphs, tables, or lists.

INTERMEDIATE CSS

- ✘ Right now we've only focused on using CSS for fonts, colors, size, and borders.
- ✘ Now you'll learn how to use CSS for making simple layouts.
- ✘ Using these ideas, you can make your website have a template. A template is a way to layout your website so that every page follows the same defined layout.

NAVIGATION BAR

- ✘ Today I will walk through how to create a side navigation bar for your website using CSS layout techniques.
- ✘ You will be introduced to things like “floating,” margins, widths, and heights. You will also get some tips on how to make your website look nice and professional.
- ✘ You will also learn how to use IDs and classes properly.

BLOCK AND INLINE ELEMENTS

- ✘ In CSS, it is useful to know that some tags are called “block” elements and some are called “inline” elements.
- ✘ A block element creates a space before and after it, while an inline element appears in line with the text.
Common block elements are: table, form, p, div, ul, ol, etc.
Common inline elements are: span, strong, em, u, a, etc.
- ✘ Using CSS, you can manually change a tag to be block or inline. We’ll be doing this for our navigation bar.

LISTS AND THEIR MAGICAL SECRET

- ✘ In HTML, you can make two kinds of lists. Ordered lists and unordered lists (and tags).

- ✘ Here's an example of making an unordered list:

```
<ul>
```

```
  <li>List item 1</li>
```

```
  <li>List item 2</li>
```

```
</ul>
```

- ✘ This will create a bulleted list.
- ✘ Using CSS, we can transform a bulleted list into a navigation bar, without bullets, and make it look however we want.
- ✘ Why would you do this? For accessibility reasons. People who are browsing on cell phones will be able to browse easily. It also is easy to do and makes life easier.

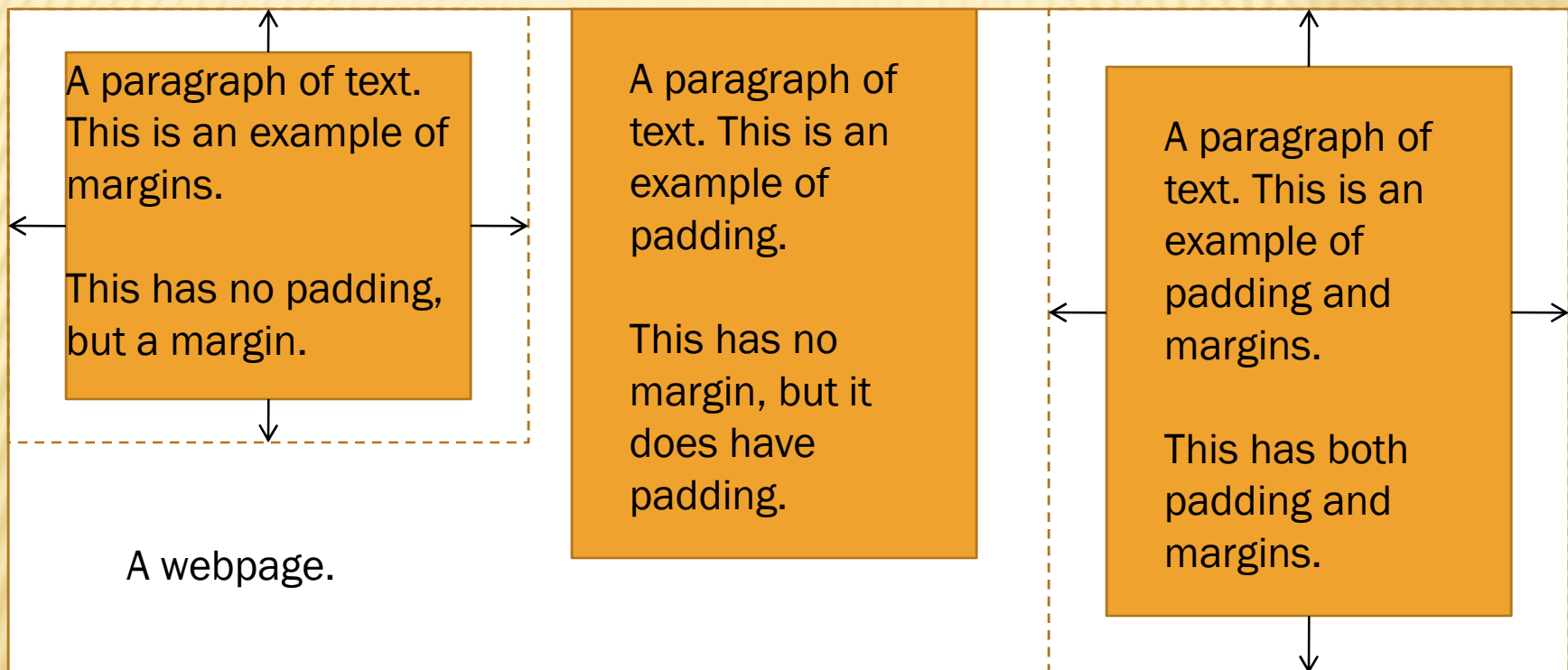
EXTERNAL CSS

- ✘ Since we are making a navigation bar for multiple pages, we'll need to be able to use our CSS for every page, not just one, and we don't want to retype it all!
- ✘ Using external CSS, we can do this. All you have to do is add this:
`<link rel="stylesheet" href="stylesheet.css" />`
Somewhere in between the `<head>` and `</head>` tags.
- ✘ "stylesheet.css" should be the filename of your CSS file.
- ✘ An external CSS file contains all the things you'd typically type in a `<style>` tag, just without the `<style>` tag. For example, the contents of a CSS file might just be:

```
body { background: black; color: white; margin:5px; }
```

MARGINS

- ✘ Margins differ from padding. Here's a visual example for a `<div>` element:



- ✘ Using CSS and spacing, you can make your webpages appear more appealing and easier to read by adding padding and margins to your text.
- ✘ Keep in mind only to measure in pixels, as anything else will make your page appear differently in other browsers or other people's computers.

THINGS TO KEEP IN MIND ABOUT CSS

- ✘ Not every browser will display measurements the same way. Internet Explorer is notorious for not following standards, and many pages that you do that look fine in Firefox will be broken in IE.
- ✘ With the techniques I am teaching, you hopefully will not run into that much.