

Introduction

BOX MODEL, DISPLAY PROPERTIES, FLOAT

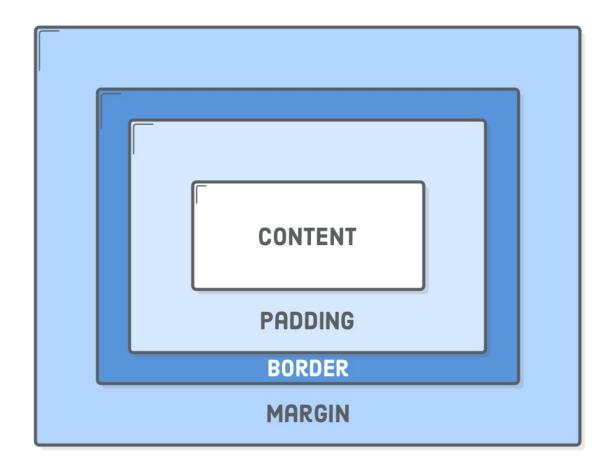


CSS selectors priorities

- Tag selector has the minimal priority. Use to define generic styles
- Class selector has more priority then the tag one. Use to define styles for multiple elements and avoid repeating of the code.
- ID selector has more priority then the class. Actually is not very good idea to use it.
- Descendant selector has more priority then the class. Used to define condition from the parent and scope individual styles.
- If there are equals selectors, the most priority will have those which is bellow in the code.



Box model





Padding

Individual values	Shorthand
padding-top: 10px;	padding: 10px 20px 30px 40px;
padding-right: 20px;	padding: 10px 20px 30px;
padding-bottom: 30px;	padding: 10px 20px;
padding-left: 40px;	padding: 10px;

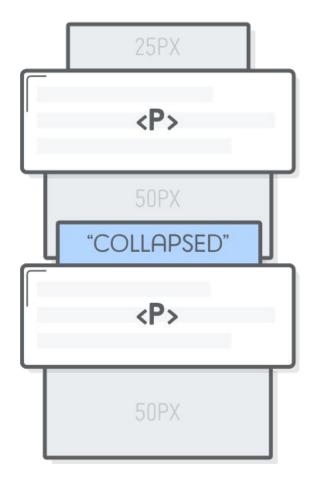


Margin

Individual values	Shorthand
margin-top: 10px;	margin: 10px 20px 30px 40px;
margin-right: 20px;	margin: 10px 20px 30px;
margin-bottom: 30px;	margin: 10px 20px;
margin-left: 40px;	margin: 10px;



Vertical margin collapse





Use margin for centering your layout

Pay attention: the centered block should have a defined width

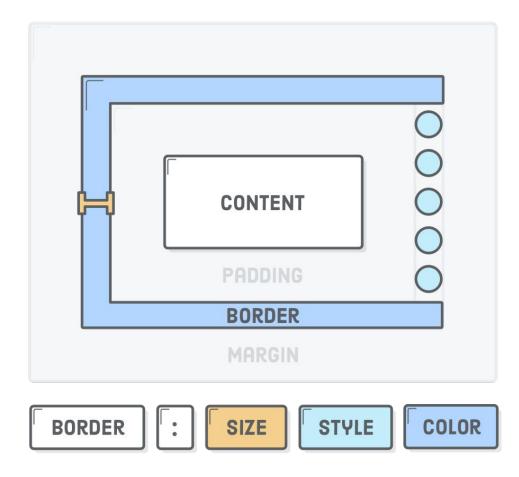


CENTER ALIGN

MARGIN: 0 AUTO;



Border



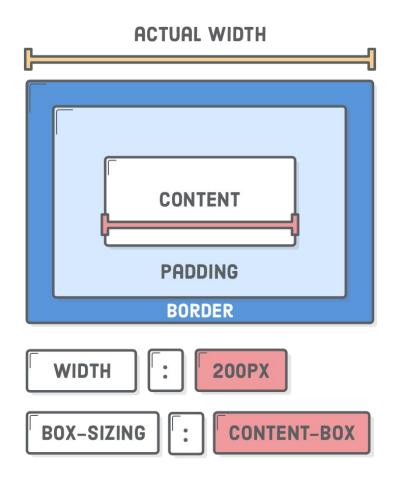


Border properties

Property	Example
style	border-style: dotted;
width	border-width: 5px;
color	border-color: red;
side	border-top-style: dotted; border-bottom-color: green; border-left-width: 10px;
shorthand	border: 5px solid red;

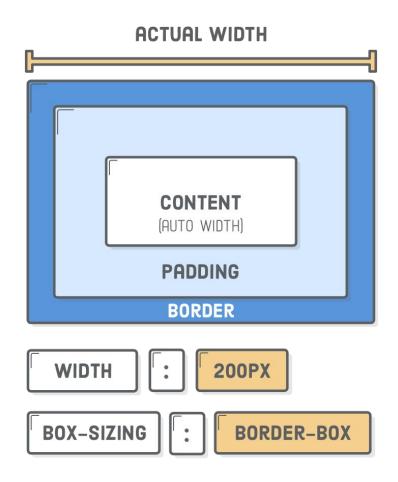


Box-sizing: content-box



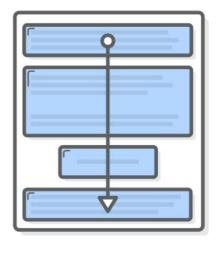


Box-sizing: border-box

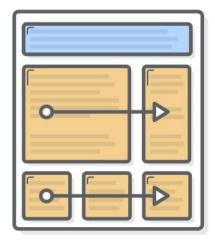




Floats



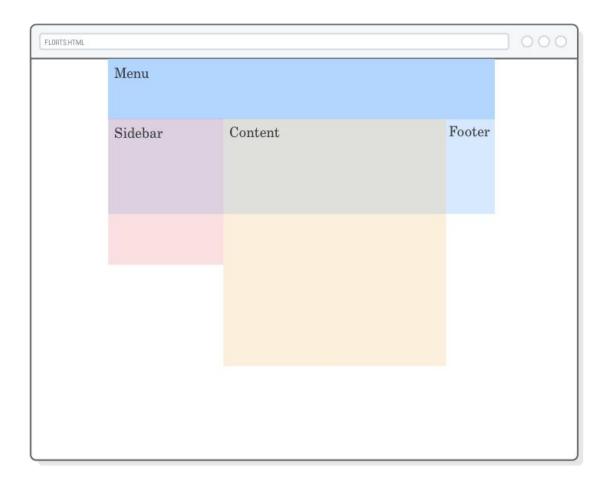
VERTICAL FLOW



HORIZONTAL FLOW

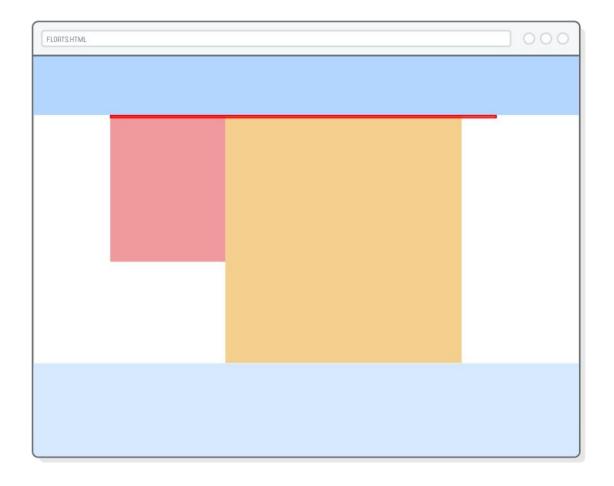


Float by itself





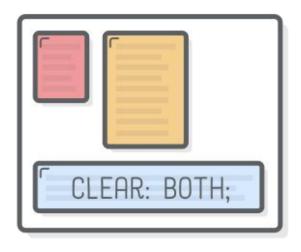
How to test it?





How to fix it?

CLEARING WITH CHILD ELEMENT

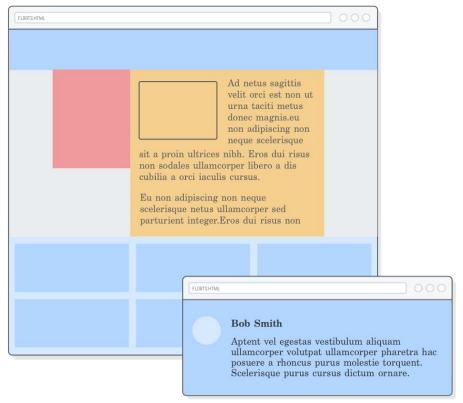


CLEARING WITH PARENT ELEMENT





Floats for content



FLORTS.HTML

Bob Smith

Scelerisque purus cursus dictum ornare.

WITHOUT HIDDEN OVERFLOW

Aptent vel egestas vestibulum aliquam

ullamcorper volutpat ullamcorper pharetra hac

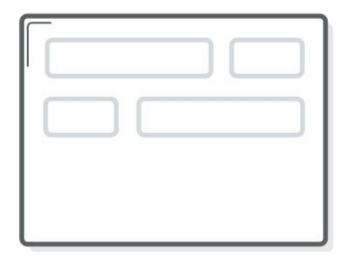
posuere a rhoncus purus molestie torquent.

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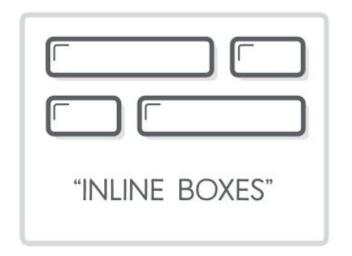
WITH HIDDEN OVERFLOW



"Display" property

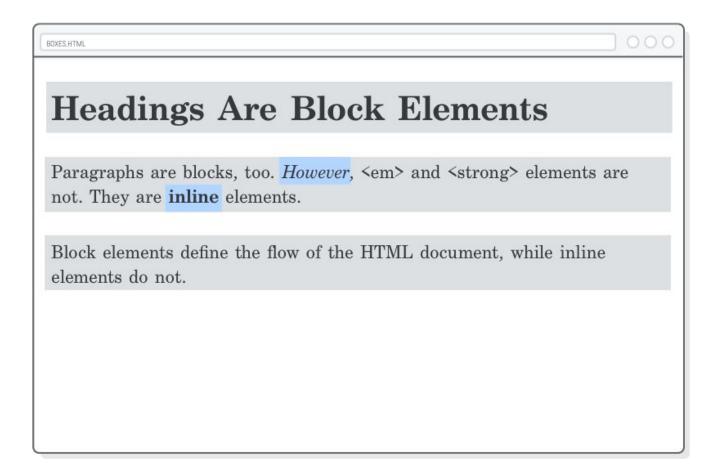


"BLOCK BOX"





Default display property



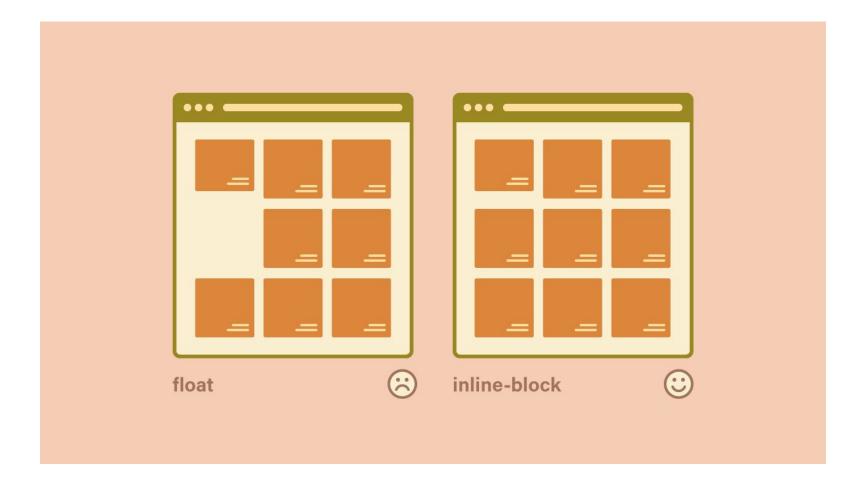


Block and inline behavior

- Block boxes always appear below the previous block element. This is the "natural" or "static" flow of an HTML document when it gets rendered by a web browser.
- The width of block boxes is set automatically based on the width of its parent container.
- The default height of block boxes is based on the content it contains. When
 you narrow the browser window, the <h1> gets split over two lines, and its
 height adjusts accordingly.
- Inline boxes don't affect vertical spacing. They're not for determining layout—they're for styling stuff inside of a block.
- The **width of inline** boxes is based on the content it contains, not the width of the parent element.



inline-block for layout





Tips

- Let your markup to be super obvious. Use simple and understandable class names and try to avoid abbreviations short forms of words
- For clickable elements use only <button> and for links tag <a>
- Use pixels to define the size of the elements. Use percentage only when it's needed e.g. to define equal size blocks in a row
- Don't set a fixed height to the elements. It's a hardcode. Let your content to be flexible
- Use equal horizontal or vertical padding's values
- Choose one side of vertical margin and use it all the time



Bitbucket

- Create a repository with the project which should be named by your name and surname with the following pattern: name-surname
- Create two branches 'empty' and 'master'
- In the empty branch always should be only .gitignore
- Create new branches for new homeworks from 'empty' branch
- Each homework should be in a separate branch and named with the following pattern: homework-1
- Send merge request to the reviewer

Thank you for your attention

QUESTIONS?