Review Positioning, Make a menu page

Preview - Let's Make a Menu Page

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Mark MacCabe

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Review First!

IDs

The ID attribute is used to create a unique id for an element

As good practice an ID should be applied to only one element on a page

It is written as follow:

```html
<p id="paragaphOne">This paragraph has a unique ID attribute</p>
```

Using an ID

In CSS to define an ID you use **#**

```css
#paragraphOne {

  background-color: black;

  color: white;

  text-align: left;

}
```

Classes

The class attribute is used to create a shared "ID" across multiple elements

As good practice a class should be applied to more than one element on a page

It is written as follow:

```
<p class="paragaphClass">This paragraph has a unique class attribute</p>
```

Using a class

In CSS to define a class you use .

```
.paragraphClass {

  background-color: blue;

  color: black;

  text-align: right;

}
```

Review - DIV

DIVs are empty containers

A DIV does not add or remove anything from a page

DIVs are a great to help style a page

DIVs will become more important in later lessons

Sizing an element such as a DIV or IMG

```
height:300px;
```

```
width:400px;
```

Sizing issues:

Add 50px padding to one of your divs.

```
padding:50px;
```

Now make the divs the same size without changing the padding.

```
         height:???px;
         width: ????px;
```

Why is this happening?

By default, the width and height of an element is calculated like this:

width + padding + border = actual width of an element

height + padding + border = actual height of an element

This means: When you set the width/height of an element, the element often appears bigger than you have set (because the element's border and padding are added to the element's specified width/height).

Source: https://www.w3schools.com/css/css3_box-sizing.asp
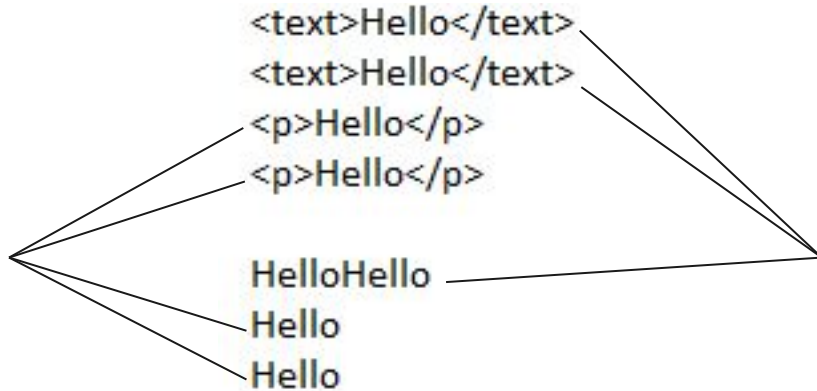
How do we solve this?

```
* {box-sizing: border-box;}
```

If you set `box-sizing: border-box;` on an element, padding and border are included in the width and height

Arranging DIVs (or other elements) on a page

Mark MacCabe

My Work

My Hobbies

My Studies

My Life

Indie Game Development

This will chronicle my journey in learing the Unity Game Engine and how to create pc and mobile games. Blah Blah Blah Blah Blah Blah Blah Blah Blah Blah Blah Blah Blah Blah Blah Blah Blah Blah Blah Blah Blah Blah Blah Blah

About Me

This is all about me. I live in Bentonville, AR. I work in the Artificial Intelligence field. I also teach Introduction to Web Design. I am teaching myself Unity 3D Game Engine. I have a goal to be financially independent in 5 years.

Positioning on webpages

When you add elements to your page you are creating a series of ==blocks== that can be manipulated around your page. Elements behave different based on how they are defined. An example of this is text vs paragraph.

```
<text>Hello</text>
<text>Hello</text>
<p>Hello</p>
<p>Hello</p>


HelloHello
Hello
Hello
```

Paragraph does will take up the full span of a page

Text does not take up the full span of a page

Using the CSS display property

```
{display: none;} - removes the element

{display: inline;} - displays similar to a span - inline with other
elements This is an <a href="#">Anchor</a> tag.

{display: block;} - displays similar to a <p>, starting a new line and
claiming the entire block

{display: flex;} - block-level flex container (see next slide)
```

More about flex:

```
div {

  display: flex;

  flex-direction: row;

}
```

Other Options: row | row-reverse | column | column-reverse | inherit

Another Cool Trick - overflow

The `overflow` property specifies whether to clip the content or to add scrollbars when the content of an element is too big to fit in the specified area.

The `overflow` property has the following values:

- `visible` - Default. The overflow is not clipped. The content renders outside the element's box
- `hidden` - The overflow is clipped, and the rest of the content will be invisible
- `scroll` - The overflow is clipped, and a scrollbar is added to see the rest of the content
- `auto` - Similar to `scroll`, but it adds scrollbars only when necessary

Source: https://www.w3schools.com/css/css_overflow.asp

Example of overflow: visible

By default, the overflow is `visible`, meaning that it is not clipped and it renders outside the element's box:

You can use the overflow property when you want to have better control of the layout. The overflow property specifies what happens if content overflows an element's box.

Let's finish our menu page

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